

SUNTRUST BANKS INC
 Form 10-K
 February 23, 2016
 UNITED STATES
 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
 Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
 For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015

Commission file number 001-08918

SunTrust Banks, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Georgia

58-1575035

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

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

303 Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30308

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (800) 786-8787

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of exchange on which registered
Common Stock	New York Stock Exchange
Depository Shares, Each Representing 1/4000 th Interest in a Share of Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series A	New York Stock Exchange
5.853% Fixed-to-Floating Rate Normal Preferred Purchase Securities of SunTrust Preferred Capital I	New York Stock Exchange
Depository Shares, Each Representing 1/4000 th Interest in a Share of Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series E	New York Stock Exchange
Warrants to Purchase Common Stock at \$44.15 per share, expiring November 14, 2018	New York Stock Exchange
Warrants to Purchase Common Stock at \$33.70 per share, expiring December 31, 2018	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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 (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), 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 (§232.405 of this chapter) 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 if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form

10-K. "

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.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common stock held by non-affiliates at June 30, 2015 was approximately \$22.6 billion based on the New York Stock Exchange closing price for such shares on that date. For purposes of this calculation, the registrant has assumed that all of its directors and executive officers are affiliates. At February 18, 2016, 504,998,347 shares of the registrant's common stock, \$1.00 par value, were outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Pursuant to Instruction G of Form 10-K, information in the registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement for its 2016 Annual Shareholder's Meeting, which it will file with the SEC no later than April 29, 2016 (the "Proxy Statement"), is incorporated by reference into Items 10-14 of Part III of this Form 10-K.

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GLOSSARY OF DEFINED TERMS

ABS — Asset-backed securities.
ACH — Automated clearing house.
AFS — Available for sale.
AIP — Annual Incentive Plan.
ALCO — Asset/Liability Committee.
ALM — Asset/Liability Management.
ALLL — Allowance for loan and lease losses.
AOCI — Accumulated other comprehensive income.
ASC — Accounting Standards Codification.
ASU — Accounting Standards Update.
ATE — Additional termination event.
ATM — Automated teller machine.
Bank — SunTrust Bank.
Basel III — the Third Basel Accord, a comprehensive set of reform measures developed by the BCBS.
BCBS — Basel Committee on Banking Supervision.
BHC — Bank holding company.
BHC Act — Bank Holding Company Act of 1956.
Board — The Company's Board of Directors.
bps — Basis points.
BRC — Board Risk Committee.
CC — Capital Committee.
CCAR — Comprehensive Capital Analysis and Review.
CCB — Capital conservation buffer.
CD — Certificate of deposit.
CDO — Collateralized debt obligation.
CDR — Conditional default rate.
CDS — Credit default swaps.
CET1 — Common Equity Tier 1 Capital.
CEO — Chief Executive Officer.
CFO — Chief Financial Officer.
CFPB — Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.
CFTC — Commodity Futures Trading Commission.
CIB — Corporate and investment banking.
C&I — Commercial and industrial.
Class A shares — Visa Inc. Class A common stock.
Class B shares — Visa Inc. Class B common stock.
CLO — Collateralized loan obligation.
Company — SunTrust Banks, Inc.
CORO — Corporate Operations Risk Officer.
CP — Commercial paper.
CPP — Capital Purchase Program.
CPR — Conditional prepayment rate.
CRA — Community Reinvestment Act of 1977.
CRC — Corporate Risk Committee.
CRE — Commercial real estate.
CRM — Corporate Risk Management.
CRO — Chief Risk Officer.

CSA — Credit support annex.
CVA — Credit valuation adjustment.
DDA — Demand deposit account.
DFAST — Dodd-Frank Act Stress Test.
DIF — Deposit Insurance Fund.
Dodd-Frank Act — Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010.

DOJ — Department of Justice.
DTA — Deferred tax asset.
DTL — Deferred tax liability.
DVA — Debit valuation adjustment.
EPS — Earnings per share.
ERISA — Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.
Exchange Act — Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
Fannie Mae — Federal National Mortgage Association.
FASB — Financial Accounting Standards Board.
Freddie Mac — Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation.
FDIC — Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
Federal Reserve — Federal Reserve System.
Fed funds — Federal funds.
FFIEC — Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council.
FHA — Federal Housing Administration.
FHLB — Federal Home Loan Bank.
FICA — Federal Insurance Contributions Act.
FICO — Fair Isaac Corporation.
FINRA — Financial Industry Regulatory Authority.
Fitch — Fitch Ratings Ltd.
Form 8-K and other legacy mortgage-related items — Items disclosed in Form 8-Ks filed with the SEC on January 5, 2015, September 9, 2014, July 3, 2014, and/or October 10, 2013, and other legacy mortgage-related items.
FRB — Federal Reserve Board.
FTE — Fully taxable-equivalent.
FVO — Fair value option.
GenSpring — GenSpring Family Offices, LLC.
Ginnie Mae — Government National Mortgage Association.
GLB Act — Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act.
GSE — Government-sponsored enterprise.
HAMP — Home Affordable Modification Program.
HRA — Health Reimbursement Account.
HUD — U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
IPO — Initial public offering.
IRLC — Interest rate lock commitment.
IRS — Internal Revenue Service.
ISDA — International Swaps and Derivatives Association.
LCR — Liquidity coverage ratio.
LGD — Loss given default.
LHFI — Loans held for investment.
LHFS — Loans held for sale.
LIBOR — London InterBank Offered Rate.
LOCOM — Lower of cost or market.
LTI — Long-term incentive.
LTV — Loan to value.

MasterCard — MasterCard International.

MBS — Mortgage-backed securities.

MD&A — Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation.

MI — Mortgage insurance.

Moody's — Moody's Investors Service.

MRA — Master Repurchase Agreement.

MRM — Market Risk Management.

MRMG — Model Risk Management Group.

MSA — Metropolitan Statistical Area.
MSR — Mortgage servicing right.
MVE — Market value of equity.
NCF — National Commerce Financial Corporation.
NOL — Net operating loss.
NOW — Negotiable order of withdrawal account.
NPA — Nonperforming asset.
NPL — Nonperforming loan.
NSFR — Net stable funding ratio.
NYSE — New York Stock Exchange.
OCC — Office of the Comptroller of the Currency.
OCI — Other comprehensive income.
OFAC — Office of Foreign Assets Control.
OREO — Other real estate owned.
OTC — Over-the-counter.
OTTI — Other-than-temporary impairment.
Parent Company — SunTrust Banks, Inc. (the parent Company of SunTrust Bank and other subsidiaries).
Patriot Act — The USA Patriot Act of 2001.
PD — Probability of default.
PMC — Portfolio Management Committee.
PPA — Personal Pension Account.
PWM — Private Wealth Management.
REIT — Real estate investment trust.
RidgeWorth — RidgeWorth Capital Management, Inc.
ROA — Return on average total assets.
ROE — Return on average common shareholders' equity.
ROTCE — Return on average tangible common shareholders' equity.
RSU — Restricted stock unit.

RWA — Risk-weighted assets.
S&P — Standard and Poor's.
SBA — Small Business Administration.
SBFC — SunTrust Benefits Finance Committee.
SEC — U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.
SERP — Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan.
STIS — SunTrust Investment Services, Inc.
STM — SunTrust Mortgage, Inc.
STRH — SunTrust Robinson Humphrey, Inc.
SunTrust — SunTrust Banks, Inc.
STCC — SunTrust Community Capital, LLC.
TDR — Troubled debt restructuring.
TRS — Total return swaps.
U.S. — United States.
U.S. GAAP — Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United States.
U.S. Treasury — The United States Department of the Treasury.
UPB — Unpaid principal balance.
UTB — Unrecognized tax benefit.
VA — Veterans Administration.
VAR — Value at risk.
VEBA — Voluntary Employees' Beneficiary Association.

VI — Variable interest.

VIE — Variable interest entity.

Visa — The Visa, U.S.A. Inc. card association or its affiliates, collectively.

Visa Counterparty — A financial institution that purchased the Company's Visa Class B shares.

VOE — Voting interest entity.

PART I

Item 1.

BUSINESS

General

SunTrust Banks, Inc. (“We” or “the Company”) is a leading provider of financial services, with our headquarters located in Atlanta, Georgia. Our principal subsidiary is SunTrust Bank (“the Bank”). The Company was incorporated in the State of Georgia in 1984 and offers a full line of financial services for consumers, businesses, corporations, institutions, and not-for-profit entities, both through its branches (located primarily in Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and the District of Columbia), and through other national delivery channels. The Bank provides clients with a selection of full-, self-, and assisted-service channels, including branch, call center, Teller Connect™ machines, ATMs, internet, mobile, and tablet. Other subsidiaries provide capital markets, mortgage banking, securities brokerage, and wealth management services. At December 31, 2015, the Company had total assets of \$191 billion and total deposits of \$150 billion.

We operate three business segments: Consumer Banking and Private Wealth Management, Wholesale Banking, and Mortgage Banking, with our functional activities included in Corporate Other.

Additional information regarding our businesses and subsidiaries is included in the information set forth in Item 7, MD&A, as well as Note 20, “Business Segment Reporting,” to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K.

Regulation and Supervision

BHCs are generally limited under the BHC Act to banking, managing or controlling banks, and other activities that the FRB has determined to be so closely related to banking as to be a proper incident thereto. The Company, a BHC, elected to become a financial holding company pursuant to the GLB Act, allowing it to engage in a broader range of activities that are (i) financial in nature or incidental to financial activities or (ii) complimentary to a financial activity and do not pose a substantial risk to the safety and soundness of depository institutions or the financial system in general. These expanded services include securities underwriting and dealing, insurance underwriting, merchant banking, and insurance company portfolio investment, and are subject to the Volcker Rule, Swaps Pushout Rule, and other restrictions discussed below. The Federal Reserve regulates BHCs under the BHC Act as umbrella supervisor, with residual supervisory authority over “functionally regulated” subsidiaries such as the Company's broker-dealer and investment adviser subsidiaries. The Company's non-banking subsidiaries are regulated and supervised by various other regulatory bodies. For example, STRH and STIS are broker-dealers registered with the SEC and members of FINRA. STIS is also an insurance agency registered with state insurance commissions.

As umbrella supervisor under the GLB Act's system of functional regulation, the FRB seeks to determine that financial holding companies are operating in a safe and sound manner so that their financial condition does not threaten the viability of affiliated depository institutions. Functionally regulated

Company subsidiaries, and others, are regulated directly by additional federal and state regulatory agencies with supervisory authority over the particular activities of those subsidiaries. To maintain its status as a financial holding company, the Company and its banking subsidiary must be “well capitalized” and “well managed” while maintaining at least a “satisfactory” CRA rating. In the event of noncompliance, the Federal Reserve may, among other things, limit the Company's ability to conduct these broader financial activities or, if the deficiencies persist, may require the Company to divest the banking subsidiary. Furthermore, if the Company does not have a satisfactory CRA rating, it may not commence any new financial activities, although the Company will still be allowed to engage in activities closely related to banking.

The Bank is a FDIC insured commercial bank chartered under the laws of the State of Georgia, and is a member of the Federal Reserve System. In addition to regulation by the FRB, the Bank and the Company are regulated by the Georgia Department of Banking and Finance. Furthermore, the FDIC also has certain jurisdiction over the activities of the Bank as an insured depository institution. As a Georgia-chartered commercial bank, the Bank's powers are limited to activities permitted by Georgia and federal banking laws. Generally, the Bank may engage in all usual banking activities such as taking deposits, lending money, issuing letters of credit, currency trading, and offering safe deposit box services.

We are also subject to supervision and regulation by the CFPB as to our offering and provision of consumer financial products and services. The Dodd-Frank Act authorized the CFPB to take any action to prevent regulated entities from engaging in unfair, deceptive, or abusive activity, under federal law, in connection with any financial transaction with a consumer. The CFPB also has pursued actions against non-banking entities associated with provision of financial products.

Historically, the Company has been subject to extensive regulation as a banking organization. More recently, the financial regulatory landscape has been impacted by the 2010 Dodd-Frank Act, which was enacted following the financial crisis to restructure the financial regulatory system, restore public confidence, and to prevent another crisis from occurring.

The Dodd-Frank Act mandates are the largest set of regulatory changes in several decades, requiring hundreds of rulemakings by many agencies and coordination by multiple regulators with joint jurisdiction over the same markets and products. The Dodd-Frank Act adds substantial, new regulation in addition to expanding upon existing regulation, and many of the rulemakings have yet to be proposed or finalized. As a consequence of the Dodd-Frank Act, the FRB's supervisory objectives now include improving U.S. financial stability, safety, and soundness. Among other things, the Dodd-Frank Act implements changes that affect the oversight and supervision of financial institutions, provides for a new resolution procedure for large financial companies, created a new agency, the CFPB (responsible for implementing and enforcing compliance with consumer financial laws), introduces more stringent regulatory

capital requirements and significant changes in the regulation of OTC derivatives, reforms the regulation of credit rating agencies, increases controls and transparency in corporate governance and executive compensation practices, incorporates the Volcker Rule, requires registration of advisers to certain private funds, and affects significant changes in the securitization market. Dodd-Frank Act requirements typically apply to BHCs with greater than \$10 billion of consolidated assets, and the requirements increase at certain asset size thresholds (most notably, \$50 billion of consolidated assets and \$250 billion of consolidated assets).

Enhanced Prudential Standards

BHCs with consolidated assets of \$50 billion or more are subject to enhanced prudential standards and capital requirements. The Dodd-Frank Act directs the FRB to establish heightened prudential standards for: (i) risk-based capital requirements and leverage limits, (ii) liquidity risk management requirements, (iii) overall risk management requirements, (iv) stress tests, (v) resolution planning, (vi) credit exposure and concentration limits, and (vii) early remediation actions that must be taken under certain conditions in the early stages of financial distress.

In February 2014, the FRB adopted a final rule implementing the liquidity and risk management requirements as enhanced prudential standards, imposing requirements for greater supervision and oversight of liquidity and general risk management by boards of directors and incorporating capital planning and stress testing requirements. In addition, the rule requires publicly traded U.S. BHCs with total consolidated assets of \$10 billion or more to establish enterprise-wide risk committees. The liquidity risk management requirements are in addition to those imposed by the LCR rule. The FRB has yet to adopt rules regarding single counterparty exposure limits and early remediation.

Enhanced Capital Standards

In July 2013, the U.S. banking regulators promulgated final rules substantially implementing the Basel III capital framework and various Dodd-Frank Act provisions (the “Capital Rules”). The Capital Rules increased regulatory capital requirements of U.S. banking organizations in a manner that more closely reflected risk exposures, and brought the regulatory capital framework into compliance with Basel III. The Capital Rules revise the level at which the Bank becomes subject to corrective action as described in the “prompt corrective action” section below. Furthermore, in association with the “Collins” amendment to the Dodd-Frank Act, the federal banking regulators must impose a generally applicable leverage capital ratio regardless of institution size. The Collins Amendment also phased out certain “hybrid” capital elements from Tier 1 capital treatment. The Company became subject to the Capital Rules on January 1, 2015. Certain Capital Rule requirements will commence or be phased in over several years.

The Capital Rules introduce a new capital measure, CET1, which (i) specifies that Tier 1 capital consists of CET1 and additional Tier 1 capital instruments satisfying particular requirements, (ii) requires that most adjustments to regulatory capital measurements be made to CET1 rather than to the other capital components, and (iii) changes the scope of adjustments.

The Capital Rules require:

- a minimum CET1 capital ratio of 4.5%
- a Tier 1 capital ratio, with a numerator consisting of the sum of CET1 and “additional Tier 1 capital” instruments meeting specified requirements, of 6.0%
- a total capital ratio, with a numerator consisting of the sum of Tier 1 capital (CET1 and additional Tier 1 capital) and Tier 2 capital, of 8.0%
- a 2.5% “capital conservation buffer,” phased-in starting January 1, 2016, which is added to the CET1, Tier 1, and Total capital ratios, effectively increasing CET1, Tier 1, and Total capital to 7.0%, 8.5%, and 10.5%, respectively by 2019
- a minimum Tier 1 leverage ratio of 4.0%

The Capital Rules further provide for a significant increase to capital charges for certain commercial real estate loans determined to be “high volatility real estate exposures” that would apply, subject to certain exceptions, to a large array of commercial real estate loans, including small business loans, and owner-occupied business properties. The Capital Rules also require certain institutions to include unrealized gains and losses on securities AFS, accumulated gains and losses on cash flow hedges, and AOCI related to defined benefit plans in the calculation of CET1. An exception is provided for banks with consolidated assets of less than \$250 billion that make a one-time election to exclude AOCI

from the capital ratio calculations. The Company has made this election.

CET1, additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital are each respectively defined by various specific criteria. For most banking organizations the only security that qualifies as CET1 is voting common stock, or its close equivalent. The most broadly issued security qualifying as additional Tier 1 capital is noncumulative perpetual preferred stock, or its close equivalent. Tier 2 capital may include other securities issued by banking organizations such as subordinated debt, cumulative preferred stock, or term preferred stock. In limited circumstances, and subject to various restrictions, certain minority interests in bank subsidiaries and other operating subsidiaries may be included as Tier 1 or Tier 2 capital.

The capital conservation buffer is a buffer above the minimum levels designed to ensure that banks remain well-capitalized even in adverse economic scenarios. Restrictions on capital distributions, share repurchases and redemptions, and discretionary bonus payments to executive officers are imposed on banks that are unable to sustain this buffer above the minimum CET1, Tier 1, and Total capital ratios.

See additional discussion of Basel III in the "Capital Resources" section of Item 7, MD&A, in this Form 10-K.

Mandatory Liquidity Coverage Ratio ("LCR"); Net Stable Funding Ratio ("NSFR")

In September 2014, the FRB, OCC, and the FDIC approved rulemaking that established, for the first time, a quantitative minimum LCR for large, internationally active banking organizations, and a less stringent LCR ("modified LCR") for BHCs with less than \$250 billion in total assets, such as the Company. The LCR requires a banking entity to maintain sufficient liquidity to withstand an acute 30-day liquidity stress scenario. The LCR became effective for the Company on January 1, 2016, with a minimum requirement of 90% of high-quality,

liquid assets to total net cash outflows, and full compliance of 100% is required by January 1, 2017. Banking organizations subject to the modified LCR are subject to monthly reporting requirements. In November 2015, the FRB issued a proposed rule that would require bank holding companies subject to the LCR to publicly disclose on a quarterly basis quantitative and qualitative information regarding their respective LCR calculations. As proposed, the Company would become subject to this reporting obligation in July, 2017.

In October 2014, the BCBS finalized an NSFR framework, which is designed to promote a structurally sound long-term funding profile by requiring banking organizations to maintain a stable funding profile in relation to the composition of their assets and off-balance sheet activities. U.S. banking agencies have confirmed their commitment to adopting an NSFR for U.S. banks; however, the timing for publication of a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the NSFR remains unclear.

Capital Planning; Stress Testing

Pursuant to Dodd-Frank Act mandate, BHCs are subject to requirements for company-run stress tests, and to supervisory stress testing by the FRB. BHCs with more than \$10 billion in total consolidated assets must conduct an annual company-run stress test, and those with total consolidated assets exceeding \$50 billion must conduct an additional mid-cycle stress test. For company-run stress tests, BHCs use the same planning horizon, capital action assumptions, and scenarios as those used in the supervisory stress test. Stress testing is designed to assess the effectiveness of covered companies' capital adequacy processes to determine whether the covered companies' capital is sufficient to absorb losses during stressful conditions, while meeting obligations to creditors and counterparties, and, to the extent applicable, continuing to serve as credit intermediaries. The Company also is subject to supervisory stress testing requirements under the FRB's Capital Plan Rule which the FRB implements as part of its CCAR process. The Company is required to publish a summary of the results of its annual stress test and the FRB publishes the results of the stress testing under adverse and severely adverse scenarios.

The FRB initiated CCAR in late 2010 to incorporate the forward-looking capital assessment provided by stress testing into the supervisory evaluation of capital adequacy. CCAR is a broad supervisory program that includes supervisory stress testing and assesses a covered company's practices for determining capital needs, including its risk measurement and management practices, capital planning and decision-making, and associated internal controls and governance. The Capital Plan Rule finalized in late 2011, requires a U.S. BHC with consolidated assets of \$50 billion or more to develop and maintain a capital plan which is reviewed and approved by its board of directors or committee thereof. Capital plans are intended to allow the FRB to assess the BHC's systems and processes incorporating forward-looking projections of assets and liabilities, revenues and losses, and to monitor and maintain their internal capital adequacy, on a quantitative and qualitative basis. Under the Capital Plan Rule, each capital plan must address, among other capital actions, projected capital ratios under stress scenarios, planned dividends and other capital distributions, and share repurchases over a minimum nine month planning horizon. In September 2013, the FRB issued a final rule

specifying how these large bank holding companies should incorporate the U.S. Basel III capital standards into their capital plans and Dodd-Frank Act company-run stress tests. Prior to executing a capital plan, non-objection notification must be received from the FRB. If the FRB objects to our capital plan, the Company may not make certain capital distributions until the FRB's non-objection to the distribution is received.

Regulatory Regime for Swaps

The Dodd-Frank Act imposed a new comprehensive regulatory regime for the OTC swaps market, aimed at increasing transparency and reducing systemic risk in the derivatives markets, including requirements for central clearing, exchange trading, capital, margin, reporting, and recordkeeping. The Dodd-Frank Act requires that certain swap dealers register with one or both of the SEC and CFTC, depending on the nature of the swaps business engaged. The Bank provisionally registered with the CFTC as a swaps dealer, subjecting the Bank to new requirements under this regulatory regime including trade reporting and record keeping requirements, business conduct requirements (including daily valuations, disclosure of material risks associated with swaps and disclosure of material incentives and conflicts of interest), mandatory clearing and exchange trading requirements for certain standardized swaps designated by the CFTC, and increased capital requirements established by the FRB. The Company's derivatives

business involving uncleared swaps is expected to become subject to margin requirements established by the FRB in excess of current market practice.

Resolution Planning

BHCs with total consolidated assets of \$50 billion or more must submit resolution plans to the FRB and FDIC addressing the company's strategy for rapid and orderly resolution in case of material financial distress or failure. In September 2011, these agencies issued a joint final resolution plan rule implementing this requirement. The FDIC issued a separate such rule applicable to insured depository institutions of \$50 billion or more in total assets. Subsequently, the FDIC issued guidance expanding the extent of information required to satisfy the FDIC rule. The agencies have widely promoted resolution plans as core elements of reforms intended to mitigate risks to the U.S. financial system, and to end the "too big to fail" status of the largest financial institutions. Covered institutions must file their resolution plans annually, regardless of the financial condition or nature of operations of the institution. Preparation and review of these resolution plans is a major undertaking for covered financial institutions. If a plan is not approved, the Company and the Bank may be restricted in expansionary activities, or subjected to more stringent capital, leverage, or liquidity requirements. The Company and the Bank submitted their latest resolution plan to the FRB and FDIC in December 2015.

Deposit Insurance

The Bank's depositors are insured by the FDIC up to the applicable limits, which is currently \$250,000 per account ownership type. The FDIC provides deposit insurance through the DIF, which the FDIC maintains by assessing depository institutions, including the Bank, an insurance premium. The Dodd-Frank Act changed the statutory regime governing the DIF.

The FDIC redefined the assessment base used to calculate deposit insurance premiums as the depository institution's average consolidated assets minus tangible equity, instead of the previous deposit-based assessment base. The determination of premium rate includes a variety of capital and supervisory factors that translate into a complex "scorecard" for each institution. Additionally, by September 30, 2020, the FDIC must increase the amount in the deposit insurance fund to 1.35% of insured deposits, impose a premium on banks to reach this goal, and offset the effect of assessment increases for institutions with less than \$10 billion in total consolidated assets. In November 2015, the FDIC issued a proposed rule to address this surcharge on banks, by collecting those premiums from banks with more than \$10 billion in consolidated assets, potentially effective at some point during 2016.

Source of Strength

FRB policy requires BHCs to act as a source of financial strength to each subsidiary bank, and to commit resources to support each subsidiary. This policy was codified in the Dodd-Frank Act, though no regulations have been proposed to define the scope of this financial support.

Anti-Money Laundering ("AML"), PATRIOT ACT; OFAC Sanctions

Anti-money laundering measures and economic sanctions have long been a matter of regulatory focus in the U.S. The Currency and Foreign Transactions Reporting Act of 1970, commonly referred to as the "Bank Secrecy Act" or "BSA," requires U.S. financial institutions to assist U.S. government agencies to detect and prevent money laundering by imposing various reporting and recordkeeping requirements on financial institutions. Passage of the Patriot Act renewed and expanded this focus, extending greatly the breadth and depth of anti-money laundering measures required under the BSA. The Patriot Act requires all financial institutions to establish certain anti-money laundering compliance and due diligence programs, including enhanced due diligence policies, procedures, and controls for certain types of relationships deemed to pose heightened risks. In cooperation with federal banking regulatory agencies, the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network ("FinCEN") is responsible for implementing, administering, and enforcing BSA compliance.

Federal banking regulators and FinCEN continue to emphasize their expectation that financial institutions establish and implement robust BSA/AML compliance programs. Consistent with this supervisory emphasis, in August 2014, FinCEN issued an advisory stressing its expectations for financial institutions' BSA/AML compliance programs, including specific governance, staffing and resource allocation, and testing and monitoring requirements.

Furthermore, FinCEN proposed a rule that would require financial institutions to obtain beneficial ownership information from all legal entities with which they conduct business.

OFAC has primary responsibility for administering and enforcing economic and trade sanctions, which are broad-based measures, derived from U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives. These sanctions are imposed on designated foreign countries and persons, terrorists, international narcotics traffickers, and persons involved in activities relating to

proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. While the sanctions laws are separate from the BSA and AML laws, these regimes overlap in purpose. All U.S. persons must comply with U.S. sanctions laws. The Company must ensure that its operations, including its provision of services to clients, are designed to ensure compliance with U.S. sanctions laws. Among other things, the Company must block accounts of, and transactions with, sanctioned persons, and report blocked transactions after their occurrence.

Over the past several years, federal banking regulators, FinCEN, and OFAC have increased supervisory and enforcement attention on U.S. anti-money laundering and sanctions laws, as evidenced by a significant increase in enforcement activity, including several high profile enforcement actions. Several of these actions have addressed violations of AML laws, U.S. sanctions laws, or both, resulting in instances in the imposition of substantial civil monetary penalties. In both the BSA/AML and sanctions areas, enforcement actions have increasingly focused on publicly identifying individuals and holding those individuals, including compliance officers, accountable for deficiencies in BSA/AML compliance programs. State attorneys general and the DOJ have also pursued enforcement actions against banking entities alleged to have willfully violated AML and U.S. sanctions laws.

Consumer Financial Protection

The CFPB, established by the Dodd-Frank Act, has broad rulemaking, supervisory, and enforcement powers under various federal consumer financial protection laws. Furthermore, the CFPB is authorized to engage in consumer financial education, track consumer complaints, request data, and promote the availability of financial services to under-served consumers and communities. The CFPB has primary examination and enforcement authority over institutions with assets of \$10 billion or more. We are subject to a number of federal and state consumer protection laws enforced primarily by the CFPB, which extensively regulates our relationships with customers. These laws include the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, the Fair Credit Reporting Act, the Truth in Lending Act, the Truth in Savings Act, the Electronic Fund Transfer Act, the Expedited Funds Availability Act, the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, the Fair Housing Act, the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, the Service Members Civil Relief Act, and these laws' respective state-law counterparts. The Company also is subject to state usury laws and state laws regarding unfair and deceptive acts and practices. Violations of applicable consumer protection laws can result in significant liability from litigation brought by customers, including actual damages, restitution, and attorneys' fees. In addition, federal bank regulators, state attorneys general, and state and local consumer protection agencies may pursue remedies, such as imposition of regulatory sanctions and penalties, restrictions on expansionary activities, and requiring customer rescission rights.

Prompt Corrective Action

The federal banking agencies have broad powers with which to require companies to take prompt corrective action to resolve problems of insured depository institutions that do not meet minimum capital requirements. The law establishes five capital categories for this purpose: (i) well-capitalized, (ii) adequately

capitalized, (iii) undercapitalized, (iv) significantly undercapitalized, and (v) critically undercapitalized. The Capital Rules amended the thresholds in the prompt corrective action framework to reflect the higher capital ratios required in the Capital Rules. Under the Capital Rules, to be considered well-capitalized, an institution generally must have risk-based Total capital and Tier 1 capital ratios of at least 10% and 6%, respectively, and must not be subject to any order or written directive to meet and maintain a specific capital level for any capital measure. While the prompt corrective action rules apply to banks and not BHCs, the FRB is authorized to take actions at the holding company level. The banking regulatory agencies are required to take mandatory supervisory actions, and have the discretion to take other actions, as to insured depository institutions in the three undercapitalized categories, the severity of which depends on the assigned capital category. For example, an insured depository institution is generally prohibited from paying dividends or making capital distributions if it would be undercapitalized as a result. An undercapitalized institution must submit a capital restoration plan, which must be guaranteed up to certain amounts by its parent holding company. Significantly undercapitalized institutions may be subject to various requirements and restrictions, such as mandates to sell voting stock, reduce total assets, and receipt of correspondent bank deposits. Critically undercapitalized institutions are subject to appointment of a receiver or conservator.

Volcker Rule

Through the “Volcker Rule,” the Dodd-Frank Act amends the BHC Act by generally prohibiting a banking entity from engaging in proprietary trading and investing in or sponsoring a private equity or hedge fund. The term “banking entity” covers insured depository institutions, their holding companies, and certain other entities and their affiliates. There are limited exceptions to the prohibition on proprietary trading, such as trading in certain U.S. government or agency securities, engaging in certain underwriting or market-making activities, and certain hedging activities. All permitted activities are subject to applicable federal or state laws, restrictions or limitations that may be imposed by the regulator, including capital and quantitative limitations as well as diversification requirements, and must not, among other things, pose a threat to the safety and soundness of the banking entity or the financial stability of the U.S. Further, the Volcker Rule's anti-evasion authority grant to the regulatory agencies requires them to impose extensive internal controls and recordkeeping requirements on banking organizations to ensure their compliance with the Volcker Rule.

Branching

The Dodd-Frank Act relaxed existing interstate branching restrictions by modifying the federal statute governing de novo interstate branching by state member banks. Consequently, a state member bank may open its initial branch in a state outside of the bank's home state by way of an interstate bank.

Restrictions on Affiliate Transactions

There are limits and restrictions on transactions in which the Bank and its subsidiaries may engage with the Company and other Company subsidiaries. Sections 23A and 23B of the Federal Reserve Act and FRB's Regulation W, among other

things, governs terms and conditions and limits the amount of extensions of credit, and the amount of collateral required to secure extensions of credit by the Bank and its subsidiaries to the Company and other Company subsidiaries, and limits purchases of assets by the Bank and its subsidiaries from the Company and other Company subsidiaries. The Dodd-Frank Act significantly enhanced and expanded the scope and coverage of the limitations imposed by Sections 23A and 23B, specifically, by including derivative transactions as credit extensions subject to Section 23A and 23B. Furthermore, the Dodd-Frank Act requires that conforming collateral be maintained for the duration of covered transactions, rather than only at the time of the transaction. The FRB has increased its scrutiny of Regulation W transactions, and has supported its supervision over Regulation W compliance with information received through the resolution planning process. The FRB has yet to amend Regulation W or provide guidance in light of the Dodd-Frank Act's changes to Sections 23A and 23B of the Federal Reserve Act.

Interchange Rules; “Durbin Amendment”

The Dodd-Frank Act, through a provision known as the “Durbin Amendment,” required the FRB to establish a cap on the interchange fees that merchants pay banks for electronic clearing of debit transactions. In 2011, the FRB issued final rules that significantly limit the amount of interchange fees a Company may charge for electronic debit transactions.

Incentive Compensation

In 2010, the FRB and other regulators jointly published final guidance for structuring incentive compensation arrangements at financial organizations. The guidance does not set forth any formulas or pay caps, but contains certain principles which companies are required to follow with respect to employees and groups of employees that may expose the company to material amounts of risk. The three primary principles are: (i) balanced risk-taking incentives, (ii) compatibility with effective controls and risk management, and (iii) strong corporate governance. The FRB will monitor compliance with this guidance as part of its safety and soundness oversight.

Privacy and Cyber-security

We are subject to many U.S. federal, state, and international laws and regulations governing requirements for maintaining policies and procedures to protect non-public confidential information of our customers. The GLB Act requires us to periodically disclose our privacy policies and practices relating to sharing such information and permits retail customers to opt out of the Company’s ability to share information with unaffiliated third parties under certain circumstances. Other laws and regulations, at both the federal and state level, impact our ability to share certain information with affiliates and non-affiliates for marketing and/or non-marketing purposes, or to contact customers with marketing offers. The GLB Act also requires banking institutions to implement a comprehensive information security program that includes administrative, technical, and physical safeguards to ensure the security and confidentiality of customer records and information. These security and privacy policies and procedures, for the protection of personal and

confidential information, are in effect across all businesses and geographic locations.

Acquisitions

Our ability to grow through acquisitions is limited by various regulatory approval requirements. The FRB's prior approval is required if we wish to (i) acquire all, or substantially all, of the assets of any bank, (ii) acquire direct or indirect ownership or control of more than 5% of any class of voting securities of any bank or thrift, or (iii) merge or consolidate with any other BHC.

The BHC Act enumerates the factors the FRB must consider when reviewing the merger of BHCs, the acquisition of banks, or the acquisition of voting securities of a bank or BHC. These factors include the competitive effects of the proposal in the relevant geographic markets, the financial and managerial resources and future prospects of the companies and banks involved in the transaction, the effect of the transaction on the financial stability of the United States, the organizations' compliance with anti-money laundering laws and regulations, the convenience and needs of the communities to be served, and the records of performance, under the CRA, of the insured depository institutions involved in the transaction. In addition, in cases involving interstate bank acquisitions, the FRB must consider the concentration of deposits nationwide and in certain individual states. Under the Dodd-Frank Act, a BHC is generally prohibited from merging, consolidating with, or acquiring, another company if the resulting company's liabilities upon consummation would exceed 10% of the aggregate liabilities of the U.S. financial sector, including the U.S. liabilities of foreign financial companies.

Competition

The Company faces competition from domestic and foreign lending institutions and numerous other providers of financial services. The Company competes using a client-centered model that focuses on high quality service, while offering a broad range of products and services. We believe this approach better positions us to increase loyalty and expand existing relationships, while attracting new customers. Furthermore, the Company maintains a strong presence within select markets, thereby enhancing its competitive position. While the Company believes it is well positioned within the highly competitive industry, the industry could become even more competitive as a result of legislative, regulatory, economic, and technological changes, as well as continued consolidation. The ability of non-banking financial institutions to provide services previously limited to commercial banks has intensified competition. Because non-banking financial institutions are not subject to many of the same regulatory restrictions as banks and bank holding companies, they can often operate with greater flexibility and with lower cost and capital structures. However, non-banking financial institutions may not have the same access to deposit funds or government programs and, as a result, those non-banking financial institutions may elect, as some have done, to become financial holding companies to gain such access. Securities firms and insurance companies that elect to become financial holding companies may acquire banks and other financial institutions, which could further alter the competitive environment in which the Company conducts business.

Employees

At December 31, 2015, the Company had 24,043 full-time equivalent employees. None of the domestic employees within the Company are subject to a collective bargaining agreement. Management considers its employee relations to be in good standing.

Additional Information

See also the following additional information which is incorporated herein by reference: Business Segments (under the captions "Business Segments" and "Business Segment Results" in Item 7, in the MD&A of this Form 10-K, and "Business Segment Reporting" in Note 20 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data); Net Interest Income (under the captions "Net Interest Income/Margin" in the MD&A and "Selected Financial Data" in Item 6); Securities (under the caption "Securities Available for Sale" in the MD&A and Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements); Loans and Leases (under the captions "Loans", "Allowance for Credit Losses", and "Nonperforming Assets" in the MD&A and "Loans" and "Allowance for Credit Losses" in Notes 6 and 7, respectively, to

the Consolidated Financial Statements); Deposits (under the caption "Deposits" in the MD&A); Short-Term Borrowings (under the caption "Short-Term Borrowings" in the MD&A and "Borrowings and Contractual Commitments" in Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements); Trading Activities and Trading Assets and Liabilities (under the caption "Trading Assets and Liabilities and Derivatives" in the MD&A and "Trading Assets and Liabilities and Derivatives" and "Fair Value Election and Measurement" in Notes 4 and 18, respectively, to the Consolidated Financial Statements); Market Risk Management (under the caption "Market Risk Management" in the MD&A); Liquidity Risk Management (under the caption "Liquidity Risk Management" in the MD&A); Credit Risk Management (under the caption "Credit Risk Management" in the MD&A); and Operational Risk Management (under the caption "Operational Risk Management" in the MD&A).

The Bank's Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act are available free of charge on the Company's website at www.suntrust.com, in the Investor Relations section, as soon as reasonably practicable after the Company electronically files such material with, or furnishes it to, the SEC.

Furthermore, within the Investor Relations section, the Bank makes available, under the heading Governance its: (i) codes of ethics for the Board, senior financial officers, and employees, (ii) its Corporate Governance Guidelines, and (iii) the charters of SunTrust Board committees. Reports filed or furnished to the SEC are available at www.sec.gov.

The Company's 2015 Annual Report on Form 10-K is being distributed to shareholders in lieu of a separate annual report containing financial statements of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries.

Item 1A. RISK FACTORS

The risks described in this Form 10-K are not the only risks we face. Additional risks that are not presently known or that we deem to be immaterial also may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, business, and prospects.

Regulatory Risks

Current and future legislation and regulation could require us to change our business practices, reduce revenue, impose additional costs, or otherwise adversely affect business operations or competitiveness.

As a financial institution, we are subject to extensive state and federal regulation in the U.S. and in those jurisdictions outside of the U.S. where we conduct certain limited operations. The rules and regulations enacted under the Dodd-Frank Act have expanded this regulation. Increased supervision, reporting, and significant existing and proposed legislation and regulatory requirements limit the manner in which we do business. This rigorous regulatory framework may restrict our ability to compete in our current businesses; to engage in new or expanded business; to offer certain products and services; reduce or limit our revenue; subject us to increased and additional fees, assessments, or taxes; and otherwise adversely affect our business and operations. Our failure to comply with the laws, regulations, and rules governing our business may result in fines, sanctions, and damage to reputation.

Moreover, U.S. government officials have shown willingness to bring criminal actions against financial institutions, and criminal pleas associated with such actions can preclude a financial institution from engaging in certain business operations or offering certain products and services. Certain regulators have been requiring admissions of wrongdoing by financial institutions in connection with settlement of enforcement actions. These enforcement trends increase exposure of financial institutions to civil litigation and reputation damage, leading to potential loss of customers.

As the focus of financial services regulation is the protection of depositors, FDIC funds, consumers, and the banking system as a whole, and not protection of shareholders, this regulation may be adverse to shareholder interests.

Legislation or regulation also may impose unexpected or unintended consequences, the impact of which is difficult to predict. In particular, recent rulemaking under the Dodd-Frank Act includes new areas of regulation for which guidance is still being developed. Other additional regulation that may be adopted could have a material adverse effect on our business operations, income, and competitive position, and other negative consequences.

For more detailed information regarding the regulatory framework to which we are subject, and a discussion of key aspects of the Dodd-Frank Act, see the “Government Regulation and Supervision” section in Item 1 of this Form 10-K. We are subject to increased capital adequacy and liquidity requirements and our failure to meet these would adversely affect our financial condition.

We, together with our banking subsidiary and broker-dealer subsidiaries, must satisfy various and substantial capital and

liquidity requirements, subject to qualitative and quantitative review and assessment by our regulators. Regulatory capital and liquidity requirements limit how we use our capital, and can restrict our ability to pay dividends or to make stock repurchases.

Market Risks

The fiscal and monetary policies of the federal government and its agencies could have a material adverse effect on our earnings.

The Federal Reserve regulates the supply of money and credit in the U.S. Its policies determine in large part the cost of funds for lending and investing and the return earned on those loans and investments, both of which affect our net interest margin. They can also materially decrease the value of financial assets we hold, such as debt securities and MSRs. Federal Reserve policies can also adversely affect borrowers, potentially increasing the risk that they may fail to repay their loans, or could adversely create asset bubbles which result from prolonged periods of accommodative

policy, and which in turn result in volatile markets and rapidly declining collateral values. Changes in Federal Reserve policies are beyond our control and difficult to predict; consequently, the impact of these changes on our activities and results of operations is difficult to predict. Also, potential new taxes on corporations generally, or on financial institutions specifically, would adversely affect our net income.

Our financial results have been, and may continue to be, materially affected by general economic conditions, and a deterioration of economic conditions or of the financial markets may materially adversely affect our lending and other businesses and our financial results and condition.

We generate revenue from the interest and fees we charge on the loans and other products and services we provide, and a substantial amount of our revenue and earnings come from the net interest income and fee income that we earn from our consumer, wholesale, and mortgage banking businesses. These businesses have been, and may continue to be, materially affected by the state of the U.S. economy. Although the U.S. economy has continued to gradually improve from severely depressed levels during the last economic recession, economic growth has been uneven. In addition, financial uncertainty stemming from low oil and commodity prices, a strong U.S. dollar, U.S. debt and budget matters, significant central bank stimulus, persistent low interest rates in the U.S. and negative interest rates in some countries, geopolitical turmoil, and deceleration of economic activity in other large countries, as well as the uncertainty surrounding financial regulatory reform, have impacted and may continue to impact the continuing global economic recovery.

For example, a small portion of our loans are made to energy-related firms and, to the extent oil prices remain low, they will be less able to meet their loan obligations. A prolonged period of slow growth in the U.S. economy or in any regional markets that we serve, any deterioration in economic conditions or the financial markets resulting from the above matters, or any other events or factors that may disrupt or dampen the global economic recovery, could materially adversely affect our financial results

and condition. Also, adverse economic conditions in Europe or other markets may have a contagion effect, thereby impacting us or our clients in the U.S.

Further, if unemployment levels increase or if home prices decrease, we would expect to incur higher charge-offs and provision expense from increases in our allowance for credit losses. These conditions may adversely affect not only consumer loan performance but also C&I and CRE loans, especially for those businesses that rely on the health of industries or properties that may suffer from deteriorating economic conditions. The ability of these borrowers to repay their loans may be reduced, causing us to incur higher credit losses.

A deterioration in business and economic conditions may also erode consumer and investor confidence levels and/or result in a lower demand for loans by creditworthy customers, potentially reducing our interest income. It also could adversely affect financial results for our fee-based businesses, including our wealth management, investment advisory, trading, and investment banking businesses. We earn fee income from managing assets for others and providing brokerage and other investment advisory and wealth management services. Because investment management fees are often based on the value of assets under management, a decrease in the market prices of those assets could reduce our fee income. Changes in stock market prices could affect the trading activity of investors, reducing commissions and other fees we earn from our brokerage business. Poor economic conditions and volatile or unstable financial markets also can adversely affect our capital markets-related businesses.

Changes in market interest rates or capital markets could adversely affect our revenue and expenses, the value of assets and obligations, and the availability and cost of capital and liquidity.

Market risk refers to potential losses arising from changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices, commodity prices, and other relevant market rates or prices. Interest rate risk, defined as the exposure of net interest income and MVE to adverse movements in interest rates, is our primary market risk, and mainly arises from the nature of the loans on our balance sheet. We are also exposed to market risk in our trading instruments, AFS investment portfolio, MSRs, loan warehouse and pipeline, and debt and brokered deposits measured at fair value. ALCO meets regularly and is responsible for reviewing our open positions and establishing policies to monitor and limit exposure to market risk. The policies established by ALCO are reviewed and approved by our Board. See additional discussion of changes in market interest rates in the "Market Risk Management" section of Item 7, MD&A, in this Form 10-K. Given our business mix, and the fact that most of our assets and liabilities are financial in nature, we tend to be sensitive to market interest rate movements and the performance of the financial markets. In addition to the impact of the general economy, changes in interest rates or in valuations in the debt or equity markets could directly impact us in one or more of the following ways:

• The yield on earning assets and rates paid on interest-bearing liabilities may change in disproportionate ways;

• The value of certain on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet financial instruments that we hold could decline;

• The value of our pension plan assets could decline, thereby potentially requiring us to further fund the plan; or

• To the extent we access capital markets to raise funds to support our business, such changes could affect the cost of such funds or the ability to raise such funds.

Our net interest income is the interest we earn on loans, debt securities, and other assets we hold less the interest we pay on our deposits, long-term and short-term debt, and other liabilities. Net interest income is a function of both our net interest margin (the difference between the yield we earn on our earning assets and the interest rate we pay for deposits and our other sources of funding) and the amount of earning assets we hold. Changes in either our net interest margin or the amount of earning assets we hold could affect our net interest income and our earnings. Changes in interest rates can affect our net interest margin. Although the yield we earn on our assets and our funding costs tend to move in the same direction in response to changes in interest rates, one can rise or fall faster than the other, causing our net interest margin to expand or contract. When interest rates rise, our funding costs may rise faster than the yield we earn on our assets, causing our net interest margin to contract.

The amount and type of earning assets we hold can affect our yield and net interest margin. We hold earning assets in the form of loans and investment securities, among other assets. As noted above, if economic conditions deteriorate,

we may see lower demand for loans by creditworthy customers, reducing our interest income. In addition, we may invest in lower yielding investment securities for a variety of reasons.

Changes in the slope of the “yield curve,” or the spread between short-term and long-term interest rates, could also reduce our net interest margin. Normally, the yield curve is upward sloping, meaning short-term rates are lower than long-term rates. The interest we earn on our assets and our costs to fund those assets may be affected by changes in market interest rates, changes in the slope of the yield curve, and our cost of funding. This could lower our net interest margin and our net interest income. We discuss these topics in greater detail in the "Enterprise Risk Management" section of Item 7, MD&A, in this Form 10-K.

We assess our interest rate risk by estimating the effect on our earnings under various scenarios that differ based on assumptions about the direction, magnitude, and speed of interest rate changes and the slope of the yield curve. We hedge some of that interest rate risk with interest rate derivatives.

We may not hedge all of our interest rate risk. There is always the risk that changes in interest rates could reduce our net interest income and our earnings in material amounts, especially if actual conditions turn out to be materially different than what we assumed. For example, if interest rates rise or fall faster than we assumed or the slope of the yield curve changes, we may experience net interest margin compression and/or incur significant valuation losses on debt securities we hold as investments. To reduce our interest rate risk, we may rebalance our investment and loan portfolios, refinance our debt, and take other strategic actions. We may incur losses when we take such actions. For additional information, see the “Enterprise Risk

Management” and "Net Interest Income/Margin" sections of the MD&A in this Form 10-K.

Our earnings may be affected by volatility in mortgage production and servicing revenues, and by changes in carrying values of our MSR's and mortgages held for sale due to changes in interest rates.

We earn revenue from originating mortgage loans and fees for servicing mortgage loans. When rates rise, the demand for mortgage loans usually tends to fall, reducing the revenue we receive from loan originations (mortgage production revenue).

Changes in interest rates can affect prepayment assumptions and thus the fair value of our MSR's. An MSR is the right to service a mortgage loan-collect principal, interest and escrow amounts-for a fee. When interest rates fall, borrowers are usually more likely to prepay their mortgage loans by refinancing them at a lower rate. As the likelihood of prepayment increases, the fair value of our MSR's can decrease. Each day we evaluate the fair value of our MSR's and any related hedges, and any net decrease in the fair value reduces the fair value of the MSR asset and related hedge instruments, which in turn reduce earnings in the period in which the decrease occurs.

Similarly, we measure at fair value mortgages held for sale for which an active secondary market and readily available market prices exist. Similar to other interest-bearing securities, the value of these mortgages held for sale may be adversely affected by changes in interest rates. For example, if market interest rates increase relative to the yield on these mortgages held for sale and other interests, their fair value may fall. We may not hedge this risk, and even if we do hedge the risk with derivatives and other instruments, we may still incur significant losses from changes in the value of these mortgages held for sale and other interests or from changes in the value of the hedging instruments. For additional information, see "Enterprise Risk Management-Other Market Risk" and "Critical Accounting Policies" in the MD&A, and Note 9, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K.

We use derivatives to hedge the risk of changes in the fair value of the MSR, exclusive of decay. The hedge may not be effective and may cause volatility, or losses, in our mortgage servicing income. Also, we typically use derivatives and other instruments to hedge our mortgage banking interest rate risk. We generally do not hedge all of our risk, and we may not be successful in hedging any of the risk. Hedging is a complex process, requiring sophisticated models and constant monitoring and re-balancing. We may use hedging instruments tied to U.S. Treasury rates, LIBOR or Eurodollars that may not perfectly correlate with the value or income being hedged. We could incur significant losses from our hedging activities. There may be periods where we elect not to use derivatives and other instruments to hedge mortgage banking interest rate risk. For additional information, see Note 17, "Derivative Financial Instruments," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K.

Disruptions in our ability to access global capital markets may adversely affect our capital resources and liquidity. In managing our consolidated balance sheet, we depend on access to global capital markets to provide us with sufficient

capital resources and liquidity to meet our commitments and business needs, and to accommodate the transaction and cash management needs of our clients. Other sources of contingent funding available to us include inter-bank borrowings, repurchase agreements, FHLB capacity, and borrowings from the Federal Reserve discount window. Any occurrence that may limit our access to the capital markets, such as a decline in the confidence of debt investors, our depositors or counterparties participating in the capital markets, or a downgrade of our debt rating, may adversely affect our funding costs and our ability to raise funding and, in turn, our liquidity.

Credit Risks

We are subject to credit risk.

When we lend money, commit to lend money or enter into a letter of credit or other contract with a counterparty, we incur credit risk, which is the risk of losses if our borrowers do not repay their loans or if our counterparties fail to perform according to the terms of their contracts. A number of our products expose us to credit risk, including loans,

leveraged loans, leases and lending commitments, derivatives, trading assets, insurance arrangements with respect to such products, and assets held for sale. The credit quality of our portfolio can have a significant impact on our earnings. We estimate and establish reserves for credit risks and credit losses inherent in our credit exposure (including unfunded credit commitments). This process, which is critical to our financial results and condition, requires difficult, subjective, and complex judgments, including about how economic conditions might impair the ability of our borrowers to repay their loans. As is the case with any such assessments, there is always the chance that we will fail to identify the proper factors or that we will fail to accurately estimate the impacts of factors that we do identify.

We might underestimate the credit losses inherent in our loan portfolio and have credit losses in excess of the amount reserved. We might increase the allowance because of changing economic conditions, including falling real estate or commodity prices and higher unemployment, or other factors such as changes in borrower behavior. As an example, borrowers may discontinue making payments on their real estate-secured loans if the value of the real estate is less than what they owe, even if they are still financially able to make the payments.

Also, to the extent we increase our consumer credit portfolio, we may be subject to greater risk than we have experienced in the past since such loans typically are unsecured and may be subject to greater fraud risk to the extent such loans are originated online.

While we believe that our allowance for credit losses was adequate at December 31, 2015, there is no assurance that it will be sufficient to cover all incurred credit losses, especially if economic conditions worsen. In the event of significant deterioration in economic conditions, we may be required to increase reserves in future periods, which would reduce our earnings and potentially capital. For additional information, see the “Risk Management-Credit Risk Management” and “Critical Accounting Policies-Allowance for Credit Losses” sections of the MD&A in this Form 10-K.

We may have more credit risk and higher credit losses to the extent that our loans are concentrated by loan type, industry segment, borrower type, or location of the borrower or collateral.

Our credit risk and credit losses can increase if our loans are concentrated in borrowers engaged in the same or similar activities or in borrowers who as a group may be uniquely or disproportionately affected by economic or market conditions. Deterioration in economic conditions, housing conditions, or real estate values in the markets in which we operate could result in materially higher credit losses. For additional information, see the “Loans,” “Allowance for Credit Losses,” “Risk Management-Credit Risk Management” and “Critical Accounting Policies-Allowance for Credit Losses” sections in the MD&A and Notes 6 and 7, “Loans” and “Allowance for Credit Losses,” to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K.

Liquidity Risks

We rely on the mortgage secondary market and GSEs for some of our liquidity.

We sell most of the mortgage loans that we originate to reduce our credit risk and to provide funding for additional loans. We rely on GSEs to purchase loans that meet their conforming loan requirements. Investor demand for nonconforming loans has fallen sharply, resulting in decreased origination of non-conforming loans which reduces our revenue. When we retain a loan not only do we keep the credit risk of the loan but we also do not receive any sale proceeds that could be used to generate new loans. A persistent lack of liquidity could limit our ability to fund and thus originate new mortgage loans, reducing the fees we earn from originating and servicing loans. In addition, we cannot provide assurance that GSEs will not materially limit their purchases of conforming loans due to capital constraints or change their criteria for conforming loans (e.g., maximum loan amount or borrower eligibility).

Proposals have been presented to reform the housing finance market in the U.S., including the role of the GSEs in the housing finance market. The extent and timing of any such regulatory reform of the housing finance market and the GSEs, as well as any effect on our business and financial results, are uncertain.

Loss of customer deposits could increase our funding costs.

We rely heavily on bank deposits as a low cost and stable source of funding for the loans we make. We compete with banks and other financial services companies for deposits. If our competitors raise the rates they pay on deposits, our funding costs may increase, either because we raise our rates to avoid losing deposits or because we lose deposits and must rely on more expensive sources of funding. Higher funding costs reduce our net interest margin and net interest income.

Legal Risks

We are subject to litigation, and our expenses related to this litigation may adversely affect our results.

From time to time we are subject to litigation in the course of our business. These claims and legal actions, including supervisory actions by our regulators, could involve large monetary claims and significant defense costs. During the

2008-2010 financial crisis, we observed both the number of cases and our expenses related to those cases increase.

The outcome of some of these cases is uncertain.

We establish reserves for legal claims when payments associated with the claims become probable and the costs can be reasonably estimated. We may still incur legal costs for a matter even if we have not established a reserve. In addition, the actual cost of resolving a legal claim may be substantially higher than any amounts reserved for that matter. The ultimate resolution of a pending legal proceeding, depending on the remedy sought and granted, could materially adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Substantial legal liability or significant regulatory action against us could have material adverse financial effects or cause significant reputational harm to us, which in turn could seriously harm our business prospects. We may be exposed to substantial uninsured liabilities, which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. For additional information, see Note 19, “Contingencies,” to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K.

We may incur fines, penalties and other negative consequences from regulatory violations, possibly even inadvertent or unintentional violations.

We maintain systems and procedures designed to ensure that we comply with applicable laws and regulations, but there can be no assurance that these will be effective. In addition to fines and penalties, we may suffer other negative consequences from regulatory violations including restrictions on certain activities, such as our mortgage business, which may affect our relationship with the GSEs and may also damage our reputation, and this in turn might materially affect our business and results of operations.

For example, on October 10, 2013, we announced that we reached agreements in principle, and on June 17, 2014 we announced that we reached definitive agreements, with the HUD and the U.S. DOJ to settle (i) certain civil and administrative claims arising from FHA-insured mortgage loans originated by STM from January 1, 2006 through March 31, 2012 and (ii) certain alleged civil claims regarding our mortgage servicing and origination practices as part of the National Mortgage Servicing Settlement. Pursuant to the combined settlement, we agreed to pay \$468 million. In addition, we agreed to provide \$500 million of consumer relief and to implement certain mortgage servicing standards.

Further, some legal/regulatory frameworks provide for the imposition of fines or penalties for noncompliance even though the noncompliance was inadvertent or unintentional and even though there were in place at the time systems and procedures designed to ensure compliance. For example, we are subject to regulations issued by OFAC that prohibit financial institutions from participating in the transfer of property belonging to the governments of certain foreign countries and designated nationals of those countries. OFAC may impose penalties for inadvertent or unintentional violations even if reasonable processes are in place to prevent the violations. Additionally, federal regulators have begun pursuing financial institutions with emerging theories of recovery under the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 (FIRREA). Courts may uphold significant additional penalties

on financial institutions, even where the financial institution had already reimbursed the government or other counterparties for actual losses.

Other Business Risk

We are subject to certain risks related to originating and selling mortgages. We may be required to repurchase mortgage loans or indemnify mortgage loan purchasers as a result of breaches of representations and warranties, or borrower fraud, and this could harm our liquidity, results of operations, and financial condition.

We originate and often sell mortgage loans. When we sell mortgage loans, whether as whole loans or pursuant to a securitization, we are required to make customary representations and warranties to the purchaser about the mortgage loans and the manner in which they were originated. Between 2006 and 2013, we received an elevated number of repurchase and indemnity demands from purchasers. These resulted in an increase in the amount of losses for repurchases. In September 2013, we reached a settlement with Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to address outstanding and potential repurchase obligations.

In addition to repurchase claims from the GSEs, we have received indemnification claims from, and in some cases, have been sued by, non-GSE purchasers of our loans. These claims allege that we sold loans that failed to conform to statements regarding the quality of the mortgage loans sold, the manner in which the loans were originated and underwritten, and the compliance of the loans with state and federal law. See additional discussion in Note 19, "Contingencies," to the Consolidated Financial Statements and "Critical Accounting Policies" of the MD&A in this Form 10-K.

We face certain risks as a servicer of loans.

We act as servicer and/or master servicer for mortgage loans included in securitizations and for unsecuritized mortgage loans owned by investors. As a servicer or master servicer for those loans, we have certain contractual obligations to the securitization trusts, investors or other third parties, including, in our capacity as a servicer, foreclosing on defaulted mortgage loans or, to the extent consistent with the applicable securitization or other investor agreement, considering alternatives to foreclosure such as loan modifications or short sales and, in our capacity as a master servicer, overseeing the servicing of mortgage loans by the servicer. Generally, our servicing obligations are set by contract, for which we receive a contractual fee. However, the costs to perform contracted-for services has increased, which reduces our profitability. As a servicer, we advance expenses on behalf of investors which we may be unable to collect. Further, GSEs can amend their servicing guidelines, which can increase the scope or costs of the services we are required to perform without any corresponding increase in our servicing fee. Further, the CFPB has implemented national servicing standards which have increased the scope and costs of services which we are required to perform. In addition, there has been a significant increase in state laws that impose additional servicing requirements that increase the scope and cost of our servicing obligations.

If we commit a material breach of our obligations as servicer or master servicer, we may be subject to termination if the breach is not cured within a specified period of time following notice, which can generally be given by the securitization trustee or a specified percentage of security holders, causing us to lose servicing income. In addition, we may be required to indemnify the securitization trustee against losses from any failure by us, as a servicer or master servicer, to perform our servicing obligations or any act or omission on our part that involves willful misfeasance, bad faith, or gross negligence. For certain investors and/or certain transactions, we may be contractually obligated to repurchase a mortgage loan or reimburse the investor for credit losses incurred on the loan as a remedy for servicing errors with respect to the loan. If we experience increased repurchase obligations because of claims that we did not satisfy our obligations as a servicer or master servicer, or increased loss severity on such repurchases, we may have to materially increase our repurchase reserve.

We also have received indemnification requests related to our servicing of loans owned or insured by other parties, primarily GSEs. Typically, such a claim seeks to impose a compensatory fee on us for departures from GSE service

levels. In most cases, this is related to delays in the foreclosure process. Additionally, we have received indemnification requests where an investor or insurer has suffered a loss due to a breach of the servicing agreement. While the number of such claims has been small, these could increase in the future. See additional discussion in Note 16, "Guarantees," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K.

We are subject to risks related to delays in the foreclosure process.

When we originate a mortgage loan, we do so with the expectation that if the borrower defaults, our ultimate loss is mitigated by the value of the collateral which secures the mortgage loan. Our ability to do so depends upon our ability to promptly foreclose upon such collateral after an appropriate cure period. Any delay in the foreclosure process will adversely affect us by increasing our expenses related to carrying such assets, such as taxes, insurance, and other carrying costs, and exposes us to losses as a result of potential additional declines in the value of such collateral.

Clients could pursue alternatives to bank deposits, causing us to lose a relatively inexpensive source of funding. Checking and savings account balances and other forms of client deposits could decrease if clients perceive alternative investments as providing superior expected returns. When clients move money out of bank deposits in favor of alternative investments, we can lose a relatively inexpensive source of funds, increasing our funding costs.

Consumers and small businesses may decide not to use banks to complete their financial transactions, which could affect net income.

Technology, the rise of technology-based lenders and other changes now allow parties to complete financial transactions and obtain certain loan products without banks. For example, consumers and small businesses can pay bills, transfer funds and borrow money without banks. This could result in the loss of fee

income, the loss of client deposits, and consumer and small business loan balances and the income generated from those deposits and loans.

We have businesses other than banking which subject us to a variety of risks.

We are a diversified financial services company. This diversity subjects earnings to a broader variety of risks and uncertainties. Other businesses include investment banking, securities underwriting and retail and wholesale brokerage services offered through our subsidiaries. Securities underwriting, loan syndications and securities market making entail significant market, operational, credit, legal, and other risks that could materially adversely impact us and our results of operations.

Negative public opinion could damage our reputation and adversely impact business and revenues.

As a financial institution, our earnings and capital are subject to risks associated with negative public opinion. The reputation of the financial services industry, in general, has been damaged as a result of the financial crisis and other matters affecting the financial services industry, including mortgage foreclosure issues. Negative public opinion regarding us could result from our actual or alleged conduct in any number of activities, including lending practices, a breach of client information, the failure of any product or service sold by us to meet our clients' expectations or applicable regulatory requirements, corporate governance and acquisitions, or from actions taken by government regulators and community organizations in response to those activities. Negative public opinion can adversely affect our ability to attract and/or retain clients and personnel and can expose us to litigation and regulatory action. Actual or alleged conduct by one of our businesses can result in negative public opinion about our other businesses.

We rely on other companies to provide key components of our business infrastructure.

Third parties provide key components of our business infrastructure such as banking services, processing, and internet connections and network access. Any disruption in such services provided by these third parties or any failure of these third parties to handle current or higher volumes of use could adversely affect our ability to deliver products and services to clients and otherwise to conduct business. Technological or financial difficulties of a third party service provider could adversely affect our business to the extent those difficulties result in the interruption or discontinuation of services provided by that party. Further, in some instances we may be responsible for failures of such third parties to comply with government regulations. We may not be insured against all types of losses as a result of third party failures and our insurance coverage may be inadequate to cover all losses resulting from system failures or other disruptions. Failures in our business infrastructure could interrupt the operations or increase the costs of doing business.

Competition in the financial services industry is intense and we could lose business or suffer margin declines as a result.

We operate in a highly competitive industry that could become even more competitive as a result of reform of the

financial services industry resulting from the Dodd-Frank Act and other legislative, regulatory, and technological changes, and from continued consolidation. We face aggressive competition from other domestic and foreign lending institutions and from numerous other providers of financial services. The ability of nonbanking financial institutions to provide services previously limited to commercial banks has intensified competition. Because nonbanking financial institutions are not subject to the same regulatory restrictions as banks and bank holding companies, they can often operate with greater flexibility and lower cost structures. Securities firms and insurance companies that elect to become financial holding companies can offer virtually any type of financial service, including banking, securities underwriting, insurance (both agency and underwriting), and merchant banking, and may acquire banks and other financial institutions. This may significantly change the competitive environment in which we conduct business. Some of our competitors have greater financial resources and/or face fewer regulatory constraints. As a result of these various sources of competition, we could lose business to competitors or be forced to price products and services on less advantageous terms to retain or attract clients, either of which would adversely affect our profitability.

Maintaining or increasing market share depends on market acceptance and regulatory approval of new products and services.

Our success depends, in part, on our ability to adapt products and services to evolving market and industry standards. The widespread adoption of new technologies has required, and likely will continue to require, us to make substantial capital expenditures to modify or adapt existing products and services or develop new products and services. In addition, there is increasing pressure to provide products and services at lower prices. This can reduce net interest income and noninterest income from fee-based products and services. We may not be successful in introducing new products and services in response to industry trends or developments in technology, or those new products may not achieve market acceptance. As a result, we could lose business, be forced to price products and services on less advantageous terms to retain or attract clients, or be subject to cost increases, any of which would adversely affect our profitability.

Our ability to receive dividends from our subsidiaries or other investments could affect our liquidity and ability to pay dividends.

We are a separate and distinct legal entity from our subsidiaries, including the Bank. We receive substantially all of our revenue from dividends from our subsidiaries and other investments. These dividends are the principal source of funds to pay dividends on our common stock and interest and principal on our debt. Various federal and/or state laws and regulations limit the amount of dividends that our Bank and certain of our nonbank subsidiaries may pay us. Also, our right to participate in a distribution of assets upon a subsidiary's liquidation or reorganization is subject to the prior claims of the subsidiary's creditors. Limitations on our ability to receive dividends from our subsidiaries could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and on our ability to pay dividends on common stock.

Additionally, if our subsidiaries' earnings are not sufficient to make dividend payments to us while maintaining adequate capital levels, we may not be able to make dividend payments to our common shareholders.

Any reduction in our credit rating could increase the cost of our funding from the capital markets.

The rating agencies regularly evaluate us, and their ratings are based on a number of factors, including our financial strength as well as factors not entirely within our control, including conditions affecting the financial services industry generally. Our failure to maintain those ratings could adversely affect the cost and other terms upon which we are able to obtain funding and increase our cost of capital. Credit ratings are one of numerous factors that influence our funding costs. A credit downgrade might also affect our ability to attract or retain deposits from commercial and corporate customers. See Item 7, MD&A, "Liquidity Risk Management."

We have in the past and may in the future pursue acquisitions, which could affect costs and from which we may not be able to realize anticipated benefits.

We have historically pursued acquisitions, and may seek acquisitions in the future. We may not be able to successfully identify suitable candidates, negotiate appropriate acquisition terms, complete proposed acquisitions, successfully integrate acquired businesses into the existing operations, or expand into new markets. Once integrated, acquired operations may not achieve levels of revenues, profitability, or productivity comparable with those achieved by our existing operations, or otherwise perform as expected.

Acquisitions involve numerous risks, including difficulties in the integration of the operations, technologies, services, and products of the acquired companies, and the diversion of management's attention from other business concerns.

We may not properly ascertain all such risks prior to an acquisition or prior to such a risk impacting us while integrating an acquired company. As a result, difficulties encountered with acquisitions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Furthermore, we must generally receive federal regulatory approval before we can acquire a bank or BHC. In determining whether to approve a proposed bank acquisition, federal bank regulators will consider, among other factors, the effect of the acquisition on competition, financial condition, future prospects, including current and projected capital levels, the competence, experience, and integrity of management, compliance with laws and regulations, the convenience and needs of the communities to be served, including the acquiring institution's record of compliance under the CRA, and the effectiveness of the acquiring institution in combating money laundering activities. In addition, we cannot be certain when or if, or on what terms and conditions, any required regulatory approvals will be granted. Consequently, we might be required to sell portions of the acquired institution as a condition to receiving regulatory approval or we may not obtain regulatory approval for a proposed acquisition on acceptable terms or at all, in which case we would not be able to complete the acquisition despite the time and expenses invested in pursuing it.

Additionally, our regulatory requirements increase as our size increases. We become subject to enhanced capital and liquidity requirements once our assets exceed \$250 billion, and our regulators may expect us to begin voluntarily complying with those requirements as we approach that size.

We depend on the expertise of key personnel. If these individuals leave or change their roles without effective replacements, operations may suffer.

Our success depends, to a large degree, on the continued services of executive officers and other key personnel who have extensive experience in the industry. We generally do not carry key person life insurance on any of our executive officers or other key personnel. If we lose the services of any of these persons and fail to manage a smooth transition to new personnel, our business could be adversely impacted.

We may not be able to hire or retain additional qualified personnel and recruiting and compensation costs may increase as a result of turnover, both of which may increase costs and reduce profitability and may adversely impact our ability to implement our business strategies.

Our success depends upon the ability to attract and retain highly motivated, well-qualified personnel. We face significant competition in the recruitment of qualified employees. Our ability to execute our business strategy and provide high quality service may suffer if we are unable to recruit or retain a sufficient number of qualified employees or if the costs of employee compensation or benefits increase substantially. Further, in June 2010, the Federal Reserve and other federal banking regulators jointly issued comprehensive final guidance designed to ensure that incentive compensation policies do not undermine the safety and soundness of banking organizations by encouraging employees to take imprudent risks. This proposed regulation may significantly affect the amount, form, and context in which we pay incentive compensation.

Other Risks

Our framework for managing risks may not be effective in mitigating risk and loss to us.

Our risk management framework seeks to mitigate risk and loss to us. We have established processes and procedures intended to identify, measure, monitor, report and analyze the types of risk to which we are subject, including liquidity risk, credit risk, market risk, interest rate risk, operational risk, reputational risk, and legal, model and compliance risk, among others. However, as with any risk management framework, there are inherent limitations to our risk management strategies as there may exist, or develop in the future, risks that we have not appropriately anticipated or identified. The recent financial and credit crisis and resulting regulatory reform highlighted both the importance and some of the limitations of managing unanticipated risks. If our risk management framework proves ineffective, we could suffer unexpected losses and could be materially adversely affected.

Our controls and procedures may not prevent or detect all errors or acts of fraud.

Our controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed

by us in reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accurately accumulated and communicated to management, and recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. We believe that any disclosure controls and procedures or internal controls and procedures, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met, due to certain inherent limitations. These include the realities that judgments in decision making can be faulty, that alternative reasoned judgments can be drawn, or that breakdowns can occur because of a simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people or by an unauthorized override of the controls. Accordingly, because of the inherent limitations in our control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected, which could result in a material weakness in our internal controls over financial reporting and the restatement of previously filed financial statements.

We are at risk of increased losses from fraud.

Criminals committing fraud increasingly are using more sophisticated techniques and in some cases are part of larger criminal rings, which allow them to be more effective.

The fraudulent activity has taken many forms, ranging from check fraud, mechanical devices attached to ATM machines, social engineering and phishing attacks to obtain personal information or impersonation of our clients through the use of falsified or stolen credentials. Additionally, an individual or business entity may properly identify themselves, yet seek to establish a business relationship for the purpose of perpetrating fraud. Further, in addition to fraud committed against us, we may suffer losses as a result of fraudulent activity committed against third parties. Increased deployment of technologies, such as chip card technology, defray and reduce aspects of fraud; however, criminals are turning to other sources to steal personally identifiable information, such as unaffiliated healthcare providers and government entities, in order to impersonate the consumer to commit fraud. Many of these data compromises were widely reported in the media in 2015. Further, as a result of the increased sophistication of fraud activity, we have increased our spending on systems and controls to detect and prevent fraud. This will result in continued ongoing investments in the future.

A failure in or breach of our operational or security systems or infrastructure, or those of our third party vendors and other service providers, including as a result of cyber-attacks, could disrupt our businesses, result in the disclosure or misuse of confidential or proprietary information, damage our reputation, increase our costs and cause losses.

We depend upon our ability to process, record, and monitor a large number of client transactions on a continuous basis. As client, public, and regulatory expectations regarding operational and information security have increased, our operational systems and infrastructure must continue to be safeguarded and monitored for potential failures, disruptions, and breakdowns. Our business, financial, accounting, data processing, or other operating systems and facilities may stop operating properly or become disabled or damaged as a result of a number of factors,

including events that are wholly or partially beyond our control. For example, there could be sudden increases in client transaction volume; electrical or telecommunications outages; natural disasters such as earthquakes, tornadoes, and hurricanes; disease pandemics; events arising from local or larger scale political or social matters, including terrorist acts; and, as described below, cyber-attacks. Although we have business continuity plans and other safeguards in place, our business operations may be adversely affected by significant and widespread disruption to our physical infrastructure or operating systems that support our businesses and clients.

Information security risks for large financial institutions such as ours have generally increased in recent years in part because of the proliferation of new technologies, the use of the internet and telecommunications technologies to conduct financial transactions, and the increased sophistication and activities of organized crime, hackers, terrorists, activists, and other external parties, including hostile nation state actors. As noted above, our operations rely on the secure processing, transmission, and storage of confidential information in our computer systems and networks. Our banking, brokerage, investment advisory, and capital markets businesses rely on our digital technologies, computer and email systems, software, and networks to conduct their operations. In addition, to access our products and

services, our clients may use personal smartphones, tablet PCs, personal computers, and other mobile devices or software that are beyond our control. Although we have information security procedures and controls in place, our technologies, systems, networks, and our clients' devices and software may become the target of cyber-attacks or information security breaches that could result in the unauthorized release, gathering, monitoring, misuse, loss or destruction of our or our clients' confidential, proprietary and other information, or otherwise disrupt our or our clients' or other third parties' business operations. The Internet and computing devices in general are prime targets for criminals and others who utilize sophisticated technology to seek, discover and exploit vulnerabilities that may, or may not, be generally known.

Third parties with whom we do business or that facilitate our business activities, including exchanges, clearing houses, financial intermediaries, or vendors that provide services or security solutions for our operations, could also be sources of operational and information security risk to us, including from breakdowns or failures of their own systems or capacity constraints.

Although to date we have not experienced any material losses relating to cyber-attacks or other information security breaches, there can be no assurance that we will not suffer such losses in the future. Our risk and exposure to these matters remains heightened because of, among other things, the evolving nature of these threats, our prominent size and scale, our role in the financial services industry, our plans to continue to implement our internet banking and mobile banking channel strategies and develop additional remote connectivity solutions to serve our clients, our expanded geographic footprint, the outsourcing of some of our business operations, and the continued uncertain global economic and political environment. As a result, cyber-security and the continued development and enhancement of our controls, processes, and practices designed to protect our systems, computers, software, data and networks

from attack, damage, or unauthorized access remain a focus for us. As threats continue to evolve, we may be required to expend additional resources to continue to modify or enhance our protective measures or to investigate and remediate information security vulnerabilities.

As a necessary aspect of operating our business we must provide access to customer and sensitive company information to our employees, contractors, consultants, third parties and other authorized entities. Controls and oversight mechanisms are in place to limit access to this information and protect it from unauthorized disclosure, theft, and disruption. Control systems and policies pertaining to system access are subject to errors in design, oversight failure, software failure, intentional subversion or other compromise resulting in theft, error, loss or inappropriate use of information or systems to commit fraud, cause embarrassment to the company or its executives or to gain competitive advantage.

Additionally, the FRB, the CFPB, and other regulators expect financial institutions to be responsible for all aspects of their performance, including aspects which they delegate to third parties. Disruptions or failures in the physical infrastructure or operating systems that support our businesses and clients, or cyber-attacks or security breaches of the networks, systems, devices, or software that our clients use to access our products and services could result in client attrition, regulatory fines, penalties or intervention, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs, any of which could materially adversely affect our results of operations or financial condition.

The soundness of other financial institutions could adversely affect us.

Our ability to engage in routine funding transactions could be adversely affected by the actions and commercial soundness of other financial institutions. Financial services institutions are interrelated as a result of trading, clearing, counterparty, or other relationships. We have exposure to many different industries and counterparties, and we routinely execute transactions with counterparties in the financial industry, including brokers and dealers, commercial banks, investment banks, mutual and hedge funds, and other institutional clients. As a result, defaults by, or even rumors or questions about, one or more financial services institution, or the financial services industry generally, in the past have led to market-wide liquidity problems and could lead to losses or defaults by us or by other institutions. Many of these transactions expose us to credit risk in the event of default of our counterparty or client. In addition, our credit risk may be exacerbated when the collateral held by us cannot be realized or is liquidated at prices not sufficient to recover the full amount of the exposure due us. There is no assurance that any such losses would not materially and adversely affect our results of operations.

We depend on the accuracy and completeness of information about clients and counterparties.

In deciding whether to extend credit or enter into other transactions with clients and counterparties, we may rely on information furnished by or on behalf of clients and counterparties, including financial statements and other financial information. We also may rely on representations of clients and

counterparties as to the accuracy and completeness of that information and, with respect to financial statements, on reports of independent auditors.

Our accounting policies and processes are critical to how we report our financial condition and results of operation. They require management to make estimates about matters that are uncertain.

Accounting policies and processes are fundamental to how we record and report our financial condition and results of operation. Some of these policies require use of estimates and assumptions that may affect the value of our assets or liabilities and financial results. Several of our accounting policies are critical because they require management to make difficult, subjective, and complex judgments about matters that are inherently uncertain and because it is likely that materially different amounts would be reported under different conditions or using different assumptions.

Pursuant to U.S. GAAP, we are required to make certain assumptions and estimates in preparing our financial statements, including in determining credit loss reserves, reserves related to litigation and the fair value of certain assets and liabilities, including the value of goodwill, among other items. If assumptions or estimates underlying our financial statements are incorrect, or are adjusted periodically, we may experience material losses.

Management has identified certain accounting policies as being critical because they require management's judgment to ascertain the valuations of assets, liabilities, commitments, and contingencies. A variety of factors could affect the ultimate value that is obtained either when earning income, recognizing an expense, recovering an asset, valuing an asset or liability, or recognizing or reducing a liability. We have established detailed policies and control procedures that are intended to ensure these critical accounting estimates and judgments are well controlled and applied consistently. In addition, the policies and procedures are intended to ensure that the process for changing methodologies occurs in an appropriate manner. Because of the uncertainty surrounding our judgments and the estimates pertaining to these matters, we cannot guarantee that we will not be required to adjust accounting policies or restate prior period financial statements. We discuss these topics in greater detail in Item 7, MD&A, "Critical Accounting Policies," Note 1, "Significant Accounting Policies," and Note 18, "Fair Value Election and Measurement," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K.

Further, from time to time, the FASB and SEC change the financial accounting and reporting standards that govern the preparation of our financial statements. In addition, accounting standard setters and those who interpret the accounting standards may change or even reverse their previous interpretations or positions on how these standards should be applied. Changes in financial accounting and reporting standards and changes in current interpretations may be beyond our control, can be hard to predict and could materially affect how we report our financial results and condition. In some cases, we could be required to apply a new or revised standard retroactively, resulting in us restating prior period financial statements.

Depressed market values for our stock and adverse economic conditions sustained over a period of time may require us to write down some portion of our goodwill.

Goodwill is tested for impairment by comparing the fair value of a reporting unit to its carrying value. If the fair value is greater than the carrying value, then the reporting unit's goodwill is not impaired. The fair value of a reporting unit is impacted by the reporting unit's expected financial performance and susceptibility to adverse economic, regulatory, and legislative changes. The estimated fair values of the individual reporting units are assessed for reasonableness by reviewing a variety of indicators, including comparing these estimated fair values to our market capitalization over a reasonable period of time. While this comparison provides some relative market information regarding the estimated fair value of the reporting units, it is not determinative and needs to be evaluated in the context of the current economic environment. However, significant and sustained declines in our market capitalization could be an indication of potential goodwill impairment. See the "Critical Accounting Policies" section of Item 7, MD&A, in this Form 10-K for additional information.

Our financial instruments measured at fair value expose us to certain market risks.

We maintain at fair value a securities AFS portfolio and trading assets and liabilities and derivatives, which include various types of instruments and maturities. Additionally, we elected to measure selected fixed-rate debt, mortgage loans, MSRs and other financial instruments at fair value. Changes in fair value of the financial instruments measured at fair value are recognized in earnings (or in other comprehensive income in some circumstances). These financial instruments are exposed to market risks related to changes in interest rates, market liquidity, and our market-based credit spreads, as well as to the risk of default by specific borrowers. We manage the market risks associated with these instruments through active hedging arrangements or broader ALM strategies. Changes in the market values of these financial instruments could have a material adverse impact on our financial condition or results of operations. We may elect to measure additional financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value in the future. See Note 18, "Fair Value Election and Measurement" to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

Our stock price can be volatile.

Our stock price can fluctuate widely in response to a variety of factors including:

- variations in our quarterly results
- changes in market valuations of companies in the financial services industry
- governmental and regulatory legislation or actions
- issuances of shares of common stock or other securities in the future
- changes in dividends and capital returns
- the addition or departure of key personnel
- cyclical fluctuations
- changes in financial estimates or recommendations by securities analysts regarding us or shares of our common

stock

- announcements by us or our competitors of new services or technology, acquisitions, or joint ventures
- activity by short sellers and changing government restrictions on such activity

General market fluctuations, industry factors, and general economic and political conditions and events, such as terrorist attacks, economic slowdowns or recessions, interest rate changes, credit loss trends, or currency fluctuations, also could cause our stock price to decrease regardless of operating results. For the above and other reasons, the market price of our securities may not accurately reflect the underlying value of our securities, and you should consider this before relying on the market prices of our securities when making an investment decision.

We might not pay dividends on our stock.

Holders of our stock are only entitled to receive such dividends that our Board declares out of funds legally available for such payments. Although we have historically declared cash dividends on our stock, we are not required to do so.

The Federal Reserve has indicated that increased capital distributions generally would not be considered prudent in the absence of a well-developed capital plan and a capital position that would remain strong even under adverse conditions. As a result, any increase in our dividend requires the approval of the Federal Reserve.

Additionally, our obligations under the warrant agreements that we entered into with the U.S. Treasury as part of the CPP will increase to the extent that we pay dividends on our common stock prior to December 31, 2018 exceeding \$0.54 per share per quarter, which was the amount of dividends we paid when we first participated in the CPP.

Specifically, the exercise price and the number of shares to be issued upon exercise of the warrants will be adjusted proportionately (that is, adversely to us) as specified in a formula contained in the warrant agreements.

Certain banking laws and certain provisions of our articles of incorporation may have an anti-takeover effect.

Provisions of federal banking laws, including regulatory approval requirements, could make it difficult for a third party to acquire us, even if doing so would be perceived to be beneficial to our shareholders. Acquisition of 10% or more of any class of voting stock of a bank holding company or depository institution, including shares of our common stock, generally creates a rebuttable presumption that the acquirer “controls” the bank holding company or depository institution. Also, a bank holding company must obtain the prior approval of the Federal Reserve before, among other things, acquiring direct or indirect ownership or control of more than 5% of the voting shares of any bank, including our bank.

There also are provisions in our amended and restated articles of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws, such as limitations on the ability to call a special meeting of our shareholders, that may be used to delay or block a takeover attempt. In addition, our Board will be authorized under our amended and restated articles of incorporation to issue shares of our preferred stock and to determine the rights, terms, conditions, and privileges of such preferred stock, without shareholder approval. These provisions may effectively inhibit a non-negotiated merger or other business combination.

Item 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

Item 2. PROPERTIES

Our principal executive offices are located in SunTrust Plaza, Atlanta, Georgia. The 60-story office building is majority-owned by SunTrust Banks, Inc. At December 31, 2015, the Bank operated 1,401 full-service banking offices, of which 562 were owned and the remainder were leased. Full-service banking

offices are located primarily in Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and the District of Columbia. See Note 8, "Premises and Equipment," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of this Form 10-K for further discussion of our properties.

Item 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company and its subsidiaries are parties to numerous claims and lawsuits arising in the normal course of its business activities, some of which involve claims for substantial amounts. Although the ultimate outcome of these suits cannot be ascertained at this time, it is the opinion of management that none of these matters, when resolved, will have a material effect on the Company's

consolidated results of operations, cash flows, or financial condition. For additional information, see Note 19, "Contingencies," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of this Form 10-K, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

PART II

Item 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

The principal market in which SunTrust common stock is traded is the NYSE. For the quarterly high and low sales prices of SunTrust common stock for the last two years, see Table 1 in Item 7, "MD&A," which is incorporated herein by reference. During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company paid a quarterly dividend on common stock of \$0.20 per common share for the first quarter and \$0.24 per common share for each of the second, third, and fourth quarters, compared to a quarterly dividend on common stock of \$0.10 per common share for the first quarter of 2014 and \$0.20 per common share for each of the second, third, and fourth quarters of 2014. SunTrust common stock was held by 24,285 holders of record at December 31, 2015. See the "Equity Securities" section in this Item 5 for information on share repurchase activity, announced programs, and the remaining buy back authority under the announced programs.

Please also refer to Item 1, "Business," for a discussion of

legal restrictions that affect the Company's ability to pay dividends, Item 1A, "Risk Factors," for a discussion of some risks related to the Company's dividend, and Item 7, "MD&A—Capital Resources," for a discussion of the dividends paid during the year and factors that may affect the future level of dividends.

The information under the caption "Equity Compensation Plans" in the Company's definitive proxy statement to be filed with the SEC is incorporated by reference into this Item 5.

The following graph and table compare the cumulative total shareholder return on SunTrust common stock compared to the cumulative total return of the S&P Composite-500 Stock Index and the S&P Commercial Bank Industry Index for the five years commencing December 31, 2010 (at market close) and ending December 31, 2015. The foregoing analysis assumes simultaneous initial investments of \$100 in SunTrust common stock and in each of the above indices, as well as the reinvestment of all dividends during the periods presented.

	Cumulative Total Return for the Years Ended December 31					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
SunTrust Banks, Inc.	\$100.00	\$60.39	\$97.40	\$127.67	\$147.75	\$154.31
S&P 500 Index	100.00	102.09	118.30	156.21	177.32	179.76
S&P Commercial Bank Index	100.00	89.29	110.68	149.73	172.65	174.07

Equity Securities

Issuer purchases of equity securities during the year ended December 31, 2015 are presented in the following table:

Common Stock

	Total number of shares purchased	Average price paid per share	Number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced plans or programs	Approximate dollar value of shares that may yet be purchased under the plans or programs at period end (in millions)
January 1 - 31	1,298,650	\$38.75	1,298,650	\$122
February 1 - 28	918,400	41.20	918,400	84
March 1 - 31	655,800	41.17	655,800	—
Total during first quarter of 2015	2,872,850	40.08	2,872,850	—
April 1 - 30	4,212,832	41.54	4,212,832	700
May 1 - 31	—	—	—	700
June 1 - 30	—	—	—	700
Total during second quarter of 2015	4,212,832	41.54	4,212,832	700
July 1 - 31	4,024,321	43.49	4,024,321	525
August 1 - 31	—	—	—	525
September 1 - 30	—	—	—	525
Total during third quarter of 2015	4,024,321	43.49	4,024,321	525
October 1 - 31	4,496,969	38.92	4,496,969	350
November 1 - 30 ¹	22,182	43.57	—	350
December 1 - 31 ²	898,741	43.39	—	350
Total during fourth quarter of 2015	5,417,892	39.68	4,496,969	350
Total year-to-date 2015	16,527,895	\$41.15	15,606,972	\$350

¹ During November 2015, 22,182 shares of SunTrust common stock were surrendered at an average price of \$43.57 per share by participants in SunTrust's employee stock option plans, where participants may pay the exercise price upon exercise of SunTrust stock options by surrendering shares of SunTrust common stock, which the participant already owns. SunTrust considers shares so surrendered by participants in SunTrust's employee stock option plans to be repurchased pursuant to the authority and terms of the applicable stock option plan rather than pursuant to publicly announced share repurchase programs.

² During December 2015, the Company repurchased \$39 million of its outstanding common stock at market value. This purchase was incremental to and separate from the Company's March 11, 2015 announced repurchase of up to \$875 million of the Company's outstanding common stock to be completed between April 1, 2015 and June 30, 2016, as part of the Company's capital plan submitted in connection with the 2015 CCAR.

During the first quarter of 2015, the Company completed its repurchase of shares pursuant to its 2014 CCAR capital plan, which the Company initially announced on March 26, 2014 and which effectively expired on March 31, 2015.

On March 11, 2015, the Company announced that the Federal Reserve had no objections to the repurchase of up to \$875 million of the Company's outstanding common stock to be completed between April 1, 2015 and June 30, 2016, as part of the Company's capital plan submitted in connection with the 2015 CCAR. During 2015, the Company repurchased approximately \$525 million of its outstanding common stock at market value as part of this publicly announced plan. At December 31, 2015, the Company had \$350 million of remaining common stock repurchase capacity under its 2015 capital plan (reflected in the table above). During January and February of 2016, the Company repurchased an additional \$151 million of its outstanding common stock at market value and \$24 million

of its common stock warrants as part of this 2015 capital plan. The Company expects to repurchase approximately \$175 million of additional outstanding common stock through the end of the second quarter of 2016, which would complete its share repurchases under the 2015 capital plan.

SunTrust did not repurchase any shares of its Series A Preferred Stock Depositary Shares, Series B Preferred Stock, Series E Preferred Stock Depositary Shares, Series F Preferred Stock Depositary Shares, or warrants to purchase common stock during the year ended December 31, 2015, and there was no unused Board authority to repurchase any shares of Series A Preferred Stock Depositary Shares, Series B Preferred Stock, Series E Preferred Stock Depositary Shares, or the Series F Preferred Stock Depositary Shares.

See Note 13, "Capital," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of this Form 10-K for additional information regarding the Company's equity securities.

Item 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

(Dollars in millions and shares in thousands, except per share data)	Year Ended December 31				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Summary of Operations:					
Interest income	\$5,265	\$5,384	\$5,388	\$5,867	\$6,181
Interest expense	501	544	535	765	1,116
Net interest income	4,764	4,840	4,853	5,102	5,065
Provision for credit losses	165	342	553	1,395	1,513
Net interest income after provision for credit losses	4,599	4,498	4,300	3,707	3,552
Noninterest income	3,268	3,323	3,214	5,373	3,421
Noninterest expense ¹	5,160	5,543	5,831	6,284	6,194
Income before provision for income taxes	2,707	2,278	1,683	2,796	779
Provision for income taxes ¹	764	493	322	812	119
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	10	11	17	26	13
Net income	\$1,933	\$1,774	\$1,344	\$1,958	\$647
Net income available to common shareholders	\$1,863	\$1,722	\$1,297	\$1,931	\$495
Adjusted net income available to common shareholders ²	\$1,863	\$1,729	\$1,476	\$1,178	\$495
Net interest income - FTE ²	\$4,906	\$4,982	\$4,980	\$5,225	\$5,179
Total revenue - FTE ²	8,174	8,305	8,194	10,598	8,600
Total revenue - FTE, excluding net securities gains/(losses) ²	8,153	8,320	8,192	8,624	8,483
Total adjusted revenue - FTE ²	8,174	8,200	8,257	9,123	8,600
Net income per average common share:					
Diluted	\$3.58	\$3.23	\$2.41	\$3.59	\$0.94
Adjusted diluted ²	3.58	3.24	2.74	2.19	0.94
Basic	3.62	3.26	2.43	3.62	0.94
Dividends paid per average common share	0.92	0.70	0.35	0.20	0.12
Book value per common share	43.66	41.52	38.61	37.59	36.86
Tangible book value per common share ²	31.65	29.82	27.01	25.98	25.18
Market capitalization	21,793	21,978	19,734	15,279	9,504
Period End Balances:					
Total assets	\$190,817	\$190,328	\$175,335	\$173,442	\$176,859
Earning assets	172,114	168,678	156,856	151,223	154,696
Loans	136,442	133,112	127,877	121,470	122,495
ALLL	1,752	1,937	2,044	2,174	2,457
Consumer and commercial deposits	148,921	139,234	127,735	130,180	125,611
Brokered time and foreign deposits	909	1,333	2,024	2,136	2,311
Long-term debt	8,462	13,022	10,700	9,357	10,908
Total shareholders' equity	23,437	23,005	21,422	20,985	20,066
Selected Average Balances:					
Total assets	\$188,892	\$182,176	\$172,497	\$176,134	\$172,440
Earning assets	168,813	162,189	153,728	153,479	147,802
Loans	133,558	130,874	122,657	122,893	116,308
Intangible assets including MSRs	7,604	7,630	7,535	7,322	7,780
MSRs	1,250	1,255	1,121	887	1,331
Consumer and commercial deposits	144,202	132,012	127,076	126,249	122,672
Brokered time and foreign deposits	1,106	1,730	2,065	2,255	2,386

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Preferred stock	1,225	800	725	290	1,328	
Total shareholders' equity	23,346	22,170	21,167	20,495	20,696	
Average common shares - diluted	520,586	533,391	539,093	538,061	527,618	
Average common shares - basic	514,844	527,500	534,283	534,149	523,995	
Financial Ratios:						
Effective tax rate ¹	28	% 22	% 19	% 29	% 16	%
ROA	1.02	0.97	0.78	1.11	0.38	
ROE	8.42	8.06	6.34	9.56	2.56	
ROTCE ²	11.64	11.33	9.25	14.02	3.83	
Net interest margin - FTE ²	2.91	3.07	3.24	3.40	3.50	
Efficiency ratio ¹	63.13	66.74	71.16	59.29	72.02	
Tangible efficiency ratio ^{1, 2}	62.64	66.44	70.89	58.86	71.52	
Adjusted tangible efficiency ratio ^{1, 2}	62.64	63.34	65.27	66.91	71.52	
Total average shareholders' equity to total average assets	12.36	12.17	12.27	11.64	12.00	
Tangible equity to tangible assets ²	9.39	9.17	9.00	8.82	8.10	
ALLL to period-end LHFI	1.29	1.46	1.60	1.80	2.01	
NPAs to period-end LHFI, OREO, other repossessed assets, and nonperforming LHFS	0.54	0.59	0.91	1.52	2.76	
Common dividend payout ratio	25.5	21.5	14.5	5.6	12.9	

Capital Ratios at period end ³:

CET1 (Basel III)	9.96	%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A				
CET1 - fully phased-in (Basel III) ²	9.80		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A				
Tier 1 common equity (Basel I)	N/A		9.60	%	9.82	%	10.04	%	9.22	%
Tier 1 capital	10.80		10.80		10.81		11.13		10.90	
Total capital	12.54		12.51		12.81		13.48		13.67	
Leverage	9.69		9.64		9.58		8.91		8.75	

¹ Amortization expense related to qualified affordable housing investment costs is recognized in provision for income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, as allowed by an accounting standard adopted in 2014. For periods prior to 2014, these amounts were previously recognized in other noninterest expense and have been reclassified for comparability as presented. See Table 1 in the MD&A (Item 7) for additional information.

² See Table 1 in the MD&A for a reconciliation of non-U.S. GAAP measures and additional information.

³ Basel III Final Rules became effective for the Company on January 1, 2015; thus, Basel III CET1 ratios are not applicable ("N/A") in periods ending prior to January 1, 2015 and Basel I Tier 1 common equity ratio is N/A in periods ending after January 1, 2015. Tier 1 capital, Total capital, and Leverage ratios for periods ended prior to January 1, 2015 were calculated under Basel I. The CET1 ratio on a fully phased-in basis at December 31, 2015 is estimated.

Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATION

Important Cautionary Statement About Forward-Looking Statements

This report contains forward-looking statements. Statements regarding: (1) future levels of net interest margin, service charges on deposit accounts, expenses, including compensation expenses and marketing and customer development costs, revenue, swap interest income, LIBOR and interest rates, the provision for loan losses, the ratio of ALLL to period end LHFI, the ratio of NPLs to period end LHFI, NPLs and net charge-offs, the net charge-off ratio, share repurchases, sales of lower-yielding loans, and pension costs; (2) future asset and credit quality; (3) whether we will realize DTAs and our future liability regarding UTBs; (4) the size and composition of the securities AFS portfolio; (5) future actions taken regarding the LCR and related effects, and our ability to comply with future regulatory requirements within regulatory timelines; and (6) efficiency goals are forward looking statements. Also, any statement that does not describe historical or current facts is a forward-looking statement. These statements often include the words "believes," "expects," "anticipates," "estimates," "intends," "plans," "targets," "initiatives," "potentially," "probably," "outlook" or similar expressions or future conditional verbs such as "may," "will," "should," "would," and "could." Such statements are based upon the current beliefs and expectations of management and on information currently available to management. They speak as of the date hereof, and we do not assume any obligation to update the statements made herein or to update the reasons why actual results could differ from those contained in such statements in light of new information or future events.

Forward-looking statements are subject to significant risks and uncertainties. Investors are cautioned against placing undue reliance on such statements. Actual results may differ materially from those set forth in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements can be found in Part I, Item 1A., "Risk Factors" of this Form 10-K and also include risks discussed in this report and in other periodic reports that we file with the SEC. Additional factors include: current and future legislation and regulation could require us to change our business practices, reduce revenue, impose additional costs, or otherwise adversely affect business operations or competitiveness; we are subject to increased capital adequacy and liquidity requirements and our failure to meet these would adversely affect our financial condition; the fiscal and monetary policies of the federal government and its agencies could have a material adverse effect on our earnings; our financial results have been, and may continue to be, materially affected by general economic conditions, and a deterioration of economic conditions or of the financial markets may materially adversely affect our lending and other businesses and our financial results and condition; changes in market interest rates or capital markets could adversely affect our revenue and expenses, the value of assets and obligations, and the availability and cost of capital and liquidity; our earnings may be affected by volatility in mortgage production and servicing revenues, and by changes in carrying values of our MSRs and mortgages held for sale due to changes in interest rates; disruptions in our ability to access

global capital markets may adversely affect our capital resources and liquidity; we are subject to credit risk; we may have more credit risk and higher credit losses to the extent that our loans are concentrated by loan type, industry segment, borrower type, or location of the borrower or collateral; we rely on the mortgage secondary market and GSEs for some of our liquidity; loss of customer deposits could increase our funding costs; we are subject to litigation, and our expenses related to this litigation may adversely affect our results; we may incur fines, penalties and other negative consequences from regulatory violations, possibly even inadvertent or unintentional violations; we are subject to certain risks related to originating and selling mortgages, and may be required to repurchase mortgage loans or indemnify mortgage loan purchasers as a result of breaches of representations and warranties, or borrower fraud, and this could harm our liquidity, results of operations, and financial condition; we face certain risks as a servicer of loans; we are subject to risks related to delays in the foreclosure process; clients could pursue alternatives to bank deposits, causing us to lose a relatively inexpensive source of funding; consumers and small businesses may decide not to use banks to complete their financial transactions, which could affect net income; we have businesses other than banking which subject us to a variety of risks; negative public opinion could damage our reputation and adversely impact business and revenues; we rely on other companies to provide key components of our business infrastructure; competition in the financial services industry is intense and we could lose business or suffer margin declines as a

result; maintaining or increasing market share depends on market acceptance and regulatory approval of new products and services; our ability to receive dividends from our subsidiaries or other investments could affect our liquidity and ability to pay dividends; any reduction in our credit rating could increase the cost of our funding from the capital markets; we have in the past and may in the future pursue acquisitions, which could affect costs and from which we may not be able to realize anticipated benefits; we depend on the expertise of key personnel, and if these individuals leave or change their roles without effective replacements, operations may suffer; we may not be able to hire or retain additional qualified personnel and recruiting and compensation costs may increase as a result of turnover, both of which may increase costs and reduce profitability and may adversely impact our ability to implement our business strategies; our framework for managing risks may not be effective in mitigating risk and loss to us; our controls and procedures may not prevent or detect all errors or acts of fraud; we are at risk of increased losses from fraud; a failure in or breach of our operational or security systems or infrastructure, or those of our third party vendors and other service providers, including as a result of cyber-attacks, could disrupt our businesses, result in the disclosure or misuse of confidential or proprietary information, damage our reputation, increase our costs and cause losses; the soundness of other financial institutions could adversely affect us; we depend on the accuracy and completeness of information about clients and counterparties; our accounting

policies and processes are critical to how we report our financial condition and results of operation, and they require management to make estimates about matters that are uncertain; depressed market values for our stock and adverse economic conditions sustained over a period of time may require us to write down

some portion of our goodwill; our financial instruments measured at fair value expose us to certain market risks; our stock price can be volatile; we might not pay dividends on our stock; and certain banking laws and certain provisions of our articles of incorporation may have an anti-takeover effect.

INTRODUCTION

We are a leading provider of financial services with our headquarters located in Atlanta, Georgia. Our principal banking subsidiary, SunTrust Bank, offers a full line of financial services for consumers, businesses, corporations, and institutions, both through its branches (located primarily in Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and the District of Columbia) and through other national delivery channels. We operate three business segments: Consumer Banking and Private Wealth Management, Wholesale Banking, and Mortgage Banking, with our functional activities included in Corporate Other. See Note 20, "Business Segment Reporting," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K for a description of our business segments. In addition to deposit, credit, mortgage banking, and trust and investment services offered by the Bank, our other subsidiaries provide asset and wealth management, securities brokerage, and capital markets services.

This MD&A is intended to assist readers in their analysis of the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements and supplemental financial information. It should be read in

conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of this Form 10-K, as well as other information contained in this document. When we refer to "SunTrust," "the Company," "we," "our," and "us" in this narrative, we mean SunTrust Banks, Inc. and subsidiaries (consolidated). In the MD&A, net interest income, net interest margin, total revenue, and efficiency ratios are presented on an FTE basis. The FTE basis adjusts for the tax-favored status of net interest income from certain loans and investments. We believe this measure to be the preferred industry measurement of net interest income and it enhances comparability of net interest income arising from taxable and tax-exempt sources. Additionally, we present other non-U.S. GAAP metrics to assist investors in understanding management's view of particular financial measures, as well as to align presentation of these financial measures with peers in the industry who may also provide a similar presentation. Reconcilements for all non-U.S. GAAP measures are provided in Table 1.

EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW

Financial Performance

We experienced solid earnings growth in 2015, driven by improved efficiency and continued improvement in asset quality arising from consistent execution of our strategies and the diversity of our business model. Targeted loan and deposit growth during the year, as well as efforts to further optimize our balance sheet, helped offset the negative impact of the prolonged low interest rate environment. We were also successful in advancing the revenue growth trajectory of many of our businesses while controlling expenses and improving efficiency. These developments allowed us to meaningfully increase the capital return for our shareholders by increasing our dividend and buying back more shares, while also investing in growth opportunities to enhance future financial performance.

Our net income available to common shareholders totaled \$1.9 billion for 2015, an increase of 8% compared to 2014, with diluted EPS of \$3.58, up 11% from the prior year.

Noteworthy 2015 items included:

- We delivered to our common shareholders 8% net income growth and 11% EPS growth

- We generated record investment banking income for the year

- Noninterest expense decreased \$383 million compared to the prior year; noninterest expense decreased \$59 million compared to the prior year adjusted level

We continued to become more efficient, evidenced by the efficiency ratio and adjusted tangible efficiency ratio improving from 66.7% and 63.3% in 2014 to 63.1% and 62.6% in 2015, respectively, marking the fourth consecutive year of improvement

- Average total loans increased 2% compared to the prior year, with approximately 8% growth in C&I loans

- Average consumer and commercial deposits increased 9% compared to the prior year, with the favorable mix shift toward lower-cost deposits continuing

- We maintained strong capital ratios that continue to be well above regulatory requirements, with our Basel III CET1 and estimated, fully phased-in CET1* ratios at 9.96% and 9.80%, respectively

- We repurchased approximately \$680 million of common shares, resulting in a 3% decline in outstanding shares, and increased our quarterly common stock dividend by 20%.

- Book value per share was \$43.66, and tangible book value per share* was \$31.65, up 5% and 6%, respectively, from the prior year

- Asset quality continued to improve as NPAs declined 6% from the prior year and NPLs totaled 0.49% of total loans

- Our provision for loan losses declined \$182 million, or 54%, compared to the prior year

- Net charge-offs were down \$104 million, or 23%, compared to 2014, representing 0.26% of average loans, down eight basis points from the prior year

- Our LCR is above the January 1, 2016 requirement of 90%

- Our ROE and ROTCE* improved by 36 and 31 basis points compared to the prior year, to 8.42% and 11.64%, respectively

* : See Table 1 in this MD&A for a reconciliation of non-U.S. GAAP measures and additional information

Our prior year results included several matters of a non-core nature that were separately disclosed in Forms 8-K. See additional detail and the resulting impacts that these Form 8-K and other legacy mortgage-related items had on our 2014 financial results in Table 1, "Selected Financial Data and Reconciliation of Non-U.S. GAAP Measures," in this MD&A.

Total revenue for 2015 declined \$131 million compared to 2014. Excluding the gain on sale of RidgeWorth that impacted 2014 results, total revenue declined \$26 million due to lower net interest income, driven primarily by the decline in commercial loan swap income and lower earning asset yields, as well as foregone RidgeWorth investment management income. These year-over-year reductions were offset partially by earning asset growth, higher investment banking and mortgage production income, gains from the sale of investment securities, and modest growth in other noninterest income categories in 2015, compared to 2014. Excluding the 2014 gain on sale of RidgeWorth, noninterest income for 2015 increased \$50 million, or 2%, compared to 2014. See Table 1, "Selected Financial Data and

Reconcilement of Non-U.S. GAAP Measures," in this MD&A for reconciliations of total adjusted revenue and adjusted noninterest income.

Looking ahead, we expect first quarter net interest margin to improve two to five basis points relative to the fourth quarter of 2015. We will continue to carefully manage the duration of our overall balance sheet in light of the current low interest rate environment, while also ensuring our balance sheet is structured to benefit from potential increases in short-term rates. See additional discussion related to revenue, noninterest income, and net interest income and margin in the "Noninterest Income" and "Net Interest Income/Margin" sections of this MD&A. Also in this MD&A, see Table 22, "Net Interest Income Asset Sensitivity," for an analysis of potential changes in net interest income due to instantaneous moves in benchmark interest rates.

Noninterest expense decreased \$383 million, or 7%, compared to 2014, driven primarily by \$324 million of legacy mortgage-related operating losses that were recognized in 2014. The remainder of the decline was driven by the sale of RidgeWorth in 2014 and the associated reduction of expenses thereafter, as well as our continued focus on expense management. Noninterest expense for 2015 decreased \$59 million, or 1%, compared to 2014 adjusted noninterest expense. See additional discussion related to noninterest expense in the "Noninterest Expense" section of this MD&A. Also see Table 1, "Selected Financial Data and Reconcilement of Non-U.S. GAAP Measures," in this MD&A for additional information regarding, and a reconciliation of, adjusted noninterest expense.

During 2015, our efficiency ratio improved to 63.1% from 66.7% in 2014. Our tangible efficiency ratio also improved in 2015 to 62.6%, which was better than our 2015 target, and also better than our 2014 tangible efficiency and adjusted tangible efficiency ratios of 66.4% and 63.3%, respectively, despite the significant headwinds from a declining net interest margin. For 2016, we are targeting revenue growth that exceeds expense growth, and thus, an improved tangible efficiency ratio relative to 2015. We expect the pace of improvement will be slower than previous years, as our core expenses have already declined substantially, and the operating environment, while improving

in certain areas, remains challenging overall. Nonetheless, we remain firmly committed to our long-term efficiency target of below 60%, and will continue to diligently manage expenses while also investing in strategic, revenue generating initiatives, as achieving these objectives will be critical to delivering additional value to our shareholders. See Table 1, "Selected Financial Data and Reconciliation of Non-U.S. GAAP Measures," in this MD&A for additional information regarding, and reconciliations of, our tangible and adjusted tangible efficiency ratios. Our asset quality performance was strong during 2015. Total NPAs were down 6% compared to December 31, 2014, driven largely by the sale of \$122 million in nonperforming mortgages during 2015. Reductions in OREO also continued, declining 43% from the prior year to \$56 million, the lowest level since 2006. At December 31, 2015, the ALLL balance equaled 1.29% of total LHFI, a decline of 17 basis points compared to December 31, 2014. The provision for loan losses decreased \$182 million, or 54%, compared to 2014, attributed to the continued improvement in credit quality trends, particularly in our residential loan portfolio, and lower net charge-offs. The net charge-off ratio reached another multi-year low of 0.26% for 2015, down eight basis points compared to 2014. Going into 2016, we expect NPLs and net charge-offs to increase, primarily as a result of further stress amongst our energy clients, but also due to normalization from the overall low levels of net charge-offs and NPLs we had in 2015. However, we expect our overall net charge-off ratio to be between 30 and 40 basis points in 2016, which is below our long-term expectation of 40 to 70 basis points. See additional discussion of credit and asset quality in the "Loans," "Allowance for Credit Losses," and "Nonperforming Assets" sections of this MD&A.

During 2015, our average loans increased \$2.7 billion, or 2%, compared to the prior year, driven primarily by growth in our C&I and consumer direct portfolios, partially offset by declines in our government-guaranteed residential mortgage, residential home equity, and consumer indirect portfolios. The momentum in our consumer direct portfolio continues to be strong, driven by our online and third-party origination channels, and increased success with our credit card offering. The reduction in consumer indirect loans was driven in large part by the second quarter of 2015 securitization of \$1.0 billion of indirect auto loans. Since the middle of 2014, we have sold or securitized approximately \$5 billion of loans from various portfolios. Going forward, we expect to periodically sell or securitize lower-return loans as part of our balance sheet optimization focus. We have built positive and broad-based momentum across our lending platforms and are focused on continuing to generate targeted loan growth at accretive risk-adjusted returns. See additional loan discussion in the "Loans," "Nonperforming Assets," and "Net Interest Income/Margin" sections of this MD&A.

Average consumer and commercial deposits increased 9% during 2015, driven by strong and broad-based growth in lower cost deposits across most of our business segments, partially offset by gradual declines in higher-cost time deposits. Our success growing deposits during 2015 reflects our overall strategic focus on meeting more clients' deposit and payment needs, supplemented by investments in technology platforms and client-facing bankers. Our strong deposit growth directly

enabled us to support our lending platform and reduce higher-cost long-term debt by \$4.6 billion, or 35%, over the past year. Importantly, the strong deposit growth we have delivered has not resulted in adverse changes in rates paid or deposit mix. If interest rates begin to rise, some of these trends may change; however, we will maintain a disciplined approach to pricing with a focus on maximizing our value proposition for clients. See additional discussion on our deposits in the "Net Interest Income/Margin" and "Deposits" sections of this MD&A.

Capital and Liquidity

During 2015, we repurchased approximately \$680 million of our outstanding common stock at market value, which included \$115 million under our 2014 capital plan, \$525 million under our 2015 capital plan, and a \$39 million incremental repurchase in December 2015, which was separate from our 2014 and 2015 capital plans. During January and February of 2016, we repurchased an additional \$151 million of our outstanding common stock and \$24 million of our common stock warrants as part of the 2015 capital plan. We currently expect to repurchase approximately \$175 million of additional outstanding common stock through the end of the second quarter of 2016, which would complete our share repurchases under our 2015 capital plan. See additional details related to our capital actions in the "Capital Resources" section of this MD&A.

Our book value and tangible book value per common share increased 5% and 6%, respectively, compared to the prior year due primarily to growth in retained earnings and a lower share count. Additionally, we increased our quarterly

common stock dividend by 20% beginning in the second quarter of 2015, which resulted in dividends for 2015 of \$0.92 per common share, an increase from \$0.70 per common share in 2014. See additional details related to our capital actions in the "Capital Resources" section of this MD&A and in Note 13, "Capital," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K. Also see Table 1, "Selected Financial Data and Reconciliation of Non-U.S. GAAP Measures," in this MD&A for additional information regarding, and a reconciliation of, tangible book value per common share.

Our regulatory capital position remained strong during the year, with a CET1 ratio of 9.96% at December 31, 2015. Additionally, our estimated CET1 ratio at December 31, 2015, on a fully phased-in basis, was 9.80%, which is well above the current regulatory requirement. See Table 1, "Selected Financial Data and Reconciliation of Non-U.S. GAAP Measures" in this MD&A for a reconciliation of our transitional CET1 ratio to our fully phased-in, estimated CET1 ratio.

Separately, our LCR at December 31, 2015 continued to exceed the January 1, 2016 requirement of 90%, for which we are now formally required to be in compliance. The cumulative actions we have taken to improve our risk and earnings profile, combined with our strong capital and liquidity levels, should help us to further increase capital returns to shareholders. See additional discussion of our capital and liquidity position in the "Capital Resources" and "Liquidity Risk Management" sections of this MD&A. See additional discussion of our capital and liquidity position in the "Capital Resources" and "Liquidity Risk Management" sections of this MD&A.

Business Segments Highlights

Consumer Banking and Private Wealth Management

Consumer Banking and Private Wealth Management net income increased 8% compared to 2014, due to strong deposit growth, our balance sheet optimization efforts, and further improvements in credit quality. Loan balances declined 3% in 2015, due to loan sales and securitizations, partially offset by a 5% increase in consumer loan production. Noninterest income declined 1% compared to 2014, largely due to declines in wealth management-related revenue during 2015, as well as continued declines in service charges. While current market conditions have made growing wealth management revenue more challenging, meeting more of our clients' wealth and investment needs continues to be a strategic priority. Expenses have been well-controlled, as we have been using efficiency gains to invest in client-facing talent and technology. We continue to generate solid returns from our digital investments and expect this to increase as mobile adoption rates and digital sales trend upwards. Looking forward, we remain optimistic about the long-term trajectory of this business as we execute against our strategic priorities, and as the value of our strong deposit growth is more fully realized in a normal interest rate environment.

Wholesale Banking

Wholesale Banking net income increased 9%, driven by broad-based revenue growth, partially offset by energy-related reserve increases in 2015. Net interest income was up 6%, driven by 8% loan growth and 16% growth in deposits. The loan growth was broad-based across each line of business and most industry verticals, partially offset by intentional reductions in lower-return areas. The strong deposit momentum within this business also continued, evidence of the success our liquidity specialists have had and the enhancements we have made to our treasury and payment product offerings. Noninterest income increased 10% compared to 2014, primarily as a result of the 14% growth in investment banking income where we had record years in equity originations, mergers and acquisitions, syndicated and leveraged finance, and investment grade bond originations. This

breadth of growth in investment banking income reflects the investments we have made to expand our capabilities and become more of a strategic advisor to our clients. Our efficiency also improved as we drove further operating leverage, while also investing in revenue generating initiatives. While market conditions can be inconsistent from quarter to quarter, we are encouraged by our differentiated business model and remain focused on expanding our client base, meeting more of their complex corporate finance and advisory needs, and continuing to grow this business.

Mortgage Banking

Mortgage Banking net income increased considerably compared to the prior year, primarily due to the improved credit quality of the loan portfolio, both as a result of the improving housing market and our proactive actions to reduce risk. This improvement was partially offset by a decline in net interest income resulting from loan sales in 2014 and lower loan spreads in 2015. Production volume increased by 38% in 2015, due primarily to higher refinancing activity. New purchase volume also improved in 2015, a sign of the continued improvement of the economies in our markets. We also grew our servicing portfolio by approximately 5%, as a result of portfolio acquisitions. In both production and servicing, we achieved our objectives of targeted market share growth. Overall, we benefited from improving asset quality and good expense discipline, which have allowed this business to become a more consistent contributor to the bottom line performance of the overall Company.

Additional information related to our business segments can be found in Note 20, "Business Segment Reporting," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K, and further discussion of our business segment results for 2015 and 2014 can be found in the "Business Segment Results" section of this MD&A.

Selected Financial Data and Reconciliation of Non-U.S. GAAP Measures

Table 1

(Dollars in millions and shares in thousands, except per share data)	Three Months Ended 2015				2014			
	December 31	September 30	June 30	March 31	December 31	September 30	June 30	March 31
Selected Quarterly Financial Data								
Summary of Operations:								
Interest income	\$1,363	\$1,333	\$1,297	\$1,272	\$1,349	\$1,353	\$1,346	\$1,336
Interest expense	117	122	130	132	138	138	137	132
Net interest income	1,246	1,211	1,167	1,140	1,211	1,215	1,209	1,204
Provision for credit losses	51	32	26	55	74	93	73	102
Net interest income after provision for credit losses	1,195	1,179	1,141	1,085	1,137	1,122	1,136	1,102
Noninterest income	765	811	874	817	795	780	957	791
Noninterest expense	1,288	1,264	1,328	1,280	1,410	1,259	1,517	1,357
Income before provision for income taxes	672	726	687	622	522	643	576	536
Provision for income taxes	185	187	202	191	128	67	173	125
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	3	2	2	2	—	—	4	6
Net income	\$484	\$537	\$483	\$429	\$394	\$576	\$399	\$405
Net income available to common shareholders	\$467	\$519	\$467	\$411	\$378	\$563	\$387	\$393
Adjusted net income available to common shareholders ¹	\$467	\$519	\$467	\$411	\$466	\$433	\$436	\$393
Net interest income - FTE ²	\$1,281	\$1,247	\$1,203	\$1,175	\$1,248	\$1,251	\$1,244	\$1,239
Total revenue - FTE ²	2,046	2,058	2,077	1,992	2,043	2,031	2,201	2,030
	2,046	2,058	2,077	1,992	2,043	2,031	2,096	2,030

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Total adjusted revenue - FTE ^{1, 2}								
Net income per average common share:								
Diluted	\$0.91	\$1.00	\$0.89	\$0.78	\$0.72	\$1.06	\$0.72	\$0.73
Adjusted diluted ¹	0.91	1.00	0.89	0.78	0.88	0.81	0.81	0.73
Basic	0.92	1.01	0.90	0.79	0.72	1.07	0.73	0.74
Dividends paid per average common share	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.10
Book value per common share	43.66	43.65	42.46	42.21	41.52	40.85	40.18	39.44
Tangible book value per common share ³	31.65	31.75	30.65	30.49	29.82	29.21	28.64	27.82
Market capitalization	21,793	19,659	22,286	21,450	21,978	20,055	21,344	21,279
Market price per common share:								
High	\$45.24	\$45.84	\$44.69	\$43.23	\$43.06	\$40.86	\$40.84	\$41.26
Low	36.79	37.09	40.40	36.52	33.97	36.42	36.82	36.23
Close	42.84	38.24	43.02	41.09	41.90	38.03	40.06	39.79
Selected Average Balances:								
Total assets	\$189,656	\$188,341	\$188,310	\$189,265	\$188,341	\$183,433	\$179,820	\$176,971
Earning assets	170,262	168,334	168,461	168,179	167,227	163,688	160,373	157,343
Loans	135,214	132,837	132,829	133,338	133,438	130,747	130,734	128,525
Consumer and commercial deposits	148,163	145,226	142,851	140,476	136,892	132,195	130,472	128,396
Brokered time and foreign deposits	1,046	1,010	1,118	1,250	1,399	1,624	1,893	2,013
Intangible assets including MSRs	7,629	7,711	7,572	7,502	7,623	7,615	7,614	7,666
MSRs	1,273	1,352	1,223	1,152	1,272	1,262	1,220	1,265
Preferred stock	1,225	1,225	1,225	1,225	1,024	725	725	725
Total shareholders' equity	23,583	23,384	23,239	23,172	22,754	22,191	21,994	21,727
Average common shares - diluted	514,507	518,677	522,479	526,837	527,959	533,230	535,486	536,992
Average common shares - basic	508,536	513,010	516,968	521,020	521,775	527,402	529,764	531,162

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Financial Ratios

(Annualized):

ROA	1.01	% 1.13	% 1.03	% 0.92	% 0.83	% 1.25	% 0.89	% 0.93	%
ROE	8.28	9.30	8.50	7.59	6.91	10.41	7.29	7.59	
ROTCE ⁴	11.40	12.84	11.77	10.53	9.62	14.59	10.29	10.78	
Net interest margin - FTE ²	2.98	2.94	2.86	2.83	2.96	3.03	3.11	3.19	
Efficiency ratio ⁵	62.96	61.44	63.92	64.23	69.00	62.03	68.93	66.83	
Tangible efficiency ratio ⁶	62.11	60.99	63.59	63.91	68.44	61.69	68.77	66.65	
Adjusted tangible efficiency ratio ^{1,6}	62.11	60.99	63.59	63.91	61.34	61.69	63.69	66.65	
Total average shareholders' equity to total average assets	12.43	12.42	12.34	12.24	12.08	12.10	12.23	12.28	

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Tangible equity to tangible assets ⁷	9.39	9.71	9.37	9.34	9.17	8.94	9.07	9.01
Effective tax rate	28	26	29	31	25	10	30	23
ALLL to period-end LHFI	1.29	1.34	1.39	1.43	1.46	1.49	1.55	1.58
Total NPAs to period-end LHFI, OREO, other repossessed assets, and nonperforming LHFS	0.54	0.40	0.49	0.53	0.59	0.71	0.80	0.85
Common dividend payout ratio	26.2	23.8	26.6	25.5	27.7	18.8	27.5	13.6
Capital Ratios at period end ⁸ :								
CET1 (Basel III)	9.96	% 10.04	% 9.93	% 9.89	% N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CET1 - fully phased-in (Basel III)	9.80	9.89	9.76	9.74	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tier 1 common equity (Basel I)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.60	% 9.63	% 9.72	% 9.90
Tier 1 capital	10.80	10.90	10.79	10.76	10.80	10.54	10.66	10.88
Total capital	12.54	12.72	12.66	12.69	12.51	12.32	12.53	12.81
Leverage	9.69	9.68	9.56	9.41	9.64	9.51	9.56	9.57

Selected Financial Data and Reconciliation of Non-U.S. GAAP Measures (continued)

(Dollars in millions, except per share data)	Three Months Ended							
	2015				2014			
	December 31	September 30	June 30	March 31	December 31	September 30	June 30	March 31
Reconciliation of Non-U.S. GAAP Measures - Quarterly								
Efficiency ratio ⁵	62.96	% 61.44	% 63.92	% 64.23	% 69.00	% 62.03	% 68.93	% 66.83
Impact of excluding amortization	(0.85)	(0.45)	(0.33)	(0.32)	(0.56)	(0.34)	(0.16)	(0.18)
Tangible efficiency ratio ⁶	62.11	60.99	63.59	63.91	68.44	61.69	68.77	66.65
Impact of excluding Form 8-K and other legacy mortgage-related items	—	—	—	—	(7.10)	—	(5.08)	—
Adjusted tangible efficiency ratio ^{1, 6}	62.11	% 60.99	% 63.59	% 63.91	% 61.34	% 61.69	% 63.69	% 66.65
ROE	8.28	% 9.30	% 8.50	% 7.59	% 6.91	% 10.41	% 7.29	% 7.59
Impact of removing average intangible assets (net of deferred taxes), excluding MSR, from average common shareholders' equity	3.12	3.54	3.27	2.94	2.71	4.18	3.00	3.19

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ROTCE ⁴	11.40	%	12.84	%	11.77	%	10.53	%	9.62	%	14.59	%	10.29	%	10.78	%
Net interest income	\$1,246		\$1,211		\$1,167		\$1,140		\$1,211		\$1,215		\$1,209		\$1,204	
Taxable-equivalent adjustment	35		36		36		35		37		36		35		35	
Net interest income - FTE ²	1,281		1,247		1,203		1,175		1,248		1,251		1,244		1,239	
Noninterest income	765		811		874		817		795		780		957		791	
Total revenue - FTE ²	2,046		2,058		2,077		1,992		2,043		2,031		2,201		2,030	
Impact of excluding Form 8-K items	—		—		—		—		—		—		(105)		—	
Total adjusted revenue - FTE ^{1, 2}	\$2,046		\$2,058		\$2,077		\$1,992		\$2,043		\$2,031		\$2,096		\$2,030	
Net income available to common shareholders	\$467		\$519		\$467		\$411		\$378		\$563		\$387		\$393	
Impact of excluding Form 8-K and other legacy mortgage-related items	—		—		—		—		88		(130)		49		—	
Adjusted net income available to common shareholders ¹	\$467		\$519		\$467		\$411		\$466		\$433		\$436		\$393	
Noninterest income	\$765		\$811		\$874		\$817		\$795		\$780		\$957		\$791	
Impact of excluding Form 8-K items	—		—		—		—		—		—		(105)		—	
Adjusted noninterest income ¹	\$765		\$811		\$874		\$817		\$795		\$780		\$852		\$791	
Noninterest expense	\$1,288		\$1,264		\$1,328		\$1,280		\$1,410		\$1,259		\$1,517		\$1,357	
Impact of excluding Form 8-K and other legacy mortgage-related items	—		—		—		—		(145)		—		(179)		—	
Adjusted noninterest expense ¹	\$1,288		\$1,264		\$1,328		\$1,280		\$1,265		\$1,259		\$1,338		\$1,357	
Diluted net income per average common share	\$0.91		\$1.00		\$0.89		\$0.78		\$0.72		\$1.06		\$0.72		\$0.73	
Impact of excluding Form 8-K and other legacy mortgage-related items	—		—		—		—		0.16		(0.25)		0.09		—	
Adjusted diluted net income per average common share ¹	\$0.91		\$1.00		\$0.89		\$0.78		\$0.88		\$0.81		\$0.81		\$0.73	

Selected Financial Data and Reconciliation of Non-U.S. GAAP Measures (continued)

Reconciliation of Non-U.S. GAAP Measures -

Quarterly (continued)

(Dollars in millions, except per share data)	December 31, 2015	September 30, 2015	June 30, 2015	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	September 30, 2014	June 30, 2014	March 31, 2014
Total shareholders' equity	\$23,437	\$23,664	\$23,223	\$23,260	\$23,005	\$22,269	\$22,131	\$21,817
Goodwill, net of deferred taxes ⁹	(6,097)	(6,100)	(6,103)	(6,106)	(6,123)	(6,127)	(6,131)	(6,184)
Other intangible assets, net of deferred taxes, and MSRs ¹⁰	(1,322)	(1,279)	(1,412)	(1,193)	(1,219)	(1,320)	(1,276)	(1,281)
MSRs	1,307	1,262	1,393	1,181	1,206	1,305	1,259	1,251
Tangible equity	17,325	17,547	17,101	17,142	16,869	16,127	15,983	15,603
Preferred stock	(1,225)	(1,225)	(1,225)	(1,225)	(1,225)	(725)	(725)	(725)
Tangible common equity	\$16,100	\$16,322	\$15,876	\$15,917	\$15,644	\$15,402	\$15,258	\$14,878
Total assets	\$190,817	\$187,036	\$188,858	\$189,881	\$190,328	\$186,818	\$182,559	\$179,542
Goodwill	(6,337)	(6,337)	(6,337)	(6,337)	(6,337)	(6,337)	(6,337)	(6,337)
Other intangible assets including MSRs	(1,325)	(1,282)	(1,416)	(1,193)	(1,219)	(1,320)	(1,277)	(1,282)
MSRs	1,307	1,262	1,393	1,181	1,206	1,305	1,259	1,251
Tangible assets	\$184,462	\$180,679	\$182,498	\$183,532	\$183,978	\$180,466	\$176,204	\$173,174
Tangible equity to tangible assets ⁷	9.39	% 9.71	% 9.37	% 9.34	% 9.17	% 8.94	% 9.07	% 9.01
Tangible book value per common share ³	\$31.65	\$31.75	\$30.65	\$30.49	\$29.82	\$29.21	\$28.64	\$27.82
Period-end LHFI	\$136,442	\$133,560	\$132,538	\$132,380	\$133,112	\$132,151	\$129,744	\$129,190
Government-guaranteed LHFI	(5,551)	(5,215)	(5,026)	(4,992)	(5,459)	(5,965)	(6,081)	(8,828)
LHFI at fair value	(257)	(262)	(263)	(268)	(272)	(284)	(292)	(299)
Period-end LHFI, excluding government-guaranteed and fair value loans	\$130,634	\$128,083	\$127,249	\$127,120	\$127,381	\$125,902	\$123,371	\$120,069
ALLL to period-end LHFI, excluding government-guaranteed and fair value loans ¹¹	1.34	% 1.39	% 1.44	% 1.49	% 1.52	% 1.56	% 1.62	% 1.70

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Selected Financial Data and Reconciliation of Non-U.S. GAAP Measures (continued)

(Dollars in millions, except per share data)	Year Ended December 31					
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	
Reconciliation of Non-U.S. GAAP Measures - Annual						
Efficiency ratio ^{5, 12}	63.13	% 66.74	% 71.16	% 59.29	% 72.02	%
Impact of excluding amortization	(0.49)	(0.30)	(0.27)	(0.43)	(0.50))
Tangible efficiency ratio ^{6, 12}	62.64	66.44	70.89	58.86	71.52	
Impact of excluding Form 8-K and other legacy mortgage-related items	—	(3.10)	(5.62)	8.05	—	
Adjusted tangible efficiency ratio ^{1, 6, 12}	62.64	% 63.34	% 65.27	% 66.91	% 71.52	%
ROE	8.42	% 8.06	% 6.34	% 9.56	% 2.56	%
Impact of removing average intangible assets (net of deferred taxes), excluding MSR's, from average common shareholders' equity	3.22	3.27	2.91	4.46	1.27	
ROTCE ⁴	11.64	11.33	9.25	14.02	3.83	
Impact of excluding Form 8-K and other legacy mortgage-related items	—	0.04	1.27	(5.47)	—	
Adjusted ROTCE ^{1, 4}	11.64	% 11.37	% 10.52	% 8.55	% 3.83	%
Net interest income	\$4,764	\$4,840	\$4,853	\$5,102	\$5,065	
Taxable-equivalent adjustment	142	142	127	123	114	
Net interest income - FTE ²	4,906	4,982	4,980	5,225	5,179	
Noninterest income	3,268	3,323	3,214	5,373	3,421	
Total revenue - FTE ²	8,174	8,305	8,194	10,598	8,600	
Impact of excluding Form 8-K items	—	(105)	63	(1,475)	—	
Total adjusted revenue - FTE ^{1, 2}	\$8,174	\$8,200	\$8,257	\$9,123	\$8,600	
Net income available to common shareholders	\$1,863	\$1,722	\$1,297	\$1,931	\$495	
Impact of excluding Form 8-K and other legacy mortgage-related items	—	7	179	(753)	—	
Adjusted net income available to common shareholders ¹	\$1,863	\$1,729	\$1,476	\$1,178	\$495	
Total revenue - FTE ²	\$8,174	\$8,305	\$8,194	\$10,598	\$8,600	
Impact of excluding net securities gains/(losses)	21	(15)	2	1,974	117	
Total revenue - FTE, excluding net securities gains/(losses) ^{2, 13}	\$8,153	\$8,320	\$8,192	\$8,624	\$8,483	
Noninterest income	\$3,268	\$3,323	\$3,214	\$5,373	\$3,421	
Impact of excluding Form 8-K items	—	(105)	63	(1,475)	—	
Adjusted noninterest income ¹	\$3,268	\$3,218	\$3,277	\$3,898	\$3,421	
Noninterest expense ¹²	\$5,160	\$5,543	\$5,831	\$6,284	\$6,194	
Impact of excluding Form 8-K and other legacy mortgage-related items	—	(324)	(419)	(134)	—	
Adjusted noninterest expense ^{1, 12}	\$5,160	\$5,219	\$5,412	\$6,150	\$6,194	
Diluted net income per average common share	\$3.58	\$3.23	\$2.41	\$3.59	\$0.94	
Impact of excluding Form 8-K and other legacy mortgage-related items	—	0.01	0.33	(1.40)	—	
Adjusted diluted net income per average common share ¹	\$3.58	\$3.24	\$2.74	\$2.19	\$0.94	
At December 31:						
Total shareholders' equity	\$23,437	\$23,005	\$21,422	\$20,985	\$20,066	

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Goodwill, net of deferred taxes ⁹	(6,097)	(6,123)	(6,183)	(6,206)	(6,190)
Other intangible assets, net of deferred taxes, and MSRs ¹⁰	(1,322)	(1,219)	(1,332)	(949)	(1,001)
MSRs	1,307	1,206	1,300	899	921
Tangible equity	17,325	16,869	15,207	14,729	13,796
Preferred stock	(1,225)	(1,225)	(725)	(725)	(275)
Tangible common equity	\$16,100	\$15,644	\$14,482	\$14,004	\$13,521
Total assets	\$190,817	\$190,328	\$175,335	\$173,442	\$176,859
Goodwill	(6,337)	(6,337)	(6,369)	(6,369)	(6,344)
Other intangible assets including MSRs	(1,325)	(1,219)	(1,334)	(956)	(1,017)
MSRs	1,307	1,206	1,300	899	921
Tangible assets	\$184,462	\$183,978	\$168,932	\$167,016	\$170,419
Tangible equity to tangible assets ⁷	9.39 %	9.17 %	9.00 %	8.82 %	8.10 %
Tangible book value per common share ³	\$31.65	\$29.82	\$27.01	\$25.98	\$25.18

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Selected Financial Data and Reconciliation of Non-U.S. GAAP Measures (continued)

Year Ended December 31

(Dollars in millions, except per share data)

	2014		2013			
	As Reported	Adjustments	As Adjusted ¹	As Reported	Adjustments	As Adjusted ¹
Reconciliation of Non-U.S. GAAP Measures - Annual (continued)						
Net interest income	\$4,840	\$—	\$4,840	\$4,853	\$—	\$4,853
Provision for credit losses	342	—	342	553	—	553
Net interest income after provision for credit losses	4,498	—	4,498	4,300	—	4,300
Noninterest Income						
Service charges on deposit accounts	645	—	645	657	—	657
Other charges and fees	368	—	368	369	—	369
Card fees	320	—	320	310	—	310
Investment banking income	404	—	404	356	—	356
Trading income	182	—	182	182	—	182
Trust and investment management income	423	—	423	518	—	518
Retail investment services	297	—	297	267	—	267
Mortgage production related income	201	—	201	314	63	¹⁴ 377
Mortgage servicing related income	196	—	196	87	—	87
Gain on sale of subsidiary	105	(105)	¹⁵ —	—	—	—
Net securities (losses)/gains	(15)	—	(15)	2	—	2
Other noninterest income	197	—	197	152	—	152
Total noninterest income	3,323	(105)	3,218	3,214	63	3,277
Noninterest Expense						
Employee compensation	2,576	—	2,576	2,488	—	2,488
Employee benefits	386	—	386	413	—	413
Outside processing and software	741	—	741	746	—	746
Net occupancy expense	340	—	340	348	—	348
Equipment expense	169	—	169	181	—	181
Regulatory assessments	142	—	142	181	—	181
Marketing and customer development	134	—	134	135	—	135
Credit and collection services	91	—	91	264	(96)	¹⁶ 168
Operating losses	441	(324)	¹⁷ 117	503	(323)	¹⁸ 180
Amortization	25	—	25	23	—	23
Other noninterest expense	498	—	498	549	—	549
Total noninterest expense	5,543	(324)	5,219	5,831	(419)	5,412
Income before provision for income taxes	2,278	219	2,497	1,683	482	2,165
Provision for income taxes	493	212	^{19,20} 705	322	303	^{20,21} 625
Income including income attributable to noncontrolling interest	1,785	7	1,792	1,361	179	1,540
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	11	—	11	17	—	17
Net income	\$1,774	\$7	\$1,781	\$1,344	\$179	\$1,523
Net income available to common shareholders	\$1,722	\$7	\$1,729	\$1,297	\$179	\$1,476
Net income per average common share - diluted	\$3.23	\$0.01	\$3.24	\$2.41	\$0.33	\$2.74

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Total revenue - FTE ²	\$8,305	(\$105)	\$8,200	\$8,194	\$63	\$8,257
Efficiency ratio ⁵	66.74 %	(3.09)%	63.65 %	71.16 %	(5.62)%	65.54 %
Tangible efficiency ratio ⁶	66.44	(3.10)	63.34	70.89	(5.62)	65.27
Effective tax rate	22	6	28	19	10	29

A corresponding table for the year ended December 31, 2015 is not presented as there were no current year adjustments to our Consolidated Statements of Income that included a non-U.S.GAAP financial measure in this Form 10-K.

Selected Financial Data and Reconciliation of Non-U.S. GAAP Measures (continued)

	December 31, 2015	
Reconciliation of CET1 Ratio ⁸		
CET1	9.96	%
Less:		
MSRs	(0.12))
Other ²²	(0.04))
CET1 - fully phased-in	9.80	%
Reconciliation of Pre-Provision Net Revenue ("PPNR") ²³	Year Ended December 31, 2015	
Income before provision for income taxes	\$2,707	
Provision for credit losses	165	
Debt extinguishment costs, net of related hedges	24	
Less:		
Net securities gains/(losses)	21	
Fair value debt valuation gains	8	
PPNR	\$2,867	

¹ We present certain income statement categories and also total adjusted revenue-FTE, adjusted noninterest income, adjusted noninterest expense, adjusted net income per average common diluted share, adjusted net income, adjusted net income available to common shareholders, an adjusted efficiency ratio, an adjusted tangible efficiency ratio, adjusted ROTCE, and the effective tax rate, excluding Form 8-K items and other legacy mortgage-related items. We believe these measures are useful to investors because it removes the effect of material items impacting the periods' results and is more reflective of normalized operations as it reflects results that are primarily client relationship and client transaction driven. Removing these items also allows investors to compare our results to other companies in the industry that may not have had similar items impacting their results. Additional detail on certain of these items can be found in the Form 8-Ks filed with the SEC on January, 5, 2015, September 9, 2014, July 3, 2014, and October 10, 2013.

² We present net interest income, net interest margin, total revenue, and total adjusted revenue on an FTE basis. Total revenue is calculated as net interest income - FTE plus noninterest income. Net interest income - FTE adjusts for the tax-favored status of net interest income from certain loans and investments. We believe this measure to be the preferred industry measurement of net interest income and it enhances comparability of net interest income arising from taxable and tax-exempt sources.

³ We present a tangible book value per common share that excludes the after-tax impact of purchase accounting intangible assets and also excludes preferred stock from tangible equity. We believe this measure is useful to investors because, by removing the effect of intangible assets that result from merger and acquisition activity as well as preferred stock (the level of which may vary from company to company), it allows investors to more easily compare our common stock book value to other companies in the industry.

⁴ We present ROTCE to exclude intangible assets (net of deferred tax liabilities), except for MSRs, from average common shareholders' equity. We believe this measure is useful to investors because, by removing the effect of intangible assets, except for MSRs, (the level of which may vary from company to company), it allows investors to more easily compare our ROE to other companies in the industry who present a similar measure. We also believe that removing the effect of intangible assets, except for MSRs, provides a more relevant measure of the return on our common shareholders' equity.

⁵ Computed by dividing noninterest expense by total revenue - FTE. The FTE basis adjusts for the tax-favored status of net interest income from certain loans and investments. We believe this measure to be the preferred industry measurement of net interest income and it enhances comparability of net interest income arising from taxable and tax-exempt sources.

⁶ We present a tangible efficiency ratio which excludes amortization. We believe this measure is useful to investors because it allows investors to more easily compare our efficiency to other companies in the industry. This measure is

utilized by us to assess our efficiency and that of our lines of business.

⁷ We present a tangible equity to tangible assets ratio that excludes the after-tax impact of purchase accounting intangible assets. We believe this measure is useful to investors because, by removing the effect of intangible assets that result from merger and acquisition activity (the level of which may vary from company to company), it allows investors to more easily compare our capital adequacy to other companies in the industry. This measure is used by us to analyze capital adequacy.

⁸ Basel III Final Rules became effective for us on January 1, 2015; thus, Basel III CET1 ratios are not applicable ("N/A") in periods ending prior to January 1, 2015 and Basel I Tier 1 common equity ratio is N/A in periods ending after January 1, 2015. Tier 1 capital, Total capital, and Leverage ratios for periods ended prior to January 1, 2015 were calculated under Basel I. The CET1 ratio on a fully phased-in basis at December 31, 2015 is estimated and is presented to provide investors with some indication of our capital adequacy under the future CET1 requirements, which will apply to us beginning on January 1, 2018.

⁹ Net of deferred tax liabilities of \$240 million, \$237 million, \$234 million, and \$231 million at December 31, 2015, September 30, 2015, June 30, 2015, and March 31, 2015, respectively. Net of deferred tax liabilities of \$214 million, \$210 million, \$206 million, and \$193 million at December 31, 2014, September 30, 2014, June 30, 2014, and March 31, 2014, respectively. Net of deferred tax liabilities of \$186 million, \$163 million, and \$154 million at December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively.

¹⁰ Net of deferred tax liabilities of \$3 million, \$4 million, \$4 million, and \$0 at December 31, 2015, September 30, 2015, June 30, 2015, and March 31, 2015, respectively. Net of deferred tax liabilities of \$0, \$0, \$1 million, and \$1 million at December 31, 2014, September 30, 2014, June 30, 2014, and March 31, 2014, respectively. Net of deferred tax liabilities of \$2 million, \$7 million, and \$16 million at December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively.

¹¹ We present a ratio of ALLL to period-end LHFI, excluding government-guaranteed and fair value loans. We believe that this presentation more appropriately reflects the relationship between the ALLL and loans that attract an allowance. No allowance is recorded for LHFI at fair value or for loans guaranteed by a government agency for which we assume nominal risk of principal loss.

¹² Amortization expense related to qualified affordable housing investment costs is recognized in provision/(benefit) for income taxes for all periods presented as allowed by an accounting standard adopted in 2014. Prior to the first quarter of 2014, these amounts were recognized in other noninterest expense, and therefore, for comparative purposes, \$49 million, \$39 million, and \$40 million, of amortization expense was reclassified to provision/(benefit) for income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively.

¹³ We present total revenue - FTE excluding net securities gains/(losses). Total Revenue is calculated as net interest income - FTE plus noninterest income. Net interest income is presented on an FTE basis, which adjusts for the tax-favored status of net interest income from certain loans and investments. We believe this measure to be the preferred industry measurement of net interest income and it enhances comparability of net interest income arising from taxable and tax-exempt sources. We also believe that revenue without net securities gains/(losses) is more indicative of our performance because it isolates income that is primarily client relationship and client transaction driven and is more indicative of normalized operations.

¹⁴ Reflects the pre-tax impact of mortgage repurchase settlements with Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac during the third quarter of 2013, announced in Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 10, 2013, and impacts the Mortgage Banking segment.

¹⁵ Reflects the pre-tax gain on sale of asset management subsidiary during the second quarter of 2014 that impacts the Corporate Other segment. See Note 2, "Acquisitions/Dispositions," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K for additional information related to the sale of RidgeWorth, as well as our Form 8-K that was filed with the SEC on July 3, 2014.

¹⁶ Reflects the pre-tax impact from the mortgage servicing advances allowance increase during the third quarter of 2013, announced in Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 10, 2013, and impacts the Mortgage Banking segment.

¹⁷ Reflects the pre-tax impact from legacy mortgage-related matters during the fourth quarter of 2014 and the settlement of the mortgage modification investigation during the second quarter of 2014, further detailed in Form 8-Ks filed with the SEC on January 5, 2015 and July 3, 2014, respectively, as well as other legacy mortgage-related items during the second quarter of 2014, which impact the Mortgage Banking segment.

¹⁸ Reflects the pre-tax impact from the settlement of certain legal and regulatory matters during the third quarter of 2013, announced in Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 10, 2013, and primarily impacts the Mortgage Banking segment.

¹⁹ Includes a \$130 million income tax benefit related to the completion of a tax authority examination in the third quarter of 2014 that impacts the Corporate Other segment. Additional detail on this item can be found in Form 8-K filed with the SEC on September 9, 2014.

²⁰ Includes the income tax impact on above items.

²¹ Includes a \$113 million net tax benefit related to subsidiary reorganization and other tax matters during the third quarter of 2013, as disclosed in Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 10, 2013, and impacts the Corporate Other segment.

²² Primarily includes the phase-out from capital of certain DTAs, the overfunded pension asset, and other intangible assets.

²³ We present a reconciliation of PPNR because it is a performance metric utilized in certain of our compensation plans. PPNR impacts the level of awards if certain thresholds are met.

Consolidated Daily Average Balances, Income/Expense, and Average Yields
Earned/Rates Paid

Table 2

(Dollars in millions)	2015			2014			2013		
	Average Balances	Income/ Expense	Yields/ Rates	Average Balances	Income/ Expense	Yields/ Rates	Average Balances	Income/ Expense	Yields/ Rates
ASSETS									
Loans held for investment: ¹									
C&I - FTE ²	\$65,786	\$2,112	3.21 %	\$61,181	\$2,184	3.57 %	\$54,788	\$2,181	3.98 %
CRE	6,178	173	2.80	6,150	177	2.88	4,513	146	3.24
Commercial construction	1,603	50	3.12	1,078	35	3.28	701	24	3.46
Residential mortgages - guaranteed	636	24	3.77	1,890	70	3.68	3,708	106	2.85
Residential mortgages - nonguaranteed	23,759	913	3.84	23,691	944	3.99	23,007	958	4.17
Residential home equity products	13,535	501	3.70	14,329	512	3.57	14,474	525	3.63
Residential construction	384	19	4.85	457	21	4.64	549	27	4.91
Consumer student - guaranteed	4,584	173	3.78	5,375	197	3.66	5,426	207	3.82
Consumer other direct	5,344	230	4.30	3,635	153	4.22	2,535	111	4.37
Consumer indirect	10,262	333	3.24	11,459	366	3.19	11,072	377	3.41
Consumer credit cards	944	94	10.00	772	75	9.64	646	62	9.66
Nonaccrual ³	543	22	4.13	857	22	2.59	1,238	33	2.63
Total LHFI - FTE ²	133,558	4,644	3.48	130,874	4,756	3.63	122,657	4,757	3.88
Securities AFS:									
Taxable	26,327	587	2.23	23,779	603	2.54	22,383	569	2.54
Tax-exempt - FTE ²	176	9	5.20	245	13	5.26	258	13	5.18
Total securities AFS - FTE ²	26,503	596	2.25	24,024	616	2.56	22,641	582	2.57
Fed funds sold and securities borrowed or purchased	1,147	—	—	1,067	—	—	1,024	—	0.02
under agreements to resell									
LHFS - FTE ²	2,348	83	3.52	2,085	78	3.75	3,096	107	3.44
Interest-bearing deposits in other banks	22	—	0.12	31	—	0.08	21	—	0.09
Interest earning trading assets	5,235	84	1.62	4,108	76	1.86	4,289	69	1.61
Total earning assets - FTE ²	168,813	5,407	3.20	162,189	5,526	3.41	153,728	5,515	3.59
ALLL	(1,835)			(1,995)			(2,121)		
Cash and due from banks	5,614			5,773			4,530		
Other assets	14,527			14,674			14,287		
Noninterest earning trading assets and derivative instruments	1,265			1,255			1,660		
Unrealized gains on securities available for sale, net	508			280			413		
Total assets	\$188,892			\$182,176			\$172,497		

LIABILITIES AND
SHAREHOLDERS'
EQUITY

Interest-bearing deposits:

NOW accounts	\$35,161	\$31	0.09 %	\$28,879	\$22	0.08 %	\$26,083	\$17	0.07 %
Money market accounts	50,518	85	0.17	44,813	66	0.15	42,655	54	0.13
Savings	6,165	2	0.03	6,076	2	0.04	5,740	3	0.05
Consumer time	6,443	49	0.77	7,539	66	0.88	9,018	102	1.13
Other time	3,813	39	1.02	4,294	46	1.06	4,937	64	1.29
Total interest-bearing consumer and commercial deposits	102,100	206	0.20	91,601	202	0.22	88,433	240	0.27
Brokered time deposits	888	13	1.41	1,584	33	2.08	2,030	51	2.49
Foreign deposits	218	—	0.13	146	—	0.12	35	—	0.13
Total interest-bearing deposits	103,206	219	0.21	93,331	235	0.25	90,498	291	0.32
Funds purchased	822	1	0.11	931	1	0.09	639	1	0.10
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	1,821	4	0.21	2,202	3	0.14	1,857	3	0.14
Interest-bearing trading liabilities	881	22	2.44	806	21	2.65	705	17	2.45
Other short-term borrowings	2,135	3	0.16	6,135	14	0.23	4,953	13	0.26
Long-term debt	10,873	252	2.32	12,359	270	2.19	9,872	210	2.12
Total interest-bearing liabilities	119,738	501	0.42	115,764	544	0.47	108,524	535	0.49
Noninterest-bearing deposits	42,102			40,411			38,643		
Other liabilities	3,276			3,473			3,602		
Noninterest-bearing trading liabilities and derivative instruments	430			358			561		
Shareholders' equity	23,346			22,170			21,167		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$188,892			\$182,176			\$172,497		
Interest rate spread			2.78 %			2.94 %			3.10 %
Net interest income - FTE ²		\$4,906			\$4,982			\$4,980	
Net interest margin ⁵			2.91 %			3.07 %			3.24 %

¹ Interest income includes loan fees of \$189 million, \$196 million, and \$153 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013, respectively.

² Interest income includes the effects of taxable-equivalent adjustments using a federal income tax rate of 35% and, where applicable, state income taxes to increase tax-exempt interest income to a taxable-equivalent basis. The net taxable-equivalent adjustment amounts included in the above table were \$142 million, \$142 million, and \$127 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013, respectively.

³ Income on consumer and residential nonaccrual loans, if recognized, is recognized on a cash basis.

⁴ Derivative instruments employed to manage our interest rate sensitivity increased net interest income \$300 million, \$419 million, and \$444 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013, respectively.

⁵ Net interest margin is calculated by dividing net interest income – FTE by average total earning assets.

Analysis of Changes in Net Interest Income ¹

Table 3

(Dollars in millions on a taxable-equivalent basis) Increase/(Decrease) in Interest Income:	2015 Compared to 2014			2014 Compared to 2013		
	Volume	Rate	Net	Volume	Rate	Net
Loans:						
C&I - FTE ²	\$157	(\$229)	(\$72)	\$241	(\$238)	\$3
CRE	1	(5)	(4)	49	(18)	31
Commercial construction	17	(2)	15	12	(1)	11
Residential mortgages - guaranteed	(47)	1	(46)	(61)	25	(36)
Residential mortgages - nonguaranteed	3	(34)	(31)	28	(42)	(14)
Residential home equity products	(29)	18	(11)	(5)	(8)	(13)
Residential construction	(3)	1	(2)	(4)	(2)	(6)
Consumer student - guaranteed	(30)	6	(24)	(2)	(8)	(10)
Consumer other direct	74	3	77	46	(4)	42
Consumer indirect	(39)	6	(33)	13	(24)	(11)
Consumer credit cards	16	3	19	13	—	13
Nonaccrual	(10)	10	—	(10)	(1)	(11)
Securities AFS:						
Taxable	61	(77)	(16)	34	—	34
Tax-exempt - FTE ²	(4)	—	(4)	—	—	—
LHFS - FTE ²	10	(5)	5	(38)	9	(29)
Interest earning trading assets	19	(11)	8	(3)	10	7
Total increase/(decrease) in interest income - FTE ²	196	(315)	(119)	313	(302)	11
Increase/(Decrease) in Interest Expense:						
NOW accounts	6	3	9	2	3	5
Money market accounts	9	10	19	4	8	12
Savings	—	—	—	—	(1)	(1)
Consumer time	(9)	(8)	(17)	(15)	(21)	(36)
Other time	(5)	(2)	(7)	(8)	(10)	(18)
Brokered time deposits	(12)	(8)	(20)	(10)	(8)	(18)
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	—	1	1	—	—	—
Interest-bearing trading liabilities	2	(1)	1	3	1	4
Other short-term borrowings	(7)	(4)	(11)	3	(2)	1
Long-term debt	(34)	16	(18)	53	7	60
Total (decrease)/increase in interest expense	(50)	7	(43)	32	(23)	9
Increase/(decrease) in net interest income - FTE ²	\$246	(\$322)	(\$76)	\$281	(\$279)	\$2

¹ Changes in net interest income are attributed to either changes in average balances (volume change) or changes in average rates (rate change) for earning assets and sources of funds on which interest is received or paid. Volume change is calculated as change in volume times the previous rate, while rate change is change in rate times the previous volume. The rate/volume change, change in rate times change in volume, is allocated between volume change and rate change at the ratio each component bears to the absolute value of their total.

² Interest income includes the effects of the taxable-equivalent adjustments to increase tax-exempt interest income to a taxable-equivalent basis.

Net Interest Income/Margin (FTE)

Net interest income was \$4.9 billion in 2015, a decrease of \$76 million, or 2%, compared to 2014. Net interest margin declined 16 basis points to 2.91% for 2015 compared to 2014, due to a 21 basis point decline in the average earning assets yield. The earning assets yield decline was driven by lower yields on LHFI, largely due to the decline in commercial loan swap income, and lower yields on securities AFS. Partially offsetting the decline in average earning

assets yield was a five basis point reduction in rates on interest-bearing liabilities driven by lower rates paid on average interest-bearing deposits during 2015.

Average earning assets increased \$6.6 billion, or 4%, for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to 2014, driven primarily by a \$2.7 billion, or 2%, increase in average LHFI and a \$2.5 billion, or 10%, increase in average securities AFS. The

increase in average LHFI was attributable to growth in the C&I, consumer direct, and commercial construction portfolios. These increases were partially offset by declines in government-guaranteed residential mortgages, indirect auto, home equity, and guaranteed student loans. The declines in indirect auto and student loans were due to balance sheet optimization efforts that we executed throughout the year. Average nonaccrual loans declined 37%, driven by the ongoing resolution of NPLs. See the "Loans" section in this MD&A for additional discussion regarding loan activity during the year.

Yields on average earning assets declined 21 basis points compared to 2014, to 3.20% for the year ended December 31, 2015, driven primarily by a 15 basis point decline in LHFI yields. The decrease in the yield on average LHFI was driven primarily

by a decline in yield on average commercial loans, particularly in our C&I portfolio, as well as a decline in yield on average nonguaranteed residential mortgages. The declines were driven by lower commercial loan swap income, the payoff of higher yielding loans, and the addition of new loan production at lower rates than the existing portfolio due to the highly competitive, low interest rate environment. Additionally, yields on securities AFS declined 31 basis points compared to the year ended December 31, 2014, driven largely by the addition of lower-yielding U.S. Treasury securities during 2015 in preparation for LCR requirements that took effect on January 1, 2016. Also contributing to the decline in yield was higher MBS premium amortization during 2015 of \$208 million, compared to \$152 million during 2014, as a result of increased MBS prepayments. See the "Securities Available for Sale" section in this MD&A for additional information regarding the composition and associated yields on our investment securities.

We utilize interest rate swaps to manage interest rate risk. These instruments are primarily receive-fixed, pay-variable swaps that convert a portion of our commercial loan portfolio from floating rates, based on LIBOR, to fixed rates. At December 31, 2015, the outstanding notional balance of active swaps that qualified as cash flow hedges on variable rate commercial loans was \$16.9 billion, compared to active swaps of \$15.4 billion at December 31, 2014.

In addition to the income recognized from active swaps, we also continue to recognize interest income over the original hedge period resulting from terminated or de-designated swaps that were previously designated as cash flow hedges on variable rate commercial loans. Interest income from our commercial loan swaps decreased to \$261 million in 2015, compared to \$387 million in 2014. The decline was primarily due to a reduction in income from the maturity of active and previously terminated swaps that reached their original maturity date during the second half of 2014 and in 2015. As we manage our interest rate risk we may continue to purchase additional and/or terminate existing interest rate swaps. In 2016, commercial loan swap income will decline modestly relative to 2015, largely due to a potential increase in LIBOR, which would be more than offset by higher net interest income from other areas of the balance sheet.

Remaining swaps on commercial loans have maturities through 2022. The average maturity of our active swaps at December 31, 2015 was 3.3 years. The commercial loan swaps are receive-fixed, pay-variable based on LIBOR. The weighted average rate on the receive-fixed rate leg of the commercial loan swap portfolio at December 31, 2015 was 1.38%.

Compared to the year ended December 31, 2014, average interest-bearing liabilities increased \$4.0 billion, or 3%, primarily due to an increase in average lower-cost deposits, partially offset by declines in average wholesale funding and time deposits. Average noninterest-bearing demand deposits also increased \$1.7 billion, or 4%, compared to the year ended December 31, 2014. The increase in lower-cost deposits enabled a \$4.0 billion, or 65%, decrease in average other short-term borrowings, primarily FHLB advances and master notes, as well as a \$1.5 billion, or 12%, decrease in average long-term debt, driven by a decrease in average long-term FHLB advances, compared to 2014. See the "Borrowings" section in this MD&A for additional information regarding other short-term borrowings and long-term debt.

The five basis point reduction in rates paid on average interest-bearing liabilities during 2015 was driven by slightly lower rates paid on interest-bearing deposits, as well as a seven basis point decline in rates paid on other short-term borrowings. The decline in the average rate paid on interest-bearing deposits was a result of the improved mix driven by the shift from time deposits to lower-cost deposit products, as well as a reduction in rates paid on time deposits as higher rate CDs matured.

Looking forward, we expect first quarter 2016 net interest margin to improve two to five basis points relative to the fourth quarter of 2015 from the benefit of slightly higher short-term interest rates. We will continue to carefully manage the duration of our overall balance sheet in light of the current low interest rate environment, while also ensuring our balance sheet is structured to benefit from potential increases in short-term rates. See Table 22, "Net Interest Income Asset Sensitivity," in this MD&A for an analysis of potential changes in net interest income due to instantaneous moves in benchmark interest rates.

Foregone Interest

As average nonaccrual loans continued to decrease, foregone interest income from NPLs had limited effect on the net interest margin for the year ended December 31, 2015. Foregone interest income from NPLs reduced net interest margin by two basis points for the year ended December 31, 2014. See additional discussion of our expectations of

future credit quality in the “Loans,” “Allowance for Credit Losses,” and “Nonperforming Assets” sections of this MD&A. In addition, Table 2 of this MD&A contains more detailed information concerning average balances, yields earned, and rates paid.

NONINTEREST INCOME

(Dollars in millions)	Year Ended December 31		
	2015	2014	2013
Service charges on deposit accounts	\$622	\$645	\$657
Other charges and fees	377	368	369
Card fees	329	320	310
Investment banking income	461	404	356
Trading income	181	182	182
Trust and investment management income	334	423	518
Retail investment services	300	297	267
Mortgage production related income	270	201	314
Mortgage servicing related income	169	196	87
Gain on sale of subsidiary	—	105	—
Net securities gains/(losses)	21	(15)	2
Other noninterest income	204	197	152
Total noninterest income	\$3,268	\$3,323	\$3,214
Adjusted noninterest income ¹	\$3,268	\$3,218	\$3,277

¹ See Table 1 in this MD&A for a reconciliation of non-U.S. GAAP measures and additional information.

Noninterest income decreased \$55 million, or 2%, compared to 2014, primarily due to the gain on the sale of RidgeWorth in 2014 and associated foregone revenue in 2015, partially offset by higher investment banking and mortgage production income, gains from the sale of investment securities, and modest growth in other noninterest income categories in 2015. Noninterest income for 2015 increased \$50 million, or 2%, compared to 2014 adjusted noninterest income. See Table 1, "Selected Financial Data and Reconciliation of Non-U.S. GAAP Measures," in this MD&A for additional information regarding, and a reconciliation of, adjusted noninterest income.

Service charges on deposit accounts decreased \$23 million, or 4%, compared to 2014, as service charges on deposit accounts for both consumer and commercial deposit accounts decreased in 2015. This reflects our enhanced technology and increased transparency provided to clients, which has helped them to manage their deposit accounts more effectively. During 2016, we expect further declines in service charges on deposit accounts, driven in part by updates to our posting order process, which will be effective in the fourth quarter of 2016.

Investment banking income increased \$57 million, or 14%, compared to 2014. The increase was driven by higher client activity across most product categories, including strong growth in equity originations, mergers and acquisitions advisory revenue, and debt capital markets activity. This growth reflects the investments we have made to expand our advisory capabilities to all of our Wholesale clients.

Trust and investment management income decreased \$89 million, or 21%, compared to 2014. The decrease was primarily

due to foregone revenue resulting from the sale of RidgeWorth in the second quarter of 2014 as well as a decline in market value of assets under management during 2015. For additional information related to the sale of RidgeWorth, see Note 2, "Acquisitions/Dispositions," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K.

Mortgage production related income increased \$69 million, or 34%, compared to 2014. The increase compared to the prior year was due to an increase in production volume and a decline in the mortgage repurchase provision due to the continued reduction in repurchase requests and the resolution of previous repurchase demands. Mortgage production volume increased 38% compared to 2014 while gain on sale margins remained stable. For additional information on the mortgage repurchase reserve, see Note 16, "Guarantees," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K.

Mortgage servicing related income decreased \$27 million, or 14%, compared to 2014. The decrease was due to higher MSR decay resulting from increased refinance activity, partially offset by higher servicing fees driven by a larger

servicing portfolio. The servicing portfolio was \$148.2 billion at December 31, 2015, compared to \$142.1 billion at December 31, 2014.

Repositioning of the investment portfolio during 2015 resulted in higher net securities gains for the year, compared to 2014. For additional information regarding our securities AFS portfolio and related repositioning, see the "Securities Available for Sale" section of this MD&A.

NONINTEREST EXPENSE

(Dollars in millions)	Table 5		
	Year Ended December 31		
	2015	2014	2013
Employee compensation	\$2,576	\$2,576	\$2,488
Employee benefits	366	386	413
Total personnel expenses	2,942	2,962	2,901
Outside processing and software	815	741	746
Net occupancy expense	341	340	348
Equipment expense	164	169	181
Marketing and customer development	151	134	135
Regulatory assessments	139	142	181
Credit and collection services	71	91	264
Operating losses	56	441	503
Amortization	40	25	23
Other noninterest expense ¹	441	498	549
Total noninterest expense	\$5,160	\$5,543	\$5,831
Adjusted noninterest expense ²	\$5,160	\$5,219	\$5,412

¹ Amortization expense related to qualified affordable housing investment costs is recognized in provision for income taxes for each of the periods presented as allowed by an accounting standard adopted in 2014. Prior to 2014, these amounts were recognized in other noninterest expense, and therefore, for comparative purposes, \$49 million of amortization expense has been reclassified to provision for income taxes for the year ended December 31, 2013.

² See Table 1 in this MD&A for a reconciliation of non-U.S. GAAP measures and additional information.

Noninterest expense decreased \$383 million, or 7%, compared to 2014, driven primarily by \$324 million of legacy mortgage-related operating losses recognized in 2014. Further declines were driven by the sale of RidgeWorth in the second quarter of 2014 and the associated reduction of expenses, as well as our continued focus on expense management, as noninterest expense for 2015 decreased \$59 million, or 1%, compared to 2014 adjusted noninterest expense. See Table 1, "Selected Financial Data and Reconciliation of Non-U.S. GAAP Measures," in this MD&A for additional information regarding, and a reconciliation of, adjusted noninterest expense.

Personnel expenses decreased \$20 million, or 1%, compared to 2014. The decrease compared to the prior year was largely due to the sale of RidgeWorth and lower medical claims, partially offset by higher incentive-based compensation due to improved business performance in 2015. Looking ahead to the first quarter of 2016, we anticipate an increase in our personnel expenses by up to \$100 million due to the typical seasonal increases in 401(k) and FICA expenses, and a return to more normal accrual rates on certain incentive and benefit costs.

Outside processing and software expenses increased \$74 million, or 10%, compared to 2014. The increase was due to the higher utilization of third party services, increased business and compliance activity, as well as increased investments in technology.

Marketing and customer development increased \$17 million, or 13%, compared to 2014. The increase compared to the prior year was due to higher advertising costs and other client development costs in 2015. We expect total marketing costs to increase in 2016 and be weighted more towards the first half of the year versus the second half, which would be more typical, as we are introducing a new campaign to further advance our Company's purpose.

Credit and collection services decreased \$20 million, or 22%, compared to 2014. The decrease compared to the prior year was primarily due to reductions in the reserve for mortgage servicing advances during 2015 due to continued improvements in credit quality and operational effectiveness.

Operating losses decreased \$385 million, or 87%, compared to 2014. The decrease compared to the prior year was primarily due to \$179 million of legacy mortgage-related charges recognized in the second quarter of 2014, a \$145 million legal provision related to legacy mortgage-related matters recognized in the fourth quarter of 2014, and

favorable developments in previous mortgage-related matters, resulting in accrual reductions recognized in 2015. Amortization increased \$15 million, or 60%, compared to 2014. The increase was driven by increased investments in low-income community development projects, which also resulted in a similar increase in tax credits.

Other noninterest expense decreased \$57 million, or 11%, compared to the prior year. The decrease compared to the prior year was due to current year recoveries of previously recognized losses related to the financial crisis and the \$36 million impairment of legacy affordable housing assets recognized during the first quarter of 2014. These decreases were partially offset by \$24 million of debt extinguishment costs, net of related hedges, in 2015 related to balance sheet repositioning activity.

Following four consecutive years of expense declines, we expect 2016 expenses to be higher than 2015, consistent with our expectation of improved revenue. However, we will maintain our focus on further improving the efficiency ratio, and if revenue growth in 2016 does not materialize we will adjust our expense base accordingly.

LOANS

Our disclosures about the credit quality of our loan portfolio and the related credit reserves (i) describe the nature of credit risk inherent in the loan portfolio, (ii) provide information on how we analyze and assess credit risk in arriving at an adequate and appropriate ALLL, and (iii) explain changes in the ALLL as well as reasons for those changes. Our loan portfolio consists of three loan segments: commercial, residential, and consumer. Loans are assigned to these segments based on the type of borrower, purpose, collateral, and/or our underlying credit management processes. Additionally, we further disaggregate each loan segment into loan types based on common characteristics within each loan segment.

Commercial Loans

C&I loans include loans to fund business operations or activities, loans secured by owner-occupied properties, corporate credit cards, and other wholesale lending activities. Commercial loans secured by owner-occupied properties are classified as C&I loans because the primary source of loan repayment for these properties is business income and not real estate operations. CRE

and commercial construction loans include investor loans where repayment is largely dependent upon the operation, refinance, or sale of the underlying real estate.

Residential Loans

Residential mortgages, both government-guaranteed and nonguaranteed, consist of loans secured by 1-4 family homes, mostly prime, first-lien loans. Residential home equity products consist of equity lines of credit and closed-end equity loans that may be in either a first lien or junior lien position. Residential construction loans include owner-occupied residential lot loans and construction-to-perm loans.

Consumer Loans

Consumer loans include government-guaranteed student loans, other direct loans (consisting primarily of direct auto loans, loans secured by negotiable collateral, unsecured loans, and private student loans), indirect loans (consisting of loans secured by automobiles, boats, and recreational vehicles), and consumer credit cards.

The composition of our loan portfolio at December 31 is shown in Table 6.

Loan Portfolio by Types of Loans (Dollars in millions)	2015	2014	2013	2012	Table 6 2011
Commercial loans:					
C&I	\$67,062	\$65,440	\$57,974	\$54,048	\$49,538
CRE	6,236	6,741	5,481	4,127	5,094
Commercial construction	1,954	1,211	855	713	1,240
Total commercial loans	75,252	73,392	64,310	58,888	55,872
Residential loans:					
Residential mortgages - guaranteed	629	632	3,416	4,252	6,672
Residential mortgages - nonguaranteed ¹	24,744	23,443	24,412	23,389	23,243
Residential home equity products	13,171	14,264	14,809	14,805	15,765
Residential construction	384	436	553	753	980
Total residential loans	38,928	38,775	43,190	43,199	46,660
Consumer loans:					
Guaranteed student	4,922	4,827	5,545	5,357	7,199
Other direct	6,127	4,573	2,829	2,396	2,059
Indirect	10,127	10,644	11,272	10,998	10,165
Credit cards	1,086	901	731	632	540
Total consumer loans	22,262	20,945	20,377	19,383	19,963
LHFI	\$136,442	\$133,112	\$127,877	\$121,470	\$122,495
LHFS ²	\$1,838	\$3,232	\$1,699	\$3,399	\$2,353

¹ Includes \$257 million, \$272 million, \$302 million, \$379 million, and \$431 million of LHFI measured at fair value at December 31, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively.

² Includes \$1.5 billion, \$1.9 billion, \$1.4 billion, \$3.2 billion, and \$2.1 billion of LHFS measured at fair value at December 31, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively.

Table 7 presents maturities and sensitivities of certain LHFI to changes in interest rates:

(Dollars in millions)	At December 31, 2015			
	Total	Due in 1 Year or Less	Due After 1 Year through 5 Years	Due After 5 Years
Loan Maturity				
C&I and CRE ¹	\$68,695	\$17,490	\$41,512	\$9,693
Commercial construction	1,954	228	1,430	296
Total	\$70,649	\$17,718	\$42,942	\$9,989

Interest Rate Sensitivity

Selected loans with:

Predetermined interest rates	\$3,282	\$4,156
Floating or adjustable interest rates	39,660	5,833
Total	\$42,942	\$9,989

¹ Excludes \$3.9 billion in lease financing and \$672 million in installment loans.

Table 8 presents our outstanding commercial LHFI by industry:

(Dollars in millions)	December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014	
	Commercial Loans	% of Total Commercial	Commercial Loans	% of Total Commercial
Real estate	\$12,529	17 %	\$11,343	15 %
Diversified financials and insurance	8,529	11	9,018	12
Consumer products and services	8,157	11	8,822	12
Health care & pharmaceuticals	7,090	9	6,329	9
Automotive	6,012	8	5,638	8
Government	4,450	6	4,457	6
Retailing	4,279	6	4,132	6
Diversified commercial services and supplies	3,945	5	3,759	5
Capital goods	3,536	5	3,338	4
Energy	3,073	4	3,435	5
Media & telecommunication services	2,672	4	2,681	4
Technology (hardware & software)	2,411	3	1,967	3
Transportation	2,156	3	2,317	3
Materials	1,982	3	1,934	3
Utilities	1,873	2	1,958	2
Not-for-profits/religious organizations	1,771	2	1,959	3
Other	787	1	305	—
Total commercial loans	\$75,252	100 %	\$73,392	100 %

Table 9 presents our LHFI portfolio by geography (based on the U.S. Census Bureau's classifications of U.S. regions):
Table 9

(Dollars in millions)	December 31, 2015 Commercial		Residential		Consumer		Total LHFI		% of Total LHFI	
	Balance	% of Total Commercial	Balance	% of Total Residential	Balance	% of Total Consumer	Balance	% of Total LHFI		
South region:										
Florida	\$12,712	17	% \$9,752	25	% \$3,764	17	% \$26,228	19	%	
Georgia	9,820	13	5,917	15	1,769	8	17,506	13		
Virginia	6,650	9	5,976	15	1,446	6	14,072	10		
Maryland	4,220	6	4,280	11	1,262	6	9,762	7		
North Carolina	4,106	5	3,549	9	1,419	6	9,074	7		
Tennessee	4,710	6	2,123	5	818	4	7,651	6		
Texas	3,362	4	351	1	2,592	12	6,305	5		
South Carolina	1,517	2	1,796	5	497	2	3,810	3		
District of Columbia	1,375	2	790	2	85	—	2,250	2		
Other Southern states	4,100	5	556	1	1,346	6	6,002	4		
Total South region	52,572	70	35,090	90	14,998	67	102,660	75		
Northeast region:										
New York	4,489	6	142	—	717	3	5,348	4		
Pennsylvania	1,651	2	111	—	776	3	2,538	2		
New Jersey	1,563	2	137	—	400	2	2,100	2		
Other Northeastern states	2,165	3	230	1	516	2	2,911	2		
Total Northeast region	9,868	13	620	2	2,409	11	12,897	9		
West region:										
California	3,368	4	1,954	5	1,091	5	6,413	5		
Other Western states	2,059	3	752	2	1,037	5	3,848	3		
Total West region	5,427	7	2,706	7	2,128	10	10,261	8		
Midwest region:										
Illinois	1,614	2	185	—	420	2	2,219	2		
Ohio	885	1	52	—	457	2	1,394	1		
Other Midwestern states	3,360	4	275	1	1,803	8	5,438	4		
Total Midwest region	5,859	8	512	1	2,680	12	9,051	7		
Foreign loans	1,526	2	—	—	47	—	1,573	1		
Total	\$75,252	100	% \$38,928	100	% \$22,262	100	% \$136,442	100	%	

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(Dollars in millions)	Commercial		Residential		Consumer		Total LHFI		
	Balance	% of Total Commercial	Balance	% of Total Residential	Balance	% of Total Consumer	Balance	% of Total LHFI	
South region:									
Florida	\$12,333	17	\$10,152	26	\$3,651	17	\$26,136	20	
Georgia	9,221	13	5,955	15	1,579	8	16,755	13	
Virginia	7,191	10	5,721	15	1,479	7	14,391	11	
Maryland	3,903	5	3,952	10	1,304	6	9,159	7	
North Carolina	3,733	5	3,623	9	1,366	7	8,722	7	
Tennessee	4,728	6	2,237	6	749	4	7,714	6	
Texas	3,247	4	372	1	2,386	11	6,005	5	
South Carolina	1,441	2	1,855	5	431	2	3,727	3	
District of Columbia	1,313	2	703	2	92	—	2,108	2	
Other Southern states	3,663	5	565	1	1,475	7	5,703	4	
Total South region	50,773	69	35,135	91	14,512	69	100,420	75	
Northeast region:									
New York	4,291	6	145	—	677	3	5,113	4	
Pennsylvania	1,675	2	117	—	691	3	2,483	2	
New Jersey	1,528	2	141	—	361	2	2,030	2	
Other Northeastern states	2,327	3	236	1	444	2	3,007	2	
Total Northeast region	9,821	13	639	2	2,173	10	12,633	9	
West region:									
California	3,006	4	1,622	4	899	4	5,527	4	
Other Western states	2,332	3	798	2	899	4	4,029	3	
Total West region	5,338	7	2,420	6	1,798	9	9,556	7	
Midwest region:									
Illinois	2,180	3	233	1	352	2	2,765	2	
Ohio	935	1	56	—	388	2	1,379	1	
Other Midwestern states	3,054	4	292	1	1,686	8	5,032	4	
Total Midwest region	6,169	8	581	1	2,426	12	9,176	7	
Foreign loans	1,291	2	—	—	36	—	1,327	1	
Total	\$73,392	100	\$38,775	100	\$20,945	100	\$133,112	100	

Loans Held for Investment

LHFI totaled \$136.4 billion at December 31, 2015, an increase of \$3.3 billion, or 3%, from December 31, 2014, driven largely by growth in C&I, consumer direct, and residential mortgage loans, partially offset by a decrease in residential home equity products, CRE, and indirect loans due to paydowns and dispositions.

Average loans during 2015 totaled \$133.6 billion, up \$2.7 billion, or 2%, compared to 2014. Average performing loans increased \$3.0 billion, or 2%, driven primarily by growth in C&I and consumer direct, which was partially offset by payoffs in home equity, reductions in guaranteed mortgages and student loans, and a decrease in consumer indirect loans due to a \$1.0 billion auto loan securitization completed in June 2015. See the "Net Interest Income/Margin" section of this MD&A for more information regarding average loan balances.

Commercial loans increased \$1.9 billion, or 3%, during 2015 compared to December 31, 2014. C&I loans increased \$1.6 billion, or 2%, compared to December 31, 2014, driven by growth in a number of industry verticals and client segments. Commercial construction loans increased \$743 million, or 61%, compared to December 31, 2014, driven primarily by advances on existing loans with developer clients. CRE loans decreased \$505 million, or 7%, compared

to December 31, 2014, largely due to elevated paydowns.

Residential loans were relatively stable during 2015 compared to December 31, 2014. Nonguaranteed residential mortgages increased \$1.3 billion, or 6%, offset by a \$1.1 billion, or 8%, decrease in residential home equity products. Residential

home equity products decreased as paydowns exceeded new originations and draws during 2015.

At December 31, 2015, 40% of our residential home equity products were in a first lien position and 60% were in a junior lien position. For residential home equity products in a junior lien position, we own or service 30% of the loans that are senior to the home equity product. Additionally, approximately 13% of the home equity line portfolio is due to convert to amortizing term loans by the end of 2016 and an additional 30% enter the conversion phase over the following three years. Based on historical trends, within 12 months of the end of their draw period, approximately 82% of all accounts, and approximately 72% of accounts with a balance, are closed or refinanced into an amortizing loan or a new line of credit.

We perform credit management activities to limit our loss exposure on home equity accounts. These activities may result in the suspension of available credit and curtailment of available draws of most home equity junior lien accounts when the first lien position is delinquent, including when the junior lien is still current. We monitor the delinquency status of first mortgages serviced by other parties and actively monitor refreshed credit bureau scores of borrowers with junior liens, as these scores are highly sensitive to first lien mortgage delinquency. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, the loss severity on home equity junior lien accounts was approximately 75% and 80%, respectively. The average borrower FICO score related to loans in our home equity portfolio was approximately 760 at both December 31, 2015 and

2014, and the average outstanding loan size was approximately \$46,000 at both December 31, 2015 and 2014. Consumer loans increased \$1.3 billion, or 6%, during 2015 compared to December 31, 2014. The increase was attributable to a \$1.6 billion, or 34%, increase in consumer direct loans given continued growth in our online origination channels and partnerships, and a \$185 million, or 21%, increase in credit cards, partially offset by a \$517 million, or 5%, decrease in indirect loans. The decrease in consumer indirect loans was due to our securitization of \$1.0 billion in consumer indirect auto loans during 2015, partially offset by new originations. Going forward, we may periodically conduct additional auto loan securitization transactions, as they allow us to more efficiently use the balance sheet and diversify our funding sources, while still being an active loan originator and partner to our auto dealership clients.

Loans Held for Sale

LHFS decreased \$1.4 billion, or 43%, during 2015, largely due to loan sales and transfers out of LHFS exceeding the flow of mortgage production into LHFS. Loan transfers from LHFS to LHFI totaled \$741 million during 2015, comprised primarily of indirect auto and C&I loans that were previously transferred to LHFS during 2014 in anticipation of being sold, but no longer met the criteria for sale.

Asset Quality

Our asset quality remained favorable during 2015, driven by improved residential housing markets, resolution of NPAs, and lower levels of new NPLs in most loan classes except C&I, which increased primarily due to deterioration in our energy-related exposure. While our asset quality performance can be attributed, in part, to the proactive actions we have taken over the past several years to de-risk, diversify, and improve the quality of our loan portfolio, we also recognize that our strong asset quality will eventually normalize.

NPAs decreased \$45 million, or 6%, compared to December 31, 2014. At December 31, 2015, the percentage of NPLs to total LHFI was 0.49%, an increase of one basis point compared to December 31, 2014 due to the aforementioned energy NPLs. Higher NPLs were offset by a decline in OREO and nonperforming LHFS.

Net charge-offs were \$341 million during 2015, compared to \$445 million during 2014, a decrease of \$104 million, or 23%. During 2015, the net charge-off ratio declined to 0.26%, compared to 0.34% during 2014. For 2016, we expect NPLs and net charge-offs to increase primarily as a result of further stress amongst our energy clients, but also due to a normalization from the low levels experienced in 2015. However, we expect our overall net charge-off ratio to be between 30 and 40 basis points in 2016, which is below our long-term expectation of 40 to 70 basis points.

Total early stage delinquencies increased six basis points from December 31, 2014 to 0.70% of total loans at December 31, 2015. Early stage delinquencies, excluding government-guaranteed loans, were 0.30% at both December 31, 2015 and 2014.

Energy-related Loan Exposure

We believe that our LHFI portfolio is well diversified by product, client, and geography. However, the LHFI portfolio may be exposed to concentrations of credit risk which exist in relation to individual borrowers or groups of borrowers, types of collateral, certain industries, certain loan products, or regions of the country.

The energy industry vertical is a component of our CIB business. Outstanding loans in the energy portfolio totaled \$3.1 billion at December 31, 2015, and represented 2% of the total loan portfolio. Total exposure, which includes funded and unfunded commitments, was \$9.3 billion at December 31, 2015, and represented 4% of our total funded and unfunded commitments. We anticipate our total exposure to remain relatively stable; however, as energy clients evaluate their cash flow needs it is possible that outstanding loans could increase as clients draw against their unfunded commitments. Loans in the energy portfolio that were in a second lien position were immaterial.

Exposures to the two most adversely impacted sectors, namely oil field services and exploration & production, represented 15% and 23%, respectively, of our energy loan portfolio at December 31, 2015. The remaining energy loan portfolio relates to borrowers in the midstream (i.e., pipeline & transportation) and downstream (i.e., refining & distribution) energy sectors, which have not been as meaningfully impacted by commodity price volatility.

At December 31, 2015, 6% of our total energy loans were nonperforming and 19% were criticized (which includes nonperforming loans and criticized accruing loans). At December 31, 2015, 86% of our nonperforming energy loans were current with respect to payments, however, they were classified as nonperforming as discussed in the "Critical Accounting Policies" section of this MD&A and in Note 1, "Significant Accounting Policies," to the Consolidated

Financial Statements in this Form 10-K.

We believe that we have taken a vigilant approach to managing our energy exposure and accounting for increased probable loss content in our reserve estimation process. At December 31, 2015, reserves associated with the energy portfolio represented 4.6% of total outstanding energy loans. The decline in oil prices during the first quarter of 2016 will likely result in further asset quality deterioration of loans in the energy industry vertical, which will increase NPLs and criticized accruing loans, and potentially result in higher energy-related reserves and net charge-offs. These trends and other relevant inputs are incorporated into our total first quarter 2016 provision for loan losses estimate of between \$80 million and \$110 million, as discussed in the "Allowance for Credit Losses" section of this MD&A. We believe that our energy-related risk is manageable, especially in the context of the overall Company, and we will continue to carefully monitor and manage our energy exposures. See Note 6, "Loans," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K for more information on our LHFII portfolio.

ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES

The allowance for credit losses consists of the ALLL and the reserve for unfunded commitments. A rollforward of our allowance for credit losses and summarized credit loss experience is shown in Table 10. See Note 1, "Significant Accounting Policies," and Note 7, "Allowance for Credit

Losses," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K, as well as the "Allowance for Credit Losses" section within "Critical Accounting Policies" in this MD&A for further information regarding our ALLL accounting policy, determination, and allocation.

Summary of Credit Losses Experience

Table 10

(Dollars in millions)	Year Ended December 31				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Allowance for Credit Losses					
Balance - beginning of period	\$1,991	\$2,094	\$2,219	\$2,505	\$3,032
Provision/(benefit) for unfunded commitments	9	4	5	(3)	(10)
Provision/(benefit) for loan losses:					
Commercial loans	133	111	197	241	324
Residential loans	(67)	126	243	1,062	1,113
Consumer loans	90	101	108	95	86
Total provision for loan losses	156	338	548	1,398	1,523
Charge-offs:					
Commercial loans	(117)	(128)	(219)	(457)	(803)
Residential loans	(218)	(344)	(531)	(1,316)	(1,275)
Consumer loans	(135)	(135)	(119)	(134)	(163)
Total charge-offs	(470)	(607)	(869)	(1,907)	(2,241)
Recoveries:					
Commercial loans	45	57	66	154	140
Residential loans	42	65	87	31	18
Consumer loans	42	40	38	41	43
Total recoveries	129	162	191	226	201
Net charge-offs	(341)	(445)	(678)	(1,681)	(2,040)
Balance - end of period	\$1,815	\$1,991	\$2,094	\$2,219	\$2,505
Components:					
ALLL	\$1,752	\$1,937	\$2,044	\$2,174	\$2,457
Unfunded commitments reserve ¹	63	54	50	45	48
Allowance for credit losses	\$1,815	\$1,991	\$2,094	\$2,219	\$2,505
Average LHFI	\$133,558	\$130,874	\$122,657	\$122,893	\$116,308
Period-end LHFI outstanding	136,442	133,112	127,877	121,470	122,495
Ratios:					
ALLL to period-end LHFI ^{2, 3}	1.29	% 1.46	% 1.60	% 1.80	% 2.01
ALLL to NPLs ⁴	2.62x	3.07x	2.12x	1.42x	0.85x
ALLL to net charge-offs	5.14x	4.35x	3.01x	1.29x	1.20x
Net charge-offs to average LHFI	0.26	% 0.34	% 0.55	% 1.37	% 1.75

¹ The unfunded commitments reserve is recorded in other liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

² \$257 million, \$272 million, \$302 million, \$379 million, and \$433 million of LHFI measured at fair value at December 31, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively, were excluded from period-end loans in the calculation, as no allowance is recorded for loans measured at fair value. We believe that this presentation more appropriately reflects the relationship between the ALLL and loans that attract an allowance.

³ Excluding government-guaranteed loans of \$5.6 billion, \$5.5 billion, \$9.0 billion, \$9.6 billion, and \$13.9 billion at December 31, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively, from period-end loans in the calculation results in ratios of 1.34%, 1.52%, 1.72%, 1.95%, and 2.27%, respectively.

⁴ \$3 million, \$3 million, \$7 million, \$19 million, and \$25 million of NPLs measured at fair value at December 31, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively, were excluded from NPLs in the calculation.

Provision for Credit Losses

The total provision for credit losses includes the provision/(benefit) for loan losses and the provision/(benefit) for unfunded commitments. The provision for loan losses is the result of a detailed analysis performed to estimate an appropriate and adequate ALLL. During 2015, the total provision for loan losses decreased \$182 million, or 54%, compared to 2014. This decline in the overall provision for loan losses was driven primarily by the further improvement in asset quality and lower net charge-offs in our residential loan portfolio. Partially offsetting this decline was an increase in our commercial loan loss provision, primarily reflecting risk rating downgrades of certain energy clients during 2015. The provision for unfunded commitments increased during 2015 in response to the downgrade of a specific unfunded exposure that was individually evaluated for loss content, and an overall increase in the level of binding unused commitments.

For the first quarter of 2016, we expect the provision for loan losses to be between \$80 million and \$110 million, which is higher than the fourth quarter of 2015, given the abatement of asset quality improvements and continued loan growth. However, the ultimate level of reserves and provision will be determined by our rigorous, quarterly review processes, which are informed by trends in our LHFH portfolio (including historical loss experience, expected loss calculations, delinquencies, performing status, size and composition of the loan portfolio, and concentrations within the portfolio) combined with a view on economic conditions. In addition to internal credit quality metrics, the ALLL estimate is impacted by other indicators of credit risk associated with the portfolio, such as geopolitical and economic risks, and the increasing availability of credit and resultant higher levels of leverage for consumers and commercial borrowers.

Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses

ALLL by Loan Segment

Table 11

(Dollars in millions)	At December 31					
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	
ALLL:						
Commercial loans	\$1,047	\$986	\$946	\$902	\$964	
Residential loans	534	777	930	1,131	1,354	
Consumer loans	171	174	168	141	139	
Total	\$1,752	\$1,937	\$2,044	\$2,174	\$2,457	
Segment ALLL as a % of total ALLL:						
Commercial loans	60	% 51	% 46	% 41	% 39	%
Residential loans	30	40	46	52	55	
Consumer loans	10	9	8	7	6	
Total	100	% 100	% 100	% 100	% 100	%
Segment LHFH as a % of total LHFH:						
Commercial loans	55	% 55	% 50	% 48	% 46	%
Residential loans	29	29	34	36	38	
Consumer loans	16	16	16	16	16	
Total	100	% 100	% 100	% 100	% 100	%

The ALLL decreased \$185 million, or 10%, from December 31, 2014, to \$1.8 billion at December 31, 2015. The decrease reflects further improvement in asset quality experienced in 2015. The ALLL to period-end LHFH ratio decreased 17 basis points from December 31, 2014, to 1.29% at December 31, 2015, excluding loans measured at fair value from period-end LHFH in the calculation. Trends in the ALLL to period-end LHFH ratio will

depend on economic and asset quality conditions (as discussed above), however, we would expect the ratio to remain generally stable in 2016. The ratio of the ALLL to total NPLs decreased to 2.62x at December 31, 2015, compared to 3.07x at December 31, 2014, resulting from an increase in NPLs due largely to the increase in specific energy-related

NPLs during 2015 and the decrease in ALLL.

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NONPERFORMING ASSETS

The following table presents our NPAs at December 31:

(Dollars in millions)	2015	2014	2013	2012	Table 12 2011	
Nonaccrual/NPLs:						
Commercial loans:						
C&I	\$308	\$151	\$196	\$194	\$348	
CRE	11	21	39	66	288	
Commercial construction	—	1	12	34	290	
Total commercial NPLs	319	173	247	294	926	
Residential loans:						
Residential mortgages - nonguaranteed	183	254	441	775	1,392	
Residential home equity products	145	174	210	341	338	
Residential construction	16	27	61	112	220	
Total residential NPLs	344	455	712	1,228	1,950	
Consumer loans:						
Other direct	6	6	5	6	7	
Indirect	3	—	7	19	20	
Total consumer NPLs	9	6	12	25	27	
Total nonaccrual/NPLs ¹	\$672	\$634	\$971	\$1,547	\$2,903	
OREO ²	\$56	\$99	\$170	\$264	\$479	
Other repossessed assets	7	9	7	9	10	
Nonperforming LHFS	—	38	17	37	—	
Total NPAs	\$735	\$780	\$1,165	\$1,857	\$3,392	
Accruing LHFI past due 90 days or more	\$981	\$1,057	\$1,228	\$782	\$2,028	
Accruing LHFS past due 90 days or more	—	1	—	1	3	
TDRs:						
Accruing restructured loans	\$2,603	\$2,592	\$2,749	\$2,501	\$2,820	
Nonaccruing restructured loans ¹	176	273	391	639	802	
Ratios:						
NPLs to period-end LHFI	0.49	% 0.48	% 0.76	% 1.27	% 2.37	%
NPAs to period-end LHFI, OREO, other repossessed assets, and nonperforming LHFS	0.54	0.59	0.91	1.52	2.76	

¹ Nonaccruing restructured loans are included in total nonaccrual/NPLs.

² Does not include foreclosed real estate related to loans insured by the FHA or the VA. Proceeds due from the FHA and the VA are recorded as a receivable in other assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets until the property is conveyed and the funds are received. The receivable related to proceeds due from the FHA or the VA totaled \$52 million, \$57 million, \$88 million, \$140 million, and \$132 million at December 31, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively.

NPAs decreased \$45 million, or 6%, during 2015, primarily reflecting improved economic conditions and associated improvement in asset quality. At December 31, 2015, our ratio of NPLs to period-end LHFI was 0.49%, up one basis point from December 31, 2014, driven by a deterioration of certain loans in our energy industry vertical, mostly offset by improvements in overall asset quality and our proactive NPL sales in the first half of 2015. We expect the ratio of NPLs to period-end LHFI to be higher in 2016, as further negative migration in the energy portfolio is expected and as the ratio has reached a level that is generally comparable to that of the pre-financial crisis in 2006.

Problem loans or loans with potential weaknesses, such as nonaccrual loans, loans over 90 days past due and still accruing, and TDR loans, are disclosed in the NPA table above. Loans with known potential credit problems that may not otherwise be disclosed in this table include accruing criticized commercial loans, which are disclosed along with additional credit quality information in Note 6, "Loans," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K. At December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, there were no known significant potential problem loans that are not otherwise disclosed.

Nonperforming Loans

NPLs at December 31, 2015 totaled \$672 million, a \$38 million, or 6% increase from December 31, 2014.

Commercial NPLs increased \$146 million, or 84%, due largely to downgrades of certain energy-related loans. While certain of these loans may be current with respect to their contractual debt service agreements, the recent decline in oil prices and projected slowdown in global economic growth, combined with facts and circumstances associated with these specific loan arrangements, raised uncertainty regarding the full collectability of principal. Therefore, we prudently stopped accruing interest on these loans in the fourth quarter of 2015 and classified the loans as NPLs. See the "Critical Accounting Policies" section of this Form 10-K for additional information regarding our policy on loans classified as nonaccrual. See the "Loans" section of this MD&A for additional information regarding our energy-related loan exposure. Residential NPLs declined \$111 million, or 24%, due largely to the sale of \$122 million in nonperforming mortgages during 2015.

Interest income on consumer and residential nonaccrual loans, if recognized, is recognized on a cash basis. Interest income on commercial nonaccrual loans is not generally recognized until after the principal amount has been reduced to zero. We recognized \$22 million of interest income related to nonaccrual loans during both 2015 and 2014. If all such loans had been accruing interest according to their original contractual terms, estimated interest income of \$28 million and \$47 million would have been recognized in 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Other Nonperforming Assets

OREO decreased \$43 million, or 43%, during 2015 compared to 2014 as a result of net decreases of \$36 million in residential homes, \$6 million in commercial properties, and \$1 million in residential construction related properties. Sales of OREO resulted in proceeds of \$120 million and \$235 million during 2015 and 2014, respectively, contributing to net gains on sales of OREO of \$23 million and \$42 million, respectively, inclusive of valuation reserves.

Geographically, most of our OREO properties are located in Florida, Georgia, and North Carolina. Residential and commercial real estate properties comprised 70% and 20%, respectively, of the \$56 million in total OREO at December 31, 2015, with the remainder related to land and other properties. Upon foreclosure, the values of these properties were reevaluated and, if necessary, written down to their then-current estimated value less estimated costs to sell. Any further decreases in property values could result in additional losses as they are periodically revalued. See the "Non-recurring Fair Value Measurements" section within Note 18, "Fair Value Election and Measurement," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K for additional information.

Gains and losses on the sale of OREO are recorded in other noninterest expense in the Consolidated Statements of Income. Sales of OREO and the related gains or losses are highly dependent on our disposition strategy and buyer opportunities. We are actively managing and disposing of these foreclosed assets to minimize future losses.

Accruing loans past due 90 days or more included LHFI and LHFS, and totaled \$981 million and \$1.1 billion, at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Of these, 96% and 97% were government-guaranteed at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Accruing LHFI past due 90 days or more decreased \$76 million, or 7%, during 2015, primarily driven by reductions in government-guaranteed loans.

Restructured Loans

To maximize the collection of loan balances, we evaluate troubled loans on a case-by-case basis to determine if a loan modification is appropriate. We pursue loan modifications when there is a reasonable chance that an appropriate modification would allow our client to continue servicing the debt. For loans secured by residential real estate, if the client demonstrates a loss of income such that the client cannot reasonably support a modified loan, we may pursue short sales and/or deed-in-lieu arrangements. For loans secured by income producing commercial properties, we perform an in-depth and ongoing programmatic review. We review a number of factors, including cash flows, loan structures, collateral values, and guarantees to identify loans within our income producing commercial loan portfolio that are most likely to experience distress.

Based on our review of the aforementioned factors, and our assessment of overall risk, we evaluate the benefits of proactively initiating discussions with our clients to improve a loan's risk profile. In some cases, we may renegotiate terms of their loans so that they have a higher likelihood of continuing to perform. To date, we have restructured loans

in a variety of ways to help our clients service their debt and to mitigate the potential for additional losses. The primary restructuring methods being offered to our residential clients are reductions in interest rates, extensions of terms, or forgiveness of principal. For commercial loans, the primary restructuring method is the extension of terms. Loans with modifications deemed to be economic concessions resulting from borrower financial difficulties are reported as TDRs. Accruing loans may retain accruing status at the time of restructure and the status is determined by, among other things, the nature of the restructure, the borrower's repayment history, and the borrower's repayment capacity.

Nonaccruing loans that are modified and demonstrate a sustainable history of repayment performance in accordance with their modified terms, typically six months, are usually reclassified to accruing TDR status. Generally, once a residential loan becomes a TDR, we expect that the loan will continue to be reported as a TDR for its remaining life, even after returning to accruing status (unless the modified rates and terms at the time of modification were available in the market at the time of the modification, or if the loan is subsequently remodified at market rates). We note that some restructurings may not ultimately result in the complete collection of principal and interest (as modified by the terms of the restructuring), culminating in default, which could result in additional incremental losses. These potential incremental losses are factored into our ALLL estimate. The level of re-defaults will likely be affected by future economic conditions. See Note 6, "Loans," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K for more information.

Table 13 presents our residential real estate TDR portfolio by modification type and payment status. Guaranteed loans that have been repurchased from Ginnie Mae under an early buyout clause and subsequently modified have been excluded from the table. Such loans totaled approximately \$61 million and \$49 million at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Selected Residential TDR Data

Table 13

(Dollars in millions)	December 31, 2015					
	Accruing TDRs			Nonaccruing TDRs		
	Current	Delinquent ¹	Total	Current	Delinquent ¹	Total
Rate reduction	\$961	\$69	\$1,030	\$15	\$39	\$54
Term extension	10	2	12	—	1	1
Rate reduction and term extension	1,108	83	1,191	7	53	60
Other ²	178	11	189	8	21	29
Total	\$2,257	\$165	\$2,422	\$30	\$114	\$144

(Dollars in millions)	December 31, 2014					
	Accruing TDRs			Nonaccruing TDRs		
	Current	Delinquent ¹	Total	Current	Delinquent ¹	Total
Rate reduction	\$784	\$69	\$853	\$16	\$40	\$56
Term extension	13	4	17	1	1	2
Rate reduction and term extension	1,251	103	1,354	30	68	98
Other ²	173	11	184	12	26	38
Total	\$2,221	\$187	\$2,408	\$59	\$135	\$194

¹ TDRs considered delinquent for purposes of this table were those at least thirty days past due.

² Primarily consists of extensions and deficiency notes.

At December 31, 2015, our total TDR portfolio was \$2.8 billion and was composed of \$2.6 billion, or 92%, of residential loans (predominantly first and second lien residential mortgages and home equity lines of credit), \$131 million, or 5%, of consumer loans, and \$74 million, or 3%, of commercial loans (predominantly income-producing properties). Total TDRs decreased \$86 million, or 3%, from December 31, 2014. Nonaccruing TDRs decreased \$97 million, or 36%, and accruing TDRs increased \$11 million from December 31, 2014.

Generally, interest income on restructured loans that have met sustained performance criteria and returned to accruing status, is recognized according to the terms of the restructuring. Such recognized interest income was \$115 million and \$118 million during 2015 and 2014, respectively. If all such loans had been accruing interest according to their original contractual terms, estimated interest income of \$146 million and \$153 million during 2015 and 2014, respectively, would have been recognized.

SELECTED FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE

The following is a discussion of the more significant financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value on the Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2015 and 2014. For a complete discussion of our financial instruments measured at fair value and the methodologies used to estimate the fair values of our financial instruments, see Note 18, "Fair Value Election and Measurement," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K.

Trading Assets and Liabilities and Derivative Instruments

Trading assets and derivative instruments decreased \$83 million, or 1%, compared to December 31, 2014, primarily due to decreases in CP and net derivative instruments. These decreases were offset partially by an increase in U.S. Treasury securities and trading loans, resulting from normal changes in the trading portfolio product mix as we manage our business and continue

to meet our clients' needs. Trading liabilities and derivative instruments increased \$36 million, or 3%, compared to December 31, 2014, primarily due to increases in agency MBS and U.S. Treasury securities, partially offset by a decrease in corporate and other debt securities. For composition and valuation assumptions related to our trading products, as well as additional information on our derivative instruments, see Note 4, "Trading Assets and Liabilities and Derivative Instruments," Note 17, "Derivative Financial Instruments," and the "Trading Assets and Derivative Instruments and Securities Available for Sale" section of Note 18, "Fair Value Election and Measurement," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K. Also, for a discussion of market risk associated with our trading activities, refer to the "Market Risk Management—Market Risk from Trading Activities" section of this MD&A.

Securities Available for Sale

Table 14

(Dollars in millions)	December 31, 2015			Fair Value
	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	
U.S. Treasury securities	\$3,460	\$3	\$14	\$3,449
Federal agency securities	402	10	1	411
U.S. states and political subdivisions	156	8	—	164
MBS - agency	22,877	397	150	23,124
MBS - private	92	2	—	94
ABS	11	2	1	12
Corporate and other debt securities	37	1	—	38
Other equity securities ¹	533	1	1	533
Total securities AFS	\$27,568	\$424	\$167	\$27,825

¹ At December 31, 2015, the fair value of other equity securities was comprised of the following: \$32 million of FHLB of Atlanta stock, \$402 million of Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta stock, \$93 million of mutual fund investments, and \$6 million of other.

(Dollars in millions)	December 31, 2014			Fair Value
	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	
U.S. Treasury securities	\$1,913	\$9	\$1	\$1,921
Federal agency securities	471	15	2	484
U.S. states and political subdivisions	200	9	—	209
MBS - agency	22,573	558	83	23,048
MBS - private	122	2	1	123
ABS	19	2	—	21
Corporate and other debt securities	38	3	—	41
Other equity securities ¹	921	2	—	923
Total securities AFS	\$26,257	\$600	\$87	\$26,770

¹ At December 31, 2014, the fair value of other equity securities was comprised of the following: \$376 million of FHLB of Atlanta stock, \$402 million of Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta stock, \$138 million of mutual fund investments, and \$7 million of other.

(Dollars in millions)	December 31, 2013			Fair Value
	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	
U.S. Treasury securities	\$1,334	\$6	\$47	\$1,293
Federal agency securities	1,028	13	57	984
U.S. states and political subdivisions	232	7	2	237
MBS - agency	18,915	421	425	18,911
MBS - private	155	1	2	154
ABS	78	2	1	79
Corporate and other debt securities	39	3	—	42
Other equity securities ¹	841	1	—	842
Total securities AFS	\$22,622	\$454	\$534	\$22,542

¹ At December 31, 2013, the fair value of other equity securities was comprised of the following: \$336 million of FHLB of Atlanta stock, \$402 million of Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta stock, \$103 million of mutual fund

investments, and \$1 million of other.

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Maturity Distribution of Debt Securities Available for Sale					Table 15	
December 31, 2015						
(Dollars in millions)	Due in 1 Year or Less	Due After 1 Year through 5 Years	Due After 5 Years through 10 Years	Due After 10 Years	Total	
Amortized Cost ¹ :						
U.S. Treasury securities	\$—	\$1,271	\$2,189	\$—	\$3,460	
Federal agency securities	163	105	13	121	402	
U.S. states and political subdivisions	35	6	101	14	156	
MBS - agency	2,383	9,134	6,997	4,363	22,877	
MBS - private	—	92	—	—	92	
ABS	9	—	1	1	11	
Corporate and other debt securities	—	37	—	—	37	
Total debt securities	\$2,590	\$10,645	\$9,301	\$4,499	\$27,035	
Fair Value ¹ :						
U.S. Treasury securities	\$—	\$1,265	\$2,184	\$—	\$3,449	
Federal agency securities	165	111	13	122	411	
U.S. states and political subdivisions	35	7	107	15	164	
MBS - agency	2,513	9,286	6,979	4,346	23,124	
MBS - private	—	94	—	—	94	
ABS	11	—	—	1	12	
Corporate and other debt securities	—	38	—	—	38	
Total debt securities	\$2,724	\$10,801	\$9,283	\$4,484	\$27,292	
Weighted average yield ² :						
U.S. Treasury securities	—	% 1.56	% 2.09	% —	% 1.90	%
Federal agency securities	3.63	3.22	2.54	2.85	3.25	
U.S. states and political subdivisions	6.35	6.46	4.90	6.14	5.40	
MBS - agency	2.22	2.42	2.81	2.89	2.61	
MBS - private	—	10.11	—	—	10.11	
ABS	5.61	—	7.21	5.24	5.72	
Corporate and other debt securities	—	3.94	—	—	3.94	
Total debt securities	2.38	% 2.40	% 2.66	% 2.90	% 2.57	%

¹ The amortized cost and fair value of investments in debt securities are presented based on remaining contractual maturity, with the exception of MBS and ABS, which are based on estimated average life. Actual cash flows may differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without penalties.

² Weighted average yields are based on amortized cost and presented on an FTE basis.

The securities AFS portfolio is managed as part of our overall liquidity management and ALM process to optimize income and portfolio value over an entire interest rate cycle while mitigating the associated risks. Changes in the size and composition of the portfolio reflect our efforts to maintain a high quality, liquid portfolio, while managing our interest rate risk profile. The amortized cost of the portfolio increased \$1.3 billion during the year ended December 31, 2015, primarily due to the addition of U.S. Treasury securities in preparation for the LCR requirements, which became effective January 1, 2016. The fair value of the portfolio increased \$1.1 billion compared to December 31, 2014, primarily due to the aforementioned addition of U.S. Treasury securities, partially offset by a \$256 million decrease in net unrealized gains due to the increase in market interest rates. At December 31, 2015, our total securities AFS portfolio was in a \$257 million net gain position.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, we recorded \$21 million in net realized gains related to the sale of securities AFS, compared to net realized losses of \$15 million during the year ended December 31, 2014 and net realized gains of \$2 million during the year ended December 31, 2013. OTTI losses recognized in earnings during the

years ended December 31,

2015, 2014, and 2013 were immaterial. For additional information on our accounting policies, composition, and valuation assumptions related to the securities AFS portfolio, see Note 1, "Significant Accounting Policies," Note 5, "Securities Available for Sale," and the "Trading Assets and Derivative Instruments and Securities Available for Sale" section of Note 18, "Fair Value Election and Measurement," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K.

For the year ended December 31, 2015, the average yield on the securities AFS portfolio was 2.25%, compared to 2.56% for the year ended December 31, 2014. The decrease in average yield was primarily due to the addition of lower-yielding U.S. Treasury securities during 2015 in preparation for the LCR requirements. Additionally, the decline in yield was partially driven by higher MBS premium amortization during the first half of 2015 as a result of increased MBS prepayments. During the second quarter of 2015, we modestly repositioned our portfolio by selling lower-yielding agency MBS (with associated high premiums and related amortization) and purchasing higher-yielding agency MBS (with lower premiums). See additional discussion related to average yields on securities AFS in the "Net Interest Income/Margin" section of this MD&A.

The securities AFS portfolio had an effective duration of 4.5 years at December 31, 2015 compared to 3.6 years at December 31, 2014. Effective duration is a measure of price sensitivity of a bond portfolio to an immediate change in market interest rates, taking into consideration embedded options. An effective duration of 4.5 years suggests an expected price change of approximately 4.5% for a 100 basis point instantaneous and parallel change in market interest rates.

The credit quality and liquidity profile of the securities AFS portfolio remained strong at December 31, 2015 and consequently, we believe that we have the flexibility to respond to changes in the economic environment and take actions as opportunities arise to manage our interest rate risk profile and balance liquidity risk against investment returns. Over the longer term, the size and composition of the securities AFS portfolio will reflect balance sheet trends, our overall liquidity position, and interest rate risk management objectives. Accordingly, the size and composition of the securities AFS portfolio could change over time.

Federal Home Loan Bank and Federal Reserve Bank Stock

We previously acquired capital stock in the FHLB of Atlanta as a precondition for becoming a member of that institution. As a member, we are able to take advantage of competitively priced

advances as a wholesale funding source and to access grants and low-cost loans for affordable housing and community development projects, among other benefits. At December 31, 2015, we held a total of \$32 million of capital stock in the FHLB, a decrease of \$344 million compared to December 31, 2014. This decrease in our holdings of FHLB capital stock was due to our redemption of stock related to a decline in FHLB borrowings over the same period. For the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013, we recognized dividends related to FHLB capital stock of \$11 million, \$13 million, and \$8 million, respectively.

Similarly, to remain a member of the Federal Reserve System, we are required to hold a certain amount of capital stock, determined as either a percentage of the Bank's capital or as a percentage of total deposit liabilities. At December 31, 2015, we held \$402 million of Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta stock, unchanged from December 31, 2014. For each of the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013, we recognized dividends related to Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta stock of \$24 million. In December 2015, the U.S. Congress passed legislation that changes the dividend rate on our statutory investment in Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta stock from 6% to the lower of 6% or the 10-year Treasury note rate, beginning in 2016.

DEPOSITS

Composition of Average Deposits

(Dollars in millions)	Year Ended December 31			Table 16 % of Total Deposits				
	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013		
Noninterest-bearing deposits	\$42,102	\$40,411	\$38,643	29	% 30	% 30		%
Interest-bearing deposits:								
NOW accounts	35,161	28,879	26,083	24	22	20		
Money market accounts	50,518	44,813	42,655	35	33	33		
Savings	6,165	6,076	5,740	4	5	4		
Consumer time	6,443	7,539	9,018	4	6	7		
Other time	3,813	4,294	4,937	3	3	4		
Total consumer and commercial deposits	144,202	132,012	127,076	99	99	98		
Brokered time deposits	888	1,584	2,030	1	1	2		
Foreign deposits	218	146	35	—	—	—		
Total deposits	\$145,308	\$133,742	\$129,141	100	% 100	% 100		%

During 2015, we experienced solid deposit growth and improved deposit mix as the proportion of lower-cost deposit account balances increased, while higher-cost time deposit account balances decreased due to maturities. These favorable trends contributed to our decline in interest expense on deposits during the year. See Table 2 and the "Net

Interest Income/Margin" section in this MD&A for additional information regarding average deposit balances and related rates paid. See Note 5, "Securities Available for Sale," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K for information regarding collateral pledged to secure public deposits.

Average consumer and commercial deposits increased \$12.2 billion, or 9%, compared to 2014, driven by broad-based growth across all of our business segments. While a portion of

the low-cost deposit growth has been attributable to clients' desires related to increased liquidity, a majority of the growth reflects investments we have made in client-facing platforms, as well as our overall increased focus on meeting more of our clients' deposit needs through exceptional service and relevant deposit products.

Consumer and commercial deposit growth remains one of our key areas of focus. During 2015, we continued to focus on deepening our relationships with existing clients, growing our client base, and increasing deposits, while managing the rates we pay for deposits. We maintained pricing discipline through a judicious use of competitive rates in select products and markets as we allowed higher rate time deposits to run-off, while growing balances in other deposit categories. Other initiatives to attract

deposits included advancements in analytics that leverage client segmentation to identify optimal products and solutions, as well as the deployment of new checking value packages and tools that enhance client-facing teammates' focus on providing clients with

personalized options and an exceptional client experience. We continued to leverage our brand to improve our visibility in the marketplace and to inspire client loyalty.

Contractual maturities of time deposits in denominations of \$100,000 or more at December 31, 2015 are presented in Table 17.

(Dollars in millions)	Consumer and Other Time	Brokered Time	Foreign Time	Total
Remaining Contractual Maturity:				
3 months or less	\$510	\$39	\$10	\$559
Over 3 through 6 months	491	18	—	509
Over 6 through 12 months	707	139	—	846
Over 12 months	2,003	703	—	2,706
Total	\$3,711	\$899	\$10	\$4,620

Refer to the "Contractual Obligations" section of this MD&A and Note 11, "Borrowings and Contractual Commitments," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K for additional information regarding time deposit maturities.

BORROWINGS

Short-Term Borrowings

(Dollars in millions)	December 31, 2015		Year Ended December 31, 2015		Maximum Outstanding at any Month-End
	Balance	Rate	Balance	Rate	
Funds purchased ¹	\$1,949	0.20 %	\$822	0.11 %	\$2,180
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase ¹	1,654	0.36	1,821	0.21	2,064
Other short-term borrowings	1,024	0.20	2,135	0.16	4,426
Total	\$4,627		\$4,778		

(Dollars in millions)	December 31, 2014		Year Ended December 31, 2014		Maximum Outstanding at any Month-End
	Balance	Rate	Balance	Rate	
Funds purchased ¹	\$1,276	0.06 %	\$931	0.09 %	\$1,375
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase ¹	2,276	0.22	2,202	0.14	2,323
Other short-term borrowings	5,634	0.21	6,135	0.23	7,283
Total	\$9,186		\$9,268		

(Dollars in millions)	December 31, 2013		Year Ended December 31, 2013		Maximum Outstanding at any Month-End
	Balance	Rate	Balance	Rate	
Funds purchased ¹	\$1,192	0.07 %	\$639	0.10 %	\$1,192
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase ¹	1,759	0.10	1,857	0.14	1,911

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Other short-term borrowings	5,788	0.22	4,953	0.26	5,868
Total	\$8,739		\$7,449		

¹ Funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase mature overnight or at a fixed maturity generally not exceeding three months. Rates on overnight funds reflect current market rates. Rates on fixed maturity borrowings are set at the time of the borrowings.

Our total period-end short-term borrowings at December 31, 2015 decreased \$4.6 billion, or 50%, from December 31, 2014, driven by a \$4.6 billion reduction in other short-term borrowings and a \$622 million decrease in securities sold under agreements

to repurchase, partially offset by a \$673 million increase in funds purchased. The decrease in other short-term borrowings was primarily due to a \$4.0 billion decline in outstanding FHLB advances and a \$698 million decline in master notes.

For the year ended December 31, 2015, our total daily average short-term borrowings decreased \$4.5 billion, or 48%, compared to the year ended December 31, 2014. The decrease was driven primarily by a \$4.0 billion decrease in other short-term borrowings and a \$381 million decrease in securities sold under agreements to repurchase. The decrease in other short-term borrowings was due to reductions in FHLB advances and master notes of \$3.1 billion and \$1.0 billion, respectively, partially offset by a \$173 million increase in dealer collateral held. These reductions in wholesale funding were enabled by strong growth in client deposits.

Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt at December 31 consisted of the following:

(Dollars in millions)	2015	Table 19 2014
Parent Company Only:		
Senior, fixed rate	\$3,614	\$3,630
Senior, variable rate	331	358
Subordinated, fixed rate	200	200
Junior subordinated, variable rate	627	627
Total Parent Company debt	4,772	4,815
Subsidiaries:		
Senior, fixed rate	1,620	5,682
Senior, variable rate	1,097	742
Subordinated, fixed rate ¹	973	1,283
Subordinated, variable rate	—	500
Total subsidiaries debt	3,690	8,207
Total long-term debt	\$8,462	\$13,022

¹ Debt recorded at fair value.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, our long-term debt decreased by \$4.6 billion, or 35%, driven primarily by the early terminations of \$3.8 billion in FHLB advances and maturities of \$769 million in subordinated debt. These terminations were related to a repositioning of the balance sheet and resulted in the recognition of \$24 million in debt extinguishment costs, net of related hedges, in 2015.

Average long-term debt for 2015 decreased \$1.5 billion, or 12%, compared to 2014, driven primarily by a \$1.2 billion decrease in average long-term FHLB advances. See Note 11, "Borrowings and Contractual Commitments," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K for additional information.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

Regulatory Capital

Our primary federal regulator, the Federal Reserve, measures capital adequacy within a framework that sets capital requirements relative to the risk profiles of individual banks. The framework assigns risk weights to assets and off-balance sheet risk exposures according to predefined classifications, creating a base from which to compare capital levels. Effective January 1, 2015, we measure capital adequacy using the standardized approach to the Federal Reserve's Basel III Final Rule. Basel III

retained the general framework from the prior capital adequacy calculations under Basel I, but certain predefined classifications have changed and risk weightings have been revised. Additionally, Basel III introduced a new capital measure, CET1, and revised what comprises Tier 1 and Total capital. Further, Basel III revised the requirements related to minimum capital adequacy levels.

CET1 is limited to common equity and related surplus (net of treasury stock), retained earnings, AOCI, and common equity minority interest, subject to limitations. Certain regulatory adjustments and exclusions are made to CET1, including removal of goodwill, other intangible assets, certain DTAs, the impact on capital arising from mark-to-market adjustments related to our credit spreads, and certain defined benefit pension fund net assets. Further, banks employing the standardized approach to Basel III were granted a one-time permanent election to exclude AOCI from the calculation of regulatory capital. We elected to exclude AOCI from the calculation of our CET1.

Tier 1 capital includes CET1, qualified preferred equity instruments, qualifying minority interest not included in CET1, subject to limitations, and certain other regulatory deductions. Tier 1 capital included a portion of trust preferred securities in 2015, but those instruments will be completely phased-out of Tier 1 capital effective January 1, 2016 and will be reclassified as Tier 2 capital. As a result, the \$627 million in principal amount of Parent Company trust preferred securities outstanding that received partial Tier 1 capital treatment in 2015 will be treated as Tier 2 capital beginning on January 1, 2016, using the methodology specified in Basel III.

Total capital consists of Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital, which includes qualifying portions of subordinated debt, trust preferred securities and minority interest not included in Tier 1 capital, ALLL up to a maximum of 1.25% of RWA, and a limited percentage of unrealized gains on equity securities.

To be considered "adequately capitalized," we are subject to minimum CET1, Tier 1 capital, and Total capital ratios of 4.5%, 6%, and 8%, respectively. To be considered "well-capitalized," Tier 1 and Total capital ratios of 6% and 10%, respectively, are required. Additionally, beginning in 2016, a CCB amount of 0.625% is required to be maintained above the minimum capital ratios. The CCB will continue to increase each year through January 1, 2019 when the CCB amount will be fully phased-in at 2.5% above the minimum capital ratios. The CCB places restrictions on the amount of retained earnings that may be used for capital distributions or discretionary bonus payments as risk-based capital ratios approach their respective "adequately capitalized" minimum capital ratios plus the CCB.

We are also subject to a Tier 1 leverage ratio requirement, which measures Tier 1 capital against average total assets less certain deductions, as calculated in accordance with regulatory guidelines. The minimum leverage ratio threshold is 4% and is not subject to the CCB.

Risk weighting under Basel III was modified primarily to enhance risk sensitivity of RWA. Additional risk weight categories were added and certain calculation methodologies were introduced to more precisely calculate exposure risk. Exposures that received a significant risk weight and/or calculation methodology change compared to Basel I included certain nonperforming and past-due loans, MSR, certain

unfunded commitments, derivatives, securitizations, and certain commercial and CRE loans.

A transition period applies to certain capital elements and risk weighted assets. One of the more significant transitions required by the Basel III Final Rule relates to the risk weighting applied to MSRs, which will impact the CET1 ratio during the transition period when compared to the CET1 ratio that is

calculated on a fully phased-in basis. Specifically, the fully phased-in risk weight of MSRs is 250%, while the risk weight to be applied during the transition period is 100%. The transition period is applicable from January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2017. Table 20 presents transitional Basel III regulatory capital metrics at December 31, 2015, and Basel I regulatory capital metrics at December 31, 2014.

Regulatory Capital Metrics	Under Basel III ¹		Under Basel I ¹	
	December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014	
(Dollars in millions)				
Regulatory capital:				
CET1	\$16,421		N/A	N/A
Tier 1 common equity	N/A		\$15,594	\$14,602
Tier 1 capital	\$17,804		17,554	16,073
Total capital	20,668		20,338	19,052
Assets:				
RWA	\$164,851		\$162,516	\$148,746
Average total assets for leverage ratio	183,763		182,186	167,848
Risk-based ratios:				
CET1	9.96	%	N/A	N/A
CET1 - fully phased-in ²	9.80		N/A	N/A
Tier 1 common equity	N/A		9.60	% 9.82
Tier 1 capital	10.80	%	10.80	10.81
Total capital	12.54		12.51	12.81
Leverage	9.69		9.64	9.58
Total shareholders' equity to assets	12.28		12.09	12.22

¹ Basel III Final Rules became effective for us on January 1, 2015; thus, CET1 is not applicable ("N/A") under the previous Basel I capital rules to which we were subject at December 31, 2014 and 2013. Tier 1 common equity under Basel I represents the portion of Tier 1 capital that is attributable to common shareholders. We calculated this, together with the Tier 1 common equity ratio, using the methodology specified by our primary regulator. Our calculation of these measures may differ from those of other financial services companies that calculate similar metrics.

² The CET1 ratio on a fully phased-in basis at December 31, 2015 is estimated. See Table 1, "Selected Financial Data and Reconciliation of Non-U.S. GAAP Measures," in this MD&A for a reconciliation of our transitional CET1 ratio to our fully phased-in, estimated CET1 ratio.

The Tier 1 capital and Total capital ratios remained stable compared to December 31, 2014, inclusive of the transition to Basel III. Tier 1 capital and Total capital were impacted by an increase in retained earnings, while RWA was modestly higher due to increased on- and off-balance sheet exposures. At December 31, 2015, our capital ratios were well above current regulatory requirements.

Our estimate of the fully phased-in CET1 ratio of 9.80% at December 31, 2015 considers a 250% risk-weighting for MSRs, which is the primary driver for the difference in the CET1 ratio at December 31, 2015 compared to the estimated fully phased-in ratio in the same period. Our estimated fully phased-in ratio is in excess of the 4.5% minimum CET1 ratio, and is also in excess of the 7.0% limit that includes the minimum level of 4.5% plus the 2.5% fully phased-in CCB. See Table 1, "Selected Financial Data and Reconciliation of Non-U.S. GAAP Measures," in this MD&A for a reconciliation of our fully phased-in CET1 ratio. Also see Note 13, "Capital," to the Consolidated

Financial Statements in this Form 10-K for additional information regarding our regulatory capital adequacy requirements and metrics.

Capital Actions

The Board approved a 20% increase in our quarterly common stock dividend from \$0.20 per share to \$0.24 per share, beginning

in the second quarter of 2015. We declared and paid common dividends of \$475 million, or \$0.92 per common share during the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to \$371 million, or \$0.70 per common share during the year ended December 31, 2014, and \$188 million, or \$0.35 per common share during the year ended December 31, 2013. Additionally, we recognized dividends on our preferred stock of \$64 million, \$42 million, and \$37 million during the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013, respectively. The increase in preferred stock dividends compared to 2014 was driven by an increase in the average balance of our preferred stock to \$1.2 billion in 2015 from \$800 million in 2014 due to our issuance of the Series F Preferred Stock at the end of 2014.

Various regulations administered by federal and state bank regulatory authorities restrict the Bank's ability to distribute its retained earnings. At December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013, the Bank's capacity to pay cash dividends to the Parent Company under these regulations totaled approximately \$2.7 billion, \$2.9 billion, and \$2.6 billion, respectively.

During the first quarter of 2015, we announced capital plans in response to the Federal Reserve's review of and non-objection to our capital plan in conjunction with the 2015 CCAR. Our capital plan included the repurchase of common stock, the aforementioned increase in the common stock dividend, and maintaining the current level of preferred stock dividends. To

this end, the Board approved the repurchase of up to \$875 million of our outstanding common stock between the second quarter of 2015 and the second quarter of 2016. During 2015, we repurchased \$525 million of our outstanding common stock at market value as part of this plan. Also, in December 2015, we repurchased \$39 million of our outstanding common stock at market value, which was incremental to and separate from the \$875 million availability noted above under our 2015 capital plan. During January and February of 2016, we repurchased an additional \$151 million of our outstanding common stock and \$24 million of our common stock warrants as part of this 2015 capital plan. We currently expect to repurchase approximately \$175 million of additional outstanding common stock through the end of the second quarter of 2016, which would complete the repurchase of authorized shares as approved by the Board in conjunction with the 2015 capital plan. We currently plan to submit our 2016 capital plan for review by the Federal Reserve in conjunction with the 2016 CCAR in April 2016.

Additionally, during the first quarter of 2015, we repurchased \$115 million of our outstanding common stock at market value, which completed our repurchase of authorized shares as approved by the Board in conjunction with the 2014 capital plan. See Item 5 of this Form 10-K for additional information regarding our share repurchase activity, and Note 13, "Capital," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K for additional information regarding our capital actions.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Our significant accounting policies are described in detail in Note 1, "Significant Accounting Policies," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K and are integral to understanding our financial performance. We have identified certain accounting policies as being critical because (1) they require judgment about matters that are highly uncertain and (2) different estimates that could be reasonably applied would result in materially different assessments with respect to ascertaining the valuation of assets, liabilities, commitments, and contingencies. A variety of factors could affect the ultimate value that is obtained either when earning income, recognizing an expense, recovering an asset, and valuing an asset or liability. Our accounting and reporting policies are in accordance with U.S. GAAP, and they conform to general practices within the financial services industry. We have established detailed policies and control procedures that are intended to ensure that these critical accounting estimates are well controlled and applied consistently from period to period, and that the process for changing methodologies occurs in an appropriate manner. The following is a description of our current critical accounting policies.

Contingencies

We face uncertainty with respect to the ultimate outcomes of various contingencies including the allowance for credit losses, mortgage repurchase reserves, and legal and regulatory matters.

Allowance for Credit Losses

The allowance for credit losses is composed of the ALLL and the reserve for unfunded commitments. The ALLL represents our estimate of probable current losses inherent in the LHFI portfolio. The ALLL is increased by the provision for credit losses and reduced by loans charged-off, net of recoveries. The ALLL is determined based on our review of certain loans that are individually evaluated for impairment and pools of loans with similar risk characteristics that are evaluated on a collective basis. Our estimate of probable current losses includes an assessment of internal and external influences on credit quality that are not fully reflected in the historical loss, risk-rating, or other indicative data.

Large commercial nonaccrual loans and certain commercial, consumer, and residential loans whose terms have been modified in a TDR, are reviewed to determine the amount of specific allowance required in accordance with applicable accounting guidance. For this purpose, we consider the most probable source of repayment, including the present value of the loan's expected future cash flows, the fair value of the underlying collateral less costs of disposition, or the loan's estimated market value. In these measurements, we use assumptions and methodologies that are relevant to estimating the extent of impairment in the portfolio. When the data supporting such assumptions has limitations, our judgment and experience inform the specific ALLL estimates. Key judgments used in determining the ALLL include internal risk ratings, market and collateral values, discount rates, loss rates, and our view of current

economic conditions.

General allowances are established for loans and leases grouped into pools that have similar characteristics. The ALLL Committee estimates probable losses by evaluating quantitative and qualitative factors for each loan portfolio segment, including net charge-off trends, internal risk ratings, changes in internal risk ratings, loss forecasts, collateral values, geographic location, delinquency rates, nonperforming and restructured loan status, origination channel, product mix, underwriting practices, industry conditions, and economic trends. In addition to these factors, the consumer and residential portfolio segments consider borrower FICO scores and the commercial portfolio segment considers single name borrower concentration.

Dependent on property type, estimated collateral valuations are based on appraisals, broker price opinions, automated valuation models, other collateral-specific information, and/or relevant market information, supplemented when applicable with valuations performed by internal valuation professionals. The value estimate is based on an orderly disposition and marketing period of the collateral, inclusive of marketing costs. In limited instances, we adjust externally provided appraisals for justifiable and well supported reasons, such as an appraiser not being aware of certain collateral-specific factors or recent sales information. Appraisals generally represent the “as is” value of the collateral but may be adjusted based on the intended disposition strategy.

Our determination of the ALLL for commercial loans is sensitive to the assigned internal risk ratings and inherent expected loss rates at December 31, 2015. A downgrade of one level in the PD risk ratings for all commercial loans and leases would have increased the ALLL by approximately \$402 million at December 31, 2015. If the estimated loss severity rates for the

entire commercial loan portfolio were increased by 10%, the ALLL for the commercial portfolio would increase by approximately \$102 million at December 31, 2015.

Recently, a number of downgrades were made to borrowers in certain sectors of our energy-related commercial loan portfolio. While certain of these loans may be current with respect to their contractual debt service agreements, the decline in oil prices and projected slowdown in global economic growth, combined with facts and circumstances associated with these specific loan arrangements, raises uncertainty regarding the full collectability of principal. Therefore, we prudently stopped accruing interest on these loans in the fourth quarter of 2015 and classified the loans as NPLs. We believe that we have taken a vigilant approach to managing our energy exposure and accounting for increased probable loss content in our reserve estimation process. See the "Loans" section in this MD&A for additional information regarding our energy-related loan exposure.

The allowance for residential and consumer loans is also sensitive to changes in estimated loss severity rates. If the estimated loss severity rates for these loans increased by 10%, the total ALLL for the residential and consumer portfolios would increase by approximately \$45 million at December 31, 2015. These sensitivity analyses are intended to provide insights into the impact of adverse changes in risk rating and estimated loss severity rates and do not imply any expectation of future deterioration in the risk ratings or loss rates. Given current processes employed, management believes the risk ratings and inherent loss rates currently assigned are appropriate. It is possible that others, given the same information, could reach different conclusions that could be material to our financial statements.

In addition to the ALLL, we estimate probable losses related to unfunded lending commitments, such as letters of credit and binding unfunded loan commitments. Unfunded lending commitments are analyzed and segregated by risk using our internal risk rating scale. These risk classifications, in combination with probability of commitment usage, and any other pertinent information, result in the estimation of the reserve for unfunded lending commitments. Our financial results are affected by the changes in the allowance for credit losses. This process involves our analysis of complex internal and external variables, and it requires that we exercise judgment to estimate an appropriate allowance for credit losses. Changes in the financial condition of individual borrowers, economic conditions, or the condition of various markets in which collateral may be sold could require us to significantly decrease or increase the level of the allowance for credit losses. Such an adjustment could materially affect net income. For additional discussion of the ALLL see the "Allowance for Credit Losses" and "Nonperforming Assets" sections in this MD&A as well as Note 6, "Loans," and Note 7, "Allowance for Credit Losses," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K.

Mortgage Repurchase Reserve

We sell residential mortgage loans to investors through whole loan sales in the normal course of our business. The investors are primarily GSEs; however, \$30 billion, or approximately 10%, of the population of total loans sold between January 1,

2005 and December 31, 2015 were sold to non-agency investors, some in the form of securitizations. In association with these transactions, we provide representations and warranties to the third party investors that these loans meet certain requirements as agreed to in investor guidelines. We have experienced significantly fewer repurchase claims and losses related to loans sold since 2009 as a result of stronger credit performance, more stringent credit guidelines, and underwriting process improvements.

During the third quarter of 2013, we reached agreements with Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae under which they released us from certain existing and future repurchase obligations for loans sold to Freddie Mac between 2000 and 2008 and Fannie Mae between 2000 and 2012.

Our current estimated liability for contingent losses related to loans sold (i.e., our mortgage repurchase reserve) was \$57 million at December 31, 2015. The liability is recorded in other liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets, and the related repurchase provision is recognized in mortgage production related income in the Consolidated Statements of Income. The current reserves are deemed to be sufficient to cover probable estimated losses related to certain defects (MI related, excessive seller contribution, ineligible property, and other charter violations) as outlined in the settlement contract, GSE owned loans serviced by third party servicers, loans sold to private investors, and

indemnifications.

Various factors could potentially impact the accuracy of the assumptions underlying our mortgage repurchase reserve estimate. As discussed previously, the level of repurchase requests we receive is dependent upon the actions of third parties and could differ from the assumptions that we have made. Delinquency levels, delinquency roll rates, and our loss severity assumptions are all highly dependent upon economic factors, including changes in real estate values and unemployment levels which are, by nature, difficult to predict. Loss severity assumptions could also be impacted negatively by delays in the foreclosure process, which is a heightened risk in some of the states where our loans sold were originated. Moreover, the 2013 agreements with Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac settling certain aspects of our repurchase obligations preserve their right to require repurchases arising from certain types of events, and that preservation of rights can impact our future losses. While the repurchase reserve includes the estimated cost of settling claims related to required repurchases, our estimate of losses depends on our assumptions regarding GSE and other counterparty behavior, loan performance, home prices, and other factors. While we use the best information available in estimating the mortgage repurchase reserve liability, these, and other factors, along with the discovery of additional information in the future, could result in changes in our assumptions which could materially impact our results of operations.

See Note 16, "Guarantees" to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K for further discussion.

Legal and Regulatory Matters

We are parties to numerous claims and lawsuits arising in the course of our normal business activities, some of which involve claims for substantial amounts, and the outcomes of which are not within our complete control or may not be known for prolonged periods of time. Management is required to assess the

probability of loss and amount of such loss, if any, in preparing our financial statements.

We evaluate the likelihood of a potential loss from legal or regulatory proceedings to which we are a party. We record a liability for such claims only when a loss is considered probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated. The liability is recorded in other liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets and the related expense is recorded in the applicable category of noninterest expense, depending on the nature of the legal matter, in the Consolidated Statements of Income. Significant judgment may be required in determining both probability of loss and whether an exposure is reasonably estimable. Our estimates are subjective based on the status of the legal or regulatory proceedings, the merits of our defenses, and consultation with in-house and outside legal counsel. In many such proceedings, it is not possible to determine whether a liability has been incurred or to estimate the ultimate or minimum amount of that liability until the matter is close to resolution. As additional information becomes available, we reassess the potential liability related to pending claims and may revise our estimates.

Due to the inherent uncertainties of the legal and regulatory processes in the multiple jurisdictions in which we operate, our estimates may be materially different than the actual outcomes, which could have material effects on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. See Note 19, "Contingencies," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K for further discussion.

Estimates of Fair Value

The objective of a fair value measurement is to use market-based inputs or assumptions, when available, to estimate the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When observable market prices from transactions for identical assets or liabilities are not available, we evaluate pricing for similar assets or liabilities. If observable market prices for such assets or liabilities are unavailable or impracticable to obtain, we look to other techniques for estimating fair value (for example, obtaining third party price quotes or using modeling techniques such as discounted cash flows). The resulting valuation may include significant judgments particularly when the market for an asset or liability is not active.

Fair value measurements for assets and liabilities that include significant inputs that are not observable in the market are required to be classified as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy. We have instituted various processes and controls surrounding these measurements to ensure appropriate methodologies are utilized. We continue to maintain a cross-functional approach when estimating the fair value of these difficult to value financial instruments. This includes input from not only the related line of business, but also from risk management and finance, to ultimately arrive at an appropriate estimate of the instrument's fair value. This process involves the gathering of multiple sources of information, including broker quotes, values provided by pricing services, trading activity in other similar instruments, market indices, and pricing matrices.

Modeling techniques incorporate our assessments regarding assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or the liability, including assumptions about the risks

inherent in a particular valuation technique. These assessments are inherently subjective; the use of different assumptions could result in material changes to these fair value measurements. We employed significant unobservable inputs when estimating fair value for certain trading assets, securities AFS, portfolio loans accounted for at fair value, IRLCs, LHFS, MSRs, and certain derivatives.

We record all MSRs at fair value on a recurring basis. The fair value of MSRs is based on discounted cash flow analyses and can be highly variable quarter to quarter as market conditions and projected interest rates change. We provide disclosure of the key economic assumptions used to measure MSRs and residual interests and a sensitivity analysis to adverse changes to these assumptions in Note 9, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K. This sensitivity analysis does not take into account hedging activities discussed in the "Other Market Risk" section of this MD&A.

Overall, the financial impact of the level 3 financial instruments did not have a material impact on our liquidity or capital. Our holdings of level 3 financial instruments continues to decline due to paydowns, sales, and settlements of these instruments. Table 21 discloses assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis that are classified as level 3 measurements.

Level 3 Assets and Liabilities (Dollars in millions)	December 31		Table 21	
	2015		2014	
Trading assets and derivatives ¹	\$110		\$25	
Securities AFS	556		946	
LHFS	5		1	
LHFI	257		272	
MSRs	1,307		1,206	
Total level 3 assets	\$2,235		\$2,450	
Total assets	\$190,817		\$190,328	
Total assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis	37,002		36,342	
Level 3 assets as a % of total assets	1.2	%	1.3	%
Level 3 assets as a % of total assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis	6.0	%	6.7	%
Trading liabilities and derivative instruments	\$6		\$5	
Other liabilities	23		27	
Total level 3 liabilities	\$29		\$32	
Total liabilities	\$167,380		\$167,323	
Total liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis	2,259		2,537	
Level 3 liabilities as a % of total liabilities	—	%	—	%
Level 3 liabilities as a % of total liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis	1.3	%	1.3	%

¹ Includes IRLCs.

Level 3 trading assets and derivatives increased by \$85 million during the year ended December 31, 2015, primarily due to the addition of bonds that are not actively traded in the market; as such, observable market data for these instruments is limited. Level 3 securities AFS decreased by \$390 million during the year ended December 31, 2015 due primarily to the redemption of FHLB stock as well as continued paydowns and sales on securities AFS. During the year ended December 31, 2015, we

recognized \$140 million in net gains through earnings related to trading and derivative assets and liabilities classified as level 3, primarily due to \$153 million in IRLC related gains offset by \$13 million in net losses from trading securities. See Note 18, "Fair Value Election and Measurement," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K for a detailed discussion regarding level 2 and 3 securities and valuation methodologies for each class of securities.

Goodwill

At December 31, 2015, our reporting units with goodwill balances were Consumer Banking/ Private Wealth Management and Wholesale Banking. See Note 20, "Business Segment Reporting," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K for further discussion of our reportable segments. We conduct a goodwill impairment test at the reporting unit level at least annually or more frequently as events occur or circumstances change that would more-likely-than-not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount. In the third quarter of 2015, we elected to prospectively change the date of our annual goodwill impairment test from September 30 to October 1 to better align the timing of the assessment with the availability of key inputs. We performed an impairment analysis as of September 30, 2015, noting that the inputs utilized in the September 30 analysis were the same inputs that were utilized in the analysis as of October 1. Based on our annual goodwill impairment test at October 1, 2015, September 30, 2014, and September 30, 2013, we determined that each of our reporting units' fair values were in excess of their respective carrying values; therefore, no goodwill impairment was recognized. We also performed an interim goodwill analysis for the Wholesale reporting unit as of December 31, 2014, noting no goodwill impairment. Our analysis as of October 1, 2015 indicates that Wholesale Banking's fair value in excess of its carrying value increased modestly relative to December 31, 2014.

In the analysis as of October 1, 2015, the carrying value of equity of the reporting units, as well as Corporate Other, was determined by allocating our total equity to each reporting unit based on RWA using our actual Tier 1 capital ratio as of the measurement date. Tier 1 capital was utilized as it most closely aligns with equity as reported under U.S. GAAP. Appropriate adjustments were made to each reporting unit's allocation using Tier 1 capital to conform with U.S. GAAP equity, namely for equity tied to goodwill and other intangible assets. Prior to 2015, the reporting units' carrying values were based on an equal weighting of regulatory capital and tangible equity relative to tangible assets. We moved to an approach based solely on regulatory capital as we view that approach to be a more objective measurement of the equity that a market participant would require to operate the reporting units.

The goodwill impairment analysis estimates the fair value of equity using discounted cash flow analyses. The inputs and assumptions specific to each reporting unit are incorporated in the valuations, including projections of future cash flows, discount rates, and an estimated long-term growth rate. We assess the reasonableness of the estimated fair value of the reporting units by comparing implied valuation multiples with valuation multiples from guideline companies and by comparing the aggregate estimated fair value of the reporting units to our market capitalization over a reasonable period of time. Significant and

sustained declines in our market capitalization could be an indication of potential goodwill impairment.

Multi-year financial forecasts are developed for each reporting unit by considering several key business drivers such as new business initiatives, client service and retention standards, market share changes, anticipated loan and deposit growth, forward interest rates, historical performance, and industry and economic trends, among other considerations that a market participant would consider in valuing the reporting units. Discount rates are estimated based on the Capital Asset Pricing Model, which considers the risk-free interest rate, market risk premium, beta, size premiums, and idiosyncratic risk adjustments specific to a particular reporting unit. The discount rates are also calibrated based on risks related to the projected cash flows of each reporting unit.

The estimated fair values of the reporting units are highly sensitive to changes in these estimates and assumptions; therefore, in some instances, changes in these assumptions could impact whether the fair value of a reporting unit is greater than its carrying value. We perform sensitivity analyses around these assumptions in order to assess the reasonableness of the assumptions, and the resulting estimated fair values. Ultimately, future potential changes in these assumptions may impact the estimated fair value of a reporting unit and cause the fair value of the reporting unit to be below its carrying value. Additionally, the carrying value of a reporting unit's equity could change based on

market conditions, asset growth, preferred stock issuances, or the risk profile of those reporting units, which could impact whether or not the fair value of a reporting unit is less than carrying value.

Income Taxes

We are subject to the income tax laws of the U.S., its states and municipalities where we conduct business. We estimate income tax expense based on amounts expected to be owed to these various tax jurisdictions. The estimated income tax expense or benefit is reported in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Accrued taxes represent the net estimated amount due to or to be received from tax jurisdictions either currently or in the future and are reported in other liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. In estimating accrued taxes, we assess the appropriate tax treatment of transactions and filing positions after considering statutes, regulations, judicial precedent, and other pertinent information. The income tax laws are complex and subject to different interpretations by the taxpayer and the relevant government taxing authorities. Significant judgment is required in determining the tax accruals and in evaluating our tax positions, including evaluating uncertain tax positions. Changes in the estimate of accrued taxes occur periodically due to changes in tax rates, interpretations of tax laws, the status of examinations by the tax authorities, and newly enacted statutory, judicial, and regulatory guidance that could impact the relative merits and risks of tax positions. These changes, when they occur, impact tax expense and can materially affect our operating results. We review our tax positions quarterly and make adjustments to accrued taxes as new information becomes available.

Deferred income tax assets represent amounts available to reduce income taxes payable in future years. Such assets arise due to temporary differences between the financial reporting and

the tax bases of assets and liabilities, as well as from NOL and tax credit carryforwards. We regularly evaluate the realizability of DTAs. A valuation allowance is recognized for a DTA if, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more-likely-than-not that some portion or all of the DTA will not be realized. In determining whether a valuation allowance is necessary, we consider the level of taxable income in prior years to the extent that carrybacks are permitted under current tax laws, as well as estimates of future pre-tax and taxable income and tax planning strategies that would, if necessary, be implemented. We currently maintain a valuation allowance for certain state carryforwards and certain other state DTAs. Since we expect to realize our remaining federal and state DTAs, no valuation allowance is deemed necessary against these DTAs at December 31, 2015. For additional information, refer to Note 14, "Income Taxes," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K.

Employee Benefit Plans

We maintain various pension and other postretirement benefit plans for employees who meet certain requirements. Continued changes in the size and characteristics of the workforce could result in a partial settlement of the pension plan. If lump sum payments were to exceed the total of interest cost and service cost for the year, settlement accounting would require immediate recognition through earnings of any net actuarial gain or loss recorded in AOCI based on the fair value of plan assets and plan obligations prior to settlement, and recognition of any related settlement costs. We estimate the financial impact of a partial settlement in 2016 would be the recognition of approximately \$40 million in additional benefit costs.

On December 31, 2015, we refined the calculation of the service and interest cost components of net periodic benefit expense for pension and other postretirement benefit plans. Previously, we estimated service and interest cost components utilizing a single weighted-average discount rate derived from the yield curve used to measure the benefit obligation at the beginning of the period. Under the refined method, we utilized a full yield curve approach to estimate these components by applying specific spot rates along the yield curve used in the determination of the benefit obligation to the relevant projected cash flows. This change was made to more closely match the projected benefit cash flows and the corresponding yield curve spot rates, and to provide a more precise measurement of service and interest costs. This change had no impact on the measurement of our total benefit obligations recorded at December 31, 2015 or any other prior period. We accounted for this service and interest cost methodology refinement as a change in estimate that is inseparable from a change in accounting principle, and, accordingly, will recognize its effect prospectively beginning in 2016, which will not materially impact the total 2016 net periodic pension benefit. For additional information on our pension and other postretirement benefit plans see Note 15, "Employee Benefit Plans," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K.

ENTERPRISE RISK MANAGEMENT

In the normal course of business, we are exposed to various risks. We have established an enterprise risk governance framework to identify and manage these risks and support key business

objectives. Underlying this framework are limits, policies, metrics, processes, and procedures designed to effectively identify, monitor, and manage risk within the confines of our overall risk appetite.

The Board is responsible for oversight of enterprise risk governance. The BRC assists the Board in executing this responsibility. Administration of the framework and governance process is the responsibility of the CRO, who executes this responsibility through the CRM organization. The CRO reports to the CEO, and provides overall vision, direction, and leadership regarding our enterprise risk management framework and risk culture. Additionally, the CRO provides regular risk assessments to Executive Management, the BRC, other Board committees, and the full Board, as appropriate, and provides other information to Executive Management and the Board, as requested.

Our enterprise risk governance structure and processes are founded upon a three line of defense organizational and business model, which is critical to ensuring that risk in all activities is properly identified, assessed, and managed. The three lines of defense model requires effective teamwork and communication, combined with individual accountability within defined roles. The enterprise risk governance framework and the three lines of defense are foundational to our risk culture, which is based upon strong risk leadership; risk ownership and accountability; comprehensive risk governance structure and strategy; a well-articulated risk appetite and associated limits; robust interaction and communication; effective challenge at all levels of the organization; talent management, supported by

appropriate training; incorporation of risk considerations in performance, compensation, and consequence management; and sound technology and reporting.

The first line of defense is comprised of all teammates within our business segments, as well as those within Functional units executing select activities. The first line of defense owns and is accountable for the development and execution of business strategies that are aligned with the risk appetite, measures, and limits established by the Board, as well as the associated processes and controls. It is also responsible for accurate and timely identification, management, and reporting/escalation of existing and emerging risks.

The second line of defense is comprised of corporate functions, including CRM and risk stewards; these groups are responsible for independent governance and oversight of the first line of defense relative to specific risks. Risk stewards represent areas of subject matter expertise relative to certain risks, including, but not limited to: Technology Risk and Compliance, which among other things, encompasses information and cyber-security, Finance Risk Management, Human Resources, Third-Party Risk Management, Model Risk Management, and Anti-Money Laundering/Bank Secrecy Act. In the first quarter of 2016, FRB Regulation W Oversight and Enterprise Data Oversight will be added as risk stewards. The second line of defense is responsible for developing appropriate risk management frameworks/programs that facilitate first line of defense identification, reporting, assessment, control, mitigation, and communication of risk. It also monitors first line of defense execution of these responsibilities. Second line of defense frameworks/ programs conform to applicable laws,

rules, regulations, regulatory guidance, decrees and orders, and stated corporate business and risk objectives, including risk appetite, measures, and limits.

The third line of defense is comprised of our assurance functions, i.e., Audit Services and Risk Review, which independently test, verify, and evaluate management controls and provide risk-based advice and counsel to management to help develop and maintain a risk management culture that supports safety, soundness, and business objectives.

Enterprise risk oversight is supported by a number of risk-focused senior management committees. These “enterprise governance committees” are responsible for ensuring effective risk measurement and management within their respective areas of authority, and include the Corporate Risk Committee, Asset/Liability Committee, Capital Committee, and Portfolio Management Committee.

CRC is chaired by the CRO and supports the CRO in measuring and managing our aggregate risk profile.

ALCO is chaired by the CFO, and provides management and oversight of market, liquidity, and balance sheet-related risks, and has the responsibility to manage those risks in relation to the profitability of the underlying businesses.

CC is also chaired by the CFO and provides management and oversight of our capital actions and our enterprise stress analytics programs that, among other things, support our annual CCAR/DFAST submissions.

PMC is chaired by the Wholesale Banking Executive and provides active portfolio management and oversight of balance sheet allocations to ensure that new asset originations, asset sales, and asset purchases meet our risk and business objectives. PMC also oversees progress towards long-term balance sheet objectives.

The CEO, CFO, and the CRO are members of each enterprise governance committee to promote a culture of consistency and communication. Additionally, other executive and senior officers are members of these committees based upon their responsibilities and subject matter expertise.

The CRO and, by extension, CRM, establishes sound subsidiary risk frameworks, policies, and processes that focus on identifying, measuring, analyzing, managing, and reporting the risks that we face. At its core, CRM's objective is to deliver sophisticated risk management capabilities throughout the organization that:

- Identify, measure, analyze, manage, and report risk at the transaction, portfolio, and enterprise levels
- Support client facing businesses as they seek to balance risk taking with business and safety and soundness objectives
- Optimize decision making
- Promote sound processes and regulatory compliance
- Maximize shareholder value

Support our purpose of Lighting the Way to Financial Well-Being, support our performance promise of Leading the Movement for Financial Well-Being, and conform to our supporting principles of Client First, One Team, Executional Excellence, and Profitable Growth

To achieve this objective, CRM continually refines our risk governance structures, frameworks and management limits,

policies, processes, and procedures to reflect changes in our operating environment and/or corporate goals and strategies. In terms of underwriting, CRM Credit Risk seeks to mitigate risk through analysis of such things as a borrower's credit history; pertinent financial information, e.g., financial statements and tax returns, cash flow, and liquidity; and collateral value. Additionally, our loan products and underwriting elements are continuously reviewed and refined. Examples include: client eligibility requirements, documentation requirements, loan types, collateral types, LTV ratios, and minimum credit scores. Prior reviews have resulted in changes such as enhanced documentation standards, maximum LTV ratios and production channels, which contributed to material reductions in higher-risk exposures, such as higher-risk mortgage, home equity, and commercial construction loans, as well as a decline in early stage delinquencies and NPLs.

In practice, CRM measures and oversees business execution and risk management along a number of primary risk dimensions: credit, market, liquidity, operational, and compliance. Other risks, such as legal, strategic, and reputational risk, which can arise from any corporate activity, are also monitored by CRM and other risk stewards. Subject matter experts directly supporting the CRO in the management/oversight of these risks include, but are not limited to the:

Chief Wholesale Credit Officer and the Chief Retail (Consumer/Mortgage) Credit Officer

• Corporate Market/Liquidity Risk and Enterprise Analytics Officer

• Corporate Operational Risk Officer, who is also responsible for oversight of risk stewards

• Corporate Compliance Officer

• Corporate Model Risk Management Officer

• Corporate Regulatory Liaison Officer

Risk Review, an assurance function, reports directly to the BRC and administratively to the CRO.

Credit Risk Management

Credit risk refers to the potential for economic loss arising from the failure of clients to meet their contractual agreements on all credit instruments, including on-balance sheet exposures from loans and leases, investment securities, and contingent exposures including unfunded commitments, letters of credit, credit derivatives, and counterparty risk under derivative products. As credit risk is an essential component of many of the products and services we provide to our clients, the ability to accurately measure and manage credit risk is integral to maintaining the long-run profitability and capital adequacy of our business. We commit to maintain and enhance a comprehensive credit system to meet business requirements and comply with evolving regulatory standards.

CRM establishes and oversees the adherence to the credit risk management governance frameworks and policies, independently measures, analyzes, and reports on portfolio and risk trends, and actively participates in the formulation of our credit strategies. Credit risk officers and supporting teammates within our lines of business are direct participants in the origination, underwriting, and ongoing management of credit. They work to promote an appropriate balance between our risk management and business objectives through adherence to

established policies, procedures, and standards. Risk Review, one of our independent assurance functions, regularly assesses and reports on business unit and enterprise asset quality, and the integrity of our credit processes. Additionally, total borrower exposure limits and concentration risk are established and monitored. Credit risk may be mitigated through purchase of credit loss protection via third party insurance and/or use of credit derivatives such as CDS.

Borrower/counterparty (obligor) risk and facility risk is evaluated using our risk rating methodology, which is utilized in all lines of business. We use various risk models to estimate both expected and unexpected loss, which incorporates both internal and external default and loss experience. To the extent possible, we collect and use internal data to ensure the validity, reliability, and accuracy of our risk models used in default, severity, and loss estimation.

Operational Risk Management

We face ongoing and emerging risks and regulations related to the activities that surround the delivery of banking and financial products. Coupled with external influences such as market conditions, fraudulent activities, disasters, cyber-attacks and other security risks, country risk, vendor risk, and legal risk, the potential for operational and reputational loss remains elevated.

Our operations rely on computer systems, networks, the internet, digital applications, and the telecommunications and computer systems of third parties to perform business activities. The use of digital technologies introduces cyber-security risk that can manifest in the form of information theft, physical disruptions, criminal acts by individuals, groups, or nation states, and a client's inability to access online services. We use a wide array of techniques to secure our operations and proprietary information such as Board approved policies and programs, network monitoring, access controls, dedicated security personnel, and defined insurance instruments, as well as consult with third-party data security experts.

To control cyber-security risk, we maintain an active information security program that conforms to FFIEC guidance. This information security program is aligned with our operational risks and is overseen by executive management, the Board, and our independent audit function. It continually monitors and evaluates threats, events, and the performance of its business operations and continually adapts and modifies its risk reduction activities accordingly. We also have a cyber liability insurance policy that provides us with coverage against certain losses, expenses, and damages associated with cyber risk.

Further, we recognize our role in the overall national payments system and we have adopted the National Institute of Standards and Technology Cyber Security Framework ("NIST CSF"). We also fully participate in the federally recognized financial sector information sharing organization structure, known as the Financial Services Information Sharing and Analysis Center ("FS-ISAC"). Digital technology is constantly evolving, and new and unforeseen threats and actions by others may disrupt operations or result in losses beyond our risk control thresholds. Although we invest substantial time and resources to manage and reduce cyber risk, it is not possible to completely eliminate this risk. We believe that effective management of operational risk, defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed

internal processes, people and systems, or from external events, plays a major role in both the level and the stability of our profitability. Our Operational Risk Management function oversees an enterprise-wide framework intended to identify, assess, control, monitor, and report on operational risks Company-wide. These processes support our goals to minimize future operational losses and strengthen our performance by maintaining sufficient capital to absorb operational losses that are incurred.

Operational Risk Management is overseen by our CORO, who reports directly to the CRO. The operational risk governance structure includes an operational risk manager and support staff within each business segment and corporate function. These risk managers are responsible for execution of risk management within their areas in compliance with CRM's policies and procedures.

Market Risk Management

Market risk refers to potential losses arising from changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices, commodity prices, and other relevant market rates or prices. Interest rate risk, defined as the exposure of net interest income and MVE to changes in interest rates, is our primary market risk and mainly arises from the structure of our

balance sheet. Variable rate loans, prior to any hedging related actions, were approximately 60% of total loans at December 31, 2015, and after giving consideration to hedging related actions, were approximately 48% of total loans. Approximately 4-5% of our variable rate loans at December 31, 2015 had coupon rates that were equal to a contractually specified interest rate floor. In addition to interest rate risk, we are also exposed to market risk in our trading instruments measured at fair value. Our ALCO meets regularly and is responsible for reviewing our open market positions and establishing policies to monitor and limit exposure to market risk.

Market Risk from Non-Trading Activities

The primary goal of interest rate risk management is to control exposure to interest rate risk, within policy limits approved by the Board. These limits and guidelines reflect our appetite for interest rate risk over both short-term and long-term horizons. No limit breaches occurred during the year ended December 31, 2015.

The major sources of our non-trading interest rate risk are timing differences in the maturity and repricing characteristics of assets and liabilities, changes in the shape of the yield curve, and the potential exercise of freestanding or embedded options. We measure these risks and their impact by identifying and quantifying exposures through the use of sophisticated simulation and valuation models, which, as described in additional detail below, are employed by management to understand net interest income sensitivity and MVE sensitivity. These measures show that our interest rate risk profile is moderately asset sensitive at December 31, 2015.

MVE and net interest income sensitivity are complementary interest rate risk metrics and should be viewed together. Net interest income sensitivity captures asset and liability repricing mismatches for one year, inclusive of forecast balance sheet changes, and is considered a shorter term measure, while MVE sensitivity captures mismatches within the period end balance

sheets through the financial instruments' respective maturities and is considered a longer term measure.

A positive net interest income sensitivity in a rising rate environment indicates that over the forecast horizon of one year, asset based interest income will increase more quickly than liability based interest expense due to balance sheet composition. A negative MVE sensitivity in a rising rate environment indicates that the value of financial assets will decrease more than the value of financial liabilities.

One of the primary methods that we use to quantify and manage interest rate risk is simulation analysis, which we use to model net interest income from assets, liabilities, and derivative positions under various interest rate scenarios and balance sheet structures. This analysis measures the sensitivity of net interest income over a two-year time horizon, which differs from the interest rate sensitivities in Table 22, which reflect a one-year time horizon. Key assumptions in the simulation analysis (and in the valuation analysis discussed below) relate to the behavior of interest rates and spreads, the changes in product balances, and the behavior of loan and deposit clients in different rate environments. This analysis incorporates several assumptions, the most material of which relate to the repricing and behavioral fluctuations of deposits with indeterminate or non-contractual maturities.

As the future path of interest rates is not known, we use simulation analysis to project net interest income under various scenarios including implied forward and deliberately extreme and perhaps unlikely scenarios. The analyses may include rapid and gradual ramping of interest rates, rate shocks, basis risk analysis, and yield curve twists. Specific strategies are also analyzed to determine their impact on net interest income levels and sensitivities.

The sensitivity analysis presented in Table 22 is measured as a percentage change in net interest income due to instantaneous moves in benchmark interest rates. Estimated changes set forth below are dependent upon material assumptions such as those previously discussed.

Net Interest Income Asset Sensitivity

Table 22

Rate Change	Estimated % Change in Net Interest Income Over 12 Months ¹	
	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
+200 bps	5.7%	6.7%
+100 bps	3.0%	3.5%
-25 bps	(1.2)%	(1.0)%

¹ Estimated % change of net interest income is reflected on a non-FTE basis.

The decrease in net interest income asset sensitivity at December 31, 2015 compared to December 31, 2014 is due to growth in interest-bearing indeterminate maturity deposits, an increase in the securities AFS portfolio related to LCR compliance, and slower assumed prepayments. See additional discussion related to net interest income in the "Net Interest Income/Margin" section of this MD&A.

We also perform valuation analyses, which we use for discerning levels of risk present in the balance sheet and derivative positions that might not be taken into account in the net interest income simulation horizon. Whereas a net interest

income simulation highlights exposures over a relatively short time horizon, our valuation analysis incorporates all cash flows over the estimated remaining life of all balance sheet and derivative positions. The valuation of the balance sheet, at a point in time, is defined as the discounted present value of asset cash flows and derivative cash flows minus the discounted present value of liability cash flows, the net of which is referred to as MVE. The sensitivity of MVE to changes in the level of interest rates is a measure of the longer-term repricing risk and options risk embedded in the balance sheet. Similar to the net interest income simulation, MVE uses instantaneous changes in rates. However, MVE values only the current balance sheet and does not incorporate originations of new/replacement business or balance sheet growth that are used in the net interest income simulation model. As with the net interest income simulation model, assumptions about the timing and variability of balance sheet cash flows are critical in the MVE analysis. Particularly important are the assumptions driving prepayments and the expected changes in balances and pricing of the indeterminate deposit portfolios. At December 31, 2015, the MVE profile in Table 23 indicated a

decline in net balance sheet value due to instantaneous upward changes in rates. MVE sensitivity is reported in both upward and downward rate shocks.

Market Value of Equity Sensitivity

Table 23

Rate Change	Estimated % Change in MVE	
	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
+200 bps	(8.2)%	(4.2)%
+100 bps	(3.7)%	(1.5)%
-25 bps	0.7%	0.1%

The increase in MVE sensitivity compared to December 31, 2014 is primarily due to increased balance sheet duration arising from a combination of factors including, but not limited to, extending receive-fixed interest rate swaps, an increase in the securities AFS portfolio related to LCR compliance, slightly shorter deposit lives, and reduced prepayment speeds on mortgage loans and securities. While an instantaneous and severe shift in interest rates was used in this analysis to provide an estimate of exposure under these rate scenarios, we believe that a gradual shift in interest rates would have a much more modest impact. Since MVE measures the discounted present value of cash flows over the estimated lives of instruments, the change in MVE does not directly correlate to the degree that earnings would be impacted over a shorter time horizon (i.e., the current year). Further, MVE does not take into account factors such as future balance sheet growth, changes in product mix, changes in yield curve relationships, and changing product spreads that could mitigate the impact of changes in interest rates. The net interest income simulation and valuation analyses do not include actions that management may undertake to manage this risk in response to anticipated changes in interest rates.

Market Risk from Trading Activities

We manage market risk associated with trading activities using a comprehensive risk management approach, which includes VAR metrics, as well as stress testing and sensitivity analysis. All risk metrics are measured and monitored at the trading desk

and the aggregate portfolio level on a daily basis to ensure risk exposures are in line with our risk appetite. Our risk measurement for covered positions takes into account trading exposures resulting from interest rate risk, equity risk, foreign exchange rate risk, credit spread risk, and commodity price risk.

For trading portfolios, VAR measures the estimated maximum loss from a trading position, given a specified confidence level and time horizon. VAR results are monitored daily against established limits for each trading portfolio. For risk management purposes, our VAR calculation is based on a historical simulation and measures the potential trading losses using a one-day holding period at a one-tail, 99% confidence level. This means that, on average, trading losses are expected to exceed VAR one out of 100 trading days or two to three times per year. While VAR can be a useful risk management tool, it does have inherent limitations, including the assumption that past market behavior is indicative of future market performance. As such, VAR is only one of several tools used to manage market risk. Other tools used to actively manage market risk include scenario analysis, stress testing, profit and loss attribution, and stop loss limits.

In addition to VAR, in accordance with the Market Risk Rule issued by the U.S. banking regulators, we also calculate Stressed VAR, which is used as a component of the total market risk-based capital charge. We calculate the Stressed VAR risk measure using a ten-day holding period at a one-tail, 99% confidence level and employ a historical simulation approach based on a continuous twelve-month historical window. This window spans from 2008-2009 and reflects a period of significant financial stress to our portfolio. As such, our Stressed VAR calculation uses the same methodology and models as regular VAR, which is a requirement under the Market Risk Rule.

Table 24 presents VAR and Stressed VAR for the years ended December 31, as well as VAR by Risk Factor at December 31, 2015 and 2014.

Value at Risk Profile

Table 24

(Dollars in millions)	Year Ended December 31	
	2015	2014
VAR (1-day holding period):		
Period end	\$3	\$1
High	4	3
Low	2	1
Average	3	2
Stressed VAR (10-day holding period):		
Period end	\$23	\$41
High	104	83
Low	19	18
Average	51	43
(Dollars in millions)		
VAR by Risk Factor (1-day holding period):		
Equity risk	\$2	\$1
Interest rate risk	3	1
Credit spread risk	2	1
VAR total (1-day diversified)	3	1
December 31, 2015		
December 31, 2014		

The trading portfolio, measured in terms of VAR, is predominantly comprised of four material sub-portfolios of covered positions: Credit trading, fixed income securities, interest rate derivatives, and equity derivatives. The trading portfolio also contains other sub-portfolios, including foreign exchange; however, these trading risk exposures are not material. All of our covered positions primarily emanate from underwriting, market making and associated risk mitigating hedging activity, and services for our clients. As illustrated in Table 24, both average daily VAR for the year ended December 31, 2015 and period end VAR at December 31, 2015 increased compared to the same periods in the prior year. These VAR increases were driven largely by higher levels of volatility in the market during 2015

compared to 2014. Average Stressed VAR was higher in 2015 compared to the prior year, also due largely to higher levels of volatility in the markets. However, risk mitigating activities along with balance sheet optimization efforts within our equity derivatives and credit trading businesses during the second half of 2015 contributed toward a lower period end Stressed VAR at December 31, 2015 compared to December 31, 2014. The trading portfolio of covered positions did not contain any correlation trading positions or on- or off-balance sheet securitization positions in 2015 or 2014.

In accordance with the Market Risk Rule, we evaluate the accuracy of our VAR model through daily backtesting by comparing daily trading gains and losses (excluding fees, commissions, reserves, net interest income, and intraday trading) from covered positions with the corresponding daily VAR-based measures. As illustrated in the following graph for the twelve months ended December 31, 2015, there was a near VAR backtest exception in the third quarter with firmwide trading losses marginally lower compared to the previous day's VAR measure. This was attributed largely to the sell-off in U.S. equity markets, which impacted our equity derivatives and credit trading portfolios. We use backtesting as one of the measures to evaluate performance of the various VAR models and as such, the occurrence of a certain number of backtest exceptions are to be expected in line with a given confidence level. An actual backtest exception instead of the near exception during the third quarter of 2015 would not have been inconsistent with the 99% confidence level at which daily VAR is measured. The total number of VAR backtesting exceptions over the preceding 12 months is used to determine the multiplication factor for the VAR-based capital requirement under the Market Risk Rule, whereby the capital multiplication factor increases from a minimum of three to a maximum of four, depending on the number of exceptions. There was no change in the capital multiplication factor over the preceding 12 months.

We have valuation policies, procedures, and methodologies for all covered positions. Additionally, trading positions are reported in accordance with U.S. GAAP and are subject to independent price verification. See Note 17, "Derivative Financial Instruments" and Note 18, "Fair Value Election and Measurement" to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K, as well as the "Critical Accounting Policies" section of this MD&A for discussion of valuation policies, procedures, and methodologies.

Model risk management: Our approach for validating and evaluating the accuracy of internal and vended models and associated processes includes developmental and implementation testing and ongoing monitoring and maintenance performed by the various model developers in conjunction with model owners. The MRMG is responsible for the independent model validation for the VAR and Stressed VAR models. The validation typically includes evaluation of all model documentation, as well as model monitoring and maintenance plans. In addition, the MRMG performs its own testing. Due to ongoing developments in financial markets, evolution in modeling approaches, and for purposes of model enhancement, we assess the performance of all VAR models regularly through the model monitoring and maintenance process.

Stress testing: We use a comprehensive range of stress testing techniques to help monitor risks across trading desks and to augment standard daily VAR and other risk limits reporting. The stress testing framework is designed to quantify the impact of extreme but plausible stress scenarios that could lead to large unexpected losses. Our stress tests include historical repeats and simulations using hypothetical risk factor shocks. All trading

positions within each applicable market risk category (interest rate risk, equity risk, foreign exchange rate risk, credit spread risk, and commodity price risk) are included in our comprehensive stress testing framework. We review stress testing scenarios on an ongoing basis and make updates as necessary to ensure that both current and potential emerging risks are captured appropriately.

Trading portfolio capital adequacy: We assess capital adequacy on a regular basis, based on estimates of our risk profile and capital positions under baseline and stressed scenarios. Scenarios consider material risks, including credit risk, market risk, and operational risk. Our assessment of capital adequacy arising from market risk also includes a review of risk arising from material portfolios of covered positions. See the "Capital Resources" section in this MD&A for additional discussion of capital adequacy.

Liquidity Risk Management

Liquidity risk is the risk of being unable, at a reasonable cost, to meet financial obligations as they come due. We manage liquidity risk utilizing three lines of defense as described below. These lines of defense are designed to mitigate our three primary liquidity risks: structural ("mismatch") liquidity risk, market liquidity risk, and contingent liquidity risk. Structural liquidity risk arises from our maturity transformation activities and balance sheet structure, which may create mismatches in the timing of cash inflows and outflows. Market liquidity risk, which we also describe as refinancing or refunding risk, constitutes the risk that we could lose access to the financial markets or the cost

of such access may rise to undesirable levels. Contingent liquidity risk arises from rare and severely adverse liquidity events; these events may be idiosyncratic or systemic, or a combination thereof.

We mitigate these risks utilizing a variety of tested liquidity management techniques in keeping with regulatory guidance and industry best practices. For example, we mitigate structural liquidity risk by structuring our balance sheet prudently so that we fund less liquid assets, such as loans, with stable funding sources, such as consumer and commercial deposits, long-term debt, and capital. We mitigate market liquidity risk by maintaining diverse borrowing resources to fund projected cash needs and structuring our liabilities to avoid maturity concentrations. We test contingent liquidity risk from a range of potential adverse circumstances in our contingency funding scenarios. These scenarios inform the amount of contingency liquidity sources we maintain as a liquidity buffer to ensure we can meet our obligations in a timely manner under adverse contingent liquidity events.

Governance. We maintain a comprehensive liquidity risk governance structure in keeping with regulatory guidance and industry best practices. Our Board, through the BRC, oversees liquidity risk management and establishes our liquidity risk appetite via a set of cascading risk limits. The BRC reviews and approves risk policies to establish these limits and regularly reviews reports prepared by senior management to monitor compliance with these policies. The Board charges the CEO with determining corporate strategies in accordance with its risk appetite and the CEO is a member of our ALCO, which is the executive level committee with oversight of liquidity risk management. The ALCO regularly monitors our liquidity and compliance with liquidity risk limits, and also reviews and approves liquidity management strategies and tactics.

Management and Reporting Framework. We base our governance structure on and mitigate liquidity risk using three lines of defense. Our Corporate Treasury department constitutes the first line of defense, managing consolidated liquidity risks we encounter in the course of our business. Under the oversight of the ALCO, Corporate Treasury thereby assumes responsibility for identifying, measuring, monitoring, reporting, and managing our liquidity risks. In so doing, Corporate Treasury develops and implements short- and long-term liquidity management strategies, funding plans, and liquidity stress tests, and also monitors early warning indicators. Corporate Treasury primarily monitors and manages liquidity risk at the Parent Company and Bank levels as the non-bank subsidiaries are relatively small and these subsidiaries ultimately rely upon the Parent Company as a source of liquidity in adverse environments. However, Corporate Treasury also monitors liquidity developments of, and maintains a regular dialogue with, our other legal entities.

Our MRM group constitutes our second line of defense in liquidity risk management. MRM conducts independent oversight and governance of liquidity risk management activities. For example, MRM works with Corporate Treasury to ensure our liquidity risk management practices conform to applicable laws and regulations and evaluates key assumptions incorporated in our contingency funding scenarios.

Our internal audit function provides a third line of defense in liquidity risk management. The role of internal audit is to provide assurance through an independent assessment of the adequacy of internal controls in the first two lines of defense. These controls consist of procedural documentation, approval processes, reconciliations, and other mechanisms employed by the first two lines of defense in ensuring that liquidity risk is consistent with applicable policies, procedures, laws, and regulations.

In September 2014, the Federal Reserve published final rules with respect to LCR requirements under Regulation WW. The LCR requires banking organizations to hold unencumbered high-quality liquid assets sufficient to withstand projected cash outflows under a prescribed liquidity stress scenario. Regulation WW will be phased in as specified with the regulatory requirements and requires that we maintain an LCR above 90% beginning January 1, 2016 and 100% beginning January 1, 2017. We expect to meet or exceed LCR requirements within the regulatory timelines. At December 31, 2015, our LCR was above the January 1, 2016 requirement of 90%.

Uses of Funds. Our primary uses of funds include the extension of loans and credit, the purchase of investment securities, working capital, and debt and capital service. The Bank and the Parent Company borrow in the money markets using instruments such as Fed funds, Eurodollars, and CP. At December 31, 2015, the Parent Company had no CP outstanding and the Bank retained a material cash position in its Federal Reserve account. The Parent Company also retains a material cash position, in accordance with our policies and risk limits, discussed in greater detail below.

Sources of Funds. Our primary source of funds is a large, stable deposit base. Core deposits, predominantly made up of consumer and commercial deposits originated primarily from our retail branch network and Wholesale Banking client base, are our largest and most cost-effective source of funding. Core deposits increased to \$148.9 billion at December 31, 2015, from \$139.2 billion at December 31, 2014.

We also maintain access to diversified sources for both secured and unsecured wholesale funding. These uncommitted sources include Fed funds purchased from other banks, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, negotiable CDs, offshore deposits, FHLB advances, Global Bank Notes, and CP. Aggregate wholesale funding decreased to \$13.8 billion at December 31, 2015 from \$19.4 billion at December 31, 2014. Net short-term unsecured borrowings, which includes wholesale domestic and foreign deposits as well as Fed funds purchased, decreased to \$3.8 billion at December 31, 2015, from \$4.2 billion at December 31, 2014. The decrease in both wholesale funding and net short-term unsecured borrowings compared to December 31, 2014 was due to the growth in core deposits.

As mentioned above, the Bank and Parent Company maintain programs to access the debt capital markets. The Parent Company maintains a SEC shelf registration from which it may issue senior or subordinated notes and various capital securities such as common or preferred stock. Our Board has authorized the issuance of up to \$5.0 billion of such securities, of which \$5.0 billion of issuance capacity remained available at December 31, 2015.

The Bank maintains a Global Bank Note program under which it may issue senior or subordinated debt with various terms. At December 31, 2015, the Bank retained \$36.5 billion of remaining capacity to issue notes under the Global Bank Note program.

Our issuance capacity under these Bank and Parent Company programs refers to authorization granted by our Board, which is a formal program capacity and not a commitment to purchase by any investor. Debt and equity securities issued under these programs are designed to appeal primarily to domestic and international institutional investors. Institutional investor demand for these securities depends upon numerous factors, including, but not limited to, our credit ratings and investor perception of financial market conditions and the health of the banking sector. Therefore, our ability to access these markets in the future could be impaired for either idiosyncratic or systemic reasons. We assess liquidity needs that may occur in both the normal course of business and times of unusual adverse events, considering both on and off-balance sheet arrangements and commitments that may impact liquidity in certain business environments. We have contingency funding scenarios and plans that assess liquidity needs that may arise from certain stress events such as severe economic recessions, financial market disruptions, and credit rating downgrades. In particular, a ratings downgrade could adversely impact the cost and availability of some of our liquid funding sources. Factors that affect our credit ratings include, but are not limited to, the credit risk profile of our assets, the adequacy of our ALLL, the level and stability of our earnings, the liquidity profile of both the Bank and the Parent Company, the economic environment, and the adequacy of our capital base.

As illustrated in Table 25, Moody's, S&P, and Fitch all assigned a "Stable" outlook on our credit ratings based on our improved earnings profile, good asset quality performance, solid liquidity profile, and sound capital position. Future credit rating downgrades are possible, although not currently anticipated given these "Stable" credit rating outlooks.

Credit Ratings and Outlook

Table 25

	December 31, 2015		
	Moody's	S&P	Fitch
SunTrust Banks, Inc.:			
Senior debt	Baa1	BBB+	A-
Preferred stock	Baa3	BB+	BB
SunTrust Bank:			
Long-term deposits	A1	A-	A
Short-term deposits	P-1	A-2	F1
Senior debt	Baa1	A-	A-
Outlook	Stable	Stable	Stable

Our investment portfolio is a use of funds and we manage that investment portfolio primarily as a store of liquidity, maintaining substantially all (approximately 98%) of our securities in liquid and high-grade asset classes such as agency MBS, agency debt, and U.S. Treasury securities; nearly all of these securities qualify as high-quality liquid assets under the U.S. LCR Final Rule. At December 31, 2015, our securities AFS portfolio contained \$23.9 billion of unencumbered high-quality, liquid securities at market value.

As mentioned above, we maintain contingency funding scenarios to anticipate and manage the likely impact of impaired capital markets access and other adverse liquidity circumstances. Our contingency plans also provide for continuous monitoring of net borrowed funds dependence and available sources of contingency liquidity. These sources of contingency liquidity include available cash reserves, the ability to sell, pledge, or borrow against unencumbered securities in our investment portfolio, the capacity to borrow from the FHLB system, and the capacity to borrow at the Federal Reserve Discount Window.

The following table presents period end and average balances for our contingency liquidity sources for 2015 and 2014. These sources exceed our contingent liquidity needs as measured in our contingency funding scenarios.

Contingency Liquidity Sources

Table 26

(Dollars in billions)	As of		Average for the Year Ended ¹	
	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Excess reserves	\$2.4	\$4.5	\$3.6	\$3.5
Free and liquid investment portfolio securities	23.9	22.2	23.1	13.8
Unused FHLB borrowing capacity	21.4	8.4	16.2	13.2
Unused discount window borrowing capacity	17.2	18.4	17.4	19.2
Total	\$64.9	\$53.5	\$60.3	\$49.7

¹ Average based upon month-end data, except excess reserves, which is based upon a daily average.

Parent Company Liquidity. Our primary measure of Parent Company liquidity is the length of time the Parent Company can meet its existing and certain forecasted obligations using its cash resources. We measure and manage this metric using forecasts of both normal and adverse conditions. Under adverse

conditions, we measure how long the Parent Company can meet its capital and debt service obligations after experiencing material attrition of short-term unsecured funding and without the support of dividends from the Bank or access to the capital markets. In accordance with these risk limits established by

ALCO and the Board, we manage the Parent Company's liquidity by structuring its net maturity schedule to minimize the amount of debt maturing within a short period of time. A majority of the Parent Company's liabilities are long-term in nature, coming from the proceeds of issuances of our capital securities and long-term senior and subordinated notes. See Note 11, "Borrowings and Contractual Commitments," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K for further information regarding Parent Company debt.

We manage the Parent Company to maintain most of its liquid assets in cash and securities that it could quickly convert into cash. Unlike the Bank, it is not typical for the Parent Company to maintain a material investment portfolio of publicly traded securities. We manage the Parent Company cash balance to provide sufficient liquidity to fund all forecasted obligations (primarily debt and capital service) for an extended period of months in accordance with our risk limits.

The primary uses of Parent Company liquidity include debt service, dividends on capital instruments, the periodic purchase of investment securities, loans to our subsidiaries, and common share repurchases. See further details of the authorized common share repurchases in the "Capital Resources" section of this MD&A and in Item 5, "Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities" in this Form 10-K. We fund corporate dividends with Parent Company cash, the primary sources of which are dividends from our banking subsidiary and proceeds from the issuance of debt and capital securities. We are subject to both state and federal banking regulations that limit our ability to pay common stock dividends in certain circumstances.

Other Liquidity Considerations. At December 31, 2015, our liability for UTBs was \$100 million and the liability for interest related to these UTBs was \$8 million. The UTBs represent the difference between tax positions taken or expected to be taken in our tax returns and the benefits recognized in accordance with the accounting guidance for income taxes. If taxes related to these positions are ultimately paid, the payments would be made from our normal operating cash flows, likely over multiple years. See additional discussion in Note 14, "Income Taxes," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K.

As presented in Table 27, we had an aggregate potential obligation of \$85.5 billion to our clients in unused lines of credit at December 31, 2015. Commitments to extend credit are arrangements to lend to clients who have complied with predetermined contractual obligations. We also had \$2.9 billion in letters of credit at December 31, 2015, most of which are standby letters of credit, which require that we provide funding if certain future events occur.

Approximately \$633 million of these letters supported variable rate demand obligations at December 31, 2015. Unused commercial lines of credit have increased since December 31, 2014, as we continued to provide credit availability to our clients. Unused credit card lines increased during 2015 due to our strategic focus on growing this business and our launch of new, streamlined credit card product offerings in 2015. Additionally, our mortgage commitments increased during 2015 due to higher production volume.

Unfunded Lending Commitments

(Dollars in millions)	As of		Table 27 Average for the Three Months Ended	
	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Unused lines of credit:				
Commercial	\$58,855	\$50,122	\$58,032	\$49,932
Mortgage commitments ¹	3,232	3,259	3,215	3,317
Home equity lines	10,523	10,858	10,558	10,873
CRE	4,455	3,302	4,111	3,151
Credit card	8,478	6,675	8,203	6,380
Total unused lines of credit	\$85,543	\$74,216	\$84,119	\$73,653
Letters of credit:				
Financial standby	\$2,775	\$2,917	\$2,758	\$3,161

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Performance standby	137	121	140	64
Commercial	27	32	27	32
Total letters of credit	\$2,939	\$3,070	\$2,925	\$3,257

¹ Includes IRLC contracts with notional balances of \$2.3 billion at both December 31, 2015 and 2014.

Other Market Risk

Other sources of market risk include the risk associated with holding residential and commercial loans, other loans and securities designated for sale into the secondary market, mortgage loan commitments that will be sold into the secondary market, and our investment in MSR. We manage the risks associated with the residential mortgage LHFS (i.e., the warehouse) and our IRLCs on residential loans intended for sale. The warehouses and IRLCs consist primarily of fixed and adjustable rate single family residential loans. The risk associated with the warehouses and IRLCs is the potential change in interest rates between the time the customer locks the rate on the anticipated loan and the time the loan is sold on the secondary market, which is typically 60-150 days.

We manage interest rate risk predominantly with interest rate swaps, futures, and forward sale agreements, where the changes in value of the instruments substantially offset the changes in value of the warehouse and the IRLCs. The IRLCs on residential mortgage loans intended for sale are classified as derivative instruments and are not designated for hedge accounting purposes.

MSRs are measured at the present value of future net cash flows that are expected to be received from the mortgage servicing portfolio. The value of MSRs is highly dependent upon the assumed prepayment speed of the mortgage servicing portfolio, which is driven by the level of certain key interest rates, primarily the current 30-year mortgage rate. Future expected net cash flows from servicing a loan in the mortgage servicing portfolio would not be realized if the loan pays off earlier than anticipated.

MSRs are measured at fair value with a balance of \$1.3 billion and \$1.2 billion at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and are managed within established risk limits and monitored as part of an established governance process.

We originated MSRs with fair values at the time of origination of \$238 million and \$178 million during 2015 and 2014, respectively. Additionally, we purchased MSRs with fair values of approximately \$109 million and \$130 million during 2015 and 2014, respectively.

We recognized mark-to-market decreases in the fair value of the MSR portfolio of \$242 million and \$401 million during 2015 and 2014, respectively. Changes in fair value include the decay resulting from the realization of expected monthly net servicing cash flows. We recognized net losses related to MSRs, inclusive of decay and related hedges, of \$172 million and \$134 million during 2015 and 2014, respectively. Compared to the prior year, the increase in net losses related to MSRs was driven by higher decay in the current periods, resulting from increased prepayments due to higher refinance activity given the low interest rate environment.

We held a total net book value of approximately \$30 million and \$9 million of non-public equity exposures (direct investments) and other equity-related investments at

December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. We generally hold these investments as long-term investments. If conditions in the market deteriorate, these long-term investments and other assets could incur impairment charges, including, but not limited to, goodwill and other intangible assets.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

In the ordinary course of business we engage in certain activities that are not reflected in our Consolidated Balance Sheets, generally referred to as "off-balance sheet arrangements." These activities involve transactions with unconsolidated VIEs as well as other arrangements, such as commitments and guarantees, to meet the financing needs of our customers and to support ongoing operations. Additional information regarding these types of activities is included in the "Liquidity Risk Management" section of this MD&A, as well as Note 10, "Certain Transfers of Financial Assets and Variable Interest Entities," Note 11, "Borrowings and Contractual Commitments," and Note 16, "Guarantees," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K.

Contractual Obligations

In the normal course of business, we enter into certain contractual obligations, including obligations to make future payments on debt and lease arrangements, contractual commitments for capital expenditures, and service contracts. Table 28 presents our significant contractual obligations at December 31, 2015, except for UTBs (discussed below), unfunded lending commitments (presented in Table 27 within the "Liquidity Risk Management" section of this MD&A), short-term borrowings (presented in the "Borrowings" section of this MD&A), and pension and other

postretirement benefit plans, disclosed in Note 15, "Employee Benefit Plans," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K. Capital lease obligations and foreign time deposits were immaterial at December 31, 2015 and are not reflected in the table below. For additional information regarding our time deposits, operating leases, and long-term debt, refer to the "Deposits" section of this MD&A, as well as Note 8, "Premises and Equipment," and Note 11, "Borrowings and Contractual Commitments," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K. At December 31, 2015, we had UTBs of \$100 million, which represent a reserve for tax positions that we have taken or expect to be taken in our tax returns, and which ultimately may not be sustained upon examination by taxing authorities. Since the ultimate amount and timing of any future tax settlements are uncertain, UTBs have been excluded from Table 28. See additional discussion in Note 14, "Income Taxes," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K.

Table 28

(Dollars in millions)	Payments Due by Period				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years	
Contractual Obligations:					
Consumer and other time deposits ¹	\$4,736	\$3,250	\$1,451	\$382	\$9,819
Brokered time deposits ¹	196	187	393	123	899
Long-term debt ^{1,2}	1,111	4,318	1,044	1,981	8,454
Operating leases	207	314	184	307	1,012
Purchase obligations ³	349	30	4	—	383
Total	\$6,599	\$8,099	\$3,076	\$2,793	\$20,567

¹ Amounts do not include interest.

² Amounts do not include capital lease obligations.

³ Amounts represent termination fees for legally binding purchase obligations of \$5 million or more. Payments made towards the purchase of goods or services under these contracts totaled \$243 million during 2015.

BUSINESS SEGMENTS

Table 29 presents net income/(loss) for our reportable business segments:

Net Income/(Loss) by Business Segment

Table 29

(Dollars in millions)	Year Ended December 31		
	2015	2014	2013
Consumer Banking and Private Wealth Management	\$754	\$695	\$653
Wholesale Banking	954	875	807
Mortgage Banking	287	(53)	(527)
Corporate Other	159	434	508
Reconciling Items ¹	(221)	(177)	(97)
Total Corporate Other	(62)	257	411
Consolidated Net Income	\$1,933	\$1,774	\$1,344

¹ Includes differences between net income/(loss) reported for each business segment using management accounting practices and U.S. GAAP. Prior period information has been restated to reflect changes in internal reporting methodology. See additional information in Note 20, "Business Segment Reporting," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K.

Table 30 presents average loans and average deposits for our reportable business segments during the years ended December 31:

Average Loans and Deposits by Business Segment

Table 30

(Dollars in millions)	Average Loans			Average Consumer and Commercial Deposits		
	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013
Consumer Banking and Private Wealth Management	\$40,632	\$41,700	\$40,510	\$91,127	\$86,070	\$84,289
Wholesale Banking	67,853	62,638	54,142	50,376	43,566	39,572
Mortgage Banking	25,024	26,494	27,974	2,679	2,333	3,206
Corporate Other	49	42	31	20	43	9

See Note 20, "Business Segment Reporting," to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K for a discussion of our segment structure, basis of presentation, and internal

management reporting methodologies, including the reclassification of RidgeWorth results from the Wholesale Banking segment to Corporate Other in 2014.

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BUSINESS SEGMENT RESULTS

Year Ended December 31, 2015 vs. 2014

Consumer Banking and Private Wealth Management

Consumer Banking and Private Wealth Management reported net income of \$754 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, an increase of \$59 million, or 8%, compared to 2014. The increase in net income was driven primarily by an increase in net interest income and lower provision for credit losses.

Net interest income was \$2.7 billion, an increase of \$100 million, or 4%, compared to 2014, primarily driven by growth in average deposit balances and improved loan spreads, partially offset by lower deposit spreads and a decline in average loan balances. Net interest income related to deposits increased \$58 million, or 3%, driven by a \$5.1 billion, or 6%, increase in average deposit balances. Favorable deposit mix trends continued as average deposit balances increased in all lower cost product categories, offsetting a \$1.4 billion, or 13%, decline in average time deposits, contributing to a two basis point decline in the overall rate paid on average deposits. Net interest income related to loans increased \$27 million, or 3%, driven by an overall 13 basis point increase in loan spreads, partially offset by a \$1.1 billion, or 3%, decrease in average loan balances. Declines in student and indirect auto loans were driven by portfolio sales and the securitization of indirect auto loans in 2015, in addition to home equity and consumer mortgage loan attrition. These decreases were partially offset by growth primarily within the consumer direct loans, personal credit lines, and credit cards categories.

Provision for credit losses was \$137 million, a decrease of \$54 million, or 28%, compared to 2014. The decrease was largely driven by lower net charge-offs related to continued strong asset quality.

Total noninterest income was \$1.5 billion, a decrease of \$19 million, or 1%, compared to 2014. The decrease was largely driven by declines in service charges on deposits (due to changes in client behavior) and lower trust and investment management income (due to a decline in assets under management), partially offset by higher card fee income. Additionally, gains on loan portfolio sales were higher in 2015 compared to 2014.

Total noninterest expense was \$2.9 billion, an increase of \$36 million, or 1%, compared to 2014. The increase was driven by higher outside data processing expenses resulting from increased transaction volumes and higher utilization of outside vendors. Additionally, increases in various corporate support expenses, such as marketing and technology, were partially offset by decreases in staff expenses and operating losses.

Wholesale Banking

Wholesale Banking reported net income of \$954 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, an increase of \$79 million, or 9%, compared to 2014. The increase in net income was attributable to increases in net interest income and noninterest income, partially offset by an increase in the provision for credit losses and noninterest expense.

Net interest income was \$1.9 billion, an increase of \$111 million, or 6%, compared to 2014, driven by increases in average loan and deposit balances, partially offset by lower loan and deposit spreads. Net interest income related to loans increased,

as average loan balances grew \$5.2 billion, or 8%, led by growth in C&I, CRE, and tax-exempt loans. Net interest income related to client deposits increased as average deposit balances grew \$6.8 billion, or 16%, compared to 2014. Lower cost average demand deposits increased \$415 million, or 2%, and average combined interest-bearing transaction and money market accounts increased \$6.6 billion, or 32%, while average CD balances declined approximately \$169 million. Enhancements we made to our treasury and payment products, in conjunction with our client liquidity specialists, contributed to our deposit growth momentum.

Provision for credit losses was \$137 million, an increase of \$66 million, compared to 2014. The increase reflects loan growth and higher reserves related to energy exposures.

Total noninterest income was \$1.2 billion, an increase of \$111 million, or 10%, compared to 2014. The increase was primarily driven by a \$57 million, or 14%, increase in investment banking income and an increase in leasing-related revenue attributable to impairment charges on aircraft leases recognized in 2014. These increases were partially offset by declines in trading revenues, letter of credit fees, net service charges on treasury related services, and other income.

Total noninterest expense was \$1.6 billion, an increase of \$23 million, or 1%, compared to 2014. The increase was primarily due to increases in employee compensation as we continue to invest in talent to meet our clients' needs and augment our capabilities, expense tied to new market tax credit investments, and outside processing expenses. These

increases were partially offset by lower impairment charges due to our strategic, first quarter of 2014 decision to sell certain legacy investments of the aforementioned affordable housing partnership assets. The sale of these investments resulted in an impairment charge in 2014, as well as a decline in associated partnership expenses due to the subsequent sale of those assets.

Mortgage Banking

Mortgage Banking reported net income was \$287 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to a net loss of \$53 million in 2014. Excluding the 2014 after-tax impact of Form 8-K and other legacy mortgage-related items presented in Table 1, "Selected Financial Data and Reconciliation of Non-U.S. GAAP Measures," the increase in net income was driven by declines in the provision for credit losses and noninterest expense, partially offset by lower net interest income.

Net interest income was \$483 million, a decrease of \$69 million, or 13%, compared to 2014. The decrease was predominantly due to lower net interest income on loans and LHFS. Net interest income on loans decreased \$58 million, or 14%, due to a \$1.5 billion, or 6%, decrease in average loan balances and lower spreads on residential mortgages. The decline in average loans was largely driven by the sale of government-guaranteed residential loans in the second and third quarters of 2014. Additionally, net interest income on LHFS decreased \$6 million primarily due to lower spreads.

Provision for credit losses was a benefit of \$110 million, resulting in a decrease of \$191 million compared to 2014. The improvement was primarily attributable to continued improvement in asset quality.

Total noninterest income was \$460 million, a decrease of \$13 million, or 3%, compared to 2014. The decrease was primarily driven by gains on the sale of government-guaranteed residential loans in the second and third quarters of 2014 and a decline in mortgage servicing income, partially offset by higher mortgage production income. Mortgage servicing income was \$169 million, a decrease of \$27 million, or 14%, driven by higher prepayments, partially offset by higher servicing fees. Total loans serviced for others were \$121.0 billion at December 31, 2015, compared to \$115.5 billion at December 31, 2014. The 5% increase was largely attributable to the purchase of MSRs in 2015. Mortgage production related income increased \$69 million, compared to 2014, due to higher gain on sale revenue, a decline in the repurchase provision, and higher production related fee income. Loan originations were \$22.7 billion for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to \$16.4 billion for 2014, an increase of \$6.3 billion, or 38%. Other income decreased \$54 million, predominantly driven by the aforementioned gains on the sale of government-guaranteed residential loans in 2014, partially offset by gains on loan sales in 2015. Total noninterest expense was \$682 million, a decline of \$367 million, or 35%, compared to 2014. The decrease was primarily attributable to a \$387 million decline in operating losses driven by mortgage-related legal matters recognized in 2014. In 2015, higher mortgage production volumes resulted in increases in staff expenses and outside processing costs and credit services, compared to 2014.

Corporate Other

Corporate Other net income for the year ended December 31, 2015 was \$159 million, a decrease of \$275 million, or 63%, compared to 2014. The decrease in net income was primarily due to the \$105 million gain on sale of RidgeWorth in 2014 and a decline in net interest income, partially offset by lower noninterest expenses. Net interest income for the year ended December 31, 2015 was \$150 million, a decrease of \$129 million, or 46%, compared to 2014. The decrease was primarily due to a \$125 million decline in commercial loan related swap income. Additionally, growth in client deposits during 2015 enabled reductions of \$3.7 billion, or 66%, and \$1.4 billion, or 12%, in average short-term borrowings and average long-term debt, respectively. Total noninterest income was \$99 million, a decrease of \$139 million, or 58%, compared to 2014. The decrease was primarily due to the gain on the sale of RidgeWorth in 2014, foregone trust and investment management income as a result of the sale of RidgeWorth, partially offset by higher 2015 mark-to-market valuation gains on public debt measured at fair value and net gains on the sale of securities AFS of \$21 million in 2015, compared to losses of \$15 million on the sale of securities AFS in 2014. Total noninterest expense was \$15 million, a decline of \$77 million compared to 2014. The decline was primarily due to expense reductions resulting from the sale of RidgeWorth, and a decline in severance costs, compared to 2014. These declines were partially offset by the \$24 million of debt extinguishment costs, net of related hedges, associated with balance sheet repositioning during 2015.

Year Ended December 31, 2014 vs. 2013

Consumer Banking and Private Wealth Management

Consumer Banking and Private Wealth Management reported net income of \$695 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, an increase of \$42 million, or 6%, compared to 2013. The increase in net income was primarily driven by increased total revenue and continued improvement in credit quality resulting in lower provision for credit losses, which in aggregate more than offset a 3% increase in expenses.

Net interest income was \$2.6 billion, an increase of \$34 million, or 1%, compared to 2013, driven by increased average deposit and loan balances, partially offset by lower rate spreads. Net interest income related to deposits increased \$14 million, or 1%, driven by a \$1.8 billion, or 2%, increase in average deposit balances, partially offset by a three basis point decrease in deposit spreads. Favorable deposit mix trends continued as average deposit balances increased in all lower cost account categories, offsetting a \$2.0 billion, or 15%, decline in average time deposits. Net interest income related to loans increased \$3 million, driven by a \$1.2 billion increase in average loan balances, partially offset by a six basis point decrease in loan spreads. The increase in average loans was primarily driven by growth in consumer loans, which more than offset home equity line paydowns and a decline in nonaccrual loans. Other funding costs related to other assets improved by \$19 million, driven primarily by a decline in funding rates.

Provision for credit losses was \$191 million, a decrease of \$70 million, or 27%, compared to 2013. The decrease was primarily driven by declines in home equity line and commercial loan net charge-offs, partially offset by an increase in nonguaranteed student loan net charge-offs.

Total noninterest income was \$1.5 billion, an increase of \$45 million, or 3%, compared to 2013, driven by an increase in retail investment income, trust and investment management, card fees and insurance income, partially offset by a decrease in service charges on deposits.

Total noninterest expense was \$2.9 billion, an increase of \$83 million, or 3%, compared to 2013. The increase was driven by higher staff expenses related to investment in revenue generating positions, primarily in wealth management-related businesses to help fulfill more of our clients' wealth and investment management needs.

Additionally, higher operating losses were partially offset by a decrease in other operating expenses.

Wholesale Banking

Wholesale Banking reported net income of \$875 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, an increase of \$68 million, or 8%, compared to 2013. The increase in net income was attributable to an increase in net interest income and a decrease in provision for credit losses, partially offset by an increase in noninterest expense.

Net interest income was \$1.8 billion, a \$127 million, or 8%, increase compared to 2013, driven by increases in average loan and deposit balances, partially offset by lower rate spreads. Net interest income related to loans increased, as average loan balances grew \$8.5 billion, or 16%, led by C&I, CRE, and tax-exempt loans. Net interest income related to client deposits increased as average deposit balances grew \$4.0 billion, or 10%,

compared to 2013. Lower cost demand deposits increased \$1.8 billion, or 9%, and average combined interest-bearing transaction and money market accounts increased \$2.3 billion, or 12%, while average CD balances declined approximately \$143 million.

Provision for credit losses was \$71 million, a decrease of \$53 million, or 43%, compared to 2013. The decline reflects the continued improvement in overall Wholesale Banking credit quality and a \$56 million decline in net charge-offs, partially offset by an increase in the provision for loan losses in the fourth quarter of 2014 related to the decline in oil prices.

Total noninterest income was \$1.1 billion, which was virtually unchanged compared to 2013. A \$49 million, or 14%, increase in investment banking income along with higher structured real estate gains, card fees, and non-margin loan fees was largely offset by declines in affordable housing partnership revenue and related gains driven by the sale of certain affordable housing properties. Additionally, trading revenue and service charges on treasury related services declined, and impairment charges related to aircraft leases increased in 2014.

Total noninterest expense was \$1.6 billion, an increase of \$97 million, or 7%, compared to 2013. The increase was primarily due to an increase in employee compensation as we continue to invest in talent to better meet our clients' needs and augment our capabilities, along with a reduction to incentive compensation accruals in the first quarter of 2013. Other expenses increased due to our strategic decision to sell certain legacy investments in affordable housing partnerships in the first quarter of 2014, which resulted in a net \$21 million impairment charge in 2014. These increases in expense were partially offset by a decrease in operating losses driven by a \$32 million settlement of legal matters in the third quarter of 2013 and lower affordable housing partnership expense.

Mortgage Banking

Mortgage Banking reported a net loss of \$53 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to a net loss of \$527 million for 2013. The 2014 results included \$324 million of Form 8-K and other legacy mortgage-related items as presented in Table 1, "Selected Financial Data and Reconciliation of Non-U.S. GAAP Measures."

Net interest income was \$552 million, an increase of \$13 million, or 2%, primarily due to higher net interest income on loans, partially offset by a decline net interest income on LHFS and deposits. Net interest income on loans increased \$39 million, primarily due to an increase in loan spreads. This increase was partially offset by an \$11 million decline in interest income on LHFS due to a \$0.7 billion, or 29%, decrease in average balances which was driven by lower production volume in 2014, partially negated by higher spreads. Additionally, a \$14 million decline in income on average deposits was driven by a \$0.9 billion, or 27%, decline in average total deposit balances, partially offset by higher spreads.

Provision for credit losses was \$81 million, a decrease of \$89 million, or 52%, compared to 2013. The improvement was largely attributable to improved credit quality.

Total noninterest income was \$473 million, an increase of \$71 million, or 18%, compared to 2013. The increase was primarily driven by higher mortgage servicing and other income, partially offset by lower mortgage production income. Mortgage

servicing income of \$196 million increased \$109 million, driven by lower decay, higher servicing fees, and improved net hedge performance. Loans serviced for others were \$115.5 billion, an increase of 8%, at December 31, 2014, compared to \$106.8 billion at December 31, 2013. The increase was largely attributable to the purchase of MSRs in 2014. Mortgage loan production income decreased \$113 million due to a decline in production volume, driven by lower refinance volume, as well as gain on sale margins, partially offset by a \$102 million decline in the mortgage repurchase provision. The mortgage repurchase provision in the third quarter of 2013 included \$63 million related to the settlement of certain repurchase claims with the GSEs. Loan origination volume was \$16.4 billion, a decrease of \$13.5 billion, or 45%, for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to 2013. Other income increased \$75 million, primarily driven by gains on the sale of \$2.0 billion of government-guaranteed residential mortgages that were transferred to LHFS in the second quarter of 2014 and subsequently sold in the third quarter of 2014, as well as gains on government-guaranteed loans that were sold in the second quarter of 2014.

Total noninterest expense was \$1.0 billion, a decline of \$454 million, or 30%, compared to 2013. Operating losses and collection services decreased \$200 million due to a \$291 million charge to settle specific mortgage related legal matters and a \$96 million charge related to the increase in our allowance for servicing advances, both recognized in

the third quarter of 2013, in addition to a decline in other operating losses. These specific 2013 charges were offset by \$324 million of expenses for mortgage related legal matters in 2014, specifically, HAMP related charges net of the impact of the progression of other legal related matters during 2014 and a \$145 million legal provision. Total staff expense declined \$120 million driven by lower staffing levels reflecting the decline in loan production volumes and ongoing efforts to improve productivity. In addition, lower mortgage production volumes resulted in declines in outside processing costs of \$33 million and credit services of \$22 million. Additionally, total allocated expense decreased \$48 million in 2014.

Corporate Other

Corporate Other net income for the year ended December 31, 2014 was \$434 million, a decrease of \$75 million, or 15%, compared to 2013. The decrease in income was primarily due to a decline in net interest income and a reduction in the amount of tax benefits resulting from the recognition of discrete items in 2013.

Net interest income in 2014 was \$279 million, a decrease of \$40 million, or 13%, compared to 2013. The decrease was primarily due to a \$31 million decline in commercial loan related swap income and \$7 million of foregone RidgeWorth net interest income. Average long-term debt increased by \$2.4 billion, or 27%, and average short-term borrowings increased by \$1.7 billion, or 45%, compared to 2013, driven by balance sheet management activities. Total noninterest income was \$238 million, which was virtually unchanged compared to 2013. Foregone RidgeWorth trust and investment management income and higher losses on the sale of securities AFS in 2014 was offset by the gain on the sale of RidgeWorth in the second quarter of 2014.

Total noninterest expense was \$92 million, a decrease of \$8 million, or 8%, compared to 2013. The decrease was primarily due to a reduction in expenses due to the sale of RidgeWorth, partially offset by higher severance costs, incentive compensation related to business performance, debt issuance costs, and operating losses driven by the reversal of a loss accrual in 2013.

FOURTH QUARTER 2015 RESULTS

Quarter Ended December 31, 2015 vs. Quarter Ended December 31, 2014

We reported net income available to common shareholders of \$467 million in the fourth quarter of 2015, an increase of \$89 million compared with the same period of the prior year. Earnings per average common diluted share were \$0.91 for the fourth quarter of 2015 and included a \$0.03 per share discrete tax benefit, compared to \$0.72 for the fourth quarter of 2014, which was negatively impacted by legacy mortgage legal matters totaling \$0.17 per share. Excluding the impacts of the discrete matters in the current quarter and the fourth quarter of 2014, earnings per share were relatively stable.

In the fourth quarter of 2015, net interest income (on an FTE basis) was \$1.3 billion, an increase of \$33 million compared to the fourth quarter of 2014. The increase was driven by growth in average earning assets and a decrease in long-term debt, partially offset by a slight decline in earning asset yields. Net interest margin increased two basis points to 2.98% for the fourth quarter of 2015, compared to the same period in 2014, due primarily to a shift towards lower-cost funding sources.

The provision for credit losses was \$51 million in the fourth quarter of 2015, a decrease of \$23 million, or 31%, compared to the fourth quarter of 2014, driven by the overall improvement in asset quality, in addition to lower net charge-offs.

Total noninterest income was \$765 million for the fourth quarter of 2015, a decrease of \$30 million, or 4%, compared to the fourth quarter of 2014. The decrease was attributed to lower investment banking, wealth management, and mortgage-related revenue as well as a decline in service charges on deposits.

Investment banking income decreased \$5 million in the fourth quarter of 2015, compared to the fourth quarter of 2014, which was driven by a decline in debt origination activity stemming from challenging market conditions, partially offset

by growth in equity originations. Trust and investment management income decreased \$5 million in the fourth quarter of 2015, compared to the fourth quarter of 2014, largely due to a decline in assets under management.

Mortgage production related income was \$53 million in the fourth quarter of 2015, a decrease of \$8 million compared to the fourth quarter of 2014, driven by a modest decline in gain-on-sale margins. Mortgage servicing income increased \$3 million compared to the fourth quarter of 2014 due to higher servicing fees as a result of a larger servicing portfolio, driven by portfolio acquisitions.

Other noninterest income decreased \$12 million in the fourth quarter of 2015, compared to the fourth quarter of 2014, due largely to foregone income from the sale of affordable housing investments in 2015.

Total noninterest expense was \$1.3 billion in the fourth quarter of 2015, a decrease of \$122 million compared to the fourth quarter of 2014. The decrease compared to prior year was due primarily to the \$145 million legal provision related to legacy mortgage matters, reflected in operating losses, in the fourth quarter of 2014.

Employee compensation and benefits expense increased \$20 million in the fourth quarter of 2015, compared to the fourth quarter of 2014, primarily due to higher employee compensation expense, driven by improved business performance, and partially offset by a decrease in employee benefit costs.

Outside processing and software expense was \$222 million in the current quarter, compared to \$206 million in the fourth quarter of 2014. The increase was due to higher utilization of third-party services, increased business activity, and certain discrete costs incurred in the current quarter.

Other noninterest expense decreased \$19 million compared to the fourth quarter of 2014, primarily driven by lower credit and collections costs and lower consulting expenses.

The income tax provision for the fourth quarter of 2015 was \$185 million, compared to the fourth quarter of 2014 income tax provision of \$128 million. The effective tax rate for the fourth quarter of 2015 was approximately 28%,

compared to approximately 25% in the fourth quarter of 2014. Excluding the \$57 million tax impact of the aforementioned \$145 million legal provision related to legacy mortgage matters, the fourth quarter 2014 tax provision was \$185 million, and the effective tax rate was approximately 28%.

Item 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

See the "Enterprise Risk Management" section of the MD&A in this Form 10-K, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Report of Ernst & Young LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of SunTrust Banks, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of SunTrust Banks, Inc. (the Company) as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of SunTrust Banks, Inc. at December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), SunTrust Banks, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) and our report dated February 23, 2016 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP
Atlanta, Georgia
February 23, 2016

Report of Ernst & Young LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of SunTrust Banks, Inc.

We have audited SunTrust Banks, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) (the COSO criteria). SunTrust Banks, Inc.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 9A. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, SunTrust Banks, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of SunTrust Banks, Inc. as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the related

consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015 and our report dated February 23, 2016 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP
Atlanta, Georgia
February 23, 2016

SunTrust Banks, Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Income

(Dollars in millions and shares in thousands, except per share data)	Year Ended December 31		
	2015	2014	2013
Interest Income			
Interest and fees on loans	\$4,506	\$4,617	\$4,633
Interest and fees on loans held for sale	82	78	107
Interest and dividends on securities available for sale	593	613	579
Trading account interest and other	84	76	69
Total interest income	5,265	5,384	5,388
Interest Expense			
Interest on deposits	219	235	291
Interest on long-term debt	252	270	210
Interest on other borrowings	30	39	34
Total interest expense	501	544	535
Net interest income	4,764	4,840	4,853
Provision for credit losses	165	342	553
Net interest income after provision for credit losses	4,599	4,498	4,300
Noninterest Income			
Service charges on deposit accounts	622	645	657
Other charges and fees	377	368	369
Card fees	329	320	310
Investment banking income	461	404	356
Trading income	181	182	182
Trust and investment management income	334	423	518
Retail investment services	300	297	267
Mortgage production related income	270	201	314
Mortgage servicing related income	169	196	87
Gain on sale of subsidiary	—	105	—
Net securities gains/(losses)	21	(15)	2
Other noninterest income	204	197	152
Total noninterest income	3,268	3,323	3,214
Noninterest Expense			
Employee compensation	2,576	2,576	2,488
Employee benefits	366	386	413
Outside processing and software	815	741	746
Net occupancy expense	341	340	348
Equipment expense	164	169	181
Marketing and customer development	151	134	135
Regulatory assessments	139	142	181
Credit and collection services	71	91	264
Operating losses	56	441	503
Amortization	40	25	23
Other noninterest expense ¹	441	498	549
Total noninterest expense	5,160	5,543	5,831
Income before provision for income taxes	2,707	2,278	1,683
Provision for income taxes ¹	764	493	322
Net income including income attributable to noncontrolling interest	1,943	1,785	1,361
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	10	11	17
Net income	\$1,933	\$1,774	\$1,344

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Net income available to common shareholders	\$1,863	\$1,722	\$1,297
Net income per average common share:			
Diluted	\$3.58	\$3.23	\$2.41
Basic	3.62	3.26	2.43
Dividends declared per common share	0.92	0.70	0.35
Average common shares - diluted	520,586	533,391	539,093
Average common shares - basic	514,844	527,500	534,283

¹ Amortization expense related to qualified affordable housing investment costs is recognized in provision for income taxes for each of the periods presented as allowed by an accounting standard adopted in 2014. Accordingly, \$49 million of related amortization expense for the year ended December 31, 2013 was reclassified from other noninterest expense to provision for income taxes.

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

SunTrust Banks, Inc.
 Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(Dollars in millions)	Year Ended December 31			
	2015	2014	2013	
Net income	\$1,933	\$1,774	\$1,344	
Components of other comprehensive (loss)/income:				
Change in net unrealized (losses)/gains on securities available for sale, net of tax of (\$93), \$218, and (\$349), respectively	(163	) 375	(597)
Change in net unrealized losses on derivative instruments, net of tax of (\$5), (\$106), and (\$148), respectively	(10	) (182	) (253)
Change related to employee benefit plans, net of tax of (\$103), (\$15), and \$147, respectively	(165	) (26	) 252	
Total other comprehensive (loss)/income, net of tax	(338	) 167	(598)
Total comprehensive income	\$1,595	\$1,941	\$746	

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

SunTrust Banks, Inc.
Consolidated Balance Sheets

	December 31,	
	2015	2014
(Dollars in millions and shares in thousands, except per share data)		
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	\$4,299	\$7,047
Federal funds sold and securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell	1,277	1,160
Interest-bearing deposits in other banks	23	22
Cash and cash equivalents	5,599	8,229
Trading assets and derivative instruments ¹	6,119	6,202
Securities available for sale ²	27,825	26,770
Loans held for sale (\$1,494 and \$1,892 at fair value at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively)	1,838	3,232
Loans ³ (\$257 and \$272 at fair value at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively)	136,442	133,112
Allowance for loan and lease losses	(1,752)	(1,937)
Net loans	134,690	131,175
Premises and equipment, net	1,502	1,508
Goodwill	6,337	6,337
Other intangible assets (MSRs at fair value: \$1,307 and \$1,206 at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively)	1,325	1,219
Other assets	5,582	5,656
Total assets	\$190,817	\$190,328
Liabilities		
Noninterest-bearing deposits	\$42,272	\$41,096
Interest-bearing deposits	107,558	99,471
Total deposits	149,830	140,567
Funds purchased	1,949	1,276
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	1,654	2,276
Other short-term borrowings	1,024	5,634
Long-term debt ⁴ (\$973 and \$1,283 at fair value at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively)	8,462	13,022
Trading liabilities and derivative instruments	1,263	1,227
Other liabilities	3,198	3,321
Total liabilities	167,380	167,323
Shareholders' Equity		
Preferred stock, no par value	1,225	1,225
Common stock, \$1.00 par value	550	550
Additional paid-in capital	9,094	9,089
Retained earnings	14,686	13,295
Treasury stock, at cost, and other ⁵	(1,658)	(1,032)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax	(460)	(122)
Total shareholders' equity	23,437	23,005
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$190,817	\$190,328
Common shares outstanding ⁶		
Common shares outstanding	508,712	524,540
Common shares authorized	750,000	750,000
Preferred shares outstanding	12	12
Preferred shares authorized	50,000	50,000
Treasury shares of common stock	41,209	25,381

¹ Includes trading securities pledged as collateral where counterparties have the right to sell or repledge the collateral	\$1,377	\$1,316
² Includes securities AFS pledged as collateral where counterparties have the right to sell or repledge the collateral	—	369
³ Includes loans of consolidated VIEs	246	288
⁴ Includes debt of consolidated VIEs	259	302
⁵ Includes noncontrolling interest	108	108
⁶ Includes restricted shares	1,334	2,930

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

SunTrust Banks, Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity

(Dollars and shares in millions, except per share data)	Preferred Stock	Common Shares Outstanding	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock and Other ¹	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	Total
Balance, January 1, 2013	\$725	539	\$550	\$9,174	\$10,817	(\$590)	\$309	\$20,985
Net income	—	—	—	—	1,344	—	—	1,344
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(598)	(598)
Change in noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
Common stock dividends, \$0.35 per share	—	—	—	—	(188)	—	—	(188)
Preferred stock dividends ²	—	—	—	—	(37)	—	—	(37)
Acquisition of treasury stock	—	(5)	—	—	—	(150)	—	(150)
Exercise of stock options and stock compensation expense	—	1	—	(27)	—	43	—	16
Restricted stock activity	—	1	—	(35)	—	39	—	4
Amortization of restricted stock compensation	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	32
Issuance of stock for employee benefit plans and other	—	—	—	3	—	6	—	9
Balance, December 31, 2013	\$725	536	\$550	\$9,115	\$11,936	(\$615)	(\$289)	\$21,422
Net income	—	—	—	—	1,774	—	—	1,774
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	167	167
Change in noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
Common stock dividends, \$0.70 per share	—	—	—	—	(371)	—	—	(371)
Preferred stock dividends ²	—	—	—	—	(42)	—	—	(42)
Issuance of preferred stock, Series F	500	—	—	(4)	—	—	—	496
Acquisition of treasury stock	—	(12)	—	—	—	(458)	—	(458)
Exercise of stock options and stock compensation expense	—	1	—	(16)	—	20	—	4
Restricted stock activity	—	—	—	18	(2)	1	—	17
Amortization of restricted stock compensation	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	27
Change in equity related to the sale of subsidiary	—	—	—	(23)	—	(16)	—	(39)
Issuance of stock for employee benefit plans and other	—	—	—	(1)	—	4	—	3
Balance, December 31, 2014	\$1,225	525	\$550	\$9,089	\$13,295	(\$1,032)	(\$122)	\$23,005
Net income	—	—	—	—	1,933	—	—	1,933
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(338)	(338)
Common stock dividends, \$0.92 per share	—	—	—	—	(475)	—	—	(475)
Preferred stock dividends ²	—	—	—	—	(64)	—	—	(64)
Acquisition of treasury stock	—	(17)	—	—	—	(679)	—	(679)
	—	1	—	(18)	—	30	—	12

Exercise of stock options and stock compensation expense									
Restricted stock activity	—	—	—	23	(3	)	4	—	24
Amortization of restricted stock compensation	—	—	—	—	—		16	—	16
Issuance of stock for employee benefit plans and other	—	—	—	—	—		3	—	3
Balance, December 31, 2015	\$1,225	509	\$550	\$9,094	\$14,686	(\$1,658)	(\$460	)	\$23,437

¹ At December 31, 2015, includes (\$1,764) million for treasury stock, (\$2) million for the compensation element of restricted stock, and \$108 million for noncontrolling interest.

At December 31, 2014, includes (\$1,119) million for treasury stock, (\$21) million for the compensation element of restricted stock, and \$108 million for noncontrolling interest.

At December 31, 2013, includes (\$684) million for treasury stock, (\$50) million for the compensation element of restricted stock, and \$119 million for noncontrolling interest.

² For the year ended December 31, 2015, dividends were \$4,056 per share for both Perpetual Preferred Stock Series A and B, \$5,875 per share for Perpetual Preferred Stock Series E, and \$6,219 per share for Perpetual Preferred Stock Series F.

For the year ended December 31, 2014, dividends were \$4,056 per share for both Perpetual Preferred Stock Series A and B, and \$5,875 per share for Perpetual Preferred Stock Series E.

For the year ended December 31, 2013, dividends were \$4,056 per share for both Perpetual Preferred Stock Series A and B, and \$5,793 per share for Perpetual Preferred Stock Series E.

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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SunTrust Banks, Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	Year Ended December 31		
(Dollars in millions)	2015	2014	2013
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Net income including income attributable to noncontrolling interest	\$1,943	\$1,785	\$1,361
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities:			
Gain on sale of subsidiary	—	(105)	—
Depreciation, amortization, and accretion	786	693	708
Origination of mortgage servicing rights	(238)	(178)	(352)
Provisions for credit losses and foreclosed property	176	364	605
Mortgage repurchase (benefit)/provision	(12)	12	114
Deferred income tax expense	21	99	495
Stock-based compensation	89	67	53
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	(20)	(6)	(4)
Net securities (gains)/losses	(21)	15	(2)
Net gain on sale of loans held for sale, loans, and other assets	(323)	(343)	(267)
Net decrease/(increase) in loans held for sale	1,625	(1,567)	2,104
Net decrease/(increase) in trading assets	67	(1,529)	770
Net increase in other assets	(407)	(45)	(529)
Net decrease in other liabilities	(190)	(444)	(846)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	3,496	(1,182)	4,210
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Proceeds from maturities, calls, and paydowns of securities available for sale	5,680	4,707	5,522
Proceeds from sales of securities available for sale	2,708	2,470	2,063
Purchases of securities available for sale	(9,882)	(11,039)	(9,215)
Proceeds from sales of auction rate securities	—	59	8
Net increase in loans, including purchases of loans	(5,897)	(9,843)	(8,409)
Proceeds from sales of loans	2,127	4,090	819
Purchases of mortgage servicing rights	(117)	(130)	—
Capital expenditures	(186)	(147)	(200)
Payments related to acquisitions, including contingent consideration	(30)	(11)	(3)
Proceeds from sale of subsidiary	—	193	—
Proceeds from the sale of other real estate owned and other assets	281	378	472
Net cash used in investing activities	(5,316)	(9,273)	(8,943)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Net increase/(decrease) in total deposits	9,263	10,808	(2,557)
Net (decrease)/increase in funds purchased, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, and other short-term borrowings	(4,559)	447	3,245
Proceeds from long-term debt	1,351	2,574	1,564
Repayments of long-term debt	(5,684)	(53)	(155)
Proceeds from the issuance of preferred stock	—	496	—
Repurchase of common stock	(679)	(458)	(150)
Common and preferred dividends paid	(539)	(409)	(225)
Incentive compensation related activity	37	16	17
Net cash (used in)/provided by financing activities	(810)	13,421	1,739

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Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(2,630)	2,966	(2,994)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	8,229	5,263	8,257
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$5,599	\$8,229	\$5,263
Supplemental Disclosures:			
Interest paid	\$523	\$534	\$533
Income taxes paid	497	380	168
Income taxes refunded	(1)	(219)	(99)
Loans transferred from loans held for sale to loans	741	44	43
Loans transferred from loans to loans held for sale	1,790	3,280	280
Loans transferred from loans and loans held for sale to other real estate owned	67	148	255
Amortization of deferred gain on sale leaseback of premises	54	53	58
Non-cash impact of the deconsolidation of CLO	—	282	—
Non-cash impact of debt assumed by purchaser in lease sale	190	177	194

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE 1 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General

SunTrust, one of the nation's largest commercial banking organizations, is a financial services holding company with its headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia. Through its principal subsidiary, SunTrust Bank, the Company offers a full line of financial services for consumers, businesses, corporations, and institutions, both through its branches (located primarily within Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and the District of Columbia) and through other national delivery channels. In addition to deposit, credit, mortgage banking, and trust and investment services provided by the Bank, other subsidiaries of the Company provide asset and wealth management, securities brokerage, and capital market services. SunTrust provides clients with a selection of technology-based banking channels, including the internet, mobile, ATMs, and telebanking. SunTrust operated under the following business segments during 2015: Consumer Banking and Private Wealth Management, Wholesale Banking, and Mortgage Banking, with functional activities included in Corporate Other. For additional information on the Company's business segments, see Note 20, "Business Segment Reporting."

Principles of Consolidation and Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP and include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries after elimination of significant intercompany accounts and transactions. In the opinion of management, all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, which are necessary for a fair presentation of the results of operations in these financial statements, have been made.

The Company holds VIs, which are contractual, ownership or other interests that change with changes in the fair value of a VIE's net assets. The Company consolidates a VIE if it is the primary beneficiary, which is the party that has both the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the financial performance of the VIE and the obligation to absorb losses or rights to receive benefits through its VIs that could potentially be significant to the VIE. To determine whether or not a VI held by the Company could potentially be significant to the VIE, both qualitative and quantitative factors regarding the nature, size, and form of the Company's involvement with the VIE are considered. The assessment of whether or not the Company is the primary beneficiary of a VIE is performed on an ongoing basis. The Company consolidates VOEs, which are entities that are not VIEs and are controlled through the Company's equity interests or by other means.

Investments in companies which are not VIEs, or where the Company is not the primary beneficiary of a VIE, that the Company has the ability to exercise significant influence over operating and financing decisions, are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. These investments are included in other assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets at cost, adjusted to reflect the Company's portion of income, loss, or dividends of the investee. Equity investments that do not meet the criteria to be accounted for under the equity method and that do not result in consolidation of the investee are accounted for under the cost

method. Cost method investments are included in other assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets and dividends received or receivable from these investments are included as a component of other noninterest income in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Results of operations of acquired entities are included from the date of acquisition. Results of operations associated with entities or net assets sold are included through the date of disposition. The Company reports any noncontrolling interests in its subsidiaries in the equity section of the Consolidated Balance Sheets and separately presents the income or loss attributable to the noncontrolling interest of a consolidated subsidiary in its Consolidated Statements of Income. Assets and liabilities of an acquired entity are initially recorded at their estimated fair values at the date of acquisition.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could vary from these estimates. Certain reclassifications have been made to prior period amounts to conform to the current period presentation.

The Company evaluated subsequent events through the date its financial statements were issued.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and due from banks, interest-bearing deposits at other banks, Fed funds sold, and securities borrowed and purchased under agreements to resell. Cash and cash equivalents have maturities of three months or less, and accordingly, the carrying amount of these instruments is deemed to be a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Trading Activities and Securities AFS

Debt securities and marketable equity securities are classified at trade date as trading or securities AFS. Trading assets and liabilities are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized within noninterest income. Securities AFS are used as part of the overall asset and liability management process to optimize income and market performance over an entire interest rate cycle. Interest income and dividends on securities are recognized in interest income on an accrual basis. Premiums and discounts on debt securities are amortized or accreted as an adjustment to yield over the estimated life of the security. Securities AFS are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses, net of any tax effect, included in AOCI as a component of shareholders' equity. Realized gains and losses, including OTTI, are determined using the specific identification method and are recognized as a component of noninterest income in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Securities AFS are reviewed for OTTI on a quarterly basis. In determining whether OTTI exists for securities in an unrealized loss position, the Company assesses whether it has the intent to sell the security or, for debt securities, the Company assesses the likelihood of selling the security prior to the recovery of its amortized cost basis. If the Company intends to sell the debt security or it is more-likely-than-not that the Company will

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

be required to sell the debt security prior to the recovery of its amortized cost basis, the debt security is written down to fair value, and the full amount of any impairment charge is recognized as a component of noninterest income in the Consolidated Statements of Income. If the Company does not intend to sell the debt security and it is more-likely-than-not that the Company will not be required to sell the debt security prior to recovery of its amortized cost basis, only the credit component of any impairment of a debt security is recognized as a component of noninterest income in the Consolidated Statements of Income, with the remaining impairment balance recorded in OCI.

The OTTI review for marketable equity securities includes an analysis of the facts and circumstances of each individual investment and focuses on the severity of loss, the length of time the fair value has been below cost, the expectation for that security's performance, the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, and management's intent and ability to hold the security to recovery. A decline in value of an equity security that is considered to be other-than-temporary is recognized as a component of noninterest income in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Nonmarketable equity securities are accounted for under the cost or equity method and are included in other assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Company reviews nonmarketable securities accounted for under the cost method on a quarterly basis, and reduces the asset value when declines in value are considered to be other-than-temporary. Equity method investments are recorded at cost, adjusted to reflect the Company's portion of income, loss, or dividends of the investee. Realized income, realized losses, and estimated other-than-temporary unrealized losses on cost and equity method investments are recognized in noninterest income in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

For additional information on the Company's securities activities, see Note 4, "Trading Assets and Liabilities and Derivatives," and Note 5, "Securities Available for Sale."

Loans Held for Sale

The Company's LHFS generally includes certain residential mortgage loans, commercial loans, consumer indirect loans, and student loans. Loans are initially classified as LHFS when they are individually identified as being available for immediate sale and a formal plan exists to sell them. LHFS are recorded at either fair value, if elected, or the lower of cost or fair value. Origination fees and costs for LHFS recorded at LOCOM are capitalized in the basis of the loan and are included in the calculation of realized gains and losses upon sale. Origination fees and costs are recognized in earnings at the time of origination for LHFS that are elected to be measured at fair value. Fair value is derived from observable current market prices, when available, and includes loan servicing value. When observable market prices are not available, the Company uses judgment and estimates fair value using internal models, in which the Company uses its best estimates of assumptions it believes would be used by market participants in estimating fair value. Adjustments to reflect unrealized gains and losses resulting from changes in fair value and realized gains and losses upon ultimate sale of the loans are classified as noninterest income in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

The Company may transfer certain loans to LHFS measured at LOCOM. At the time of transfer, any credit losses subject to charge-off in accordance with the Company's policy are recorded as a reduction in the ALLL. Any subsequent losses, including those related to interest rate or liquidity related valuation adjustments, are recorded as a component of noninterest income in the Consolidated Statements of Income. The Company may also transfer loans from LHFS to LHFI measured at LOCOM, unless the loan was elected upon origination to be accounted for at fair value. If a LHFS for which fair value accounting was elected is transferred to held for investment, it will continue to be accounted for at fair value in the LHFI portfolio. For additional information on the Company's LHFS activities, see Note 6, "Loans."

Loans

Loans that management has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or pay-off are considered LHFI. The Company's loan balance is comprised of loans held in portfolio, including commercial loans,

consumer loans, and residential loans. Interest income on loans, except those classified as nonaccrual, is accrued based upon the outstanding principal amounts using the effective yield method.

Commercial loans (C&I, CRE, and commercial construction) are considered to be past due when payment is not received from the borrower by the contractually specified due date. The Company typically classifies commercial loans as nonaccrual when one of the following events occurs: (i) interest or principal has been past due 90 days or more, unless the loan is both well secured and in the process of collection; (ii) collection of contractual interest or principal is not anticipated; or (iii) income for the loan is recognized on a cash basis due to the deterioration in the financial condition of the debtor. When a loan is placed on nonaccrual, accrued interest is reversed against interest income. Interest income on commercial nonaccrual loans, if recognized, is recognized after the principal has been reduced to zero. If and when commercial borrowers demonstrate the ability to repay a loan classified as nonaccrual in accordance with its contractual terms, the loan may be returned to accrual status upon meeting all regulatory, accounting, and internal policy requirements.

Consumer loans (guaranteed and private student loans, other direct, indirect, and credit card) are considered to be past due when payment is not received from the borrower by the contractually specified due date. Guaranteed student loans continue to accrue interest regardless of delinquency status because collection of principal and interest is reasonably assured. Other direct and indirect loans are typically placed on nonaccrual when payments have been past due for 90 days or more except when the borrower has declared bankruptcy, in which case, they are moved to nonaccrual status once they become 60 days past due. When a loan is placed on nonaccrual, accrued interest is reversed against interest income. Interest income on nonaccrual loans, if recognized, is recognized on a cash basis. Nonaccrual consumer loans are typically returned to accrual status once they are no longer past due.

Residential loans (guaranteed and nonguaranteed residential mortgages, residential home equity products, and residential construction) are considered to be past due when a monthly payment is due and unpaid for one month. Guaranteed

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

residential mortgages continue to accrue interest regardless of delinquency status because collection of principal and interest is reasonably assured by the government. Nonguaranteed residential mortgages and residential construction loans are generally placed on nonaccrual when three payments are past due. Residential home equity products are generally placed on nonaccrual when payments are 90 days past due. The exceptions for nonguaranteed residential mortgages, residential construction loans, and residential home equity products are: (i) when the borrower has declared bankruptcy, in which case, they are moved to nonaccrual status once they become 60 days past due, (ii) loans discharged in Chapter 7 bankruptcy that have not been reaffirmed by the borrower, in which case, they are reclassified as TDRs and moved to nonaccrual status, and (iii) second lien loans, which are classified as nonaccrual when the first lien loan is classified as nonaccrual, even if the second lien loan is performing. When a loan is placed on nonaccrual, accrued interest is reversed against interest income. Interest income on nonaccrual loans is recognized on a cash basis. Nonaccrual residential loans are typically returned to accrual status once they no longer meet the delinquency threshold that resulted in them initially being moved to nonaccrual status, with the exception of the aforementioned Chapter 7 bankruptcy loans, which remain on nonaccrual until there is six months of payment performance following discharge by the bankruptcy court.

TDRs are loans in which the borrower is experiencing financial difficulty at the time of restructure and the borrower received an economic concession either from the Company or as the product of a bankruptcy court order. To date, the Company's TDRs have been predominantly first and second lien residential mortgages and home equity lines of credit. Prior to granting a modification of a borrower's loan terms, the Company performs an evaluation of the borrower's financial condition and ability to service under the potential modified loan terms. The types of concessions generally granted are extensions of the loan maturity date and/or reductions in the original contractual interest rate. Typically, if a loan is accruing interest at the time of modification, the loan remains on accrual status and is subject to the Company's charge-off and nonaccrual policies. See the "Allowance for Credit Losses" section below for further information regarding these policies. If a loan is on nonaccrual before it is determined to be a TDR then the loan remains on nonaccrual. Typically, TDRs may be returned to accrual status if there has been at least a six month sustained period of repayment performance by the borrower. Generally, once a loan becomes a TDR, the Company expects that the loan will continue to be reported as a TDR for its remaining life, even after returning to accruing status, unless the modified rates and terms at the time of modification were available to the borrower in the market or the loan is subsequently restructured with no concession to the borrower and the borrower is no longer in financial difficulty. Interest income recognition on impaired loans is dependent upon accrual status, TDR designation, and loan type as discussed above.

For loans accounted for at amortized cost, fees and incremental direct costs associated with the loan origination and pricing process, as well as premiums and discounts, are deferred and amortized as level yield adjustments over the respective loan terms. Fees received for providing loan commitments that result in funded loans are recognized over the term of the loan as an

adjustment of the yield. If a loan is never funded, the commitment fee is recognized in noninterest income at the expiration of the commitment period. Origination fees and costs are recognized in noninterest income and expense at the time of origination for newly-originated loans that are accounted for at fair value. For additional information on the Company's loans activities, see Note 6, "Loans."

Allowance for Credit Losses

The allowance for credit losses is composed of the ALLL and the reserve for unfunded commitments. The Company's ALLL is the amount considered appropriate to absorb probable current inherent losses in the LHF portfolio based on management's evaluation of the size and current risk characteristics of the loan portfolio. In addition to the review of credit quality through ongoing credit review processes, the Company employs a variety of modeling and estimation techniques to measure credit risk and construct an appropriate and adequate ALLL. Quantitative and qualitative asset quality measures are considered in estimating the ALLL. Such evaluation considers a number of factors for each of

the loan portfolio segments, including, but not limited to, net charge-off trends, internal risk ratings, changes in internal risk ratings, loss forecasts, collateral values, geographic location, delinquency rates, nonperforming and restructured loan status, origination channel, product mix, underwriting practices, industry conditions, and economic trends. Additionally, refreshed FICO scores are considered for consumer and residential loans and single name borrower concentration is considered for commercial loans. These credit quality factors are incorporated into various loss estimation models and analytical tools utilized in the ALLL process and/or are qualitatively considered in evaluating the overall reasonableness of the ALLL.

Large commercial (all loan classes) nonaccrual loans and certain consumer (other direct, indirect, and credit card), residential (nonguaranteed residential mortgages, residential home equity products, and residential construction), and certain commercial (all classes) loans whose terms have been modified in a TDR are reviewed to determine the amount of specific allowance required in accordance with applicable accounting guidance. A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due, including principal and interest, according to the contractual terms of the agreement. If necessary, an allowance is established for these specifically evaluated impaired loans. The specific allowance established for these loans is based on a thorough analysis of the most probable source of repayment, including the present value of the loan's expected future cash flows, the loan's estimated market value, or the estimated fair value of the underlying collateral. Any change in the present value attributable to the passage of time is recognized through the provision for credit losses.

General allowances are established for loans and leases grouped into pools based on similar characteristics. In this process, general allowance factors are based on an analysis of historical charge-off experience, expected loss factors derived from the Company's internal risk rating process, portfolio trends, and regional and national economic conditions. Other adjustments may be made to the ALLL after an assessment of internal and external influences on credit quality that may not be fully reflected in the historical loss or risk rating data. These

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influences may include elements such as changes in credit underwriting, concentration risk, macroeconomic conditions, and/or recent observable asset quality trends.

The Company's charge-off policy meets regulatory minimums. Commercial loans are charged off when they are considered uncollectible. Losses on unsecured consumer loans are generally recognized at 120 days past due, except for losses on guaranteed student loans which are recognized at 270 days past due. However, if the borrower is in bankruptcy, the loan is charged-off in the month the loan becomes 60 days past due. Losses, as appropriate, on secured consumer loans, including residential real estate, are typically recognized at 120 or 180 days past due, depending on the loan and collateral type, in compliance with the FFIEC guidelines. However, if the borrower is in bankruptcy, the secured asset is evaluated once the loan becomes 60 days past due. The loan value in excess of the secured asset value is written down or charged-off after the valuation occurs. Additionally, if a residential loan is discharged in Chapter 7 bankruptcy and not reaffirmed by the borrower, the Company's policy is to immediately charge-off the excess of the carrying amount over the fair value of the collateral.

The Company uses numerous sources of information when evaluating a property's value. Estimated collateral valuations are based on appraisals, broker price opinions, recent sales of foreclosed properties, automated valuation models, other property-specific information, and relevant market information, supplemented by the Company's internal property valuation analysis. The value estimate is based on an orderly disposition of the property, inclusive of marketing costs. In limited instances, the Company adjusts externally provided appraisals for justifiable and well-supported reasons, such as an appraiser not being aware of certain property-specific factors or recent sales information. Appraisals generally represent the "as is" value of the property but may be adjusted based on the intended disposition strategy of the property.

For commercial and CRE loans secured by property, an acceptable third party appraisal or other form of evaluation, as permitted by regulation, is obtained prior to the origination of the loan and upon a subsequent transaction involving a material change in terms. In addition, updated valuations may be obtained during the life of a loan, as appropriate, such as when a loan's performance materially deteriorates. In situations where an updated appraisal has not been received or a formal evaluation performed, the Company monitors factors that can positively or negatively impact property value, such as the date of the last valuation, the volatility of property values in specific markets, changes in the value of similar properties, and changes in the characteristics of individual properties. Changes in collateral value affect the ALLL through the risk rating or impaired loan evaluation process. Charge-offs are recognized when the amount of the loss is quantifiable and timing is known. The charge-off is measured based on the difference between the loan's carrying value, including deferred fees, and the estimated realizable value of the property, net of estimated selling costs. When valuing a property for the purpose of determining a charge-off, a third party appraisal or an independently derived internal evaluation is generally employed.

For nonguaranteed mortgage loans secured by residential property where the Company is proceeding with a foreclosure action, a new valuation is obtained prior to the loan becoming

180 days past due and, if required, the loan is written down to its realizable value, net of estimated selling costs. In the event the Company decides not to proceed with a foreclosure action, the full balance of the loan is charged-off. If a loan remains in the foreclosure process for 12 months past the original charge-off, the Company obtains a new valuation annually. Any additional loss based on the new valuation is charged-off. At foreclosure, a new valuation is obtained and the loan is transferred to OREO at the new valuation less estimated selling costs; any loan balance in excess of the transfer value is charged-off. Estimated declines in value of the residential collateral between these formal evaluation events are captured in the ALLL based on changes in the house price index in the applicable MSA or other market information.

In addition to the ALLL, the Company also estimates probable losses related to unfunded lending commitments, such as letters of credit and binding unfunded loan commitments. Unfunded lending commitments are analyzed and segregated by risk based on the Company's internal risk rating scale. These risk classifications, in combination with probability of commitment usage, existing economic conditions, and any other pertinent information, result in the

estimation of the reserve for unfunded lending commitments. The reserve for unfunded lending commitments is reported on the Consolidated Balance Sheets in other liabilities and the provision associated with changes in the unfunded lending commitment reserve is reported in the Consolidated Statements of Income in provision for credit losses. For additional information on the Company's allowance for credit loss activities, see Note 7, "Allowance for Credit Losses."

Premises and Equipment

Premises and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation is calculated predominantly using the straight-line method over the assets' estimated useful lives. Leasehold improvements are amortized using the straight-line method over the shorter of the improvements' estimated useful lives or the lease term. Construction and software in process includes costs related to in-process branch expansion, branch renovation, and software development projects. Upon completion, branch and office related projects are maintained in premises and equipment while completed software projects are reclassified to other assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense, and improvements that extend the useful life of an asset are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful life. Premises and equipment are evaluated for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the asset may not be recoverable. For additional information on the Company's premises and equipment activities, see Note 8, "Premises and Equipment."

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill represents the excess purchase price over the fair value of identifiable net assets of acquired companies. Goodwill is assigned to reporting units, which are operating segments or one level below an operating segment, as of the acquisition date; more specifically, it is assigned to units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination.

Goodwill is tested at the reporting unit level for impairment, at least annually, or as events and circumstances change that

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would more-likely-than-not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount. In the third quarter of 2015, the Company elected to prospectively change the date of its annual goodwill impairment test from September 30 to October 1 to better align the timing of the test with the availability of key inputs.

If, after considering all relevant events and circumstances, the Company determines it is not more-likely-than-not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, then performing an impairment test is not necessary. If the Company elects to bypass the qualitative analysis, or concludes via qualitative analysis that it is more-likely-than-not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value, a two-step goodwill impairment test is performed. In the first step, the fair value of each reporting unit is compared with its carrying value. If the fair value is greater than the carrying value, then the reporting unit's goodwill is deemed not to be impaired. If the fair value is less than the carrying value, then the second step is performed, which measures the amount of impairment by comparing the carrying amount of goodwill to its implied fair value. If the implied fair value of the goodwill exceeds the carrying amount, there is no impairment. If the carrying amount exceeds the implied fair value of the goodwill, an impairment charge is recorded for the excess.

Identified intangible assets that have a finite life are amortized over their useful lives and are evaluated for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable. For additional information on the Company's activities related to goodwill and other intangibles, see Note 9, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets."

MSRs

The Company recognizes as assets the rights to service mortgage loans, either when the loans are sold and the associated servicing rights are retained or when servicing rights are purchased from a third party. The Company has elected to measure all MSRs at fair value. Fair value is determined by projecting net servicing cash flows, which are then discounted to estimate fair value. The Company actively hedges the change in fair value of its MSRs. The fair value of MSRs is impacted by a variety of factors, including prepayment assumptions, discount rates, delinquency rates, contractually specified servicing fees, servicing costs, and underlying portfolio characteristics. The underlying assumptions and estimated values are corroborated by values received from independent third parties and comparisons to market transactions. MSRs are reported on the Consolidated Balance Sheets in other intangible assets. Both servicing fees, which are recognized when they are received, and changes in the fair value of MSRs are reported in mortgage servicing related income in the Consolidated Statements of Income. For additional information on the Company's servicing rights, see Note 9, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets."

Other Real Estate Owned

Assets acquired through, or in lieu of, loan foreclosure are held for sale and are initially recorded at the lower of the loan's cost basis or the asset's fair value at the date of foreclosure, less estimated selling costs. To the extent fair value, less cost to sell, is less than the loan's cost basis, the difference is charged to the

ALLL at the date of transfer into OREO. The Company estimates market values based primarily on appraisals and other market information. Any subsequent changes in value as well as gains or losses from the disposition on these assets are reported in noninterest expense in the Consolidated Statements of Income. For additional information on the Company's activities related to OREO, see Note 18, "Fair Value Election and Measurement."

Loan Sales and Securitizations

The Company sells and at times may securitize loans and other financial assets. When the Company securitizes assets, it may hold a portion of the securities issued, including senior interests, subordinated and other residual interests, interest-only strips, and principal-only strips, all of which are considered retained interests in the transferred assets. Retained securitized interests are recognized and initially measured at fair value. The interests in securitized assets held by the Company are typically classified as either securities AFS or trading assets and measured at fair value,

which is based on independent, third party market prices, market prices for similar assets, or discounted cash flow analyses. If market prices are not available, fair value is calculated using management's best estimates of key assumptions, including credit losses, loan repayment speeds, and discount rates commensurate with the risks involved. The Company transfers first lien residential mortgage loans in conjunction with GSE securitization transactions, whereby the loans are exchanged for cash or securities that are readily redeemable for cash and servicing rights are retained. Net gains on the sale of residential mortgage loans are recorded at inception of the associated IRLCs within mortgage production related income in the Consolidated Statements of Income. The net gains reflect the change in value of the loans resulting from changes in interest rates from the time the Company enters into IRLCs with borrowers and when the loan is closed, adjusted for pull through rates and excluding hedge transactions initiated to mitigate this market risk. For additional information on the Company's securitization activities, see Note 10, "Certain Transfers of Financial Assets and Variable Interest Entities."

Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes is based on income and expense reported for financial statement purposes after adjustment for permanent differences such as interest income from lending to tax-exempt entities and tax credits from community reinvestment activities. The deferral method of accounting is used on investments that generate investment tax credits, such that the investment tax credits are recognized as a reduction to the related asset. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities result from differences between the timing of the recognition of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and for income tax purposes. These assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that are expected to apply in the periods in which the deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be realized. Subsequent changes in the tax laws require adjustment to these assets and liabilities with the cumulative effect included in the provision for income taxes for the period in which the change is enacted. A valuation allowance is recognized for a DTA if, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more-likely-than-not that some portion or all of the DTA will not be realized. In computing the income tax provision, the Company evaluates

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

the technical merits of its income tax positions based on current legislative, judicial, and regulatory guidance. Interest and penalties related to the Company's tax positions are recognized as a component of the income tax provision. For additional information on the Company's activities related to income taxes, see Note 14, "Income Taxes."

Earnings Per Share

Basic EPS is computed by dividing net income available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during each period. Diluted EPS is computed by dividing net income available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during each period, plus common share equivalents calculated for stock options, warrants, and restricted stock outstanding using the treasury stock method.

The Company has issued certain restricted stock awards, which are unvested share-based payment awards that contain non-forfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents. These restricted shares are considered participating securities. Accordingly, the Company calculated net income available to common shareholders pursuant to the two-class method, whereby net income is allocated between common shareholders and participating securities. Net income available to common shareholders represents net income after preferred stock dividends, gains or losses from any repurchases of preferred stock, and dividends and allocation of undistributed earnings to the participating securities. For additional information on the Company's EPS, see Note 12, "Net Income Per Common Share."

Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase and Securities Borrowed or Purchased Under Agreements to Resell
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase and securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell are accounted for as collateralized financing transactions and are recorded at the amounts at which the securities were sold or acquired, plus accrued interest. The fair value of collateral pledged or received is continually monitored and additional collateral is obtained or requested to be returned to the Company as deemed appropriate. For additional information on the collateral pledged to secure repurchase agreements, see Note 3, "Federal Funds Sold and Securities Financing Activities," Note 4, "Trading Assets and Liabilities and Derivatives," and Note 5, "Securities Available for Sale."

Guarantees

The Company recognizes a liability at the inception of a guarantee at an amount equal to the estimated fair value of the obligation. A guarantee is defined as a contract that contingently requires a company to make payment to a guaranteed party based upon changes in an underlying asset, liability, or equity security of the guaranteed party, or upon failure of a third party to perform under a specified agreement. The Company considers the following arrangements to be guarantees: certain asset purchase/sale agreements, standby letters of credit and financial guarantees, certain indemnification agreements included within third party contractual arrangements, and certain derivative contracts. For additional information on the Company's guarantor obligations, see Note 16, "Guarantees."

Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

The Company records derivative contracts at fair value in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Accounting for changes in the fair value of a derivative is dependent upon whether or not it has been designated in a formal, qualifying hedging relationship.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives not designated in a hedging relationship are recorded in noninterest income. This includes derivatives that the Company enters into in a dealer capacity to facilitate client transactions and as a risk management tool to economically hedge certain identified market risks, along with certain IRLCs on residential mortgage loans that are a normal part of the Company's operations. The Company also evaluates contracts, such as brokered deposits and short-term debt, to determine whether any embedded derivatives are required to be bifurcated and separately accounted for as freestanding derivatives.

Certain derivatives used as risk management tools are also designated as accounting hedges of the Company's exposure to changes in interest rates or other identified market risks. The Company prepares written hedge documentation for all derivatives which are designated as hedges of (1) changes in the fair value of a recognized asset or liability (fair value hedge) attributable to a specified risk or (2) a forecasted transaction, such as the variability of cash flows to be received or paid related to a recognized asset or liability (cash flow hedge). The written hedge documentation includes identification of, among other items, the risk management objective, hedging instrument, hedged item and methodologies for assessing and measuring hedge effectiveness and ineffectiveness, along with support for management's assertion that the hedge will be highly effective. Methodologies related to hedge effectiveness and ineffectiveness are consistent between similar types of hedge transactions and include (i) statistical regression analysis of changes in the cash flows of the actual derivative and a perfectly effective hypothetical derivative, or (ii) statistical regression analysis of changes in the fair values of the actual derivative and the hedged item.

For designated hedging relationships, the Company performs retrospective and prospective effectiveness testing using quantitative methods and does not assume perfect effectiveness through the matching of critical terms. Assessments of hedge effectiveness and measurements of hedge ineffectiveness are performed at least quarterly. Changes in the fair value of a derivative that is highly effective and that has been designated and qualifies as a fair value hedge are recorded in current period earnings, along with the changes in the fair value of the hedged item that are attributable to the hedged risk. The effective portion of the changes in the fair value of a derivative that is highly effective and that has been designated and qualifies as a cash flow hedge are initially recorded in AOCI and reclassified to earnings in the same period that the hedged item impacts earnings; any ineffective portion is recorded in current period earnings. Hedge accounting ceases on transactions that are no longer deemed effective, or for which the derivative has been terminated or de-designated. For discontinued fair value hedges where the hedged item remains outstanding, the hedged item would cease to be remeasured at fair value attributable to changes in the hedged risk and any existing basis adjustment would be recognized as an adjustment to earnings over the remaining life

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of the hedged item. For discontinued cash flow hedges, the unrealized gains and losses recorded in AOCI would be reclassified to earnings in the period when the previously designated hedged cash flows occur unless it was determined that transaction was probable to not occur, whereby any unrealized gains and losses in AOCI would be immediately reclassified to earnings.

It is the Company's policy to offset derivative transactions with a single counterparty as well as any cash collateral paid to and received from that counterparty for derivative contracts that are subject to ISDA or other legally enforceable netting arrangements and meet accounting guidance for offsetting treatment. For additional information on the Company's derivative activities, see Note 17, "Derivative Financial Instruments," and Note 18, "Fair Value Election and Measurement."

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company sponsors various stock-based compensation plans under which RSUs, restricted stock, and performance stock units may be granted to certain employees. The Company measures the grant date fair value of stock-based compensation awards, which is expensed over the award's vesting period. Additionally, the Company estimates the number of awards for which it is probable that service will be rendered and adjusts compensation cost accordingly. Estimated forfeitures are subsequently adjusted to reflect actual forfeitures. For additional information on the Company's stock-based compensation plans, see Note 15, "Employee Benefit Plans."

Employee Benefits

Employee benefits expense includes expenses related to (i) net periodic benefit costs or credits associated with the pension and other postretirement benefit plans, (ii) contributions under the defined contribution plans, (iii) the amortization of restricted stock, (iv) the issuance of performance stock units, (v) historical stock option issuances, and (vi) other employee benefits costs. For additional information on the Company's employee benefit plans, see Note 15, "Employee Benefit Plans."

Foreign Currency Transactions

Foreign denominated assets and liabilities resulting from foreign currency transactions are valued using period end foreign exchange rates and the associated interest income or expense is determined using weighted average exchange rates for the period. The Company may enter into foreign currency

derivatives to mitigate its exposure to changes in foreign exchange rates. The derivative contracts are accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis with any resulting gains and losses recorded in noninterest income in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Depending on the nature of the asset or liability, the Company uses various valuation techniques and assumptions when estimating fair value. The Company prioritizes inputs used in valuation techniques based on the following fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1 – Assets or liabilities valued using unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at the measurement date, such as publicly-traded instruments or futures contracts
- Level 2 – Assets and liabilities valued based on observable market data for similar instruments
- Level 3 – Assets or liabilities for which significant valuation assumptions are not readily observable in the market; instruments valued based on the best available data, some of which may be internally developed, and considers risk premiums that a market participant would require

When measuring assets and liabilities at fair value, the Company considers the principal or most advantageous market in which it would transact and considers assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability. Assets and liabilities that are required to be measured at fair value on a recurring basis include trading

securities, securities AFS, and derivative instruments. Assets and liabilities that the Company has elected to measure at fair value on a recurring basis include MSRs and certain LHFS, LHFI, trading loans, brokered time deposits, and issuances of fixed rate debt. Other assets and liabilities are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis, such as when assets are evaluated for impairment, the basis of accounting is LOCOM, or for disclosure purposes. Examples of these non-recurring fair value measurements include certain LHFS and LHFI, OREO, certain cost or equity method investments, and long-lived assets. For additional information on the Company's valuation of its assets and liabilities held at fair value, see Note 18, "Fair Value Election and Measurement."

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

Accounting Standards Not Yet Adopted

The following table provides a brief description of accounting standards that have been issued, but are not yet adopted, that could have a material effect on the Company's financial statements:

Standard	Description	Date of Adoption	Effect on the Financial Statements or Other Significant Matters
ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers	The ASU supersedes the revenue recognition requirements in ASC Topic 605, Revenue Recognition, and most industry-specific guidance throughout the Industry Topics of the Codification. The core principle of the ASU is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The ASU may be adopted either retrospectively or on a modified retrospective basis to new contracts and existing contracts with remaining performance obligations as of the effective date.	January 1, 2018 (early adoption permitted beginning January 1, 2017)	The Company is continuing to evaluate the alternative methods of adoption and the anticipated effects on the financial statements and related disclosures.
ASU 2016-01, Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Liabilities	The ASU addresses certain aspects of recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of financial instruments. The main provisions require investments in equity securities to be measured at fair value through net income, unless they qualify for a practicability exception, and require fair value changes arising from changes in instrument-specific credit risk for financial liabilities that are measured under the fair value option to be recognized in other comprehensive income. With the exception of disclosure requirements that would be adopted prospectively, the ASU must be adopted on a modified retrospective basis.	January 1, 2018 (early adoption permitted beginning January 1, 2016 or 2017 for the provision related to changes in instrument-specific credit risk for financial liabilities under the fair value option)	The Company is early adopting the provision related to changes in instrument-specific credit risk beginning January 1, 2016, which will result in an immaterial reclassification from retained earnings to OCI. The prospective impact of this provision on the financial statements is a function of the principal amount of financial liabilities under the fair value option and changes in the Company's credit spreads. The Company is evaluating the impact of the remaining provisions of this ASU on the financial statements and related disclosures; however, the impact is not expected to be material.

NOTE 2 - ACQUISITIONS/DISPOSITIONS

During the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013, the Company had the following notable disposition:

(Dollars in millions)	Date	Cash Received/(Paid)	Goodwill	Other Intangibles	Pre-tax Gain
2014					
Sale of RidgeWorth	5/30/2014	\$193	(\$40)	(\$9)	\$105

In 2014, the Company completed the sale of RidgeWorth, its asset management subsidiary with approximately \$49.1 billion in assets under management. The Company received cash proceeds of \$193 million, removed \$96 million in net assets and \$23 million in noncontrolling interests, and recognized a pre-tax gain of \$105 million in connection with the sale, net of transaction-related expenses.

The Company's results for the year ended December 31, 2014, included income before provision for income taxes related to RidgeWorth, excluding the gain on sale, of \$22 million,

comprised of \$81 million of revenue and \$59 million of expense. For the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company's income before provision for income taxes included \$64 million related to RidgeWorth, comprised of \$194 million of revenue and \$130 million of expense.

The financial results of RidgeWorth, including the gain on sale, are reflected in the Corporate Other segment for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013. There were no other material acquisitions or dispositions during the three years ended December 31, 2015.

NOTE 3 - FEDERAL FUNDS SOLD AND SECURITIES FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Federal Funds Sold and Securities Borrowed or Purchased Under Agreements to Resell

Fed funds sold and securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell were as follows:

(Dollars in millions)	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Fed funds sold	\$38	\$38
Securities borrowed	277	290
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	962	832
Total Fed funds sold and securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell	\$1,277	\$1,160

Securities purchased under agreements to resell are primarily collateralized by U.S. government or agency securities and are carried at the amounts at which the securities will be subsequently resold. Securities borrowed are primarily collateralized by corporate securities. The Company borrows securities and purchases securities under agreements to resell as part of its securities financing activities. On the acquisition date of these securities, the Company and the related counterparty agree on the amount of collateral required to secure the principal

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

amount loaned under these arrangements. The Company monitors collateral values daily and calls for additional collateral to be provided as warranted under the agreement. At December

31, 2015 and 2014, the total market value of collateral held was \$1.2 billion and \$1.1 billion, respectively, of which \$73 million and \$222 million was repledged, respectively.

Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase are accounted for as secured borrowings. The following table presents the Company's related activity, by collateral type and remaining contractual maturity:

(Dollars in millions)	December 31, 2015			December 31, 2014		
	Overnight and Continuous	Up to 30 days	Total	Overnight and Continuous	Up to 30 days	Total
U.S. Treasury securities	\$112	\$—	\$112	\$376	\$—	\$376
Federal agency securities	319	—	319	231	—	231
MBS - agency	837	23	860	1,059	45	1,104
CP	49	—	49	238	—	238
Corporate and other debt securities	242	72	314	327	—	327
Total securities sold under agreements to repurchase	\$1,559	\$95	\$1,654	\$2,231	\$45	\$2,276

For these securities sold under agreements to repurchase, the Company would be obligated to provide additional collateral in the event of a significant decline in fair value of the collateral pledged. This risk is managed by monitoring the liquidity and credit quality of the collateral, as well as the maturity profile of the transactions.

Netting of Securities - Repurchase and Resell Agreements

The Company has various financial assets and financial liabilities that are subject to enforceable master netting agreements or similar agreements. The Company's derivatives that are subject to enforceable master netting agreements or similar agreements are discussed in Note 17, "Derivative Financial Instruments." The following table presents the Company's securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell and securities sold under agreements to repurchase that are subject to MRAs. Under the terms of the MRA, all transactions between the Company and a counterparty constitute

a single business relationship such that in the event of default, the nondefaulting party is entitled to set off claims and apply property held against obligations owed. Any payments, deliveries, or other transfers may be applied against each other and presented net on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets, provided criteria are met that permit balance sheet netting. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, there were no such transactions subject to legally enforceable MRAs that were eligible for balance sheet netting.

Financial instrument collateral received or pledged related to exposures subject to legally enforceable MRAs are not netted on the Consolidated Balance Sheets, but are presented in the following table as a reduction to the net amount presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheets to derive the held/pledged financial instruments by counterparty. The collateral amounts held/pledged are limited for presentation purposes to the related recognized asset/liability balance for each counterparty, and accordingly, do not include excess collateral received/pledged.

(Dollars in millions)	Gross Amount	Amount Offset	Net Amount Presented in Consolidated Balance Sheets	Held/Pledged Financial Instruments	Net Amount
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December 31, 2015

Financial assets:

Securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell	\$1,239	\$—	\$1,239	¹	\$1,229	\$10
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Financial liabilities:

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	1,654	—	1,654		1,654	—
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December 31, 2014

Financial assets:

Securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell	\$1,122	\$—	\$1,122	¹	\$1,112	\$10
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Financial liabilities:

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	2,276	—	2,276		2,276	—
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¹ Excludes \$38 million of Fed funds sold, which are not subject to a master netting agreement at both December 31, 2015 and 2014.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

NOTE 4 - TRADING ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

The fair values of the components of trading assets and liabilities and derivative instruments at December 31 were as follows:

(Dollars in millions)	2015	2014
Trading Assets and Derivative Instruments:		
U.S. Treasury securities	\$538	\$267
Federal agency securities	588	547
U.S. states and political subdivisions	30	42
MBS - agency	553	545
CLO securities	2	3
Corporate and other debt securities	468	509
CP	67	327
Equity securities	66	45
Derivative instruments ¹	1,152	1,307
Trading loans ²	2,655	2,610
Total trading assets and derivative instruments	\$6,119	\$6,202

Trading Liabilities and Derivative Instruments:

U.S. Treasury securities	\$503	\$485
MBS - agency	37	1
Corporate and other debt securities	259	279
Derivative instruments ¹	464	462
Total trading liabilities and derivative instruments	\$1,263	\$1,227

¹ Amounts include the impact of offsetting cash collateral received from and paid to the same derivative counterparties and the impact of netting derivative assets and derivative liabilities when a legally enforceable master netting agreement or similar agreement exists.

² Includes loans related to TRS.

Various trading and derivative instruments are used as part of the Company's overall balance sheet management strategies and to support client requirements executed through the Bank and/or the Company's broker/dealer subsidiary. The Company manages the potential market volatility associated with trading instruments with appropriate risk management strategies. The size, volume, and nature of the trading products and derivative instruments can vary based on economic conditions as well as client-specific and Company-specific asset or liability positions. Product offerings to clients include debt securities, loans traded in the secondary market, equity securities, derivative contracts, and other similar financial instruments. Other trading-related activities include acting as a market maker for certain debt and equity security transactions, derivative instrument transactions, and foreign exchange transactions. The Company also uses derivatives to manage its interest rate and market risk from non-trading activities. The Company has policies and procedures to

manage market risk associated with client trading and non-trading activities, and assumes a limited degree of market risk by managing the size and nature of its exposure. For valuation assumptions related to the Company's trading products, as well as additional information on our derivative instruments, see Note 17, "Derivative Financial Instruments," and the "Trading Assets and Derivative Instruments and Securities Available for Sale" section of Note 18, "Fair Value Election and Measurement."

The Company pledged \$986 million and \$1.1 billion of trading securities to secure \$950 million and \$1.1 billion of repurchase agreements at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. Additionally, the Company

pledged \$393 million and \$202 million of trading securities to secure certain derivative agreements at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively, and pledged \$40 million of trading securities under other arrangements at both December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

NOTE 5 – SECURITIES AVAILABLE FOR SALE

Securities Portfolio Composition

(Dollars in millions)	December 31, 2015			
	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
U.S. Treasury securities	\$3,460	\$3	\$14	\$3,449
Federal agency securities	402	10	1	411
U.S. states and political subdivisions	156	8	—	164
MBS - agency	22,877	397	150	23,124
MBS - private	92	2	—	94
ABS	11	2	1	12
Corporate and other debt securities	37	1	—	38
Other equity securities ¹	533	1	1	533
Total securities AFS	\$27,568	\$424	\$167	\$27,825

(Dollars in millions)	December 31, 2014			
	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
U.S. Treasury securities	\$1,913	\$9	\$1	\$1,921
Federal agency securities	471	15	2	484
U.S. states and political subdivisions	200	9	—	209
MBS - agency	22,573	558	83	23,048
MBS - private	122	2	1	123
ABS	19	2	—	21
Corporate and other debt securities	38	3	—	41
Other equity securities ¹	921	2	—	923
Total securities AFS	\$26,257	\$600	\$87	\$26,770

¹ At December 31, 2015, the fair value of other equity securities was comprised of the following: \$32 million of FHLB of Atlanta stock, \$402 million of Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta stock, \$93 million of mutual fund investments, and \$6 million of other.

At December 31, 2014, the fair value of other equity securities was comprised of the following: \$376 million of FHLB of Atlanta stock, \$402 million of Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta stock, \$138 million of mutual fund investments, and \$7 million of other.

The following table presents interest and dividends on securities AFS:

(Dollars in millions)	Year Ended December 31		
	2015	2014	2013
Taxable interest	\$552	\$565	\$537
Tax-exempt interest	6	10	10
Dividends	35	38	32
Total interest and dividends	\$593	\$613	\$579

Securities AFS pledged to secure public deposits, repurchase agreements, trusts, and other funds had a fair value of \$3.2 billion and \$2.6 billion at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

The following table presents the amortized cost, fair value, and weighted average yield of investments in debt securities AFS at December 31, 2015, by remaining contractual maturity, with the exception of MBS and ABS, which are based on estimated average life. Receipt of cash flows may differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without penalties.

(Dollars in millions)	Distribution of Remaining Maturities				Total	
	Due in 1 Year or Less	Due After 1 Year through 5 Years	Due After 5 Years through 10 Years	Due After 10 Years		
Amortized Cost:						
U.S. Treasury securities	\$—	\$1,271	\$2,189	\$—	\$3,460	
Federal agency securities	163	105	13	121	402	
U.S. states and political subdivisions	35	6	101	14	156	
MBS - agency	2,383	9,134	6,997	4,363	22,877	
MBS - private	—	92	—	—	92	
ABS	9	—	1	1	11	
Corporate and other debt securities	—	37	—	—	37	
Total debt securities AFS	\$2,590	\$10,645	\$9,301	\$4,499	\$27,035	
Fair Value:						
U.S. Treasury securities	\$—	\$1,265	\$2,184	\$—	\$3,449	
Federal agency securities	165	111	13	122	411	
U.S. states and political subdivisions	35	7	107	15	164	
MBS - agency	2,513	9,286	6,979	4,346	23,124	
MBS - private	—	94	—	—	94	
ABS	11	—	—	1	12	
Corporate and other debt securities	—	38	—	—	38	
Total debt securities AFS	\$2,724	\$10,801	\$9,283	\$4,484	\$27,292	
Weighted average yield ¹	2.38	% 2.40	% 2.66	% 2.90	% 2.57	%

¹ Weighted average yields are based on amortized cost and are presented on an FTE basis.

Securities AFS in an Unrealized Loss Position

The Company held certain investment securities AFS where amortized cost exceeded fair value, resulting in unrealized loss positions. Market changes in interest rates and credit spreads may result in temporary unrealized losses as the market prices of securities fluctuate. At December 31, 2015, the Company did

not intend to sell these securities nor was it more-likely-than-not that the Company would be required to sell these securities before their anticipated recovery or maturity. The Company reviewed its portfolio for OTTI in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1, "Significant Accounting Policies."

Securities AFS in an unrealized loss position at period end are presented in the following tables.

(Dollars in millions)	December 31, 2015		
	Less than twelve months	Twelve months or longer	Total

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	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses ²	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses ²
Temporarily impaired securities AFS:						
U.S. Treasury securities	\$2,169	\$14	\$—	\$—	\$2,169	\$14
Federal agency securities	75	—	34	1	109	1
MBS - agency	11,434	114	958	36	12,392	150
ABS	—	—	7	1	7	1
Other equity securities	3	1	—	—	3	1
Total temporarily impaired securities AFS	13,681	129	999	38	14,680	167
OTTI securities AFS ¹ :						
ABS	1	—	—	—	1	—
Total OTTI securities AFS	1	—	—	—	1	—
Total impaired securities AFS	\$13,682	\$129	\$999	\$38	\$14,681	\$167

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

(Dollars in millions)	December 31, 2014					
	Less than twelve months		Twelve months or longer		Total Fair Value	Unrealized Losses ²
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses ²	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses ²		
Temporarily impaired securities AFS:						
U.S. Treasury securities	\$150	\$1	\$—	\$—	\$150	\$1
Federal agency securities	20	—	132	2	152	2
MBS - agency	2,347	6	4,911	77	7,258	83
ABS	—	—	14	—	14	—
Total temporarily impaired securities AFS	2,517	7	5,057	79	7,574	86
OTTI securities AFS ¹ :						
MBS - private	69	1	—	—	69	1
Total OTTI securities AFS	69	1	—	—	69	1
Total impaired securities AFS	\$2,586	\$8	\$5,057	\$79	\$7,643	\$87

¹ OTTI securities for which credit losses have been recorded in earnings in current and/or prior periods.

² Unrealized losses less than \$0.5 million are presented as zero within the table.

At December 31, 2015, temporarily impaired securities AFS that have been in an unrealized loss position for twelve months or longer included agency MBS, federal agency securities, and one ABS collateralized by 2004 vintage home equity loans. Unrealized losses on these temporarily impaired agency MBS and federal agency securities were due to market interest rates being higher than the securities' stated coupon rates. The temporarily impaired ABS continues to receive timely principal and interest payments, and is evaluated quarterly for credit impairment. Unrealized losses on securities AFS that relate to factors other than credit are recorded in AOCI, net of tax.

Realized Gains and Losses and Other-Than-Temporarily Impaired Securities AFS

(Dollars in millions)	Year Ended December 31		
	2015	2014	2013
Gross realized gains	\$25	\$28	\$39
Gross realized losses	(3	) (42	) (36
OTTI credit losses recognized in earnings	(1	) (1	) (1
Net securities gains/(losses)	\$21	(\$15	) \$2

Securities AFS in an unrealized loss position are evaluated quarterly for other-than-temporary credit impairment, which is determined using cash flow analyses that take into account security specific collateral and transaction structure. Future expected credit losses are determined using various assumptions, the most significant of which include default rates, prepayment rates, and loss severities. If, based on this analysis, a security is in an unrealized loss position and the Company does not expect to recover the entire amortized cost basis of the security, the expected cash flows are then discounted at the security's initial effective interest rate to arrive at a present value amount. Credit losses on the OTTI security are recognized in earnings and reflect the difference between the present value of cash flows expected to be collected and the amortized cost basis of the security. See Note 1, "Significant Accounting Policies," for additional

information regarding the Company's policy on securities AFS and related impairments.

The Company continues to reduce existing exposure on OTTI securities primarily through paydowns. In certain instances, the amount of credit losses recognized in earnings on a debt security exceeds the total unrealized losses on

the security, which may result in unrealized gains relating to factors other than credit recorded in AOCI, net of tax. During the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013, credit impairment losses recognized on securities AFS held at the end of each period were immaterial. The accumulated balance of OTTI credit losses recognized in earnings on securities AFS held at period end was \$25 million for each of the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013. Subsequent credit losses may be recorded on securities without a corresponding further decline in fair value when there has been a decline in expected cash flows.

The following table presents a summary of the significant inputs used in determining the measurement of OTTI credit losses recognized in earnings for private MBS and ABS for the year ended December 31:

	2015 ¹	2014 ¹	2013
Default rate	9%	2%	2 - 9%
Prepayment rate	13%	16%	7 - 21%
Loss severity	56%	46%	46 - 74%

¹ During the year ended December 31, 2015, all OTTI credit losses recognized in earnings related to one private MBS security with a fair value of \$20 million at December 31, 2015. During the year ended December 31, 2014, OTTI credit losses recognized in earnings related to one private MBS security with a fair value of \$16 million at December 31, 2014.

Assumption ranges represent the lowest and highest lifetime average estimates of each security for which credit losses were recognized in earnings. Ranges may vary from period to period as the securities for which credit losses are recognized vary. Additionally, severity may vary widely when losses are few and large.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

NOTE 6 - LOANS

Composition of Loan Portfolio

(Dollars in millions)	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Commercial loans:		
C&I	\$67,062	\$65,440
CRE	6,236	6,741
Commercial construction	1,954	1,211
Total commercial loans	75,252	73,392
Residential loans:		
Residential mortgages - guaranteed	629	632
Residential mortgages - nonguaranteed ¹	24,744	23,443
Residential home equity products	13,171	14,264
Residential construction	384	436
Total residential loans	38,928	38,775
Consumer loans:		
Guaranteed student	4,922	4,827
Other direct	6,127	4,573
Indirect	10,127	10,644
Credit cards	1,086	901
Total consumer loans	22,262	20,945
LHFI	\$136,442	\$133,112
LHFS ²	\$1,838	\$3,232

¹ Includes \$257 million and \$272 million of LHFI measured at fair value at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

² Includes \$1.5 billion and \$1.9 billion of LHFS measured at fair value at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. During the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company transferred \$1.8 billion and \$3.3 billion in LHFI to LHFS, and \$741 million and \$44 million in LHFS to LHFI, respectively. In addition to sales of mortgage LHFS in the normal course of business, the Company sold \$2.1 billion and \$4.0 billion in loans and leases for gains of \$22 million and \$83 million, during the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

At December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company had \$23.6 billion and \$26.5 billion of net eligible loan collateral pledged to the Federal Reserve discount window to support \$17.2 billion and \$18.4 billion of available, unused borrowing capacity, respectively.

At December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company had \$33.7 billion and \$31.2 billion of net eligible loan collateral pledged to the FHLB of Atlanta to support \$28.5 billion and \$24.3 billion of available borrowing capacity, respectively. The available FHLB borrowing capacity at December 31, 2015 was used to support \$408 million of long-term debt and \$6.7 billion of letters of credit issued on the Company's behalf. At December 31, 2014, the available FHLB borrowing capacity was used to support \$4.0 billion of long-term debt, \$4.0 billion of short-term debt, and \$7.9 billion of letters of credit issued on the Company's behalf.

Credit Quality Evaluation

The Company evaluates the credit quality of its loan portfolio by employing a dual internal risk rating system, which assigns

both PD and LGD ratings to derive expected losses. Assignment of PD and LGD ratings are predicated upon numerous factors, including consumer credit risk scores, rating agency information, borrower/guarantor financial capacity, LTV ratios, collateral type, debt service coverage ratios, collection experience, other internal metrics/analyses, and/or qualitative assessments.

For the commercial portfolio, the Company believes that the most appropriate credit quality indicator is an individual loan's risk assessment expressed according to the broad regulatory agency classifications of Pass or Criticized. The Company conforms to the following regulatory classifications for Criticized assets: Other Assets Especially Mentioned (or Special Mention), Adversely Classified, Doubtful, and Loss. However, for the purposes of disclosure, management believes the most meaningful distinction within the Criticized categories is between Accruing Criticized (which includes Special Mention and a portion of Adversely Classified) and Nonaccruing Criticized (which includes a portion of Adversely Classified and Doubtful and Loss). This distinction identifies those relatively higher risk loans for which there is a basis to believe that the Company will not collect all amounts due under those loan agreements. The Company's risk rating system is granular, with multiple risk ratings in both the Pass and Criticized categories. Pass ratings reflect relatively low PDs, whereas, Criticized assets have higher PDs. The granularity in Pass ratings assists in the establishment of pricing, loan structures, approval requirements, reserves, and ongoing credit management requirements. Commercial risk ratings are refreshed at least annually, or more frequently as appropriate, based upon considerations such as market conditions, borrower characteristics, and portfolio trends. Additionally, management routinely reviews portfolio risk ratings, trends, and concentrations to support risk identification and mitigation activities. The increase in criticized accruing and nonaccruing C&I loans at December 31, 2015 compared to December 31, 2014, as presented in the following risk rating table, was primarily driven by downgrades of loans in the energy industry vertical.

For consumer and residential loans, the Company monitors credit risk based on indicators such as delinquencies and FICO scores. The Company believes that consumer credit risk, as assessed by the industry-wide FICO scoring method, is a relevant credit quality indicator. Borrower-specific FICO scores are obtained at origination as part of the Company's formal underwriting process, and refreshed FICO scores are obtained by the Company at least quarterly. For government-guaranteed loans, the Company monitors the credit quality based primarily on delinquency status, as it is a more relevant indicator of credit quality due to the government guarantee. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, 31% and 28%, respectively, of the guaranteed residential loan portfolio was current with respect to payments. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, 78% and 79%, respectively, of the guaranteed student loan portfolio was current with respect to payments. The Company's loss exposure on guaranteed residential and student loans is mitigated by the government guarantee.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

LHFI by credit quality indicator are shown in the tables below:

(Dollars in millions)	Commercial Loans					
	C&I		CRE		Commercial Construction	
	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Risk rating:						
Pass	\$65,379	\$64,228	\$6,067	\$6,586	\$1,931	\$1,196
Criticized accruing	1,375	1,061	158	134	23	14
Criticized nonaccruing	308	151	11	21	—	1
Total	\$67,062	\$65,440	\$6,236	\$6,741	\$1,954	\$1,211

(Dollars in millions)	Residential Loans ¹					
	Residential Mortgages - Nonguaranteed		Residential Home Equity Products		Residential Construction	
	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Current FICO score range:						
700 and above	\$20,422	\$18,780	\$10,772	\$11,475	\$313	\$347
620 - 699	3,262	3,369	1,741	1,991	58	70
Below 620 ²	1,060	1,294	658	798	13	19
Total	\$24,744	\$23,443	\$13,171	\$14,264	\$384	\$436

(Dollars in millions)	Consumer Loans ³					
	Other Direct		Indirect		Credit Cards	
	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Current FICO score range:						
700 and above	\$5,501	\$4,023	\$7,015	\$7,661	\$759	\$639
620 - 699	576	476	2,481	2,335	265	212
Below 620 ²	50	74	631	648	62	50
Total	\$6,127	\$4,573	\$10,127	\$10,644	\$1,086	\$901

¹ Excludes \$629 million and \$632 million of guaranteed residential loans at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

² For substantially all loans with refreshed FICO scores below 620, the borrower's FICO score at the time of origination exceeded 620 but has since deteriorated as the loan has seasoned.

³ Excludes \$4.9 billion and \$4.8 billion of guaranteed student loans at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

The payment status for the LHFI portfolio is shown in the tables below:

(Dollars in millions)	December 31, 2015				Total
	Accruing Current	Accruing 30-89 Days Past Due	Accruing 90+ Days Past Due	Nonaccruing ²	
Commercial loans:					
C&I	\$66,670	\$61	\$23	\$308	\$67,062
CRE	6,222	3	—	11	6,236
Commercial construction	1,952	—	2	—	1,954
Total commercial loans	74,844	64	25	319	75,252
Residential loans:					
Residential mortgages - guaranteed	192	59	378	—	629
Residential mortgages - nonguaranteed ¹	24,449	105	7	183	24,744
Residential home equity products	12,939	87	—	145	13,171
Residential construction	365	3	—	16	384
Total residential loans	37,945	254	385	344	38,928
Consumer loans:					
Guaranteed student	3,861	500	561	—	4,922
Other direct	6,094	24	3	6	6,127
Indirect	10,022	102	—	3	10,127
Credit cards	1,070	9	7	—	1,086
Total consumer loans	21,047	635	571	9	22,262
Total LHFI	\$133,836	\$953	\$981	\$672	\$136,442

¹ Includes \$257 million of loans measured at fair value, the majority of which were accruing current.

² Nonaccruing loans past due 90 days or more totaled \$336 million. Nonaccruing loans past due fewer than 90 days include modified nonaccrual loans reported as TDRs, performing second lien loans where the first lien loan is nonperforming, and certain energy-related commercial loans.

(Dollars in millions)	December 31, 2014				Total
	Accruing Current	Accruing 30-89 Days Past Due	Accruing 90+ Days Past Due	Nonaccruing ²	
Commercial loans:					
C&I	\$65,246	\$36	\$7	\$151	\$65,440
CRE	6,716	3	1	21	6,741
Commercial construction	1,209	1	—	1	1,211
Total commercial loans	73,171	40	8	173	73,392
Residential loans:					
Residential mortgages - guaranteed	176	34	422	—	632
Residential mortgages - nonguaranteed ¹	23,067	108	14	254	23,443
Residential home equity products	13,989	101	—	174	14,264
Residential construction	402	7	—	27	436
Total residential loans	37,634	250	436	455	38,775
Consumer loans:					

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Guaranteed student	3,801	425	601	—	4,827
Other direct	4,545	19	3	6	4,573
Indirect	10,537	104	3	—	10,644
Credit cards	887	8	6	—	901
Total consumer loans	19,770	556	613	6	20,945
Total LHF	\$130,575	\$846	\$1,057	\$634	\$133,112

¹ Includes \$272 million of loans measured at fair value, the majority of which were accruing current.

² Nonaccruing loans past due 90 days or more totaled \$388 million. Nonaccruing loans past due fewer than 90 days include modified nonaccrual loans reported as TDRs and performing second lien loans where the first lien loan is nonperforming.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

Impaired Loans

A loan is considered impaired when it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due, including principal and interest, according to the contractual terms of the agreement. Commercial nonaccrual loans greater than \$3 million and certain commercial, residential, and consumer loans whose terms have been modified in a TDR are individually evaluated

for impairment. Smaller-balance homogeneous loans that are collectively evaluated for impairment are not included in the following tables. Additionally, the tables below exclude guaranteed consumer student loans and guaranteed residential mortgages for which there was nominal risk of principal loss.

(Dollars in millions)	December 31, 2015			December 31, 2014		
	Unpaid Principal Balance	Amortized Cost ¹	Related Allowance	Unpaid Principal Balance	Amortized Cost ¹	Related Allowance
Impaired loans with no related allowance recorded:						
Commercial loans:						
C&I	\$55	\$42	\$—	\$70	\$51	\$—
CRE	11	9	—	12	11	—
Total commercial loans	66	51	—	82	62	—
Residential loans:						
Residential mortgages - nonguaranteed	500	380	—	592	425	—
Residential construction	29	8	—	31	9	—
Total residential loans	529	388	—	623	434	—
Impaired loans with an allowance recorded:						
Commercial loans:						
C&I	173	167	28	27	26	7
CRE	—	—	—	4	4	4
Total commercial loans	173	167	28	31	30	11
Residential loans:						
Residential mortgages - nonguaranteed	1,381	1,344	178	1,381	1,354	215
Residential home equity products	740	670	60	703	630	66
Residential construction	127	125	14	145	145	19
Total residential loans	2,248	2,139	252	2,229	2,129	300
Consumer loans:						
Other direct	11	11	1	13	13	1
Indirect	114	114	5	105	105	5
Credit cards	24	6	1	25	8	2
Total consumer loans	149	131	7	143	126	8
Total impaired loans	\$3,165	\$2,876	\$287	\$3,108	\$2,781	\$319

¹ Amortized cost reflects charge-offs that have been recognized plus other amounts that have been applied to adjust the net book balance.

Included in the impaired loan balances above at December 31, 2015 and 2014 were \$2.6 billion and \$2.5 billion, respectively, of accruing TDRs at amortized cost, of which 97% and 96% were current, respectively. See Note 1, "Significant Accounting Policies," for further information regarding the Company's loan impairment policy.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

(Dollars in millions)	Year Ended December 31				2013	
	2015	2014	2014	2013	2013	2013
	Average Amortized Cost	Interest Income Recognized ¹	Average Amortized Cost	Interest Income Recognized ¹	Average Amortized Cost	Interest Income Recognized ¹
Impaired loans with no related allowance recorded:						
Commercial loans:						
C&I	\$58	\$2	\$84	\$1	\$75	\$1
CRE	10	—	11	1	60	2
Total commercial loans	68	2	95	2	135	3
Residential loans:						
Residential mortgages - nonguaranteed	390	17	437	17	449	18
Residential construction	11	—	12	—	21	1
Total residential loans	401	17	449	17	470	19
Impaired loans with an allowance recorded:						
Commercial loans:						
C&I	147	5	16	1	45	1
CRE	—	—	5	—	3	—
Commercial construction	—	—	—	—	5	—
Total commercial loans	147	5	21	1	53	1
Residential loans:						
Residential mortgages - nonguaranteed	1,349	65	1,357	78	1,576	76
Residential home equity products	682	28	644	27	649	23
Residential construction	125	8	144	8	172	10
Total residential loans	2,156	101	2,145	113	2,397	109
Consumer loans:						
Other direct	12	—	14	—	15	1
Indirect	125	6	113	5	89	4
Credit cards	7	1	10	1	16	1
Total consumer loans	144	7	137	6	120	6
Total impaired loans	\$2,916	\$132	\$2,847	\$139	\$3,175	\$138

¹ Of the interest income recognized during December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013, cash basis interest income was \$7 million, \$4 million, and \$10 million, respectively.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

NPAs are shown in the following table:

(Dollars in millions)	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Nonaccrual/NPLs:		
Commercial loans:		
C&I	\$308	\$151
CRE	11	21
Commercial construction	—	1
Residential loans:		
Residential mortgages - nonguaranteed	183	254
Residential home equity products	145	174
Residential construction	16	27
Consumer loans:		
Other direct	6	6
Indirect	3	—
Total nonaccrual/NPLs ¹	672	634
OREO ²	56	99
Other repossessed assets	7	9
Nonperforming LHFS	—	38
Total NPAs	\$735	\$780

¹ Nonaccruing restructured loans are included in total nonaccrual/NPLs.

² Does not include foreclosed real estate related to loans insured by the FHA or the VA. Proceeds due from the FHA and the VA are recorded as a receivable in other assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets until the property is conveyed and the funds are received. The receivable related to proceeds due from the FHA or the VA totaled \$52 million and \$57 million at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The Company's recorded investment of nonaccruing loans secured by residential real estate properties for which formal foreclosure proceedings are in process at December 31, 2015 and 2014 was \$112 million and \$152 million, respectively. The Company's recorded investment of accruing loans secured by residential real estate properties for which formal foreclosure proceedings are in process at December 31, 2015 and 2014 was

\$152 million and \$194 million, of which \$141 million and \$179 million were insured by the FHA or the VA, respectively.

At December 31, 2015 and 2014, OREO was comprised of \$39 million and \$75 million of foreclosed residential real estate properties and \$11 million and \$16 million of foreclosed commercial real estate properties, respectively, with the remainder related to land and other properties.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

Restructured Loans

A TDR is a loan for which the Company has granted an economic concession to the borrower, in response to certain instances of financial difficulty experienced by the borrower that the Company would not have otherwise considered. When a loan is modified under the terms of a TDR, the Company typically offers the borrower an extension of the loan maturity date and/or a reduction in the original contractual interest rate. In certain situations, the Company may offer to restructure a loan in a

manner that ultimately results in the forgiveness of a contractually specified principal balance.

At December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company had \$4 million and \$1 million, respectively, of commitments to lend additional funds to debtors whose terms have been modified in a TDR. The number and amortized cost of loans modified under the terms of a TDR by type of modification are shown in the following tables.

	2015 ¹
	Number of
(Dollars in millions)	Loans
	Modified