

BB&T

Public Section
BB&T IDI Resolution Plan
2013

Forward Looking Information

This document contains “forward-looking statements”, within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, with respect to the financial condition, results of operations and businesses of BB&T. Statements that are not historical or current facts or statements about beliefs and expectations are forward-looking statements. Words such as “anticipates,” “believes,” “estimates,” “expects,” “forecasts,” “intends,” “plans,” “projects,” “may,” “will,” “should,” “could,” and other similar expressions are intended to identify these forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements involve certain risks and uncertainties and are based on the beliefs and assumptions of the management of BB&T, and the information available to management at the time that this document was prepared. Factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated by such forward looking statements are more fully described in BB&T’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012 and BB&T’s Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q under the sections entitled Item 1A “Risk Factors”, and from time to time, in other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this document. Actual results may differ materially from those expressed in or implied by any forward-looking statements. Except to the extent required by applicable law or regulation, BB&T undertakes no obligation to revise or update publicly any forward-looking statements for any reason.

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Section 1: Introduction

To promote financial stability, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) has adopted a rule (“IDI Rule”) for insured depository institutions (“IDI”) requiring each IDI with \$50 billion or more in total assets¹ (a covered IDI, or “CIDI”) to periodically submit a resolution plan (“IDI Resolution Plan”) to the FDIC. The IDI Rule is designed to ensure that depositors receive prompt access to their insured deposits in the event of an IDI’s failure and to enable the FDIC to perform its resolution functions efficiently. Branch Banking and Trust Company, with more than \$50 billion in total assets, is considered a CIDI and, therefore, has developed an IDI Resolution Plan to meet the requirements of the IDI Rule.

Additionally, Section 165(d) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (“Dodd-Frank Act”) and the related rule (“165(d) Rule”, and together with the IDI Rule, the “Rules”) require each bank holding company with consolidated assets² of \$50 billion or more (“Covered Company”) to periodically submit to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (“Federal Reserve”) and the FDIC, a plan for that Covered Company’s rapid and orderly resolution in the event of material financial distress or failure (“165(d) Resolution Plan”). As such, and due to its size, BB&T Corporation is a Covered Company and, therefore, has separately submitted a 165(d) Resolution Plan to meet the requirements of the Dodd-Frank Act and the 165(d) Rule.

In the unlikely event of material financial distress or failure, BB&T’s³ IDI Resolution Plan provides for the resolution of Branch Banking and Trust Company and its Material Entities (listed in Section 2) in a rapid and orderly way, without posing systemic risk to the larger financial system and without the need for extraordinary government support. The IDI Resolution Plan includes resolution strategies involving receivership under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (“FDIA”), as amended, and reorganization or liquidation under the United States Bankruptcy Code (the “Bankruptcy Code”).

In conformance with the IDI Rule and guidance provided by the FDIC, the IDI Resolution Plan assumes a hypothetical material financial event that specifically and singularly affects BB&T (*i.e.*, an idiosyncratic

¹ An insured depository institution with \$50B or more in total assets, as determined based upon the average of the institution’s four most recent Reports of Condition and Income (Call Reports) or Thrift Financial Reports (TFR), as applicable to the insured depository institution.

² Determined based on the average of the company’s four most recent Consolidated Financial Statements for Bank Holding Companies as reported on the Federal Reserve’s Form FR Y-9C.

³ BB&T refers to BB&T Corporation and its subsidiaries collectively.

event) under economic conditions consistent with the Federal Reserve Supervisory Baseline Scenario.⁴ The IDI Resolution Plan further assumes there is no disruption to the capital markets, other market participants are functioning normally, and BB&T has not taken steps to enhance its capital or liquidity position.

Unless otherwise indicated, information provided in this Public Section⁵ is as of December 31, 2012.

Business Overview

BB&T, one of the largest financial services holding companies in the U.S., had approximately \$183.9 billion in assets and a market capitalization of \$20.4 billion, as of December 31, 2012. Branch Banking and Trust Company, BB&T's largest subsidiary, was chartered in 1872 and is the oldest bank headquartered in North Carolina. Branch Banking and Trust Company provides a wide range of banking and trust services for retail and commercial clients in its geographic markets, including small and mid-size businesses, public agencies, local governments, and individuals, through more than 1,800 offices. Branch Banking and Trust Company is organized as a group of community banking regions, each with a regional president, which provides for local decision making and close proximity to the client. Branch Banking and Trust Company is consistently recognized for outstanding client satisfaction.

BB&T Corporation operates its business through six reportable operating segments, (as identified in its 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K):

Community Banking serves individual and business clients by offering a variety of loan and deposit products, and other financial services;

Residential Mortgage Banking retains and services mortgage loans originated by Community Banking, as well as those purchased from various correspondent originators;

Dealer Financial Services originates loans to consumers on a prime and non-prime basis for the purchase of automobiles, and also finances the purchase of marine craft and recreational vehicles;

Insurance Services is an insurance agency / brokerage network that provides property and casualty, life, and health insurance to businesses and individuals;

⁴ For the 2013 IDI Resolution Plan, BB&T used the Federal Reserve Supervisory Baseline Scenario published on November 15, 2012.

⁵ The Public Section refers to the respective public executive summary required under the Rules.

Specialized Lending provides specialty finance products to consumers and businesses. The diversified financial products offered include commercial finance and mortgage warehouse lending, governmental finance, dealer-based financing of equipment for small businesses and consumers, direct consumer finance lending, insurance premium finance, and full-service commercial mortgage brokerage; and

Financial Services provides asset management / investment advisory services, investment brokerage services, wealth management / private banking services, capital markets services, retirement and institutional trust services, and private equity investments to its clients.

A seventh segment, Other, Treasury & Corporate is the combination of 1) the Other segment that represents operating entities that do not meet the quantitative or qualitative thresholds for disclosure; 2) BB&T's Treasury function, which is responsible for the management of the securities portfolios, overall balance sheet funding and liquidity, and overall management of interest rate risk; 3) the corporate functions and expense that have not been allocated to the business segments; and 4) intercompany eliminations including intersegment net referral fees and net intersegment interest income (expense).

Under the IDI Rule, Branch Banking and Trust Company is required to have a comprehensive plan that provides for resolution under receivership of the FDIA, and the applicable insolvency regimes for other Material Entities, in a rapid and orderly manner that BB&T believes would not pose systemic risk to the U.S. financial system. BB&T's IDI Resolution Plan has been filed in accordance with the requirements of the IDI Rule. In the unlikely event that Branch Banking and Trust Company were to default on its obligations, or be in danger of default, and neither its recovery plan nor another private sector alternative was available to prevent the default, the IDI Resolution Plan provides for the continuation of Branch Banking and Trust Company's business operations and the orderly transfer of Branch Banking and Trust Company and its subsidiaries' clients, client accounts, client securities, and other property to other providers with minimal disruption. The IDI Resolution Plan allows for Branch Banking and Trust Company to be resolved without requiring extraordinary government support and in a manner that would not result in losses to the Deposit Insurance Fund.⁶

⁶ The FDIC's Deposit Insurance Fund is funded by insurance payments made by FDIC-covered banks. The Deposit Insurance Fund is set aside to pay back the money lost due to the failure of a financial institution.

Section 2: The Names of Material Entities

As defined by the IDI Rule, a Material Entity means “a company that is significant to a Critical Service⁷ or Core Business Line⁸.” BB&T has identified the following four Material Entities for the IDI Resolution Plan:

BB&T Corporation is the financial holding company and parent company for BB&T, and is considered the Covered Company under Section 165(a)(i) of the Dodd-Frank Act and a Material Entity under the IDI Rule. BB&T Corporation is incorporated under North Carolina (“NC”) law, and is subject to supervision by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Branch Banking and Trust Company is a wholly owned, state-chartered banking subsidiary of BB&T Corporation and, for purposes of the IDI Rule, is the CIDI. Branch Banking and Trust Company is a commercial bank that provides a wide range of products and services including traditional banking, specialized lending, insurance, and investment and trust services for retail and commercial clients through branches within its traditional bank footprint. Branch Banking and Trust Company is subject to supervision by the FDIC, the NC Commissioner of Banks (“NCCOB”), and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (“CFPB”).

BB&T Insurance Holdings, Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Branch Banking and Trust Company and offers a wide variety of insurance products nationwide through BB&T Insurance Holdings’ various subsidiaries. BB&T Insurance Holdings serves as the holding company for most of the insurance operations within BB&T. These insurance operations provide diversification to BB&T’s overall revenue. BB&T Insurance Holdings is subject to supervision by various state insurance commissioners.

Salem Financial, Inc., a direct subsidiary of Branch Banking and Trust Company, is a passive investment company incorporated under the laws of the state of Delaware, and is subject to supervision by the FDIC. Salem serves as the holding company for Matewan Realty Corporation, a real estate investment trust.

⁷ As defined by the IDI Rule, Critical Services means “service and operations of the CIDI, such as servicing, information technology support and operations, human resources, and personnel that are necessary to continue the day-to-day operation of the CIDI.”

⁸ As defined by the IDI Rule, Core Business Lines means “those business lines of the CIDI, including associated operations, services, functions, and support that, in the view of the CIDI, upon failure would result in material loss of revenue, profit, or franchise value.”

In addition to the IDI Resolution Plan's Material Entity designations (BB&T Corporation, Branch Banking and Trust Company, BB&T Insurance Holdings, Inc., and Salem Financial, Inc.), BB&T has identified Regional Acceptance Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of BB&T Corporation, as a Material Entity under the 165(d) Rule. Regional Acceptance Corporation specializes in indirect financing for consumer purchases of primarily mid-model and late-model used automobiles. Regional Acceptance Corporation is incorporated in NC and subject to supervision by the Federal Reserve. Regional Acceptance Corporation is further discussed in the Public Section of BB&T's 165(d) Resolution Plan.

Section 3: Description of Core Business Lines

BB&T is a values-driven, highly profitable growth organization offering a full range of consumer and commercial banking, securities brokerage, asset management, mortgage and insurance products and services. BB&T provides these products and services through various operating segments. BB&T's six operating segments were determined to meet the definition of a "Core Business Line" for the IDI Resolution Plan. Descriptions of these Core Business Lines are as follows:

Community Banking serves individual and business clients by offering a variety of loan and deposit products, and other financial services. Community Banking is primarily responsible for serving client relationships and, therefore, is credited with certain revenue from the Residential Mortgage Banking, Financial Services, Insurance Services, Specialized Lending, and other segments, which is reflected in net referral fees.

Residential Mortgage Banking retains and services mortgage loans originated by Community Banking, as well as those purchased from various correspondent originators. Mortgage loan products include fixed and adjustable rate government and conventional loans for the purpose of constructing, purchasing, or refinancing residential properties. Substantially all of the properties are owner occupied. BB&T generally retains the servicing rights to loans sold. Residential Mortgage Banking earns interest on loans, earns fees from the origination and servicing of mortgage loans, and recognizes gains or losses related to mortgage loans held for sale.

Dealer Financial Services originates loans to consumers on a prime and non-prime basis for the purchase of automobiles. Such loans are originated on an indirect basis through approved franchised and independent automobile dealers throughout the BB&T market area, and nationally through Regional Acceptance Corporation. Dealer Financial Services also originates loans for the purchase of marine craft and recreational vehicles originated through dealers in BB&T's market area. In addition, financing and servicing to dealers for their inventories is jointly provided by the Dealer Financial Services and Community Banking Core Business Lines.

Insurance Services is an insurance agency and brokerage network that provides property and casualty, life, and health insurance to businesses and individuals. It also provides small business and corporate services, such as workers compensation and professional liability, as well as surety coverage and title insurance.

Specialized Lending provides specialty finance products to consumers and businesses. The diversified financial products offered include commercial finance and mortgage warehouse lending, governmental finance, dealer-based financing of equipment for small businesses and consumers, direct consumer finance lending, insurance premium finance, and full-service commercial mortgage brokerage.

Financial Services provides asset management and investment advisory services, investment brokerage services, wealth management and private banking services, capital markets services, retirement and institutional trust services, and private equity investments to its clients, which, in addition to its other offerings, allows BB&T to offer a full array of products to meet the financial needs of its clients.

Section 4: Summary Financial Information

Table 1 presents BB&T Corporation's Summarized Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2012 and 2011. The amounts were derived from the consolidated balance sheets included in BB&T Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K and include certain reclassifications to conform to BB&T's current presentation. For a more detailed discussion on the Consolidated Balance Sheets, please refer to BB&T Corporation's 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K and other BB&T reports filed pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as amended⁹.

⁹ For more detailed information, and to view the complete filings, see www.sec.gov.

Table 1: BB&T Corporation Summarized Consolidated Balance Sheets (dollars in millions)

	December 31,	
	2012	2011
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 1,975	\$ 1,566
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	942	1,874
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements or similar arrangements	122	136
Restricted cash	750	788
Trading securities at fair value	497	534
Securities available for sale at fair value	25,137	22,313
Securities held to maturity	13,594	14,094
Loans held for sale at fair value	3,761	3,736
Loans and leases	114,603	107,469
Allowance for loan and lease losses	<u>(2,018)</u>	<u>(2,256)</u>
Loans and leases, net of allowance	<u>112,585</u>	<u>105,213</u>
FDIC loss share receivable	479	1,100
Premises and equipment	1,888	1,855
Goodwill	6,804	6,078
Core deposit and other intangible assets	673	444
Residential mortgage servicing rights at fair value	627	563
Other assets	<u>14,038</u>	<u>14,285</u>
Total assets	<u><u>\$ 183,872</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 174,579</u></u>
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Deposits:		
Noninterest-bearing deposits	\$ 32,452	\$ 25,684
Interest-bearing deposits	<u>100,623</u>	<u>99,255</u>
Total deposits	<u>133,075</u>	<u>124,939</u>
Short-term borrowings	2,864	3,566
Long-term debt	19,114	21,803
Accounts payable and other liabilities	<u>7,596</u>	<u>6,791</u>
Total liabilities	<u>162,649</u>	<u>157,099</u>
Shareholders' equity:	<u>21,223</u>	<u>17,480</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	<u><u>\$ 183,872</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 174,579</u></u>

The Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in BB&T's Annual Report on Form 10-K are an integral part of the financial statements.

BB&T Capital Ratios

The regulatory capital ratios of BB&T Corporation for December 31, 2012, and 2011, are provided in Table 2.

Table 2: BB&T Corporation Capital Ratios

BB&T Corporation Capital Ratios	December 31,	
	2012	2011
Risk-based:		
Tier 1	10.54%	11.53%
Total	13.40	14.63
Leverage Capital	8.21	9.02

Table 3 presents Branch Banking and Trust Company's Summarized Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2012 and 2011. This summarized information has been presented on the same basis as BB&T's financial information in Table 1 and also gives effect to certain organizational changes that took place through June 30, 2013. For additional information, please refer to Branch Banking and Trust Company's 2012 FFIEC-031 Annual Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income¹⁰.

¹⁰ Further detail is available at www.FFIEC.gov.

Table 3: Branch Banking and Trust Company Summarized Consolidated Balance Sheets
(Unaudited, dollars in millions)

	December 31,	
	2012	2011
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 1,966	\$ 1,562
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	894	1,843
Restricted cash	750	788
Trading securities at fair value	224	192
Securities available for sale at fair value	24,998	22,164
Securities held to maturity	13,557	14,054
Loans held for sale at fair value	3,761	3,736
Loans and leases	111,744	104,758
Allowance for loan and lease losses	(1,866)	(2,139)
Loans and leases, net of allowance	<u>109,878</u>	<u>102,619</u>
FDIC loss share receivable	479	1,100
Premises and equipment	1,876	1,840
Goodwill	6,592	5,882
Core deposit and other intangible assets	655	422
Residential mortgage servicing rights at fair value	627	563
Other assets	<u>13,289</u>	<u>13,722</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 179,546</u>	<u>\$ 170,487</u>
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Deposits:		
Noninterest-bearing deposits	\$ 32,457	\$ 26,184
Interest-bearing deposits	<u>105,014</u>	<u>102,448</u>
Total deposits	<u>137,471</u>	<u>128,632</u>
Short-term borrowings	2,675	3,395
Long-term debt	10,547	10,795
Accounts payable and other liabilities	<u>6,994</u>	<u>6,296</u>
Total liabilities	<u>157,687</u>	<u>149,118</u>
Shareholders' equity:	<u>21,859</u>	<u>21,369</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	<u>\$ 179,546</u>	<u>\$ 170,487</u>

Table 4 presents capital information for Branch Banking and Trust Company as of December 31, 2012, and 2011.

Table 4: Branch Banking and Trust Company Capital Ratios

Branch Banking and Trust Company Capital Ratios	December 31, 2012			December 31, 2011		
	Branch Banking and Trust Company ¹¹	BB&T Financial FSB ¹²	Branch Banking and Trust Company Pro Forma ¹³	Branch Banking and Trust Company ¹¹	BB&T Financial FSB ¹²	Branch Banking and Trust Company Pro Forma ¹³
Risk-based:	%	%	%	%	%	%
Tier 1	11.22	23.58	11.57	12.42	18.91	12.66
Total	12.97	24.86	13.33	14.61	20.20	14.85
Leverage Capital	8.58	22.84	8.88	9.54	18.62	9.75

Capital Management

BB&T is strongly committed to maintaining a robust capital adequacy assessment process and operating in a safe and sound manner. Historically, BB&T has operated well in excess of minimum capital requirements. BB&T’s relative credit ratings improved during the economic recession of 2008 and 2009, and through the following recovery years. Additionally, BB&T shared the second highest average debt rating among regional banks as of December 31, 2012.

BB&T periodically performs stress testing on its capital levels and is required to submit its capital plans to the banking regulators. BB&T’s capital deployment plan, in order of preference, is to focus on organic growth, dividends, strategic opportunities, and share repurchases.

In connection with the 2013 Dodd-Frank Act Stress Test¹⁴, the Federal Reserve projected BB&T Corporation’s Tier 1 common ratio to be among the top of BB&T’s peer group¹⁵ under the Supervisory Severely Adverse scenario¹⁶ with no capital actions assumed other than historical dividend payments. In

¹¹ These amounts were derived from Branch Banking and Trust Company’s FFIEC-031 report (Call Reports). These reports can be found at www.FFIEC.gov and should be reviewed in their entirety for the most complete, updated description of the topics covered in the Call Reports, including financial information regarding assets, liabilities, capital, and other major funding sources.

¹² These amounts were derived from BB&T Financial FSB’s FFIEC-041 report (Call Reports). These reports can be found at www.FFIEC.gov and should be reviewed in their entirety for the most complete, updated description of the topics covered in the Call Reports, including financial information regarding assets, liabilities, capital, and other major funding sources.

¹³ Represents the pro forma combined capital ratios of Branch Banking and Trust Company and BB&T Financial FSB which were merged on January 1, 2013.

¹⁴ Results of the 2013 Dodd-Frank Act Stress Test are published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on its webpage at www.federalreserve.gov.

¹⁵ For the 2013 Dodd-Frank Act Stress Test, BB&T’s peer group included KEY, RF, STI, FITB, PNC, and USB.

¹⁶ The Supervisory Severely Adverse scenario as defined by the Federal Reserve. Further detail is available on the Federal Reserve’s webpage at www.federalreserve.gov.

addition, BB&T Corporation’s Tier 1 common ratio was projected to be the least sensitive to the stressed environment. BB&T Corporation had the third highest pre-tax, pre-provision net revenue as a percentage of average assets and lowest loan losses as a percentage of average loans among BB&T’s peer group in the test.

The maintenance of appropriate levels of capital is a management priority and is monitored and evaluated on a regular basis. BB&T’s principal goals related to the maintenance of capital are to provide adequate capital to support BB&T’s risk profile consistent with the Board-approved risk appetite, provide financial flexibility to support future growth and client needs, comply with relevant laws, regulations, and supervisory guidance, achieve optimal credit ratings for BB&T Corporation and its subsidiaries, and provide a competitive return to shareholders.

Management regularly monitors the capital position of BB&T at both the BB&T Corporation and Branch Banking and Trust Company levels, using operating forecasts and plans, as well as stressed scenarios. In this regard, management’s overriding policy is to maintain capital levels in excess of the operating capital guidelines and the regulatory “well capitalized”¹⁷ levels. Additionally, it is management’s intent to maintain Branch Banking and Trust Company’s capital at levels that reflect BB&T’s risk appetite and risk profile, and the expectations of stakeholders. Management has implemented stressed capital ratio minimum guidelines to evaluate whether capital levels are sufficient to withstand the impact of plausible, severe economic downturns, or bank-specific events. Table 5 presents BB&T’s internal capital guidelines.

Table 5: BB&T’s Internal Capital Guidelines

BB&T’s Internal Capital Guidelines	Operating	Stressed
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	9.5%	7.5%
Total Capital Ratio	11.5	9.5
Leverage Capital Ratio	6.5	5.0

Funding

BB&T considers deposits to be its primary source of funds for lending and investing activities. Scheduled payments, prepayments, and maturities from portfolios of loans and investment securities also provide a

¹⁷ “Well capitalized,” as defined by the Federal Reserve as of December 31, 2012, requires the following: Leverage Ratio \geq 5%, Tier 1 Capital Ratio \geq 6%, and Total Risk-Based Capital \geq 10%.

stable source of funds. FHLB advances, other secured borrowings, Federal funds purchased and other short-term borrowed funds, as well as longer-term debt issued through the capital markets, all provide supplemental liquidity sources. BB&T's funding activities are monitored and governed through BB&T's overall asset / liability management process.

BB&T prudently manages cash levels at BB&T Corporation to cover a minimum of one year of projected contractual cash outflows, which includes unfunded external commitments, debt service, preferred dividends, and scheduled debt maturities, without the benefit of new cash infusions. Generally, BB&T Corporation maintains a significant buffer above the projected one year of contractual cash outflows. BB&T, when determining the buffer, considers cash for common dividends, unfunded commitments to affiliates, being a source of strength to its banking subsidiaries, and being able to withstand sustained market disruptions which may limit access to the credit markets. As of December 31, 2012, and 2011, BB&T Corporation had 35 months and 23 months, respectively, of cash on hand to satisfy projected contractual cash outflows as described above.

The following is a brief description of the various sources of funds used by BB&T.

Deposits

Branch Banking and Trust Company attracts deposits primarily from clients within its branch network by offering a broad selection of deposit instruments to individuals and businesses, including noninterest-bearing checking accounts, interest-bearing checking accounts, savings accounts, money market deposit accounts, certificates of deposit, and individual retirement accounts.

Total deposits at December 31, 2012, were \$133.1 billion, an increase of \$8.1 billion, or 6.5%, compared to year-end 2011. Noninterest-bearing deposits totaled \$32.5 billion at December 31, 2012, an increase of \$6.8 billion, or 26.4%, from December 31, 2011. The increase in noninterest-bearing deposits was broad based in nature, with increases in deposits from personal, business, and public funds clients. Interest checking, and money market and savings accounts increased \$3.7 billion, or 5.6% compared to the prior year, while certificates and other time deposits declined \$2.3 billion, or 6.7%, during that same time period. For the year ended December 31, 2012, total deposits averaged \$127.6 billion, an increase of \$15.3 billion, or 13.6%, compared to 2011.

Short-term Borrowings

BB&T uses various types of short-term borrowings to meet funding needs. While deposits remain the primary source for funding loan originations, BB&T uses short-term borrowings as a supplementary funding source for loan growth and other balance sheet management purposes. Short-term borrowings were 1.9% of total funding on average in 2012, as compared to 3.2% in 2011. The types of short-term borrowings that have been used, or may be used, include Federal funds purchased, securities sold under repurchase agreements, master notes, commercial paper, U.S. Treasury tax and loan deposit notes, negotiable certificates of deposit, and short-term bank notes. Securities sold under repurchase agreements are reflected as collateralized borrowings on BB&T's balance sheet. Short-term borrowings at the end of 2012 were \$2.9 billion, a decrease of \$702 million, or 19.7%, compared to year-end 2011. Average short-term borrowings totaled \$3.4 billion during 2012, compared to \$5.2 billion in 2011, a decrease of 34.3%. The decline in these balances during 2012 primarily reflects the strong deposit growth previously described.

Long-term Debt

BB&T uses long-term debt to provide both funding and, to a lesser extent, regulatory capital. During 2012, long-term debt represented 11.6% of average total funding, compared to 13.7% during 2011. At December 31, 2012, long-term debt totaled \$19.1 billion, a decrease of \$2.7 billion compared to year-end 2011. BB&T's average cost of long-term debt was 3.0% in 2012, compared to 3.4% in 2011.

BB&T's long-term debt consists primarily of FHLB advances, which represented 47.1% of total outstanding long-term debt at December 31, 2012; senior notes of BB&T Corporation, which represented 31.6% of the year-end balance; subordinated notes of BB&T Corporation, which represented 11.3% of the year-end balance; and subordinated notes of Branch Bank, which represented 6.4% of total outstanding long-term debt at December 31, 2012.

Section 5: Description of Derivatives and Hedging Activities**Derivative Financial Instruments**

A derivative is a financial instrument that derives its cash flows, and therefore its value, by reference to an underlying instrument, index, or referenced interest rate. These instruments include interest rate swaps, caps, floors, collars, financial forwards and futures contracts, swaptions, when-issued securities, foreign exchange contracts, and options written and purchased. BB&T uses derivative activities for hedging purposes. BB&T does not make markets (but does provide derivative execution for loan clients, for which it hedges each transaction and maintains no residual interest rate risk after executing the offsetting hedge), and does not take its own position in derivatives. BB&T uses derivatives primarily to manage economic risk related to securities, commercial loans, mortgage servicing rights (“MSRs”) and mortgage banking operations, long-term debt, and other funding sources. Additionally, BB&T uses derivatives to facilitate transactions on behalf of its clients. The fair value of derivatives in a gain or loss position is included in other assets or liabilities, respectively, on BB&T Corporation’s Consolidated Balance Sheets.

BB&T classifies its derivative financial instruments as either (1) a hedge of an exposure to potential changes in the fair value of a recorded asset or liability (“fair value hedge”), (2) a hedge of an exposure to potential changes in the cash flows of a recognized asset, liability, or forecasted transaction (“cash flow hedge”), (3) a hedge of a net investment in a subsidiary, or (4) derivatives not designated as hedges. Changes in the fair value of derivatives not designated as hedges are recognized in current period earnings. BB&T has master netting agreements with the derivatives dealers with which it does business, but reflects gross assets and liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets. All derivative activity with external counterparties is conducted out of Branch Banking and Trust Company.

Table 6 provides information concerning BB&T’s derivative financial instruments and related hedged items as of the dates indicated.

Table 6: BB&T's Derivative Classifications and Hedging Relationships

Hedged Item or Transaction	December 31, 2012			December 31, 2011			
	Notional Amount	Fair Value ¹⁸		Notional Amount	Fair Value ¹⁸		
		Gain	Loss		Gain	Loss	
(Dollars in millions)							
Cash Flow Hedges: ¹⁹							
Interest rate contracts:							
Pay fixed swaps	3 month LIBOR funding	\$ 6,035	\$ —	\$ (298)	\$ 5,750	\$ —	\$ (307)
Total		6,035	—	(298)	5,750	—	(307)
Net Investment Hedges:							
Foreign exchange contracts							
Total		—	—	—	73	1	—
Fair Value Hedges:							
Interest rate contracts:							
Receive fixed swaps and option trades	Long-term debt	800	182	—	2,556	254	—
Pay fixed swaps	Commercial loans	187	—	(7)	98	—	(5)
Pay fixed swaps	Municipal securities	345	—	(153)	355	—	(158)
Total		1,332	182	(160)	3,009	254	(163)
Not Designated as Hedges:							
Client-related and other risk management:							
Interest rate contracts:							
Receive fixed swaps		9,352	687	—	9,176	703	—
Pay fixed swaps		9,464	—	(717)	9,255	—	(730)
Other swaps		2,664	21	(23)	2,946	33	(40)
Option trades		423	3	(5)	508	5	(6)
Futures contracts		109	—	—	240	—	—
Risk participations		204	—	—	150	—	—
Foreign exchange contracts		534	4	(3)	371	5	(6)
Total		22,750	715	(748)	22,646	746	(782)
Mortgage Banking:							
Interest rate contracts:							
Receive fixed swaps		114	—	(2)	50	1	—
Pay fixed swaps		—	—	—	16	—	—
Interest rate lock commitments		6,064	55	(1)	4,977	60	(1)
When issued securities, forward rate agreements and forward commitments		8,886	10	(19)	7,125	10	(88)
Option trades		70	6	—	70	5	—
Futures contracts		31	—	—	65	1	—
Total		15,165	71	(22)	12,303	77	(89)
MSRs:							
Interest rate contracts:							
Receive fixed swaps		5,178	110	(27)	5,616	154	(1)
Pay fixed swaps		5,389	7	(94)	4,651	1	(111)
Option trades		14,510	363	(88)	9,640	273	(51)
Futures contracts		30	—	—	38	—	—
When issued securities, forward rate agreements and forward commitments		2,406	2	—	3,651	18	—
Total		27,513	482	(209)	23,596	446	(163)
Total non-hedging derivatives		65,428	1,268	(979)	58,545	1,269	(1,034)
Total Derivatives		\$ 72,795	\$ 1,450	\$ (1,437)	\$ 67,377	\$ 1,524	\$ (1,504)

¹⁸ Derivatives in a gain position are recorded as Other assets, and derivatives in a loss position are recorded as Other liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Applies to all periods presented.

¹⁹ Cash flow hedges are hedging the first un-hedged forecasted settlements associated with the listed hedged item descriptions.

Section 6: Memberships in Material Payment, Clearing and Settlement Systems

Branch Banking and Trust Company maintains memberships and / or direct access to a number of payment, clearing, and settlement systems and Financial Market Utilities²⁰ to facilitate transferring, clearing, and settling payments, securities, and other financial transactions for clients and on behalf of Branch Banking and Trust Company. Table 7 identifies the notable payment, clearing, and settlement systems and Financial Market Utilities that Branch Banking and Trust Company utilizes.

Table 7: Notable Payment, Clearing, and Settlement Systems and Financial Market Utilities Utilized by Branch Banking and Trust Company

Member Entity	Payment, Clearing, and Settlement System / Financial Market Utility Name	Payment, Clearing, and Settlement System / Financial Market Utility Function	Payment, Clearing, and Settlement System / Financial Market Utility Description
Branch Banking and Trust Company	Fedwire Funds Services	Payments / Clearing / Settlements	Fedwire Funds is a wire transfer services provider that is owned and operated by the Federal Reserve Banks. Fedwire Funds is a real-time gross settlement system. Fedwire Funds processes the purchase and sale of federal funds; the purchase, sale and financing of securities transactions; the disbursement or repayment of loans; the settlement of domestic and cross-border U.S. dollar commercial transactions; and the settlement of real estate transactions and other high-value, time-critical payments. Fedwire Funds has not been designated as systemically important by the Financial Stability Oversight Council.
Branch Banking and Trust Company	Fedwire Securities Service	Securities Processing	Fedwire Securities is a national securities book entry system that is owned and operated by the Federal Reserve Banks. Fedwire Securities conducts real-time transfers of securities and related funds on a gross basis. Fedwire Securities provides for the issuance, maintenance, safekeeping, transfer and settlement for Treasury securities, for many federal government agency and government-sponsored enterprise securities and for certain international organizations' securities. Fedwire Securities has not been designated as systemically important by the Financial Stability Oversight Council.

²⁰ Payment, clearing, and settlement systems and Financial Market Utilities are multilateral systems that provide the essential infrastructure for transferring, clearing, and settling payments, securities, and other financial transactions among financial institutions or between financial institutions and the system.

Member Entity	Payment, Clearing, and Settlement System / Financial Market Utility Name	Payment, Clearing, and Settlement System / Financial Market Utility Function	Payment, Clearing, and Settlement System / Financial Market Utility Description
Branch Banking and Trust Company	Electronic Payments Network (“EPN”)	ACH Transactions	EPN is an electronic payment system providing automated clearing house (“ACH”) services. EPN facilitates exchanges of batched debit and credit payments among business, consumer and government accounts. The system processes pre-authorized recurring payments such as payroll, Social Security, mortgage and utility payments, as well as non-recurring payments such as telephone-initiated payments and the conversion of checks into ACH payments at lockboxes and points of sale. It also processes inbound and outbound cross-border ACH payments through foreign gateway operators. EPN has not been designated as a systemically important Financial Market Utility by the Financial Stability Oversight Council.
Branch Banking and Trust Company	Clearing House Interbank Payments System (“CHIPS”)	Wire Transfer	CHIPS, a U.S. payments system, is a service of The Clearing House. CHIPS is a large-value wire transfer payment system with real-time final net settlement of payments. Payments become final on completion of settlement, which occurs throughout the day. CHIPS processes a large proportion of U.S. dollar cross-border payments and an increasing volume of U.S. domestic payments. CHIPS has been designated as a systemically important Financial Market Utility by the Financial Stability Oversight Council.
Branch Banking and Trust Company	Small Value Payments Corporation (“SVPCO”)	Check Clearing	SVPCO, a U.S. Check Image Exchange system, is a service of The Clearing House. SVPCO is a check clearing exchange system that does a net settlement between the exchanging banks on a business day basis. SVPCO currently serves 37 domestic depository institutions. SVPCO has not been designated as a systemically important Financial Market Utility by the Financial Stability Oversight Council.
Branch Banking and Trust Company	Fixed Income Clearing Corporation (“FICC-MBSD”)	Securities Settlement	FICC, a U.S. securities clearing agency, is a subsidiary of the Depository Trust and Clearing Corporation (“DTCC”) which, in turn, is owned by its users, including major banks, broker-dealers and other financial institutions. FICC operates two divisions, the Government Securities Division (“GSD”) and the Mortgage Backed Securities Division (“MBSD”). Each division offers services to its members pursuant to separate rules and procedures. Branch Banking and Trust Company primarily utilizes MBSD. MBSD is a central counterparty and provides real-time trade matching, netting, and clearing services for the mortgage-backed securities market. FICC has been designated by the Financial Stability Oversight Council as a systemically important Financial Market Utility.

Member Entity	Payment, Clearing, and Settlement System / Financial Market Utility Name	Payment, Clearing, and Settlement System / Financial Market Utility Function	Payment, Clearing, and Settlement System / Financial Market Utility Description
Branch Banking and Trust Company	The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”)	Securities Settlement	DTC is a central securities depository providing depository and book-entry services for eligible securities and other financial assets to its participants, which are principally banks and broker-dealers. DTC processes the movement of securities for trades that are cleared and settled in the Continuous Net Settlement system operated by its affiliate National Securities Clearing Corporation, a central counterparty for the clearance of trades in U.S. cash markets, (“NSCC”); processes transactions settled in Canadian dollars through its interface with CDS Clearing and Depository Services, Inc.; provides settlement services for institutional trades (which typically involve money and securities transfers between custodian banks and broker-dealers); and provides for the settlement of issuances and maturities of money market instruments. DTC has been designated by the Financial Stability Oversight Council as a systemically important Financial Market Utility.
Branch Banking and Trust Company	Visa Inc.	Payments	Visa Inc. (“Visa”) is a global payments technology company that connects consumers, businesses, financial institutions, and governments in more than 200 countries and territories, enabling them to use electronic payments instead of cash and checks. Visa has not been designated as a systemically important Financial Market Utility by the Financial Stability Oversight Council.

Section 7: Description of Foreign Operations

Branch Banking and Trust Company has limited foreign operations, most notably insurance premium finance in Canada through CAFO, Inc.²¹ CAFO, Inc. offers financing of property and casualty insurance premiums and originates the vast majority of these loans through long-standing relationships with independent agents and brokers throughout Canada. CAFO, Inc. conducts its operations from three Canadian offices in Toronto, Montréal, and Edmonton. At December 31, 2012, CAFO had \$330 million in net loans outstanding.

Branch Banking and Trust Company has other minor foreign operations including:

- A Cayman Islands branch license that allows Branch Bank to participate in the interdealer market for buying and selling Eurodollars;
- BB&T Insurance Holdings, Inc., a designated Material Entity and subsidiary of Branch Banking and Trust Company, has two subsidiaries that are organized under foreign jurisdictions:
 - Crump International Ltd. is the Bermuda-based subsidiary of BB&T Insurance Holdings, used to serve clients as a wholesale property and casualty broker for international insurance and reinsurance markets in conjunction with CRC Insurance Services, Inc. Crump International, Ltd. has limited operations, with only five employees, which serve to supplement CRC Insurance Services, Inc.; and
 - McGriff, Seibels & Williams de Mexico Intermediario de Reasaguro, S.A. de C.V. (“McGriff de Mexico”) is the Mexican-based subsidiary of McGriff, Seibels & Williams, Inc. (“McGriff”), a retail insurance broker, used to service McGriff clients that have operations in Mexico. McGriff de Mexico maintains no operations and no physical office locations in Mexico.

²¹ CAFO, Inc., a corporation organized under the laws of Ontario, Canada, is a subsidiary of CAFO Holdings Company, a Nova Scotia corporation, which is a subsidiary of CAFO US Holdings, Inc., a U.S. entity organized under the laws of NC, which is a subsidiary of Prime Rate Premium Finance Corporation, Inc., which is a subsidiary of Branch Banking and Trust Company.

- LFS Reinsurance Company, Ltd. is organized in the Turks and Caicos Islands. LFS Reinsurance Company, Ltd. processes optional credit insurance products provided to direct consumer loan clients financed through Lendmark Financial Services, Inc.²² offices.

²² BB&T sold Lendmark Financial Services, Inc. and its related subsidiaries during the fourth quarter of 2013.

Section 8: Material Supervisory Authorities

As a financial holding company under federal law, BB&T Corporation is subject to regulation under the Bank Holding Company Act and the examination and reporting requirements of the Federal Reserve. Branch Banking and Trust Company, a state-chartered commercial bank, is subject to regulation, supervision, and examination by the FDIC, the NCCOB, and the CFPB.

State and federal laws govern the activities in which Branch Banking and Trust Company engages, the investments it makes, and the aggregate amount of loans that it may grant to one borrower. Various consumer and compliance laws and regulations also affect its operations. Additionally, Branch Banking and Trust Company is impacted by the actions of the Federal Reserve as it attempts to influence economic growth and stability through monetary supply and credit availability.

BB&T and its subsidiaries are subject to other federal and state laws and regulations, in addition to federal and state banking laws and regulations, as well as supervision and examination by other state and federal regulatory agencies and other regulatory authorities, including the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”), New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”), and various state insurance and securities regulators.

Federal and state banking regulators also have broad enforcement powers over Branch Banking and Trust Company, including the power to impose fines and other civil and criminal penalties, and to appoint a conservator in order to protect the assets of any such institution for the benefit of depositors and other creditors. The NCCOB has the authority to take supervisory control of a North Carolina state bank in certain circumstances, including, among other things, when it appears that such bank has violated its charter or any applicable laws, is conducting its business in an unauthorized or unsafe manner, is in an unsafe or unsound condition to transact its business, or has an impairment of its capital stock.

Section 9: Principal Officers

Table 8 identifies the Executive Officers²³ of BB&T Corporation and Branch Banking and Trust Company.

Table 8: Executive Officers of BB&T Corporation and Branch Banking and Trust Company as of June 30, 2013

Executive Officer and Title	
Kelly S. King <i>Chairman and Chief Executive Officer</i>	Robert E. Greene <i>Senior Executive Vice President and Administrative Group Manager</i> <i>President of Branch Banking and Trust Company</i>
Christopher L. Henson <i>Chief Operating Officer</i>	Clarke R. Starnes III <i>Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Risk Officer</i>
Daryl N. Bible <i>Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer</i>	Steven B. Wiggs <i>Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Marketing Officer and Lending Group Manager</i>
Ricky K. Brown <i>Senior Executive Vice President and President, Community Banking</i>	Cynthia A. Williams <i>Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Corporate Communications Officer</i>
Barbara F. Duck <i>Senior Executive Vice President and Enterprise Risk Manager</i>	C. Leon Wilson III <i>Senior Executive Vice President and Operations Division Manager</i>
Donna C. Goodrich <i>Senior Executive Vice President and Deposit Services Manager</i>	W. Rufus Yates <i>Senior Executive Vice President and BB&T Securities President and CEO & Capital Markets Manager</i>

²³ Executive Officers of BB&T Corporation are also Executive Officers of Branch Banking and Trust Company.

Table 9 describes the members of the Branch Banking and Trust Company Board of Directors.

Table 9: Branch Banking and Trust Company Board of Directors²⁴ as of June 30, 2013

Board Member	Position	Residency	Other Boards Served
Kelly S. King	Chief Executive Officer BB&T Corporation	Winston-Salem, NC	Chairman, BB&T Corporation
John A. Allison IV	CEO, Cato Institute Retired Chief Executive Officer, BB&T Corporation	Winston-Salem, NC	President, Cato Institute Retired Chairman, BB&T Corporation
Jennifer S. Banner	CEO, Schaad Companies, LLC CEO, SchaadSource, LLC	Knoxville, TN	President, SchaadSource, LLC
K. David Boyer, Jr.	Chief Executive Officer GlobalWatch Technologies	Oakton, VA	
Anna R. Cablik	President, Anasteel & Supply Company, LLC	Marietta, GA	President, Anasteel & Supply Company, LLC and Anatek, Inc.
Ronald E. Deal	President, Wesley Hall, Inc.	Hickory, NC	Chairman, Wesley Hall, Inc.
James A. Faulkner	Retired CEO, Century South Banks	Dahlonega, GA	
I. Patricia Henry	Retired Director of Strategic Projects, Miller Brewing Co.	Stone Mountain, GA	
John P. Howe III, M.D.	CEO, Project HOPE (Health Opportunities for People Everywhere)	Washington, DC	President, Project HOPE
Eric C. Kendrick	President Mereck Associates, Inc.	Arlington, VA	
Louis B. Lynn	Chief Executive Officer ENVIRO AgScience, Inc.	Columbia, SC	President ENVIRO AgScience, Inc.
Edward C. Milligan	Retired Chairman Main Street Banks, Inc.	Marietta, GA	
Charles A. Patton	Consultant Former President and CEO Virginia First Savings Bank	Hopewell, VA	
Nido R. Qubein	President, High Point University	High Point, NC	Chairman, Great Harvest Bread Co.
Tollie W. Rich, Jr.	Retired Chief Operating Officer, Life Savings Bank	Cape Coral, FL	
Thomas E. Skains	Chief Executive Officer Piedmont Natural Gas Company, Inc.	Charlotte, NC	Chairman and President Piedmont Natural Gas Company, Inc.
Thomas N. Thompson	Representative, Kentucky House of Representatives	Owensboro, KY	President, Thompson Homes
Edwin H. Welch, Ph.D.	President, University of Charleston	Charleston, WV	
Stephen T. Williams	CEO, WilcoHess, LLC	Winston-Salem, NC	President, A.T. Williams Oil Co.

²⁴ Members of Branch Banking and Trust Company’s Board of Directors also serve as members of BB&T Corporation’s Board of Directors, (collectively “Boards of Directors”).

Section 10: Resolution Planning Corporate Governance Structure and Processes

Resolution planning at BB&T is coordinated by the Resolution and Recovery Planning Office (“RRPO”) led by a senior officer of BB&T in the Chief Financial Officer’s organization. This officer works closely with senior management to ensure that BB&T is adopting business organizational strategies, policies, and procedures that appropriately address the challenges faced in establishing a robust and credible resolution planning structure.

The RRPO partners with the management teams of each of the Core Business Lines as well as with the management teams of the Critical Services, which include Audit Services, Deposit Services, Financial Management, Funds Management, Human Systems, IT Services, Legal, Operations (Electronic Delivery Channels, Payment Solutions, Processing Services), Risk Management Organization, and Support Services to assess resolution planning strategies. The RRPO is responsible for compiling, reviewing, and maintaining all resolution-related information.

To support the sustainability of its resolution planning, BB&T considers resolution planning processes in its ongoing, day-to-day business processes, reporting, and governance.

The activities of the RRPO are supervised by the Treasurer, and the resolution planning process is under the supervision of BB&T’s Chief Financial Officer, Chief Risk Officer, General Counsel, Enterprise Risk Manager, and the other members of the Executive Management Team. The process is reviewed with the Risk Committees of the Boards of Directors and updates on progress are made regularly throughout the year. The IDI Resolution Plan has been approved by Branch Banking and Trust Company’s Board of Directors.

Section 11: Description of Material Management Information Systems

BB&T's management information systems ("MIS") comprises a large portfolio of applications that are primarily owned or licensed by Branch Banking and Trust Company. These applications allow the Core Business Lines and Critical Services to conduct business, fulfill reporting requirements, and perform other day-to-day activities. These applications are supported by infrastructure managed within Branch Banking and Trust Company. MIS reporting, both standard and ad hoc, provides status on systems such as uptime / downtime, number of users, and efficiency. In many cases, data is also reported from warehouse / datamart environments. MIS reporting is generated by both the Core Business Lines and Critical Services in order to analyze, measure, and manage their functions. To appropriately govern its applications and the supporting infrastructure, BB&T has implemented numerous policies and standards to consistently secure, support, and manage MIS.

MIS risk is governed by corporate risk management policies and managed by an IT risk framework. Disaster recovery and business continuity plans are continually reassessed in order to provide stability should a disaster occur. BB&T manages application risk through an application tier structure. This structure provides standards and requirements for application availability and disaster recovery based on criticality.

Section 12: High Level Description of Resolution Strategies

As required by the IDI Rule, BB&T has developed strategies for the resolution of its Material Entities. These strategies were developed assuming a hypothetical idiosyncratic failure had occurred at Branch Banking and Trust Company. The IDI Resolution Plan provides for the rapid and orderly resolution of Branch Banking and Trust Company and the other Material Entities, as defined under the IDI Rule, without extraordinary government support or impact to the Deposit Insurance Fund. The strategies are summarized below:

Branch Banking and Trust Company (CIDI): In the event of its failure, Branch Banking and Trust Company would be subject to the FDIC receivership process under the FDIA. BB&T has developed resolution strategies for Branch Banking and Trust Company by identifying a range of sale and disposition options for the FDIC to consider. The options identified are intended to achieve maximum value for the receivership, incur the least cost to the FDIC's Deposit Insurance Fund, ensure clients have access to their insured deposits within one business day, and limit contagion and loss of franchise value that might be caused by a lengthy resolution process. The options for the sale and disposition of Branch Banking and Trust Company include strategies to either maintain Branch Banking and Trust Company as a whole bank and transition it to another owner, or, alternatively, segment Branch Banking and Trust Company into discrete parts and sell those parts in multiple transactions;

BB&T Corporation: In the event of its failure, BB&T Corporation would be resolved under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code and its assets liquidated through a Section 363 sales process;

BB&T Insurance Holdings, Inc.: In the event of the failure of BB&T Insurance Holdings, Inc., a purchaser would be sought for the business either with Branch Banking and Trust Company, or on a standalone basis. Alternatively, BB&T Insurance Holdings, Inc. could be reorganized or liquidated under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code; and

Salem Financial, Inc.: In the event of its failure, Salem Financial, Inc. would be liquidated in the most efficient manner possible based on the circumstances of the failure, either by selling its assets and distributing the proceeds to Branch Banking and Trust Company outside of bankruptcy, or if bankruptcy was the only viable option, through a Chapter 11 Section 363 sale.

In the event of the failure of Regional Acceptance Corporation, defined by BB&T as a Material Entity under the 165(d) Rule, Regional Acceptance Corporation could be sold to a third-party purchaser, or alternatively, Regional Acceptance Corporation could be reorganized or liquidated under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code.

Section 13: Conclusion

BB&T believes that the strength of the company, including its diversified revenue stream, strong capital base, balanced funding mix, and granular loan portfolio, make its failure highly unlikely. BB&T's relatively straightforward organizational structure is evidenced by the fact that most of the operations of Branch Banking and Trust Company are housed in and owned by Branch Banking and Trust Company; the Material Entities are largely self-supporting in terms of funding; and the interconnections that exist between Branch Banking and Trust Company and the other Material Entities would be easily addressed in the event of a failure. Due to this straightforward organizational structure, it is expected that the resolution of Branch Banking and Trust Company could be achieved in a rapid and orderly manner, would provide depositors access to their funds within one business day, and would have no impact on the FDIC's Deposit Insurance Fund.