

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated and Subsidiaries

(SEC ID No. 8-7221)

Consolidated Balance Sheet

June 30, 2010

(Unaudited)

Member, Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC)

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Balance Sheet (Unaudited)

June 30, 2010

(dollars in millions, except share and per share amounts)

Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,405
Cash and securities segregated for regulatory purposes or deposited with clearing organizations	3,974
Securities financing transactions	
Receivables under resale agreements (includes \$508 measured at fair value in accordance with the fair value option election)	2,710
Receivables under securities borrowed transactions	34,722
	<u>37,432</u>
Trading assets, at fair value (includes securities pledged as collateral that can be sold or repledged of \$3,184)	
Equities and convertible debentures	9,761
Municipals and money markets	10,475
Corporate debt and preferred stock	2,207
Derivative contracts	756
Mortgages, mortgage-backed, and asset-backed	584
Non-U.S. governments and agencies	56
U.S. Government and agencies	10
	<u>23,849</u>
Securities received as collateral, at fair value	8,300
Receivables from affiliated companies (includes \$122 measured at fair value in accordance with the fair value option election)	35,635
Other receivables	
Customers (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$8)	9,095
Brokers and dealers	3,278
Interest and other	1,856
	<u>14,229</u>
Other investments	727
Equipment and facilities (net of accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$659)	763
Goodwill and intangible assets	5,113
Other assets	4,464
	<u>4,464</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 135,891</u>
Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity	
Liabilities	
Securities financing transactions	
Payables under repurchase agreements	\$ 11,603
Payables under securities loaned transactions	3,819
	<u>15,422</u>
Commercial Paper and Other Short-Term Borrowing	4,396
Trading liabilities, at fair value	
Equities and convertible debentures	13,353
Derivative contracts	732
U.S. Government and agencies	334
Other	202
	<u>14,621</u>
Obligations to return securities received as collateral, at fair value ⁽¹⁾	8,107
Other payables	
Customers	19,039
Brokers and dealers	10,370
Compensation and benefits	2,640
Interest and other	3,499
	<u>35,548</u>
Payables to affiliated companies (includes \$395 measured at fair value in accordance with the fair value option election)	38,647
Subordinated borrowings	12,800
Total Liabilities	<u>129,541</u>
Stockholder's equity	
Preferred stock, \$1,000 liquidation preference per share; par value \$1 per share; 10,000 shares authorized; 2,195 shares issued and outstanding	2
Common stock, par value \$1 per share; 1,200 shares authorized; 1,000 shares issued and outstanding	-
Paid-in capital	6,054
Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax	2
Retained earnings	292
Total Stockholder's Equity	<u>6,350</u>
Total Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity	<u>\$ 135,891</u>

⁽¹⁾ Excludes Obligations to return securities with affiliate in the amount of \$193.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

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1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Description of Business

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated (“MLPF&S”), together with its subsidiaries (the “Company”), acts as a broker (i.e. agent) for corporate, institutional, government, and other clients and as a dealer (i.e., principal) in the purchase and sale of corporate debt and equity securities. The Company also acts as a broker and/or a dealer in the purchase and sale of mutual funds, money market instruments, government securities, high yield bonds, municipal securities, financial futures contracts and options. The futures business and foreign exchange activities are conducted through the Company. The Company holds memberships and/or has third-party clearing relationships with all major commodity and financial futures exchanges and clearing associations in the United States and it also carries positions reflecting trades executed on exchanges outside of the United States through affiliates and/or third-party clearing brokers. As an investment banking entity, the Company provides corporate, institutional, and government clients with a wide variety of financial services including underwriting the sale of securities to the public, structured and derivative financing, private placements, mortgage and lease financing and financial advisory services, including advice on mergers and acquisitions. The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc. (the “Parent”), which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Bank of America Corporation (“Bank of America”).

The Company also provides securities clearing services for its own account and for unaffiliated broker-dealers through its Broadcort Division and through its principal subsidiary, Merrill Lynch Professional Clearing Corp. (“MLPCC”). MLPCC is involved in the prime brokerage business and also is a market maker in listed option contracts on various options exchanges.

The Company also provides discretionary and non-discretionary investment advisory services. These advisory services include the Merrill Lynch Consults® Service, the Personal Investment Advisory Program, the Merrill Lynch Mutual Fund Advisor® program, the Merrill Lynch Mutual Fund Advisor Selects® program, the Merrill Lynch Personal Advisor program and the Merrill Lynch Global Selects program. The Company also offers fee-based financial planning services, including the Financial Foundation report. The Company provides financing to clients, including margin lending and other extensions of credit.

Through its retirement group, the Company provides a wide variety of investment and custodial services to individuals through Individual Retirement Accounts and small business retirement programs. The Company also provides investment, administration, communications, and consulting services to corporations and their employees for their retirement programs, including 401(k), pension, profit-sharing and nonqualified deferred compensation plans.

The Company expects to merge with Banc of America Securities LLC, a subsidiary of Bank of America Corporation, in late 2010. Banc of America Securities is registered as a broker-dealer and as an investment advisor with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) and various exchanges.

Basis of Presentation

The Consolidated Balance Sheet includes the accounts of MLPF&S and its subsidiaries and is presented in accordance with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“U.S. GAAP”),

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which include industry practices. Intercompany balances have been eliminated. The Consolidated Balance Sheet is presented in U.S. dollars.

Variable Interest Entities and Qualified Special Purpose Entities

The Company determines whether it is required to consolidate an entity by first evaluating whether the entity qualifies as a voting rights entity (“VRE”), a variable interest entity (“VIE”), or (prior to January 1, 2010) a qualified special purpose entity (“QSPE”).

The Consolidated Balance Sheet includes the accounts of the Company, whose subsidiaries are generally controlled through a majority voting interest or a controlling financial interest. In periods prior to January 1, 2010, in certain cases, the Company VIEs may have been consolidated based on a risks and rewards approach. Additionally, prior to January 1, 2010, the Company did not consolidate those special purpose entities that met the criteria of a QSPE. See the “New Accounting Pronouncements” section of this note for information regarding new VIE accounting guidance that became effective on January 1, 2010.

The Consolidated Balance Sheet includes total assets of \$4,252 and total liabilities of \$4,407 pertaining to Consolidated VIEs.

VREs — VREs are defined to include entities that have both equity at risk that is sufficient to fund future operations and have equity investors that have a controlling financial interest in the entity through their equity investments. In accordance with ASC 810, *Consolidation*, (“Consolidation Accounting”), the Company generally consolidates those VREs where it has a majority of the voting rights. For investments in limited partnerships and certain limited liability corporations that the Company does not control, the Company applies ASC 323, *Investments — Equity Method and Joint Ventures* (“Equity Method Accounting”), which requires use of the equity method of accounting for investors that have more than a minor influence, which is typically defined as an investment of greater than 3% to 5% of the outstanding equity in the entity. For more traditional corporate structures, in accordance with Equity Method Accounting, the Company applies the equity method of accounting where it has significant influence over the investee. Significant influence can be evidenced by a significant ownership interest (which is generally defined as a voting interest of 20% to 50%), significant board of director representation, or other contracts and arrangements.

VIEs — Those entities that do not meet the VRE criteria are generally analyzed for consolidation as either VIEs or (prior to January 1, 2010) QSPEs. A VIE is an entity that lacks equity investors or whose equity investors do not have a controlling financial interest in the entity through their equity investments. The Company consolidates those VIEs for which it is the primary beneficiary. In accordance with new accounting guidance effective January 1, 2010, the Company is considered the primary beneficiary when it has a controlling financial interest in a VIE. The Company has a controlling financial interest when it has both the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE’s economic performance and an obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits that could potentially be significant to the VIE. Prior to January 1, 2010, the primary beneficiary was the entity that would absorb a majority of the economic risks and rewards of the VIE, based on an analysis of probability-weighted cash flows. The Company reassesses whether it is the primary beneficiary of a VIE on a quarterly basis. The quarterly reassessment process considers whether the Company has acquired or divested the power to direct the activities of the VIE through changes in governing documents or other circumstances. The reassessment also considers whether the Company has acquired or disposed of a financial interest that could be significant to the VIE, or whether an interest in the VIE has become significant or is no longer

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significant. The consolidation status of the VIEs with which the Company is involved may change as a result of such reassessments.

QSPEs — Before January 1, 2010, QSPEs were passive entities with significantly limited permitted activities. QSPEs were generally used as securitization vehicles and were limited in the type of assets that they may hold, the derivatives into which they can enter and the level of discretion that they may exercise through servicing activities. In accordance with ASC 860, *Transfers and Servicing*, (“Financial Transfers and Servicing Accounting”), and Consolidation Accounting, the Company did not consolidate QSPEs. Refer to the “New Accounting Pronouncements” section of this note for information regarding new VIE accounting rules that became effective on January 1, 2010.

Securitization Activities

In the normal course of business, the Company securitizes pools of residential mortgage-backed securities, municipal bonds, and other securities. The Company may retain interests in the securitized financial assets through holding tranches of the securitization. In accordance with ASC 860, *Transfers and Servicing* (“Financial Transfers and Servicing Accounting”), the Company recognizes transfers of financial assets where it relinquishes control as sales to the extent of cash and any proceeds received.

Use of Estimates

In presenting the Consolidated Balance Sheet, management makes estimates regarding:

- Valuations of assets and liabilities requiring fair value estimates;
- The allowance for credit losses;
- The outcome of litigation;
- The realization of deferred taxes and the recognition and measurement of uncertain tax positions;
- The carrying amount of goodwill and other intangible assets;
- The amortization period of intangible assets with definite lives;
- Incentive-based compensation accruals and certain allocated liabilities; and
- Other matters that affect the reported amounts and disclosure of contingencies in this financial statement.

The preparation of this financial statement requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results could be different from these estimates.

Fair Value Measurement

The Company accounts for a significant portion of its financial instruments at fair value or considers fair value in their measurement. The Company accounts for certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value under various accounting literature, including ASC 320, *Investments – Debt and Equity Securities*, (“Investment Accounting”), ASC 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*, (“Derivatives

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Accounting”), and the fair value option election in accordance with ASC 825-10-25, *Financial Instruments – Recognition*, (“fair value option election”). The Company also accounts for certain assets at fair value under applicable industry guidance, namely ASC 940 *Financial Services – Brokers and Dealers* (“Broker-Dealer Guide”) and ASC 946, *Financial Services – Investment Companies* (“Investment Company Guide”).

ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures, (“Fair Value Accounting”) defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, establishes a fair value hierarchy based on the quality of inputs used to measure fair value and enhances disclosure requirements for fair value measurements. The Company adopted the fair value option election for certain repurchase and resale financial instruments. Refer to Note 5 for further information.

Fair values for over-the-counter (“OTC”) derivative financial instruments, principally forwards, options, and swaps, represent the present value of amounts estimated to be received from or paid to a market participant in settlement of these instruments (i.e., the amount the Company would expect to receive in a derivative asset assignment or would expect to pay to have a derivative liability assumed). These derivatives are valued using pricing models based on the net present value of estimated future cash flows and directly observed prices from exchange-traded derivatives, other OTC trades, or external pricing services, while taking into account the counterparty’s creditworthiness as appropriate. Determining the fair value for OTC derivative contracts can require a significant level of estimation and management judgment.

New and/or complex instruments may have immature or limited markets. As a result, the pricing models used for valuation often incorporate significant estimates and assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the instrument. For instance, on long-dated contracts extrapolation methods are applied to observed market data in order to estimate inputs and assumptions that are not directly observable. This enables the Company to consistently mark to fair value all positions when only a subset of prices is directly observable. Values for OTC derivatives are verified using observed information about the costs of hedging the risk and other trades in the market. As the markets for these products develop, the Company continually refines its pricing models to correlate more closely to the market price of these instruments.

Certain financial instruments recorded at fair value are initially measured using mid-market prices which results in gross long and short positions marked-to-market at the same pricing level prior to the application of position netting. The resulting net positions are then adjusted to fair value representing the exit price as defined in Fair Value Accounting. The significant adjustments include liquidity and counterparty credit risk.

Liquidity

The Company makes adjustments to bring certain positions from a mid-market to a bid or offer price, depending upon the net open position. The Company values net long positions at bid prices and net short positions at offer prices. These adjustments are based upon either observable or implied bid-offer prices.

Counterparty Credit Risk

In determining fair value, the Company considers the credit risk of its counterparties. The Company attempts to mitigate credit risk to third parties by entering into netting and collateral arrangements. Net counterparty exposure (counterparty positions netted by offsetting transactions and both cash and securities collateral) is then valued for counterparty creditworthiness and this resultant value is

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incorporated into the fair value of the respective instruments. The Company generally calculates the credit risk adjustment for derivatives based on observable market credit spreads.

Fair Value Accounting also requires that the Parent consider its own creditworthiness when determining the fair value of certain instruments, including OTC derivative instruments. The approach to measuring the impact of the Parent's credit risk on an instrument is done in the same manner as for third party credit risk. The impact of the Parent's credit risk is incorporated into the fair value, even when credit risk is not readily observable, of an instrument such as in OTC derivatives contracts. OTC derivative liabilities are valued based on the net counterparty exposure as described above.

Legal Reserves

The Company is a party in various actions, some of which involve claims for substantial amounts. Amounts are accrued for the financial resolution of claims that have either been asserted or are deemed probable of assertion if, in the opinion of management, it is both probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. In many cases, 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 case is close to resolution, in which case no accrual is made until that time. Accruals are subject to significant estimation by management with input from outside counsel. Refer to Note 11 for further information.

Income Taxes

The Company provides for income taxes on all transactions that have been recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheet in accordance with ASC 740 *Income Taxes* ("Income Tax Accounting"). Accordingly, deferred taxes are adjusted to reflect the tax rates at which future taxable amounts will likely be settled or realized. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amounts that are more-likely-than-not to be realized. Pursuant to Income Tax Accounting, the Company may assess various sources of evidence in the conclusion as to the necessity of valuation allowances to reduce deferred tax assets to amounts more-likely-than-not to be realized, including the following: 1) past and projected earnings, including losses, of the Company, the Parent and Bank of America, as certain tax attributes such as U.S. net operating losses ("NOLs"), U.S. capital loss carryforwards and foreign tax credit carryforwards can be utilized by Bank of America in certain income tax returns, 2) tax carryforward periods, and 3) tax planning strategies and other factors of the legal entities, such as the intercompany tax-allocation policy. Included within the Company's net deferred tax assets are carryforward amounts generated in the U.S. that are deductible in the future as NOLs. The Company has concluded that these deferred tax assets are more-likely-than-not to be fully utilized prior to expiration, based on the projected level of future taxable income of the Company, the Parent and Bank of America, which is relevant due to the intercompany tax-allocation policy. For this purpose, future taxable income was projected based on forecasts, historical earnings after adjusting for past market disruptions and the anticipated impact of the differences between pre-tax earnings and taxable income.

The Company recognizes and measures its unrecognized tax benefits in accordance with Income Tax Accounting. The Company estimates the likelihood, based on its technical merits, that tax positions will be sustained upon examination considering the facts and circumstances and information available at the end of each period. The Company adjusts the level of unrecognized tax benefits when there is more information available, or when an event occurs requiring a change. In accordance with Bank of America's policy, any new or subsequent change in an unrecognized tax

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benefit related to Bank of America state consolidated, combined or unitary return in which the Company is a member will not be reflected in the Company's Balance Sheet. However, upon resolution of the item, any material impact determined to be attributable to the Company will be reflected in the Company's balance sheet.

The results of operations of the Company are included in the consolidated U.S. federal income tax return, and certain combined and unitary state income tax returns of Bank of America. In addition, the Company files tax returns in certain states on a stand-alone basis. The method of allocating income tax expense is determined under the intercompany tax allocation policy of Bank of America. This policy specifies that income tax expense will be computed for all Bank of America subsidiaries generally on a separate company method, taking into account the tax position of the consolidated group and the Company. Under this policy, tax benefits associated with net operating losses (or other tax attributes) of the Company are payable to the Company upon the earlier of the utilization in the filing of Bank of America's returns or the utilization in the Company's pro forma returns. Refer to Note 14 for further discussion of income taxes.

Balance Sheet Captions

The following are descriptions related to specific balance sheet captions.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company defines cash equivalents as short-term, highly liquid securities, and interest-earning deposits with maturities, when purchased, of 90 days or less, that are not used for trading purposes. The amounts recognized for cash and cash equivalents in the Consolidated Balance Sheet approximate fair value due to their short-term nature.

Cash and Securities Segregated for Regulatory Purposes or Deposited with Clearing Organizations

The Company maintains relationships with clients trading commodity futures contracts and therefore it is obligated by rules mandated by one of its primary regulators the Commodities Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC"), to segregate or set aside cash and/or qualified securities to satisfy these regulations, which have been promulgated to protect customer assets. As of June 30, 2010 the Company maintained \$1,092 in cash and securities on deposit at banks or Clearing Organizations to satisfy customer obligations.

The Company may also use qualifying securities received as collateral under resale agreements to satisfy regulatory requirements such as Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. At June 30, 2010, such securities received under resale agreements and posted to accounts for the exclusive benefit of customers was \$14,222.

In addition, the Company is a member of various clearing organizations at which it maintains cash and/or securities required for the conduct of its day-to-day clearance activities. As of June 30, 2010 the Company maintained \$2,882 in cash and securities on deposit with various clearing organizations to conduct day-to-day clearance activities. The amounts recognized for cash and securities segregated for regulatory purposes or deposited with clearing organizations in the Consolidated Balance Sheet either is at or approximates fair value amounts.

Securities Financing Transactions

The Company enters into repurchase and resale agreements and securities borrowed and loaned transactions to accommodate customers and earn residual interest rate spreads (also referred to as

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“matched-book” transactions), obtain securities for settlement and finance inventory positions. The Company also engages in securities financing for customers through margin lending. Refer to the *Other Receivables and Payables—Customers* section for additional information.

Resale and repurchase agreements are accounted for as collateralized financing transactions and may be recorded at their contractual amounts plus accrued interest or at fair value under the fair value option election. Resale and repurchase agreements recorded at fair value are generally valued based on pricing models that use inputs with observable levels of price transparency.

Resale and repurchase agreements recorded at their contractual amounts plus accrued interest approximate fair value, as the fair value of these items is not materially sensitive to shifts in market interest rates because of the short-term nature of these instruments or to credit risk because the resale and repurchase agreements are fully collateralized.

The Company’s policy is to obtain possession of collateral with a market value equal to or in excess of the principal amount loaned under resale agreements. To ensure that the market value of the underlying collateral remains sufficient, collateral is valued daily, and the Company may require counterparties to deposit additional collateral or return collateral pledged, when appropriate.

Substantially all repurchase and resale activities are transacted under master repurchase agreements that give the Company the right, in the event of default, to liquidate collateral held and to offset receivables and payables with the same counterparty. The Company offsets certain repurchase and resale agreement balances with the same counterparty on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Securities borrowed and loaned transactions are recorded at the amount of cash collateral advanced or received. Securities borrowed transactions require the Company to provide the counterparty with collateral in the form of cash, letters of credit, or other securities. The Company receives collateral in the form of cash or other securities for securities loaned transactions. On a daily basis, the Company monitors the market value of securities borrowed or loaned against the collateral value and the Company may require counterparties to deposit additional collateral or may return collateral pledged, when appropriate. Although substantially all securities borrowing and lending activities are transacted under master netting agreements, such receivables and payables with the same counterparty are not offset on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The carrying value of these instruments approximates fair value as these items are not materially sensitive to shifts in market interest rates because of their short-term nature and/or variable interest rates or to credit risk because securities borrowed and loaned transactions are fully collateralized.

All firm-owned securities pledged to counterparties where the counterparty has the right, by contract, to sell or repledge the securities are disclosed parenthetically in *Trading assets* on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

In transactions where the Company acts as the lender in a securities lending agreement and receives securities that can be pledged or sold as collateral, it recognizes an asset on the Consolidated Balance Sheet carried at fair value, representing the securities received (*Securities received as collateral*), and a liability for the same amount, representing the obligation to return those securities (*Obligations to return securities received as collateral*). The amounts on the Consolidated Balance Sheet result from non-cash transactions

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Trading Assets and Liabilities

The Company's trading activities consist primarily of securities brokerage and trading; derivatives dealing and brokerage; commodities trading and futures brokerage; and securities financing transactions. Trading assets and trading liabilities consist of cash instruments (e.g., securities) and derivative instruments.

Trading assets and liabilities are generally recorded on a trade date basis at fair value. Included in trading liabilities are securities that the Company has sold but did not own and will therefore be obligated to purchase at a future date ("short sales"). Derivatives include futures, forwards, swaps, option contracts and other financial instruments with similar characteristics. Derivative contracts often involve future commitments to exchange interest payment streams or currencies based on a notional or contractual amount (e.g., interest rate swaps or currency forwards) or to purchase or sell other financial instruments at specified terms on a specified date (e.g., options to buy or sell securities or currencies). Derivative activity is subject to the Bank of America's overall risk management policies and procedures. Refer to Note 4 for further information.

Receivables and Payables from/to Affiliates

The Company enters into securities financing repurchase and resale agreements and securities borrowed and loaned transactions to finance firm inventory positions and obtain securities for settlement and engages in trading activities with other companies affiliated by common ownership. The Company also engages in trading activities such as providing securities brokerage, dealing, financing and underwriting services with affiliated companies. Refer to Note 2 for further information.

Other Receivables and Payables

Customers

Customer transactions are recorded on a settlement date basis. Receivables from and payables to customers include amounts due on cash and margin transactions, including futures contracts transacted on behalf of the Company's customers. Due to their short-term nature, such amounts approximate fair value. Securities owned by customers, including those that collateralize margin or other similar transactions, are not reflected on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Brokers and Dealers

Receivables from brokers and dealers primarily include amounts receivable for securities not delivered by the Company to a purchaser by the settlement date ("fails to deliver"), margin deposits, and commissions. Payables to brokers and dealers primarily include amounts payable for securities not received by the Company from a seller by the settlement date ("fails to receive"). Broker and dealer receivables and payables also include amounts related to futures contracts transacted on behalf of customers and clearing organizations and as well as net receivables or net payables arising from unsettled trades. Due to their short-term nature, the amounts recognized for brokers and dealers receivables and payables approximate fair value.

Interest and Other

Interest and other receivables include interest receivable on corporate and governmental obligations, customer or other receivables, and stock-borrowed transactions. Also included are receivables from income taxes, underwriting and advisory fees, commissions and fees, and other receivables. Interest and other payables include interest payable for stock-loaned transactions. Also included are amounts payable for minority interest, income taxes, dividends, other reserves, and other payables.

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Other Investments

The Company's other investments include private equity investments accounted for at fair value or under the equity method of accounting.

Private equity investments that are held for capital appreciation and/or current income are accounted for under Investment Company Guide and carried at fair value. The carrying value of private equity investments reflects expected exit values based upon market prices or other valuation methodologies including expected cash flows and market comparables of similar companies.

For investments accounted for using the equity method of accounting, income is recognized based on the Company's share of the earnings or losses of the investee. Dividend distributions are generally recorded as reductions in the investment balance. Impairment testing is based on the guidance provided in Equity Method Accounting and the investment is reduced when an impairment is determined to be other-than-temporary.

Equipment and Facilities

Equipment and facilities primarily consist of technology hardware and software, leasehold improvements, and owned facilities. Equipment and facilities are reported at historical cost, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization, except for land, which is reported at historical cost. The cost of certain facilities shared with affiliates is allocated to the Company by Bank of America based on the relative amount of space occupied.

The company computes depreciation using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of an asset, which is 2 to 40 years. Equipment is depreciated over its estimated useful life, while leasehold improvements are amortized over the lesser of the improvement's estimated economic useful life or the term of the lease.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill is the cost of an acquired company in excess of the fair value of identifiable net assets at acquisition date. Goodwill is tested annually (or more frequently under certain conditions) for impairment at the reporting unit level in accordance with ASC 350, *Intangibles - Goodwill and Other* ("Goodwill and Intangible Assets Accounting").

Intangible assets consist primarily of value assigned to customer relationships. Intangible assets with definite lives are tested for impairment in accordance with ASC 360, *Property, Plant and Equipment*, whenever certain conditions exist which would indicate the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. Intangible assets with definite lives are amortized over their respective estimated useful lives.

Intangible assets with indefinite lives consist of value assigned to the Merrill Lynch brand and are tested for impairment in accordance with Goodwill and Intangible Assets Accounting. Intangible assets with indefinite lives are not amortized.

The Company's next annual impairment test will be performed at year end, based on financial information as of December 31, 2010.

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Other Assets

Other assets consist primarily of deferred tax assets, prepaid pension expense, which is allocated to the Company by the Parent related to the excess of the fair value of pension assets over the related pension obligation, other prepaid expenses, deferred deal related expenses and other deferred charges.

Compensation and Benefits

Compensation and benefits payables consists of salaries payable, financial advisor compensation, incentive and deferred compensation, payroll taxes, pension and other employee benefits. Financial advisors' compensation and benefits expense is recorded in the same period as revenue is recognized.

Subordinated Borrowings

The Company's funding needs are generally met by and dependent upon loans principally obtained from the Parent and repurchase agreements. Refer to Note 9 for further information.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In March 2010, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") amended Derivatives Accounting to clarify the scope exception for embedded credit derivatives. The amendments define which embedded credit derivatives should be evaluated for bifurcation and separate accounting. The amendments will be adopted by the Company on July 1, 2010. The adoption of this new accounting guidance is not expected to have material impact on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet.

On January 1, 2010, the Company adopted new amendments to Fair Value Accounting. The amendments require disclosure of significant transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 as well as significant transfers in and out of Level 3 on a gross basis. The amendments also clarify existing disclosure requirements regarding the level of disaggregation of fair value measurements and inputs and valuation techniques. The enhanced disclosures required under these amendments are included in Note 5. Beginning January 1, 2011, separate presentation of purchases, sales, issuances and settlements in the Level 3 reconciliation will also be required under the amendments to Fair Value Accounting.

On January 1, 2010, the Company adopted new accounting guidance on transfers of financial assets and consolidation of VIEs. This new accounting guidance revises sale accounting criteria for transfers of financial assets, including elimination of the concept of and accounting for QSPEs, and significantly changes the criteria by which an enterprise determines whether it must consolidate a VIE. The adoption of this new accounting guidance resulted in the consolidation of certain VIEs that previously were QSPEs and VIEs that were not recorded on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet prior to January 1, 2010. See Note 7 for the initial impact of the new Consolidation Accounting guidance on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet.

2. Related Party Transactions

The Company enters into repurchase and resale agreements and securities borrowed and loaned transactions to finance firm inventory positions and obtain securities for settlement with other companies affiliated by common ownership. The Company also engages in trading activities such as providing securities brokerage, dealing, financing and underwriting services to affiliated companies.

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The Company clears certain securities and financially settled OTC transactions through or for other affiliated companies on both a fully-disclosed and non-disclosed basis.

Newly hired financial advisors are offered cash upfront in the form of an interest-bearing loan. Financial advisors who receive this loan also receive a monthly service incentive payment that equates to the principal and interest due on the loan for as long as they remain with the Company during the loan term. The outstanding loan balance will become due if employment is terminated before the vesting period. As of June 30, 2010, the Company had loans outstanding from financial advisors of \$945, which are included in *Interest and other receivables* on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Receivables from affiliated companies are comprised of:

Receivables under resale agreements	\$	25,640
Cash and securities segregated for regulatory purposes		5,807
Brokers and dealers		1,056
Trading assets		1,018
Receivables under securities borrowed transactions		905
Cash and cash equivalents		466
Loans		306
Customers		126
Other		311
	<u>\$</u>	<u>35,635</u>

Payables to affiliated companies are comprised of:

Payables under securities loaned transactions	\$	15,349
Due to Parent, net		6,249
Payables under repurchase agreements		5,539
Customers		4,908
Brokers and dealers		4,863
Trading liabilities		251
Loans		203
Obligations to return securities received as collateral, at fair value		194
Other		1,091
	<u>\$</u>	<u>38,647</u>

The Company obtains financing from the Parent in the normal course of business. Amounts due to the Parent primarily include \$5,935 of uncollateralized obligations at variable interest rates based on the 30-day commercial paper rate.

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3. Trading Activities

The Company's trading activities include providing securities brokerage, dealing, financing and underwriting services to both affiliated companies and third party clients. While trading activities are primarily generated by client order flow, the Company also takes selective principal positions based on expectations of future market movements and conditions. The Company's trading strategies rely on the integrated management of its client-driven and principal positions, along with the related hedging and financing.

Trading Risk Management

Trading activities expose the Company to market and credit risks. These risks are managed in accordance with established risk management policies and procedures put in place by Bank of America. Bank of America's Global Risk Committee ("GRC"), chaired by Bank of America's Global Markets Risk Executive, has been designated by its Asset Liability Market Risk Committee ("ALMRC") as the primary governance authority for its Global Markets Risk Management, including trading risk management. The GRC's focus is to take a forward-looking view of the primary credit and market risks impacting Bank of America's Global Markets business and prioritize those that need a proactive risk mitigation strategy.

At the GRC meetings, the committee considers significant daily revenues and losses by business along with an explanation of the primary driver of the revenue or loss. Thresholds are established for each of Bank of America's businesses in order to determine if the revenue or loss is considered to be significant for that business. If any of the thresholds are exceeded, an explanation of the variance is made to the GRC. The thresholds are developed in coordination with the respective risk managers to highlight those revenues or losses which exceed what is considered to be normal daily income statement volatility.

Market Risk

Market risk is the potential change in an instrument's value caused by fluctuations in interest and currency exchange rates, equity and commodity prices, credit spreads, or other risks. The level of market risk is influenced by the volatility and the liquidity in the markets in which financial instruments are traded.

The Company seeks to mitigate market risk associated with trading inventories by employing hedging strategies that correlate rate, price, and spread movements of trading inventories and related financing and hedging activities. The Company uses a combination of cash instruments and derivatives to hedge its market exposures. The following discussion describes the types of market risk faced by the Company.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect the value of financial instruments. Interest rate swap agreements, Eurodollar futures, and U.S. Treasury securities and futures are common interest rate risk management tools. The decision to manage interest rate risk using futures or swap contracts, as opposed to buying or selling short U.S. Treasury or other securities, depends on current market conditions and funding considerations.

Currency Risk

Currency risk arises from the possibility that fluctuations in foreign exchange rates will impact the value of financial instruments. Currency forwards and options are commonly used to manage

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currency risk. Currency swaps may also be used in situations where a long-dated forward market is not available or where the client needs a customized instrument to hedge a foreign currency cash flow stream. Typically, parties to a currency swap initially exchange principal amounts in two currencies, agreeing to exchange interest payments and to re-exchange the currencies at a future date and exchange rate.

Equity Price Risk

Equity price risk arises from the possibility that equity security prices will fluctuate, affecting the value of equity securities and other instruments that derive their value from a particular stock, a defined basket of stocks, or a stock index. Instruments typically used by the Company to manage equity price risk include equity options, warrants, total return swaps and baskets of equity securities. Equity options, for example, can require the writer to purchase or sell a specified stock or to make a cash payment based on changes in the market price of that stock, basket of stocks, or stock index.

Credit Spread Risk

Credit spread risk arises from the possibility that changes in credit spreads will affect the value of financial instruments. Credit spreads represent the credit risk premiums required by market participants for a given credit quality (e.g., the additional yield that a debt instrument issued by a AA-rated entity must produce over a risk-free alternative). Certain instruments are used by the Company to manage this type of risk. Swaps and options, for example, can be designed to mitigate losses due to changes in credit spreads, as well as the credit downgrade or default of the issuer. Credit risk resulting from default on counterparty obligations is discussed in the *Counterparty Credit Risk* section.

Commodity Price Risk

The Company enters into exchange-traded futures contracts and financially settled OTC derivatives. Commodity contracts expose the Company to the risk that the price of the underlying commodity may rise or fall.

Counterparty Credit Risk

The Company is exposed to the risk of loss if an individual, counterparty or an issuer fails to perform its obligations under contractual terms (“default risk”). Both cash instruments and derivatives expose the Company to default risk. Credit risk arising from changes in credit spreads was previously discussed in the Market Risk section.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

The Company’s exposure to credit risk, (both default and credit spread), associated with its trading and other activities is measured on an individual counterparty basis, as well as by groups of counterparties that share similar attributes. Concentrations of credit risk can be affected by changes in political, industry, or economic factors. To reduce the potential for risk concentration, credit limits are established and monitored in light of changing counterparty and market conditions.

Concentration of Risk to the U.S. Government and its Agencies

At June 30, 2010, the Company had exposures to the U.S. Government and its agencies. This concentration consists of both direct and indirect exposure. The Company’s indirect exposure results from maintaining U.S. Government and agencies securities as collateral, primarily for resale agreements and securities borrowed transactions. The Company’s direct credit exposure on these transactions is with the counterparty; thus the Company has credit exposure to the U.S. Government and its agencies only in the event of the counterparty’s default. Securities issued by the U.S.

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Government and its agencies held as collateral for resale agreements at June 30, 2010 totaled \$19,498 all of which was from affiliated companies.

The Company's significant industry credit concentration is with financial institutions, including both affiliates and third parties. Financial institutions include other brokers and dealers, commercial banks, financing companies, insurance companies, and investment companies. This concentration arises in the normal course of the Company's brokerage, trading, financing, and underwriting activities.

In the normal course of business, the Company purchases, sells, underwrites, and makes markets in non-investment grade instruments. These activities expose the Company to a higher degree of credit risk than is associated with trading, investing in, and underwriting investment grade instruments and extending credit to investment grade counterparties.

4. Derivatives

A derivative is an instrument whose value is derived from an underlying instrument or index, such as interest rates, equity security prices, currencies, commodity prices or credit spreads. Derivatives include futures, forwards, swaps, option contracts, and other financial instruments with similar characteristics.

Derivatives Accounting, as amended, establishes accounting and reporting standards for derivative instruments. Derivatives Accounting requires that an entity recognize all derivatives as either assets or liabilities and measure those instruments at fair value. The fair value of all derivatives is recorded on a net-by-counterparty basis on the Consolidated Balance Sheet where management believes a legal right of setoff exists under an enforceable netting agreement. All derivatives are reported on the Consolidated Balance Sheet as *Trading assets* and *Trading liabilities*.

The Company enters into derivatives to facilitate client transactions, for principal trading and financing purposes, and to manage risk exposures arising from trading assets and liabilities.

Derivative Balances by Primary Risk

Derivative instruments contain numerous market risks. In particular, most derivatives have interest rate risk, as they contain an element of financing risk which is affected by changes in interest rates. Additionally, derivatives expose the Company to counterparty credit risk, although this is generally mitigated by collateral margining and netting arrangements. For disclosure purposes below, the primary risk of a derivative is largely determined by the business that is engaging in the derivative activity. For instance, a derivative that is initiated by an equities derivative business will generally have equity price risk as its primary underlying market risk and is classified as such for the purposes of this disclosure, despite the fact that there may be other market risks that affect the value of the instrument.

The following table identifies the primary risk for derivative instruments at June 30, 2010. The primary risk is provided on a gross basis, prior to the application of the impact of counterparty netting.

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	Contract/ Notional	Derivative Assets Total⁽¹⁾	Contract/ Notional	Derivative Liabilities Total⁽¹⁾
Equity derivatives	\$ 76,314	\$ 5,414	\$ 96,247	\$ 5,369
Credit derivatives	-	-	1,350	21
Gross derivative assets and liabilities	\$ 76,314	\$ 5,414	\$ 97,597	\$ 5,390
Less: Legally enforceable master netting		(4,658)		(4,658)
Total derivative assets and liabilities	<u>\$ 76,314</u>	<u>\$ 756</u>	<u>\$ 97,597</u>	<u>\$ 732</u>

⁽¹⁾ These amounts include third party trading derivatives. Derivative contracts with affiliate entities are recorded in *Receivables from and Payables to Affiliates* on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. At June 30, 2010 the Company had derivative assets with affiliates of \$494 (notional of \$45,073) primarily related to interest rate and credit risk. Derivative liabilities with affiliates of \$108 (notional of \$52,596) were primarily related to interest rate and equity risk.

Derivatives as Guarantees

The Company enters into certain derivative contracts that meet the definition of a guarantee under ASC 460, *Guarantees*, (“*Guarantees Accounting*”). Guarantees are defined to include derivative contracts that contingently require a guarantor to make payment to a guaranteed party based on changes in an underlying (such as changes in the value of interest rates, security prices, currency rates, indices, etc.), that relate to an asset, liability or equity security of a guaranteed party. Derivatives that meet the accounting definition of a guarantee include certain written equity options. The Company does not track, for accounting purposes, whether its clients enter into these derivative contracts for speculative or hedging purposes. Accordingly, the Company has disclosed information about certain written equity options that can potentially be used by clients to protect against changes in an underlying, regardless of how the contracts are actually used by the client.

The Company’s derivatives that act as guarantees at June 30, 2010 are summarized below:

	Maximum Payout/ Notional	Less than 1 Year	1 - 3 Years	3 - 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Carrying Value⁽¹⁾
Other derivative contracts	\$ 2,581	\$ 2,463	\$ 105	\$ 13	\$ -	\$ 130

⁽¹⁾ Derivative contracts are shown on a gross basis prior to cash collateral or counterparty netting.

Other Derivative Contracts

Other derivative contracts in the table above primarily represent written equity options. The Company does not monitor its exposure to derivatives based on the theoretical maximum payout because that measure does not take into consideration the probability of the occurrence. As such, rather than including the maximum payout, the notional value of these contracts has been included to provide information about the magnitude of involvement with these types of contracts. However, it should be noted that the notional value is not a reliable indicator of the Company’s exposure to these contracts. Instead, as previously noted, a risk framework is used to define risk tolerances and establish limits to help ensure that certain risk-related losses occur within acceptable, predefined limits.

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As the fair value and risk of payment under these derivative contracts are based upon market factors, the carrying value in the table above reflects the best estimate of the Company's performance risk under these transactions at June 30, 2010. The Company economically hedges its exposure to these contracts by entering into a variety of offsetting derivative contracts and security positions.

Credit Risk Management of Derivatives

The Company defines counterparty credit risk as the potential for loss that can occur as a result of an individual, counterparty, or issuer being unable or unwilling to honor its contractual obligations. The Company mitigates its credit risk to counterparties through a variety of techniques, including, where appropriate, the right to require initial collateral or margin, the right to terminate transactions or to obtain collateral should unfavorable events occur, the right to call for collateral when certain exposure thresholds are exceeded, and the right to call for third party guarantees.

The Company enters into International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. ("ISDA") master agreements or their equivalent ("master netting agreements") with almost all derivative counterparties. Master netting agreements provide protection in bankruptcy in certain circumstances and, in some cases, enable receivables and payables with the same counterparty to be offset for accounting and risk management purposes. Netting agreements are generally negotiated bilaterally and can require complex terms. While the Company makes reasonable efforts to execute such agreements, it is possible that a counterparty may be unwilling to sign such an agreement and, as a result, would subject the Company to additional credit risk. The enforceability of master netting agreements under bankruptcy laws in certain countries or in certain industries is not free from doubt, and receivables and payables with counterparties in these countries or industries are accordingly recorded on a gross basis.

Where the Company has entered into legally enforceable netting agreements with counterparties, it reports derivative assets and liabilities, and any related cash collateral, net in the Consolidated Balance Sheets in accordance with ASC 210-20, *Balance Sheet—Offsetting* ("Balance Sheet – Offsetting Accounting"). At June 30, 2010, the Company did not receive or pledge cash collateral from/to third party counterparties.

5. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair Value Hierarchy

In accordance with Fair Value Accounting, the Company has categorized its financial instruments, based on the priority of the inputs to the valuation technique, into a three-level fair value hierarchy. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3).

Financial assets and liabilities recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheet are categorized based on the inputs to the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1. Financial assets and liabilities whose values are based on unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in an active market that the Company has the ability to access (examples include active exchange-traded equity securities, exchange traded derivatives, U.S. Government securities, and certain other sovereign government obligations).

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- Level 2. Financial assets and liabilities whose values are based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or model inputs that are observable either directly or indirectly for substantially the full term of the asset or liability. Level 2 inputs include the following:
- a. Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets (examples include restricted stock and U.S. agency securities);
 - b. Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in non-active markets (examples include corporate and municipal bonds, which can trade infrequently);
 - c. Pricing models whose inputs are observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability (examples include most over-the-counter derivatives, including interest rate and currency swaps); and
 - d. Pricing models whose inputs are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data through correlation or other means for substantially the full term of the asset or liability (examples include certain residential and commercial mortgage-related assets, including securities and derivatives).
- Level 3. Financial assets and liabilities whose values are based on prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement. These inputs reflect management's own assumptions about the assumptions a market participant would use in pricing the asset or liability (examples include certain private equity investments, certain residential and commercial mortgage related assets, and long-dated equity derivatives).

As required by Fair Value Accounting, when the inputs used to measure fair value fall within different levels of the hierarchy, the level within which the fair value measurement is categorized is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For example, a Level 3 fair value measurement may include inputs that are observable (Levels 1 and 2) and unobservable (Level 3). Further, the following tables do not take into consideration the effect of offsetting Level 1 and 2 financial instruments entered into by the Company that economically hedge certain exposures to the Level 3 positions.

A review of fair value hierarchy classifications is conducted on a quarterly basis. Changes in the observability of valuation inputs may result in a reclassification for certain financial assets or liabilities.

Valuation Techniques

The following outlines the valuation methodologies for the most significant assets and liabilities measured at fair value:

U.S. Government and agencies

U.S. treasury securities: U.S. treasury securities are valued using quoted market prices and are generally classified as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy.

U.S. agency securities: U.S. agency securities are comprised of two main categories consisting of agency issued debt and mortgage pass-throughs. Agency issued debt securities are generally valued using quoted market prices. Mortgage pass-throughs include To-be-announced ("TBA") securities

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and mortgage pass-through certificates. TBA securities are generally valued using quoted market prices. The fair value of mortgage pass-through certificates are model driven based on to the comparable TBA security. Agency issued debt securities and mortgage pass-throughs are generally classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Non-U.S. Governments and agencies

Sovereign government obligations are valued using quoted prices in active markets when available. To the extent quoted prices are not available, fair value is determined based on reference to recent trading activity and quoted prices of similar securities. These securities are generally classified in Level 1 or Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy, primarily based on the issuing country.

Municipals and money markets

Municipal bonds: The fair value of municipal bonds is calculated using recent trade activity, market price quotations and new issuance levels. In the absence of this information, fair value is calculated using comparable bond credit spreads. Current interest rates, credit events, and individual bond characteristics such as coupon, call features, maturity, and revenue purpose are considered in the valuation process. The majority of these bonds are classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Auction Rate Securities (“ARS”): The Company holds investments in certain ARS, including student loan and municipal ARS. Student Loan ARS are comprised of various pools of student loans. Municipal ARS are issued by states and municipalities for a wide variety of purposes, including but not limited to healthcare, industrial development, education and transportation infrastructure.

The fair value of the Student Loan ARS is calculated using a pricing model that relies upon a number of assumptions including weighted average life, coupon, discount margin and liquidity discounts. The fair value of the Municipal ARS is calculated based upon projected refinancing and spread assumptions. In both cases, recent trades and issuer tenders are considered in the valuations. Student Loan ARS and Municipal ARS are classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

Corporate debt and preferred stock

Corporate bonds: Corporate bonds are valued based on either the most recent observable trade and/or external quotes, depending on availability. The most recent observable trade price is given highest priority as the valuation benchmark based on an evaluation of transaction date, size, frequency, and bid-offer. This price may be adjusted by bond or credit default swap spread movement. When credit default swap spreads are referenced, cash-to-synthetic basis magnitude and movement as well as maturity matching are incorporated into the value. When neither external quotes nor a recent trade is available, the bonds are valued using a discounted cash flow approach based on risk parameters of comparable securities. In such cases, the potential pricing difference in spread and/or price terms with the traded comparable is considered. Corporate bonds are generally classified as Level 2 or Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

Mortgages, mortgage-backed and asset-backed

Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities (“RMBS”), Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities (“CMBS”), and other Asset-Backed Securities (“ABS”): RMBS, CMBS and other ABS are valued based on observable price or credit spreads for the particular security or when price or credit spreads are not observable, the valuation is based on prices of comparable bonds or the present value of expected future cash flows. Valuation levels of RMBS and CMBS indices are used as an additional data point for benchmarking purposes or to price outright index positions.

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When estimating the fair value based upon the present value of expected future cash flows, the Company uses its best estimates of the key assumptions, including forecasted credit losses, prepayment rates, forward yield curves and discount rates commensurate with the risks involved, while also taking into account performance of the underlying collateral.

RMBS, CMBS and other ABS are classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy if external prices or credit spreads are unobservable or if comparable trades/assets involve significant subjectivity related to property type differences, cash flows, performance and other inputs; otherwise, they are classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Equities and convertible debentures

Exchange-traded equity securities: Exchange-traded equity securities are generally valued based on quoted prices from the exchange. To the extent these securities are actively traded, they are classified as Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy, otherwise they are classified as Level 2.

Derivative contracts

Listed Derivative Contracts: Listed derivatives that are actively traded are generally valued based on quoted prices from the exchange and are classified as Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. Listed derivatives that are not actively traded are valued using the same approaches as those applied to OTC derivatives; they are generally classified as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

OTC Derivative Contracts: The fair value of OTC derivatives are derived using market prices and other market based pricing parameters such as basis differentials, interest rates, currency rates and volatilities that are observed directly in the market or gathered from independent sources such as dealer consensus pricing services or brokers. Where models are used, they are used consistently and reflect the contractual terms of and specific risks inherent in the contracts. Generally, the models do not contain a high level of subjectivity since the valuation techniques used in the models do not require significant judgment and inputs to the models are readily observable in active markets. When appropriate, valuations are adjusted for various factors such as liquidity, bid-offer spreads and credit considerations based on available market evidence. The majority of OTC derivative contracts are classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Other Investments

Investments in Private Equity Funds: For certain private equity investments held, valuation methodologies include publicly traded comparables derived by multiplying a key performance metric (e.g., earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization) of the portfolio company by the relevant valuation multiple observed for comparable companies, acquisition comparables, entry level multiples, and discounted cash flows. These valuations are subject to appropriate discounts for lack of liquidity or marketability. Certain factors which may influence changes to the fair value include, but are not limited to, recapitalizations, subsequent rounds of financing, and offerings in the equity or debt capital markets.

Publicly traded private equity investments are classified as either Level 1 or Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Level 2 classifications generally include those publicly traded equity investments that have a legal or contractual transfer restriction. All other investments are classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy due to infrequent trading and/or unobservable market prices.

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Resale and repurchase agreements

The Company elected the fair value option for certain resale and repurchase agreements. For such agreements, the fair value is estimated using a discounted cash flow model which incorporates observable inputs such as interest rate yield curves and option volatility. Resale and repurchase agreements for which the fair value option has been elected are generally classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

The following table presents the Company's fair value hierarchy for those assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2010:

	Fair Value Measurements on a Recurring Basis				
	As of June 30, 2010				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting Adj. ⁽¹⁾	Total
Assets					
Securities segregated for regulatory purposes or deposited with clearing organizations					
Corporate debt	\$ -	\$ 507	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 507
U.S. Government and agencies	151	1,726	-	-	1,877
Total securities segregated for regulatory purposes or deposited with clearing organizations	151	2,233	-	-	2,384
Receivables under resale agreements	-	508	-	-	508
Trading assets, excluding derivative contracts					
Equities and convertible debentures	7,113	2,631	17	-	9,761
Mortgages, mortgage-backed, and asset-backed	-	584	-	-	584
Corporate debt and preferred stock	-	1,074	1,133	-	2,207
Non-U.S. Governments and agencies	-	30	26	-	56
U.S. Government and agencies	10	-	-	-	10
Municipals and money markets	-	7,365	3,110	-	10,475
Total trading assets, excluding derivative contracts	\$ 7,123	\$ 11,684	\$ 4,286	\$ -	\$ 23,093
Derivative contracts	-	5,409	5	(4,658)	756
Securities received as collateral	8,300	-	-	-	8,300
Other investments	136	12	428	-	576
Receivables from affiliated companies ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	1	6,690	301	(5,812)	1,180
Liabilities					
Trading liabilities, excluding derivative contracts					
Equities and convertible debentures	\$ 12,664	\$ 689	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,353
U.S. government and agencies	333	1	-	-	334
Other	21	181	-	-	202
Total trading liabilities, excluding derivatives contracts	\$ 13,018	\$ 871	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,889
Derivatives contracts	3	5,366	21	(4,658)	732
Obligation to return securities received as collateral	8,107	-	-	-	8,107
Payables to affiliated companies ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	336	6,314	-	(5,812)	838

⁽¹⁾ Represents counterparty and cash collateral netting.

⁽²⁾ Receivables from affiliated companies and Payables to affiliated companies consist of trading assets, trading liabilities, receivables under resale agreements, payables under repurchase agreements and derivative contracts.

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Level 3 Assets and Liabilities

- Level 3 Corporate debt and preferred stock assets primarily relate to \$659 Auction Rate Securities (“ARS”), \$343 of Trust Preferred Securities Collateralized Loan Obligations (“CLO”) and \$82 of Corporate loans of non-investment grade.
- Level 3 Municipals and money markets assets primarily relate to \$2,604 of student loan ARS and \$497 of municipal bond securities.
- Level 3 other investments of \$428 relate to private equity investments. Level 3 receivables from affiliated companies primarily includes Trading Assets (excluding derivatives) – Preferred Stock of \$279 related to ARS.

Fair Value Option Election

The fair value option election allows companies to irrevocably elect fair value as the initial and subsequent measurement attribute for certain financial assets and liabilities. Changes in fair value for assets and liabilities for which the election is made are recognized in earnings as they occur. The fair value option election is permitted on an instrument by instrument basis at initial recognition of an asset or liability or upon an event that gives rise to a new basis of accounting for that instrument. As discussed above, certain of the Company’s financial instruments are required to be accounted for at fair value under Investment Accounting and Derivatives Accounting, as well as industry level guidance. For certain financial instruments that are not accounted for at fair value under other applicable accounting guidance, the fair value option election has been made.

The following describes the rationale for electing to account for certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value, as well as the impact of instrument-specific credit risk on the fair value.

Resale and Repurchase Agreements

The Company elected the fair value option on a prospective basis for certain resale and repurchase agreements. The fair value option election was made based on the tenor of the resale and repurchase agreements, which reflects the magnitude of the interest rate risk. The majority of resale and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Government securities were excluded from the fair value option election as these contracts are generally short-dated and therefore the interest rate risk is not considered significant. Amounts loaned under resale agreements require collateral with a market value equal to or in excess of the principal amount loaned resulting in minimal credit risk for such transactions. For the period ended June 30, 2010, the difference between fair value and the aggregate contractual principal amount of receivables under resale agreements (with third party and affiliates) and payables under repurchase agreements (with affiliates) for which the fair value option has been elected was not material to the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

6. Securities Financing Transactions

The Company enters into repurchase and resale agreements and secured borrowing and lending transactions to finance trading inventory, to obtain securities for settlement, to meet customers’ needs and to earn residual interest rate spreads.

Under these agreements and transactions, the Company either receives or provides collateral, including U.S. Government and agencies, asset-backed securities, corporate debt, equity, and non-U.S. Governments and agency securities. The Company receives collateral in connection with resale

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agreements, securities borrowing transactions, customer margin loans, and other loans. Under most agreements the Company is permitted to sell or repledge the securities received as collateral and use these securities to secure repurchase agreements, enter into securities lending transactions or deliver to counterparties to cover short positions. At June 30, 2010, the fair value of securities received as collateral where the Company is permitted to sell or repledge the securities was \$144,574, of which \$39,412 was received from affiliated companies. Included in the securities received from affiliated companies, \$14,222 is segregated in a special reserve account as required by Rule 15c3-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The fair value of securities received as collateral that had been sold or repledged was \$109,218, of which \$36,142 have been sold or repledged to affiliated companies.

The Company also receives securities as collateral in connection with certain securities transactions in which the Company is the lender. In instances where the Company is permitted to sell or repledge securities received, the Company reports the fair value of such securities received as collateral and the related obligation to return securities received as collateral in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

The Company pledges certain firm-owned assets which are included in Trading assets to collateralize repurchase agreements and other secured financings. Pledged securities that can be sold or repledged by the secured party are disclosed parenthetically in Trading assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The carrying value and classification of securities owned by the Company that have been loaned or pledged to counterparties where those counterparties do not have the right to sell or repledge at June 30, 2010 are as follows:

Equities and convertible debentures	\$ 5,429
Corporate debt and preferred stock	<u>2,177</u>
	<u>\$ 7,606</u>

At June 30, 2010, pledged securities to affiliated companies that can be sold or repledged by the affiliated companies was \$719. Securities loaned or pledged where the affiliated companies do not have the right to sell or repledge was \$0.

Generally, when the Company transfers financial instruments that are not recorded as sales (i.e. secured borrowing transactions), the liability is recorded as either payables under repurchase agreements or payables under securities loaned transactions; however, in instances where the Company transfers financial assets to a consolidated VIE, the liabilities of the consolidated VIE will be reflected in long or short term borrowings. In either case, at the time of transfer, the related liability is equal to the cash received in the transaction. In most cases the lenders in secured borrowing transactions have full recourse to the Company (i.e. recourse beyond the assets pledged).

7. Securitization Transactions and Transactions with Variable Interest Entities

The Company utilizes VIEs in the ordinary course of business to support its own and its customers' financing and investing needs. The Company securitizes loans and debt securities using VIEs as a source of funding and as a means of transferring the economic risk of the loans or debt securities to third parties. The Company also administers structures or invests in other VIEs including municipal bond trusts, CDOs and other entities as described in more detail below.

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The entity that has a controlling financial interest in a VIE is referred to as the primary beneficiary and consolidates the VIE. In accordance with new consolidation guidance effective January 1, 2010, the Company is deemed to have a controlling financial interest and is the primary beneficiary of a VIE if it has both the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance and an obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits that could potentially be significant to the VIE. As a result of this change in accounting, The Company consolidated or deconsolidated certain VIEs and former QSPEs on January 1, 2010 that were previously unconsolidated or consolidated. The net incremental impact of this accounting change on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet is set forth in the table below. The net effect of the accounting change is recorded as an adjustment to beginning retained earnings, net of tax.

(dollars in millions)	Ending Balance Sheet December 31, 2009	Net Increase / (Decrease)	Opening Balance Sheet January 1, 2010
Assets			
Trading assets, at fair value	\$ 22,206	\$ 4,743	\$ 26,949
All other assets	111,557	-	111,557
Total Assets	\$ 133,763	\$ 4,743	\$ 138,506
Liabilities			
Commercial Paper & Other Short-term borrowings	\$ -	\$ 5,010	\$ 5,010
Derivative Liabilities	\$ 721	\$ (288)	\$ 433
Other Liabilities	\$ 126,538	21	126,559
Total Liabilities	\$ 127,259	\$ 4,743	\$ 132,002
Retained earnings	\$ 446	-	\$ 446
All other stockholders' equity	6,058	-	6,058
Total Stockholders' Equity	\$ 6,504	-	\$ 6,504
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 133,763	\$ 4,743	\$ 138,506

Certain tables below present the assets and liabilities of consolidated and unconsolidated VIEs if the Company has continuing involvement with transferred assets or if the Company otherwise has a variable interest in the VIE. For consolidated VIEs, these amounts are net of intercompany balances. The tables also present the Company's exposure to loss resulting from its involvement with consolidated VIEs and unconsolidated VIEs in which the Company holds a variable interest as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009. The Company's maximum exposure to loss is based on the unlikely event that all of the assets in the VIEs become worthless and incorporates not only potential losses associated with assets recorded on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet but also potential losses associated with off-balance sheet commitments such as unfunded liquidity commitments and other contractual arrangements, the Company's maximum exposure to loss does not include losses previously recognized.

Municipal Bond Securitizations

The Company sponsors municipal bond trusts that hold highly-rated, long-term, fixed-rate municipal bonds, some of which are callable prior to maturity. The vast majority of the bonds are rated AAA or AA and some of the bonds benefit from insurance provided by monoline financial guarantors. The trusts obtain financing by issuing floating-rate trust certificates that reprice on a

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frequent basis to third party investors. The Company may serve as remarketing agent and/or liquidity provider for the trusts. The floating-rate investors have the right to tender the certificates at specified dates, often with as little as seven days' notice. Should the Company be unable to remarket the tendered certificates, it is generally obligated to purchase them at par under standby liquidity facilities. The Company is not obligated to purchase the certificates under the standby liquidity facilities if the underlying bonds' credit rating declines below investment grade or in certain the events of default or bankruptcy of the issuer and insurer.

The Company or an investor may hold the residual interest in the trust. If an investor holds the residual interest, that investor typically has the unilateral ability to liquidate the trust at any time, while the Company typically has the ability to trigger the liquidation of that trust only if the market value of the bonds held in the trust declines below a specified threshold. The weighted average remaining life of bonds held at June 30, 2010 was 12.8 years.

The following table summarizes certain information related to municipal bond trusts in which the Company holds a variable interest as of June 30, 2010.

(dollars in millions)	June 30, 2010		
	Consolidated	Unconsolidated	Total
Maximum Loss Exposure	\$ 4,182	\$ 1,417	\$ 5,599
On-balance sheet assets			
Trading assets	\$ 4,182	\$ 209	\$ 4,391
Total	\$ 4,182	\$ 209	\$ 4,391
On-balance sheet liabilities			
Commercial Paper & Other Short-term borrowings	\$ 4,396	\$ -	\$ 4,396
Total	\$ 4,396	\$ -	\$ 4,396
Total assets of VIEs	\$ 4,182	\$ 1,599	\$ 5,781

In accordance with the new consolidation guidance, on January 1, 2010, the Company consolidated \$4,722 of municipal bond trusts in which it had a controlling financial interest. As transferor of assets into a trust, the Company had the power to determine which assets would be held in the trust and to structure the liquidity facilities, default protection and credit enhancement, if applicable. In some instances, the Company retained a residual interest in such trusts and had loss exposure that could potentially be significant to the trust through the residual interest, liquidity facilities and other arrangements. The Company was also the remarketing agent, through which it has the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact economic performance. Accordingly, the Company is the primary beneficiary of and consolidated these trusts. In other instances, one or more third party investor(s) hold(s) the residual interest and, through that interest, has the right to liquidate the trust. The Company does not consolidate these trusts.

Prior to 2010, most of the municipal bond trusts were QSPEs and, as such, were not subject to consolidation by the Company. The Company consolidated those trusts that were not QSPEs if it held the residual interests or otherwise expected to absorb a majority of the variability created by changes in fair value of assets in the trusts. The Company did not consolidate a trust if third party investors held the residual interest and the Company was protected from loss in connection with its liquidity obligations.

In the period ended June 30, 2010, the Company was the transferor of assets into unconsolidated municipal bond trusts and received cash proceeds from new securitizations of \$783.

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The Company's liquidity commitments to unconsolidated municipal bond trusts totaled \$1,208 at June 30, 2010. At June 30, 2010, the Company held \$209 of floating-rate certificates, issued by unconsolidated municipal bond trusts in trading assets.

Repackaging Transactions and Collateralized Debt Obligations (CDOs)

The Company sponsors repackaging transactions where the Company transfers preferred equity securities to VIEs which issue auction rate securities (A shares) and residual shares (B shares). These auction rate securities pay a dividend which resets through periodic auctions, any remainder is paid to the residual holders. The Company may choose to hold a portion of the A shares or B shares issued.

In accordance with the new consolidation guidance, on January 1, 2010, the Company consolidated \$21 of repackaging vehicles in which it had a controlling financial interest. The Company typically has control over the initial design of the vehicle. The Company consolidates these vehicles when it has control over the vehicle from holding a significant portion of the securities issued by the vehicle. The Company does not consolidate a vehicle if the Company does not have a variable interest that could potentially be significant to the vehicle.

CDO vehicles hold diversified pools of fixed income securities, typically corporate debt or asset-backed securities, which they fund by issuing multiple tranches of debt and equity securities. Synthetic CDOs enter into a portfolio of credit default swaps to synthetically create exposure to fixed income securities. CDOs are typically managed by third party portfolio managers. The Company transfers assets to these CDOs, holds securities issued by the CDOs, and may be a derivative counterparty to the CDOs, including credit default swap counterparty for synthetic CDOs. The Company has also entered into total return swaps with certain CDOs whereby the Company will absorb the economic returns generated by specified assets held by the CDO. The Company receives fees for structuring CDOs and providing liquidity support for super senior tranches of securities issued by certain CDOs.

The following table summarizes certain information related to Repackaging transactions and CDO vehicles in which the Company holds a variable interest as of June 30, 2010.

(dollars in millions)	June 30, 2010			
	Consolidated		Unconsolidated	
	Repackaging		Repackaging	CDO's
Maximum Loss Exposure	\$	69	\$	22 \$ 7
On-balance sheet assets				
Trading assets	\$	69	\$	22 \$ 7
Total	\$	69	\$	22 \$ 7
On-balance sheet liabilities				
Other Liabilities	\$	10	\$	- \$ -
Total	\$	10	\$	- \$ -
Total assets of VIEs	\$	69	\$	285 \$ 484

The Company's maximum exposure to loss is significantly less than the total assets of the CDO vehicles in the table above because the Company typically has exposure to only a portion of the total assets.

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8. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

In connection with the acquisition of the Parent by Bank of America, the carrying value of the Parent's goodwill as of December 31, 2008 was eliminated. New goodwill was recorded on January 1, 2009. In addition, as of January 1, 2009, certain intangible assets were adjusted to their fair value and new intangible assets (e.g. trade name) were recorded.

Goodwill

Goodwill is the cost of an acquired company in excess of the fair value of identifiable net assets at acquisition date. Goodwill is tested annually (or more frequently under certain conditions) for impairment at the reporting unit level in accordance with Goodwill and Intangibles Assets Accounting. If the fair value of the reporting unit exceeds the carrying value, goodwill is not deemed to be impaired. If the fair value is less than the carrying value, a further analysis is required to determine the amount of impairment, if any. The carrying amount of Goodwill as of June 30, 2010 was \$2,256.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets with definite lives at June 30, 2010 consist primarily of value assigned to customer relationships. Intangible assets with definite lives are tested for impairment whenever certain conditions exist which would indicate the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. Intangible assets with definite lives are amortized over their respective estimated useful lives.

Intangible assets with indefinite lives consist of value assigned to the Merrill Lynch brand and are tested for impairment in accordance with Goodwill and Intangibles Assets Accounting. Intangible assets with indefinite lives are not amortized.

The gross carrying amount of intangible assets with definite lives was \$2,261 and the accumulated amortization related to these assets amounted to \$339 as of June 30, 2010. The carrying amount of intangible assets with indefinite lives was \$935 as of June 30, 2010.

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9. Subordinated Borrowings

At June 30, 2010, subordinated borrowings and credit committed under agreements with the Parent consisted of the following:

	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Amount Outstanding</u>	<u>Total Credit Facility</u>
MLPF&S			
Revolving Subordinated Loan	April 30, 2012	\$ 7,600	\$ 12,000
Cash Subordinated Loan	December 31, 2011	500	500
Cash Subordinated Loan	March 31, 2012	500	500
Cash Subordinated Loan	September 30, 2011	1,400	1,400
Cash Subordinated Loan	December 31, 2011	1,000	1,000
Cash Subordinated Loan	February 25, 2012	1,000	1,000
MLPCC			
Revolving Subordinated Loan	April 30, 2012	800	3,000
		<u>\$ 12,800</u>	<u>\$ 19,400</u>

These borrowings, which have been approved for regulatory capital purposes for each respective company, are U.S. dollar-denominated obligations at variable interest rates based on one-month LIBOR plus a spread. The carrying value of these borrowings approximates fair value. Each loan agreement contains a provision that automatically extends the loan's maturity by one year unless specified actions are taken.

10. Stockholders' Equity

MLPF&S is authorized to issue 1,200 shares of \$1.00 par value common stock. At June 30, 2010, there were 1,000 shares issued and outstanding.

MLPF&S is authorized to issue 1,000 shares of \$1.00 par value preferred stock. At June 30, 2010, there were no preferred shares issued.

MLPCC is authorized to issue 10,000 shares of \$1.00 par value preferred stock, with a liquidation preference of \$1,000 per share. At June 30, 2010, there were 2,195 preferred shares issued and outstanding.

11. Commitments, Contingencies and Guarantees

Litigation

The Company has been named as a defendant in various legal actions, including arbitrations, class actions, and other litigation arising in connection with its activities as a global diversified financial services institution.

Some of the legal actions include claims for substantial compensatory and/or punitive damages or claims for indeterminate amounts of damages. In some cases, the issuers that would otherwise be the

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primary defendants in such cases are bankrupt or otherwise in financial distress. The Company is also involved in investigations and/or proceedings by governmental and self-regulatory agencies.

In view of the inherent difficulty of predicting the outcome of litigation and regulatory matters, particularly where the claimants seek very large or indeterminate damages or where the matters present novel legal theories or involve a large number of parties, the Company generally cannot predict what the eventual outcome of the pending matters will be, what the timing of the ultimate resolution of these matters will be, or what the eventual loss, fines or penalties related to each pending matter may be.

In accordance with applicable accounting guidance, the Company establishes an accrued liability for litigation and regulatory matters when those matters present loss contingencies that are both probable and estimable. In such cases, there may be an exposure to loss in excess of any amounts accrued. When a loss contingency is not both probable and estimable, the Company does not establish an accrued liability. As a litigation or regulatory matter develops, the Company, in conjunction with any outside counsel handling the matter, evaluates on an ongoing basis whether such matter presents a loss contingency that is probable and estimable. If, at the time of evaluation, the loss contingency related to a litigation or regulatory matter is not both probable and estimable, the matter will continue to be monitored for further developments that would make such loss contingency both probable and estimable. Once the loss contingency related to a litigation or regulatory matter is deemed to be both probable and estimable, the Company will establish an accrued liability with respect to such loss contingency and continue to monitor the matter for further developments that could affect the amount of the accrued liability that has been previously established.

In some of the matters described below, including not limited to the Lehman Brothers Holdings, Inc. matters, loss contingencies are not both probable and estimable in the view of management, and accordingly, an accrued liability has not been established for those matters. Information is provided below regarding the nature of these contingencies and, where specified, the amount of the claim associated with these loss contingencies. Based on current knowledge, management does not believe that loss contingencies arising from pending litigation and regulatory matters, including the litigation matters described below, will have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or liquidity. However, in light of the inherent uncertainties involved in these matters, and the very large or indeterminate damages sought in some or all of these matters, an adverse outcome in some or all of these matters could be material to the Company's results of operations or cash flows for any particular reporting period.

Specific Litigation

Auction Rate Litigation

On March 25, 2008, a putative class action, *Burton v. Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc., et al.*, was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York (the "SDNY District Court") against ML & Co. and the Company on behalf of persons who purchased and continue to hold auction rate securities ("ARS") offered for sale by the Company between March 25, 2003 and February 13, 2008. The complaint alleges, among other things, that the Company failed to disclose material facts about ARS. A similar action, captioned *Stanton v. Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc., et al.*, was filed the next day in the same court. On October 31, 2008, the two cases were consolidated under the caption *In Re Merrill Lynch Auction Rate Securities Litigation*, and on December 10, 2008, plaintiffs filed a

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consolidated class action amended complaint. Plaintiffs seek to recover alleged losses in the market value of ARS allegedly caused by the decision of the Company to discontinue supporting auctions for the ARS. On February 27, 2009, defendants filed a motion to dismiss the consolidated amended complaint. On May 22, 2009, the plaintiffs filed a second amended consolidated complaint. On July 24, 2009, the Company filed a motion to dismiss the second amended consolidated complaint.

On March 31, 2010, the SDNY District Court dismissed the second amended consolidated complaint with prejudice in *Burton v. Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc., et al.* On April 22, 2010, plaintiff Colin Wilson filed a notice of appeal from the order of the SDNY District Court dismissing the second amended consolidated complaint.

Since October 2007, additional arbitrations and individual lawsuits have been filed against the Company and in some cases ML & Co. by parties who purchased ARS. Plaintiffs in these cases, which assert substantially the same types of claims, allege that defendants manipulated the market for, and failed to disclose material facts about, ARS. Plaintiffs seek compensatory damages totaling in excess of \$2,000, rescission and, in some cases, punitive damages, among other relief.

Bank of America Merger-Related Matters

On September 25, 2009, plaintiffs in the securities actions consolidated in the SDNY District Court under the caption *In re Bank of America Securities, Derivative, and Employment Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) Litigation* filed a consolidated amended class action complaint. The amended complaint is brought on behalf of a purported class, which consists of purchasers of Bank of America Corporation ("Bank of America") common and preferred securities between September 15, 2008 and January 21, 2009, holders of Bank of America's common stock or Series B Preferred Stock as of October 10, 2008 and purchasers of Bank of America's common stock issued in the offering that occurred on or about October 7, 2008, and names as defendants Bank of America, ML & Co., the Company and certain of their present or former directors, officers and affiliates. As to ML&Co., the amended complaint alleges violations of Sections 10(b) and 14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and SEC rules promulgated thereunder, based on, among other things, alleged false statements and omissions related to the financial condition and 2008 fourth quarter losses experienced by ML&Co. and bonus payments to ML & Co. employees. The amended complaint also alleges violations of Sections 11 and 12(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933 against the Company based on, among other things, alleged false statements and omissions related to bonus payments to ML & Co. employees and the benefits and impact of the merger on Bank of America in connection with an October 7, 2008 secondary offering of Bank of America common stock. The amended complaint seeks unspecified damages and other relief. On November 24, 2009, defendants moved to dismiss the consolidated amended class action complaint.

Benistar

Gail A. Cahaly, et al. v. Benistar Property Exchange Trust Company, Inc, et al.: In a matter filed on August 1, 2001, in the Superior Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Suffolk County, plaintiffs allege that the Company aided and abetted conversion and breach of fiduciary duty perpetrated by Benistar, a former client of the Company. In 2002, following a trial, a jury rendered a verdict requiring the Company to pay plaintiffs \$9 in compensatory damages. After the court granted the Company's motion to vacate the verdict, the court granted plaintiffs' motion for a new trial based on newly found evidence. On June 25, 2009, the jury in the second trial found in favor of

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the plaintiffs on all counts. Plaintiffs filed discovery-related sanctions motions. The sanctions hearing and the damages phases of the trial concluded on July 9, 2010.

Illinois Funeral Directors Association Matters

Various state, federal and self-regulatory organization (“SRO”) entities have been investigating the role of Merrill Lynch Life Agency, Inc. (“MLLA”) and/or the Company in selling certain life insurance policies to a trust established by the Illinois Funeral Directors Association (“IFDA”) that received certain proceeds from pre-need funeral contracts purchased by Illinois residents. On May 18, 2009, the Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation Division of Insurance (the “Department”) and MLLA entered into a Stipulation and Consent Order (“Consent Order”), which was amended as of February 22, 2010, by which MLLA agreed, among other things, to contribute \$18 to a fund to benefit certain affected funeral directors and purchasers of pre-need funeral contracts. MLLA and the Company continue to cooperate with other state, federal and SRO entities that have ongoing investigations relating to the IFDA trust

On July 7, 2009, a purported class action, *Fred C. Dames Funeral Homes, Inc., et al., v. Daniel W. Hynes, the Illinois Office of the Comptroller, et al.*, was filed in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois on behalf of certain funeral directors who are seeking to void the Consent Order in its entirety, and are asking for a declaratory judgment against the Illinois Comptroller (“IOC”), the Department, the Company, MLLA and Merrill Lynch Bank & Trust Co., FSB (“MLBTC”) that only certain terms of the Consent Order are unenforceable; an injunction against the Department and the IOC from taking further action; and recovery of attorneys’ fees. The plaintiffs, IOC and Department filed cross-motions for summary judgment that focus on the authority of the IOC and Department to enter into the Consent Order or impose other regulatory actions in connection with the IFDA trust. On February 24, 2010 the Circuit Court entered a Memorandum Opinion and Order, granting the plaintiffs’ motions for summary judgment, and finding that the Department and IOC lacked authority to enter into the Consent Order to the extent it affected the rights of non-regulated third parties. Plaintiffs filed additional counts on April 7, 2010, against the IOC, the Department, the Company, MLLA and MLBTC seeking declaratory relief with respect to payments made pursuant to the amended Consent Order, and seeking an accounting from MLBTC. On July 1, 2010, plaintiffs voluntarily dismissed the additional amended counts that had been filed on April 7, 2010.

In addition, several lawsuits have been filed in Illinois state and federal courts seeking damages relating to the IFDA trust against both MLLA and the Company. On January 28, 2009, a purported derivative action on behalf of six funeral homes, *Calvert Funeral Homes Ltd., et al. v. Robert W. Ninker, et al.*, was filed in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois against MLLA and the Company, along with other defendants, for breach of purported fiduciary duties, negligence, tortious inducement of breach of fiduciary duty, civil conspiracy, fraud, and unjust enrichment. The amended complaint seeks unspecified damages, declaratory relief, disgorgement of all fees, commissions and “revenues” received by the Company and MLLA, punitive damages, accounting and attorney fees. The Company and MLLA, among others, have moved to dismiss the complaint and to compel arbitration in accordance with the Company’s arbitration agreements with IFDA and IFDA Services, Inc. On June 8, 2010, plaintiffs voluntarily dismissed without prejudice the *Calvert* action.

On June 16, 2009, a purported class action on behalf of a proposed class of pre-need contract holders, *David Tipsword as Trustee of Mildred E. Tipsword Trust, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated v. I.F.D.A. Services Inc., et al.*, was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Illinois against the Company, among other defendants. The complaint alleges

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that the Company breached purported fiduciary duties and committed negligence. The complaint seeks unspecified compensatory and punitive damages for the class, attorneys' fees and costs. The District Court, pursuant to the motion of IFDA, IFDA Services, Inc. and affiliated officers and directors of IFDA, entered an order staying the action in all respects.

On June 30, 2009, a purported class action on behalf of a proposed class of funeral directors, *Clancy-Gernon Funeral Home, Inc., et al. v. MLPF&S, et al.*, was filed in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, alleging that the Company and MLLA, among other defendants, committed consumer fraud, civil conspiracy, unjust enrichment and conversion. The Company and MLLA removed the complaint to the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois. Plaintiffs filed a motion to remand the case to the Circuit Court for Cook County or to transfer the case to the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Illinois. The Company and MLLA opposed the motion. On or about November 17, 2009, the District Court denied the motion to remand, but granted the motion to transfer the case to the Southern District. On or about December 23, 2009, the plaintiffs filed a second amended complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Illinois. The second amended complaint seeks unspecified damages, declaratory relief, disgorgement of all fees, commissions and "revenues" received by the Company and MLLA, punitive damages, accounting and attorney fees. On January 26, 2010, the Company filed a motion to consolidate the *Clancy-Gernon* action with the *Tipsword* action, and to extend the stay entered in the *Tipsword* action to the combined proceedings. The District Court granted the Company's motion to consolidate and stay on April 14, 2010, and ordered the *Clancy-Gernon* action consolidated with the *Tipsword* action and extended the stay entered in *Tipsword* to the consolidated proceeding.

On July 28, 2010, Charles G. Kurrus, III, P.C., filed an action in the Circuit Court for the Twentieth Judicial Circuit, St. Clair County, Illinois against the Company, MLLA and MLBTC, among others, including present and former employees of the Company. The complaint, entitled *Charles F. Kurrus, III, P.C. v. Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc., et al.*, asserts causes of action for breach of the Illinois Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act and civil conspiracy against all defendants; breach of fiduciary duty against the Company and MLBTC; and negligence and aiding and abetting breach of fiduciary duty against the Company. The complaint seeks declaratory relief; disgorgement of all commissions, fees and revenues received by the Company, MLLA and MLBTC; pre-judgment and post-judgment interest; an accounting; and attorneys' fees.

IndyMac

On January 20, 2009, the Company in its capacity as underwriter, along with IndyMac MBS, IndyMac ABS, and other underwriters and individuals, was named as a defendant in a putative class action complaint, entitled *IBEW Local 103 v. Indymac MBS et al.*, filed in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Los Angeles, by purchasers of IndyMac mortgage pass-through certificates. The complaint alleges, among other things, that the mortgage loans underlying these securities were improperly underwritten and failed to comply with the guidelines and processes described in the applicable registration statements and prospectus supplements, in violation of Sections 11 and 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, and seeks unspecified compensatory damages and rescission, among other relief.

On May 14, 2009 and June 29, 2009, two new putative class action complaints, entitled *Police & Fire Retirement System of the City of Detroit v. IndyMac MBS, Inc., et al.*, and *Wyoming State Treasurer, et al. v. John Olinski, et al.*, respectively, were filed in the SDNY District Court. The Company was not named a defendant in either of these cases. The allegations, claims, and remedies

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sought in these cases are substantially similar to those in the *IBEW Local 103* case, which named the Company as a defendant.

On July 29, 2009, *Police & Fire Retirement System of the City of Detroit v. IndyMac MBS, Inc., et al. and Wyoming State Treasurer, et al. v. John Olinski, et al.*, were consolidated by the SDNY District Court, and a consolidated amended complaint was filed on October 9, 2009. The consolidated complaint named Bank of America, and not the Company and other prior defendants, as a defendant based on an allegation that Bank of America is the "successor-in-interest" to the Company and others. Prior to the consolidation of these matters, the *IBEW Local 103* case was voluntarily dismissed by plaintiffs, and its allegations and claims are incorporated into the consolidated amended complaint. A motion to dismiss the consolidated amended complaint was filed on November 23, 2009.

On June 21, 2010, the court dismissed all claims brought against Bank of America because plaintiffs failed to plead facts to support their allegation that Bank of America is the "successor-in-interest" to the Company and others. A motion to intervene and a motion to amend have been filed. If granted, it would add new plaintiffs and new claims against the Company and Countrywide Securities Corporation.

In re Initial Public Offering Securities Litigation

Beginning in 2001, ML & Co., the Company, other underwriters, and various issuers and others, were named as defendants in certain putative class action lawsuits that have been consolidated in the SDNY District Court as *In re Initial Public Offering Securities Litigation*. Plaintiffs contend that the defendants failed to make certain required disclosures and manipulated prices of securities sold in initial public offerings through, among other things, alleged agreements with institutional investors receiving allocations to purchase additional shares in the aftermarket, and seek unspecified damages. The parties reached an agreement to settle the matter, and on October 5, 2009, the SDNY District Court granted final approval of the settlement. The Company's portion of the amount was not material to the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet. Certain objectors to the settlement have filed an appeal of the District Court's certification of the settlement class to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. On March 2, 2010, the objectors withdrew their discretionary appeal to certification of the settlement class and filed an appeal of the order by the SDNY District Court approving the settlement.

Lehman Brothers Litigation

Beginning in September 2008, the Company, among other underwriters and individuals, was named as a defendant in several putative class action complaints filed in the SDNY District Court and state courts in Arkansas, California, New York and Texas. Plaintiffs allege that the underwriter defendants violated Sections 11 and 12 of the Securities Act of 1933 by making false or misleading disclosures in connection with various debt and convertible stock offerings of Lehman Brothers Holdings, Inc., and seek unspecified damages. All cases against the defendants have now been transferred or conditionally transferred to the multi-district litigation captioned *In re Lehman Brothers Securities and ERISA Litigation* pending in the SDNY District Court. The Company and other defendants moved to dismiss the consolidated amended complaint. The motion to dismiss the consolidated amended complaint was denied without prejudice on March 17, 2010 when plaintiffs advised the SDNY District Court that they would seek to file a third amended complaint. On April

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23, 2010, plaintiffs filed the third amended complaint. On June 4, 2010, defendants filed a motion to dismiss the third amended complaint.

Lyondell Litigation

On July 23, 2009, an adversary proceeding, entitled *Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors v. Citibank, N.A., et al.*, was filed in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York. This adversary proceeding, in which the Company, Merrill Lynch Capital Corporation (“MLCC”) and more than 50 other individuals and entities were named as defendants, relates to ongoing Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in *In re Lyondell Chemical Company, et al.* The plaintiff in the adversary proceeding, the Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors of Lyondell Chemical Company (the “Committee”), alleged in its complaint that certain loans made and liens granted in connection with the December 20, 2007 merger between Lyondell Chemical Company and Basell AF S.C.A. were voidable fraudulent transfers under state and federal fraudulent transfer laws. The Committee sought both to avoid the obligations under these loans and to recover fees and interest paid in connection therewith. The Committee also sought unspecified damages from the Company for allegedly aiding and abetting a breach of fiduciary duty in connection with its role as advisor to Basell’s parent company, Access Industries.

On December 3, 2009, certain defendants, including the Company, reached a settlement with the Lyondell debtors in bankruptcy, on whose behalf the Committee is prosecuting the adversary proceeding. This settlement is subject to Bankruptcy Court approval and if approved, would have no material impact on the Company’s Consolidated Balance Sheet. The trial in this proceeding, previously scheduled to begin on December 10, 2009, was stayed.

On October 1, 2009, a second adversary proceeding entitled *The Wilmington Trust Co. v. LyondellBasell Industries AF S.C.A., et al.*, was filed in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York. This adversary proceeding, in which the Company, MLCC and Merrill Lynch International Bank Limited (“MLIB”), along with more than 70 other entities, are named defendants, was filed by the Successor Trustee for holders of certain Lyondell senior notes, and asserts causes of action for declaratory judgment, breach of contract, and equitable subordination. The complaint alleges that the 2007 leveraged buyout of Lyondell violated a 2005 intercreditor agreement executed in connection with the August 2005 issuance of the Lyondell senior notes and therefore asks the Bankruptcy Court to declare the 2007 intercreditor agreement, and specifically the debt priority provisions contained therein, null and void. The breach of contract action, brought against MLCC and one other entity as signatories to the 2005 intercreditor agreement, seeks unspecified damages. The equitable subordination action is brought against all defendants and seeks to subordinate the bankruptcy claims of those defendants to the claims of the holders of the Lyondell senior notes. A motion to dismiss this complaint was filed.

On February 16, 2010, certain defendants, including the Company, advised the Bankruptcy Court that they have reached a settlement in principle with the Lyondell debtors in bankruptcy, the Committee and Wilmington Trust that would dispose of all claims asserted against the Company in these adversary proceedings. The Company’s portion of the settlement is not material to the Company’s Consolidated Balance Sheet. On March 11, 2010, the Bankruptcy Court approved the settlement in principle and on April 30, 2010, the settlement became effective.

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MBIA Insurance Corporation CDO Litigation

MBIA Insurance Corporation and LaCrosse Financial Products, LLC v. Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner and Smith Inc., and Merrill Lynch International: On April 30, 2009, MBIA Insurance Corporation and LaCrosse Financial Products, LLC filed a complaint in New York State Supreme Court, New York County, against the Company and Merrill Lynch International (“MLI”). The complaint relates to certain credit default swap agreements and insurance agreements by which plaintiffs provided credit protection to the Merrill Lynch entities and other parties on certain collateralized debt obligation (“CDO”) securities held by them. Plaintiffs claim that the Merrill Lynch entities did not adequately disclose the credit quality and other risks of the CDO securities and underlying collateral. The complaint alleges claims for fraud, negligent misrepresentation and breach of contract, among other claims, and seeks rescission and unspecified compensatory and punitive damages, among other relief. Defendants filed a motion to dismiss on July 1, 2009. On April 9, 2010, the court issued an order granting the motion to dismiss as to the fraud, negligent misrepresentation, and rescission claims, and denying the motion to dismiss solely as to the breach of contract claim.

Subprime Mortgage-Related Litigation

Connecticut Carpenters Pension Fund, et al. v. Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc., et al.; Iron Workers Local No. 25 Pension Fund v. Credit-Based Asset Servicing and Securitization LLC, et al.; Public Employees’ Ret. System of Mississippi v. Merrill Lynch & Co. Inc.; Wyoming State Treasurer v. Merrill Lynch & Co. Inc.:

Beginning in December 2008, ML & Co., the Company and affiliated entities and others were named in four putative class actions arising out of the underwriting and sale of more than \$62,000 of mortgage-backed securities (“MBS”). The complaints alleged, among other things, that the relevant registration statements and accompanying prospectuses or prospectus supplements misrepresented or omitted material facts regarding the underwriting standards used to originate the mortgages in the mortgage pools underlying the MBS, the process by which the mortgage pools were acquired, the ratings assigned to the MBS by the ratings agencies and the appraisals of the homes secured by the mortgages. Plaintiffs seek to recover alleged losses in the market value of the MBS allegedly caused by the performance of the underlying mortgages or to rescind their purchases of the MBS. These cases were consolidated under the caption *Public Employees’ Ret. System of Mississippi v. Merrill Lynch & Co. Inc.* and, on May 20, 2009, a consolidated amended complaint was filed in the SDNY District Court. On June 17, 2009, defendants filed a motion to dismiss the consolidated amended complaint. On March 31, 2010, the District Court issued an order granting in part and denying in part the motion to dismiss the consolidated amended complaint. On June 1, 2010, the District Court issued an opinion explaining its March 31, 2010 order in which the court dismissed claims related to 65 of 84 offerings with prejudice on the ground that plaintiffs lacked standing as no named plaintiff purchased securities in those offerings. The opinion also allows lead plaintiffs to file an amended complaint as to certain parties. As a result, on July 6, 2010, lead plaintiffs filed a consolidated amended complaint relating to the offerings remaining in the case.

Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco v. Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., et al.

On March 15, 2010, the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco filed a complaint in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of San Francisco against the Company and other defendants. The complaint alleges violations of the California Corporate Securities Act, the Securities Act of 1933, the California Civil Code, and common law in connection with various

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offerings of mortgage-backed securities, and asserts, among other things, misstatements and omissions concerning the credit quality of the mortgage loans underlying the securities and the loan origination practices associated with those loans. The complaint seeks unspecified damages and rescission, among other relief. On June 9, 2010, plaintiffs filed an amended complaint in the matter.

Federal Home Loan Bank of Seattle v. Countrywide Securities Corporation, et al.

On December 23, 2009, the Federal Home Loan Bank of Seattle (“FHLB Seattle”) filed a complaint in the Superior Court of Washington for King County against Merrill Lynch Mortgage Investors, Inc. (“MLMI”), and Merrill Lynch Mortgage Capital, Inc. (“MLMC”) and other defendants. On the same date, FHLB Seattle filed a second complaint entitled *Federal Home Loan Bank of Seattle v. Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc., et al.*, in the Superior Court of Washington for King County against the Company, MLMI, and MLMC. The complaint alleges violations of the Securities Act of Washington in connection with the offering of various mortgage-backed securities and asserts, among other things, misstatements and omissions concerning the credit quality of the mortgage loans underlying the securities and the loan origination practices associated with those loans. The complaint seeks rescission, interest, costs and attorneys' fees. On June 10, 2010, plaintiffs filed amended complaints in the matter.

In addition, the Company is cooperating with the SEC and other governmental authorities investigating subprime mortgage-related activities.

Tribune PHONES Litigation

On March 5, 2010, an adversary proceeding, entitled *Wilmington Trust Company v. JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A., et al.*, was filed in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. This adversary proceeding, in which the Company and MLCC, among others, were named as defendants, relates to the pending Chapter 11 cases in *In re Tribune Company, et al.* Plaintiff in the adversary proceeding, Wilmington Trust Company (“Wilmington Trust”), is the indenture trustee for approximately \$1,200 of Exchangeable Subordinated Debentures (“PHONES”) issued by Tribune Company (“Tribune”). In its complaint, Wilmington Trust challenges certain financing transactions entered into among the defendants and Tribune and certain of its operating subsidiaries under certain credit agreements dated May 17, 2007 and December 20, 2007 (together, the “Credit Agreements”). The complaint alleges that the defendants were only willing to enter into the Credit Agreements if they could subordinate the PHONES to Tribune’s indebtedness under the Credit Agreements. Wilmington Trust seeks to equitably subordinate the defendants’ claims under the Credit Agreements to the PHONES; to transfer any liens securing defendants’ claims under the Credit Agreements to Tribune’s bankruptcy estate; and to disallow all claims of the defendants against the Tribune debtors until the PHONES are paid in full.

The complaint also asserts a claim for breach of fiduciary duty against Citibank, N.A. (“Citibank”), as former indenture trustee for the PHONES, in an unspecified amount. For allegedly aiding and abetting Citibank’s alleged breach of fiduciary duty, Wilmington Trust seeks damages in an unspecified amount from each of the defendants, equitable subordination of the defendants’ bankruptcy claims and the imposition of a constructive trust over the defendants’ legal interests in Tribune and its subsidiaries.

The Tribune debtors filed a motion on March 18, 2010 which the Bankruptcy Court heard on April 13, 2010, seeking a determination that Wilmington Trust has violated the automatic stay by filing the complaint and to halt all further proceedings regarding the complaint. On April 19, 2010, the Bankruptcy Court ruled that the defendants are not required to answer the complaint pending

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further order of the court. The Bankruptcy Court also ruled that the examiner appointed in the pending Tribune chapter 11 cases should investigate and report on whether the plaintiff, Wilmington Trust Company, violated the automatic stay in filing the complaint, among other things.

Commitments

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into commitments for underwriting transactions. Settlement of these transactions as of June 30, 2010 would not have had a material effect on the consolidated financial condition of the Company. At June 30, 2010, the Company's commitments had the following expirations:

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Commitment Expiration</u>			
		<u>Less than 1 Year</u>	<u>1 - 3 Years</u>	<u>4 - 5 Years</u>	<u>Over 5 Years</u>
Commitments to purchase service contracts	\$ 1,783	\$ 220	\$ 484	\$ 471	\$ 608
Letters of credit	713	713	-	-	-
Commitments to purchase loans	46	7	39	-	-
Commitments to purchase partnership interests	12	12	-	-	-
Operating leases	1,660	383	654	350	273
	<u>\$ 4,214</u>	<u>\$ 1,335</u>	<u>\$ 1,177</u>	<u>\$ 821</u>	<u>\$ 881</u>

The Company has entered into commitments to purchase service contracts with providers of market data, communications, and systems consulting services. The Company obtains letters of credit from issuing banks to satisfy various counterparty collateral requirements in lieu of depositing cash or securities collateral.

Further, the Company entered into commitments to purchase loans, which upon settlement of the commitment will be included in trading assets. The Company also has commitments to purchase partnership interests, primarily related to private equity investments. In the normal course of business, the Company enters into commitments for underwriting transactions.

The Parent and Bank of America have entered into various non-cancelable long-term lease agreements for premises and equipment that expire through 2023. The Company has also entered into various non-cancelable short-term equipment leases. The minimum lease commitments shown above in the table have not been reduced by \$20 of minimum sublease rentals to be received in the future under non-cancelable subleases. In addition, the amounts in the above table do not include amounts related to lease renewal or purchase options or escalation clauses providing for increased rental payments based upon maintenance, utility and tax increases.

Guarantees

The Company provides guarantees in connection with certain transactions. The Company is required to disclose information for guarantee arrangements such as the maximum potential amount of future payments under the guarantee, the term and carrying value of the guarantee, the nature of any collateral or recourse provisions and the current payment status of the guarantee.

Guarantees and their expiration are summarized below:

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Type of Guarantee	Maximum					Carrying Value
	Payout/ Notional	Less than 1 Year	1 - 3 Years	3 - 5 Years	Over 5 Years	
Standby letters of credit	\$ 48	\$ -	\$ 48	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Performance guarantee ⁽¹⁾	6	-	-	-	6	-

⁽¹⁾ Relates to MLPCC guarantee on behalf of a client with a foreign stock exchange. This guarantee is secured by the assets of the client's accounts and has no expiration. No contingent liability is recorded since it is fully collateralized.

ARS Guarantees

Under the terms of its announced purchase program as augmented by the global agreement reached with the New York Attorney General, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Massachusetts Securities Division and other state securities regulators, the Company agreed to purchase ARS at par from its retail clients, including individual, not-for-profit, and small business clients, beginning in 2008. The final date of the ARS purchase program was January 15, 2010. At December 31, 2009, a liability of \$24 was recorded related to this guarantee. No liability was recorded as of June 30, 2010.

Standby Letters of Credit and Other FIN 45 Guarantees

The Company provides guarantees to certain counterparties in the form of standby letters of credit in the amount of \$48. Payment risk is evaluated based upon historical payment activity.

The Company provides guarantees to securities clearinghouses and exchanges. Under the standard membership agreement, members are required to guarantee the performance of other members. Under the agreements, if another member becomes unable to satisfy its obligations to the clearinghouse, other members would be required to meet shortfalls. The Company's liability under these arrangements is not quantifiable and could exceed the cash and securities it has posted as collateral. However, the potential for the Company to be required to make payments under these arrangements is remote. Accordingly, no liability is carried in the Consolidated Balance Sheet for these arrangements.

In connection with its prime brokerage business, the Company provides to counterparties guarantees of the performance of its prime brokerage clients. Under these arrangements, the Company stands ready to meet the obligations of its customers with respect to securities transactions. If the customer fails to fulfill its obligation, the Company must fulfill the customer's obligation with the counterparty. The Company is secured by the assets in the customer's account as well as any proceeds received from the securities transaction entered into by the Company on behalf of the customer. No contingent liability is carried in the Consolidated Balance Sheet for these transactions as the potential for the Company to be required to make payments under these arrangements is remote.

Bank of America Investements ("BAI"), which was merged into the Company has contracted with a third party to provide clearing services that include underwriting margin loans to certain of the Company's clients. This contract stipulates that the Company will indemnify the third party for any margin loan losses that occur related to the margin loans made to the Company's clients. The maximum potential future payment under this indemnification was \$755 at June 30, 2010. Historically, any payments made under this indemnification have not been material. As these margin

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loans are highly collateralized by the securities held by the brokerage clients, the Company has assessed the probability of making such payments in the future as remote. This indemnification will end with the termination of the clearing contract, anticipated to occur in the third quarter of 2010. No liability has been recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheet related to this arrangement.

In connection with its securities clearing business, the Company performs securities execution, clearance and settlement services on behalf of other broker-dealer clients for whom it commits to settle trades submitted for or by such clients, with the applicable clearinghouse; trades are submitted either individually, in groups or series or, if specific arrangements are made with a particular clearinghouse and client, all transactions with such clearing entity by such client. The Company's liability under these arrangements is not quantifiable and could exceed any cash deposit made by a client. However, the potential for the Company to be required to make unreimbursed payments under these arrangements is remote due to the contractual capital requirements associated with clients' activity and the regular review of clients' capital. Accordingly, no liability is carried in the Consolidated Balance Sheet for these transactions.

12. Employee Benefit Plans

Effective January 1, 2009 the pension, and post-retirement benefit plans sponsored by the Parent were assumed by Bank of America.

Defined Contribution Pension Plans

The U.S. defined contribution plans consist of the Retirement Accumulation Plan ("RAP") and the 401(k) Savings & Investment Plan ("401(k)"). These plans cover substantially all U.S. employees who have met service requirements.

Defined Benefit Pension Plans

The Parent has purchased a group annuity contract which guarantees the payment of benefits vested under a U.S. defined benefit plan that was terminated in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. The Company also maintains arrangements to provide certain supplemental benefits for certain U.S. employees.

Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions

The Company provides health insurance benefits to retired employees under Bank of America-sponsored plans that cover substantially all U.S. employees who have met age and service requirements. The health care coverage is contributory with certain retiree contributions adjusted periodically. Non-contributory life insurance was offered to employees that had retired prior to February 1, 2000. At June 30, 2010, neither the Company nor Bank of America had funded these plans.

Postemployment Benefits

The Company provides certain post employment benefits for employees on extended leave due to injury or illness and for terminated employees. Employees who are disabled due to non-work related illness or injury are entitled to disability income, medical coverage and life insurance. The Company also provides severance benefits to terminated employees.

Severance benefits may be provided to terminated employees under the terms of a severance pay plan. Although all full-time employees are eligible for severance benefits, no additional amounts were accrued as of June 30, 2010, since future severance costs are not estimable.

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13. Employee Incentive Plans

Effective January 1, 2009 the incentive plans sponsored by the Parent were assumed by Bank of America. Disclosures required by ASC 718, *Compensation- Stock Compensation*, ("Stock Compensation Accounting") are included in the June 30, 2010 Form 10-Q of Bank of America. To align the interests of employees with those of stockholders, Bank of America sponsors several employee compensation plans that provide eligible employees, including those of the Company, with stock or options to purchase stock. The Company participates in compensation plans sponsored by Bank of America, which provide eligible employees with shares of Bank of America's common stock or options to purchase such stock, and deferred cash compensation. These plans include the Financial Advisor Capital Accumulation Award Plan ("FACAAP"), and other deferred compensation plans and award programs.

FACAAP

Under FACAAP, eligible employees in the Company's Global Wealth Management group are granted awards generally based upon their prior year's performance. Payment for an award is contingent upon continued employment for a period of time and is subject to forfeiture during that period. Awards granted in 2003 and thereafter are generally payable eight years from the date of grant in a fixed number of shares of Bank of America's common stock. For outstanding awards granted prior to 2003, payment is generally made ten years from the date of grant in a fixed number of shares of Bank of America's common stock unless the fair market value of such shares is less than a specified minimum value, in which case the minimum value is paid in cash. Eligible participants may defer awards beyond the scheduled payment date. Only shares of common stock held as treasury stock may be issued under FACAAP. FACAAP, which was approved by the Board of Directors, has not been shareholder approved.

Other Compensation Arrangements

The Company participates in Bank of America sponsored deferred compensation plans in which employees who meet certain minimum compensation thresholds may participate on either a voluntary or mandatory basis. Contributions to the plans are made on a tax-deferred basis by participants. Participants' returns on these contributions may be indexed to various mutual funds and other funds. The Company also participates in several Bank of America sponsored, cash-based employee award programs, under which certain employees are eligible to receive future cash compensation, generally upon fulfillment of the service and vesting criteria for the particular program. At June 30, 2010, accrued liabilities for these plans and grants totaled \$1,574 and are recorded in *Compensation and benefits* payable on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

When appropriate, the Company maintains various investments as an economic hedge of its liabilities to participants under these deferred compensation plans and award programs, including a derivative transaction with an affiliate. At June 30, 2010, the Company had such investments totaling \$313 in *Other investments* on the Consolidated Balance Sheet, and a derivative transaction with an affiliate effectively hedging an additional \$1,381 of the Company's liabilities.

14. Income Taxes

June 30, 2010, the Company had a current tax receivable from the Parent of \$363.

Significant components of the Company's net deferred tax assets and liabilities at June 30, 2010 included on the Consolidated Balance Sheet within Other assets, are comprised of:

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Gross deferred assets	
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 1,868
Employee compensation	1,291
Contingency Reserve	497
Securities Valuations	398
Other	308
	<u>4,362</u>
Valuation allowance	(128)
Deferred tax assets	<u>4,234</u>
Gross deferred liabilities	
Goodwill and Intangibles	1,087
Other	69
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>1,156</u>
Net deferred tax asset	<u>\$ 3,078</u>

At June 30, 2010, the Company had U.S. federal and state net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$4,555 and \$4,627, respectively, which are available to offset future taxable income, if any, for fiscal years ending in 2010 through 2029. The Company also had approximately \$12 of state tax credit carryforwards expiring in various years after 2010.

The company has a valuation allowance to reduce the deferred tax assets of certain state net operating losses and credits to the amount more-likely-than-not to be realized before their expiration.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows:

Balance at December 31, 2009	\$ 89
Settlements	
Additions based on tax positions related to the current year	
Balance at June 30, 2010	<u>\$ 89</u>

Of the above balance at the end of the year, approximately \$46 (net of federal benefit of state issues) represents the amount of unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would favorably affect the effective tax rate in future periods.

The Parent is under examination by the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) and other tax authorities in countries and states in which it has significant business operations. The table below summarizes the status of significant tax examinations, by jurisdiction for the Parent as of June 30, 2010.

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Jurisdiction	Years Subject to Examination ⁽¹⁾	Status at June 30, 2010
U.S. Federal	2004	In appeals process
U.S. Federal	2005-2007	Field examination

⁽¹⁾ All subsequent tax years in the jurisdictions above remain open to examination.

The IRS proposed adjustments for two issues in the audit for the tax year 2004 which the Parent has protested to the Appeals office. The issues involve eligibility for the dividends received deductions and foreign tax credits with respect to a structured investment transaction. The Parent intends to protest any proposed adjustments for these two issues for the tax years 2005, 2006 and 2007.

The Company files income tax returns in multiple state jurisdictions each year and is under continuous examination by various state and foreign taxing authorities. While many of these examinations are resolved every year, the Company does not anticipate that resolutions occurring within the next twelve months would result in a material change to the Company's financial position.

15. Subsequent Events

ASC 855, *Subsequent Events*, requires the Company to evaluate whether events, occurring after the balance sheet date but before the date this financial statement is available to be issued, require accounting as of the balance sheet date, or disclosure in this financial statement. The Company has evaluated such subsequent events through August 31, 2010.

On July 20, 2010, MLPCC paid off \$300 of its \$800 revolving subordinated loan to the Parent.

16. Regulatory Requirements

As a registered broker-dealer and futures commission merchant, MLPF&S is subject to the net capital requirements of Securities Exchange Commission ("SEC") Rule 15c3-1, and Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") Regulation 1.17. MPF&S has elected to compute the minimum capital requirement in accordance with the "Alternative Net Capital Requirement" as permitted by SEC Rule 15c3-1. At June 30, 2010, MLPF&S's regulatory net capital as defined by Rule 15c3-1 was \$5,300 and exceeded the minimum requirement of \$642 by \$4,700.

At July 31, 2010, MLPF&S's regulatory net capital as defined by Rule 15c3-1 was \$5,683, and exceeds the minimum net capital requirement of \$670 by \$5,013.

In accordance with the Alternative Net Capital Requirements, MLPF&S is required to maintain tentative net capital in excess of \$1,000, net capital in excess of \$500, and notify the SEC in the event its tentative net capital is less than \$5,000. As of June 30, 2010, MLPF&S had tentative net capital and net capital in excess of the minimum and notification requirements.

MLPCC, a fully-guaranteed subsidiary of MLPF&S, is subject to the regulatory requirements promulgated by the SEC or other regulatory and exchange authorities. Net capital and excess net capital at June 30, 2010 as defined by these regulatory authorities is \$26,110 and \$25,870 respectively.

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At July 31, 2010, MLPCC's regulatory net capital as defined by these regulatory authorities was \$2,229, and exceeds the minimum net capital requirement of \$171 by \$2,058.

MLPF&S and MLPCC are also subject to the customer protection requirements of Rule 15c3-3 under the Act.

For the June 30, 2010 customer reserve computation, MLPF&S and MLPCC segregated in a special reserve account, for the exclusive benefit of customers, qualified securities and cash with a contract value of \$13,700 and \$0, respectively. Securities for MLPF&S and MLPCC were obtained under resale agreements with an affiliate.

MLPF&S and MLPCC are also required to perform a computation of reserve requirements for Proprietary Accounts of Introducing Brokers ("PAIB") pursuant to Rule 15c3-3 of the Act. For the June 30, 2010 PAIB reserve computation, MLPF&S and MLPCC segregated in a special reserve account for the exclusive benefit of PAIB securities with a contract value of \$305 and \$200, respectively. The securities for both companies were obtained under resale agreements with an affiliate.

As futures commission merchants, MLPF&S and MLPCC are required to perform computations of the requirements of Section 4d(2) and Regulation 30.7 under the Commodity Exchange Act. As of June 30, 2010, assets segregated and secured and held in separate accounts totaled \$11,100 and \$11,840 and exceeded requirements by \$825 and \$396 for MLPF&S and MLPCC, respectively.