

COMERICA INC /NEW/
Form 10-K
February 25, 2010

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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K

Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the
Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009
Commission file number 1-10706

COMERICA INCORPORATED

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation)

38-1998421
(IRS Employer Identification Number)

Comerica Bank Tower
1717 Main Street, MC 6404
Dallas, Texas 75201

(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)

(214) 462-6831
(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

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

Common Stock, \$5 par value
Rights to acquire Series D Preferred Stock, no par value
These securities are registered on the New York Stock Exchange.

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

Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2010
6.576% Capital Securities of Comerica Capital Trust II due 2037

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☐ No ☐

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes ☐ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See definition of "accelerated filer," "large accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Non-accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/> (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company <input type="checkbox"/>
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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

At June 30, 2009 (the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter), the registrant's common stock, \$5 par value, held by non-affiliates had an aggregate market value of approximately \$3,063,020,536 based on the closing price on the New York Stock Exchange on that date of \$21.15 per share and approximately 144,823,666 shares of common stock held by non-affiliates. For purposes of this Form 10-K only, it has been assumed that all common shares Comerica's Trust Department holds for Comerica and Comerica's employee plans, and all common shares the registrant's directors and executive officers hold, are shares held by affiliates.

At February 22, 2010, the registrant had outstanding 151,174,236 shares of its common stock, \$5 par value.

Documents Incorporated by Reference:

1. Parts I and II:
Items 1, 5-8 and 9A Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2009.
 2. Part III:
Items 10-14 Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held April 27, 2010.
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Consent of Ernst & Young LLP	
Chairman, President and CEO Certification Pursuant to Section 302	
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Certification Pursuant to Section 906

Certification Pursuant to 31 C.F.R. § 30.15 (Principal Executive Officer)

Certification Pursuant to 31 C.F.R. § 30.15 (Principal Financial Officer)

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PART I

Item 1. Business.

GENERAL

Comerica Incorporated ("Comerica") is a financial services company, incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, and headquartered in Dallas, Texas. As of December 31, 2009, it was among the 25 largest commercial bank holding companies in the United States. Comerica was formed in 1973 to acquire the outstanding common stock of Comerica Bank, which at such time was a Michigan banking corporation and one of Michigan's oldest banks (formerly Comerica Bank-Detroit). On October 31, 2007, Comerica Bank, a Michigan banking corporation, was merged with and into Comerica Bank, a Texas banking association ("Comerica Bank"). As of December 31, 2009, Comerica owned directly or indirectly all the outstanding common stock of 2 active banking and 48 non-banking subsidiaries. At December 31, 2009, Comerica had total assets of approximately \$59.2 billion, total deposits of approximately \$39.7 billion, total loans (net of unearned income) of approximately \$42.2 billion and shareholders' equity of approximately \$7.0 billion.

BUSINESS STRATEGY

Comerica has strategically aligned its operations into three major business segments: the Business Bank, the Retail Bank, and Wealth & Institutional Management. In addition to the three major business segments, the Finance Division is also reported as a segment.

The Business Bank is primarily comprised of the following businesses: middle market, commercial real estate, national dealer services, international finance, global corporate, leasing, financial services, and technology and life sciences. This business segment meets the needs of medium-size businesses, multinational corporations and governmental entities by offering various products and services, including commercial loans and lines of credit, deposits, cash management, capital market products, international trade finance, letters of credit, foreign exchange management services and loan syndication services.

The Retail Bank includes small business banking and personal financial services, consisting of consumer lending, consumer deposit gathering and mortgage loan origination. In addition to a full range of financial services provided to small business customers, this business segment offers a variety of consumer products, including deposit accounts, installment loans, credit cards, student loans, home equity lines of credit and residential mortgage loans.

Wealth & Institutional Management offers products and services consisting of fiduciary services, private banking, retirement services, investment management and advisory services, investment banking and discount securities brokerage services. This business segment also offers the sale of annuity products, as well as life, disability and long-term care insurance products.

The Finance segment includes Comerica's securities portfolio and asset and liability management activities. This segment is responsible for managing Comerica's funding, liquidity and capital needs, performing interest sensitivity analysis and executing various strategies to manage Comerica's exposure to liquidity, interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk.

In addition, Comerica has positioned itself to deliver financial services in its four primary geographic markets: Midwest, Western, Texas and Florida.

The Midwest market consists of Michigan, Ohio and Illinois. The Michigan operations represent the significant majority of the Midwest market.

The Western market consists of the states of California, Arizona, Nevada, Colorado and Washington. Currently, California operations represent the significant majority of the Western market.

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The Texas and Florida markets consist of the states of Texas and Florida, respectively.

In addition to the four primary geographic markets, Comerica also considers Other Markets and International as market segments. Other Markets include businesses with a national perspective, Comerica's investment management and trust alliance businesses as well as activities in all other markets in which Comerica has operations, except for the International market. The International market represents the activities of Comerica's international finance division, which provides banking services primarily to foreign-owned, North American-based companies and secondarily to international operations of North American-based companies.

We provide financial information for our segments and information about our non-U.S. revenues and long-lived assets: (1) under the caption, "Strategic Lines of Business" on pages 25 through 29 of Comerica's Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2009, which pages are hereby incorporated by reference; and (2) in Note 24 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements located on pages 138 through 143 of Comerica's Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2009, which pages are hereby incorporated by reference.

We provide information about the net interest income and noninterest income we received from our various classes of products and services: (1) under the caption, "Analysis of Net Interest Income Fully Taxable Equivalent (FTE)" on page 15 of Comerica's Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2009, which page is hereby incorporated by reference; (2) under the caption "Net Interest Income" on page 17 of Comerica's Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2009, which page is hereby incorporated by reference; and (3) under the caption "Noninterest Income" on pages 19 through 21 of Comerica's Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2009, which pages are hereby incorporated by reference.

We provide information on risks attendant to foreign operations: (1) under the caption, "Provision for Credit Losses" on pages 18 and 19 of Comerica's Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2009, which pages are hereby incorporated by reference; (2) under the caption "Geographic Market Segments" on page 27 through 29 of Comerica's Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2009, which pages are hereby incorporated by reference; (3) under the caption, "International Cross-Border Outstandings" on page 35 of Comerica's Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2009, which page is hereby incorporated by reference; and (4) under the caption "Allowance for Credit Losses" on pages 39 through 41 of Comerica's Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2009, which pages are hereby incorporated by reference.

COMPETITION

The financial services business is highly competitive. Comerica's banking subsidiaries compete primarily with banks based in its primary areas of operations in the United States for loans, deposits and trust accounts. Through its offices in Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, North Carolina, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and Washington, Comerica competes with other financial institutions for various deposits, loans and/or other products and services.

Based on the Riegle-Neal Interstate Banking and Branching Efficiency Act of 1994 (the "Interstate Act") and the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act as described below, Comerica believes that the level of competition in all geographic markets will increase in the future. In addition to banks, Comerica's banking subsidiaries also face competition from other financial intermediaries, including savings and loan associations, consumer finance companies, leasing companies, venture capital funds, credit unions, investment banks, insurance companies and securities firms.

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SUPERVISION AND REGULATION

Banks, bank holding companies and financial institutions are highly regulated at both the state and federal level. Comerica is subject to supervision and regulation at the federal level by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System ("FRB") under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended.

The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act expanded the activities in which a bank holding company registered as a financial holding company can engage. The conditions to be a financial holding company include, among others, the requirement that each depository institution subsidiary of the holding company be well capitalized and well managed.

Comerica became a financial holding company in 2000. As a financial holding company, Comerica may affiliate with securities firms and insurance companies and engage in activities that are financial in nature. Activities that are "financial in nature" include, but are not limited to: securities underwriting; securities dealing and market making; sponsoring mutual funds and investment companies; insurance underwriting and agency; merchant banking; travel agent services; and activities that the FRB has determined to be financial in nature or incidental or complementary to a financial activity, provided that it does not pose a substantial risk to the safety or soundness of the depository institution or the financial system generally. A bank holding company that is not also a financial holding company is limited to engaging in banking and other activities previously determined by the FRB to be closely related to banking.

Comerica Bank is chartered by the State of Texas and at the state level is supervised and regulated by the Texas Department of Banking. Comerica Bank is a member of the Federal Reserve System ("FRS") and supervised and regulated by the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas. Comerica Bank & Trust, National Association is chartered under federal law and is subject to supervision and regulation by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency ("OCC"). Comerica Bank & Trust, National Association is also a member of the FRS. The deposits of Comerica Bank and Comerica Bank & Trust, National Association are insured by the Deposit Insurance Fund of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") to the extent provided by law.

The FRB supervises non-banking activities conducted by companies directly and indirectly owned by Comerica. In addition, Comerica's non-banking subsidiaries are subject to supervision and regulation by various state, federal and self-regulatory agencies, including, but not limited to, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (in the case of Comerica Securities, Inc. and Comerica Capital Markets Corporation), the Office of Financial and Insurance Services of the State of Michigan (in the case of Comerica Securities, Inc. and Comerica Insurance Services, Inc.), and the Securities and Exchange Commission (in the case of Comerica Securities, Inc., Comerica Capital Markets Corporation and World Asset Management, Inc.).

In most cases, no FRB approval is required for Comerica to acquire a company engaged in activities that are financial in nature or incidental to activities that are financial in nature, as determined by the FRB. Prior FRB approval, however, is required before Comerica may acquire the beneficial ownership or control of more than 5% of the voting shares or substantially all of the assets of a financial or bank holding company or a bank. Comerica's current rating under the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977 ("CRA") is "outstanding". If any subsidiary bank of Comerica were to receive a rating under the CRA of less than "satisfactory", Comerica would be prohibited from engaging in certain activities. In addition, Comerica is "well capitalized" and "well managed" under FRB standards. If any subsidiary bank of Comerica were to cease being "well capitalized" or "well managed" under applicable regulatory standards, the FRB could place limitations on Comerica's ability to conduct the broader financial activities permissible for financial holding companies or impose limitations or conditions on the conduct or activities of Comerica or its affiliates. If the deficiencies persisted, the FRB could order Comerica to divest any subsidiary bank or to cease engaging in any

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activities permissible for financial holding companies that are not permissible for bank holding companies, or Comerica could elect to conform its non-banking activities to those permissible for a bank holding company that is not also a financial holding company.

Various governmental requirements, including Sections 23A and 23B of the Federal Reserve Act and the FRB's Regulation W, limit borrowings by Comerica and its nonbank subsidiaries from its affiliate insured depository institutions, and also limit various other transactions between Comerica and its nonbank subsidiaries, on the one hand, and its affiliate insured depository institutions, on the other. For example, Section 23A of the Federal Reserve Act limits the aggregate outstanding amount of any insured depository institution's loans and other "covered transactions" with any particular nonbank affiliate to no more than 10% of the institution's total capital and limits the aggregate outstanding amount of any insured depository institution's covered transactions with all of its nonbank affiliates to no more than 20% of its total capital. Section 23A of the Federal Reserve Act also generally requires that an insured depository institution's loans to its nonbank affiliates be, at a minimum, 100% secured, and Section 23B of the Federal Reserve Act generally requires that an insured depository institution's transactions with its nonbank affiliates be on arms-length terms.

Set forth below are summaries of selected laws and regulations applicable to Comerica and its domestic banks and other subsidiaries. The summaries are not complete, are qualified in their entirety by references to the particular statutes and regulations, and are not intended as legal advice. A change in applicable law or regulation could have a material effect on the business of Comerica.

Interstate Banking and Branching

Pursuant to the Interstate Banking and Branching Efficiency Act (the "Interstate Act"), a bank holding company may acquire banks in states other than its home state, without regard to the permissibility of such acquisition under state law, but subject to any state requirement that the bank has been organized and operating for a minimum period of time, not to exceed five years, and the requirement that the bank holding company, prior to and following the proposed acquisition, control no more than 10% of the total amount of deposits of insured depository institutions in the United States and no more than 30% of such deposits in that state (or such amount as established by state law if such amount is lower than 30%).

The Interstate Act also authorizes banks to acquire branch offices outside their home states by merging with out-of-state banks, purchasing branches in other states and establishing de novo branches in other states, thereby creating interstate branching, provided that, in the case of purchasing branches and establishing new branches in a state in which it does not already have banking operations, such state must have "opted-in" to the Interstate Act by enacting a law permitting such branch purchases or de novo branching and, in the case of mergers, such state must not have "opted-out" of that portion of the Interstate Act.

As permitted by the Interstate Act, Comerica has consolidated most of its banking business into one bank, Comerica Bank, with branches in Texas, Michigan, California, Florida and Arizona.

Dividends

Comerica is a legal entity separate and distinct from its banking and other subsidiaries. Most of Comerica's revenues result from dividends its bank subsidiaries pay it. There are statutory and regulatory requirements applicable to the payment of dividends by subsidiary banks to Comerica, as well as by Comerica to its shareholders. Certain, but not all, of these requirements are discussed below.

Comerica Bank and Comerica Bank & Trust, National Association are required by federal law to obtain the prior approval of the FRB and/or the OCC, as the case may be, for the declaration and payment of dividends, if the total of all dividends declared by the board of directors of such bank in

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any calendar year will exceed the total of (i) such bank's retained net income (as defined and interpreted by regulation) for that year plus (ii) the retained net income (as defined and interpreted by regulation) for the preceding two years, less any required transfers to surplus or to fund the retirement of preferred stock. Further, federal regulatory agencies can prohibit a banking institution or bank holding company from engaging in unsafe and unsound banking practices and could prohibit the payment of dividends under circumstances in which such payment could be deemed an unsafe and unsound banking practice. In addition, Comerica Bank is also subject to limitations under Texas state law regarding the amount of earnings that may be paid out as dividends, and requiring prior approval for payments of dividends that exceed certain levels.

At January 1, 2010, Comerica's subsidiary banks, without obtaining prior governmental approvals, could declare aggregate dividends of approximately \$56 million from retained net profits of the preceding two years, plus an amount approximately equal to the retained net profits (as measured under current regulations), if any, earned for the period from January 1, 2010 through the date of declaration. Comerica has sufficient liquid assets at December 31, 2009 to fulfill its 2010 dividend payment objectives without reliance on dividends from banking subsidiaries. Comerica's subsidiary banks declared dividends of \$59 million in 2009, \$267 million in 2008, and \$614 million in 2007 without the need for prior governmental approvals. In addition, as a participant in the Capital Purchase Program, effective November 14, 2008, Comerica cannot increase its quarterly dividend above \$0.33 per common share (the quarterly dividend rate in effect as of November 14, 2008). For a discussion of the Capital Purchase Program, please refer to pages 8 and 9 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Source of Strength

FRB regulations require that bank holding companies serve as a source of strength to each subsidiary bank and commit resources to support each subsidiary bank. This support may be required at times when a bank holding company may not be able to provide such support without adversely affecting its ability to meet other obligations. Similarly, under the cross-guarantee provisions of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, in the event of a loss suffered or anticipated by the FDIC (either as a result of the failure of a banking or thrift subsidiary or related to FDIC assistance provided to such a subsidiary in danger of failure), the other banking subsidiaries may be assessed for the FDIC's loss, subject to certain exceptions.

FDICIA

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act ("FDICIA") requires, among other things, the federal banking agencies to take "prompt corrective action" in respect of depository institutions that do not meet minimum capital requirements. FDICIA establishes five capital tiers: "well capitalized," "adequately capitalized," "undercapitalized," "significantly undercapitalized" and "critically undercapitalized." A depository institution's capital tier will depend upon where its capital levels are in relation to various relevant capital measures, which, among others, include a Tier 1 and total risk-based capital measure and a leverage ratio capital measure.

Regulations establishing the specific capital tiers provide that, for a depository institution to be well capitalized, it must have a total risk-based capital ratio of at least 10% and a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of at least 6%, a Tier 1 leverage ratio of at least 5% and not be subject to any specific capital order or directive. For an institution to be adequately capitalized, it must have a total risk-based capital ratio of at least 8%, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of at least 4%, and a Tier 1 leverage ratio of at least 4% (and in some cases 3%). Under certain circumstances, the appropriate banking agency may treat a well capitalized, adequately capitalized or undercapitalized institution as if the institution were in the next lower capital category.

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As of December 31, 2009, Comerica and its U.S. banking subsidiaries exceeded the ratios required for an institution to be considered "well capitalized" under these regulations.

FDICIA generally prohibits a depository institution from making any capital distribution (including payment of a dividend) or paying any management fee to its holding company if the depository institution would thereafter be undercapitalized. Undercapitalized depository institutions are subject to limitations on growth and certain activities and are required to submit an acceptable capital restoration plan. The federal banking agencies may not accept a capital plan without determining, among other things, that the plan is based on realistic assumptions and is likely to succeed in restoring the depository institution's capital. In addition, for a capital restoration plan to be acceptable, the depository institution's parent holding company must guarantee for a specific time period that the institution will comply with such capital restoration plan. The aggregate liability of the parent holding company under the guaranty is limited to the lesser of (i) an amount equal to 5% of the depository institution's total assets at the time it became undercapitalized, or (ii) the amount that is necessary (or would have been necessary) to bring the institution into compliance with all capital standards applicable with respect to such institution as of the time it fails to comply with the plan. If a depository institution fails to submit or implement an acceptable plan, it is treated as if it is significantly undercapitalized.

Significantly undercapitalized depository institutions are subject to a number of requirements and restrictions. Specifically, such a depository institution may be required to do one or more of the following, among other things: sell sufficient voting stock to become adequately capitalized, reduce the interest rates it pays on deposits, reduce its rate of asset growth, dismiss certain senior executive officers or directors, or stop accepting deposits from correspondent banks. Critically undercapitalized institutions are subject to the appointment of a receiver or conservator or such other action as the FDIC and the applicable federal banking agency shall determine appropriate.

FDICIA also contains a variety of other provisions that may affect the operations of depository institutions including reporting requirements, regulatory standards for real estate lending, "truth in savings" provisions, the requirement that a depository institution give 90 days prior notice to customers and regulatory authorities before closing any branch, and a prohibition on the acceptance or renewal of brokered deposits by depository institutions that are not well capitalized or are adequately capitalized and have not received a waiver from the FDIC.

Capital Requirements

Comerica and its bank subsidiaries are subject to risk-based capital requirements and guidelines imposed by the FRB and/or the OCC.

For this purpose, a depository institution's or holding company's assets and certain specified off-balance sheet commitments are assigned to four risk categories, each weighted differently based on the level of credit risk that is ascribed to such assets or commitments. A depository institution's or holding company's capital, in turn, is divided into two tiers: core ("Tier 1") capital, which includes common equity, non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock, and a limited amount of cumulative perpetual preferred stock and related surplus (excluding auction rate issues) and minority interests in equity accounts of consolidated subsidiaries, less goodwill, certain identifiable intangible assets and certain other assets; and supplementary ("Tier 2") capital, which includes, among other items, perpetual preferred stock not meeting the Tier 1 definition, mandatory convertible securities, subordinated debt, and allowances for loan and lease losses, subject to certain limitations, less certain required deductions. Bank holding companies that engage in trading activities, whose trading activities exceed specified levels, also are required to maintain capital for market risk. Market risk includes changes in the market value of trading account, foreign exchange, and commodity positions, whether resulting from broad market movements (such as changes in the general level of interest rates, equity prices, foreign exchange rates, or commodity prices) or from position specific factors.

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Comerica, like other bank holding companies, currently is required to maintain Tier 1 and "total capital" (the sum of Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital) equal to at least 4% and 8% of its total risk-weighted assets (including certain off-balance-sheet items, such as standby letters of credit), respectively. At December 31, 2009, Comerica met both requirements, with Tier 1 and total capital equal to 12.46% and 16.93% of its total risk-weighted assets, respectively.

Comerica is also required to maintain a minimum "leverage ratio" (Tier 1 capital to adjusted total assets) of 3% to 5%, depending upon criteria defined and assessed by the FRB. Comerica's leverage ratio of 13.25% at December 31, 2009 reflects the nature of Comerica's balance sheet and demonstrates a commitment to capital adequacy.

As an additional means to identify problems in the financial management of depository institutions, FDICIA requires federal bank regulatory agencies to establish certain non-capital safety and soundness standards for institutions any such agency supervises. The standards relate generally to, among others, earnings, liquidity, operations and management, asset quality, various risk and management exposures (*e.g.*, credit, operational, market, interest rate, etc.) and executive compensation. The agencies are authorized to take action against institutions that fail to meet such standards.

FDIC Insurance Assessments

Comerica's subsidiary banks are subject to FDIC deposit insurance assessments to maintain the Deposit Insurance Fund ("DIF"). Additionally, in the fourth quarter of 2008, Comerica and its subsidiary banks elected to participate in the FDIC's Transaction Account Guarantee Program that requires the payment of additional insurance premiums to the FDIC. During the fourth quarter of 2009, Comerica further elected to continue its participation in the FDIC's Transaction Account Guarantee Program through June 30, 2010.

As of December 31, 2009, Comerica's banking subsidiaries held approximately \$38.9 billion of DIF-assessable deposits. Prior to 2007, Comerica's banking subsidiaries had not paid nor been assessed deposit insurance assessments on DIF-assessable deposits under the FDIC's risk related assessment system. The FDIC's risk related assessment system was revised effective January 1, 2007, however, and Comerica's banking subsidiaries were assessed deposit insurance premiums on a quarterly basis, beginning in June 2007. In 2008, these assessment premiums totaled \$26.8 million and were first applied against the remaining credit of \$17.1 million. During the second quarter of 2009, the FDIC levied an industry-wide special assessment charge on insured financial institutions as part of the agency's efforts to rebuild DIF. In November 2009, the FDIC amended regulations that required insured institutions to prepay their estimated quarterly risk-based assessments for the fourth quarter of 2009 and for all of 2010-2012. The prepaid assessments will be applied against future quarterly assessments (as they may be so revised) until the prepaid assessment is exhausted or the balance of the prepayment is returned, whichever occurs first. Comerica paid such prepaid assessment on December 30, 2009, along with its regular quarterly risk-based deposit insurance assessment for the third quarter of 2009. In 2009, these assessment premiums totaled \$281 million, including the second quarter special assessment of \$29 million and prepaid assessments of \$200 million (which includes assessments that will be expensed by Comerica during 2010-2012).

In addition, on January 12, 2010, the FDIC announced that it would seek public comment on whether financial institutions with compensation plans that encourage risky behavior should be charged higher deposit assessment rates than such financial institutions would otherwise be charged.

The FDIC is not precluded from changing assessment rates or from further revising the risk-based assessment system during the prepayment period or thereafter. Thus, Comerica may also be required to pay significantly higher FDIC insurance assessments premiums in the future because market developments significantly depleted DIF and reduced the ratio of reserves to insured deposits.

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Enforcement Powers of Federal Banking Agencies

The FRB and other federal banking agencies have broad enforcement powers, including the power to terminate deposit insurance, impose substantial fines and other civil penalties and appoint a conservator or receiver. Failure to comply with applicable laws or regulations could subject Comerica or its banking subsidiaries, as well as officers and directors of these organizations, to administrative sanctions and potentially substantial civil and criminal penalties.

Recent Regulatory Developments

In response to global credit and liquidity issues involving a number of financial institutions, the United States government, particularly the United States Department of the Treasury (the "U.S. Treasury") and the FDIC, have taken a variety of extraordinary measures designed to restore confidence in the financial markets and to strengthen financial institutions, including capital injections, guarantees of bank liabilities and the acquisition of illiquid assets from banks.

On October 3, 2008, the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (the "EESA") was signed into law. Pursuant to the EESA, the U.S. Treasury was granted the authority to take a range of actions for the purpose of stabilizing and providing liquidity to the U.S. financial markets and has proposed several programs, including the purchase by the U.S. Treasury of certain troubled assets from financial institutions (the "Troubled Asset Relief Program") and the direct purchase by the U.S. Treasury of equity of healthy financial institutions (the "Capital Purchase Program"). The EESA also temporarily raised the limit on federal deposit insurance coverage provided by the FDIC from \$100,000 to \$250,000 per depositor.

Among other programs and actions taken by the U.S. regulatory agencies, the FDIC implemented the Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program ("TLGP") to strengthen confidence and encourage liquidity in the banking system. The TLGP is comprised of the Debt Guarantee Program ("DGP") and the Transaction Account Guarantee Program ("TAGP"). The DGP guarantees all newly issued senior unsecured debt (e.g., promissory notes, unsubordinated unsecured notes and commercial paper) up to prescribed limits issued by participating entities beginning on October 14, 2008 and continuing through October 31, 2009. For eligible debt issued by that date, the FDIC will provide the guarantee coverage until the earlier of the maturity date of the debt or December 31, 2012 (or June 30, 2012 for debt issued prior to April 1, 2009). The TAGP offers full guarantee for noninterest-bearing transaction accounts held at FDIC-insured depository institutions. The unlimited deposit coverage was voluntary for eligible institutions and was in addition to the \$250,000 FDIC deposit insurance per account that was included as part of the EESA. The TAGP coverage became effective on October 14, 2008 and will continue for Comerica and other participating institutions until June 30, 2010.

Capital Purchase Program

Pursuant to the Capital Purchase Program, on November 14, 2008, Comerica issued to the U.S. Treasury, in exchange for aggregate consideration of \$2.25 billion, (1) 2.25 million shares of Fixed Rate Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series F, no par value (the "Series F Preferred Stock"), and (2) a warrant to purchase 11,479,592 shares of Comerica's common stock at an exercise price of \$29.40 per share (the "Warrant"). The number of shares of common stock to be issued pursuant to the Warrant and the exercise price of the Warrant are subject to anti-dilution and other adjustments from time to time following, among other things, stock splits, subdivisions or combinations, certain issuances of common stock or convertible securities and certain repurchases of common stock. The Series F Preferred Stock (a) has a liquidation amount per share equal to \$1,000 for an aggregate value of \$2.25 billion and (b) pays a cumulative annual dividend of five percent (5%) for the first five years and nine percent (9%) on an annual basis thereafter. The Warrant expires ten years from the issuance date. Both the Series F Preferred Stock and the Warrant were accounted for as components of Comerica's regulatory Tier 1 capital. The letter

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agreement between the U.S. Treasury and Comerica, dated November 14, 2008, including the securities purchase agreement (the "Purchase Agreement") concerning the issuance and sale of the Series F Preferred Stock and the Warrant, grants the holders of the Series F Preferred Stock, the Warrant and Comerica common stock to be issued under the Warrant certain registration rights and imposes restrictions on dividend and stock repurchases. For example, Comerica's participation in the Capital Purchase Program limits, without the consent of the U.S. Treasury, its ability to (i) increase its quarterly dividend above \$0.33 per common share (the quarterly dividend rate in effect as of November 14, 2008) or (ii) repurchase any of its shares with limited exceptions, most significantly purchases in connection with benefit plans. In addition, the terms of Purchase Agreement subject Comerica to certain executive compensation limitations as set forth in the EESA. For additional details about the Capital Purchase Program, please refer to page 37 under the caption "Capital" and Note 15 on pages 116 through 118 of the Consolidated Financial Statements contained in Comerica's Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program

Initially, the TLGP programs, the DGP and TAGP, were provided at no cost for the first 30 days. On November 3, 2008, the FDIC extended the opt-out period to December 5, 2008 to provide eligible institutions additional time to consider the terms before making a final decision regarding participation in the program through December 31, 2009. On December 5, 2008, Comerica announced that it and two of its subsidiaries, Comerica Bank and Comerica Bank & Trust, National Association, formally elected to continue their participation in the TLGP. As a result, they will continue participating in the DGP and the TAGP to the extent applicable. Participants in the DGP are charged an annualized fee ranging from 50 basis points (bps) to 100 bps (depending on the maturity of the debt issued) multiplied by the amount of debt issued, and calculated for the maturity period of that debt, or through June 30, 2012, whichever is earlier. Based on the terms of the DGP, Comerica Bank could have issued up to approximately \$5.2 billion of qualifying senior debt securities covered by the DGP. As of December 31, 2009, there was approximately \$7 million of senior unsecured debt outstanding in the form of bank-to-bank deposits issued under the DGP. In addition to the existing risk-based deposit insurance premium paid on such deposits, TAGP participants will be assessed, on a quarterly basis, an annualized 10 bps fee on balances in noninterest-bearing transaction accounts that exceed the existing deposit insurance limit of \$250,000.

Effective October 1, 2009, in order to assure an orderly phase out of the TAGP, FDIC extended the TAGP for six months until June 30, 2010. Any insured depository institution that was participating in the TAG program as of October 1, 2009 was permitted to continue in the TAGP during the extension period that ends on June 30, 2010. The annual assessment rate that applies to participating institutions during the extension period is either 15 basis points, 20 basis points or 25 basis points, depending on the "Risk Category" assigned to the institution under the FDIC's risk-based premium system. Any institution participating in the TAG program as of October 1, 2009 that desired to opt out of the TAG extension was required to submit its opt-out election to the FDIC on or before November 2, 2009. Any such election to opt out was effective on January 1, 2010. Neither Comerica Bank nor Comerica Bank & Trust, National Association elected to opt out of the TAGP's extension period, so they will continue to participate in the TAGP through June 30, 2010.

For additional details about the Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program, see (i) pages 35 and 36 under the caption "Deposits and Borrowed Funds" and (ii) Note 14 on pages 114 through 116 of the Consolidated Financial Statements contained in Comerica's Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2009.

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On February 17, 2009, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (the "ARRA") was signed into law. Section 7001 of the ARRA amended Section 111 of the EESA in its entirety. On June 10, 2009, the U.S. Treasury released an interim final rule (the "IFR"), effective June 15, 2009, that provided guidance on the compensation and governance standards for Troubled Asset Relief Program ("TARP") recipients, and promulgated regulations to implement the restrictions and standards set forth in Section 7001 of the ARRA. Among other things, the IFR and ARRA significantly expanded the executive compensation restrictions previously imposed by the EESA. Such restrictions apply to any entity that has received or will receive financial assistance under TARP, and shall generally continue to apply for as long as any obligation arising from financial assistance provided under TARP, including preferred stock issued under the Capital Purchase Program, remains outstanding. These ARRA restrictions shall not apply to any Troubled Asset Relief Program recipient during such time when the federal government (i) only holds any warrants to purchase common stock of such recipient or (ii) does not hold any preferred stock or warrants to purchase common stock of such recipient. As a result of our participation in the Capital Purchase Program, the restrictions and standards set forth in Section 7001 of the ARRA, as well as the IFR promulgated by the U.S. Treasury, shall be applicable to Comerica. Pursuant to Section 7001(g) of the ARRA, Comerica shall be permitted to repay the \$2.25 billion it received under the Capital Purchase Program, subject to consultation with the Federal Reserve, without regard to certain repayment restrictions in the Purchase Agreement.

On May 20, 2009, the Helping Families Save Their Homes Act of 2009, which extended the temporary increase in the standard maximum deposit insurance amount provided by the FDIC to \$250,000 per depositor through December 31, 2013, was signed into law. This extension of the temporary \$250,000 coverage limit (pursuant to the EESA) became effective immediately upon the President's signature. The legislation provides that the standard maximum deposit insurance amount provided by the FDIC will return to \$100,000 on January 1, 2014.

On October 22, 2009, the Federal Reserve issued a comprehensive proposal on incentive compensation policies (the "Incentive Compensation Proposal") intended to ensure that the incentive compensation policies of banking organizations do not undermine the safety and soundness of such organizations by encouraging excessive risk-taking. This guidance sets expectations for banking organizations concerning their incentive compensation arrangements and related risk-management, control, and governance processes. The Incentive Compensation Proposal, which covers all employees that have the ability to materially affect the risk profile of an organization, either individually or as part of a group, is based upon three primary principles: (i) balanced risk-taking incentives, (ii) compatibility with effective controls and risk management, and (iii) strong corporate governance. Any deficiencies in compensation practices that are identified may be incorporated into the organization's supervisory ratings, which can affect its ability to make acquisitions or perform other actions. In addition, under the Incentive Compensation Proposal, the Federal Reserve in appropriate circumstances may take enforcement action against a banking organization.

On November 12, 2009, the Federal Reserve adopted amendments to its Regulation E, effective July 1, 2010, that will prohibit financial institutions from charging clients overdraft fees on automated teller machines ("ATM") and one-time debit card transactions, unless a consumer consents, or opts in, to the overdraft service for those type of transactions. Pursuant to the adopted regulation, clients must opt-in to an overdraft service in order for the financial institution to collect overdraft fees. If a consumer does not opt in, any ATM transaction or debit that overdraws the consumer's account will be denied. Overdrafts on the payment of checks and regular electronic bill payments are not covered by this new rule. Before opting in, the consumer must be provided a notice that explains the financial institution's overdraft services, including the fees associated with the service, and the consumer's choices. Financial institutions must provide consumers who do not opt in with the same account terms, conditions and features (including pricing) that they provide to consumers who do opt in.

On January 14, 2010, the current administration announced a proposal to impose a fee (the "Financial Crisis Responsibility Fee") on those financial institutions that benefited from recent actions

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taken by the U.S. government to stabilize the financial system. If implemented as initially proposed, the Financial Crisis Responsibility Fee will be applied to firms with over \$50 billion in consolidated assets, and, therefore, by its terms would apply to Comerica. The Financial Crisis Responsibility Fee would be collected by the Internal Revenue Service and would be approximately fifteen basis points, or 0.15%, of an amount calculated by subtracting a covered institution's Tier 1 capital and FDIC-assessed deposits (and/or an adjustment for insurance liabilities covered by state guarantee funds) from such institution's total assets.

The Financial Crisis Responsibility Fee, if implemented as proposed by the current administration, would go into effect on June 30, 2010 and remain in place for at least ten years. The U.S. Treasury would be asked to report after five years on the effectiveness of the Financial Crisis Responsibility Fee as well as its progress in repaying projected losses to the U.S. government as a result of the TARP. If losses to the U.S. government as a result of TARP have not been recouped after ten years, the Financial Crisis Responsibility Fee would remain in place until such losses have been recovered.

Future Legislation

Changes to the laws of the states and countries in which Comerica and its subsidiaries do business could affect the operating environment of bank holding companies and their subsidiaries in substantial and unpredictable ways. Moreover, in light of recent events and current conditions in the U.S. financial markets and economy, Congress and regulators have continued to increase their focus on the regulation of the financial services industry. Comerica cannot accurately predict whether legislative changes will occur or, if they occur, the ultimate effect they would have upon the financial condition or results of operations of Comerica.

EMPLOYEES

As of December 31, 2009, Comerica and its subsidiaries had 8,939 full-time and 781 part-time employees.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

Comerica maintains an Internet website at www.comerica.com where the Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and all amendments to those reports are available without charge, as soon as reasonably practicable after those reports are filed with or furnished to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. The Code of Business Conduct and Ethics for Employees, the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics for Members of the Board of Directors and the Senior Financial Officer Code of Ethics adopted by Comerica are also available on the Internet website and are available in print to any shareholder who requests them. Such requests should be made in writing to the Corporate Secretary at Comerica Incorporated, Comerica Bank Tower, 1717 Main Street, MC 6404, Dallas, Texas 75201.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

This Report includes forward-looking statements as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. In addition, Comerica may make other written and oral communications from time to time that contain such statements. All statements regarding Comerica's expected financial position, strategies and growth prospects and general economic conditions Comerica expects to exist in the future are forward-looking statements. The words, "anticipates," "believes," "feels," "expects," "estimates," "seeks," "strives," "plans," "intends," "outlook," "forecast," "position," "target," "mission," "assume," "achievable," "potential," "strategy," "goal," "aspiration," "outcome," "continue," "remain," "maintain," "trend," "objective" and variations of such words and similar expressions, or future or conditional verbs such as "will," "would," "should," "could," "might," "can," "may" or

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similar expressions, as they relate to Comerica or its management, are intended to identify forward-looking statements.

Comerica cautions that forward-looking statements are subject to numerous assumptions, risks and uncertainties, which change over time. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date the statement is made, and Comerica does not undertake to update forward-looking statements to reflect facts, circumstances, assumptions or events that occur after the date the forward-looking statements are made. Actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in forward-looking statements, and future results could differ materially from historical performance.

In addition to factors mentioned elsewhere in this Report or previously disclosed in Comerica's SEC reports (accessible on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov or on Comerica's website at www.comerica.com), the factors contained below, among others, could cause actual results to differ materially from forward-looking statements, and future results could differ materially from historical performance.

General political, economic or industry conditions, either domestically or internationally, may be less favorable than expected.

Local, domestic, and international economic, political and industry specific conditions affect the financial services industry, directly and indirectly. Conditions such as or related to inflation, recession, unemployment, volatile interest rates, international conflicts and other factors, such as real estate values, energy costs and fuel prices, outside of our control may, directly and indirectly, adversely affect Comerica. As has been the case with impact of recent economic conditions, economic downturns could result in the delinquency of outstanding loans, which could have a material adverse impact on Comerica's earnings.

Governmental monetary and fiscal policies may adversely affect the financial services industry, and therefore impact Comerica's financial condition and results of operations.

Monetary and fiscal policies of various governmental and regulatory agencies, in particular the Federal Reserve Board, affect the financial services industry, directly and indirectly. The Federal Reserve Board regulates the supply of money and credit in the United States and its monetary and fiscal policies determine in a large part Comerica's cost of funds for lending and investing and the return that can be earned on such loans and investments. Changes in such policies, including changes in interest rates, will influence the origination of loans, the value of investments, the generation of deposits and the rates received on loans and investment securities and paid on deposits. Changes in monetary and fiscal policies are beyond Comerica's control and difficult to predict. Comerica's financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely impacted by changes in governmental monetary and fiscal policies.

Volatility and disruptions in the functioning of the financial markets and related liquidity issues could continue or worsen and, therefore, may adversely impact Comerica's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The financial markets have been experiencing volatility and disruption in recent periods. The impact of this situation, together with concerns regarding the financial strength of financial institutions, has led to distress in financial markets and issues relating to liquidity among financial institutions. As a result of concern about the stability of the financial markets generally, the resulting credit availability issues, lack of confidence in the financial sector, increased volatility in the financial markets and reduced business activity could have a material adverse effect on Comerica's ability to access capital and manage liquidity. If current levels of financial market volatility and disruption continue or worsen, there can be no assurance that Comerica's business, financial condition and results of operations will not be materially and adversely impacted.

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Changes in the performance and creditworthiness of customers and other counterparties may adversely impact Comerica's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Current market developments and economic conditions have affected consumer confidence levels which may result in adverse changes in payment patterns of Comerica's customers. This market turmoil and the tightening of credit have led to an increased level of consumer and commercial delinquencies, lack of consumer confidence and widespread reduction of business activity generally. A worsening of these conditions would likely aggravate the adverse effects of these difficult market conditions on Comerica, Comerica's customers and others in the financial institutions industry. Increased delinquencies and default rates may impact Comerica's loan charge-offs and related provisioning for loan losses. Deterioration in the quality of its credit portfolio could have an adverse impact on Comerica's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The soundness of other financial institutions could adversely affect Comerica.

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

Recently enacted legislation, actions recently taken by or proposed by the United States Department of Treasury, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Bank or other governmental entities, and legislation enacted in the future subject Comerica to increased regulation, and the impact and expiration of such legislation and regulatory actions may adversely affect Comerica.

On October 3, 2008, the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (the "EESA") was signed into law. Pursuant to the EESA, the U.S. Treasury was granted the authority to take a range of actions for the purpose of stabilizing and providing liquidity to the U.S. financial markets and has proposed several programs, including the purchase by the U.S. Treasury of certain troubled assets from financial institutions and the direct purchase by the U.S. Treasury of equity of financial institutions. Pursuant to the EESA, the U.S. Treasury has the authority to, among other things, purchase up to \$700 billion of mortgages, mortgage-backed securities and certain other financial instruments from financial institutions for the purpose of stabilizing and providing liquidity to the U.S. financial markets. In connection therewith, the U.S. Treasury introduced the Capital Purchase Program, under which it has purchased approximately \$196 billion of preferred stock in eligible institutions, including Comerica, to increase the flow of financing to U.S. businesses and consumers and to support the U.S. economy. The EESA also temporarily raised the limit on federal deposit insurance coverage provided by the FDIC from \$100,000 to \$250,000 per depositor.

On May 20, 2009, the Helping Families Save Their Homes Act of 2009, which extended the temporary increase in the standard maximum deposit insurance amount provided by the FDIC to \$250,000 per depositor through December 31, 2013, was signed into law. This extension of the temporary \$250,000 coverage limit (pursuant to the EESA) became effective immediately upon the

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President's signature. The legislation provides that the standard maximum deposit insurance amount provided by the FDIC will return to \$100,000 on January 1, 2014.

On October 14, 2008, the FDIC announced the development of a guarantee program under the systemic risk exception to the Federal Deposit Act. As a result of this regulatory initiative, the FDIC implemented the Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program ("TLGP") to strengthen confidence and encourage liquidity in the banking system. The TLGP is comprised of the Debt Guarantee Program ("DGP") and the Transaction Account Guarantee Program ("TAGP"). The DGP guaranteed all newly issued senior unsecured debt (e.g., promissory notes, unsubordinated unsecured notes and commercial paper) up to prescribed limits issued by participating entities beginning on October 14, 2008 and continued through October 31, 2009. For eligible debt issued by that date, the FDIC will provide the guarantee coverage until the earlier of the maturity date of the debt or December 31, 2012 (or June 30, 2012 for debt issued prior to April 1, 2009). The TAGP offers full guarantee for noninterest-bearing transaction accounts held at FDIC-insured depository institutions. The unlimited deposit coverage was voluntary for eligible institutions and was in addition to the \$250,000 FDIC deposit insurance per account that was included as part of the EESA and the Helping Families Save Their Homes Act, respectively. The limits are presently scheduled to return to \$100,000 on January 1, 2014. The TAGP coverage became effective on October 14, 2008 and will continue for Comerica and participating institutions until June 30, 2010.

During the second quarter of 2009, the FDIC levied an industry-wide special assessment charge on insured financial institutions as part of the agency's efforts to rebuild DIF. In November 2009, the FDIC amended regulations that required insured institutions to prepay their estimated quarterly risk-based assessments for the fourth quarter of 2009 and for all of 2010-2012. The prepaid assessments will be applied against future quarterly assessments (as they may be so revised) until the prepaid assessment is exhausted or the balance of the prepayment is returned, whichever occurs first. The FDIC is not precluded from changing assessment rates or from further revising the risk-based assessment system during the prepayment period or thereafter. Thus, we may also be required to pay significantly higher FDIC insurance assessments premiums in the future because market developments significantly depleted DIF and reduced the ratio of reserves to insured deposits.

The programs and regulations established or to be established under the EESA and Capital Purchase Program may have adverse effects upon Comerica. It may face increased regulation of the financial services industry. Compliance with such regulation may increase Comerica's costs and limit its ability to pursue business opportunities. Also, participation in specific programs may subject Comerica to additional restrictions. For example, Comerica's participation in the Capital Purchase Program limits, without the consent of the U.S. Treasury, its ability to (a) increase its quarterly dividend above \$0.33 per common share (the quarterly dividend rate in effect as of November 14, 2008) or (b) repurchase any of its shares with limited exceptions, most significantly purchases in connection with benefit plans. Comerica also issued a warrant to purchase 11,479,592 million of its common shares at an exercise price of \$29.40 per share. These restrictions, as well as the potential dilutive impact of the warrant, may have an adverse effect on the market price of its common stock. Comerica's participation in the TAGP will require the payment of additional insurance premiums to the FDIC, in addition to the FDIC's regular and special assessments. The affects of such recently enacted legislation and regulatory actions on Comerica cannot reliably be determined at this time. Moreover, as some of the legislation and regulatory actions previously implemented in response to the recent financial crisis expire, the impact of the conclusion of these programs on the financial sector and on the economic recovery is unknown. Any delay in the economic recovery or a continuation or worsening of current financial market conditions could adversely affect Comerica.

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Recently, the Federal Reserve adopted amendments to its Regulation E that will be effective on July 1, 2010. The changes will affect the circumstances when Comerica will be able to charge its clients overdraft fees.

On January 14, 2010, the current administration announced a proposal to impose a fee (the "Financial Crisis Responsibility Fee") on those financial institutions that benefited from recent actions taken by the U.S. government to stabilize the financial system. If implemented as initially proposed, the Financial Crisis Responsibility Fee will be applied to firms with over \$50 billion in consolidated assets, and, therefore, by its terms would apply to Comerica. The Financial Crisis Responsibility Fee, if implemented as proposed by the current administration, would go into effect on June 30, 2010 and remain in place for at least ten years.

In addition, there have been a number of recent legislative and regulatory proposals that could have an impact on the operations of Comerica and its subsidiaries. We can neither predict when or whether regulatory or legislative reforms will be enacted nor what their contents will be. The impact of any future legislation or regulatory actions on Comerica's businesses or operations cannot be reliably determined at this time, and such impact may adversely affect Comerica.

Unfavorable developments concerning credit quality could adversely affect Comerica's financial results.

Although Comerica regularly reviews credit exposure related to its customers and various industry sectors in which it has business relationships, default risk may arise from events or circumstances that are difficult to detect or foresee. Under such circumstances, Comerica could experience an increase in the level of provision for credit losses, nonperforming assets, net charge-offs and reserve for credit losses, which could adversely affect Comerica's financial results.

Problems faced by residential real estate developers could adversely impact Comerica.

Problems in the United States' residential real estate development industry, specifically in Michigan (Midwest market) and both northern and southern California (Western market), have materially and adversely impacted Comerica in recent periods. Poor economic conditions have resulted in decreased demand for residential housing, which, in turn, has adversely affected the development and construction efforts of residential real estate developers. Consequently, the current economic downturn has adversely affected the ability of such residential real estate developer borrowers to repay these loans and the value of property used as collateral for such loans. These problems facing residential real estate developers have had, and the continuation or worsening of such problems may have, a material and adverse impact on the financial results of Comerica.

Businesses or industries in which Comerica has lending concentrations, including, but not limited to, automotive production industry and the real estate business, could suffer a significant decline which could adversely affect Comerica.

Comerica's business customer base consists, in part, of lending concentrations in volatile businesses and industries such as the automotive production industry and the real estate business. Recent economic conditions have significantly impacted such businesses, which has adversely affected Comerica. In the event of a continued or worsening downturn in the economy or further decline in any one of those customers' businesses or industries, Comerica could experience increased credit losses, and its business could be materially adversely affected.

The introduction, implementation, withdrawal, success and timing of business initiatives and strategies, including, but not limited to, the opening of new banking centers, may be less successful or may be different than anticipated, which could adversely affect Comerica's business.

Comerica makes certain projections and develops plans and strategies for its banking and financial products. If Comerica does not accurately determine demand for its banking and financial product

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needs, it could result in Comerica incurring significant expenses without the anticipated increases in revenue, which could result in a material adverse effect on its business.

Utilization of technology to efficiently and effectively develop, market and deliver new products and services.

The financial services industry experiences rapid technological change with regular introductions of new technology-driven products and services. The efficient and effective utilization of technology enables financial institutions to better serve customers and to reduce costs. Comerica's future success depends, in part, upon its ability to address the needs of its customers by using technology to market and deliver products and services that will satisfy customer demands and create additional efficiencies in Comerica's operations. Comerica may not be able to effectively develop new technology-driven products and services or be successful in marketing these products and services to its customers, which could have a material adverse impact on Comerica's financial condition and results of operations.

Operational difficulties or information security problems could adversely affect Comerica's business and operations.

Comerica is exposed to many types of operational risk, including reputational risk, legal and compliance risk, the risk of fraud or theft by employees or outsiders, unauthorized transactions by employees or operational errors, including clerical or recordkeeping errors or those resulting from computer or telecommunications systems malfunctions. Comerica may also be subject to disruptions of its operating systems arising from events that are wholly or partially beyond its control, which may include, for example, computer viruses or electrical or telecommunications outages or natural disasters. Such disruptions may give rise to losses in service to customers and loss or liability to Comerica. In addition there is the risk that Comerica's controls and procedures as well as business continuity and data security systems prove to be inadequate. Any such occurrences or failures could materially and adversely affect Comerica's business and operations by exposing it to potential liability to customers, reputational damage and regulatory intervention.

Changes in the financial markets, including fluctuations in interest rates and their impact on deposit pricing, could adversely affect Comerica's net interest income and balance sheet.

The operations of financial institutions such as Comerica are dependent to a large degree on net interest income, which is the difference between interest income from loans and investments and interest expense on deposits and borrowings. Prevailing economic conditions, the trade, fiscal and monetary policies of the federal government and the policies of various regulatory agencies all affect market rates of interest and the availability and cost of credit, which in turn significantly affect financial institutions' net interest income. Volatility in interest rates can also result in disintermediation, which is the flow of funds away from financial institutions into direct investments, such as federal government and corporate securities and other investment vehicles, which, because of the absence of federal insurance premiums and reserve requirements, generally pay higher rates of return than financial institutions. Comerica's financial results could be materially adversely impacted by changes in financial market conditions.

Competitive product and pricing pressures among financial institutions within Comerica's markets may change.

Comerica operates in a very competitive environment, which is characterized by competition from a number of other financial institutions in each market in which it operates. Comerica competes with large national and regional financial institutions and with smaller financial institutions in terms of products and pricing. If Comerica is unable to compete effectively in products and pricing in its markets, business could decline, which could have a material adverse effect on Comerica's business, financial condition or results of operations.

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Customer borrowing, repayment, investment and deposit practices generally may be different than anticipated.

Comerica uses a variety of financial tools, models and other methods to anticipate customer behavior as a part of its strategic planning and to meet certain regulatory requirements. Individual, economic, political, industry-specific conditions and other factors outside of Comerica's control, such as fuel prices, energy costs, real estate values or other factors that affect customer income levels, could alter predicted customer borrowing, repayment, investment and deposit practices. Such a change in these practices could materially adversely affect Comerica's ability to anticipate business needs and meet regulatory requirements.

Management's ability to maintain and expand customer relationships may differ from expectations.

The financial services industry is very competitive. Comerica not only vies for business opportunities with new customers, but also competes to maintain and expand the relationships it has with its existing customers. While management believes that it can continue to grow many of these relationships, Comerica will continue to experience pressures to maintain these relationships as its competitors attempt to capture its customers. Failure to create new customer relationships and to maintain and expand existing customer relationships to the extent anticipated may adversely impact Comerica's earnings.

Management's ability to retain key officers and employees may change.

Comerica's future operating results depend substantially upon the continued service of its executive officers and key personnel. Comerica's future operating results also depend in significant part upon its ability to attract and retain qualified management, financial, technical, marketing, sales and support personnel. Competition for qualified personnel is intense, and Comerica cannot ensure success in attracting or retaining qualified personnel. There may be only a limited number of persons with the requisite skills to serve in these positions, and it may be increasingly difficult for Comerica to hire personnel over time.

Comerica's ability to retain key officers and employees may be further impacted by legislation and regulation affecting the financial services industry. On February 17, 2009, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (the "ARRA") was signed into law. Section 7001 of the ARRA amended Section 111 of the EESA in its entirety. On June 10, 2009, the U.S. Treasury released an interim final rule (the "IFR"), effective June 15, 2009, that provided guidance on the compensation and governance standards for Troubled Asset Relief Program ("TARP") recipients, and promulgated regulations to implement the restrictions and standards set forth in Section 7001 of the ARRA. Among other things, the IFR and ARRA significantly expanded the executive compensation restrictions previously imposed by the EESA. Such restrictions apply to any entity that has received or will receive financial assistance under the TARP, and shall generally continue to apply for as long as any obligation arising from financial assistance provided under TARP, including preferred stock issued under the Capital Purchase Program, remains outstanding. These ARRA restrictions shall not apply to any TARP recipient during such time when the federal government (i) only holds any warrants to purchase common stock of such recipient or (ii) does not hold any preferred stock or warrants to purchase common stock of such recipient. As a result of our participation in the Capital Purchase Program, the restrictions and standards set forth in Section 7001 of the ARRA, as well as the IFR promulgated by the U.S. Treasury, shall be applicable to Comerica. Such restrictions and standards may further impact management's ability to compete with financial institutions that are not subject to the same limitations as Comerica under Section 7001 of the ARRA and the IFR.

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Comerica's business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially adversely affected by the loss of any of its key employees, or Comerica's inability to attract and retain skilled employees.

Legal and regulatory proceedings and related matters with respect to the financial services industry, including those directly involving Comerica and its subsidiaries, could adversely affect Comerica or the financial services industry in general.

Comerica has been, and may in the future be, subject to various legal and regulatory proceedings. It is inherently difficult to assess the outcome of these matters, and there can be no assurance that Comerica will prevail in any proceeding or litigation. Any such matter could result in substantial cost and diversion of Comerica's efforts, which by itself could have a material adverse effect on Comerica's financial condition and operating results. Further, adverse determinations in such matters could result in actions by Comerica's regulators that could materially adversely affect Comerica's business, financial condition or results of operations.

Changes in regulation or oversight may have a material adverse impact on Comerica's operations.

Comerica is subject to extensive regulation, supervision and examination by the Texas Department of Banking, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Securities and Exchange Commission and other regulatory bodies. Such regulation and supervision governs the activities in which Comerica may engage. Regulatory authorities have extensive discretion in their supervisory and enforcement activities, including the imposition of restrictions on Comerica's operations, investigations and limitations related to Comerica's securities, the classification of Comerica's assets and determination of the level of Comerica's allowance for loan losses. In light of the current conditions in the U.S. financial markets and economy, Congress and regulators have increased their focus on the regulation of the financial services industry. Any change in such regulation and oversight, whether in the form of regulatory policy, regulations, legislation or supervisory action, may have a material adverse impact on Comerica's business, financial condition or results of operations.

Methods of reducing risk exposures might not be effective.

Instruments, systems and strategies used to hedge or otherwise manage exposure to various types of credit, market and liquidity, operational, compliance, business risks and enterprise-wide risk could be less effective than anticipated. As a result, Comerica may not be able to effectively mitigate its risk exposures in particular market environments or against particular types of risk, which could have a material adverse impact on Comerica's business, financial condition or results of operations.

Terrorist activities or other hostilities may adversely affect the general economy, financial and capital markets, specific industries, and Comerica.

Terrorist attacks or other hostilities may disrupt Comerica's operations or those of its customers. In addition, these events have had and may continue to have an adverse impact on the U.S. and world economy in general and consumer confidence and spending in particular, which could harm Comerica's operations. Any of these events could increase volatility in the U.S. and world financial markets, which could harm Comerica's stock price and may limit the capital resources available to Comerica and its customers. This could have a material adverse impact on Comerica's operating results, revenues and costs and may result in increased volatility in the market price of Comerica's common stock.

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Natural disasters, including, but not limited to, hurricanes, tornadoes, earthquakes, fires and floods, may adversely affect the general economy, financial and capital markets, specific industries, and Comerica.

Comerica has significant operations and a significant customer base in California, Texas, Florida and other regions where natural disasters may occur. These regions are known for being vulnerable to natural disasters and other risks, such as tornadoes, hurricanes, earthquakes, fires and floods. These types of natural disasters at times have disrupted the local economy, Comerica's business and customers and have posed physical risks to Comerica's property. A significant natural disaster could materially adversely affect Comerica's operating results.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Item 2. Properties.

The executive offices of Comerica are located in the Comerica Bank Tower, 1717 Main Street, Dallas, Texas 75201. Comerica Bank leases five floors of the building, plus an additional 34,238 square feet on the building's lower level, from an unaffiliated third party. The lease for such space used by Comerica and its subsidiaries extends through September 2023. Comerica and its subsidiaries also currently occupy 11 floors in the Comerica Tower at One Detroit Center, 500 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan 48226. Such space is leased through Comerica Bank from an unaffiliated third party. The leases at that building extend through January 2012. As of December 31, 2009, Comerica, through its banking affiliates, operated a total of 517 banking centers, trust services locations, and loan production or other financial services offices, primarily in the States of Texas, Michigan, California, Florida and Arizona. Of these offices, 218 were owned and 299 were leased. As of December 31, 2009, affiliates also operated from leased spaces in Denver, Colorado; Wilmington, Delaware; Oakbrook Terrace, Illinois; Boston and Waltham, Massachusetts; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Princeton and Sea Girt, New Jersey; Las Vegas, Nevada; New York, New York; Rocky Mount and Wilmington, North Carolina; Granville and West Chester, Ohio; Memphis, Tennessee; Reston, Virginia; Bellevue and Seattle, Washington; Monterrey, Mexico; Toronto, Ontario, Canada and Windsor, Ontario, Canada. Comerica and its subsidiaries own, among other properties, a check processing center in Livonia, Michigan, a 10-story building in the central business district of Detroit, Michigan that houses certain departments of Comerica and Comerica Bank, and three buildings in Auburn Hills, Michigan, used mainly for lending functions and operations.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

Comerica and certain of its subsidiaries are subject to various pending and threatened legal proceedings arising out of the normal course of business or operations. In view of the inherent difficulty of predicting the outcome of such matters, Comerica cannot state what the eventual outcome of any such matters will be. However, based on current knowledge and after consultation with legal counsel, management believes that current reserves, determined in accordance with SFAS No. 5, "Accounting for Contingencies," are adequate and the amount of any incremental liability arising from these matters is not expected to have a material adverse effect on Comerica's consolidated financial condition.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.

Comerica did not submit any matters for a vote of the security holders in the fourth quarter of 2009.

Table of Contents**PART II****Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.***Market Information and Holders of Common Stock*

The common stock of Comerica Incorporated is traded on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE Trading Symbol: CMA). At February 22, 2010, there were approximately 12,678 record holders of Comerica's common stock.

Sales Prices and Dividends

Quarterly cash dividends were declared during 2009 and 2008 totaling \$0.20 and \$2.31 per common share per year, respectively. The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sale prices per share of Comerica's common stock as reported on the NYSE Composite Transactions Tape for all quarters of 2009 and 2008, as well as dividend information.

Quarter	High	Low	Dividends Per Share	Dividend* Yield
2009				
Fourth	\$ 32.30	\$ 26.49	\$ 0.05	0.7%
Third	31.83	19.94	0.05	0.8
Second	26.47	16.03	0.05	0.9
First	21.20	11.72	0.05	1.2
2008				
Fourth	\$ 37.01	\$ 15.05	\$ 0.33	5.1%
Third	43.99	19.31	0.66	8.3
Second	40.62	25.61	0.66	8.0
First	45.19	34.51	0.66	6.6

*

Dividend yield is calculated by annualizing the quarterly dividend per share and dividing by an average of the high and low price in the quarter.

Effective November 14, 2008, Comerica cannot, without the consent of the U.S. Treasury, increase its quarterly dividend above \$0.33 per common share under the terms of the Capital Purchase Program. For additional information regarding Comerica's participation in the Capital Purchase Program, please refer to pages 8 and 9 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

As of December 31, 2009

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column(a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders(1)	18,289,697	\$ 49.48	6,957,425(2)(3)
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders(4)	132,500	53.87	
Total	18,422,197	\$ 49.52	6,957,425

- (1) Consists of options to acquire shares of common stock, par value \$5.00 per share, issued under the Comerica Incorporated Amended and Restated 2006 Long-Term Incentive Plan, Amended and Restated 1997 Long-Term Incentive Plan, the 1991 Long-Term Incentive Plan, the Amended and Restated Comerica Incorporated Stock Option Plan for Non-Employee Directors, and the Imperial Bank Stock Option Plan (assumed by Comerica in connection with its acquisition of Imperial Bank). Does not include 80,867 restricted stock units equivalent to shares of common stock issued under the Comerica Incorporated Amended and Restated Incentive Plan for Non-Employee Directors and outstanding as of December 31, 2009, or 2,089,326 shares of restricted stock issued under Comerica's Amended and Restated 2006 Long-Term Incentive Plan and outstanding as of December 31, 2009. There are no shares available for future issuances under any of these plans other than the Comerica Incorporated Incentive Plan for Non-Employee Directors and Comerica's Amended and Restated 2006 Long-Term Incentive Plan. The Comerica Incorporated Incentive Plan for Non-Employee Directors was approved by the shareholders on May 18, 2004. The 2006 Long-Term Incentive Plan (currently known as the Amended and Restated 2006 Long-Term Incentive Plan) was approved by Comerica's shareholders on May 16, 2006.
- (2) Does not include shares of common stock purchased by employees under the Amended and Restated Employee Stock Purchase Plan, or contributed by Comerica on behalf of the employees. The Amended and Restated Employee Stock Purchase Plan was ratified and approved by the shareholders on May 18, 2004. Five million shares of Comerica's common stock have been registered for sale or awards to employees under the Amended and Restated Employee Stock Purchase Plan. As of December 31, 2009, 1,735,041 shares had been purchased by or contributed on behalf of employees, leaving 3,264,959 shares available for future sale or awards. If these shares available for future sale or awards under the Employee Stock Purchase Plan were included, the number shown in column (c) would be 10,222,384.
- (3) These shares are available for future issuance under Comerica's Amended and Restated 2006 Long-Term Incentive Plan in the form of options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units, performance awards and other stock-based awards and under the Incentive Plan for Non-Employee Directors in the form of options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units and other equity-based awards. Under the Amended and Restated 2006 Long-Term Incentive Plan, not more than a total of 2.2 million shares may be used for awards other than options and stock appreciation rights and not more than one million shares are available as incentive stock options. Further, no award recipient may receive more than 350,000 shares during any calendar year, and the maximum number of shares underlying awards of options

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and stock appreciation rights that may be granted to an award recipient in any calendar year is 350,000.

(4)

Consists of options to acquire shares of common stock, par value \$5.00 per share, issued under the Amended and Restated Comerica Incorporated Stock Option Plan for Non-Employee Directors of Comerica Bank and Affiliated Banks (terminated March 2004).

Most of the equity awards made by Comerica during 2009 were granted under the shareholder-approved Amended and Restated 2006 Long-Term Incentive Plan.

Plans not approved by Comerica's shareholders include:

Amended and Restated Comerica Incorporated Stock Option Plan for Non-Employee Directors of Comerica Bank and Affiliated Banks (Terminated March 2004) Under the plan, Comerica granted options to acquire up to 450,000 shares of common stock, subject to equitable adjustment upon the occurrence of events such as stock splits, stock dividends or recapitalizations. After each annual meeting of shareholders, each member of the Board of Directors of a subsidiary bank of Comerica who was not an employee of Comerica or of any of its subsidiaries nor a director of Comerica (the "Eligible Directors") automatically was granted an option to purchase 2,500 shares of the common stock of Comerica. Option grants under the plan were in addition to annual retainers, meeting fees and other compensation payable to Eligible Directors in connection with their services as directors. The plan is administered by a committee of the Board of Directors. With respect to the automatic grants, the committee does not and did not have discretion as to matters such as the selection of directors to whom options will be granted, the timing of grants, the number of shares to become subject to each option grant, the exercise price of options, or the periods of time during which any option may be exercised. In addition to the automatic grants, the committee could grant options to the Eligible Directors in its discretion. The exercise price of each option granted was the fair market value of each share of common stock subject to the option on the date the option was granted. The exercise price is payable in full upon exercise of the option and may be paid in cash or by delivery of previously owned shares. The committee may change the option price per share following a corporate reorganization or recapitalization so that the aggregate option price for all shares subject to each outstanding option prior to the change is equivalent to the aggregate option price for all shares or other securities into which option shares have been converted or which have been substituted for option shares. The term of each option cannot be more than ten years. This plan was terminated by the Board of Directors on March 23, 2004. Accordingly, no new options may be granted under this plan.

Director Deferred Compensation Plans Comerica maintains two deferred compensation plans for non-employee directors of Comerica, its subsidiaries and its advisory boards: the Amended and Restated Comerica Incorporated Common Stock Non-Employee Director Fee Deferral Plan (the "Common Stock Deferral Plan") and the Amended and Restated Comerica Incorporated Non-Employee Director Fee Deferral Plan (the "Mutual Fund Deferral Plan"). The Common Stock Deferral Plan allows directors to invest in units that correlate to, and are functionally equivalent to, shares of common stock of Comerica, while the Mutual Fund Deferral Plan allows directors to invest in units that correlate to, and are functionally equivalent to, the shares of certain mutual funds offered under such plan. The Common Stock Deferral Plan previously provided for the mandatory deferral of 50% of the annual retainer of each director of Comerica into shares of common stock of Comerica, but currently has no mandatory deferral. Until the mandatory deferral requirement was discontinued, directors could voluntarily defer the remaining 50% of their director fees (and all other non-employee directors of Comerica's subsidiaries could choose to defer up to 100% of their director fees) under the Common Stock Deferral Plan or the Mutual Fund Deferral Plan, or a combination of the two plans. Currently, all eligible non-employee directors may defer any portion or none of their director fees under the Common Stock Deferral Plan or the Mutual Fund Deferral Plan, or a combination of the two plans.

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The directors' accounts under the Common Stock Deferral Plan are increased to the extent of dividends paid on Comerica common stock to reflect the number of additional shares of Comerica's common stock that could have been purchased had the dividends been paid on each share of common stock hypothetically underlying then-outstanding stock units in the directors' accounts. Similarly, the directors' accounts under the Mutual Fund Deferral Plan are increased in connection with the payment of dividends paid on the mutual fund shares to reflect the number of additional shares of mutual fund shares that could have been purchased had the dividends or other distributions been paid on each share of stock hypothetically underlying then-outstanding mutual fund units in the directors' accounts. Following the applicable deferral period, the distribution of a participant's Comerica stock unit account under the Common Stock Deferral Plan is made in Comerica's common stock (with fractional shares being paid in cash), while the distribution of a participant's mutual fund account under the Mutual Fund Deferral Plan is made in cash.

Employee Deferred Compensation Plans Comerica maintains two deferred compensation plans for eligible employees of Comerica and its subsidiaries: the 1999 Comerica Incorporated Amended and Restated Common Stock Deferred Incentive Award Plan (the "Employee Common Stock Deferral Plan") and the 1999 Comerica Incorporated Deferred Compensation Plan (the "Employee Fund Plan"). Under the Employee Common Stock Deferral Plan, eligible employees may defer specified portions of their incentive awards into units that correlate to, and are functionally equivalent to, shares of common stock of Comerica. The employees' accounts under the Employee Common Stock Deferral Plan are increased in connection with the payment of dividends paid on Comerica's common stock to reflect the number of additional shares of Comerica's common stock that could have been purchased had the dividends been paid on each share of common stock hypothetically underlying then-outstanding stock units in the employees' accounts. The deferred compensation under the Employee Common Stock Deferral Plan is payable in shares of Comerica's common stock following termination of service as an employee.

Similarly, under the Employee Fund Plan, eligible employees may defer specified portions of their compensation, including salary, bonus and incentive awards, into units that correlate to, and are functionally equivalent to, shares of certain mutual funds offered under the Employee Fund Plan. Beginning in 1999, no such funds are Comerica stock funds. The employees' accounts under the Employee Fund Plan are increased in connection with the payment of dividends paid on the fund shares to reflect the number of additional shares of the fund stock that could have been purchased had the dividends been paid on each share of fund stock hypothetically underlying then-outstanding stock units in the employees' accounts. The deferred compensation under the Employee Fund Plan is payable in cash following termination of service as an employee.

For additional information regarding Comerica's equity compensation plans, please refer to Note 18 on pages 120 through 122 of the Consolidated Financial Statements contained in Comerica's Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

The Board of Directors of Comerica authorized the purchase of up to 10 million shares on November 13, 2007, in addition to the remaining unfulfilled portion of the November 14, 2006 authorization. Substantially all shares purchased as part of Comerica's publicly announced repurchase program have been transacted in the open market and were within the scope of Rule 10b-18, which provides a safe harbor for purchases in a given day if an issuer of equity securities satisfies the manner, timing, price and volume conditions of the rule when purchasing its own common shares in the open market. There is no expiration date for Comerica's share repurchase program. However, as a participant in the Capital Purchase Program, effective November 14, 2008, Comerica cannot repurchase any of its shares without U.S. Treasury approval with limited exceptions, most significantly purchases in connection with benefit plans. Comerica made no open market repurchases in the years ended

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December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, as compared to the year ended December 31, 2007 during which it repurchased 10.0 million shares in the open market. The following table summarizes Comerica's monthly share repurchase activity during the quarter ended December 31, 2009.

Month Ended	Total Number of Shares Purchased(1)	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
October 31, 2009	672	\$ 28.55		12,576,281
November 30, 2009	597	27.91		12,576,281
December 31, 2009				12,576,281
Total	1,269	\$ 28.25		12,576,281

(1)

Includes shares purchased pursuant to deferred compensation plans and shares purchased from employees to pay for grant prices and/or taxes related to stock option exercises and restricted stock vesting under the terms of an employee share-based compensation plan.

For additional information regarding Comerica's share repurchase program, please refer to Note 15 on pages 116 through 118 of the Consolidated Financial Statements contained in Comerica's Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

Pursuant to the U.S. Treasury's Capital Purchase Program, on November 14, 2008, Comerica issued to the U.S. Treasury in exchange for aggregate consideration of \$2.25 billion, (i) 2.25 million shares of Comerica's Fixed Rate Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series F, without par value (the "Series F Preferred Stock"), and (ii) a warrant to purchase 11,479,592 shares of Comerica's common stock, at an exercise price of \$29.40 per share, subject to certain anti-dilution and other adjustments (the "Warrant"). The Series F Preferred Stock (a) has a liquidation amount per share equal to \$1,000 for an aggregate value of \$2.25 billion and (b) pays a cumulative annual dividend of five percent for the first five years and nine percent on an annual basis thereafter. The Warrant expires ten years from the issuance date. Both the Series F Preferred Stock and the Warrant were accounted for as components of Comerica's regulatory Tier 1 capital.

For additional information regarding Comerica's participation in the Capital Purchase Program, please refer to (i) pages 8 and 9 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and (ii) Note 15 on pages 116 through 118 of the Consolidated Financial Statements contained in Comerica's Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

The response to this item is included on page 11 of Comerica's Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2009, which page is hereby incorporated by reference.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

The response to this item is included on pages 12 through 68 of Comerica's Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2009, which pages are hereby incorporated by reference.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

The response to this item is included on pages 52 through 59 of Comerica's Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2009, which pages are hereby incorporated by reference.

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Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

The response to this item is included on pages 69 through 155 of Comerica's Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2009, and in the Statistical Disclosure by Bank Holding Companies on pages 15 through 55 and 97 through 109 and pages 112 and 113 of Comerica's Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2009, which pages are hereby incorporated by reference.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As required by Rule 13a-15(b) of the Exchange Act, management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, conducted an evaluation as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e). Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that Comerica's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management's annual report on internal control over financial reporting and the related attestation report of Comerica's registered public accounting firm are included on pages 150 and 151 of Comerica's Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2009, which pages are hereby incorporated by reference.

As required by Rule 13a-15(d), management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, conducted an evaluation of our internal control over financial reporting to determine whether any changes occurred during the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, Comerica's internal control over financial reporting. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that there has been no such change during the last quarter of the fiscal year covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, Comerica's internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information.

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant.

Comerica has a Senior Financial Officer Code of Ethics that applies to the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer, the Controller, the Executive Vice President Finance, and the Treasurer of Comerica. The Senior Financial Officer Code of Ethics is available on Comerica's website at www.comerica.com.

The remainder of the response to this item will be included under the sections captioned "Information About Nominees and Incumbent Directors," "Committees and Meetings of Directors," "Committee Assignments," "Executive Officers" and "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting

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Compliance" of Comerica's definitive Proxy Statement relating to the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on April 27, 2010, which sections are hereby incorporated by reference.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

The response to this item will be included under the sections captioned "Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation", "Compensation of Executive Officers", "Compensation Discussion and Analysis", "Compensation of Directors", "Officer Stock Ownership Guidelines", "Governance, Compensation and Nominating Committee Report", "2009 Summary Compensation Table", "2009 Grants Of Plan-Based Awards", "Outstanding Equity Awards At Fiscal Year-End 2009", "2009 Option Exercises and Stock Vested", "Pension Benefits at Fiscal Year-End 2009", "2009 Nonqualified Deferred Compensation", and "Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control at Fiscal Year-End 2009" of Comerica's definitive Proxy Statement relating to the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on April 27, 2010, which sections are hereby incorporated by reference.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.

The information called for by this item with respect to securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans is included under Part II, Item 5 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The response to the remaining requirements of this item will be included under the sections captioned "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners" and "Security Ownership of Management" of Comerica's definitive Proxy Statement relating to the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on April 27, 2010, which sections are hereby incorporated by reference.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.

The response to this item will be included under the sections captioned "Director Independence and Transactions of Directors with Comerica," "Transactions of Executive Officers with Comerica" and "Information about Nominees and Incumbent Directors" of Comerica's definitive Proxy Statement relating to the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on April 27, 2010, which sections are hereby incorporated by reference.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services.

The response to this item will be included under the section captioned "Independent Auditors" of Comerica's definitive Proxy Statement relating to the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on April 27, 2010, which section is hereby incorporated by reference.

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Comerica Incorporated and Subsidiaries
FORM 10-K CROSS-REFERENCE INDEX

Certain information required to be included in this Form 10-K is included in the 2009 Annual Report to Shareholders or in the 2010 Proxy Statement used in connection with the 2010 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on April 27, 2010.

The following cross-reference index shows the page location in the 2009 Annual Report to Shareholders or the section of the 2010 Proxy Statement of only that information which is to be incorporated by reference into this Form 10-K.

All other sections of the 2009 Annual Report to Shareholders or the 2010 Proxy Statement are not required in this Form 10-K and are not to be considered a part of this Form 10-K.

	Page Number of 2009 Annual Report to Shareholders or Section of 2010 Proxy Statement
ITEM 1. PART I Business	Included herein; 15; 17-21; 25-29; 35-27; 39-41; 114-118; 138-143
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ITEM 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments	Included herein
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Other information called for by this item	Information About Nominees and Incumbent Directors, Committees and Meetings of Directors, Committee Assignments, Executive Officers, and Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance
ITEM 11. Executive Compensation	Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation, Compensation of Executive Officers, Compensation Discussion and Analysis, Compensation of Directors, Officer Stock Ownership Guidelines, Governance, Compensation and Nominating Committee Report, 2009 Summary Compensation Table, 2009 Grants Of Plan-Based Awards, Outstanding Equity Awards At Fiscal Year-End 2009, 2009 Option Exercises and Stock Vested, Pension Benefits at Fiscal Year-End 2009, 2009 Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation, and Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control at Fiscal Year-End 2009
ITEM 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters:	
Information about Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans	Included herein
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ITEM 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence	Director Independence and Transactions of Directors with Comerica, Transactions of Executive Officers with Comerica, and Information about Nominees and Incumbent Directors
ITEM 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services	Independent Auditors

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PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

The following documents are filed as a part of this report:

1. Financial Statements: The financial statements that are filed as part of this report are listed under Item 8 in the Form 10-K Cross-Reference Index on pages 27-29.
2. All of the schedules for which provision is made in the applicable accounting regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission are either not required under the related instruction, the required information is contained elsewhere in the Form 10-K, or the schedules are inapplicable and therefore have been omitted.
3. Exhibits:
 - 2 (not applicable)
 - 3.1(a) Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Comerica Incorporated (as amended) (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1996, and incorporated herein by reference).
 - 3.1(b) Certificate of Amendment to Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Comerica Incorporated (filed as Exhibit 3.2 to Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4, filed December 1, 2000, File No. 333-51042, and incorporated herein by reference).
 - 3.1(c) Certificate of Designations for Series F Preferred Stock (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 13, 2008, regarding U.S. Department of Treasury's Capital Purchase Program, and incorporated herein by reference).
 - 3.2 Amended and Restated Bylaws of Comerica Incorporated (amended and restated May 20, 2008) (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 20, 2008, regarding the Registrant's Bylaws, and incorporated herein by reference).
 - 4 [Reference is made to Exhibits 3.1(a), 3.1(b), 3.1(c) and 3.2 in respect of instruments defining the rights of security holders. In accordance with Regulation S-K Item No. 601(b)(4)(iii), the Registrant is not filing copies of instruments defining the rights of holders of long-term debt because none of those instruments authorizes debt in excess of 10% of the total assets of the registrant and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis. The Registrant hereby agrees to furnish a copy of any such instrument to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon request.]
 - 4.1 Form of Certificate for Series F Preferred Stock (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 13, 2008, regarding U.S. Department of Treasury's Capital Purchase Program, and incorporated herein by reference).
 - 4.2 Form of Warrant for Purchase of Common Stock (filed as Exhibit 4.2 to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 13, 2008, regarding U.S. Department of Treasury's Capital Purchase Program, and incorporated herein by reference).
 - 9 (not applicable)
 - 10.1 Comerica Incorporated 2006 Amended and Restated Long-Term Incentive Plan (amended and restated November 18, 2008, with amendments effective December 31, 2008)(filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, and incorporated herein by reference).

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- 10.2 Comerica Incorporated 2006 Amended and Restated Management Incentive Plan (amended and restated November 18, 2008, with amendments effective December 31, 2008)(filed as Exhibit 10.2 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.3 Amended and Restated Benefit Equalization Plan for Employees of Comerica Incorporated (amended and restated March 24, 2009, with amendments effective January 1, 2009)(filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K on March 30, 2009, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.4 Comerica Incorporated Amended and Restated Employee Stock Purchase Plan (amended and restated November 18, 2008, with amendments effective December 31, 2008)(filed as Exhibit 10.4 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.5 1986 Stock Option Plan of Imperial Bancorp (as amended) (filed as Exhibit 10.23 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.6 Form of Standard Comerica Incorporated Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement under the Amended and Restated Comerica Incorporated 1997 Long-Term Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.4 to Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.7 Form of Standard Comerica Incorporated Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement under the Comerica Incorporated Amended and Restated 2006 Long-Term Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.7 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.8 Form of Standard Comerica Incorporated Restricted Stock Award Agreement (cliff vesting) under the Comerica Incorporated 1997 Amended and Restated Long-Term Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.9 Form of Standard Comerica Incorporated Restricted Stock Award Agreement (cliff vesting) under the Comerica Incorporated 2006 Amended and Restated Long-Term Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 99.1 to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 22, 2007, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.10 Form of Standard Comerica Incorporated Restricted Stock Award Agreement (non-cliff vesting) under the Amended and Restated Comerica Incorporated 1997 Long-Term Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.3 to Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.11 Form of Standard Comerica Incorporated Restricted Stock Award Agreement (non-cliff vesting) under the Amended and Restated Comerica Incorporated 2006 Long-Term Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.11 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.12 Form of Standard Comerica Incorporated No Sale Agreement under the Comerica Incorporated Amended and Restated Management Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.5 to Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference).

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- 10.13 Form of Director Indemnification Agreement between Comerica Incorporated and certain of its directors (filed as Exhibit 10.6 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.14 Supplemental Benefit Agreement with Eugene A. Miller (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2002, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.15 Supplemental Pension and Retiree Medical Agreement with Ralph W. Babb Jr. (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 1998, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.16 Restrictive Covenants and General Release Agreement by and between John D. Lewis and Comerica Incorporated dated March 13, 2006 (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2006, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.17 Restrictive Covenants and General Release Agreement by and between Dennis J. Mooradian and Comerica Incorporated dated February 20, 2009 (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K on February 25, 2009, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.18 1999 Comerica Incorporated Amended and Restated Deferred Compensation Plan (amended and restated on November 18, 2008, with amendments effective December 31, 2008)(filed as Exhibit 10.18 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.19 1999 Comerica Incorporated Amended and Restated Common Stock Deferred Incentive Award Plan (amended and restated on November 18, 2008, with amendments effective December 31, 2008)(filed as Exhibit 10.19 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.20 Amended and Restated Comerica Incorporated Stock Option Plan For Non-Employee Directors (amended and restated May 22, 2001)(filed as Exhibit 10.12 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.21 Amended and Restated Comerica Incorporated Stock Option Plan For Non-Employee Directors of Comerica Bank and Affiliated Banks (amended and restated May 22, 2001)(filed as Exhibit 10.13 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.22 Amended and Restated Comerica Incorporated Non-Employee Director Fee Deferral Plan (amended and restated on November 18, 2008, with amendments effective December 31, 2008)(filed as Exhibit 10.22 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.23 Amended and Restated Comerica Incorporated Common Stock Non-Employee Director Fee Deferral Plan (amended and restated on November 18, 2008, with amendments effective December 31, 2008)(filed as Exhibit 10.23 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.24 Comerica Incorporated Amended and Restated Incentive Plan for Non-Employee Directors (amended and restated on November 18, 2008, with amendments effective December 31, 2008)(filed as Exhibit 10.24 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, and incorporated herein by reference).

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- 10.25 Form of Standard Comerica Incorporated Non-Employee Director Restricted Stock Unit Agreement under the Comerica Incorporated Amended and Restated Incentive Plan for Non-Employee Directors (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.26 Form of Standard Comerica Incorporated Non-Employee Director Restricted Stock Unit Agreement under the Comerica Incorporated Amended and Restated Incentive Plan for Non-Employee Directors (Version 2) (filed as Exhibit 10.6 to Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2006, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.27 Form of Change of Control Employment Agreement (BE4 and Higher Version) (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 18, 2008, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.28 Schedule of Named Executive Officers Party to Change of Control Employment Agreement (BE4 and Higher Version)
- 10.29 Form of Change of Control Employment Agreement (BE2 BE3 Version) (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 18, 2008, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.30 Waiver of Senior Executive Officers dated November 14, 2008 (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 13, 2008, regarding U.S. Department of Treasury's Capital Purchase Program, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.31 Amendments to Benefit Plans and Related Consent of Senior Executive Officers dated November 14, 2008 (filed as Exhibit 10.3 to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 13, 2008, regarding U.S. Department of Treasury's Capital Purchase Program, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.32 Letter Agreement dated November 14, 2008 by and between the Registrant and the United States Department of the Treasury (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 13, 2008, regarding U.S. Department of Treasury's Capital Purchase Program, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.33 Settlement Agreement dated as of November 3, 2006 and enforceable as of November 10, 2006 (filed as Exhibit 10.34 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.34 Implementation Agreement dated July 28, 2005 between Framlington Holdings Limited, Guarantors as named in the Agreement and AXA Investment Managers SA (restated to reflect amendments on September 7, 2005) (filed as Exhibit 10.4 to Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.35 Second Amendment Agreement dated October 31, 2005 in relation to an Implementation Agreement dated July 28, 2005 (as amended on September 7, 2005) (filed as Exhibit 10.5 to Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.36 Cash Offer dated July 27, 2005 by AXA Investment Managers S.A. (filed as Exhibit 10.6 to Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference).

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10.37	Form of Acceptance relating to the Cash Offer by AXA Investment Managers S.A. for the Entire Issued Share Capital of Framlington Group Limited (filed as Exhibit 10.7 to Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.38	FINRA Settlement Term Sheet, dated September 16, 2008 (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.39	FINRA Letter of Acceptance, Waiver and Consent, effective January 5, 2009 (regarding settlement of auction rate securities investigation)(filed as Exhibit 10.39 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.40	Form of Agreement Regarding Portion of Salary Payable in Phantom Stock Units (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 26, 2010, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.41	Form of Standard Comerica Incorporated Restricted Stock Award Agreement (cliff vesting) under the Comerica Incorporated 2006 Amended and Restated Long-Term Incentive Plan (long-term restricted version).
10.42	Form of Change of Control Employment Agreement (BE4 and Higher Version without gross-up or window period current)
11	Statement regarding Computation of Net Income Per Common Share (incorporated by reference from Note 17 on pages 119 and 120 of Registrant's 2009 Annual Report to Shareholders attached hereto as Exhibit 13).
12	(not applicable)
13	Incorporated Sections of Registrant's 2009 Annual Report to Shareholders
14	(not applicable)
16	(not applicable)
18	(not applicable)
21	Subsidiaries of Registrant
22	(not applicable)
23	Consent of Ernst & Young LLP
24	(not applicable)
31.1	Chairman, President and CEO Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Periodic Report (pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002)
31.2	Executive Vice President and CFO Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Periodic Report (pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002)
32	Section 1350 Certification of Periodic Report (pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002)
33	(not applicable)
34	(not applicable)
35	(not applicable)
99.1	Certification Pursuant to 31 C.F.R. § 30.15 (Principal Executive Officer)

99.2 Certification Pursuant to 31 C.F.R. § 30.15 (Principal Financial Officer)

100 (not applicable)

Management compensation plan.

File No. for all filings under Exchange Act: 1-10706.

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<hr/>	Director
/s/ RICHARD G. LINDNER	
Richard G. Lindner	
<hr/>	Director
/s/ ALFRED A. PIERGALLINI	
Alfred A. Piergallini	
<hr/>	Director
Robert S. Taubman	
<hr/>	Director
/s/ REGINALD M. TURNER, JR.	
Reginald M. Turner, Jr.	
<hr/>	Director
/s/ NINA G. VACA	
Nina G. Vaca	
<hr/>	Director
Kenneth L. Way	