Building a better way

TCF Financial Corporation
2013 Third Quarter Investor Presentation

TCF Financial Corporation

Building a better way

Cautionary Statements for Purposes of the Safe Harbor Provisions of the Securities Litigation Reform Act

TCF

Any statements contained in this investor presentation regarding the outlook for the Company's businesses and their respective markets, such as projections of future performance, guidance, statements of the Company's plans and objectives, forecasts of market trends and other matters, are forward-looking statements based on the Company's assumptions and beliefs. Such statements may be identified by such words or phrases as "will likely result," "are expected to," "will continue," "outlook," "will benefit," "is anticipated," "estimate," "project," "management believes" or similar expressions. These forward-looking statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those discussed in such statements and no assurance can be given that the results in any forward-looking statement will be achieved. For these statements, TCF claims the protection of the safe harbor for forward-looking statements contained in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which it is made, and we disclaim any obligation to subsequently revise any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after such date or to reflect the occurrence of anticipated or unanticipated events.

Certain factors could cause the Company's future results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements contained in this earnings release. These factors include the factors discussed in Part I, Item 1A of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012 under the heading "Risk Factors," the factors discussed below and any other cautionary statements, written or oral, which may be made or referred to in connection with any such forward-looking statements. Since it is not possible to foresee all such factors, these factors should not be considered as complete or exhaustive.

<u>Adverse Economic or Business Conditions; Competitive Conditions; Credit and Other Risks.</u> Deterioration in general economic and banking industry conditions, including those arising from government shutdowns, defaults, anticipated defaults or rating agency downgrades of sovereign debt (including debt of the U.S.), or continued high rates of or increases in unemployment in TCF's primary banking markets; adverse economic, business and competitive developments such as shrinking interest margins, reduced demand for financial services and loan and lease products, deposit outflows, deposit account attrition or an inability to increase the number of deposit accounts; customers completing financial transactions without using a bank; adverse changes in credit quality and other risks posed by TCF's loan, lease, investment and securities available for sale portfolios, including declines in commercial or residential real estate values, changes in the allowance for loan and lease losses dictated by new market conditions or regulatory requirements, or the inability of home equity line borrowers to make increased payments caused by increased interest rates or amortization of principal; deviations from estimates of prepayment rates and fluctuations in interest rates that result in decreases in value of assets such as interest-only strips that arise in connection with TCF's loan sales activity; interest rate risks resulting from fluctuations in prevailing interest rates or other factors that result in a mismatch between yields earned on TCF's interest-earning assets and the rates paid on its deposits and borrowings; foreign currency exchange risks; counterparty risk, including the risk of defaults by our counterparties or diminished availability of counterparties who satisfy our credit quality requirements; decreases in demand for the types of equipment that TCF leases or finances; the effect of any negative publicity.

<u>Legislative and Regulatory Requirements.</u> New consumer protection and supervisory requirements and regulations, including those resulting from action by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau and changes in the scope of Federal preemption of state laws that could be applied to national banks and their subsidiaries; the imposition of requirements that adversely impact TCF's lending, loan collection and other business activities as a result of the Dodd-Frank Act, or other legislative or regulatory developments such as mortgage foreclosure moratorium laws, use by municipalities of eminent domain on underwater mortgages, or imposition of underwriting or other limitations that impact the ability to use certain variable-rate products; impact of legislative, regulatory or other changes affecting customer account charges and fee income; changes to bankruptcy laws which would result in the loss of all or part of TCF's security interest due to collateral value declines; deficiencies in TCF's compliance under the Bank Secrecy Act in past or future periods, which may result in regulatory enforcement action including monetary penalties; increased health care costs resulting from Federal health care reform legislation; adverse regulatory examinations and resulting enforcement actions or other adverse consequences such as increased capital requirements or higher deposit insurance assessments; heightened regulatory practices, requirements or expectations, including, but not limited to, requirements related to the Bank Secrecy Act and anti-money laundering compliance activity.

(continued)

Cautionary Statements for Purposes of the Safe Harbor Provisions of the Securities Litigation Reform Act (continued)

Earnings/Capital Risks and Constraints, Liquidity Risks. *Limitations on TCF's ability to pay dividends or to increase dividends because of financial performance deterioration, regulatory restrictions or limitations; increased deposit insurance premiums, special assessments or other costs related to adverse conditions in the banking industry, the economic impact on banks of the Dodd-Frank Act and other regulatory reform legislation; the impact of financial regulatory reform, including additional capital, leverage, liquidity and risk management requirements or changes in the composition of qualifying regulatory capital (including those resulting from U.S. implementation of Basel III requirements); adverse changes in securities markets directly or indirectly affecting TCF's ability to sell assets or to fund its operations; diminished unsecured borrowing capacity resulting from TCF credit rating downgrades and unfavorable conditions in the credit markets that restrict or limit various funding sources; costs associated with new regulatory requirements or interpretive guidance relating to liquidity; uncertainties relating to regulatory requirements or customer opt-in preferences with respect to overdrafts, which may have an adverse impact on TCF's fee revenue; uncertainties relating to future retail deposit account changes, including limitations on TCF's ability to predict customer behavior and the impact on TCF's fee revenues.*

Supermarket Branching Risk; Growth Risks. *Adverse developments affecting TCF's supermarket banking relationships or any of the supermarket chains in which TCF maintains supermarket branches; costs related to closing underperforming branches; slower than anticipated growth in existing or acquired businesses; inability to successfully execute on TCF's growth strategy through acquisitions or cross-selling opportunities; failure to expand or diversify TCF's balance sheet through programs or new opportunities; failure to successfully attract and retain new customers, including the failure to attract and retain manufacturers and dealers to expand the inventory finance business; failure to effectuate, and risks of claims related to, sales and securitizations of loans; risks related to new product additions and addition of distribution channels (or entry into new markets) for existing products.*

Technological and Operational Matters. *Technological or operational difficulties, loss or theft of information, cyber-attacks and other security breaches, counterparty failures and the possibility that deposit account losses (fraudulent checks, etc.) may increase; failure to keep pace with technological change.*

Litigation Risks. *Results of litigation, including class action litigation concerning TCF's lending or deposit activities including account servicing processes or fees or charges, or employment practices, the effect of interchange rate litigation against the Federal Reserve on debit card interchange fees and possible increases in indemnification obligations for certain litigation against Visa U.S.A. and potential reductions in card revenues resulting from such litigation or other litigation against Visa.*

Accounting, Audit, Tax and Insurance Matters. *Changes in accounting standards or interpretations of existing standards; federal or state monetary, fiscal or tax policies, including adoption of state legislation that would increase state taxes; ineffective internal controls; adverse Federal, state or foreign tax assessments or findings in tax audits; lack of or inadequate insurance coverage for claims against TCF; potential for claims and legal action related to TCF's fiduciary responsibilities.*

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Corporate Profile

TCF

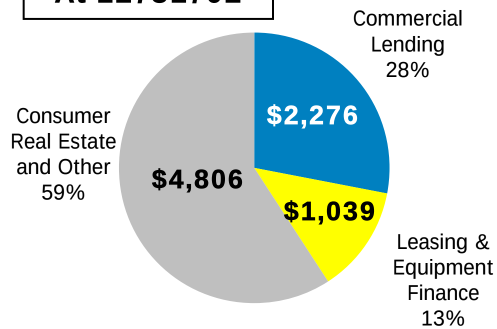
At September 30, 2013

- $18.4 billion national bank holding company headquartered in Minnesota
  - 40th largest publicly-traded U.S. based bank holding company by asset size
- 427 bank branches in eight states
- Over 158,500 small business banking relationships
  - 90,600 checking accounts
  - 67,900 lending relationships
- 85% of total assets are loans & leases
- Tangible realized common equity to tangible assets of 7.99%[1]
- Tangible realized book value per share of $8.80[1]

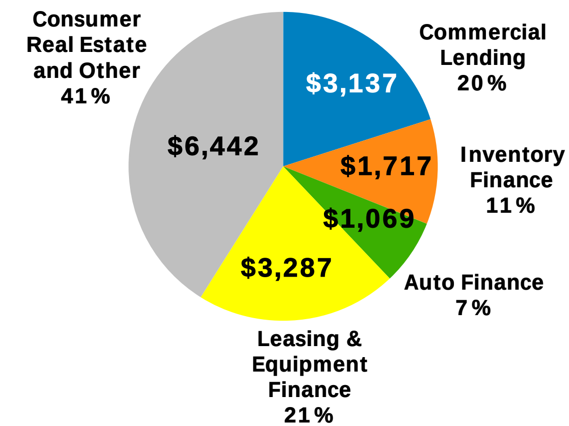
Well-Diversified Loan and Lease Portfolio

($ millions)

At 12/31/02



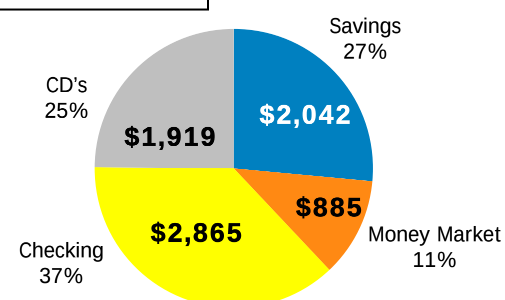
At 9/30/13



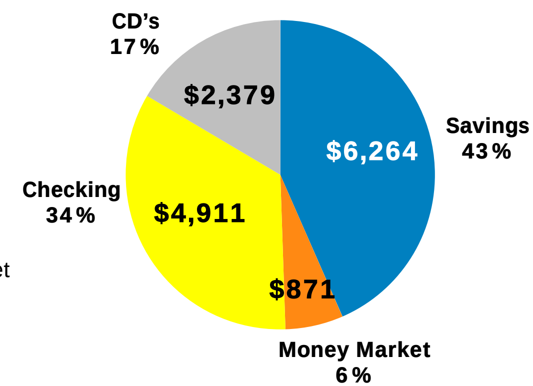
Low Cost Deposit Base

($ millions)

At 12/31/02



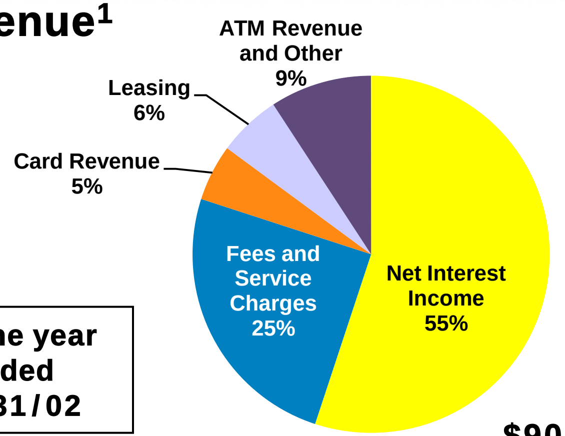
At 9/30/13



[1] See "Reconciliation of GAAP to Non-GAAP Financial Measures – Tangible Realized Common Equity and Tangible Realized Book Value Per Share" slide

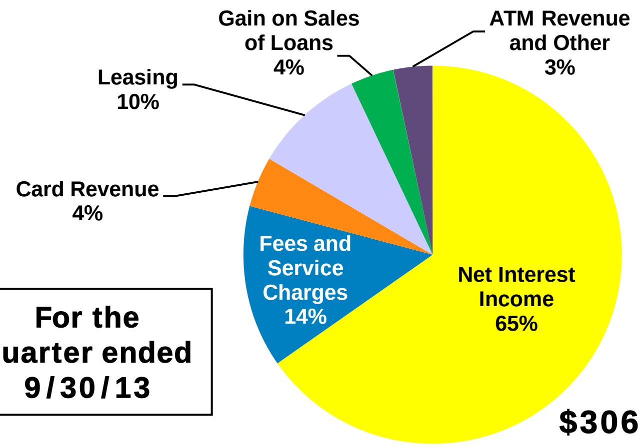
Diversification Across the Platform

Core Revenue[1]



For the year ended 12/31/02

$907 million



For the quarter ended 9/30/13

$306 million

New revenue sources decrease reliance on fee income; fees and service charges now just 14% of core revenue

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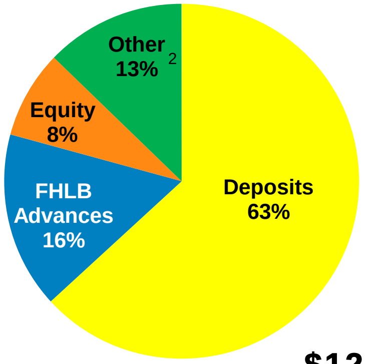
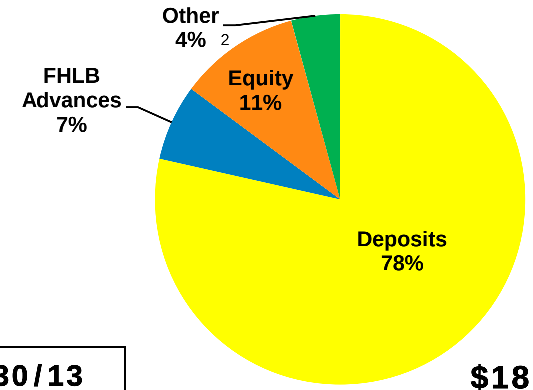
Funding



At 12/31/02

$12.2 billion



At 9/30/13

$18.4 billion

[1] Core revenue is calculated as total revenue less gains (losses) on sales of securities of $11.5 million and $(80) thousand at 12/02 and 9/13, respectively (see "Reconciliation of GAAP to Non-GAAP Financial Measures – Revenue Ratios" slide)

[2] Includes other liabilities, other borrowings, and subordinated debt

Reduced reliance on high-cost borrowings

Long Range Business Model[1]

Percentage of Total Average Assets	Target	Actual 3Q13[2]	Actual YTD 3Q13[2]	Actual FY 2012
Net interest income	4.50 %	4.36 %	4.38 %	4.32 %
Core non-interest income[3]	2.00	2.32	2.18	2.29
Total core revenue[3]	6.50	6.68	6.56	6.61
Non-interest expense	4.00	4.64	4.55	4.50
Core pre-tax pre-provision[4]	2.50	2.05	2.00	2.11
Provision for credit losses	.50	.54	.70	1.37
Core income before taxes[3]	2.00	1.51	1.31	.74
Income tax expense	.75	.54	.45	.25
Core ROAA	**1.25 %**	**.97 %**	**.86 %**	**.49 %**

Revenues

- Anticipate some margin compression; however, maintain strong performance as loan originations remain strong and checking account growth continues

Non-interest Expense

- Leverage current infrastructure

Provision

- Consistent improvement of credit performance

[1] See "Reconciliation of GAAP to Non-GAAP Financial Measures – ROAA" slide
[2] Annualized
[3] Excludes gains (losses) on sales of securities and non-recurring items (see "Reconciliation of GAAP to Non-GAAP Financial Measures – ROAA" slide)
[4] Total revenue less non-interest expense; excludes gains (losses) on sales of securities and non-recurring items (see "Reconciliation of GAAP to Non-GAAP Financial Measures – ROAA" slide)

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Peer Analysis

TCF

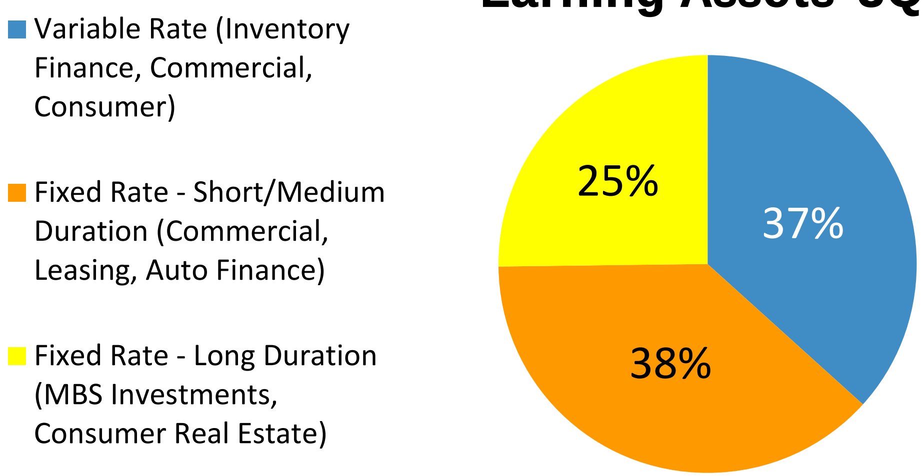
	TCF YTD 3Q13[2]	Peer Group[1] YTD 2Q13 Average[2]
As a % of average assets :		
Net interest income	4.38%	3.05%
Core non-interest income [3]	2.18%	1.17%
Core revenue [3]	6.56%	4.22%
Core pre-tax pre-provision profit [4]	2.00%	1.53%
Net interest margin	4.69%	3.42%
Yield on loans and leases	5.30%	4.81%
Yield on securities	2.82%	2.44%
Rate on deposits	.27%	.39%
As a % of average assets :		
Securities	3.5%	24.1%
Loans and leases	85.2%	64.3%
Deposits	77.4%	75.7%
Borrowings	9.9%	11.2%

- TCF has a higher margin because it has more loans and less securities than peers, along with lower rates on deposits
- TCF has more fee income due to a large and diversified base of revenue sources

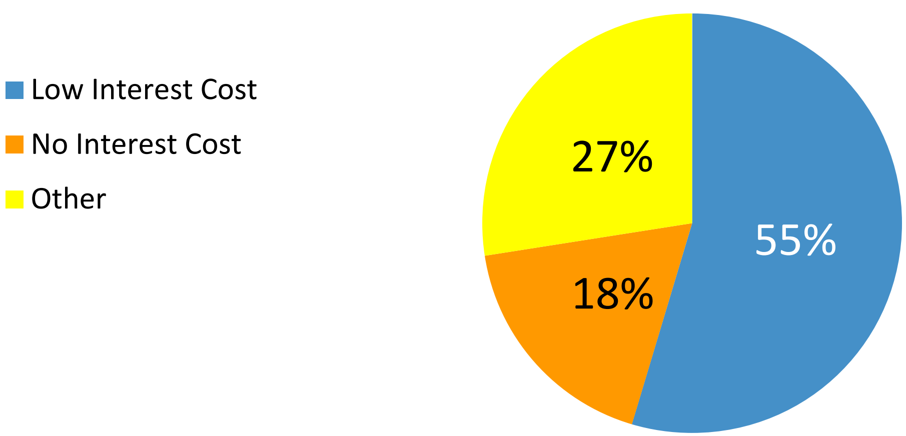
[1] All U.S. publicly-traded banks and thrifts, excluding TCF, with total assets between $10 and $50 billion
[2] Annualized
[3] Excludes gains (losses) on sales of securities and non-recurring items (see “Reconciliation of GAAP to Non-GAAP Financial Measures – Revenue Ratios” slide)
[4] Total revenue less non-interest expense; excludes gains (losses) on sales of securities and non-recurring items (see “Reconciliation of GAAP to Non-GAAP Financial Measures – Revenue Ratios” slide)

Impact of a Rising Interest Rate Environment

Earning Assets-3Q13



Deposits-3Q13



- Diversification of the loan and lease portfolio among the five business segments positions TCF to benefit in a rising rate environment
- 75% of assets are variable rate or short/medium duration fixed rate[1]
  - Estimated weighted average life[1]:
    - Auto portfolio: 24 months
    - Auto new originations: 27 months
    - Leasing and Equipment Finance portfolio: 18 months
    - Leasing and Equipment Finance new originations: 24 months
- 73% of deposits are low or no interest cost with an average balance of $10.4 billion and an average cost of 7 bps for the third quarter of 2013

[1] As of September 30, 2013; weighted average life represents how many months it will take to pay half of the outstanding principal

Revenue & Expenses

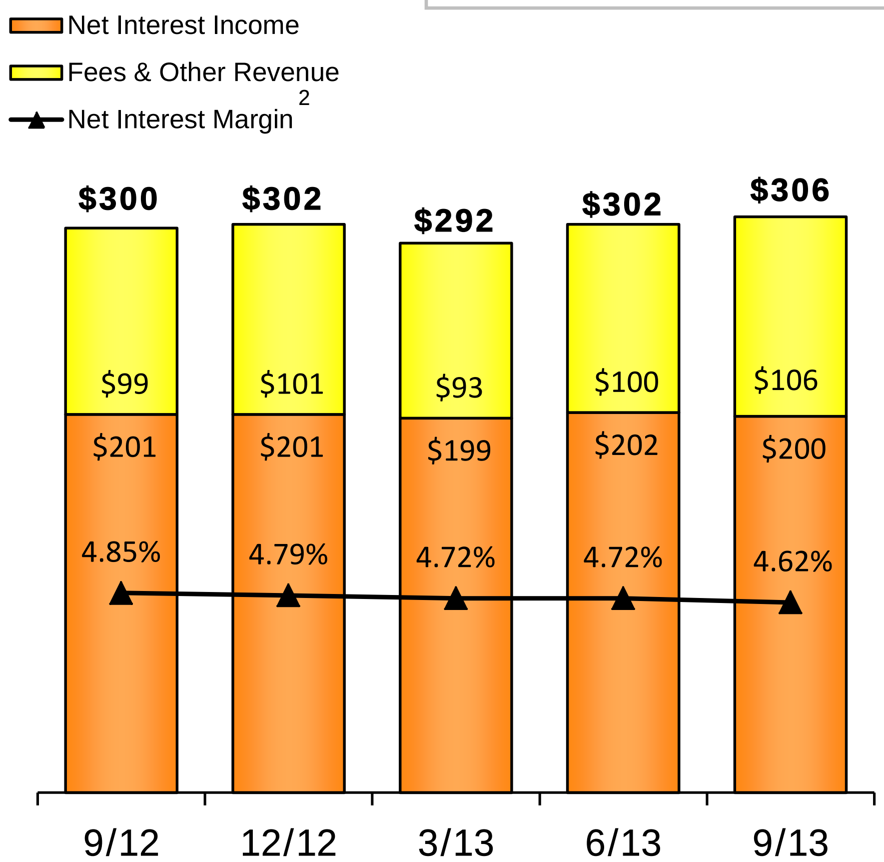
Building a better way

Core Revenue[1]

TCF

($ millions)

Core revenue up 1.3% from 2Q13



- 3Q13 core revenue impacted by:
  - Increased customer-driven leasing fees
  - Increased banking fees from 2Q13 due to the fifth consecutive quarter of net checking account growth
- 3Q13 net interest margin impacted by:
  - Continued loan and lease yield compression due to the impact of a lower interest rate environment
  - Higher average liquidity balances

[1] Core revenue is calculated as total revenue less gains (losses) on sales of securities of $13.0 million, $(528) thousand, $0, $0, and $(80) thousand at 9/12, 12/12, 3/13, 6/13, and 9/13, respectively (see “Reconciliation of GAAP to Non-GAAP Financial Measures – Revenue Ratios” slide)

[2] Annualized

Banking Fee Generation

Banking fee income rebounding

	3Q12	4Q12	1Q13	2Q13	3Q13	3Q13 vs 3Q12
Banking Fee Income ($ millions)	$62.8	$62.8	$57.2	$60.7	$61.6	(1.9)%
Avg. transactions per account	64.9	65.8	59.9	63.9	63.8	(1.7)%

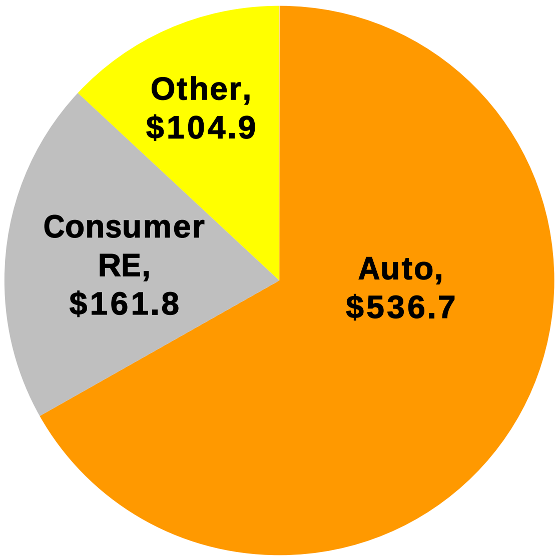
- Banking fee income up 1.5% from second quarter of 2013
- Net checking accounts have grown every quarter since TCF returned to free checking
- Annualized average growth in checking accounts of 5.2%
- Checking account attrition down 6.8% compared to third quarter of 2012
- Transaction activity continued to be slow in third quarter of 2013 compared to historical standards

Loan and Lease Sales

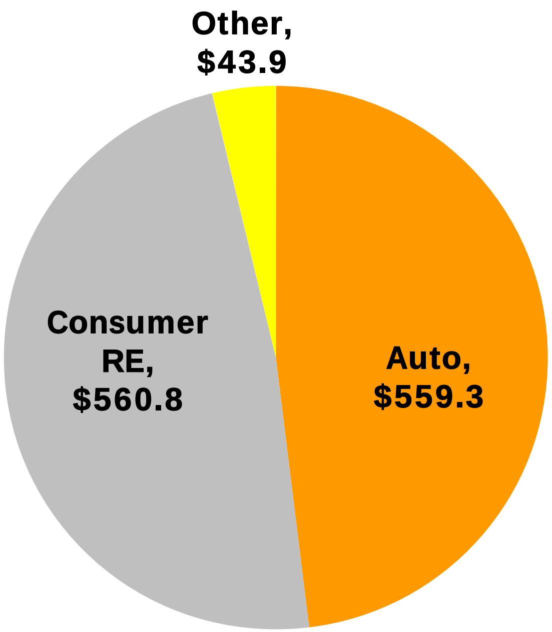
($ millions)

Sales of consumer real estate and auto loans is a core competency and revenue stream

2009
Sold $1 million of "Other" loans

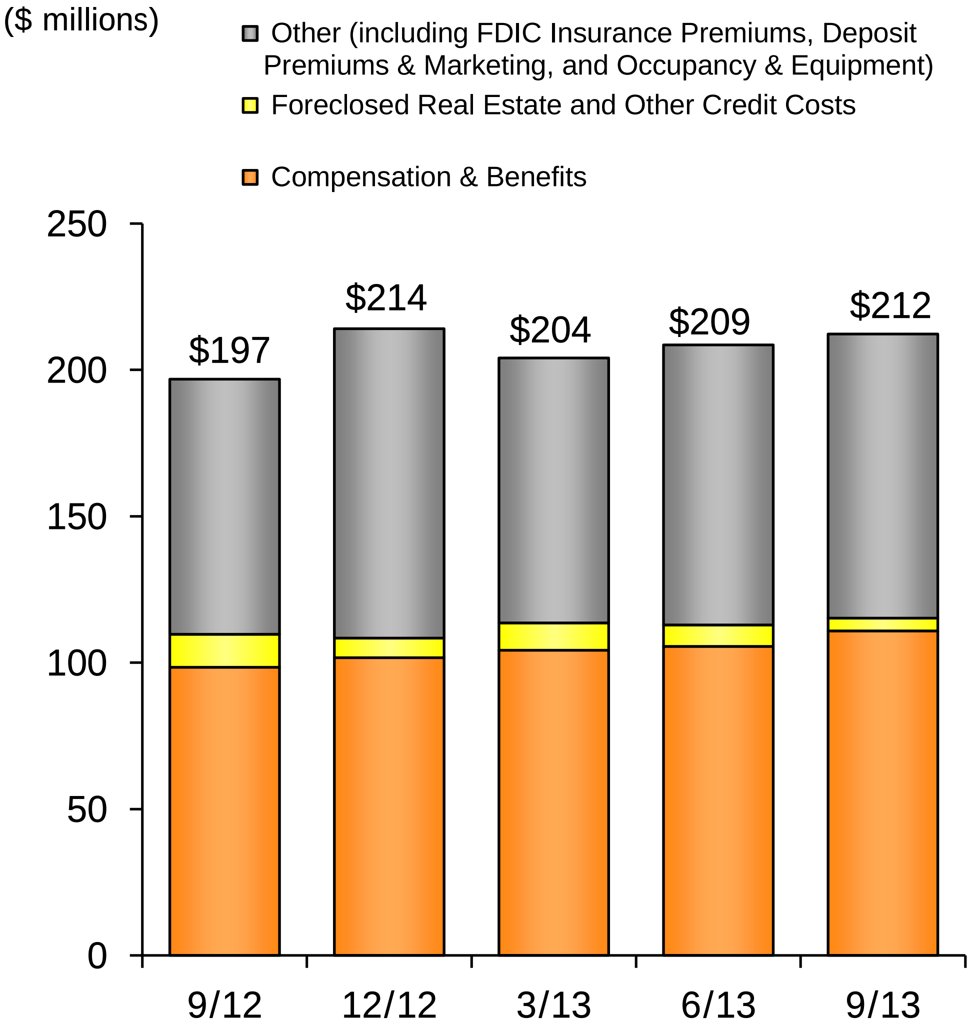


2012
Sold $803.4 million of loans for $30 million pre-tax gain



YTD 3Q13
Sold $1.2 billion of loans for a $38.7 million pre-tax gain

Non-Interest Expense

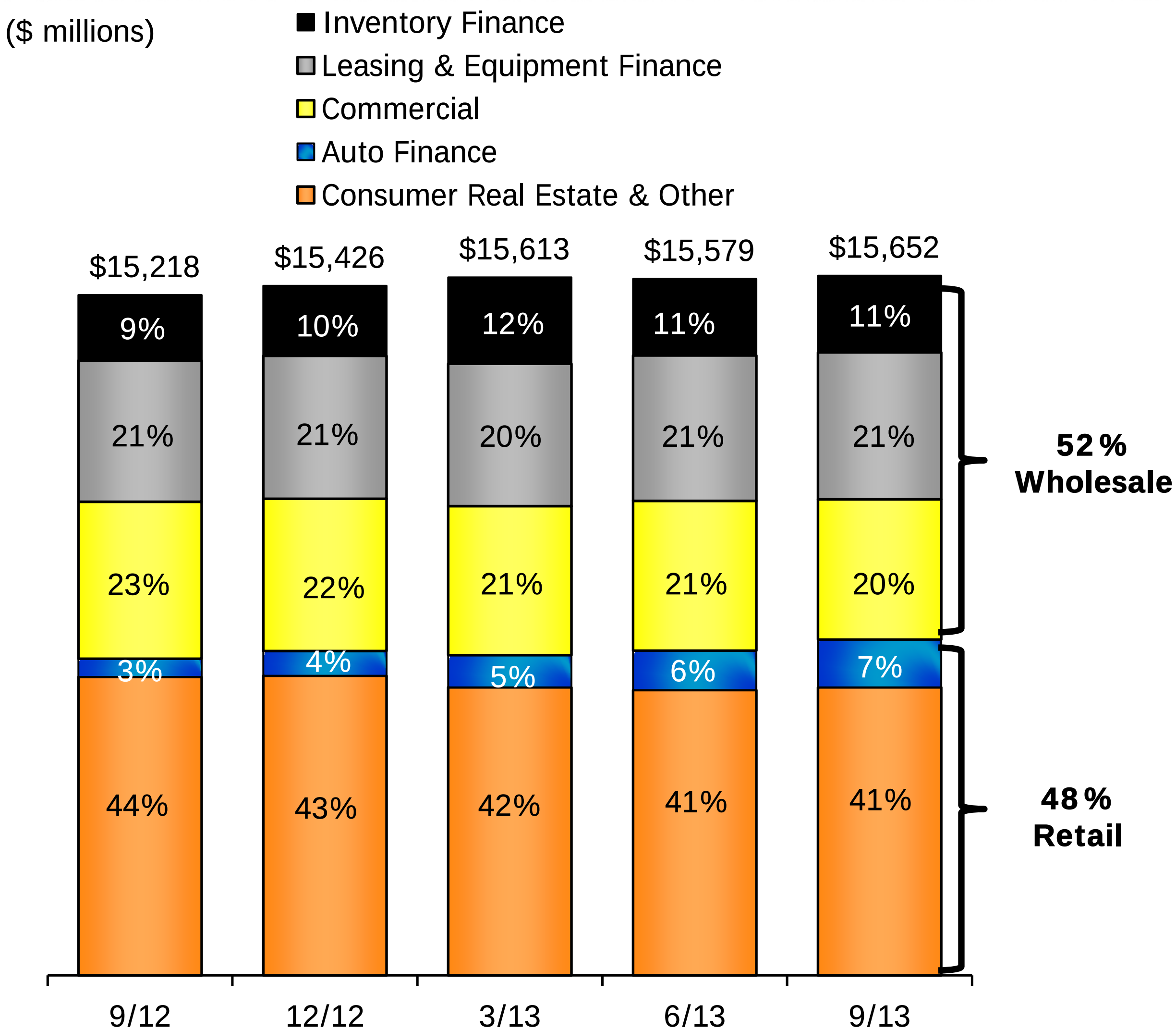


Grow revenue into expense base

- Higher compensation expenses due to growth in auto finance and higher commissions based on production results and performance incentives
- Increased regulatory compliance costs
- Lower foreclosed real estate write-downs due to improved real estate property values
- Non-interest expense as a percent of average assets decreased from 4.77 percent at December 31, 2012 to 4.64 percent at September 30, 2013
- Target of 4.00% of total average assets will be achieved by:
  - Asset growth in national lending businesses
  - Reduction in foreclosed real estate and other credit costs as property values continue to increase and overall credit improves

Balance Sheet Growth and Diversification

Loan and Lease Portfolio



- Continue to diversify loan and lease portfolio across segments and markets
- Multiple business segments give TCF options on where to strategically invest capital in light of competitive environments
- Year-to-date loan growth despite $1.2 billion in loan sales

Loan and Lease Diversification

TCF maintains a well-diversified loan and lease portfolio

Business Unit	Consumer	Commercial	Leasing and Equipment Finance	Inventory Finance	Auto Finance
Type / Segment	Consumer Real Estate	Multi-family housing Retail services Office buildings Warehouse / Industrial buildings	Specialty vehicles Manufacturing Medical Construction	PowerSports Lawn & Garden Electronics & Appliances	Primarily used autos
Geography	Local[1] National	Local[1]	National	National Canada	National
Rate	Fixed-rate Variable-rate	Fixed-rate Variable-rate	Fixed-rate	Variable-rate	Fixed-rate
Estimated Weighted Average Life[2]	67 months	33 months	18 months	4 months	24 months
Collateral	Home equity	Real estate All assets	Equipment	Inventory	Vehicle

[1] TCF's branch footprint (MN, IL, MI, CO, WI, IN, AZ, SD)
[2] As of September 30, 2013; weighted average life represents how many months it will take to pay half of the outstanding principal

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Loan and Lease Balance Rollforward

TCF

Loan and lease origination opportunities continue

($ millions)	3Q12	3Q13	Change
Period Beginning Balance [1]	$15,244	$15,684	$440
New Volume	2,494	3,090	596
Less Run-off [2]	2,201	2,617	416
Subtotal	293	473	180
Annual Growth Rate [3]	8%	12%	
Less Loan & Lease Sales	315	335	20
Period Ending Balance	$15,222	$15,822	$600

Change in Volume & Sales

	3Q13 vs. 3Q12	
($ millions)	Volume	Sales
Consumer Real Estate	$147	$ 6
Auto Finance	192	21
Total Retail	339	27
Commercial	74	-
Leasing	(9)	(7)
Inventory Finance [4]	192	-
Total Wholesale	257	(7)
Total Lending	$596	$ 20

- Continued strong origination capabilities
- Diversity across asset classes reduces concentration risk
- Originate to sell capability a core competency
- Capacity for earning asset growth if needed

[1] Includes portfolio loans and leases and loans and leases held for sale
[2] Includes activity from payments, pre-payments, and charge-offs
[3] Excludes loan and lease sales
[4] Origination levels impacted by the high velocity of fundings and repayments with dealers

Loan and Lease Yields

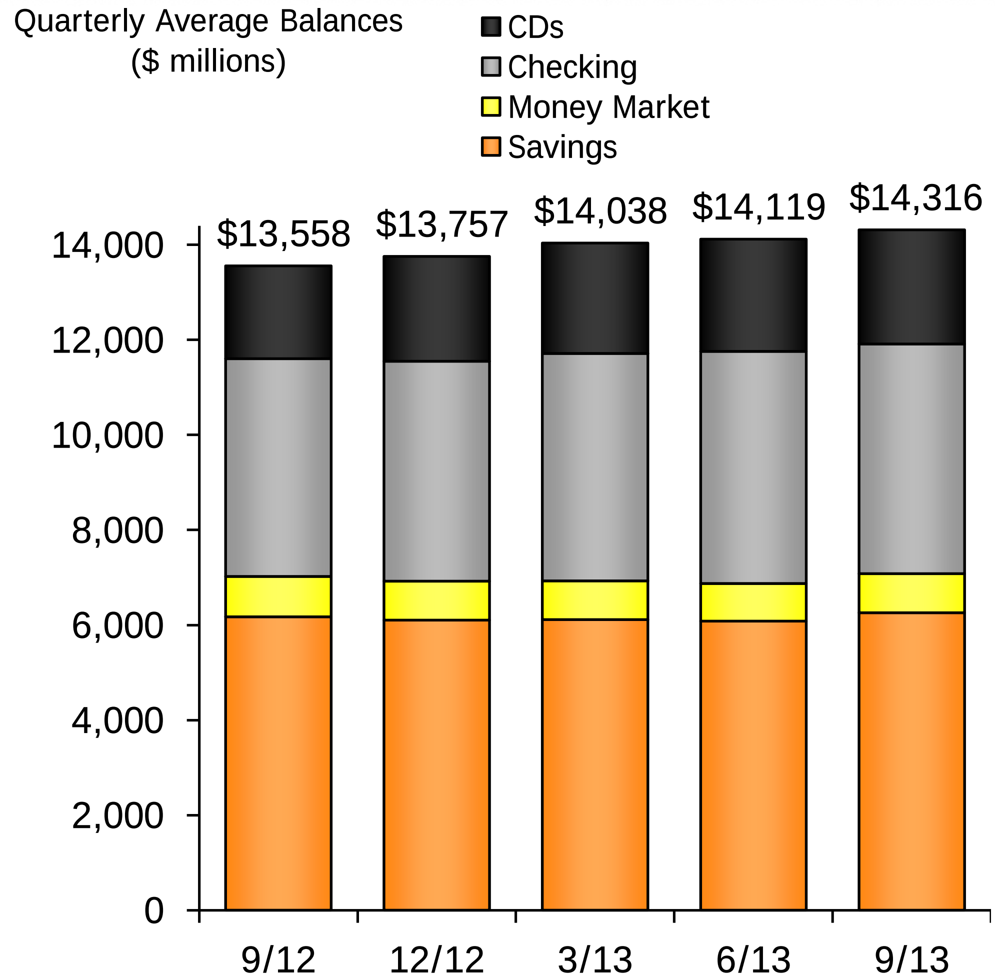
Utilize diverse lending mix to remain competitive despite low rate environment

	3Q12	4Q12	1Q13	2Q13	3Q13
Consumer Real Estate	5.60%	5.60%	5.58%	5.58%	5.46 %
Auto Finance	5.97	5.53	5.23	4.97	4.70
Commercial	5.14	5.10	4.86	4.76	4.79
Leasing & Equipment Finance	5.33	5.24	5.11	4.94	4.94
Inventory Finance	6.19	6.11	6.16	5.96	6.01
Total Loans and Leases	5.50	5.47	5.38	5.29	5.22
Peer Group[1] Average	5.07	5.09	4.83	4.81	N.A.

- Competitive marketplace; TCF continues to focus on niche lending markets
- Expect some yield compression to continue as rate environment remains low, specifically in the 2-5 year portion of the yield curve

[1] All U.S. publicly-traded banks and thrifts, excluding TCF, with total assets between $10 and $50 billion
N.A. Not available

Deposit Generation



Average cost: .32% .32% .28% .25% .27%

Low-Cost Deposit Base – average rate of .27%

- Average total deposits have increased for twelve consecutive quarters
- Target marketing, providing the right products to the right customers through various channels at the right time
- Primary funding source for loan and lease growth
- Slight shift in the average cost of the portfolio caused by deposit growth in higher rate products

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Deposit Strategy

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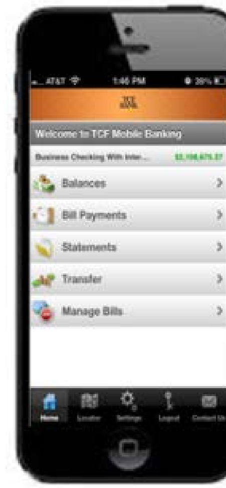
- Convenience
  - TCF attracts a large and diverse customer base by offering a host of convenient banking services:
    - Free Checking
    - Conveniently located traditional, supermarket and campus branches open seven days a week
    - Free debit cards, free coin counting and free withdrawals at over 675 ATMs
    - TCF Free Online Banking and Free Mobile Banking
- Customer Experience Enhancement
  - Recent and upcoming enhancements to key customer channels including mobile banking, online banking and online bill pay



Upgraded mobile app for iPhone and iPad and launched new mobile app for Android devices

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Credit Quality

Credit Quality

Consumer Real Estate

- Non-accrual loans and other real estate owned decreased $64.4 million, to $254.9 million, from the third quarter of 2012, despite an additional $48.6 million of loans moving to non-accrual in the current quarter due to the following policy change:
  - Consumer real estate loans are generally placed on non-accrual at 90 days past due (previously 150 days past due).
- Over 60-day delinquencies[1] decreased $66.1 million, or 70.7 percent, from the third quarter of 2012, including a $48.6 million decrease due to the above non-accrual policy change
- Net charge-offs decreased $5.5 million, or 23.1 percent, from second quarter of 2013 to the lowest quarterly amount since second quarter of 2008

[1] Excludes acquired portfolios and non-accrual loans and leases

Credit Quality (con't)

Commercial

- Non-accrual loans and other real estate owned decreased $125.1 million, or 61.3 percent, from the third quarter of 2012
- Classified assets down $7.8 million from second quarter of 2013

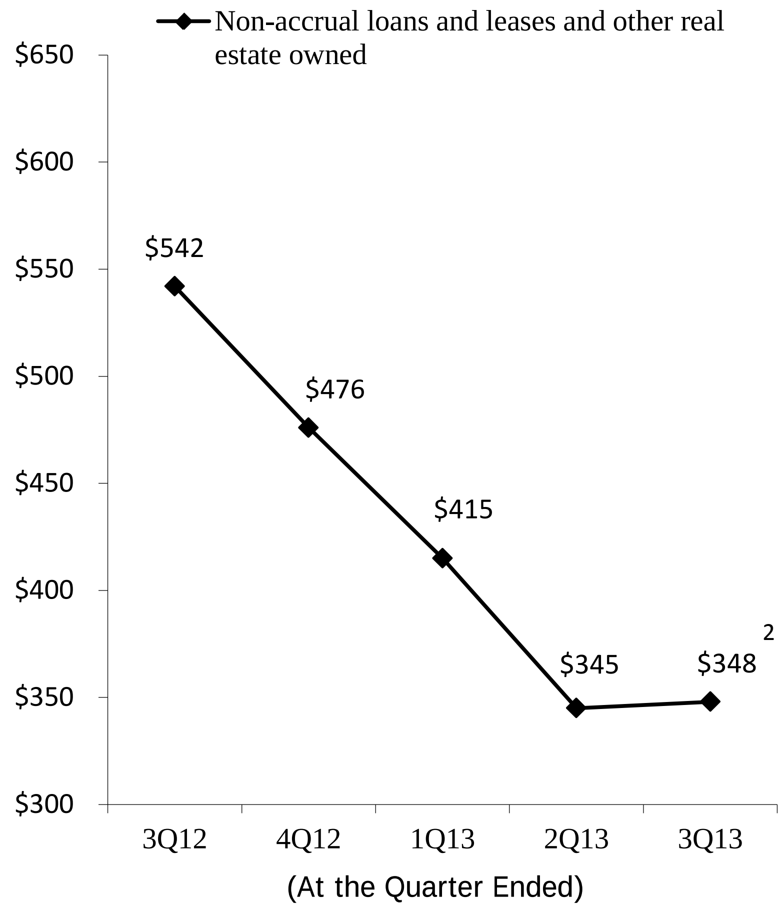
Leasing and Equipment Finance, Auto, and Inventory Finance

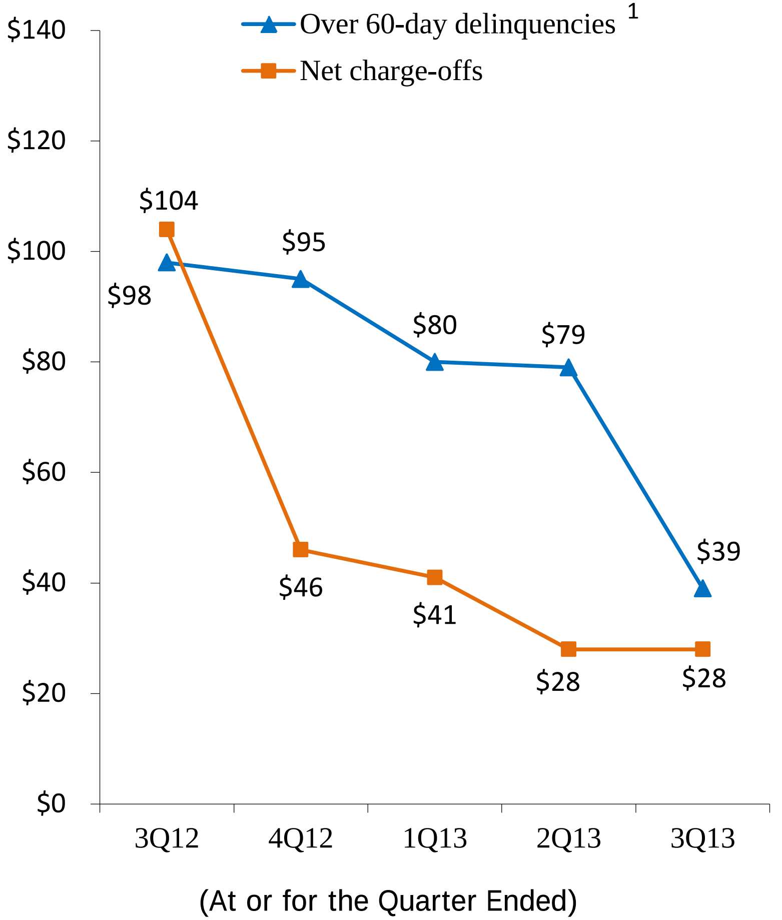
- Over 60-day delinquencies[1] of 7 bps, up 2 bps from the second quarter of 2013 and up 3 bps from the third quarter of 2012
- Net charge-offs of 13 bps[2], up 6 bps from the second quarter of 2013 and down 53 bps from the third quarter of 2012

[1] Excludes acquired portfolios and non-accrual loans and leases
[2] Annualized

Credit Trends

($ millions)





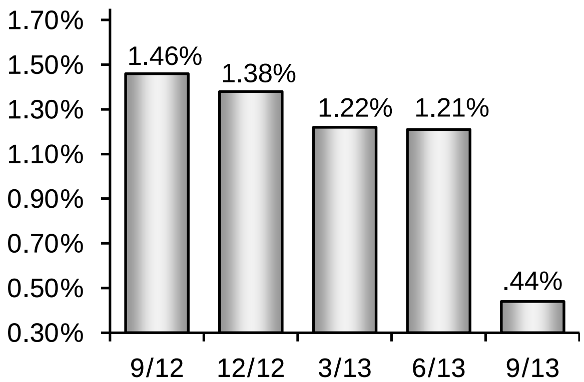
[1] Excludes acquired portfolios and non-accrual loans and leases

[2] Excluding the effect of the consumer real estate non-accrual policy change would decrease the non-accrual loans and leases and other real estate owned by $48.6 million to $299.9 million

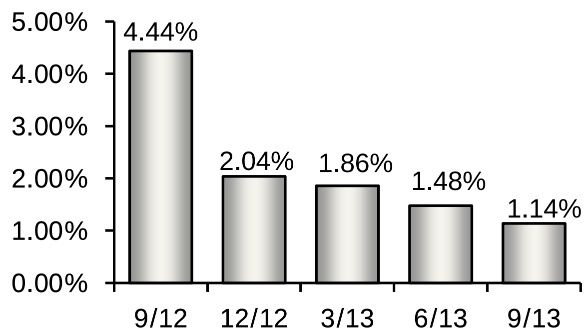
Credit Quality – Consumer Real Estate

($ millions)

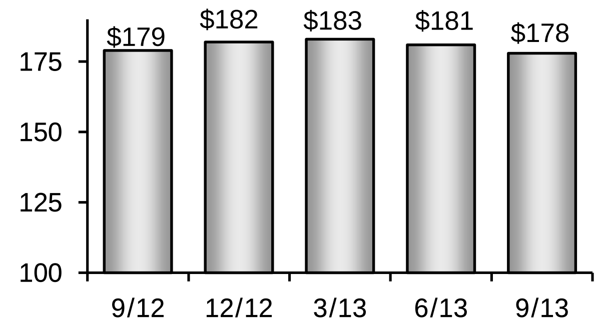
60+ Day Delinquencies[1]



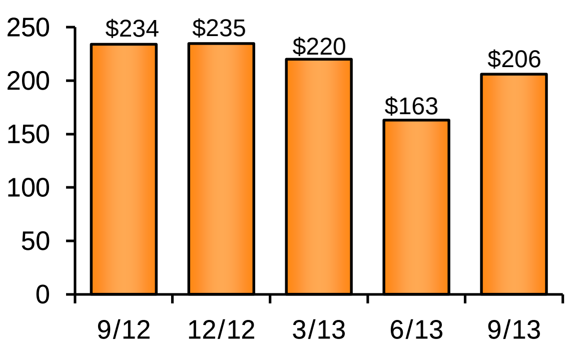
Net-Charge-offs[2]



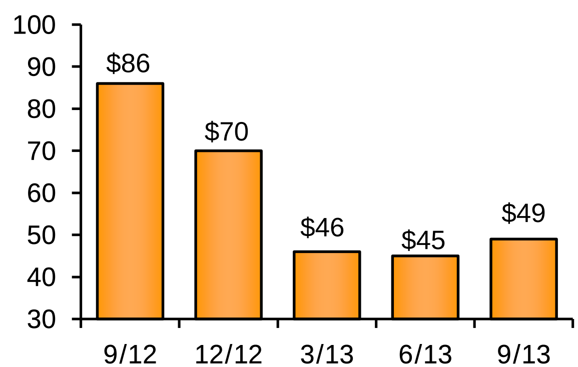
Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses



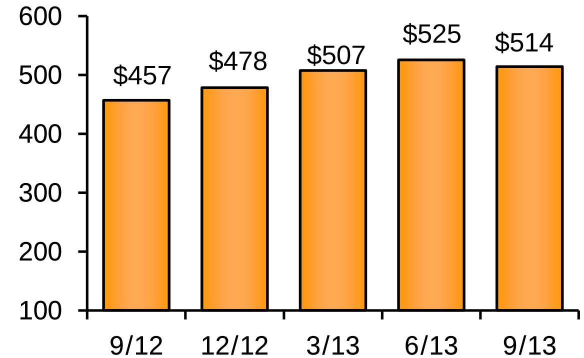
Non-Accrual Loans and Leases



Real Estate Owned



Accruing TDRs



[1] Excludes non-accrual loans
[2] Annualized

Consumer Real Estate TDRs

At September 30, 2013

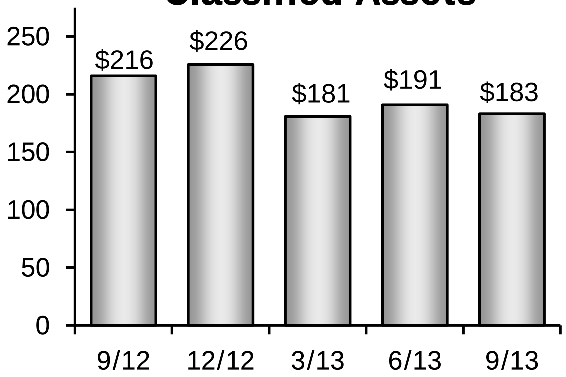
- TCF held $514 million of accruing consumer real estate TDR loans (weighted average rate of 3.22%), a net decrease of $11 million, or 2.1%, from June 30, 2013
- Reserves of $104.2 million, or 20.3%, are based on the net present value of expected cash flows
- Third quarter annualized net charge-offs of 2.6%
- Over 60-day delinquency rate[1] was 1.7%, down from 5.2% at June 30, 2013
- Approximately 96% were permanent modifications and only 1.4% of the accruing permanent modifications were over 60-days delinquent[1]

[1] Excludes non-accrual loans

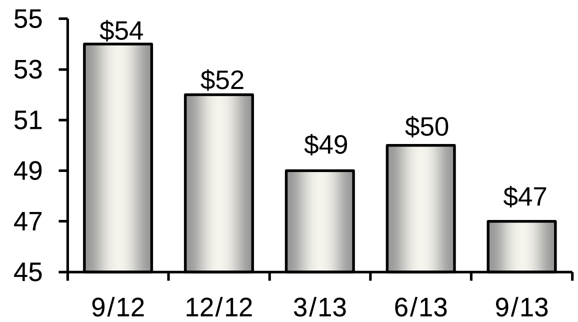
Credit Quality – Commercial

($ millions)

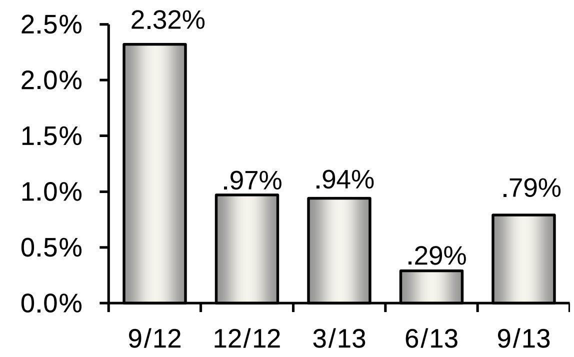
Accruing Classified Assets



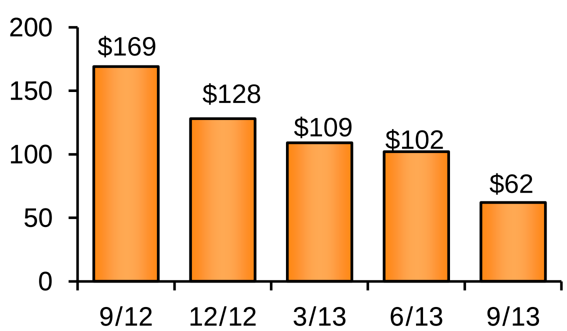
Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses



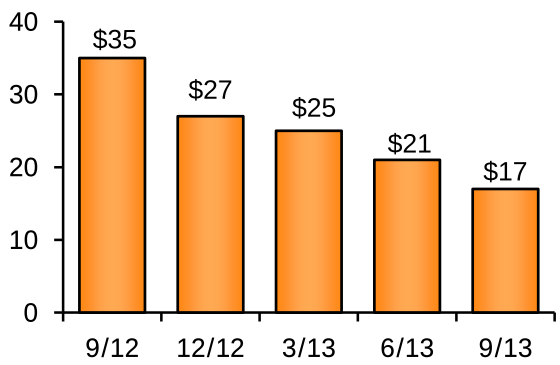
Net-Charge-offs[1]



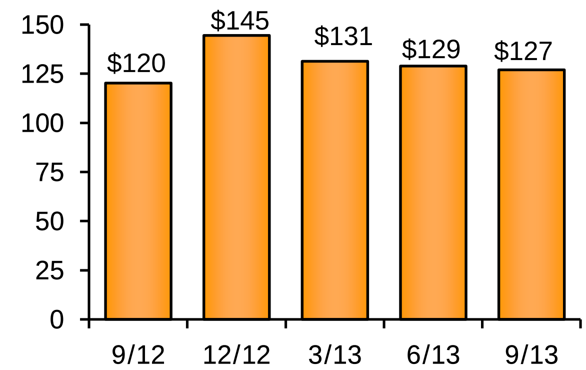
Non-Accrual Loans and Leases



Real Estate Owned



Accruing TDRs

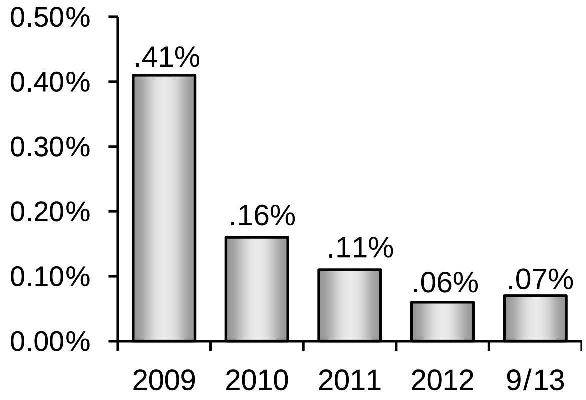


[1] Annualized

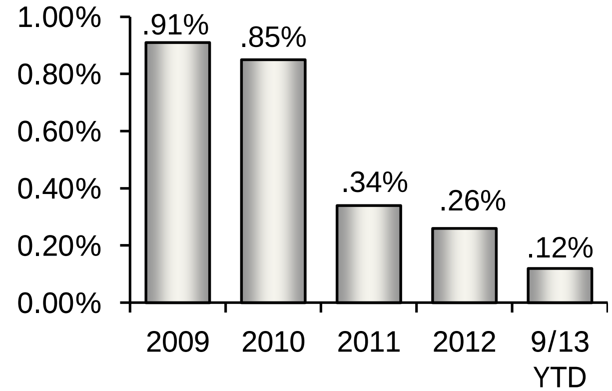
Credit Quality – Leasing and Equipment Finance, Auto & Inventory Finance

($ millions)

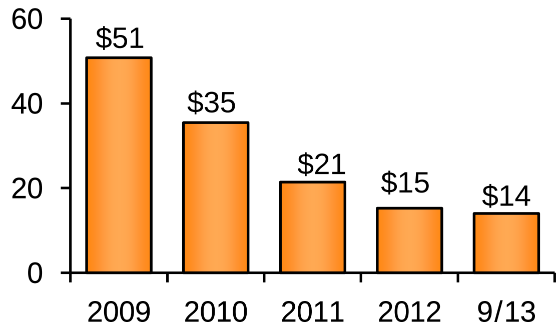
60+ Day Delinquencies[1]



Net-Charge-offs[2]



Non-Accrual Loans and Leases



Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses

[1] Excludes non-accrual loans and leases and acquired portfolios
[2] Annualized

Capital

Capital Ratios – Holding Company

Capital Ratios	2Q13	3Q13
Tangible realized common equity[1]	7.77%	7.99%
Tier 1 common capital[2]	9.41%	9.55%
Tier 1 leverage capital	9.34%	9.53%
Tier 1 risk-based capital[2]	11.27%	11.36%
Total risk-based capital	13.53%	13.61%

- Focus on building capital through retained earnings in the quarter and going forward
- Across the board increases in capital ratios
- Sufficient capital levels for growth strategy

[1] See "Reconciliation of GAAP to Non-GAAP Financial Measures – Tangible Realized Common Equity" slide
[2] See "Reconciliation of GAAP to Non-GAAP Financial Measures – Tier 1 Common Capital Ratio" slide

Summary

- **Sustained trends of credit quality improvement**
  - Continued progress on improving credit metrics
- **Continued revenue diversification**
  - Strong net interest income and gains on sales of loans
  - Account growth partially offsetting lower transaction activity
- **Positioned for rising rates**
  - 75% of assets are variable or short/medium duration fixed rate, with 73% low or no interest cost deposits at September 30, 2013
- **Continued growth in high-quality lending businesses**
  - Leasing and Equipment Finance, Auto Finance and Inventory Finance continue to have very strong credit quality
  - Disciplined in consumer and commercial originations
- **Strengthening deposit franchise**
  - Net checking accounts have increased every quarter since returning to free checking

Appendix

Building a better way

Loan and Lease Geographic Diversification

TCF

At September 30, 2013

($ thousands)

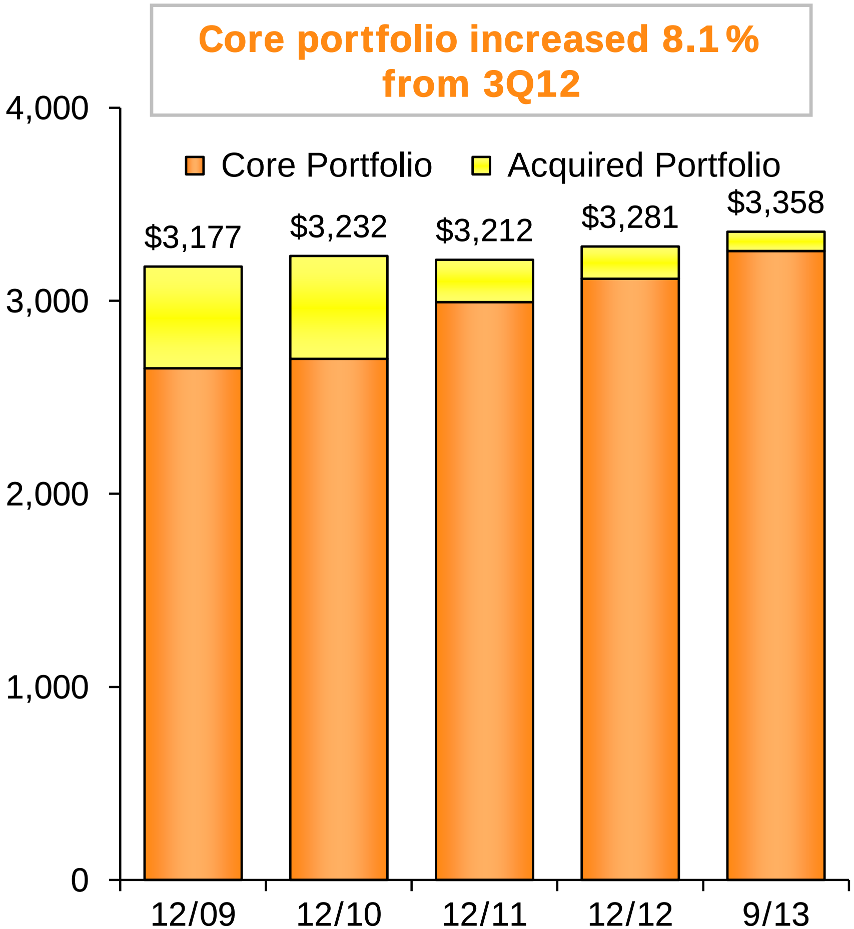
	Consumer Real Estate	Commercial Real Estate and Commercial Business	Leasing and Equipment Finance	Inventory Finance	Auto Finance	Other	Total
Minnesota	$ 2,283,723	$ 779,347	$ 98,224	$ 43,484	$ 22,147	$ 11,436	$ 3,238,361
Illinois	1,826,093	652,755	111,214	42,574	62,712	7,055	2,702,403
Michigan	660,936	540,412	135,148	52,375	18,950	2,520	1,410,341
California	420,877	18,122	447,753	57,337	208,358	29	1,152,476
Wisconsin	366,951	629,349	61,920	47,542	7,801	1,506	1,115,069
Colorado	498,596	155,243	50,951	19,642	23,979	4,141	752,552
Canada	-	-	1,326	544,619	-	-	545,945
Texas	22	16,917	284,623	116,714	67,135	5	485,416
Florida	1,184	19,894	138,041	58,408	51,832	41	269,400
New York	2,016	-	165,987	56,384	38,733	36	263,156
Ohio	4,274	40,011	136,638	38,293	18,866	-	238,082
Pennsylvania	12,007	-	133,544	48,402	34,638	10	228,601
North Carolina	238	7,284	120,543	33,917	43,081	-	205,063
Arizona	49,247	32,175	73,237	11,527	33,617	322	200,125
Other[1]	289,468	245,579	1,327,357	545,324	437,204	(274)	2,844,658
Total	$ 6,415,632	$ 3,137,088	$ 3,286,506	$ 1,716,542	$ 1,069,053	$ 26,827	$ 15,651,648

[1] Individual states with less than $200 million in total

Leasing & Equipment Finance

At September 30, 2013

(Balances in $ millions)[1]



- 15th largest bank-affiliated leasing company and 30th largest equipment finance/leasing company in the U.S.
- Diverse equipment types
  - 25% specialty vehicles, 12% manufacturing, 12% medical, 11% construction
- 383 employees
- 3Q13 fee revenue of $29.2 million, 27% of total fees and other revenue
- 4.94% quarterly average yield[2]
- Over 60-day delinquency rate .08%[2]
- Net charge-offs:

	2011	2012	2013 YTD
Net charge-offs:	.41%	.32%	.09%[3]

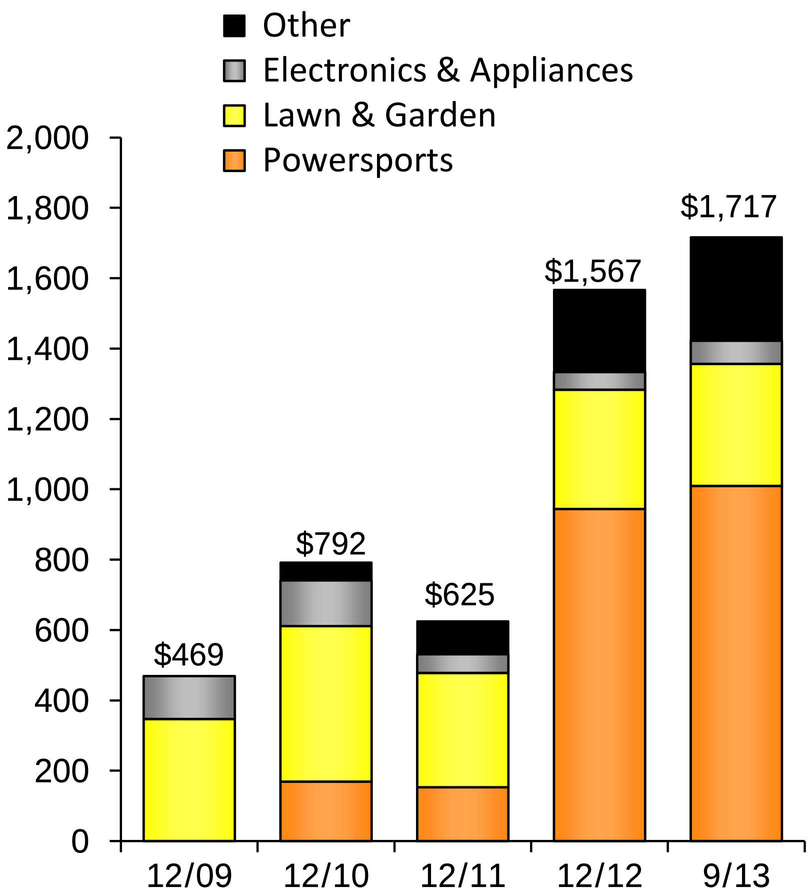
- Uninstalled backlog of $462 million

[1] Includes operating leases of $71.1 million at September 30, 2013
[2] Excludes acquired portfolios and non-accrual loans and leases
[3] Annualized

Inventory Finance

At September 30, 2013

(Balances in $ millions)



- Focus on powersports, lawn and garden products, recreation vehicles and marine products, and consumer electronics and appliances
- Experienced and seasoned management
- Operates in the U.S. and Canada
- 280 employees
- 100% variable-rate receivables
- 6.01% quarterly average yield[1]
- Over 60-day delinquency rate is zero[2]
- Net charge-offs:

	2011	2012	2013 YTD
Net charge-offs:	.10%	.10%	.03%[1]

- Credit support from equipment manufacturers
- Credit risk spread across nearly 9,200 active dealers

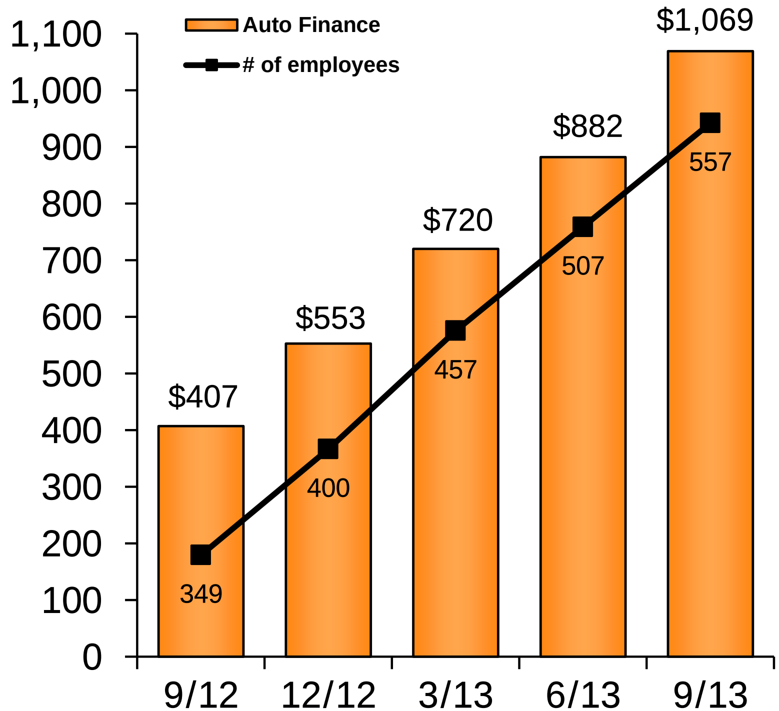
[1] Annualized
[2] Excludes non-accrual loans and acquired portfolios

Auto Finance

At September 30, 2013

(Balances in $ millions)[1]

Total originations of $528 million in 3Q13



Total Originations: $289 $310 $363 $387 $528

- Indirect auto finance company headquartered in Anaheim, CA
- Originates and services primarily used retail auto loans acquired from franchised and independent dealers across the country
- Experienced and seasoned management team
- Over 8,000 active dealer relationships
- Originating loans to consumers in 45 states
- 4.70% quarterly average yield[2]
- Over 60-day delinquency rate .13%[3]
- Net charge-offs:

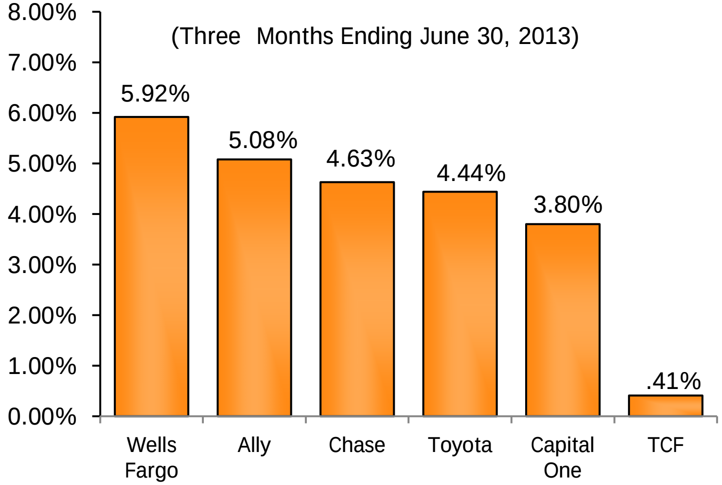
	2012	2013 YTD
Net charge-offs:	.38%	.44%[2]

- Managed portfolio of $2.1 billion
- Loan sales of $559.3 million YTD with gain of $22.4 million

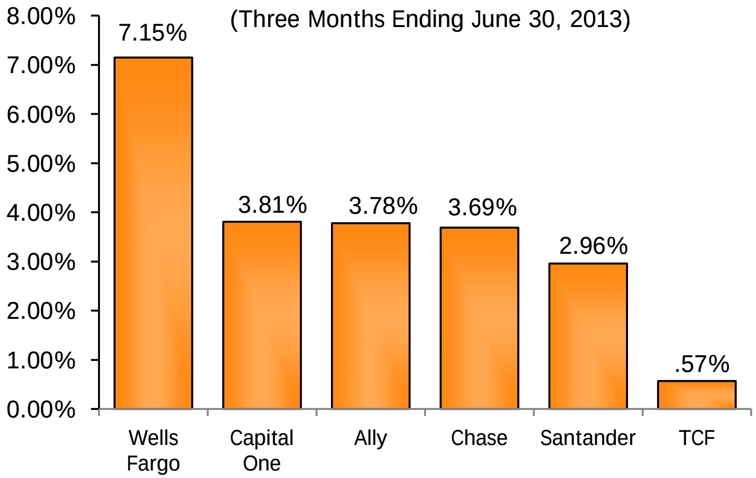
[1] Excludes loans held for sale and assets serviced for others
[2] Annualized
[3] Excludes non-accrual loans

Auto Finance Market

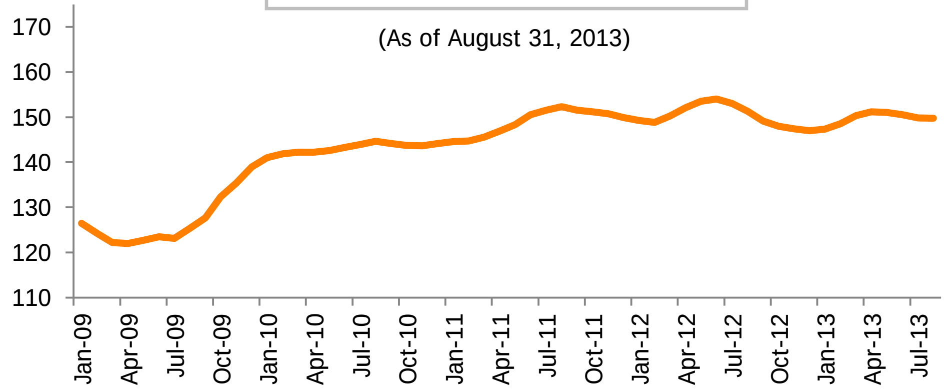
Top 5 lenders are 23.9% of All Financing Market Share



Top 5 lenders are 21.4% of Used Financing Market Share



Used Auto Price Index[1]

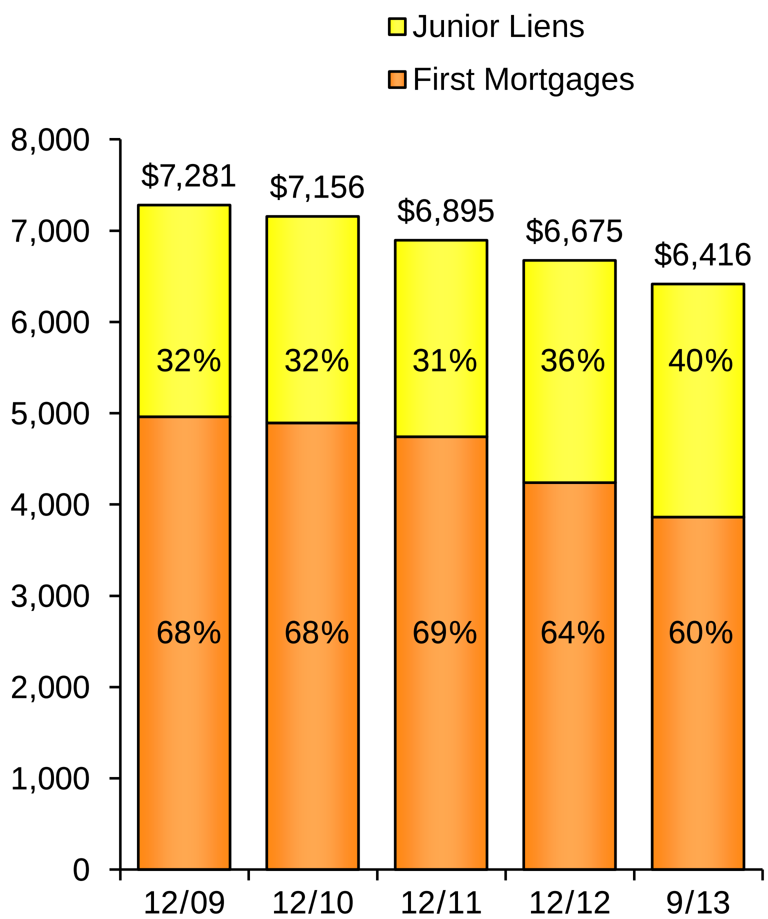


[1]Index has a base value of 100 representing average prices from 1982-1984 (data is seasonally adjusted)

Consumer Real Estate

At September 30, 2013

(Balances in $ millions)



- 60% first mortgage lien positions, average loan amount of $111,341
- 40% junior lien positions, average loan amount of $43,380
- HELOC maturity/amortization risk:
  - Total HELOC balance of $2.3 billion
  - 11% reach maturity prior to 2021; 89% reach maturity or begin amortization in 2021 or later
- 57% fixed-rate, 43% variable-rate
- Yields[1]: 5.73% fixed-rate, 5.10% variable-rate
- Average FICO score of the retail lending operation:
  - At origination – 730; updated 3Q13 – 728
- 42% of loan balances have been originated since January 1, 2009, with 3Q13 net charge-offs of .17%[1]
- Loan sales of $560.8 million YTD with gain of $16.3 million
- Over 60-day delinquency rate .44%[2]

Net charge-offs	2011	2012	2013 YTD[1]
First Mortgages	1.95%	2.22%	1.57%
Junior Liens	2.69	3.54	1.37
Total	2.18%	2.65%	1.49%

[1] Annualized
[2] Excludes non-accrual loans

Building a better way

Credit Quality – Consumer Real Estate

TCF

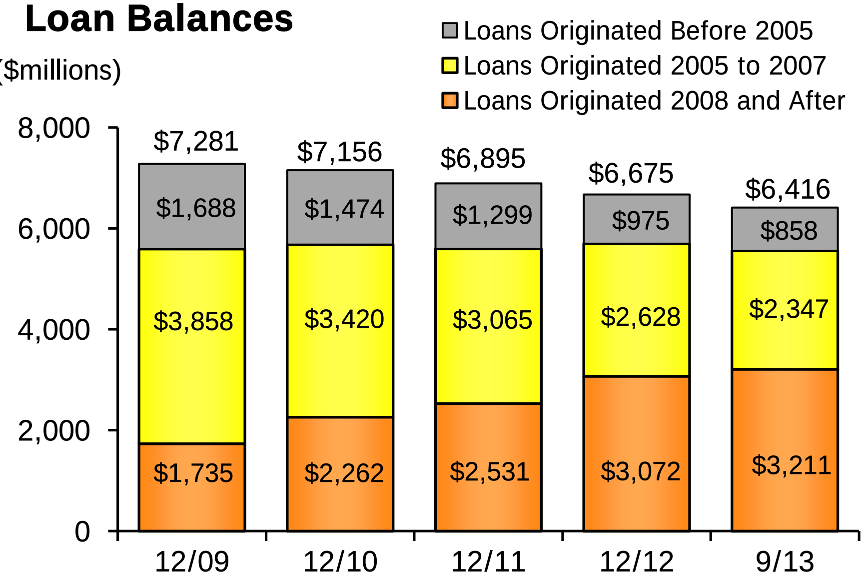
At September 30, 2013

($ millions)	Loan Balances	60+ Day Delinquencies	Non-Accrual & OREO	Net Charge-offs
Loans originated before 2005	$ 773	$ 3	$ 26	$ 1
Loans originated 2005-2007	1,900	11	57	8
Loans originated 2008 and after	3,099	4	24	2
Chapter 7 bankruptcy-impacted loans	82	-	92	2
TDR's	562	9	56	5
Total	$ 6,416	$ 27	$ 255	$ 18

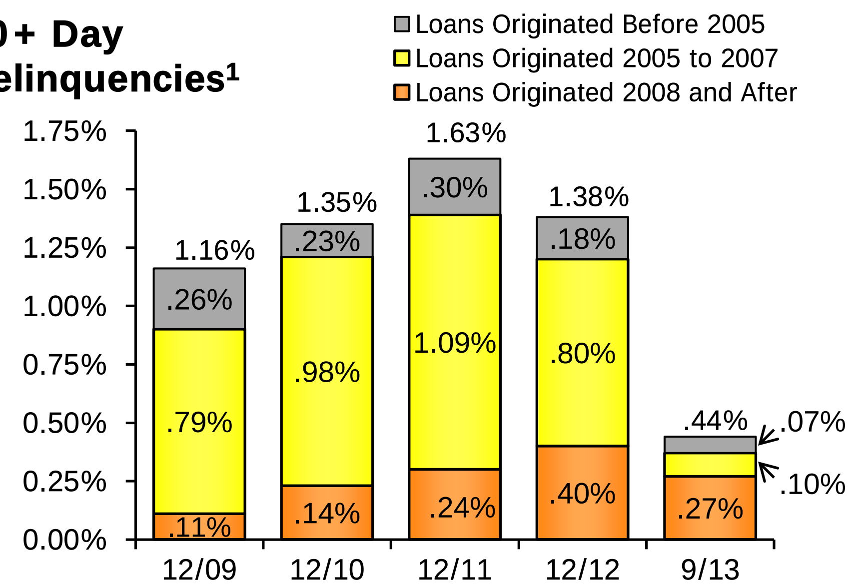
- 82% of Chapter 7 bankruptcy-impacted loans and TDRs were originated prior to 2008
- Nearly 3,200 customers have been able to remain in their homes due to TCF's current TDR program, which began in 2009

Loan Balances

($millions)



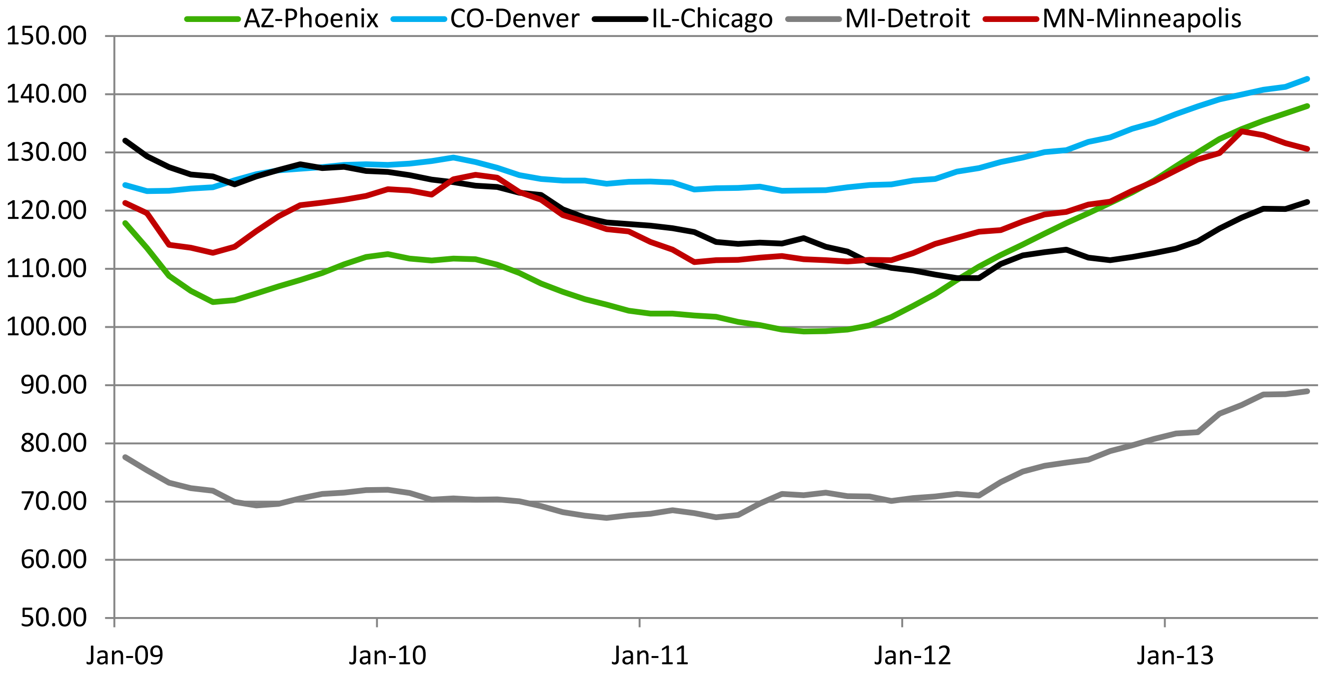
60+ Day Delinquencies[1]



[1] Excludes non-accrual loans

Home Price Index

S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Indices[1] show improvement in TCF core markets in 2012 and 2013



Increase from July 2012 to July 2013	
Phoenix	19%
Denver	10%
Chicago	8%
Detroit	17%
Minneapolis	9%
20-City Composite Index	12%

[1] The S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Indices are constructed to accurately track the price path of typical single-family homes located in each metropolitan area provided. The S&P/Case-Shiller Composite of 20 Home Price Index is a value-weighted average of the 20 metro area indices. The indices have a base value of 100 in January 2000; thus, for example, a current index value of 150 translates to a 50% appreciation rate since January 2000 for a typical home located within the subject market. Data is seasonally adjusted.

Building a better way

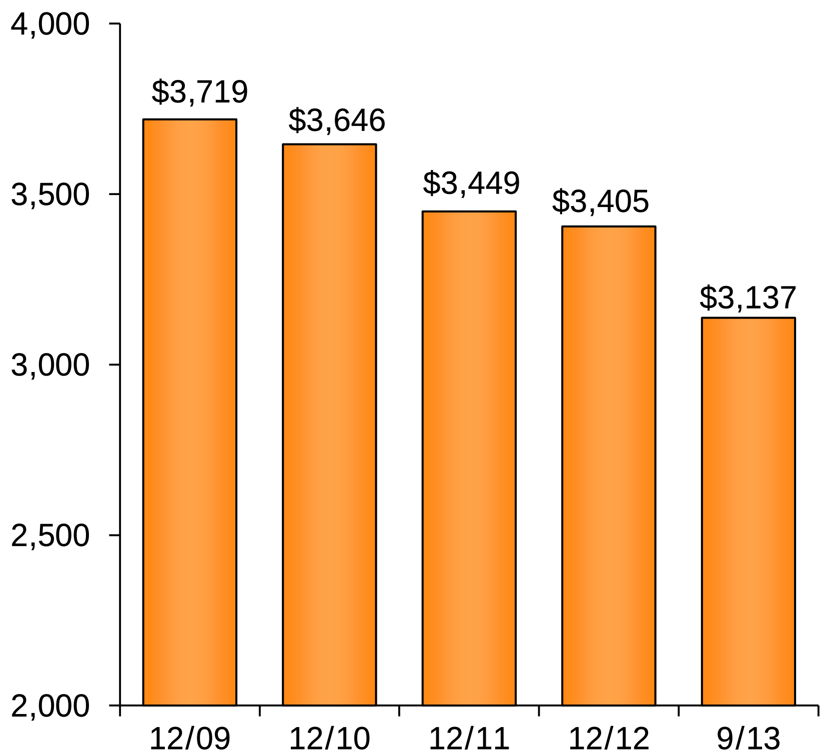
Commercial Lending

TCF

At September 30, 2013

(Balances in $ millions)

Secured Lending Philosophy



- Commercial real estate – $2.8 billion
  - 33% multi-family housing
  - 23% retail services
  - 13% office buildings
  - 11% industrial buildings
- Commercial highlights
  - 4.79% quarterly average yield[1]
  - 70% fixed-rate, 30% variable-rate
  - Over 60-day delinquency rate .23%[2]
  - Net charge-offs:

	2011	2012	2013 YTD
Net charge-offs	1.15%	1.12%	.67%[2]

  - CRE location mix: 91% TCF banking markets, 9% other
- Continue to look for strategic expansion opportunities that fit TCF's profile

[1] Annualized
[2] Excludes non-accrual loans

Building a better way

Reconciliation of GAAP to Non-GAAP Financial Measures – Tangible Realized Common Equity[1]

($000s)

Computation of tangible realized common equity to tangible assets	Jun. 30, 2013	Sep. 30, 2013
Total equity	$ 1,906,181	$ 1,941,243
Less: Non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	16,662	13,278
Total TCF stockholders' equity	1,889,519	1,927,965
Less:		
Preferred stock	263,240	263,240
Goodwill	225,640	225,640
Other intangibles	7,345	6,829
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss)	(18,333)	(17,598)
Tangible realized common equity	$ 1,411,627	$ 1,449,854
Total assets	$ 18,399,607	$ 18,370,088
Less:		
Goodwill	225,640	225,640
Other intangibles	7,345	6,829
Tangible assets	$ 18,166,622	$ 18,137,619
Total realized common equity to tangible assets	7.77 %	7.99 %
Common stock shares outstanding	164,411,103	164,778,351
Tangible realized book value per share	$8.59	$8.80

[1] When evaluating capital adequacy and utilization, management considers financial measures such as Tangible Realized Common Equity to Tangible Assets and the Tier 1 Common Capital Ratio. These measures are non-GAAP financial measures and are viewed by management as useful indicators of capital levels available to withstand unexpected market or economic conditions, and also provide investors, regulators, and other users with information to be viewed in relation to other banking institutions.

Reconciliation of GAAP to Non-GAAP Financial Measures – Revenue Ratios[1,3]

($000s)	TCF YTD 3Q13	% of Total Avg Assets	Peer Group Total Assets YTD 2Q13 Avg[2]	% of Total Avg Assets
Computation of core non-interest income:				
Non-interest income	$ 398,195	2.18%	$ 239,964	1.23%
Less:				
(Losses) gains on sales of securities	(107)		9,200	
Non-recurring revenue	--		2,954	
Core non-interest income	$ 398,302	2.18%	$ 227,810	1.17%
Computation of core revenue:				
Revenue	$ 1,199,211	6.56%	$ 833,498	4.29%
Less:				
(Losses) gains on sales of securities	(107)		9,200	
Non-recurring revenue	--		2,954	
Core revenue	$ 1,199,318	6.56%	$ 821,344	4.22%
Computation of core pre-tax pre-provision profit:				
Revenue	$ 1,199,211		$ 833,498	
Less non-interest expense	833,067		523,414	
Pre-tax pre-provision profit	366,144	2.00%	310,084	1.59%
Less:				
(Losses) gains on sales of securities	(107)		9,200	
Non-recurring (expense) revenue	(73)		2,954	
Core pre-tax pre-provision profit	$ 366,324	2.00%	$ 297,930	1.53%
Total Average Assets	$ 18,291,527		$ 19,448,681	

[1] When evaluating asset utilization, management considers measures related to revenue that adjust for certain operating items. These measures are non-GAAP financial measures and are viewed by management as useful indicators of TCF's ability to generate returns to cover potential credit losses.
[2] All U.S. publicly-traded banks and thrifts, excluding TCF, with total assets between $10 and $50 billion
[3] Annualized

Building a better way

Reconciliation of GAAP to Non-GAAP Financial Measures – ROAA[1]

($000s)	QTD 3Q13[2]	% of Total Avg Assets	YTD 3Q13[2]	% of Total Avg Assets	2012	% of Total Avg Assets
Computation of core non-interest income:						
Non-interest income	$ 424,640	2.32%	$ 398,195	2.18%	$ 490,423	2.72%
Less:						
(Losses) gains on sales of securities	(320)		(107)		76,967	
Core non-interest income	$ 424,960	2.32%	$ 398,302	2.18%	$ 413,456	2.29%
Computation of core revenue:						
Revenue	$ 1,223,148	6.68%	$ 1,199,211	6.56%	$ 1,270,442	7.04%
Less:						
(Losses) gains on sales of securities	(320)		(107)		76,967	
Core revenue	$ 1,223,468	6.68%	$ 1,199,318	6.56%	$ 1,193,475	6.61%
Computation of core pre-tax pre-provision profit:						
Revenue	$ 1,223,148		$ 1,199,211		$ 1,270,442	
Less non-interest expense	848,928		833,067		1,362,554	
Pre-tax pre-provision profit (loss)	374,220		366,144		(92,112)	
Less:						
(Losses) gains on sales of securities	(320)		(107)		76,967	
Non-recurring (expense)	(220)		(73)		(550,735)	
Core pre-tax pre-provision profit	$ 374,760	2.05%	$ 366,324	2.00%	$ 381,656	2.11%
Computation of core income after tax:						
Income (loss) before taxes	$ 275,812	1.51%	$ 238,709	1.31%	$ (339,555)	(1.88%)
Less:						
(Losses) gains on sales of securities	(320)		(107)		76,967	
Non-recurring (expense)	(220)		(73)		(550,735)	
Core income before taxes	276,352	1.51%	238,889	1.31%	134,213	.74%
Income tax expense (benefit)	98,204	.54%	82,072	.45%	(132,858)	(.74%)
Add: Tax adjustment for impact of balance sheet repositioning	-		-		177,995	
Income tax expense	98,204	.54%	82,072	.45%	45,137	.25%
Core income after tax	$ 178,148	.97%	$ 156,817	.86%	$ 89,076	.49%
Total Average Assets	$ 18,302,600		$ 18,291,527		$ 18,055,664	

[1] When evaluating asset utilization, management considers measures related to revenue that adjust for certain operating items. These measures are non-GAAP financial measures and are viewed by management as useful indicators of TCF's ability to generate returns to cover potential credit losses.
[2] Annualized

Reconciliation of GAAP to Non-GAAP Financial Measures – Tier 1 Common Capital Ratio[1]

($000s)

	Jun. 30, 2013	Sep. 30, 2013
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio:		
Tier 1 capital	$ 1,695,092	$ 1,729,992
Total risk-weighted assets	$ 15,038,256	$ 15,224,820
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	11.27 %	11.36 %
Computation of tier 1 common capital ratio:		
Tier 1 capital	$ 1,695,092	$ 1,729,992
Less:		
Preferred stock	263,240	263,240
Qualifying non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	16,662	13,278
Tier 1 common capital	1,415,190	1,453,474
Tier 1 common capital ratio	9.41 %	9.55 %

[1] When evaluating capital adequacy and utilization, management considers financial measures such as Tangible Realized Common Equity to Tangible Assets and the Tier 1 Common Capital Ratio. These measures are non-GAAP financial measures and are viewed by management as useful indicators of capital levels available to withstand unexpected market or economic conditions, and also provide investors, regulators, and other users with information to be viewed in relation to other banking institutions.

Source References & Footnotes

Slide: Corporate Profile

40th largest publicly-traded U.S. based bank holding company – SNL Financial, LC; 6/30/2013

Slide: Peer Analysis

Banks $10-$50 Billion in Total Assets data – SNL Financial LC; 6/30/2013

Slide: Loan and Lease Yields

Banks $10-$50 Billion in Total Assets data – SNL Financial LC; 6/30/2013

Slide: Leasing & Equipment Finance

15th largest bank-affiliated leasing company – The Monitor; 2013 Monitor Bank 40

30th largest equipment finance/leasing company – The Monitor; 2013 Monitor 100

Slide: Auto Finance Market

Auto financing market share data (excluding TCF) – AutoCount; 6/30/2013

Used auto prices – Bureau of Labor Statistics; 8/31/13

Slide: Home Prices

S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Indicies; 7/31/2013