Building a better way

TCF Financial Corporation
2013 Fourth 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 investor presentation. 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; application of bankruptcy laws which result in the loss of all or part of TCF's security interest due to collateral value declines; deficiencies in TCF's regulatory compliance programs, which may result in regulatory enforcement actions 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 (including the loss of account information by, or theft from, third parties such as merchants), 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.*

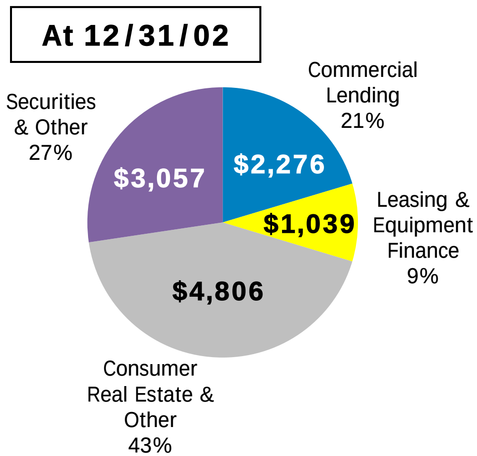
Corporate Profile

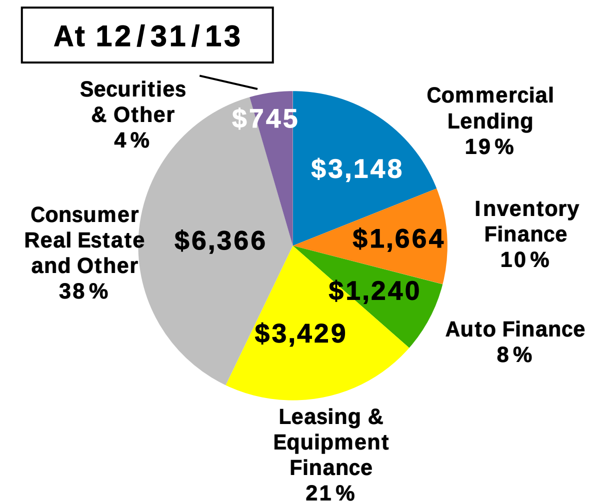
At December 31, 2013

- $18.4 billion national bank holding company headquartered in Minnesota
  - 41st largest publicly-traded U.S. based bank holding company by asset size
- 427 bank branches in eight states
- Over 156,400 small business banking relationships:
  - 88,100 checking accounts
  - 68,300 lending relationships
- 86% of total assets are loans & leases
- Tangible realized common equity to tangible assets of 8.18%[1]
- Tangible realized book value per share of $8.99[1]

Well-Diversified Earning Asset Portfolio

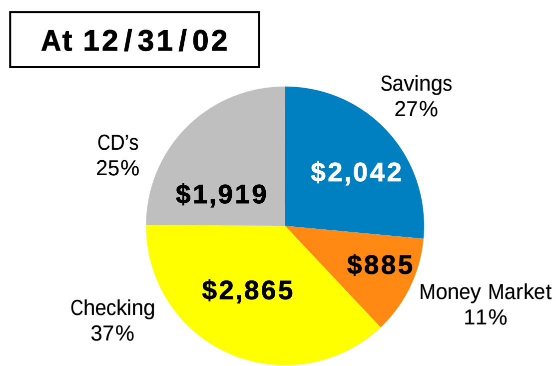
($ millions)

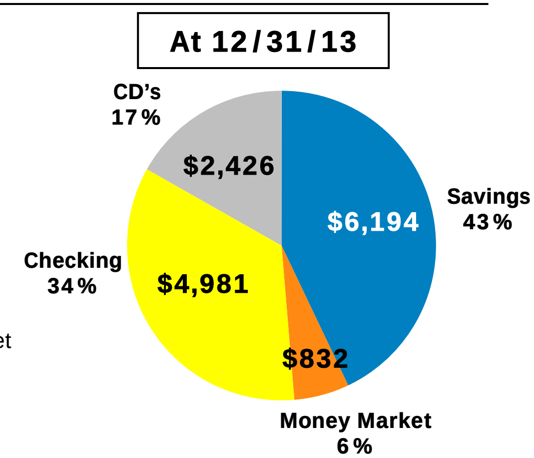




Low Cost Deposit Base

($ millions)





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

Progress in Achieving Long Range Business Model

Percentage of Total Average Assets

	Target	Actual 4Q13[1, 2]	Actual 2013[2]	Actual 2012[3]
Net interest income	4.50 %	4.41 %	4.39 %	4.32 %
Non-interest income	2.00	2.30	2.21	2.29
Total revenue	6.50	6.71	6.60	6.61
Non-interest expense	4.00	4.81	4.62	4.50
Pre-tax pre-provision profit[4]	2.50	1.90	1.98	2.11
Provision for credit losses	.50	.50	.65	1.37
Income before taxes	2.00	1.40	1.33	.74
Income tax expense	.75	.50	.46	.25
ROAA	**1.25 %**	**.90 %**	**.87 %**	**.49 %**

Revenues

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

Non-interest Expense

- Leverage current infrastructure

Provision

- Consistent improvement of credit performance

[1] Annualized
[2] Includes $8.9 million pre-tax expense related to the branch realignment in 4Q13
[3] Excludes the impact of the balance sheet repositioning which included a $77 million gain on sales of securities and $550.7 million loss on termination of debt
[4] Pre-tax pre-provision profit is calculated as total revenues less non-interest expense

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Well-positioned in the Banking Industry

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	TCF 2013	Peer Group[1, 2] YTD 3Q13 Average
As a % of average assets :		
Net interest income	4.39%	3.05%
Non-interest income	2.21%	1.21%
Revenue	6.60%	4.26%
Pre-tax pre-provision profit [3]	1.98%	1.59%
Net interest margin	4.68%	3.43%
Yield on loans and leases	5.27%	4.78%
Yield on securities	2.79%	2.45%
Rate on deposits	.26%	.38%
As a % of average assets :		
Loans and leases	85.4%	64.5%
Deposits	77.7%	75.6%
Borrowings	9.5%	11.3%
Equity	10.5%	11.4%

- TCF has a higher margin because it has more loans and higher yielding loan and securities portfolios 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 (source: SNL Financial LC; 9/30/2013)
[2] Annualized excluding non-recurring items, see “Reconciliation of GAAP to Non-GAAP Financial Measures – Revenue Ratios” slide
[3] Pre-tax pre-provision profit is calculated as total revenues less non-interest expense

Enterprise Risk Management Update

- Continued to strengthen TCF's risk management through key new hires
  - Jim Costa, Chief Risk Officer
  - Mark Bagley, Chief Credit Officer
- Announced that the OCC has lifted the regulatory order related to TCF's BSA compliance program
- Making additional investments to enhance the overall risk organizational design including model development and validation, portfolio analytics, and operational risk

2013 Recap

- **Strong full-year earnings growth**
  - Earnings per common share of 82 cents, up 67 percent[1] from 2012
- **Sustained trends of credit quality improvement**
  - Continued progress on improving credit metrics in 2013
    - Non-accrual loans and leases of $277 million, down 27% from 2012
    - Over 60-day delinquencies[2] of $30.2 million, down 68.2 percent from 2012
  - Disciplined consumer and commercial originations
- **Continued growth in high-quality lending businesses**
  - Loan and lease originations increased $1.3 billion, or 12.4%, from 2012
  - Leasing and Equipment Finance, Auto Finance and Inventory Finance continued to have solid originations and very strong credit quality

[1] Excludes balance sheet repositioning charge of $1.87 per common share in 2012
[2] Excludes non-accrual loans and acquired portfolios

2013 Recap

- **Continued revenue diversification**
  - Strong net interest income despite low-rate environment
    - Net interest margin of 4.68% in 2013
  - Gains on sales of loans are a core revenue stream due to TCF's origination and sales capabilities
  - Deposit account growth helped to offset lower transaction activity
    - Average deposits increased $1 billion, or 8%, from 2012

- **Implementing expense initiatives**
  - Focused on lowering non-interest expense as a percent of average assets
  - Consolidation of 46 branches occurring late in the first quarter of 2014
  - Continued to evaluate additional efficiency opportunities

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2014 Strategic Imperatives

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Lending	Funding	Corporate
▪ Continued disciplined growth across the businesses ▪ Utilization of loan sales to manage concentration and generate fee income ▪ Maintain positive credit momentum that accelerated in 2013 – continue to reduce non-performing loans	▪ Manage interest rate and liquidity risk ▪ Improve the customer experience through product, service and branding enhancements ▪ Channel optimization initiatives in branch, ATM, online and mobile	▪ Corporate-wide expense management initiative ▪ Continued emphasis on enhancing TCF's Enterprise Risk Management functions

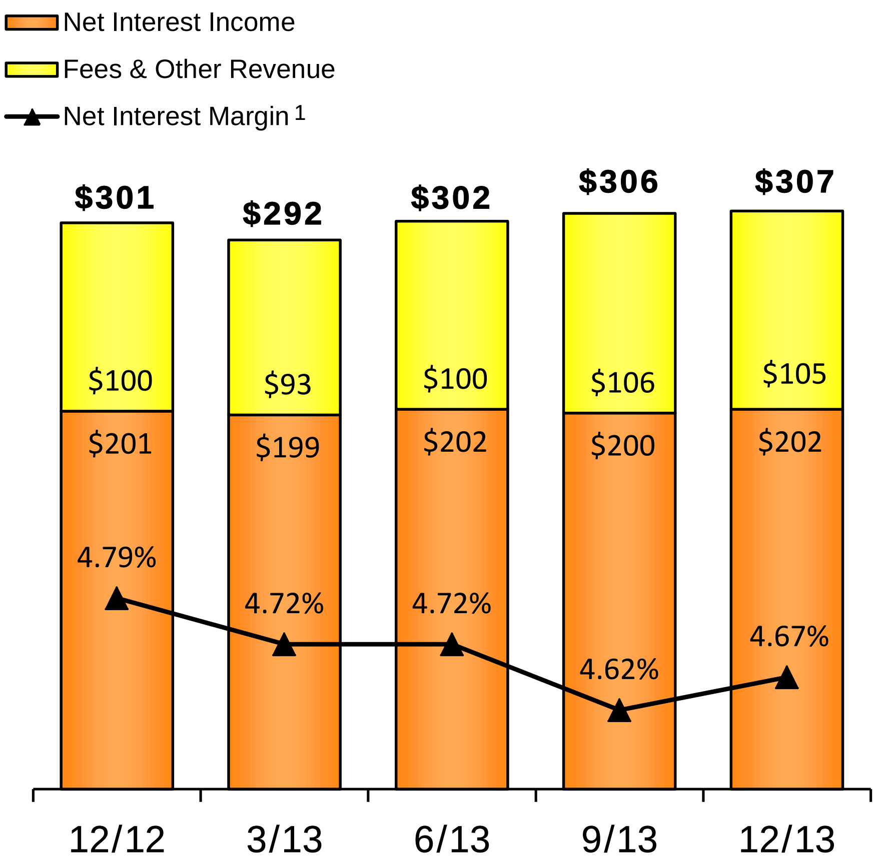
2014 Strategic Focus

1. Decrease expenses as a percentage of total assets by balance sheet growth and expense reduction initiatives
2. Work toward achieving ROA target of 1.25%

Revenue & Expenses

Fourth Quarter Highlights – Revenue

($ millions)



- 4Q13 revenue impacted by:
  - Increased net interest income due to higher average loan and lease balances as well as decreased rates on various deposit products
  - Lower customer-driven leasing fees
- 4Q13 net interest margin impacted by:
  - Lower average liquidity balances
  - Continued loan and lease yield compression due to the impact of a lower interest rate environment

[1] Annualized

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Loan and Lease Yields

Utilize diverse lending mix to remain competitive despite low rate environment

	4Q12	1Q13	2Q13	3Q13	4Q13
Consumer Real Estate	5.60%	5.58%	5.58%	5.46%	5.46 %
Auto Finance	5.53	5.23	4.97	4.70	4.64
Commercial	5.10	4.86	4.76	4.79	4.65
Leasing & Equipment Finance	5.24	5.11	4.94	4.94	4.89
Inventory Finance	6.11	6.16	5.96	6.01	5.85
Total Loans and Leases	5.47	5.38	5.29	5.22	5.17
Peer Group[1] Average	5.09	4.83	4.79	4.73	N.A.

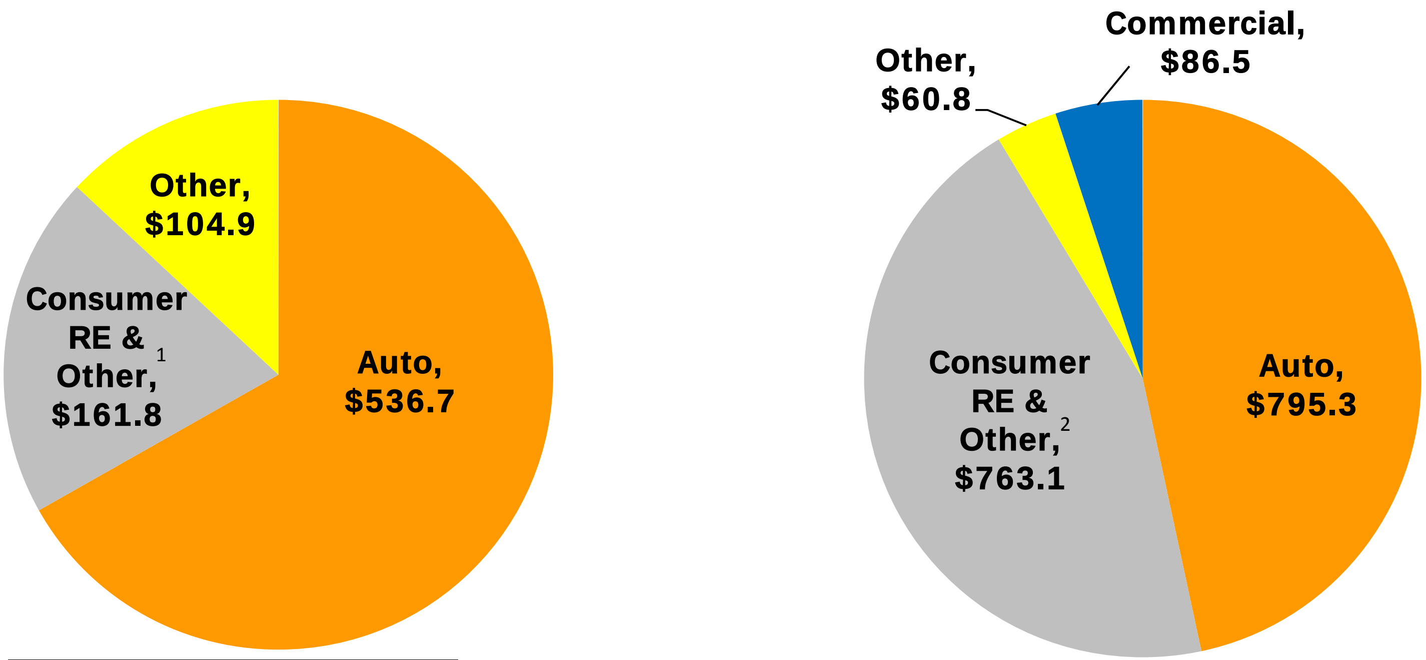
- Competitive marketplace; TCF continues to focus on niche lending markets
- Expect some level of yield compression to continue as rate environment remains low, specifically in the 2-5 year portion of the yield curve

[1] All U.S. publicly-traded banks and thrifts, excluding TCF, with total assets between $10 and $50 billion (source: SNL Financial LC; 9/30/2013)
N.A. Not available

Loan and Lease Sales

($ millions)

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



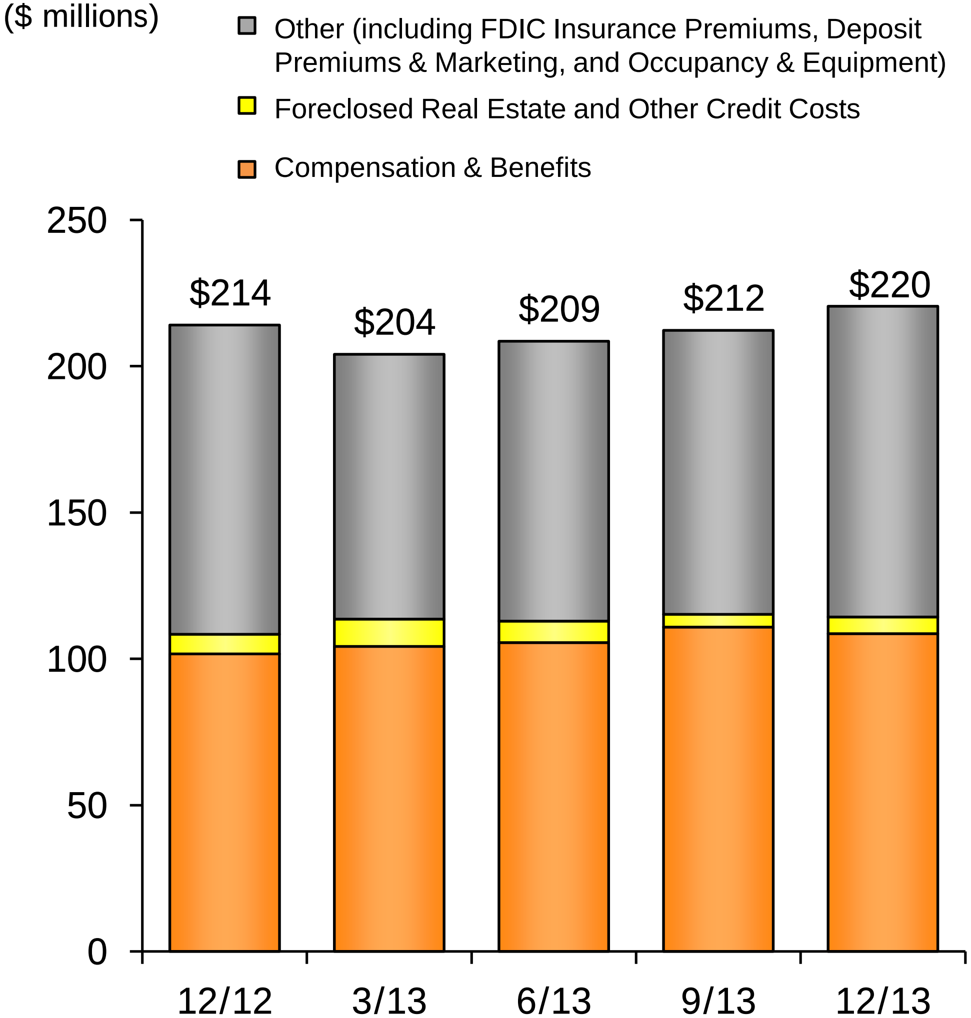
2012
Sold $803.4 million of loans for $30 million pre-tax gain

2013
Sold $1.7 billion of loans for a $53.5 million pre-tax gain

[1] $136 million of first mortgages and $25.8 million of junior liens
[2] $44.1 million of first mortgages and $719 million of junior liens

Non-Interest Expense

($ millions)



Actively manage expense base

- Other expenses for the fourth quarter of 2013 include $8.9 million in pre-tax costs related to the realignment of 46 branches occurring late in the first quarter of 2014
- Higher compensation expenses due to growth in auto finance and higher commissions based on production results and performance incentives
- Expense optimization expected to 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
  - Additional initiatives to improve business efficiencies

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Branch Realignment

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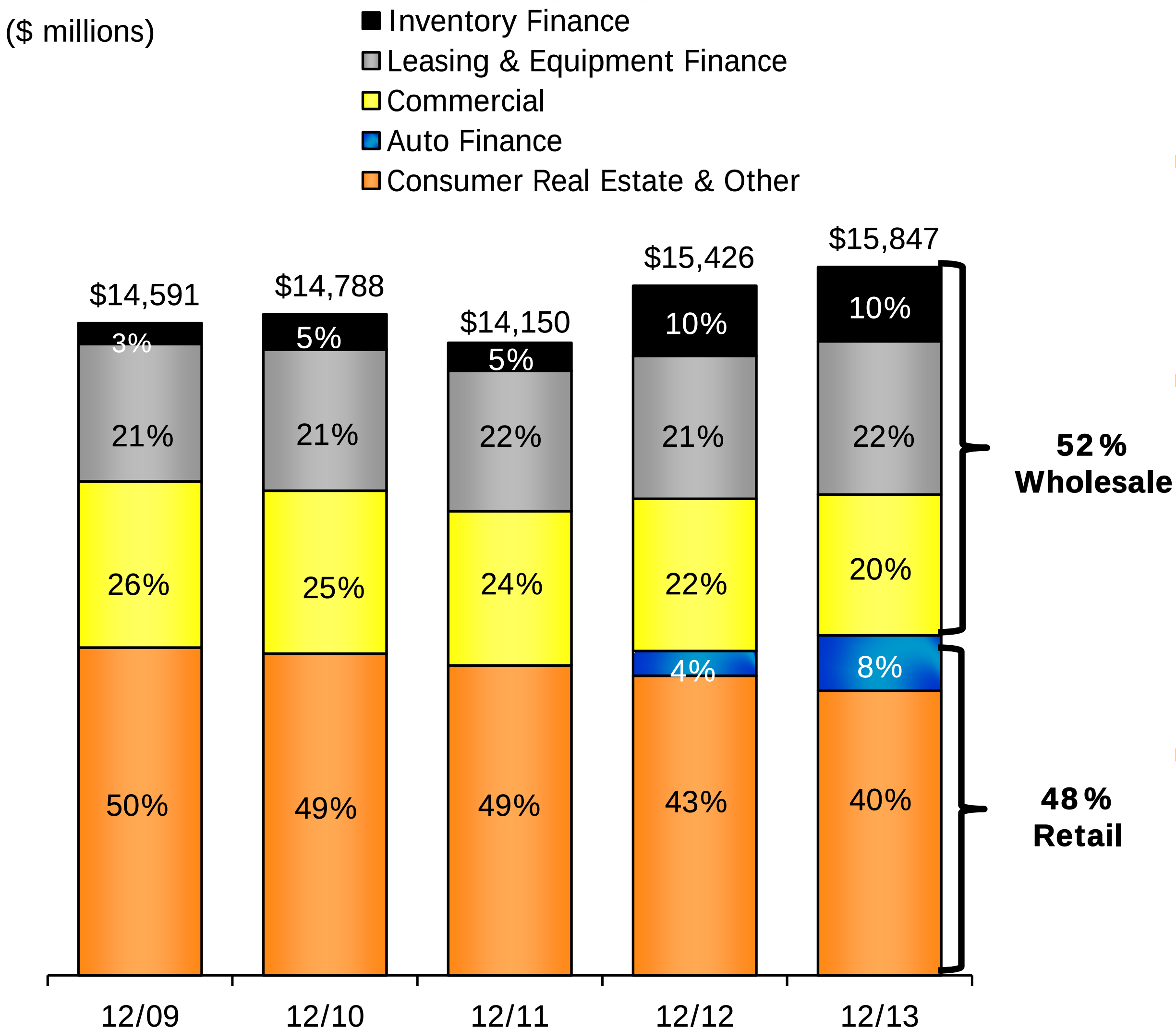
- 46 branches to be consolidated by March 2014
  - 37 in-store branches in Lakeshore
  - 8 in-store branches and 1 traditional branch in Minnesota
- The majority of consolidated branches are within five miles of an existing branch
- Minimal deposit losses are expected as a result of the branch realignment
- Increased branch network efficiencies – branch traffic has decreased while online and mobile banking activity and expectations have increased
- $8.9 million pre-tax charge during the fourth quarter of 2013 (less than a 12-month expected payback)
- Expected branch count at March 31, 2014: 193 traditional, 180 in-store, 8 campus
- Part of corporate-wide expense reduction initiative

Balance Sheet

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
- 2013 annual loan growth of 2.7% despite $1.7 billion in loan sales

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Loan and Lease Portfolio Granularity

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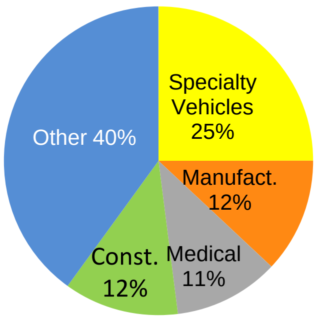
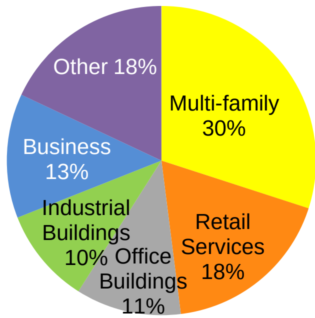
At December 31, 2013

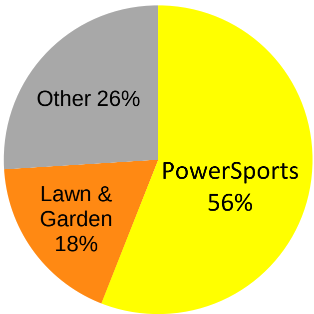
Wholesale (52% of loans and leases)



Leasing & Equip. Finance
$3.4 Billion (22%)

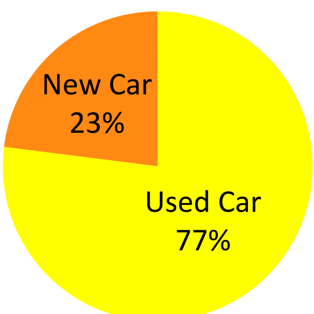


Commercial
$3.1 Billion (20%)

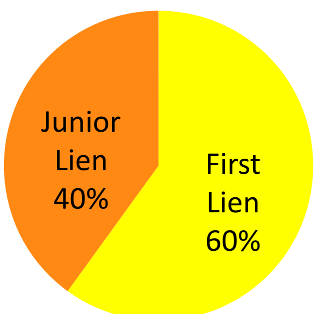


Inventory Finance
$1.7 Billion (10%)

Retail (48% of loans and leases)



Auto
$1.2 Billion (8%)



Consumer RE & Other
$6.4 Billion (40%)

- Focus on loan and lease diversification to manage concentration risk and exposure
- Strong diversification by business segment, industry, and product type
- Disciplined consumer investments in portfolios where TCF can achieve the highest risk-adjusted returns
- Total HELOC balance of $2.3 billion with only 10% reaching maturity or draw period end prior to 2021

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Loan and Lease Diversification

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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
Average Loan & Lease Size	First Mortgages: $111,000 Junior Liens: $43,000	$1.8 million	$69,000	$178,000	$18,000
Estimated Weighted Average Life[2]	67 months	34 months	19 months	4 months	23 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 December 31, 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

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Loan and lease origination opportunities continue

($ millions)	2012	2013	Change
Period Beginning Balance [1]	$14,165	$15,436	$1,271
New Volume	10,752	12,086	1,334
Less Run-off [2]	8,678	9,889	1,211
Subtotal	2,074	2,197	123
Annual Growth Rate [3]	15%	14%	
Less Loan & Lease Sales	803	1,706	903
Period Ending Balance	$15,436	$15,927	$491

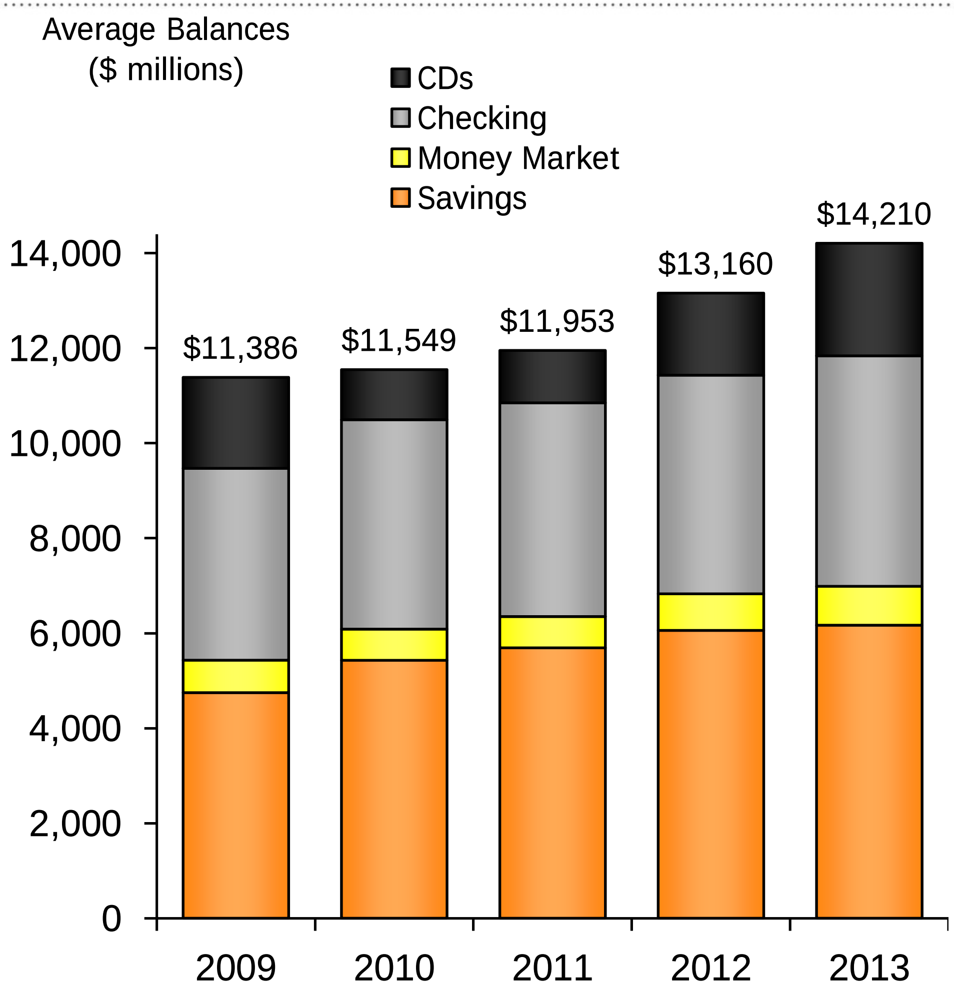
- Continued strong origination capabilities
- Diversity across asset classes reduces concentration risk
- Originate to sell capability a core competency
- Capacity for earning asset growth

Change in Volume & Sales

	2013 vs. 2012	
($ millions)	Volume	Sales
Consumer Real Estate	$480	$601
Auto Finance	741	259
Total Retail	1,221	860
Commercial	125	84
Leasing	35	(42)
Inventory Finance [4]	(47)	1
Total Wholesale	113	43
Total Lending	$1,334	$903

[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

Deposit Generation



Average cost: 1.07% .53% .38% .31% .26%

Low-Cost Deposit Base – average rate of .26% for 2013

- Average total deposits have increased for nine consecutive years funding asset growth
- Strong diversity in deposit base by market and product
- Checking account growth of 3.1% during 2013
- Checking account attrition down 8.6% compared to 2012
- Fees have stabilized since the reintroduction of free checking

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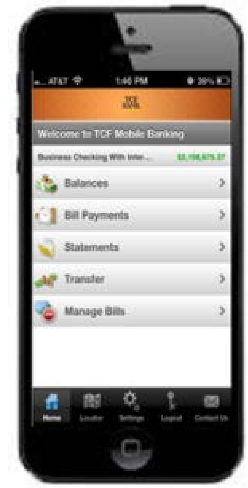
Deposit Strategy

- 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 695 ATMs
    - TCF Free Online Banking and Free Mobile Banking
- Customer Experience Enhancements
  - Improve the customer experience through product, service and branding enhancements
  - Channel optimization initiatives in branch, ATM, online and mobile



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

Credit Quality

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Credit Quality

Consumer Real Estate

- Non-accrual loans and other real estate owned decreased $37.8 million, or 12.4 percent, from December 31, 2012
- Over 60-day delinquencies[1] decreased $64.7 million, or 72.6 percent, from December 31, 2012
- Net charge-offs decreased $90.3 million in 2013, or 50.4 percent, from December 31, 2012

Commercial

- Non-accrual loans and other real estate owned decreased $93.3 million, or 60.2 percent, from December 31, 2012
- Classified assets decreased $69.2 million, or 30.7 percent, from December 31, 2012

Leasing and Equipment Finance, Auto, and Inventory Finance

- Over 60-day delinquencies[1] of 7 bps for leasing and equipment finance, 15 bps for auto finance, and 0 bps for inventory finance
- 2013 net charge-offs of 10 bps for leasing and equipment finance, 52 bps for auto finance, and 4 bps for inventory finance

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

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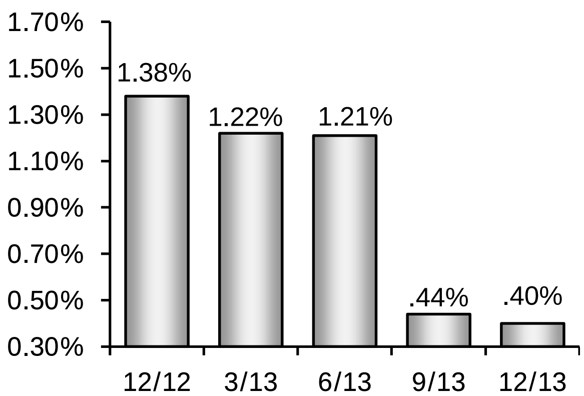
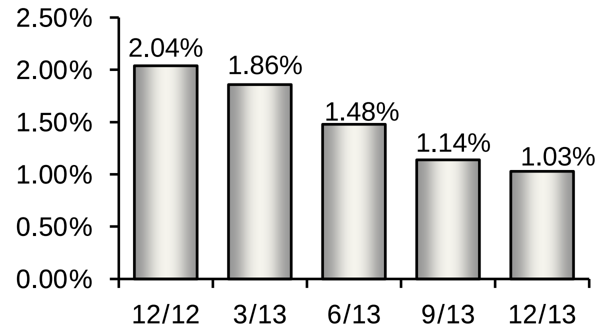
Credit Quality – Consumer Real Estate

($ millions)

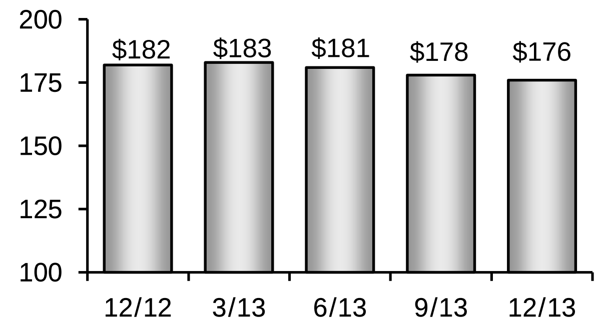
60+ Day Delinquencies[1]



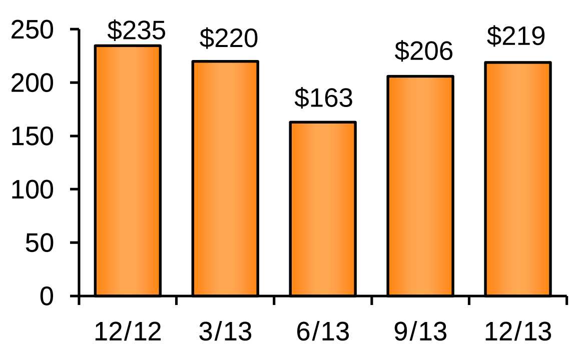
Net-Charge-offs[2]



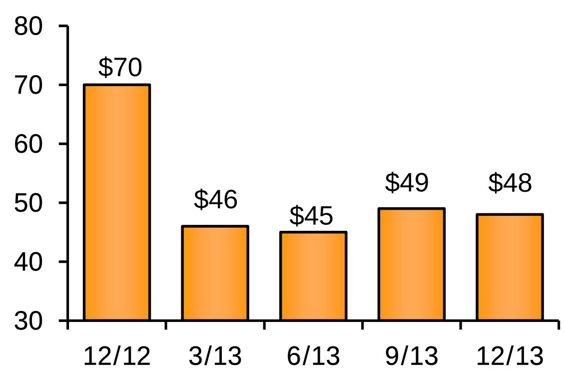
Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses



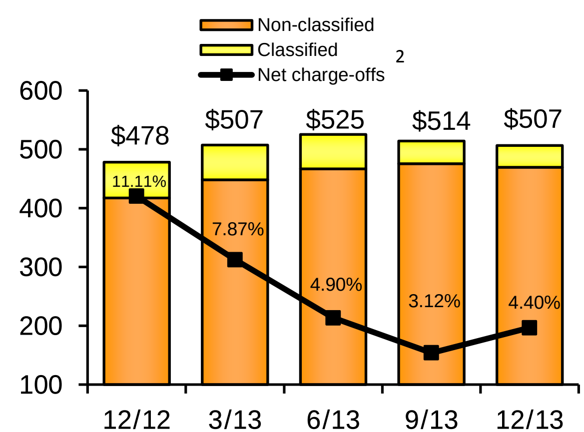
Non-Accrual Loans and Leases



Real Estate Owned



Accruing TDRs



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

Consumer Real Estate TDRs

At December 31, 2013

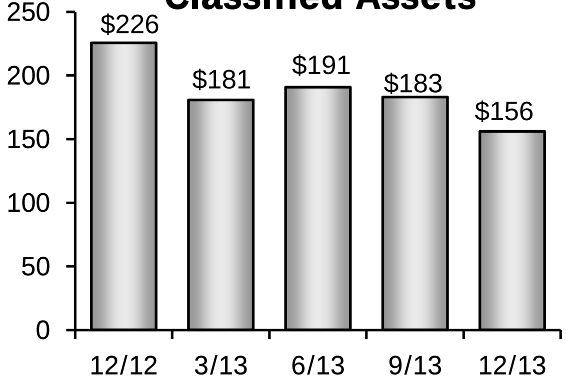
- TCF held $506.6 million of accruing consumer real estate TDR loans with a weighted average rate of 3.19%
- Reserves of $103.3 million, or 20.4%, are based on the net present value of expected cash flows
- Net charge-offs of 3.99%, down from 13.99% in 2012
- Over 60-day delinquency rate[1] was 1.4%, down from 5.7% at December 31, 2012
- Approximately 96% were permanent modifications and only 1.2% of the accruing permanent modifications were over 60-days delinquent[1]
- As TDR customers make payments, the TDR impairment is brought back into income through a reduction in provision which is equivalent to approximately 20% of customer payments

[1] Excludes non-accrual loans

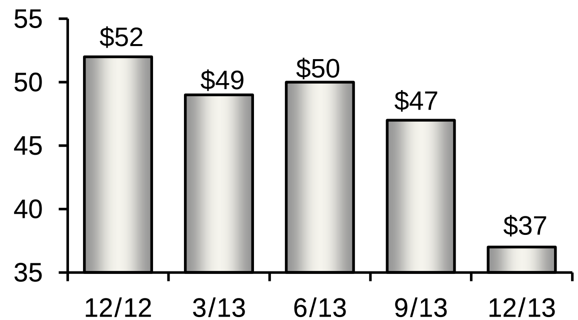
Credit Quality – Commercial

($ millions)

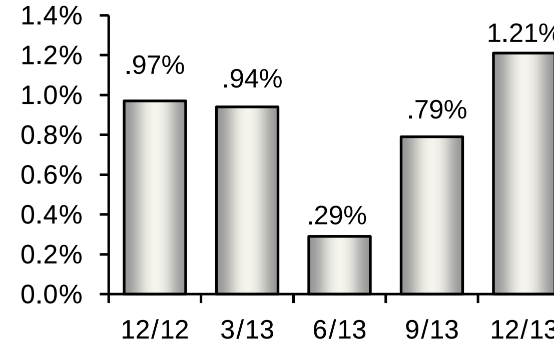
Accruing Classified Assets



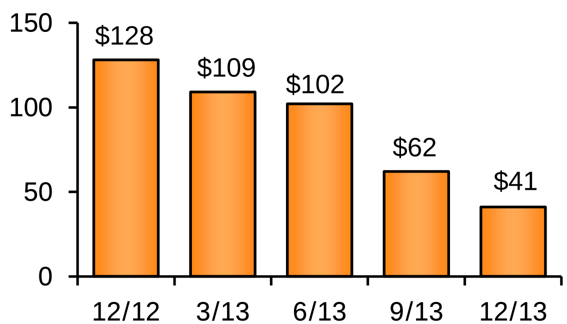
Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses



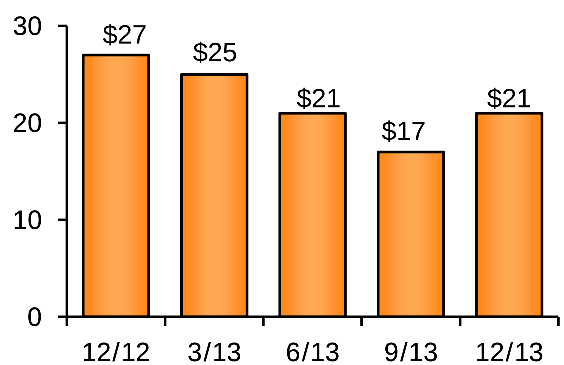
Net-Charge-offs[1]



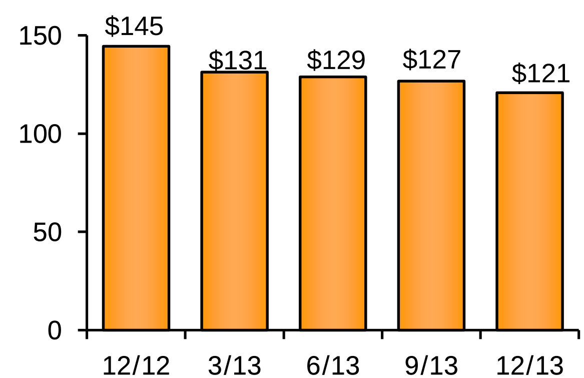
Non-Accrual Loans and Leases



Real Estate Owned



Accruing TDRs



[1] Annualized

Building a better way

Commercial Risk Rating Trends

TCF

Risk Rating Distribution

Risk Rating		Dec. 31, 2011 Balance ($000)	Dec. 31, 2011 Pct Total		Dec. 31, 2012 Balance ($000)	Dec. 31, 2012 Pct Total		Dec. 31, 2013 Balance ($000)	Dec. 31, 2013 Pct Total	
1		-	0.0%	81.5%	-	0.0%	85.1%	-	0.0%	92.1%
2		90,699	2.6%		136,550	4.0%		139,127	4.4%	
3		803,503	23.3%		850,431	25.0%		850,620	27.0%	
4		1,643,982	47.7%		1,611,759	47.4%		1,552,586	49.4%	
5		270,678	7.9%		296,765	8.7%		354,594	11.3%	
6	Special Mention	180,600	5.2%	18.5%	153,623	4.5%	14.9%	53,016	1.7%	7.9%
7	Substandard	400,045	11.6%		352,538	10.4%		196,403	6.2%	
8	Doubtful	58,303	1.7%		735	0.0%		432	0.0%	
Total		3,447,810	100%		3,402,401	100%		3,146,778	100%	
Wtd Avg Risk Rating			4.31			4.16			3.98	

- The weighted average risk rating of the portfolio is improving as more loans are being upgraded, fewer loans are being downgraded, and existing problem loans are being worked out.

Upgrade Activity

Year	Pct of 4's Upgraded To 3+	Pct of 5's Upgraded To 4+	Pct of Non-Pass Upgraded To Pass
2011	6%	15%	9%
2012	3%	17%	9%
2013	6%	26%	15%

- The pace of upgrades has begun to increase.

Downgrade Activity

Year	Pct of Pass Downgraded To 6+	Pct of 5's Downgraded To 6+	Pct of 6's Downgraded To 7 or 8
2011	6%	27%	14%
2012	4%	14%	11%
2013	1%	3%	14%

- The pace of downgrades into non-pass continues to decrease.

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

Leasing and Equipment Finance

- Solid credit performance over the cycle
- Diversified portfolio of small transaction sizes where no one market makes up more than 25% of portfolio
- Focus on collateral and market expertise
- Developed vendor relationships providing continuity in market – not a one-and-done transaction

Inventory Finance

- Multiple sources of repayment allow the industry losses to be very low
- Strong manufacturers with developed dealer networks and secured collateral
- Expertise in the industry
- Strong back-end monitoring and tracking of collateral

Auto Finance

- Average FICO score for the portfolio of 724
- Borrowers sourced through a large dealer network provide a great spread of risk
- Underwriting focused on ability, credit and stability on every transaction
- Back-end monitoring and auditing on all transactions provides feedback allowing the business to adapt to market conditions

Building a better way

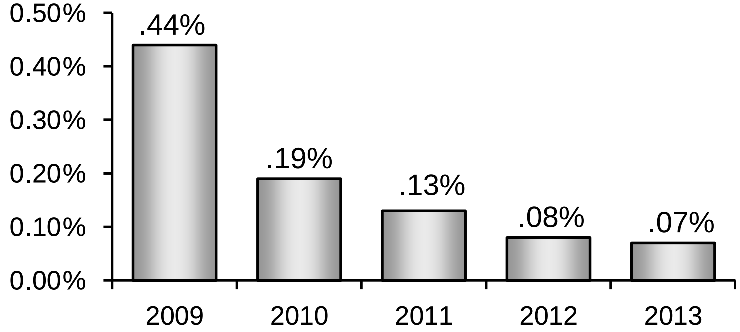
Credit Quality – Leasing and Equipment Finance, Auto & Inventory Finance

TCF

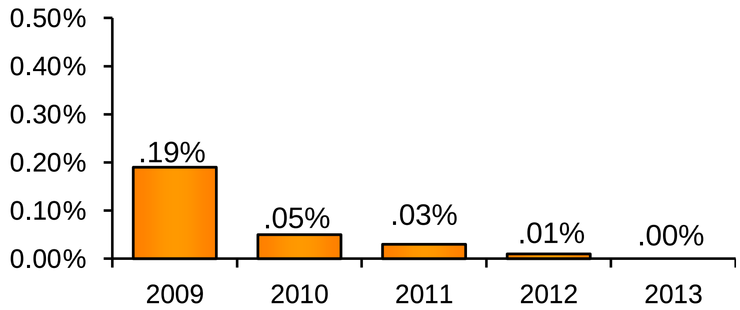
($ millions)

60+ Day Delinquencies[1]

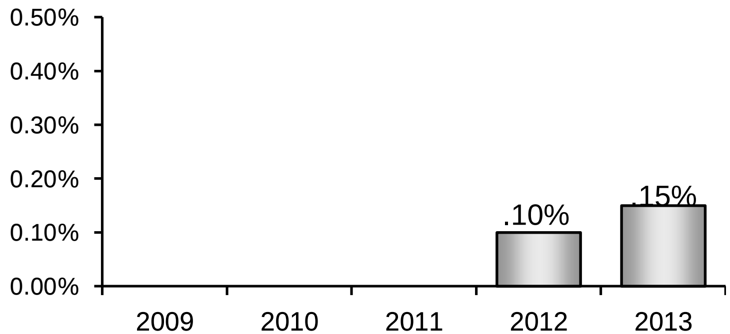
Leasing & Equipment Finance



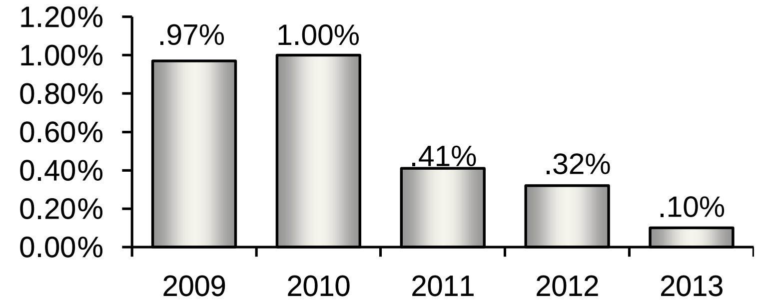
Inventory Finance

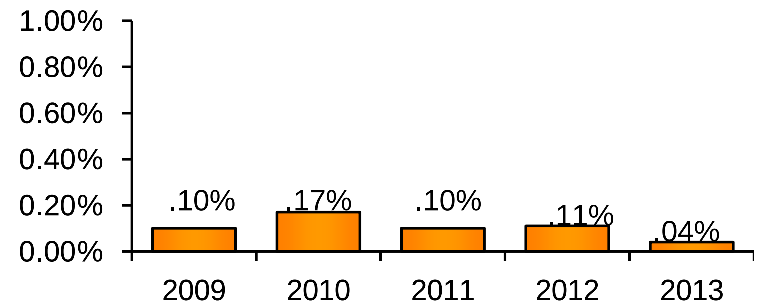


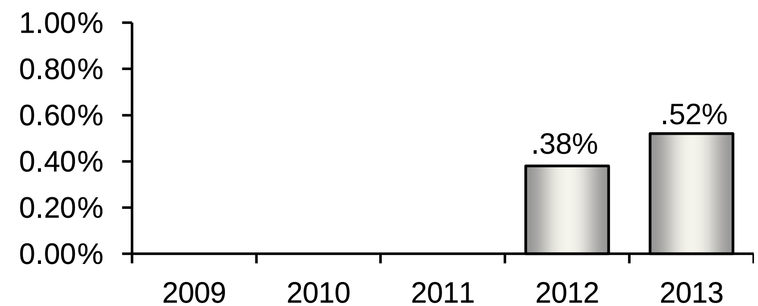
Auto Finance



Net Charge-offs







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

Capital

Capital Ratios – Holding Company

Capital Ratios	3Q13	4Q13
Tangible realized common equity[1]	7.99%	8.18%
Tier 1 common capital[2]	9.55%	9.63%
Tier 1 leverage capital	9.53%	9.71%
Tier 1 risk-based capital[2]	11.36%	11.41%
Total risk-based capital	13.61%	13.64%

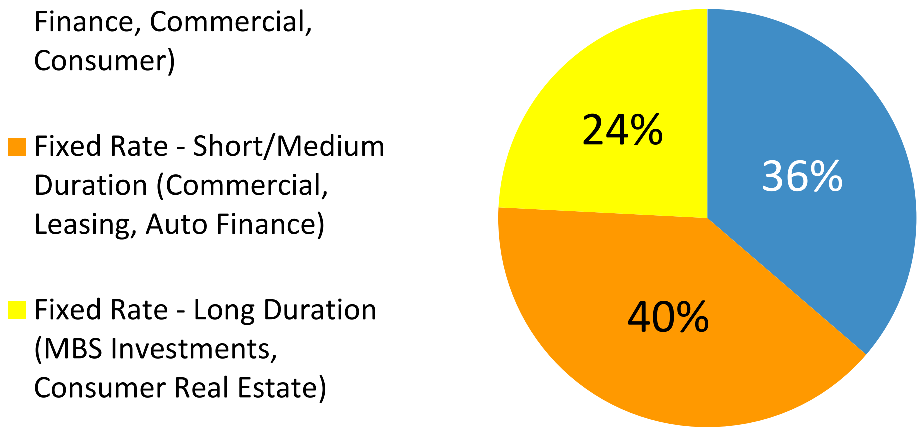
- Focus on building capital through retained earnings in the quarter and going forward
- Across the board increases in capital ratios
- Sufficient capital levels for growth strategy

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

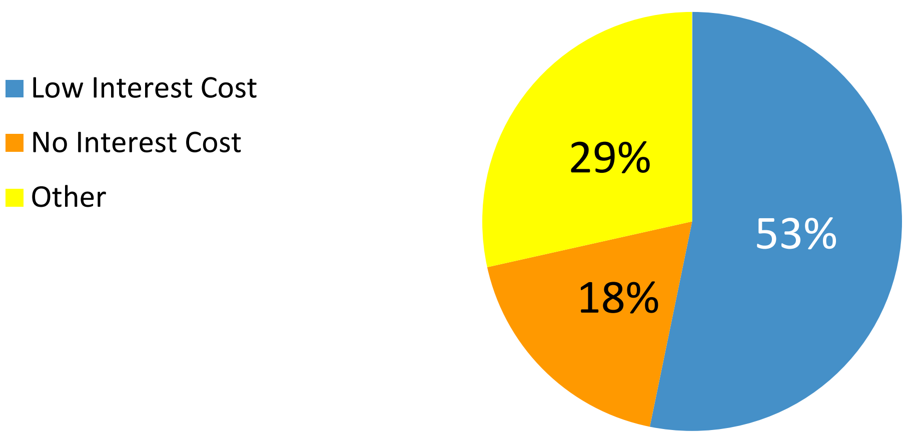
Appendix

Well-positioned for a Rising Interest Rate Environment

Earning Assets-4Q13



Deposits-4Q13



- Diversification of the loan and lease portfolio among the five businesses positions TCF to benefit in a rising rate environment
- 76% of assets are variable rate or short/medium duration fixed rate
  - Estimated weighted average life[1]:
    - Auto portfolio: 23 months
      - Auto new originations: 27 months
    - Leasing and Equipment Finance portfolio: 19 months
      - Leasing and Equipment Finance new originations: 24 months
- 71% of deposits are low or no interest cost with an average balance of $10.3 billion and an average cost of 5 bps for the fourth quarter of 2013

[1] As of December 31, 2013; weighted average life represents how many months it will take to pay half of the outstanding principal

Building a better way

Loan and Lease Geographic Diversification

At December 31, 2013

($ millions)

	Consumer Real Estate	Commercial Real Estate and Commercial Business	Leasing and Equipment Finance	Inventory Finance	Auto Finance	Other	Total
Minnesota	$ 2,235.0	$ 793.2	$ 99.1	$ 46.6	$ 25.3	$ 11.8	$ 3,211.0
Illinois	1,797.3	600.7	112.7	41.3	71.8	6.6	2,630.4
Michigan	638.7	545.5	141.0	52.0	21.9	2.6	1,401.7
California	435.9	37.0	487.9	49.9	240.3	--	1,251.0
Wisconsin	359.9	598.4	65.7	47.5	10.2	1.5	1,083.2
Colorado	483.2	165.0	54.7	19.0	25.6	4.2	751.7
Texas	.2	15.9	292.2	126.3	77.5	--	512.1
Canada	--	--	1.5	498.5	--	--	500.0
Florida	1.1	42.5	147.9	61.0	60.0	--	312.5
New York	2.0	--	170.8	54.9	45.1	--	272.8
Ohio	4.1	53.3	138.2	37.5	21.9	--	255.0
Pennsylvania	15.9	--	142.7	46.8	40.1	--	245.5
North Carolina	.2	8.1	127.3	32.9	48.8	--	217.3
Arizona	50.8	35.3	74.4	10.1	39.2	.3	210.1
Other[1]	315.0	253.5	1,372.6	540.1	511.7	(.3)	2,992.6
Total	$ 6,339.3	$ 3,148.4	$ 3,428.7	$ 1,664.4	$ 1,239.4	$ 26.7	$ 15,846.9

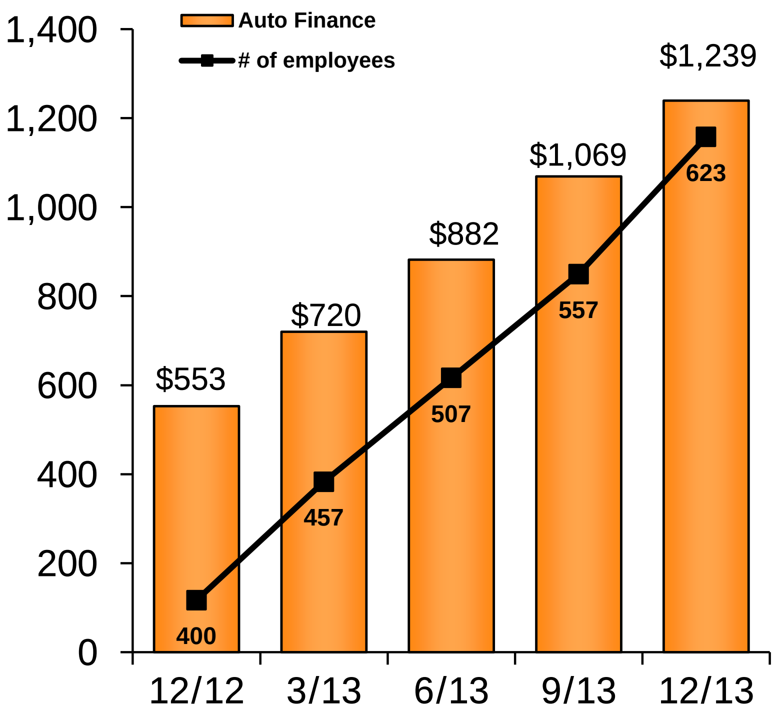
[1] Individual states with less than $200 million in total

Auto Finance

At December 31, 2013

(Balances in $ millions)[1]

Total originations of $534 million in 4Q13



Total Originations:	$310	$363	$387	$528	$534

- Indirect auto finance company headquartered in Anaheim, CA
- Originates and services used and new retail auto loans acquired from franchised and independent dealers across the country
- Experienced and seasoned management team
- Over 8,400 active dealer relationships
- Originating loans to consumers in 45 states
- 4.64% quarterly average yield[2]
- Over 60-day delinquency rate .15%[3]
- Net charge-offs:

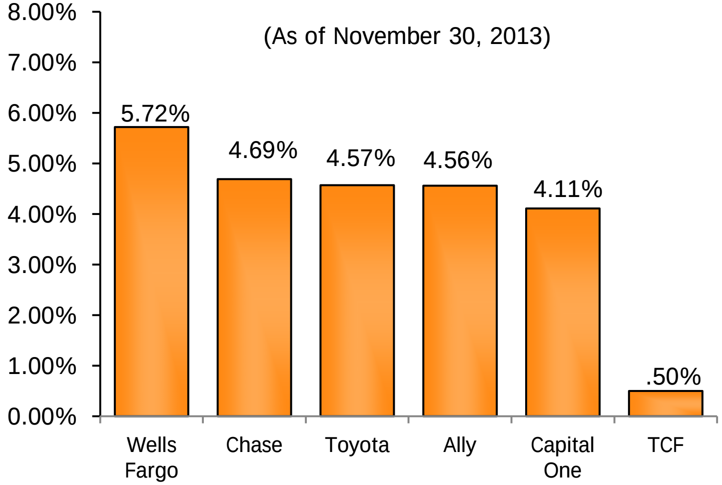
	2012	2013
	.38%	.52%

- Managed portfolio of $2.4 billion
- Loan sales of $795.3 million for 2013 with gain of $29.7 million

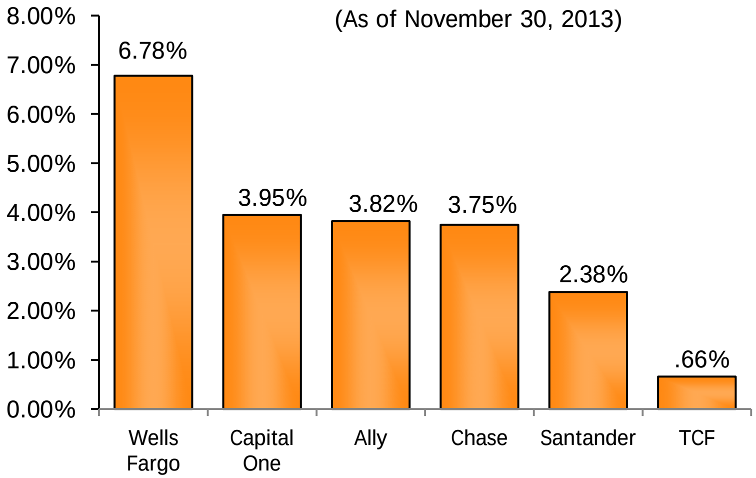
[1] Excludes loans held for sale (with the exception of originations at 9/13 and 12/13) and assets serviced for others
[2] Annualized
[3] Excludes non-accrual loans and acquired loans

Auto Finance Market

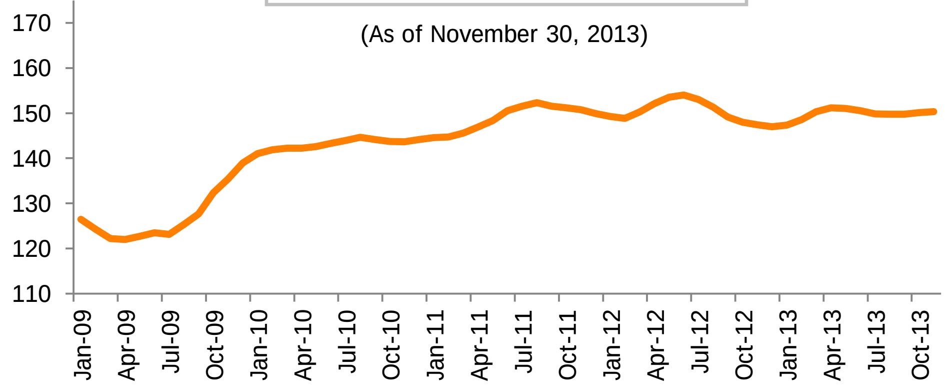
Top 5 lenders make up 23.7% of All Financing Market Share



Top 5 lenders make up 20.7% of Used Financing Market Share



Used Auto Price Index[1]

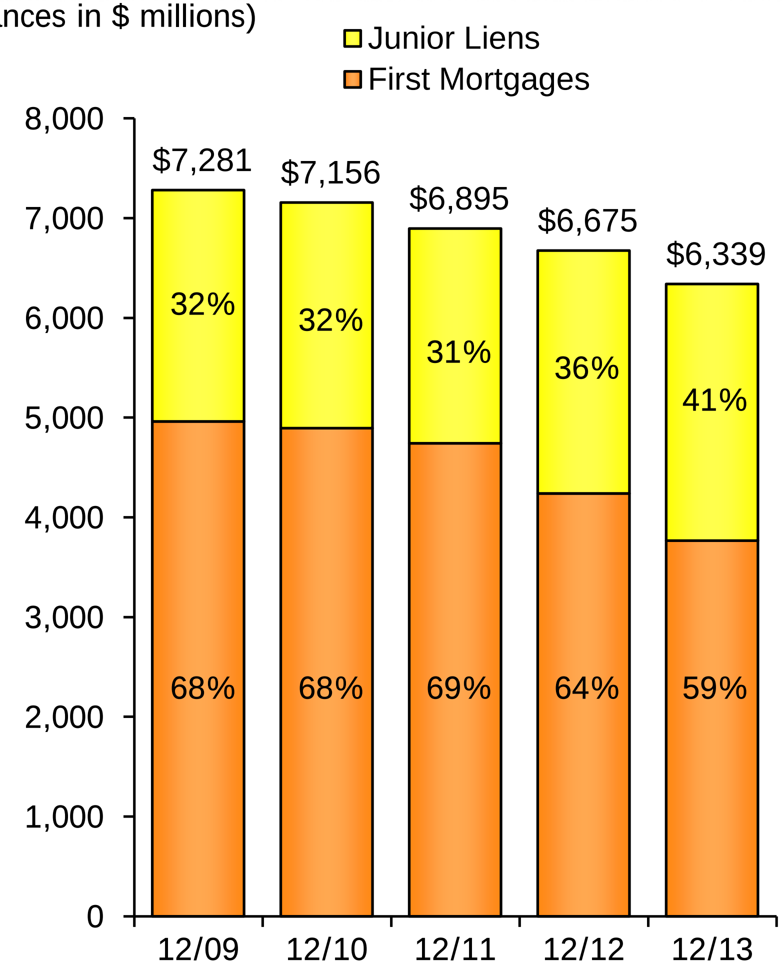


[1]Index has a base value of 100 representing average prices from 1982-1984 (data is seasonally adjusted)

Consumer Real Estate

At December 31, 2013

(Balances in $ millions)



- HELOC maturity/amortization risk:
  - Total HELOC balance of $2.3 billion
  - 10% reach maturity or draw period prior to 2021; 90% reach maturity or begin amortization in 2021 or later
- 56% fixed-rate, 44% variable-rate
- Yields[1]: 5.73% fixed-rate, 5.13% variable-rate
- Average FICO score of the retail lending operation:
  - At origination – 723; updated 4Q13 – 717
- 43% of loan balances have been originated since January 1, 2009, with 4Q13 net charge-offs of .09%[1]
- Loan sales of $763.1 million in 2013 with gain of $21.7 million
- Over 60-day delinquency rate .40%[2]

Net charge-offs	2011	2012	2013
First Mortgages	1.95%	2.22%	1.46%
Junior Liens	2.69	3.54	1.25
Total	2.18%	2.65%	1.38%

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

Building a better way

Credit Quality – Consumer Real Estate

TCF

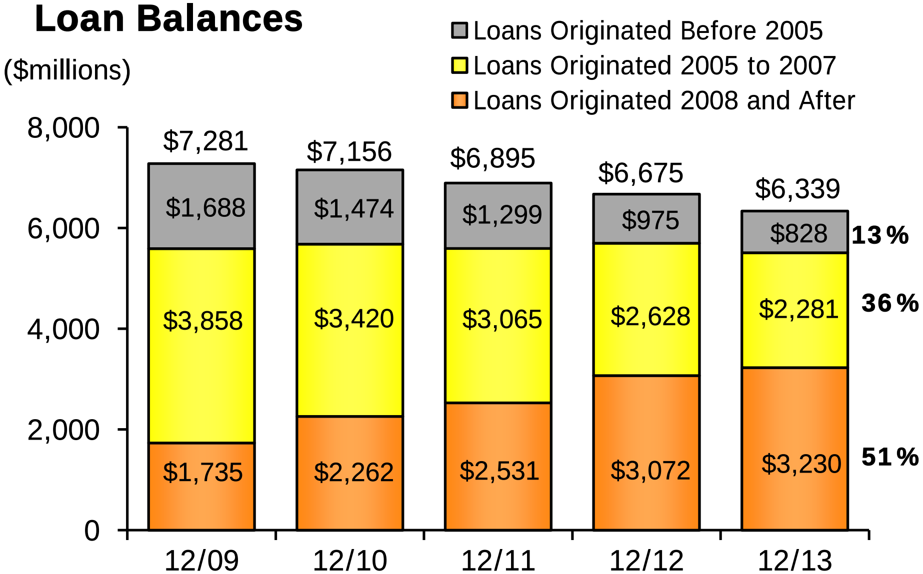
At December 31, 2013

($ millions)	Loan Balances	60+ Day Delinquencies	Non-Accrual & OREO	Net Charge-offs
Loans originated before 2005	$ 743	$ 4	$ 24	$ 2
Loans originated 2005-2007	1,839	10	60	7
Loans originated 2008 and after	3,116	3	31	1
Chapter 7 bankruptcy-impacted loans	81	-	90	1
TDR's	560	7	62	5
Total	$ 6,339	$ 24	$ 267	$ 16

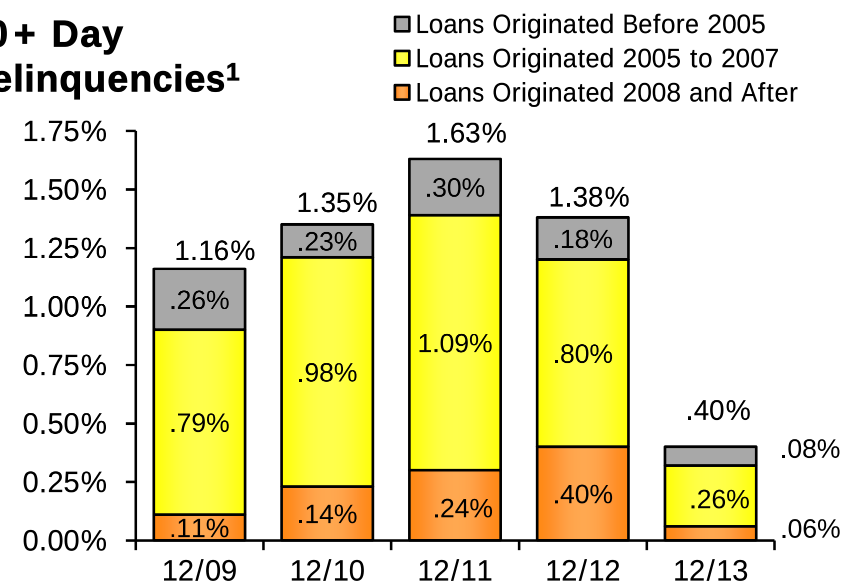
- 82% of Chapter 7 bankruptcy-impacted loans and TDRs were originated prior to 2008
- Nearly 3,200 customers have been able to remain in their homes due to TCF's current TDR program, which began in 2009

Loan Balances

($millions)



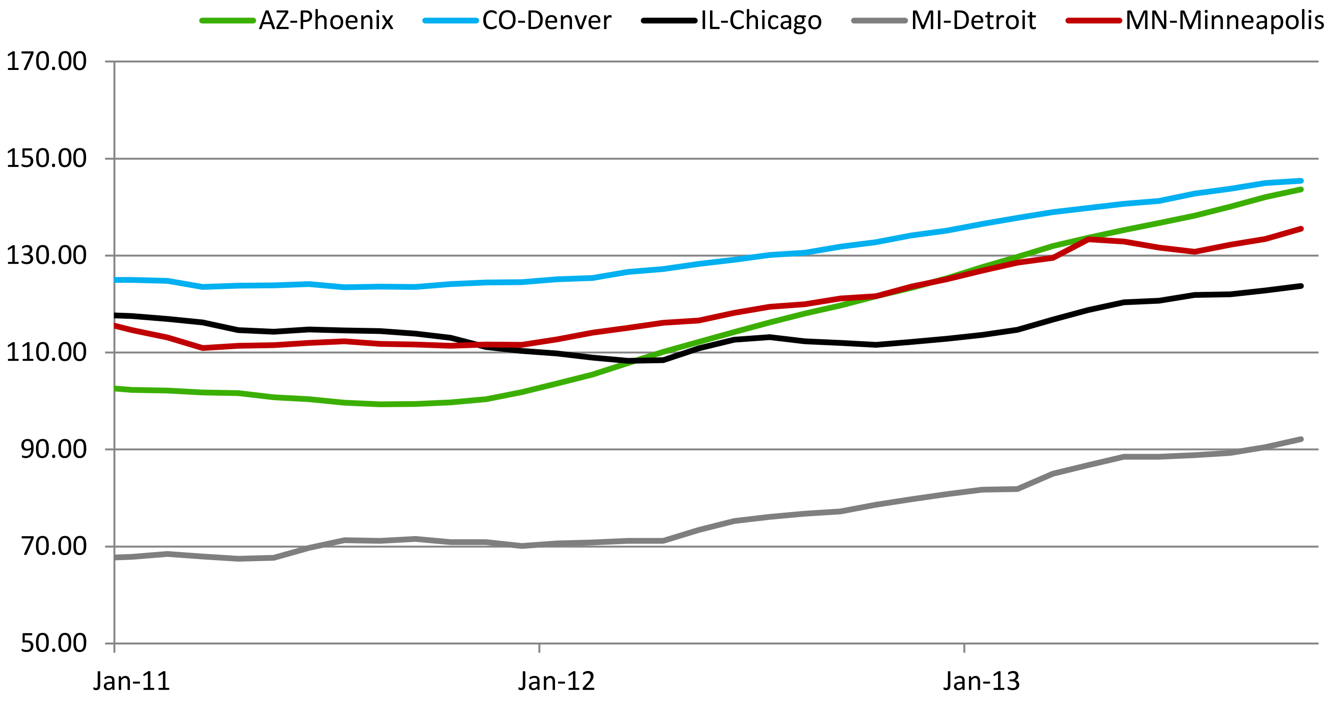
60+ Day Delinquencies[1]



[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 October 2012 to October 2013	
Phoenix	18%
Denver	10%
Chicago	11%
Detroit	17%
Minneapolis	11%
20-City Composite Index	14%

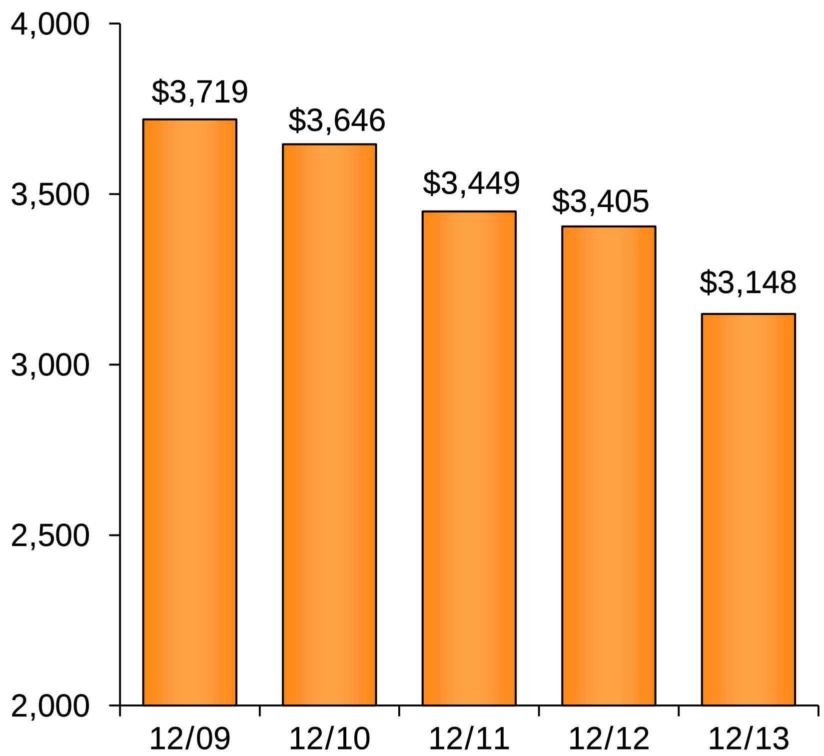
[1] The S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Indices are constructed to accurately track the price path of typical single-family homes located in each metropolitan area provided. The S&P/Case-Shiller Composite of 20 Home Price Index is a value-weighted average of the 20 metro area indices. The indices have a 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.

Commercial Lending

At December 31, 2013

(Balances in $ millions)

Secured Lending Philosophy



- Commercial real estate – $2.7 billion
  - 35% multi-family housing
  - 21% retail services
  - 13% office buildings
  - 11% warehouse / industrial buildings
- Commercial highlights
  - 4.65% quarterly average yield[1]
  - 69% fixed-rate, 31% variable-rate
  - Over 60-day delinquency rate .05%[2]
  - Net charge-offs:

2011	2012	2013
1.15%	1.12%	.80%[2]

  - CRE location mix: 89% TCF banking markets, 11% other
- Continue to look for strategic expansion opportunities that fit TCF's profile

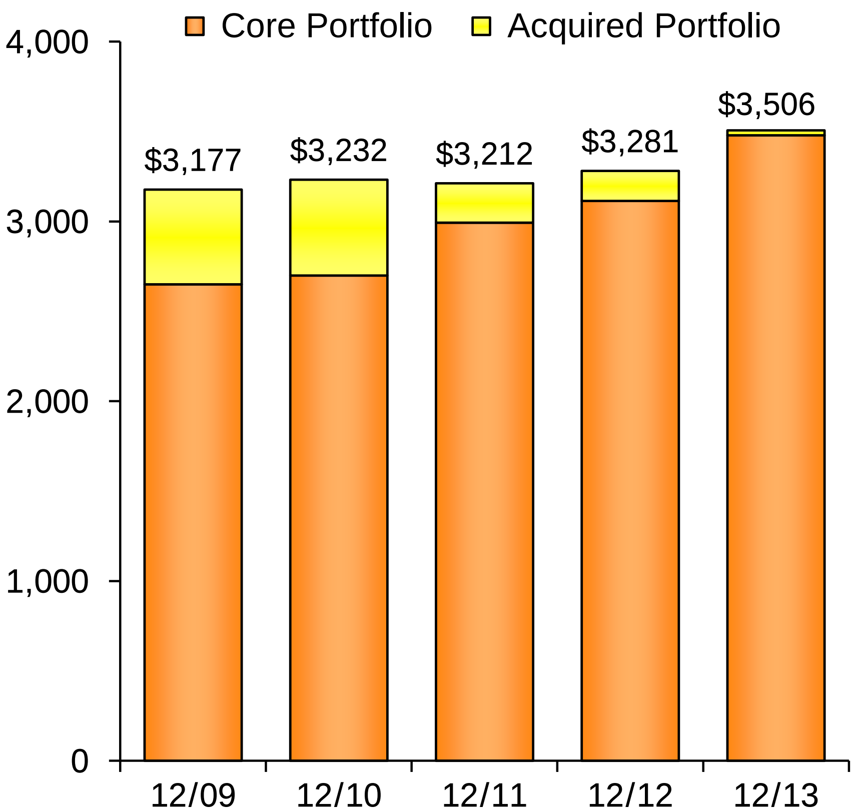
[1] Annualized
[2] Excludes non-accrual loans

Leasing & Equipment Finance

At December 31, 2013

(Balances in $ millions)[1]

Core portfolio increased 11.7% from 4Q12



[1] Includes operating leases of $77.7 million at December 31, 2013
[2] Annualized
[3] Excludes non-accrual loans and leases and acquired portfolios

- 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% construction, 11% medical
- Experienced and seasoned management team
- 395 employees
- 4Q13 fee revenue of $23.6 million, 23% of total fees and other revenue
- 4.89% quarterly average yield[2]
- Over 60-day delinquency rate .07%[3]
- Net charge-offs:

	2011	2012	2013
	.41%	.32%	.10%

- Uninstalled backlog of $454 million

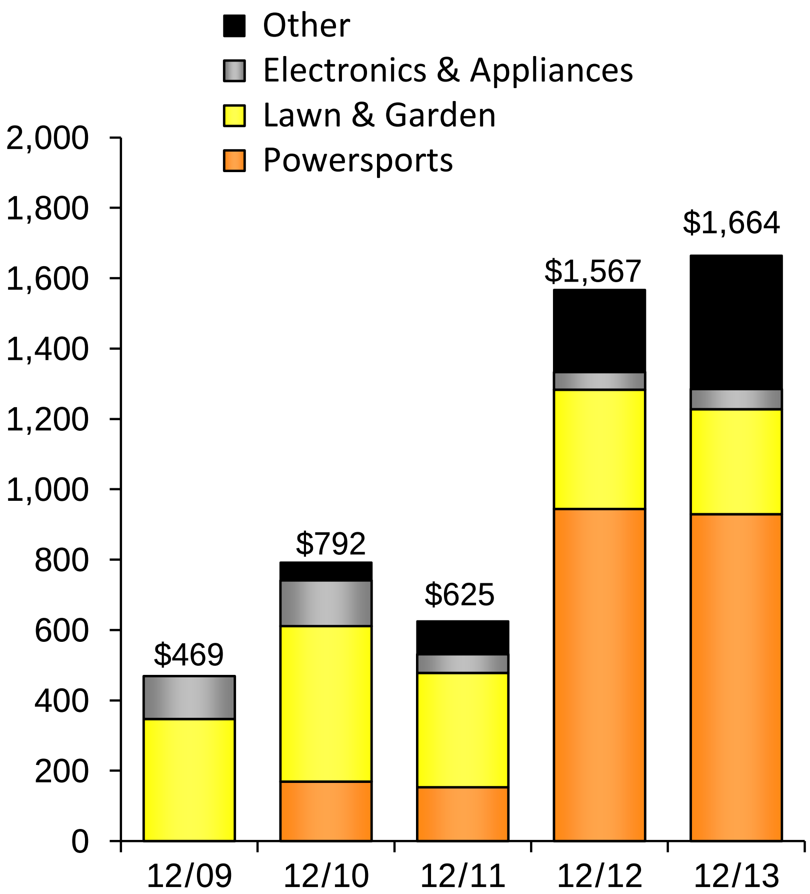
Building a better way

Inventory Finance

TCF

At December 31, 2013

(Balances in $ millions)



- Focus on powersports, lawn and garden, electronic and appliance, recreational vehicles, marine, and specialty vehicles
- Experienced and seasoned management
- Operates in the U.S. and Canada
- 280 employees
- 100% variable-rate receivables
- 5.85% quarterly average yield[1]
- Over 60-day delinquency rate is zero[2]
- Net charge-offs:

	2011	2012	2013
	.10%	.10%	.04%

- Credit support from equipment manufacturers
- Credit risk spread across more than 9,300 active dealers

[1] Annualized

[2] Excludes non-accrual loans and acquired portfolios

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

($000s, except shares outstanding)

Computation of tangible realized common equity to tangible assets	Sep. 30, 2013	Dec. 31, 2013
Total equity	$ 1,941,243	$ 1,964,759
Less: Non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	13,278	11,791
Total TCF stockholders' equity	1,927,965	1,952,968
Less:		
Preferred stock	263,240	263,240
Goodwill	225,640	225,640
Other intangibles	6,829	6,326
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss)	(17,598)	(27,213)
Tangible realized common equity	$ 1,449,854	$ 1,484,975
Total assets	$ 18,370,088	$ 18,379,840
Less:		
Goodwill	225,640	225,640
Other intangibles	6,829	6,326
Tangible assets	$ 18,137,619	$ 18,147,874
Total realized common equity to tangible assets	7.99 %	8.18 %
Common stock shares outstanding	164,778,351	165,122,295
Tangible realized book value per share	$8.80	$8.99

[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.

Building a better way

Reconciliation of GAAP to Non-GAAP Financial Measures – Revenue Ratios[1,2]

($000s)

	Peer Group Total Assets YTD 3Q13 Avg[3]	% of Total Avg Assets
Computation of non-interest income:		
Total Non-interest income	$ 244,039	1.25%
Less:		
Non-recurring revenue	6,672	
Non-interest income excluding non-recurring items	$ 237,367	1.21%
Computation of revenue:		
Total Revenue	$ 841,388	4.30%
Less:		
Non-recurring revenue	6,672	
Revenue excluding non-recurring items	$ 834,716	4.26%
Computation of pre-tax pre-provision profit:		
Revenue	$ 841,388	
Less:		
Non-interest expense	529,889	
Non-recurring revenue	6,672	
Non-recurring (expense)	(6,308)	
Pre-tax pre-provision profit excluding non-recurring items	$ 311,135	1.59%
Total Average Assets	$ 19,576,274	

[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
[3] All U.S. publicly-traded banks and thrifts, excluding TCF, with total assets between $10 and $50 billion (source: SNL Financial LC; 9/30/2013)

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

($000s)

	Sep. 30, 2013		Dec. 31, 2013	
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio:				
Tier 1 capital	$ 1,729,992		$ 1,763,682	
Total risk-weighted assets	$ 15,224,820		$ 15,455,706	
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	11.36	%	11.41	%
Computation of tier 1 common capital ratio:				
Tier 1 capital	$ 1,729,992		$ 1,763,682	
Less:				
Preferred stock	263,240		263,240	
Qualifying non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	13,278		11,791	
Tier 1 common capital	1,453,474		1,488,651	
Tier 1 common capital ratio	9.55	%	9.63	%

[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

41st largest publicly-traded U.S. based bank holding company – SNL Financial, LC; 9/30/2013

Slide: Peer Analysis

Peer Group – SNL Financial LC; 9/30/2013

Slide: Loan and Lease Yields

Peer Group – SNL Financial LC; 9/30/2013

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; 11/30/2013

Used auto prices – Bureau of Labor Statistics; 11/30/13

Slide: Home Prices

S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Indicies; 10/31/2013