MARSHALL \& ILSLEY CORP/WI/
Form 10-Q
May 15, 2002

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
Form 10-Q
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(Mark One)
[X] QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15 (d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2002
OR
[ ] TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from $\qquad$ to $\qquad$
Commission file number 1-15403
MARSHALL \& ILSLEY CORPORATION
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Wisconsin
(State or other jurisdiction of Incorporation or organization)

770 North Water Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202 (Address of principal executive offices)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (414) 765-7801
None
(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Outstanding at
Class
April 30, 2002
-----
Common Stock, $\$ 1.00$ Par Value

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARSHALL \& ILSLEY CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (Unaudited)
(\$000's except share data)


Shareholders' equity:


See notes to financial statements.

MARSHALL \& ILSLEY CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (Unaudited)
(\$000's except share data)

|  | Three Months Ended March 31, |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2002 |  | 2001 |  |
| Interest income |  |  |  |  |
| Loans and leases | \$ | 309,982 | \$ | 353,990 |
| Investment securities: |  |  |  |  |
| Taxable |  | 50,767 |  | 77,951 |
| Exempt from federal income taxes |  | 15,156 |  | 15,900 |
| Trading securities |  | 59 |  | 328 |
| Short-term investments |  | 4,443 |  | 4,265 |
| Total interest income |  | 380,407 |  | 452,434 |
| Interest expense |  |  |  |  |
| Deposits |  | 70,915 |  | 187,183 |
| Short-term borrowings |  | 38,853 |  | 54,101 |
| Long-term borrowings |  | 30,362 |  | 25,371 |
| Total interest expense |  | 140,130 |  | 266,655 |
| Net interest income |  | 240,277 |  | 185,779 |
| Provision for loan and lease losses |  | 15,196 |  | 11,063 |
| Net interest income after provision |  |  |  |  |
| for loan and lease losses |  | 225,081 |  | 174,716 |
| Other income |  |  |  |  |
| Data processing services: |  |  |  |  |
| e-Finance solutions |  | 33,807 |  | 26,248 |
| Financial technology solutions |  | 111,210 |  | 104,090 |

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| Other |  | 2 |  | 2,654 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total data processing services |  | 145,019 |  | 132,992 |
| Item processing |  | 10,336 |  | 12,457 |
| Trust services |  | 30,979 |  | 30,029 |
| Service charges on deposits |  | 25,574 |  | 20,827 |
| Mortgage banking |  | 9,376 |  | 7,795 |
| Net investment securities (losses) gains |  | (745) |  | 6,105 |
| Life insurance revenue |  | 7,250 |  | 6,530 |
| Other |  | 31,212 |  | 29,836 |
| Total other income |  | 259,001 |  | 246,571 |
| Other expense |  |  |  |  |
| Salaries and employee benefits |  | 179,486 |  | 167,922 |
| Net occupancy |  | 17,090 |  | 15,897 |
| Equipment |  | 28,487 |  | 28,632 |
| Software expenses |  | 12,591 |  | 8,070 |
| Processing charges |  | 9,586 |  | 8,950 |
| Supplies and printing |  | 4,713 |  | 4,950 |
| Professional services |  | 9,795 |  | 7,160 |
| Shipping and handling |  | 12,054 |  | 11,317 |
| Amortization of intangibles |  | 4,299 |  | 7,615 |
| Other |  | 35,505 |  | 29,873 |
| Total other expense |  | 313,606 |  | 290,386 |
| Income before income taxes and cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle |  | 170,476 |  | 130,901 |
| Provision for income taxes |  | 54,847 |  | 44,299 |
| Income before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle |  | 115,629 |  | 86,602 |
| Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle, net of income taxes |  | -- |  | (436) |
| Net income | \$ | 115,629 | \$ | 86,166 |
| Net income per common share Basic: |  |  |  |  |
| Income before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle | \$ | 1.09 |  | 0.83 |
| Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle, net of income taxes |  | -- |  | -- |
| Net income | \$ | 1.09 |  | 0.83 |
| Diluted: |  |  |  |  |
| Income before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle | \$ | 1.05 |  | 0.80 |
| Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle, net of income taxes |  | -- |  | -- |
| Net income | \$ | 1.05 |  | 0.80 |
| Dividends paid per common share | \$ | 0.290 |  | 0.265 |
| Weighted average common shares outstanding: |  |  |  |  |
| Basic |  | 104,813 |  | 102,839 |
| Diluted |  | 109,771 |  | 107,819 |

See notes to financial statements.

MARSHALL \& ILSLEY CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited) (\$000's)


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MARSHALL \& ILSLEY CORPORATION<br>Notes to Financial Statements<br>March 31, 2002 \& 2001 (Unaudited)

1. The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with Marshall \& Ilsley Corporation's ("M\&I" or "Corporation") 2001 Annual Report on Form 10-K. The unaudited financial information included in this report reflects all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring accruals) which are necessary for a fair statement of the financial position and results of operations as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2002 and 2001 . The results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2002 and 2001 are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for the entire year. Certain amounts in the 2001 consolidated financial statements and analyses have been reclassified to conform with the 2002 presentation.
2. Change in Method of Accounting

On January 1, 2002, the Corporation adopted SFAS No. 142, GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS. This statement addresses financial accounting and reporting for acquired goodwill and other intangible assets and supercedes APB Opinion No. 17, INTANGIBLE ASSETS. SFAS 142 prescribes the accounting and reporting for intangible assets that are acquired individually or with a group of other assets (but not those acquired in a business combination) upon their acquisition. SFAS 142 also prescribes how goodwill and other intangible assets should be accounted for after they have been initially recognized in the financial statements.

SFAS 142 adopts an aggregate view of goodwill and bases the accounting for goodwill on the units of the combined entity into which an acquired entity is integrated (those units are referred to as Reporting Units). A Reporting Unit is an operating segment as defined in SFAS 131 or one level below an operating segment.

Goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives will not be amortized under the new standard but rather will be tested annually for impairment. Intangible assets with finite lives will continue to be amortized over their useful lives, but without the constraint of the prescribed ceilings required under APB Opinion 17.

SFAS 142 provides specific guidance for testing goodwill and intangible assets that will not be amortized for impairment. Goodwill will be tested for impairment at least annually using a two-step process that begins with an estimation of the fair value of a Reporting Unit. The first step is a screen for potential impairment and the second step measures the amount of impairment, if any. Intangible assets that will not be amortized, will be tested annually by comparing the fair values of the assets with their recorded amounts.

The provisions of SFAS 142 are now being applied by the Corporation. Goodwill and intangible assets acquired after June 30, 2001, are subject immediately to the nonamortization and amortization provisions of the statement. In addition, the Corporation has six months from the date it initially applies this standard to complete the first step of the transitional goodwill impairment test. The amounts used in the transitional goodwill impairment test shall be measured as of January 1, 2002. Impairment losses for goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets that arise due to initial application of this standard (resulting from a transitional impairment test) would be reported as a change in accounting principle.

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MARSHALL \& ILSLEY CORPORATION<br>Notes to Financial Statements<br>March 31, 2002 \& 2001 (Unaudited)

Income before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles and related earnings per share after giving effect to the nonamortization provision of SFAS 142 are as follows (dollars and shares in thousands, except per share data):


The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the three months ended March 31, 2002 are as follows (dollars in thousands):

|  | Banking |  | Metavante |  | Others |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Goodwill balance as of January 1, 2002 | \$ | 367,612 | \$ | 125,587 | \$ | 31,549 | \$ | 524,748 |
| Goodwill acquired during the period |  | 128,691 |  | -- |  | -- |  | 128,691 |
| Purchase accounting adjustments |  | -- |  | $(7,290)$ |  | -- |  | $(7,290)$ |
| Goodwill amortization |  | (397) |  | -- |  | -- |  | (397) |
| Goodwill balance as |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| of March 31, 2002 | \$ | 495,906 | \$ | 118,297 | \$ | 31,549 | \$ | 645,752 |

At March 31, 2002, the Corporation's intangible assets consisted of the following (dollars in thousands):

| Core deposit intangible | \$ | 53,764 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Data processing contract rights/customer lists |  | 19,312 |
| Loan servicing rights |  | 11,380 |
| Trust customers |  | 744 |
| Total amortized intangible assets | \$ | 85,200 |
| Goodwill: |  |  |
| Amortized (SFAS 72) | \$ | 2,989 |
| Unamortized |  | 642,763 |
| Total goodwill | \$ | 645,752 |

MARSHALL \& ILSLEY CORPORATION
Notes to Financial Statements
March 31, 2002 \& 2001 (Unaudited)

Estimated aggregate amortization expense for the twelve months ended December 31, is as follows:

| 2002 | $\$$ | 18,723 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2003 |  | 16,081 |
| 2004 |  | 13,754 |
| 2005 |  | 11,726 |
| 2006 |  | 10,278 |

The Corporation has not yet completed its determination of how the impairment provisions of the standard applied to the five identified Reporting Units with recorded goodwill will affect its financial statements.
3. Business Combinations

The following acquisitions, which were not considered material business combinations, were completed during the first quarter of 2002 .

On March 1, 2002 the Corporation acquired all of the common stock of Richfield State Agency, Inc. ("Richfield"), a Minnesota bank holding company. Richfield had consolidated total assets of approximately $\$ 0.8$ billion at completion of the merger. The Corporation issued 2.5 million common shares and paid cash of approximately $\$ 10.0$ million in a tax-free exchange for the outstanding common stock of Richfield using the purchase method of accounting. The core deposit intangible and other identifiable intangible assets recorded in this transaction amounted to $\$ 19.3$ million and $\$ 0.8$ million, respectively. Initial goodwill subject to the completion of appraisals and valuations of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, amounted to $\$ 94.6$ million.

Also, on March 1, 2002 the Corporation acquired all of the common stock of Century Bancshares, Inc. ("Century"), a Minnesota bank holding company. Century had consolidated total assets of approximately $\$ 0.3$ billion at completion of the merger. The Corporation issued 0.6 million common shares and paid cash of approximately $\$ 19.9$ million in a tax-free exchange for the outstanding common stock of Century using the purchase method of accounting. The core deposit intangible recorded in this transaction amounted to $\$ 6.1$ million. Initial goodwill subject to the completion of appraisals and valuations of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, amounted to $\$ 34.1$ million.

The results of operations of the acquired entities have been included in the consolidated results since the dates the transactions were closed.

> MARSHALL \& ILSLEY CORPORATION
> Notes to Financial Statements
> March $31,2002 \& 2001$ (Unaudited)

The summary of the intangible assets acquired during the first quarter of 2002 are as follows (dollars in thousands):

4. A reconciliation of the numerators and denominators of the basic and diluted per share computations are as follows (dollars and shares in thousands, except per share data):

| Net Income Convertible Preferred Dividends | \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 115,629 \\ (1,115) \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Basic Earnings Per Share Income Available to Common Shareholders | \$ | 114,514 | 104,813 | \$ | 1.09 |



MARSHALL \& ILSLEY CORPORATION
Notes to Financial Statements
March 31, 2002 \& 2001 (Unaudited)
5. Selected investment securities, by type, held by the Corporation are as follows (\$000's):

Investment securities available for sale: U.S. treasury and government agencies State and political subdivisions Mortgage backed securities Other

Total

Investment securities held to maturity: State and political subdivisions Other

Total

March 31, December 31, March 31, 2002 2001 2001

| \$ | 2,125,690 | \$ | 2,346,566 | \$ | 3,201,179 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 230,099 |  | 176,167 |  | 153,356 |
|  | 229,687 |  | 175,471 |  | 329,044 |
|  | 643,792 |  | 685,428 |  | 891,990 |
| \$ | 3,229,268 | \$ | 3,383,632 | \$ | 4,575,569 |
| \$ | 1,007,140 | \$ | 1,028,555 | \$ | 1,095,239 |
|  | 3,537 |  | 3,538 |  | 5,159 |
| \$ | 1,010,677 | \$ | 1,032,093 | \$ | 1,100,398 |

6. The Corporation's loan and lease portfolio consists of the following (\$000's):
```
Commercial, financial & agricultural
Real estate:
    Construction
    Residential mortgage
    Commercial mortgage
Total real estate
Personal
Lease financing
Cash flow hedging instruments at fair value
Total
```

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { March 31, } \\ 2002 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { December } 31, \\ 2001 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March 31, } \\ 2001 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$ | 6,106,708 | \$ | 5,716,061 \$ | 5,329,597 |
|  | 784,532 |  | 730,864 | 636,429 |
|  | 5,879,668 |  | 5,563,975 | 5,083,629 |
|  | 5,426,945 |  | 5,099,093 | 4,497,606 |
|  | 12,091,145 |  | 11,393,932 | 10,217,664 |
|  | 1,165,470 |  | 1,210,808 | 1,180,833 |
|  | 912,384 |  | 962,356 | 1,064,813 |
|  | 9,205 |  | 12,215 | 11,564 |
| \$ | 20,284,912 | \$ | 19,295,372 \$ | 17,804,471 |

MARSHALL \& ILSLEY CORPORATION
Notes to Financial Statements
March 31, 2002 \& 2001 (Unaudited)
7. Sale of Receivables

During the first quarter of 2002, $\$ 97.8$ million of automobile loans were sold in securitization transactions and gains of $\$ 1.5$ million were recognized. Other income associated with auto securitizations in the current quarter amounted to $\$ 0.6 \mathrm{million}$.

Key economic assumptions used in measuring the retained interests at the date of securitization resulting from securitizations completed during the first quarter were as follows (rate per annum):

Prepayment speed
$25.0 \%$
Weighted average life (in months)
20.8

Expected credit losses
Residual cash flow discount rate
Variable returns to transferees
$0.12 \%$
$12.0 \%$
Forward one month LIBOR yield

At March 31, 2002, securitized automobile loans and other automobile loans managed together with them along with delinquency and credit loss information consisted of the following:

|  | Securitized | Portfolio | Total <br> Managed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Loan balances | \$ 474,844 | \$ 209,845 | \$ 684,689 |
| Principal amounts of loans |  |  |  |
| 60 days or more past | 642 | 511 | 1,153 |
| Net credit losses year to date | 325 | 205 | 530 |

8. The Corporation's deposit liabilities consists of the following
(\$000's):

Noninterest bearing demand
Savings and NOW
CD's \$100,000 and over
Other time deposits
Foreign deposits

Total

March 31, December 31, March 31, 200220012001
$\$ \quad 3,381,636 \$ \quad 3,558,571 \$ 2,737,891$
8,171,884 7,867,106 7,758,708
$1,891,344 \quad 1,321,746 \quad 2,455,636$
$2,914,585 \quad 2,962,724 \quad 3,307,283$
$1,469,261 \quad 782,900 \quad 1,513,822$
$\$ \quad 17,828,710 \$ 16,493,047 \$ 17,773,340$
$================================================1$

> MARSHALL \& ILSLEY CORPORATION
> Notes to Financial Statements
> March 31,2002 \& 2001 (Unaudited)
9. Comprehensive Income

The following tables present the Corporation's comprehensive income (\$000's) :

Three Months Ended March 31, 2002

| Before-Tax Amount | Tax (Expense) Benefit |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ |

Other comprehensive income:
Unrealized gains (losses) on securities: Arising during the period Reclassification for securities transactions included in net income

Unrealized gains (losses)
Net gains (losses) on derivatives hedging variability of cash flows: Arising during the period
Reclassification adjustments for hedging activities included in net income

Net gains (losses)
$\$$
$(14,371)$ \$
$\$$
4,846
$\qquad$
$(14,371)$

(14,
---

4, 846
$(9,525$


Three Months Ended March 31, 2001


> MARSHALL \& ILSLEY CORPORATION
> Notes to Financial Statements
> March 31, 2002 \& 2001 (Unaudited)
10. Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedging Activities

TRADING INSTRUMENTS

The Corporation enters into interest rate swaps as part of its trading activities which enable its customers to manage their exposures to interest rate risk. The Corporation's market risk from unfavorable movements in interest rates is generally minimized by concurrently entering into offsetting positions with nearly identical notional values, terms and indices.

At March 31, 2002, interest rate swaps designated as trading consisted of $\$ 451.1$ million in notional amount of receive fixed/pay floating with an aggregate positive fair value of $\$ 1.0$ million and $\$ 436.9$ million in notional amount of pay fixed/receive floating with an aggregate negative fair value of $\$ 1.0$ million.

Interest rate swaps designated as trading are recorded at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recorded in other income.

FAIR VALUE HEDGES

The following table presents information with respect to the Corporation's fair value hedges.

Fair Value Hedges

March 31, 2002

| Hedged Item | Hedging Instrument | Notional Amount (\$ in mil) | Fair <br> Value <br> (\$ in mil) | Weighted <br> Average <br> Remaining <br> Term (Yrs) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Callable CDs | Receive Fixed Swap | 82.5 | (0.9) | 7.1 |
| Medium Term Notes | Receive Fixed Swap | 190.0 | 0.2 | 4.4 |
| Long-term Borrowing | Receive Fixed Swap | 200.0 | 15.4 | 24.7 |

The impact from fair value hedges to total net interest income for the three months ended March 31, 2002 was a positive $\$ 5.3$ million.

MARSHALL \& ILSLEY CORPORATION
Notes to Financial Statements
March 31, 2002 \& 2001 (Unaudited)

CASH FLOW HEDGES

The following table presents information with respect to the Corporation's cash flow hedges.

Cash Flow Hedges
March 31, 2002


The impact from cash flow hedges to total net interest income for the three months ended March 31, 2002 was a negative $\$ 9.9$ million.
11. Segments

Generally, the Corporation organizes its segments based on legal entities. Each entity offers a variety of products and services to meet the needs of its customers and the particular market served. Each entity has its own president and is separately managed subject to adherence to Corporate policies. Discrete financial information is reviewed by senior management to assess performance on a monthly basis. Certain segments are combined and consolidated for purposes of assessing financial performance.

The Corporation evaluates the profit or loss performance of its segments based on operating income. Operating income is after-tax income excluding nonrecurring charges and charges for services from the holding
company. The accounting policies of the Corporation's segments are the same as those described in Note 1 to the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10K, Item 8. Intersegment revenues may be based on cost, current market prices or negotiated prices between the providers and receivers of services.

Based on the way the Corporation organizes its segments and the requirements of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 131, "Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information", the Corporation has determined that it has two reportable segments. Information with respect to M\&I's segments is as follows:

MARSHALL \& ILSLEY CORPORATION<br>Notes to Financial Statements<br>March 31, 2002 \& 2001 (Unaudited)

## Banking

Banking consists of two banks headquartered in Wisconsin, with branches in Wisconsin, Arizona, Nevada and Florida, two banks headquartered in Minnesota, one federally chartered thrift headquartered in Nevada, an asset-based lending subsidiary and an operational support subsidiary which includes item processing. Banking consists of accepting deposits, making loans and providing other services such as cash management, foreign exchange and correspondent banking to a variety of commercial and retail customers. Products and services are provided through a variety of delivery channels including traditional branches, supermarket branches, telephone centers, ATMs and the Internet.

## Data Services

Data Services consists of Metavante and its nonbank subsidiaries. Metavante provides data processing services, develops and sells software and provides consulting services to M\&I affiliates as well as banks, thrifts, credit unions, trust companies and other financial services companies throughout the world although its activities are primarily domestic. In addition, Metavante derives revenue from the Corporation's credit card merchant operations. The majority of Metavante revenue is derived from internal and external processing. Intrasegment revenues, expenses and assets have been eliminated.

## All Others

----------
M\&I's primary other operating segments includes Trust Services, Mortgage Banking (residential and commercial), Capital Markets Group, Brokerage and Insurance Services and Commercial Leasing. Trust Services provides investment management and advisory services as well as personal, commercial and corporate trust services in Wisconsin, Florida, Arizona, North Carolina, Minnesota, Nevada and Illinois. Capital Markets Group provide venture capital and advisory services. Intrasegment revenues, expenses and assets for the entities that comprise Trust Services and Capital Markets Group have been eliminated in the following information. (\$ in millions):

Total Revenues by type in All Others consist of the following:
Three Months Ended
March 31,

| $---------------------1 ~$ | 2001 |
| :---: | :---: |

Trust Services
Residential Mortgage Banking
Capital Markets
Brokerage and Insurance
Commercial Leasing
Commercial Mortgage Banking Others

Total revenue
----------- -----------

| \$ | 30.9 | \$ | 30.3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 9.2 |  | 7.7 |
|  | (0.5) |  | 7.1 |
|  | 6.5 |  | 5.5 |
|  | 3.9 |  | 2.9 |
|  | 0.9 |  | 0.6 |
|  | 1.0 |  | 2.2 |
| \$ | 51.9 | \$ | 56.3 |

> MARSHALL \& ILSLEY CORPORATION
> Notes to Financial Statements
> March $31,2002 \& 2001$ (Unaudited)

The following represents the Corporation's operating segments as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2002 and 2001 . Intersegment expenses and assets have been eliminated. (\$ in millions):

Three Months Ended March 31, 2002



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Three Months Ended March 31, 2001

|  | Banking | Metavante | Others | Corporate Overhead | ```Reclass- ifications & Elim- nations``` | Consol- <br> idated Operating Income |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Revenue: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net interest income | \$ 187.5 \$ | \$ (0.6) \$ | 5.5 | \$ (6.6) \$ | -- | \$ 185.8 |
| Fees - Unaffiliated customers | 68.2 | 131.6 | 47.2 | (0.4) | -- | $246.6$ |
| Fees - Affiliated customers | 8.0 | 16.0 | 3.6 | -- | (27.6) | -- |
| Total revenues | 263.7 | 147.0 | 56.3 | (7.0) | (27.6) | 432.4 |
| Expenses: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Expenses - Unaffiliated customers | 110.9 | 128.2 | 28.9 | 14.1 | (1.6) | 280.5 |
| Expenses - Affiliated customers | 15.7 | 3.2 | 7.4 | (0.3) | $(26.0)$ | _- |
| Total expenses | 126.6 | 131.4 | 36.3 | 13.8 | (27.6) | 280.5 |
| Provision for loan and lease losses | 10.9 | _- | 0.2 | _- | -- | 11.1 |
| Operating income before taxes | 126.2 | 15.6 | 19.8 | (20.8) | -- | 140.8 |
| Income tax expense | 39.9 | 6.5 | 7.9 | (8.2) | -- | 46.1 |
| Operating income | \$ 86.3 \$ | \$ 9.1 \$ | 11.9 | \$ (12.6) \$ | \$ -- \$ | 94.7 \$ |
| Identifiable assets | \$ 25,230.2 \$ | \$ 610.5 \$ | 759.0 | \$ 364.3 \$ | (809.5) | \$ 26,154.5 \$ |
| Return on average tangible equity | 18.8\% | 15.3\% | 20.5\% |  |  | 19.6\% |
| Return on average equity | 16.4\% | 12.8\% | 20.4\% |  |  | 16.8\% |

MARSHALL \& ILSLEY CORPORATION CONSOLIDATED AVERAGE BALANCE SHEETS (Unaudited) (\$000's)

| Assets |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash and due from banks | \$ | 649,555 | \$ | 612,645 |
| Investment securities: |  |  |  |  |
| Trading securities |  | 9,606 |  | 29,919 |
| Short-term investments |  | 1,085,962 |  | 318,075 |
| Other investment securities: |  |  |  |  |
| Taxable |  | 2,932,812 |  | 4,488,625 |
| Tax-exempt |  | 1,229,325 |  | 1,293,755 |
| Total investment securities |  | 5,257,705 |  | 6,130,374 |
| Total loans and leases |  | 19,450,822 |  | 17,617,439 |
| Less: Allowance for loan and lease losses |  | 279,936 |  | 237,791 |
| Net loans and leases |  | 19,170,886 |  | 17,379,648 |
| Premises and equipment, net |  | 399,653 |  | 386,423 |
| Accrued interest and other assets |  | 1,865,135 |  | 1,524,781 |
| Total Assets | \$ | 27,342,934 | \$ | 26,033,871 |
| Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity |  |  |  |  |
| Deposits: |  |  |  |  |
| Noninterest bearing | \$ | 3,184,224 | \$ | 2,657,789 |
| Interest bearing |  | 13,848,258 |  | 15,020,398 |
| Total deposits |  | 17,032,482 |  | 17,678,187 |
| Funds purchased and security repurchase agreements |  | 2,362,303 |  | 1,916,858 |
| Other short-term borrowings |  | 2,111,971 |  | 1,759,942 |
| Long-term borrowings |  | 2,427,736 |  | 1,611,647 |
| Accrued expenses and other liabilities |  | 809,505 |  | 785,255 |
| Total liabilities |  | 24,743,997 |  | 23,751,889 |
| Shareholders' equity |  | 2,598,937 |  | 2,281,982 |
| Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity | \$ | 27,342,934 | \$ | 26,033,871 |

ITEM 2 MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2002 and 2001

Net income for the first quarter of 2002 amounted to $\$ 115.6$ million compared to $\$ 86.2 \mathrm{million}$ for the same period in the prior year. Basic and diluted earnings per share were $\$ 1.09$ and $\$ 1.05$ respectively for the three months ended March 31, 2002, compared with $\$ .83$ and $\$ .80$ respectively for the three months ended March 31, 2001. The return on average assets and average equity was $1.72 \%$ and $18.04 \%$ for the quarter ended March 31, 2002 and $1.34 \%$ and 15.31\% for the quarter ended March 31, 2001.

The results of operations and financial position as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2002, include the effects of Metavante's four acquisitions in the second, third and fourth quarters of 2001 , the Corporation's acquisitions of National City Bancorporation ("National City")
and certain Arizona branches in the third quarter of 2001 and the acquisitions of Richfield State Agency, Inc. ("Richfield") and Century Bancshares, Inc. ("Century") which both closed on March 1, 2002. All acquisitions were accounted for using the purchase method of accounting and accordingly the results of operations and financial position are included from the dates the transactions were closed.

Net income for the prior year quarter includes expenses associated with the charter consolidation, the cumulative effect of adopting the accounting standard on accounting for derivative financial instruments and hedging activities and certain goodwill amortization and negative goodwill accretion which ceased on January 1,2002 as a result of adopting Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. The impact of these items is shown in the following table (\$000's):


The following tables present a summary of each of the major elements of the consolidated operating income statement, certain financial statistics and a summary of the major operating income statement elements stated as a percent of average consolidated assets converted to a fully taxable equivalent basis (FTE) where appropriate for the current quarter and previous four quarters. Operating income for the third and fourth quarters of 2001 excludes certain expenses incurred in connection with acquisitions at the corporation's Metavante subsidiary. Operating income for the second quarter of 2001 excludes certain losses and expenses incurred in connection with structural changes and acquisitions at the Corporation's Metavante subsidiary, auto lease residual value write-downs and the final charge for the charter consolidation initiative. Operating income for the first quarter of 2001 excludes those items previously discussed. In addition, operating income for the second, third and fourth quarters of 2001 exclude certain goodwill amortization and negative goodwill accretion which ceased on January 1, 2002 as a result of adopting the new accounting standard on goodwill and other intangible assets. Return on tangible equity is based on operating income before amortization of intangibles. Amortization includes amortization of goodwill and core deposit premiums and is net of negative goodwill accretion and the income tax expense or benefit, if any, related to each component. This calculation was specifically formulated by the Corporation and may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies.

[^0](\$000's except per share data)

Income before taxes
Income tax provision
Return on average assets
based on operating income
Return on tangible average assets
based on tangible operating income

| $\begin{gathered} 2.65 \\ (0.93) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.62 \\ (0.94) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.59 \\ (0.93) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.47 \\ (0.90) \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1.72 \%$ | $1.68 \%$ | $1.66 \%$ | $1.57 \%$ |
| $1.78 \%$ | $1.73 \%$ | $1.71 \%$ | $1.61 \%$ |

## NET INTEREST INCOME

Net interest income for the first quarter of 2002 amounted to $\$ 240.3$ million compared to $\$ 185.8$ million reported for the first quarter of 2001 . Loan growth and increased spreads on loan products, the impact of the banking purchase acquisitions and the downward repricing of funding sources all contributed to the $\$ 54.5$ million increase in net interest income. Factors negatively affecting net interest income included the ongoing process of lengthening liabilities in order to reduce future volatility in net interest income due to interest rate movements, the cost of treasury share repurchases and the cost of acquisitions.

Average earning assets in the first quarter of 2002 increased $\$ 1.0$ billion or $4.0 \%$ compared to the same period a year ago. Average loans accounted for $\$ 1.8$ billion of the growth in earning assets compared to the first quarter of last year, while average investment securities and other short-term investments declined $\$ 0.8$ billion. The Corporation estimates that approximately $\$ 1.7$ billion of average earning asset growth was attributable to the banking related purchase acquisitions.

Average interest bearing liabilities increased $\$ 0.4$ billion or $2.2 \%$ in the first quarter of 2002 compared to the same period in 2001 . Since the first quarter of 2001, average interest bearing deposits decreased $\$ 1.2$ billion while average total short-term borrowings increased $\$ 0.8$ billion and average long-term borrowings increased $\$ 0.8$ billion. The Corporation estimates that approximately $\$ 1.3$ billion of the growth in average interest bearing liabilities in the three months ended March 31, 2002, was attributable to the banking related purchase acquisitions.

Average noninterest bearing deposits increased $\$ 0.5$ billion or $19.8 \%$ compared to the same period last year. Approximately $\$ 0.3$ billion of average noninterest bearing deposits in the three months ended March 31, 2002 are attributable to the banking related purchase acquisitions.

The growth and composition of the Corporation's quarterly average loan portfolio for the current quarter and previous four quarters are reflected in the following table. (\$ in millions):

Consolidated Average Loans and Leases

| 2002 | 2001 |  |  |  | Growth Pct. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First | Fourth | Third | Second | First |  |
| Quarter | Quarter | Quarter | Quarter | Quarter | Annual |



Compared with the first quarter of 2001, total consolidated average loans and leases increased $\$ 1.8$ billion or $10.4 \%$. Approximately $\$ 1.5$ billion of average total consolidated loan and lease growth in the first quarter of 2002 is attributable to acquisitions of which, approximately $\$ 0.2$ billion is the estimated impact on average loans resulting from the Richfield and Century acquisitions which closed March 1, 2002. Excluding the impact of acquisitions, average commercial loans declined $\$ 0.2$ billion while average commercial real estate loans grew approximately $\$ 0.7$ billion. Portfolio decreases in indirect auto loans and leases and student loans, tighter spread products, were offset by growth in consumer and home equity portfolios, both wider spread products. Approximately $\$ 0.1$ billion of indirect auto loan production was securitized and sold in the current quarter. Excluding the impact of acquisitions, average consumer loans grew approximately $\$ 0.2$ billion. The decline in average residential real estate loans, excluding acquisitions, reflects the continued strategy of selling residential real estate loan production in the secondary market. Residential real estate loans sold to investors amounted to $\$ 0.6$ billion in the first three months of 2002 and reflects in part the carryover of remaining inventory from yearend 2001. Approximately $\$ 0.3$ billion of residential loans were sold in the first quarter of the prior year.

Commercial loan growth in the quarter came from new business relationship activities, customers continuing to acquire and some modest expansion. Home equity loan and line sales were strong in the first quarter and continue to be the focus of direct mail and retail branch efforts.

The growth and composition of the Corporation's quarterly average deposits for the current and prior year's quarters are as follows (\$ in millions):

## Consolidated Average Deposits



Average bank issued deposits increased $\$ 1.1$ billion or $7.5 \%$ in the first quarter of 2002 compared to the first quarter of 2001. Average bank issued deposits associated with the acquisitions were approximately $\$ 1.3$ billion of which approximately $\$ 0.3$ billion is the estimated impact on average bank issued deposits resulting from the Richfield and Century acquisitions. Excluding the effect of the acquisitions, noninterest bearing deposits increased $\$ 0.3$ billion and interest bearing activity accounts increased $\$ 0.8$ billion of which average money market index accounts accounted for approximately $\$ 0.5$ billion of the growth. Excluding acquisitions, average CDs and time deposits declined $\$ 1.2$ billion. M\&I's markets have experienced
some irrational pricing on single service time deposit relationships to the extent of pricing time deposits above comparable wholesale levels which the Corporation has elected not to pursue. Recently the Corporation introduced two longer-term step-up $C D$ products that provide consumers with an increasing rate over the term of the $C D$.

The growth in bank issued deposits includes both commercial and retail banking. In commercial banking, the focus remains on developing deeper relationships through the sale of treasury management products and services along with revised incentive plans focused on growing deposits. The retail banking strategy continues to focus on aggressively selling the right products to meet the needs of customers and enhance the Corporation's profitability. Specific retail deposit initiatives include bank-at-work, single service calling, and retention calling programs as well as an aggressive checking promotion in the Arizona market.

Compared with the first quarter of 2001 , average wholesale deposits declined $\$ 1.7$ billion and were replaced, in part, with borrowings. The Corporation has made greater use of wholesale funding alternatives especially institutional CDs. Average wholesale deposits were $\$ 0.3$ billion greater in the current quarter compared with the fourth quarter of 2001 .

The Corporation's consolidated average interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities, interest earned and interest paid for the current quarter and prior year first quarter are presented in the following table (\$ in millions):

Three Months Ended March 31, 2002

| --------------------------------- |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| Average |  |
| Average | Yield or |
| Balance Interest | Cost (b) |

Three Months End March 31, 2001
----------------------1
Loans and leases: (a)
Commercial
Commercial real estate
Residential real estate
Personal
Total loans and leases
Investment securities: (a)
Taxable
Tax Exempt (a)
Total investment securities
Other short-term investments (a)
Total interest earning assets
Interest bearing deposits:
Bank issued deposits:
Interest bearing activity
Time deposits
Total bank issued deposits
Wholesale deposits

| \$ | 6,257.8 | \$ | 83.4 | 5. $40 \%$ | \$ | 5,643.8 | \$ | 111.7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 5,852.9 |  | 98.8 | 6.85 |  | 4,923.8 |  | 99.8 |
|  | 2,476.7 |  | 44.0 | 7.21 |  | 2,534.7 |  | 48.0 |
|  | 4,863.4 |  | 84.3 | 7.03 |  | 4,515.1 |  | 95.0 |
|  | 19,450.8 |  | 310.5 | 6.47 |  | 17,617.4 |  | 354.5 |
|  | 2,932.8 |  | 50.8 | 7.24 |  | 4,488.6 |  | 77.9 |
|  | 1,229.3 |  | 22.6 | 7.52 |  | 1,293.8 |  | 22.6 |
|  | 4,162.1 |  | 73.4 | 7.32 |  | 5,782.4 |  | 100.5 |
|  | 1,095.6 |  | 4.5 | 1.67 |  | 348.0 |  | 4.6 |
| \$ | 24,708.5 | \$ | 388.4 | $6.40 \%$ | \$ | 23,747.8 | \$ | 459.6 |


| $8,531.5$ | 27.3 | $1.30 \%$ | $\$ 1,306.4$ | 74.6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $3,532.6$ | 32.6 | 3.74 | $4,217.4$ | 61.5 |
| ---------- | -------- | -------- | ---------- | -------- |
| $12,064.1$ | 59.9 | 2.01 | $11,523.8$ | 136.1 |
| $1,784.2$ | 11.0 | 2.50 | $3,496.6$ | 51.1 |


| Total interest bearing deposits | 13,848.3 | 70.9 | 2.08 | 15,020.4 | 187.2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Short-term borrowings | 4,474.3 | 38.8 | 3.52 | 3,676.8 | 54.1 |
| Long-term borrowings | 2,427.7 | 30.4 | 5.07 | 1,611.6 | 25.3 |
| Total interest bearing liabilities | \$ 20,750.3 \$ | 140.1 | $2.74 \%$ | \$ 20,308.8 \$ | 266.6 |
| Net interest margin (FTE) as a percent of average earning assets | \$ | 248.3 | $4.09 \%$ | \$ | 193.0 |
| Net interest spread (FTE) |  |  | $3.66 \%$ |  |  |

(a) Fully taxable equivalent basis (FTE), assuming a Federal income tax rate of $35 \%$, and excluding disallowed interest expense.
(b) Based on average balances excluding fair value adjustments for available for sale securities.

The yield on average earning assets decreased 148 basis points since the first quarter of 2001, which had a negative impact on interest income (FTE) of approximately $\$ 89.8$ million. The increase in the volume of earning assets, primarily loans and short term investments, increased interest income by approximately $\$ 17.8$ million compared with the first quarter of 2001 . The cost of interest bearing deposits decreased 297 basis points from the same quarter of the previous year which reflects rate declines. Less reliance on wholesale deposits together with the favorable shift in the bank issued deposit mix as previously discussed also provided a benefit to the interest margin. Short-term borrowing costs decreased 245 basis points and long-term borrowing costs decreased 131 basis points compared with the first quarter of 2001. The overall decrease in the cost of interest bearing liabilities of 258 basis points decreased interest expense by approximately $\$ 128.6$ million while the increase in the volume of interest bearing liabilities increased interest expense by approximately $\$ 2.1$ million.

The Corporation anticipates the net interest margin will be relatively flat in the second quarter, with net interest income growing with internal growth and the acquisitions. The Corporation intends to continue to manage its interest rate risk sensitivity by extending liabilities. The net interest margin can vary depending on loan and deposit growth, lending spreads and future interest rate changes.

## PROVISION FOR LOAN AND LEASE LOSSES AND CREDIT QUALITY

The following tables present comparative consolidated credit quality information as of March 31, 2002 and the prior four quarters.

NONPERFORMING ASSETS
$\qquad$
(\$000's)


| Renegotiated | 366 | 378 | 389 | 249 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Past due 90 days or more | 5,520 | 6,982 | 7,185 | 7,166 |
| Total nonperforming loans and leases | 170,330 | 173,794 | 171,520 | 144,770 |
| Other real estate owned |  | 6,736 | 6,796 | 5,842 |

## CONSOLIDATED STATISTICS

2002
--------
First
Quarter
-_-_-_-_-_

| Fourth | Third | Second |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Quarter | Quarter | Quarter |


| Net Charge-offs to average loans and leases annualized | 0.23 | \% | 0.35 | \% | 0.24 | \% | 0.15 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total nonperforming loans and leases to total loans and leases | 0.84 |  | 0.90 |  | 0.90 |  | 0.81 |
| Total nonperforming assets to total loans and leases and other real estate owned | 0.87 |  | 0.94 |  | 0.93 |  | 0.83 |
| Allowance for loan and lease losses to total loans and leases | 1.40 |  | 1.39 |  | 1.39 |  | 1.37 |
| Allowance for loan and lease losses to nonperforming loans and leases | 167 |  | 154 |  | 154 |  | 169 |

NONACCRUAL LOANS AND LEASES BY TYPE
(\$000's)

|  | 2002 |  | 2001 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | First Quarter |  | Fourth Quarter |  | Third Quarter |  | Second Quarter |  | Firs Quart |  |
| Commercial |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial, financial \& agricultural | \$ | 65,513 | \$ | 70,256 | \$ | 78,623 | \$ | 54,576 | \$ | 50 , |
| Lease financing receivables |  | 4,876 |  | 12,041 |  | 2,022 |  | 1,892 |  | 2, |
| Total commercial |  | 70,389 |  | 82,297 |  | 80,645 |  | 56,468 |  | 53, |
| Real estate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction \& land development |  | 533 |  | 720 |  | 1,063 |  | 2,590 |  | 2, |
| Commercial mortgage |  | 39,436 |  | 34,546 |  | 38,117 |  | 38,440 |  | 38 , |
| Residential mortgage |  | 52,504 |  | 47,783 |  | 42,147 |  | 38,389 |  | 34 , |
| Total real estate |  | 92,473 |  | 83,049 |  | 81,327 |  | 79,419 |  | 75, |


| Personal | 1,582 | 1,088 | 1,974 | 1,468 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

RECONCILIATION OF ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN AND LEASE LOSSES
(\$000's)

|  |  | 2002 |  |  |  |  | 01 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | First <br> Quarter |  | Fourth Quarter |  | Third Quarter |  | Second Quarter |  | Firs Quart |
| Beginning balance | \$ | 268,198 | \$ | 264,736 | \$ | 244,486 | \$ | 240,348 | \$ | 235, |
| Provision for loan and lease losses |  | 15,196 |  | 20,109 |  | 12,206 |  | 10,737 |  | 11, |
| Allowance of banks and loans acquired |  | 11,965 |  | -- |  | 19,151 |  | -- |  |  |
| Loans and leases charged-off |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial |  | 4,505 |  | 11,323 |  | 5,266 |  | 3,607 |  | 2, |
| Real estate |  | 3,008 |  | 4,404 |  | 3,768 |  | 1,734 |  | 2, |
| Personal |  | 2,939 |  | 3,253 |  | 2,768 |  | 2,561 |  | 2, |
| Leases |  | 2,930 |  | 1,174 |  | 450 |  | 770 |  |  |
| Total charge-offs |  | 13,382 |  | 20,154 |  | 12,252 |  | 8,672 |  | 7, |
| Recoveries on loans and leases |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial |  | 682 |  | 2,216 |  | 362 |  | 1,042 |  |  |
| Real estate |  | 474 |  | 292 |  | 357 |  | 403 |  |  |
| Personal |  | 733 |  | 954 |  | 354 |  | 531 |  |  |
| Leases |  | 313 |  | 45 |  | 72 |  | 97 |  |  |
| Total recoveries |  | 2,202 |  | 3,507 |  | 1,145 |  | 2,073 |  | 1, |
| Net loans and leases charge-offs |  | 11,180 |  | 16,647 |  | 11,107 |  | 6,599 |  | 5, |
| Ending balance | \$ | 284,179 | \$ | 268,198 | \$ | 264,736 | \$ | 244,486 | \$ | 240, |

Nonperforming assets consist of nonperforming loans and leases and other real estate owned (OREO).

OREO is comprised of commercial and residential properties acquired in partial or total satisfaction of problem loans and branch premises held for sale. At March 31, 2002, OREO acquired in satisfaction of debts amounted to $\$ 6.5$ million and branch premises held for sale amounted to $\$ 0.2$ million.

Nonperforming loans and leases consist of nonaccrual, renegotiated or restructured loans, and loans and leases that are delinquent 90 days or more and still accruing interest. The balance of nonperforming loans and leases can fluctuate widely based on the timing of cash collections, renegotiations and renewals.

Maintaining nonperforming assets at an acceptable level is important to the ongoing success of a financial services institution. The Corporation's

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comprehensive credit review and approval process is critical to ensuring that the amount of nonperforming assets on a long-term basis is minimized within the overall framework of acceptable levels of credit risk. In addition to the negative impact on net interest income and credit losses, nonperforming assets also increase operating costs due to the expense associated with collection efforts.

At March 31, 2002, nonperforming loans and leases amounted to $\$ 170.3$ million or $0.84 \%$ of consolidated loans and leases of $\$ 20.3$ billion, a decrease of $\$ 3.5$ million or $2.0 \%$ since December 31,2001 . Nonaccrual loans and leases accounted for $\$ 2.0$ million of the decline. Since year end, nonaccrual commercial loans and leases declined $\$ 11.9$ million while nonaccrual commercial real estate and nonaccrual residential real estate increased \$4.9 million and $\$ 4.7$ million, respectively. At March 31, 2002, approximately $\$ 33.8$ million of nonperforming loans are related to recent acquisitions of which, approximately $\$ 9.4$ million were attributable to the Richfield and Century acquisitions which were completed March 1, 2002.

Net charge-offs amounted to $\$ 11.2$ million or $0.23 \%$ of average loans in the first quarter of 2002 compared with net charge-offs of $\$ 16.6$ million or $0.35 \%$ of average loans in the fourth quarter of 2001 and $\$ 5.8$ million or $0.13 \%$ of average loans in the first quarter of the prior year.

The allowance for loan and lease losses is determined using a methodology which reserves currently for those loans and leases in which it is determined that a loss is probable based on characteristics of the individual loan, historical loss patterns of similar "homogeneous" loans and environmental factors unique to each measurement date. This reserving methodology has the following components:

## Specific Reserve.

The amount of specific reserves is determined through a loan-by-loan analysis of problem loans over a minimum size that considers expected future cash flows, the value of collateral and other factors that may impact the borrower's ability to make payments when due. Included in this group are those nonaccrual or renegotiated loans, which meet the criteria as being "impaired" under the definition in SFAS 114. A loan is impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that a creditor will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Problem loans also include those credits that have been internally classified as credits requiring management's attention due to underlying problems in the borrower's business or collateral concerns. Ranges of loss are determined based on best-and worst-case scenarios for each loan.

```
Reserves for homogeneous loan pools.
```

The Corporation makes a significant number of loans and leases, which due to their underlying similar characteristics, are assessed for loss as "homogeneous" pools. Included in the homogeneous pools are loans and leases from the retail sector and commercial loans under a certain size, which have been excluded from the specific reserve allocation previously discussed. The Corporation segments the pools by type of loan or lease and using historical loss information estimates a loss reserve for each pool.

Special Reserve.
------------------
The Corporation's senior lending management also allocates reserves for special situations which are unique to the measurement period. These

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include environmental factors, such as economic conditions in certain geographical or industry segments of the portfolio, economic trends in the retail lending sector and peer-group loss history. Reserves allocated are based on estimates of loss that senior lending management has isolated based on these economic trends or conditions. At March 31, 2002, special reserves continue to be carried for exposures to the airline and travel industries, manufacturing, paper and allied products and dairy sectors. While most loans in these categories are still performing, the Corporation continues to believe that these sectors were more adversely affected by the economic slowdown and deteriorating operating results and the potential for reduced collateral values, especially in a liquidation, have not exhibited a significant improvement since year end.

Based on the above loss estimates, senior lending and financial management determine their best estimate of the required reserve. Management's evaluation of the factors described above resulted in an allowance for loan and lease losses of $\$ 284.2$ million at March 31,2002 compared to $\$ 268.2$ million at December 31, 2001 and $\$ 240.3$ million at March 31, 2001. The resulting provisions for loan and lease losses are the amounts required to establish the allowance for loan and lease losses to the required level after considering charge-offs and recoveries. Management recognizes there are significant estimates in the process and the ultimate losses could be significantly different from those currently estimated.

## OTHER INCOME

Total other income in the first quarter of 2002 amounted to $\$ 259.0$ million compared to $\$ 246.6$ million in the same period last year, an increase of $\$ 12.4$ million or $5.0 \%$.

Total data processing services revenue amounted to $\$ 145.0$ million in the first quarter of 2002 compared to $\$ 133.0$ million in the first quarter of 2001. e-Finance solutions revenue increased $\$ 7.6$ million or $28.8 \%$ compared the first quarter of 2001 , but was relatively unchanged when compared with the fourth quarter of 2001. Despite the purging activity of one large customer in the fourth quarter of last year and first quarter of this year, Internet banking accounts continued to show growth. Active customers and transactions processed in bill presentment and payment showed strong linked quarter and year over year growth. Financial technology solutions revenue, the traditional outsourcing business, increased $\$ 7.1$ million or $6.8 \%$. Buyout fees, which can vary from period to period, accounted for $\$ 2.4$ million of the revenue increase. Growth in this source of data processing services revenue has slowed due to continued bank consolidation and a weaker economy.
However, the Corporation is beginning to experience some strengthening in the sales pipeline. Other revenue declined primarily due to lower professional services revenue. Revenue associated with acquisitions amounted to \$6.3 million in the first quarter of 2002 .

Item processing revenue amounted to $\$ 10.3$ million in the first quarter of 2002 compared to $\$ 12.5$ million in the first quarter of 2001 . During the latter part of 2001, the Corporation sold certain item processing relationships and also sold four Midwest item processing centers.

Trust services revenue amounted to $\$ 31.0$ million in the first quarter of 2002, an increase of $\$ 1.0$ million or $3.2 \%$ compared to $\$ 30.0$ million in the first quarter of 2001. Acquisitions contributed approximately $\$ 0.6$ million to the revenue growth. Assets under management were approximately $\$ 13.0$ billion at March 31, 2002 compared to $\$ 11.8$ billion at March 31, 2001 an increase of $\$ 1.2$ billion or $10.2 \%$. For the first time in several quarters, managed assets experienced some slight shifting from fixed income and money
market funds into equities which generally results in higher fee income.

Service charges on deposits increased $\$ 4.7$ million or $22.8 \%$ and amounted to $\$ 25.6$ million in the first quarter of 2002 . Acquisitions accounted for approximately $\$ 0.6$ million of the revenue in the first quarter of 2002 . The remainder of the increase was primarily attributable to service charges on commercial demand accounts.

Mortgage banking revenue increased $\$ 1.6$ million in the first quarter of 2002 compared to the first quarter of 2001. Gains on the sale of mortgage loans accounted for the majority of the increase which reflects the increased sale activity as previously discussed. Loan applications and closings were lower in the first quarter 2002 than the fourth quarter of 2001 and have shifted from predominantly refinance activity to purchase and construction.

Net investment securities activities are primarily the result of the activities of the Corporation's Capital Markets Group and vary from period to period.

Other income in the first quarter of 2002 amounted to $\$ 31.2$ million compared to $\$ 29.8$ million in the first quarter of 2001 , an increase of $\$ 1.4$ million or $4.6 \%$ Approximately $\$ 0.9$ million of increase was attributable to the banking acquisitions.

## OTHER EXPENSE

Total other expense for the three months ended March 31, 2002, amounted to $\$ 313.6$ million compared to $\$ 290.4$ million for the three ended March 31, 2001.

Nonrecurring expenses in the first quarter of 2001 consisted of the following:

Single charter related expenses which are included in other expenses in the Consolidated Statement of Income amounted to $\$ 6.0 \mathrm{million}$ in the first quarter of 2001.

Included in amortization of intangibles for the three months ended March 31, 2001, is $\$ 4.0$ million of goodwill amortization which ceased to be amortized under the new accounting standard for goodwill and intangibles which was adopted on January 1 , 2002 .

Excluding these nonrecurring expenses, total other operating expense amounted to $\$ 313.6$ million in the first quarter of 2002 compared to $\$ 280.5$ million in the first quarter of 2001, an increase of $\$ 33.1$ million or $11.8 \%$.

Approximately $\$ 5.9$ million of operating expenses, excluding salaries and benefits, in the first quarter of 2002 were attributable to purchase acquisitions which were included in M\&I's operating expenses since the merger dates.

The Corporation's nonbanking businesses, especially its Data Services segment ("Metavante"), continue to be the primary contributors to operating expense growth. Excluding salaries and benefits expense, Metavante operating expense growth represents over half of all of the consolidated operating expense growth and reflects the cost of its acquisitions as well as ongoing investments in software, technology research and development and infrastructure in potentially high-growth areas.

Expense control is sometimes measured in the financial services industry by
the efficiency ratio statistic. The efficiency ratio is calculated by taking total other expense (excluding nonrecurring charges) divided by the sum of total other income (including Capital Markets revenue but excluding investment securities gains or losses) and net interest income on a fully taxable equivalent basis. The Corporation's efficiency ratios for the three months ended March 31, 2002 and 2001 and December 31, 2001 are:

|  | Three Months Ended March 31, 2002 | ```Three Months Ended December 31, 2001``` | ```Three Months Ended March 31, 2 0 0 1``` |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Consolidated Corporation | $61.8 \%$ | 60.7 \% | 63.8 \% |
| Consolidated Corporation Excluding | Metavante |  |  |
| Including Intangible Amortization | 50.7 \% | $51.6 \%$ | 52.8 \% |
| Excluding Intangible Amortization | $49.9 \%$ | 50.3 \% | 51.7 \% |

Salaries and employee benefits expense amounted to $\$ 179.5$ million in the first quarter of 2002 compared to $\$ 167.9$ million in the first quarter of 2001, an increase of $\$ 11.6$ million or $6.9 \%$. Operating salaries and employee benefits expense associated with banking acquisitions accounted for $\$ 2.9$ million of the increase. Increased costs in employee health plans added $\$ 1.9$ million to expense and variable incentive compensation charges increased $\$ 4.1$ million in the current quarter compared to the same period in the prior year. The increase in salaries and benefits expense associated with Metavante's acquisitions were offset by the savings arising from the structural changes implemented in the second quarter of 2001.

Occupancy and equipment expense in the first quarter of 2002 amounted to $\$ 45.6$ million. Approximately $\$ 2.2$ million of the expense in the current quarter was attributable to the banking and Metavante's acquisitions. Excluding the impact of acquisitions, occupancy and equipment expense decreased approximately $\$ 1.1$ million compared to the first quarter of 2001.

Metavante's operating expense growth accounted for approximately $\$ 2.3$ million of the increase in software expenses in the first quarter of 2002 compared to the first quarter of 2001. During the first quarter of 2002 , the Corporation's banking segment incurred nonrecurring software charges of approximately $\$ 1.7$ million.

Acquisitions accounted for approximately $\$ 0.6$ million of the quarter over quarter increase in processing charges, supplies and printing and shipping and handling. The increase in professional services expense was primarily attributable to consulting services performed for the Corporation.

Excluding the effect of the new accounting standard on accounting for goodwill and intangibles, amortization expense increased $\$ 0.6$ million and was primarily attributable to increased core deposit intangible amortization and other intangible amortization associated with the banking and Metavante's acquisitions.

Other expense amounted to $\$ 35.5$ million in the first quarter of 2002 compared to $\$ 29.9$ million in the first quarter of 2001 . Included in this category in the prior year quarter were the single charter nonrecurring charges aggregating $\$ 6.0$ million as previously discussed. Excluding these charges,

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other expense amounted to $\$ 35.5$ million in the current quarter compared to $\$ 23.9$ million in the first quarter of last year, an increase of $\$ 11.6$ million. Losses arising from asset write-downs increased $\$ 3.9$ million in the current quarter. Other operating expenses associated with acquisitions accounted for approximately $\$ 1.5$ million of the increase.

Other expense is affected by the capitalization of costs, net of amortization and write-downs associated with software development and customer data processing conversions. Net software and conversion capitalization was $\$ 6.4$ million in the first quarter of 2001 and in the current quarter amounted to $\$ 0.9$ million excluding acquisitions resulting in an increase of $\$ 5.5$ million in other expense in the first quarter of 2002 compared to the first quarter of 2001.

## INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes for the three months ended March 31, 2002 amounted to $\$ 54.8$ million or $32.2 \%$ of pre-tax income compared to $\$ 44.3$ million or $33.8 \%$ of pre-tax income for the three months ended March 31, 2001. The decline in the effective tax rate was due to the effect of discontinuing goodwill amortization and the recognition of income tax benefits associated with the sale of preferred stock.

## CAPITAL RESOURCES

Shareholders' equity was $\$ 2.72$ billion at March 31, 2002 compared to $\$ 2.49$ billion at December 31, 2001 and $\$ 2.31$ billion at March 31, 2001.

During the first quarter of 2002, the Corporation issued 3.1 million shares of its common stock ( $\$ 186.6$ million) in the purchase acquisitions of Richfield and Century.

The Corporation acquired 0.8 million shares of its common stock during the first quarter of 2002 at an aggregate cost of $\$ 48.5$ million.

The Corporation continues to have a strong capital base and its regulatory capital ratios are significantly above the minimum requirements as shown in the following tables.

## RISK-BASED CAPITAL RATIOS

(\$ in millions)

| Amount | Ratio |
| :---: | :---: |

December 31, 2001

Excess
Risk-Adjusted Assets

| \$ | 1,026 | $4.46 \%$ | \$ | 1,051 | $4.88 \%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$ | 22,985 |  | \$ | 21,555 |  |

LEVERAGE RATIOS
(\$ in millions)


## FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Items 2 and 3 of this Form 10-Q, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk," respectively, contain forwardlooking statements within the meaning of the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such forward-looking statements include, without limitation, statements regarding operating activities and results. Such statements are subject to important factors that could cause the Corporation's actual results to differ materially than those anticipated by the forward-looking statements. These factors include those referenced in the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the period ending December 31, 2001 or as may be described from time to time in the Corporation's subsequent SEC filings, and such factors are incorporated herein by reference.

## ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The following updated information should be read in conjunction with the Corporation's 2001 Annual Report on Form 10-K. Updated information regarding the Corporation's use of derivative financial instruments is contained in Note 10, Notes to Financial Statements contained in Item 1 herein.

Market risk arises from exposure to changes in interest rates, exchange rates, commodity prices, and other relevant market rate or price risk. The Corporation faces market risk through trading and other than trading activities. While market risk that arises from trading activities in the form of foreign exchange and interest rate risk is immaterial to the Corporation, market risk from other than trading activities in the form of interest rate risk is measured and managed through a number of methods.

The Corporation uses financial modeling techniques to identify potential changes in income under a variety of possible interest rate scenarios. Financial institutions, by their nature, bear interest rate and liquidity risk as a necessary part of the business of managing financial assets and liabilities. The Corporation has designed strategies to limit these risks within prudent parameters and identify appropriate risk/reward tradeoffs in the financial structure of the balance sheet.

The financial models identify the specific cash flows, repricing timing and embedded option characteristics of the assets and liabilities held by the Corporation. Policies are in place to assure that neither earnings nor fair value at risk exceed appropriate limits. The use of a limited array of derivative financial instruments has allowed the Corporation to achieve the desired balance sheet repricing structure while simultaneously meeting the desired objectives of both its borrowing and depositing customers.

The models used include measures of the expected repricing characteristics of administered rate (NOW, savings and money market accounts) and non-rate related products (demand deposit accounts, other assets and other liabilities). These measures recognize the relative insensitivity of these accounts to changes in market interest rates, as demonstrated through current and historical experiences. In addition to contractual payment information for most other assets and liabilities, the models also include estimates of expected prepayment characteristics for those items that are likely to materially change their payment structures in different rate environments, including residential mortgage products, certain commercial and commercial real estate loans and certain mortgage-related securities. Estimates for these sensitivities are based on industry assessments and are substantially driven by the differential between the contractual coupon of the item and current market rates for similar products.

This information is incorporated into a model that allows the projection of future income levels in several different interest rate environments. Earnings at risk is calculated by modeling income in an environment where rates remain constant, and comparing this result to income in a different rate environment, and then dividing this difference by the Corporation's budgeted operating income before taxes for the calendar year. Since future interest rate moves are difficult to predict, the following table presents two potential scenarios - a gradual increase of 100 bp across the entire yield curve over the course of a year ( +25 bp per quarter), and a gradual decrease of 100 bp across the entire yield curve over the course of a year ( -25 bp per quarter) for the balance sheet as of the indicated dates:


Hypothetical Change in Interest Rate

100 basis point gradual:
Rise in rates (0.9) \% (3.9) \%
Decline in rates 0.2 \% 3.1 \%

These results are based solely on the modeled parallel changes in market rates,

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and do not reflect the earnings sensitivity that may arise from other factors such as changes in the shape of the yield curve, the changes in spread between key market rates, or accounting recognition for impairment of certain intangibles. These results are also considered to be conservative estimates due to the fact that they do not include any management action to mitigate potential income variances within the simulation process. Such action could potentially include, but would not be limited to, adjustments to the repricing characteristics of any on- or off-balance sheet item with regard to short-term rate projections and current market value assessments.

Actual results will differ from simulated results due to timing, magnitude, and frequency of interest rate changes as well as changes in market conditions and management strategies.

Another component of interest rate risk is measuring the fair value at risk for a given change in market interest rates. The Corporation also uses computer modeling techniques to determine the present value of all asset and liability cash flows (both on- and off-balance sheet), adjusted for prepayment expectations, using a market discount rate. The net change in the present value of the assets and liability cash flows in different market rate environments is the amount of fair value at risk from those rate movements. As of March 31, 2002 the fair value of equity at risk for a gradual 100 bp shift in rates was less than $2.0 \%$ of the market value of the Corporation.

## EQUITY RISK

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In addition to interest rate risk, the Corporation incurs market risk in the form of equity risk. M\&I's Capital Markets Group invests in private, mediumsized companies to help establish new businesses or recapitalize existing ones. Exposure to the change in equity values for the companies that are held in their portfolio exist, but due to the nature of the investments, cannot be quantified within acceptable levels of precision.

As of March 31, 2002, M\&I Trust Services administered $\$ 57.2$ billion in assets and directly managed a portfolio of $\$ 13.0$ billion. Exposure exists to changes in equity values due to the fact that fee income is partially based on equity balances. While this exposure is present, quantification remains difficult due to the number of other variables affecting fee income. Interest rate changes can also have an effect on fee income for the above stated reasons.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

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Item 6 - Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K
    A. Exhibits:
    Exhibit (3)(ii)(a) - Certificate of Assistant Secretary
    Exhibit (3)(ii)(b) - By-laws, as amended
    Exhibit 11 - Statements - Computation of Earnings Per Share,
                                    Incorporated by Reference to NOTE 4 of Notes to
                                    Financial Statements contained in Item 1 -
                                    Financial Statements (unaudited) of Part 1 -
                Financial Information herein.
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Exhibit 12 - Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges

Exhibit 99 - Letter of Marshall \& Ilsley Corporation regarding representations from Arthur Andersen LLP
B. Reports on Form 8-K:

None

## SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 , the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

MARSHALL \& ILSLEY CORPORATION<br>(Registrant)

/s/ Patricia R. Justiliano

Patricia R. Justiliano
Senior Vice President and
Corporate Controller
(Chief Accounting Officer)
/s/ James E. Sandy

James E. Sandy
Vice President

May 14, 2002

## EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number
Description of Exhibit

| (3) (ii) (a) | Certificate of Assistant Secretary |
| :--- | :--- |
| (3) (ii) (b) | By-laws, as amended |
|  | Statements - Computation of Earnings Per Share, |
|  | Incorporated by Reference to NOTE 4 of Notes to |
|  | Financial Statements contained in Item 1 - |
|  | Financial Statements (unaudited) of Part 1 - |
|  | Financial Information herein |
| (99) | Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges |
|  | Letter of Marshall \& Ilsley Corporation regarding |


[^0]:    Summary Consolidated Operating Income Statements and Financial Statistics

