IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION

LAWRENCE E. JAFFE PENSION PLAN, on Behalf of Itself and All Others Similarly Situated,	)	Case No. 02-C-5893
Plaintiff,	)	
v.	)	Judge Jorge L. Alonso
HOUSEHOLD INTERNATIONAL, INC., *et al.*,	)	
Defendants.	)	

LOCAL RULE 56.1(A)(3) STATEMENT OF MATERIAL FACTS
IN SUPPORT OF ALDINGER'S MOTION FOR PARTIAL SUMMARY JUDGMENT

William F. Aldinger, for his Local Rule 56.1(a)(3) Statement of Material Facts in Support of his Motion for Partial Summary Judgment, states as follows:

I. PARTIES, JURISDICTION, AND VENUE

A. THE PARTIES

1. Co-Lead Plaintiff Glickenhaus & Co. is an investment advisor that purchased shares of Household International Inc. ("Household") stock during the relevant class period (the "Class Period"). (Ex. 1 – Corrected Amended Consolidated Class Action Compliant ("Am. Compl.") ¶ 36(a)).

2. Co-Lead Plaintiff PACE Industry Union Management Pension Fund is a Taft-Hartley Defined Benefit Pension Plan that purchased shares of Household stock during the Class Period. (Ex. 1 – Am. Compl. ¶ 36(b)).

3. Co-Lead Plaintiff The International Union of Operating Engineers Local No. 132 Pension Plan is a Taft-Hartley Defined Benefit Pension Plan that purchased and sold Household stock and bonds during the Class Period. (Ex. 1 – Am. Compl. ¶ 36(c)).

4. Named Plaintiff The Archdiocese of Milwaukee Supporting Fund, Inc. is a non-profit institution that made relatively small trades in Household debt securities during the Class Period. (Ex. 1 – Am. Compl. ¶ 36(d)).

5. Named Plaintiff The West Virginia Laborers' Trust Fund is a Taft-Hartley Defined Benefit Pension Plan that made relatively small trades in Household debt securities during the Class Period. (Ex. 1 – Am. Compl. ¶ 36(e)).

6. During the Class Period, Defendant Household was a non-operating holding company with operating subsidiaries engaged in consumer lending, mortgage services, and credit-card services businesses. (Ex. 2 – Household Defendants' Answer to the [corrected] Amended Complaint [Dkt. 156] (the "Answer") ¶ 37).

7. During the Class Period, Defendant Household Finance Company ("HFC") was a wholly owned subsidiary of Household engaged in the consumer-lending business. (Ex. 2 – Answer ¶ 37).

8. During the Class Period, Defendant William F. Aldinger ("Aldinger") served as Household's CEO and Chairman of the Board. (Ex. 2 – Answer ¶ 38).

9. During the Class Period, Defendant David A. Schoenholz ("Schoenholz") served as Household's Vice Chairman and CFO. (Ex. 2 – Answer ¶ 39).

10. During the Class Period, Defendant Gary Gilmer served as Household's Vice Chairman of Consumer Lending and Group Executive of Consumer Finance. (Ex. 2 – Answer ¶ 40).

B. JURISDICTION

11. Jurisdiction is conferred by various provisions of the federal securities laws including 15 U.S.C. §§ 78j(b) and 78t(a) (§§ 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "1934 Act")) and 17 C.F.R. § 240.10.b-5 (Rule 10b-5). (Ex. 2 – Answer ¶¶ 32–33).

C. VENUE

12. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to § 22 of the Securities Act of 1933, § 27 of the 1934 Act, and 28 U.S.C. §1391(3). (Ex. 2 – Answer ¶ 34).

II. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

A. THE FINANCIAL RELATIONS CONFERENCE PRESENTATION

13. On April 9, 2002, Household held the Financial Relations Conference (the "FRC" or the "Conference"). (Ex. 2 – Answer ¶¶ 123, 127, 323). At the Conference, Schoenholz delivered a presentation (the "FRC Presentation" or the "Presentation") about various topics relating to the Company. (Ex. 3 – Deposition of David A. Schoenholz ("Schoenholz Dep.") at 242:4-8; Ex. 4 – Trial Transcript ("Trial Tr.") Vol. 15, 3267:5-8; Ex. 2 – Answer ¶¶ 123, 127, 323). Aldinger did not introduce Schoenholz at the Conference, nor did Aldinger participate in the Presentation's delivery. (Ex. 4 – Trial Tr. Vol. 15, 3267:5-11; Ex. 3 – Schoenholz Dep. at 242:4-8).

14. Content for the Presentation was supplied "primarily by the Corporate Finance people with input from Treasury, and was prepared heavily by the Corporate Credit Risk people, who would have had to work with the business units to compile that material . . ." (Ex. 3 – Schoenholz Dep. at 276:21-277:4). Specifically, information regarding Household's re-aging policies and charge-off policies were "based on the input [that came] from the [corporate] Financial People and Credit Risk people . . ." (*Id*. at 245:13-19). Likewise, information about "Restructuring Controls," was supplied by Household's corporate Credit Risk department. (*Id*. at

247:3-248:12). The Credit Risk department was also responsible for certain definitions used in the FRC Presentation. (*Id*. at 251:23-252:6).

15. The FRC Presentation does not attribute any quote to Aldinger and does not contain Aldinger's name or otherwise reference him. (Ex. 5 – FRC Presentation). Only Schoenholz's name is listed on the Presentation's title page. (*Id*.). Aldinger was not involved in discussions relating to the FRC. (Ex. 6 – Deposition of Daniel Pantelis at 53:1-3). And Aldinger did not decide—or direct others to decide—which disclosures to make in the FRC Presentation or review the entirety of the Presentation. (Ex. 7 – Deposition of William Aldinger ("Aldinger Dep.") at 307:11-16; 449:9-13).

16. During Plaintiffs' closing arguments at trial, they acknowledged that Schoenholz "[made] the false statements" contained in the FRC Presentation and noted only that Aldinger was in the room when the Presentation was made. (Ex. 4 – Trial Tr. Vol. 22, 4509:13-16). Aldinger attended parts of the Presentation but not all of it. (*Id*. at Vol. 15, 3267:3-12).

17. Schoenholz relied on his own handwritten notes, and not a prepared script, when he delivered the FRC Presentation. (Ex. 3 – Schoenholz Dep. at 241:22-242:8). In his deposition, Schoenholz testified that "[the handwritten notes on the Presentation] were my notes . . . the way I prepared to give this presentation, since I didn't use a script, prior to the presentation, I would go through and write myself notes and review the notes before I gave the presentation." (*Id*. at 242:2-8). Schoenholz testified that he "would have had final approval over what [he] presented []" at the Conference. (*Id*. at 276:15-16).

18. Aldinger's role at the Conference was to conduct a question-and-answer ("Q and A") session at the close of the FRC Presentation to answer questions posed by attendees, at which session he also provided an "overview of the company." (Ex. 7 – Aldinger Dep. at

449:14-18). The first jury did not assess any liability against Aldinger for statements he made during this Q and A session. (Ex. 8 – May 7, 2009 Jury Verdict Form [Dkt. 1611]).

B. THE PRESS RELEASES

19. Aldinger is quoted in the seven press releases in question discussing the state of the Company in his role as CEO. (Ex. 9 – Household's press releases dated April 18, 2001; July 18, 2001; October 17, 2001; January 16, 2002; April 17, 2002; July 17, 2002; and August 14, 2002).

Dated: February 24, 2016

Respectfully submitted,

William F. Aldinger

By: /s/ Gil M. Soffer
One of His Attorneys

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION

LAWRENCE E. JAFFE PENSION PLAN, on Behalf of Itself and All Others Similarly Situated,	)	Case No. 02-C-5893
Plaintiff,	)	
v.	)	Judge Jorge L. Alonso
HOUSEHOLD INTERNATIONAL, INC., *et al.*,	)	
Defendants.	)	

WILLIAM F. ALDINGER'S APPENDIX IN SUPPORT
OF HIS MOTION FOR PARTIAL SUMMARY JUDGMENT

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Attorneys for Defendant William F. Aldinger

Attached hereto are true and correct copies of the following exhibits:

Exhibit 1: [Corrected] Amended Consolidated Class Action Complaint;

Exhibit 2: Household Defendants' Answer to the [corrected] Amended Complaint;

Exhibit 3: Excerpts of Deposition of David A. Schoenholz;

Exhibit 4: Excerpts of Trial Transcript (Vol. 15, 22);

Exhibit 5: Financial Relations Conference Presentation (April 9, 2002);

Exhibit 6: Excerpts of Deposition of Daniel Pantelis;

Exhibit 7: Excerpts of Deposition of William F. Aldinger;

Exhibit 8: May 7, 2009 Jury Verdict Form;

Exhibit 9: Household's press releases dated April 18, 2001; July 18, 2001; October 17, 2001; January 16, 2002; April 17, 2002; July 17, 2002; and August 14, 2002.

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Exhibit 1

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

EASTERN DIVISION

LAWRENCE E. JAFFE PENSION PLAN, On Behalf of Itself and All Others Similarly Situated,	)	Lead Case No. 02-C-5893 (Consolidated)
Plaintiff,	)	CLASS ACTION
vs.	)	Judge Ronald A. Guzman Magistrate Judge Nan R. Nolan
HOUSEHOLD INTERNATIONAL, INC., et al.,	)	
Defendants.	)	DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

[CORRECTED] AMENDED CONSOLIDATED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATION OF THE FEDERAL SECURITIES LAWS

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. This is a securities class action on behalf of all persons who purchased or otherwise acquired securities of Household International, Inc. ("Household" or the "Company"),[1] during the period from 10/23/97 to 10/11/02 (the "Class Period"), including common and preferred stock, bonds, notes, InterNotes(SM) and Trust indentures. This action is brought against the Company, certain of its senior officers and directors, its outside auditor, Arthur Andersen LLP ("Andersen"), as well as Goldman Sachs & Co., Inc. ("Goldman Sachs") and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc. ("Merrill Lynch"), which acted as financial advisors in connection with Household's 6/98 acquisition of Beneficial in an $8 billion share-for-share exchange.

2. Between 10/97 and 10/02, Household engaged in the widespread abuse of its customers through a variety of illegal sales practices and improper lending techniques, such as deliberately confusing or misleading them with respect to rates, points, fees and penalties and other federally mandated disclosures. During the Class Period, defendants also improperly "reaged" or "restructured" delinquent accounts, thereby manipulating Household's publicly reported financial statistics regarding delinquencies and credit loss reserve ratios so as to make Household's operations appear stronger and more profitable than they were. The false statistics reported by defendants were also designed to give the appearance that the credit quality of Household's borrowers was more favorable than it actually was.

3. Throughout the Class Period, defendants concealed that Household was engaged in a massive predatory lending scheme, in violation of federal disclosure guidelines, whereby Household systematically abused customers for the purpose of reporting purported "record" financial results throughout the Class Period. Defendants' wrongful scheme allowed them to artificially inflate the Company's financial and operational results, key financial metrics and risks associated with investing in the Company, including revenues, net income and earnings per share ("EPS"). Together with Andersen, Household's senior executives also manipulated the manner in which Household

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[1] Unless specified otherwise, Household or the Company includes its subsidiaries, Household Finance Corporation, Inc. ("HFC"), and Beneficial Corporation ("Beneficial"), subsequent to its merger with Household on 6/30/98.

accounted for costs associated with the Company's co-branding agreements, affinity agreements and marketing agreements.

4. Defendants' scheme was crucial to Household's operations, as the perceived strength of its borrowers and the credit quality of its loan portfolio were extremely important to Household because the Company's business required it to constantly return to the debt securitization markets to fund Household's operations. In fact, Household registered and/or sold more than $75 billion worth of debt securities during the Class Period by consistently registering and selling securities via its HFC subsidiary. The credit quality of its customers and the strength of its reported statistics concerning delinquencies and credit loss reserve ratios were the metrics by which the quality, and thus the desirability, of the securities were evaluated by the market. Therefore, it was of paramount importance to Household that it continue to conceal the truth about its operating performance throughout the Class Period.

5. It was not until mid-2002 that investors began to learn about the actual financial and operating condition of the Company. For example, during 3Q02, defendants were forced to admit that Household's earnings had been falsely reported for approximately eight and one-half years and that ***Household would take a $600 million charge and restate its previously reported earnings for each and every quarter of the Class Period.*** This $600 million (pre-tax) charge had the effect of wiping out $386 million of earnings previously reported by the Company. Then, during the first weeks of 4Q02, Household announced it had entered into a $484 million settlement agreement to resolve claims relating to its illegal, widespread predatory lending practices. Defendants have now admitted that this settlement and related costs resulted in a massive $525 million charge against the Company's earnings.

6. As investors would later come to discover, the strong growth claimed by Household during the Class Period was illusory. Rather, it was the combination of predatory lending practices, improper reaging of delinquent loans and false accounting that allowed Household to report "record" financial results quarter after quarter throughout the Class Period. In fact, predatory lending, reaging and accounting manipulations were so central to Household's business model that, as defendants were forced to abandon these illegal practices, the price of Household securities plummeted. As

news of the massive predatory lending settlement leaked out during the first week of 10/02, the price of Household stock dropped to as low as $20.00 per share, 70% below its Class-Period high. The decline in the price of Household stock reflected the market's realization that, without the ability to continue the unlawful activities detailed herein, the Company had lost its "competitive advantage." In fact, on 11/14/02 – one month after taking the second of two charges totaling over $1 billion – Household's Board of Directors ("Board") decided to sell the Company to HSBC Holdings plc ("HSBC") at a time when Household stock was trading at a seven-year low. Defendants' decision to sell Household quickly and at a bargain-basement price was a direct result of the fact that Household could no longer produce "record" results, having lost the advantage of using (a) predatory lending practices; (b) improper "reaging" techniques; and (c) accounting chicanery to manipulate Household's financials. With HSBC as a white knight, Household would be able to have HSBC supplement the Company's reserves and avoid additional massive writeoffs. Notwithstanding the fact that defendants' fraud has resulted in the elimination of well over $25 billion in market capitalization, the sale to HSBC was structured to ensure an immediate windfall to defendants William F. Aldinger ("Aldinger") and David A. Schoenholz ("Schoenholz"). Aldinger will receive over $60 million in consideration and options accelerations as a result of the proposed merger with HSBC, including a $10 million "special retention grant" for selling Household to HSBC. Schoenholz will receive over $20 million.

II. SUMMARY OF THE ACTION

7. Household was created as a holding company in 1981 as a result of the restructuring of HFC, which was established in 1878. Prior to the restructuring, Household operated in the financial services, individual life insurance, manufacturing, transportation and merchandising industries. Following the restructuring, the Company shifted the focus of its operations into the financial services business. From late 1994 through 1997, Household exited from several businesses that the Company claimed were providing insufficient returns on investment, such as its first mortgage origination and servicing business in the United States and Canada, the individual life and annuity product lines of its individual life insurance business, its consumer branch banking business, and its student loan business.

8. By the beginning of the Class Period, Household was principally a nonoperating holding company whose subsidiaries provided middle-market consumers with several types of loan products in the United States, United Kingdom and Canada. Household's customer base is primarily composed of nonconforming, nonprime or subprime consumers. Such customers generally have limited credit histories, modest incomes or high debt-to-income ratios or have experienced credit problems caused by occasional delinquencies, prior charge-offs or other credit-related actions.

9. Household became one of the nation's largest mortgage lenders, through a combination of organic growth and acquisitions. In fact, immediately prior to and through the beginning of the Class Period, Household acquired several large consumer finance companies, which fueled its rapid growth, including:

5/97 Household acquires Transamerica Corporation's consumer finance business for $1.1 billion in cash.

8/97 Household acquires ACC Consumer Finance Corporation, a subprime auto lending business, for $200 million in cash and stock.

6/98 Household acquires Beneficial, a consumer finance holding company, in an $8 billion acquisition, with Household issuing over 168 million shares of common stock.

8/99 Household acquires Decision One Holding Company LLC, a privately held originator of nonconforming first and second mortgage loans.

2/00 Household acquires Renaissance Holdings, Inc. (a privately held issuer of secured and unsecured credit card programs), for $300 million.

3/00 Household acquires Banc One's $2.15 billion home equity portfolio for cash.

10. As Household grew through acquisitions, the Company consistently told the market that Household had a competitive advantage through a sophisticated centralized technology system known as "Vision." The Vision system was purported to generate sales leads, reduce paperwork and, most importantly, centralize decision making throughout the loan origination process. This included generating scripts for sales staff, monitoring collections and delinquencies and determining charge-offs. The Vision system purportedly allowed the Company to maximize profits by cross-selling and up-selling products to its customers, monitoring delinquencies and collections, and managing lending risk. The Vision system was so critical to the Company's purported success that, in 2/00, Household

was awarded a national information technology award from *CIO* magazine for the Vision system's superior technology and information management.

11. Monitoring loan originations and performance was critical to Household's success – not only were Household's revenues dependent on loan originations, but the Company also met its funding requirements by reselling its loans as asset-backed securities through securitizations of its loan pools, *i.e.*, selling receivables for cash but continuing to service them for a fee. Since these securitized loan pools were sold immediately for cash, Household was able to record income from the spread between its loan cost and the price for which it sold the loan pool – commonly referred to as net interest margin ("NIM") income. Additionally, since Household was not a depository bank, income from securitizations was essential to its continuing operations. During the Class Period, Household raised over $75 billion in funding through the securitization markets.

12. Since Household both generated loans from high risk borrowers and then sold these loans as asset-backed securities, it was critical to Household's profitability that it produce loan pools that were both stable and consistent. Investors were consistently assured that Household could achieve this goal through its sophisticated Vision system, as well as from having a unique "hands-on" customer relations programs and "flexible" loan collection policies. In fact, the Vision system enabled the Company to monitor and detect delinquent loans and was central to defendants' scheme of arbitrary "reaging" or "restructuring" of delinquent loans to make them current. Indeed, the Vision system itself was programmed to automatically reage delinquent accounts.

13. The Company's stated policy for reaging consumer receivables permitted Household to reset the contractual delinquency status of an account to current if a predetermined number of consecutive payments had been received, and there was evidence that the reason for the delinquency had been cured. Defendants, however, failed to follow their own internal reaging policies. Throughout the Class Period, delinquent accounts were clandestinely reaged, in violation of Household's policy, upon the receipt of partial payment without any evidence that the account would no longer be delinquent.

14. Thus, throughout the Class Period, defendants concealed that they had used reaging as a means to simply avoid reporting otherwise delinquent accounts and had failed to adequately

reserve for them. Defendants used "reaging" in order to materially understate the Company's true asset quality ratio and overstate EPS during the Class Period. This had the effect of lowering the number of defaults or delinquencies – a significant risk factor of Household's securitization program.

15. In addition, to address the other significant risk factor of their securitization program – prepayment of loans – defendants engaged in a consistent and widespread pattern of predatory lending practices prior to and throughout the Class Period, as detailed in ¶¶51-106 herein.

16. By mid-1998, Household began its exit from the consumer, mass-market credit card business, selling almost $2 billion in credit card receivables because this business had become too competitive. The credit card market was plagued by severe cannibalization, as credit card debtors were regularly solicited with better offers for increasingly lower financing deals.

17. Intent on evading the pitfalls of the mass-market credit card business, defendants knew they had to prevent premature payoff of Household's secured loans via loan refinancings. To prevent prepayment of its secured loans via refinancings, defendants concocted the scheme complained of herein, whereby loans made to Household customers used all of a borrower's equity in a property at the time a loan was made. In this way, Household substantially reduced prepayment risk because it knew that it would be virtually impossible for competitors to come in and refinance Household customers under such circumstances. Also, in order to further deter prepayment of its secured loans, Household hid prepayment penalties in its loan documents and had Household employees conceal this from borrowers.

18. Throughout the Class Period, Household engaged in the following forms of predatory lending practices: (a) false and deceptive loan practices, including fraud and forgery; (b) improper disclosures; (c) insurance sales abuses; (d) charging "discount points," which bore no relation to interest rates charges; and (e) concealing prepayment charges. These practices were detailed in the "Washington Department of Financial Institutions Expanded Report of Examination for Household Finance Corporation III," dated 4/30/02 ("WA Report"), published by the Washington Department of Financial Institutions ("WA Department"), attached hereto as Ex. 2, the contents of which were publicly disclosed on 8/29/02. The WA Report listed Household customer complaints from 1995 to 2002 and described in detail complaints between 2000 and 2002.

19. In 1/02, Household entered into a $12 million settlement with the California Department of Corporations relating to the imposition of improper fees, penalties and charges on California customers. Although the price of Household's stock declined almost 20% in the days following Household's settlement with the California Department of Corporations, defendants continued their scheme and wrongful course of business by attempting to conceal the truth about the California Department of Corporations' actions – maintaining that the overcharges were due to computer errors. Almost 75% of the settlement ($9 million) was for penalties, while only $3 million was for customer refunds.

20. Concerned that they would no longer be able to conceal their reaging and predatory lending scheme, defendants redoubled their efforts in early 2002 to convince the market that the Company was not engaged in any improper lending practices or accounting improprieties. For example, on 2/07/02, Company spokesperson Megan Hayden ("Hayden") was quoted by *Copley News Service* as stating, "We make good loans that not only are legal loans, but are beneficial for our customers." In addition, defendant Schoenholz insisted that predatory lending allegations were "not a significant issue, not indicative of any widespread problem and certainly not a concern that it will spread elsewhere." *National Mortgage News*, 2/18/02. Defendants' repeated assurances had the effect of reinflating the price of Household stock almost 20%, to over $52 per share, by the end of 2/02. As pressure on Household's stock mounted, defendants' denials became more and more adamant: "It is absolutely against our policy to in any way quote a rate that is different than what the true rate is .... I can't underscore that enough." *Bellingham Herald* (quoting Household spokeswoman Hayden), 4/22/02. Defendants' constant stream of assurances about the integrity and strength of Household's operations buoyed the price of Household stock back over $60 per share in late 4/02.

21. By mid-2002, defendants' scheme was beginning to unravel, as the Officer Defendants worked tirelessly to conceal their wrongful course of business. For example, defendant Aldinger fought tirelessly between 4/02 and 8/02 to ensure that the WA Report detailing defendants' illegal practices would remain concealed from the market. However, the pervasiveness and materiality of Household's wrongful business practices could no longer be concealed. In 7/02, Household was

forced to announce another settlement of $400,000 in Washington – again blamed on a computer "glitch." On 8/29/02, defendants lost their battle to bury the WA Report, and its damning evidence of defendants' wrongdoing was made public. Regarding the Company's position that Household's predatory lending practices were isolated or nonrecurring, the WA Department noted:

> ***It is inconceivable that borrowers from remotely different locations could all be confused about exactly the same thing in the same way,*** or that HFC could somehow believe that the occurrence was isolated to a single branch location. The Department believes that the "equivalent rate" ***sham proffered by HFC representatives is known and likely fostered by the corporation itself or at the least, by corporate officers overseeing large segments of the country. This belief appears to be supported by HFC headquarters' knowledge of the disclosures and sales practices when responding to complaints.***

Id. at 53 (emphasis added).[2]

22. Despite this evidence, defendants continued to deny that predatory lending practices pervaded the Company's operations. However, concerns about the veracity of defendants' denials seeped into the market, causing the price of Household securities to slip. Indeed, the reaction of the securities markets to these revelations was dramatic and eliminated billions of dollars of market value. The price of Household stock declined from over $53.00 per share in 6/02 to approximately $30.00 per share in late 8/02, as the magnitude and pervasiveness of defendants' fraudulent practices began to be digested by investors.

23. It was only at the end of the Class Period, on 10/11/02, when defendants announced that the Company would pay $484 million to settle predatory lending charges, that investors learned Household had been conducting its nationwide operations in direct violation of federal and state lending laws. Indeed, in 10/02, Minnesota Commerce Commissioner James Bernstein, whose department had investigated Household's predatory lending tactics for more than a year, was quoted in the Minneapolis *Star-Tribune* as stating, "Household claims that it's only a few bad apples, but we've ... found that the whole orchard is rotten.... Household's corporate culture encouraged rather than prohibited these deceptive and abusive lending practices ...."

24. In addition to lowering defaults through abuse of the Company's reaging policies and to lowering prepayment rates through over-financing and up-selling loans, the widespread abuse of

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[2] All emphasis has been added, unless otherwise indicated.

Household's lending practices also had the effect of rendering the Company's financial statements materially false and misleading. Household's regularly reported key operational metrics, such as credit loss reserves, delinquencies, net charge-offs, credit quality and asset performance, were materially misrepresented by defendants' predatory lending and improper reaging practices.

25. Once Household's reaging and lending practices were revealed, it became obvious how Household had been able to report quarter after quarter of record-breaking financial success – especially during the period when the Company's competitors (such as Associates First Capital, whose shares fell by almost 50% in 1999, and ContiFinancial, which, by the end of 1999, teetered on the verge of bankruptcy) were struggling to survive. However, predatory lending and improper account reaging only partly explain how Household was able to post continuing strong growth. In addition to these manipulative and illegal activities, defendants also resorted to some simple, down-home book cooking. As investors learned in 8/02, when the Company's Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Operating Officer ("COO") were required under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act to certify the veracity of their financial statements, Household had improperly booked an astounding $600 million in revenue during the period 1994 through 1H02.

26. At the time this restatement was announced, Household stated that its impact on earnings by period was as follows:

$ millions	**FY94-98**	**FY99**	**FY00**	**FY01**	**1H02**	**1Q02**	**2Q02**	**Total**
Restatement Amount	$155.8M	$58.1M	$70.1M	$75.9M	$26.1M	$6.1M	$20.0M	$386.0M

27. The restatement was dramatic and offered valuable insight into the Company's unprecedented ability to meet or exceed analysts' consensus estimates quarter after quarter. A review of the restated numbers confirms that, ***without the boost provided by Household's improper accounting manipulations, the Company would not have had been able to post its purported string of back-to-back record-breaking quarters or have met or exceeded analysts' expectations throughout the Class Period.***

28. Thus, in the end, Household's secret formula for success, and its apparent ability to outperform its peers in a very trying market, was one part predatory lending, two parts accounting

chicanery and three parts public funding. Throughout the Class Period, defendants were able to fund Household's operations and grow its businesses using a combination of public offerings, billions of dollars of debt offerings and the securitization of loans. As discussed herein, defendants were able to use 168 million shares of the Company's stock as currency to acquire Beneficial, in part due to investors' perceived value that Household shares were fairly priced – not, as they came to learn after the Class Period, artificially inflated. In addition, by manipulating its lending policies and collection practices, Household was also able to reduce its loan securitization costs and artificially inflate its reported net interest margin.

29. The cumulative effect of the revelation of defendants' scheme or wrongful course of business decimated the price of Household shares. While Household shares traded as high as $63.25 at the beginning of 1Q02, they traded in the $20s – marking a record seven-year low for Household shares – as the truth about Household's illegal operations and accounting fraud was publicly revealed. The following chart illustrates how defendants successfully destroyed shareholder value during the Class Period:

Post-Class Period Events

30. On 11/14/02, Household announced that it had agreed to be acquired by HSBC, Europe's biggest bank. Under the proposed terms of the transaction, Household shareholders would receive 2.675 HSBC ordinary shares, or 0.5035 American Depositary Shares ("ADS"), for each Household share. Household's stock was trading at its seven-year low, and the deal valued Household shares at approximately $28.75. Joel Gomberg, an analyst with William Blair & Company, L.L.C. ("William Blair & Co."), also noted that Household's funding problems likely were a key driver of the merger. In fact, immediately after the public disclosure of the Company's improper activities, Household's credit rating in the debt market was downgraded, inhibiting the Company's ability to fund its operations. Even defendant Aldinger acknowledged, as was reported by the *Washington Post* on 11/15/02, that growth had slowed in 3Q02 because of "funding issues." Since HSBC maintained a large base of deposit customers, it could provide funding to Household without being forced to engage in securitizations.

31. In addition, *Barron's*, on 11/18/02, made the following observations on HSBC's proposed acquisition of Household:

> The deal was quickly proclaimed an odd-couple pairing of a worldly British bank and a Midwestern lender to moderate-income, often financially strapped, Americans. In this view, ***Household was the desperate party, eager for quick cash. And HSBC treated the company the way Household deals with its customers, using its leverage to set the terms to its greatest and most profitable advantage.***
>
> HSBC agreed to pay ... a 33% premium to Household's price before the deal, but it's half what the stock commanded as recently as April.
>
> ***Household has been knocked back on its heels since then by concerns about its aggressive lending practices and accounting questions that have made the fixed-income markets unwilling to finance the company at favorable terms.*** Last December, with the stock around 60, Barron's suggested that ***Household had systematically understated its problem loans.***
>
> So, HSBC was able to grab Household at what appears to be a slender price, with the promise that the larger institution's enormous financing clout can fund the Household business at advantageous rates.

III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

32. The claims asserted herein arise under §§10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act" or "1934 Act"), 15 U.S.C. §§78j(b) and 78t(a), and Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, 17 C.F.R. §240.10b-5. In addition, asserted herein are claims of strict liability and/or negligence arising under §§11, 12(a)(2) and 15 of the Securities Act of 1933 ("Securities Act" or "1933 Act"), 15 U.S.C. §§77k, 77l(a)(2) and 77o, and 28 U.S.C. §1331.

33. Jurisdiction is conferred by §27 of the 1934 Act, 15 U.S.C. §78aa, and §22 of the 1933 Act, 15 U.S.C. §77v.

34. Venue is proper pursuant to §22 of the 1933 Act, §27 of the 1934 Act and 28 U.S.C. §1391(3). Many of the acts and transactions giving rise to the violations of law complained of herein, including the preparation and dissemination of false and misleading information to the investing public, occurred in this District.

35. In connection with the acts, conduct and other wrongs complained of, defendants, directly or indirectly, used the means and instrumentalities of interstate commerce, the United States mails and the facilities of the national securities markets.

IV. PARTIES

A. PLAINTIFFS

36. (a) Lead plaintiff Glickenhaus & Company ("Glickenhaus") is an SEC-registered investment advisor with hundreds of millions of dollars of assets under management. Glickenhaus is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, the National Association of Securities Dealers, the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board and the Securities Investor Protection Corporation. Glickenhaus specializes in the management of equity, balanced and fixed-income portfolios. Glickenhaus purchased Household securities during the Class Period as detailed in the attached Certification and suffered substantial damage as a result thereof.

(b) Lead plaintiff PACE Industry Union Management Pension Fund ("PACE") is a self-insured, qualified Taft-Hartley Defined Benefit plan that is jointly administered and overseen by management and union trustees. Currently, the fund administers over $3.5 billion of pension and retirement benefits for 75,000 plan participants, including paper, pulp and board mills workers and refinery workers from the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Union that merged with the PACE International Union in 2000. The PACE International Union has over 250,000 members in the United States and Canada. PACE purchased Household securities during the Class Period as detailed in the attached Certification and suffered substantial damage as a result thereof.

(c) Lead plaintiff The International Union of Operating Engineers Local No. 132 Pension Plan ("IUOE") is a self-insured, qualified Taft-Hartley Defined Benefit plan that is jointly administered and overseen by management and union trustees. Currently, the fund administers over $160 million of pension and retirement benefits for over 3,000 plan participants. The IUOE purchased Household securities during the Class Period as detailed in the attached Certification and suffered substantial damage as a result thereof.

(d) Named plaintiff The Archdiocese of Milwaukee Supporting Fund, Inc. ("AMS Fund") is a nonprofit institution that was formed to support charitable organizations. By supporting charities in the Milwaukee area, as well as throughout the United States, the AMS Fund seeks to promote educational and social service initiatives that primarily are designed to provide assistance to the indigent and others similarly in need of assistance. The AMS Fund purchased Household securities during the Class Period as detailed in the attached Certification and suffered substantial damage as a result thereof.

(e) Named plaintiff The West Virginia Laborers' Trust Fund (the "West Virginia Fund") is a self-insured, qualified Taft-Hartley Defined Benefit plan that receives direct employer fringe contributions required under local collective bargaining agreements. Currently, the West Virginia Fund administers pension and health care benefits to more than 2,000 active and retired laborers and their families. The West Virginia Fund has approximately $20 million in assets under management. The West Virginia Fund purchased Household securities during the Class Period as detailed in the attached Certification and suffered substantial damage as a result thereof.

B. HOUSEHOLD

37. Defendant Household is a holding company with three primary segments: consumer, credit card services and international. Defendant HFC is a wholly owned subsidiary of Household. During the Class Period, HFC acted as the finance arm of the Company and was responsible for issuing approximately $90 billion of debt, which proceeds were used to finance Household's lending activities, conducted primarily through HFC. Household's consumer segment includes consumer lending, mortgage services, retail services and auto finance businesses. The credit card services include the domestic MasterCard and Visa credit card businesses. The Company's international segment includes foreign operations in the United Kingdom and Canada.

C. OFFICER DEFENDANTS

38. Defendant Aldinger was, during the Class Period, CEO and Chairman of the Board. Aldinger joined Household in 9/94 as President and CEO and became Chairman in 5/96. During the Class Period, Aldinger was a member of Senior Management and of the Executive Committee, which acts for the Board during intervals between Board meetings. As Household's CEO, Aldinger had general authority over all matters relating to the business and affairs of the Company, including, among other things, approving lending practices, reaging and collection techniques, as well as other business practices relating to the core operations of the Company -- consumer lending.

39. Defendant Schoenholz was, during the Class Period, President and COO and Vice-Chairman of the Board. During the Class Period, Schoenholz also served as Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), Executive Vice President-CFO and Vice-President-Chief Accounting Officer. As Household's principal financial officer and chief accounting officer throughout the Class Period, Schoenholz's responsibilities included, among other things, approving lending practices, reaging and collection techniques, as well as other business practices relating to the core operations and financial accounting of the Company.

40. Defendant Gary Gilmer ("Gilmer") was, during the Class Period, Vice-Chairman of Consumer Lending and Group Executive of U.S. Consumer Finance, as well as a member of Senior Management. Beginning in 1972, Gilmer ran HFC private label and credit insurance. He also headed United Kingdom operations before being promoted to head of U.S. Consumer Finance on

January 1, 1997. As the head of Consumer Finance throughout the Class Period, Gilmer was responsible for all aspects of the consumer lending arm of Household's business, including, among other things, approving lending practices, reaging and collection techniques, as well as other business practices relating to the core operations of the Company – consumer lending.

41. The defendants named above in ¶¶38-40 are sometimes collectively referred to herein as the "Officer Defendants." Because of their senior executive, managerial positions, the Officer Defendants knew the adverse nonpublic information about Household's business, as well as its finances, markets and present and future business prospects via access to internal corporate and financial documents (including Household's operating plans, actual and projected quarterly reports, actual and projected revenue reports and actual and projected expense reports), conversations and connections with other corporate officers and employees, attendance at management and/or Board meetings and committees thereof and via reports and other information provided to them in connection therewith. Each Officer Defendant had access to Household's core business through the Company's internal, automated technology system known as "Vision." The Officer Defendants signed various false financial statements filed with the SEC. Defendants Aldinger and Schoenholz also signed the Management's Report to Shareholders. As detailed in ¶¶192-344, during the Class Period, the Officer Defendants participated in the issuance of false and/or misleading statements, including the preparation of the false and/or misleading press releases, financial statements and other statements to the public made to analysts during conference calls and one-on-one meetings with analysts during Household's annual Financial Relations Conferences.

42. Because of their senior executive and managerial positions with the Company, the Officer Defendants possessed the power and authority to control the contents of Household's quarterly and annual reports, press releases and presentations to securities analysts, money and portfolio managers and institutional investors, *i.e.*, the market. Each of the Officer Defendants was provided with copies of the Company's reports and press releases alleged herein to be misleading prior to or shortly after their issuance and had the ability and opportunity to prevent their issuance or cause them to be corrected. In fact, running the business and maintaining its financial and commercial success were the principal responsibilities of the Officer Defendants.

43. The Officer Defendants are liable for the false statements pled herein, as those statements were each "group published" information, the result of the collective action of the Officer Defendants. The Officer Defendants knew or recklessly disregarded that said adverse undisclosed information had not been disclosed to and was being concealed from the investing public. The Officer Defendants also knew that the positive representations being made were then materially false and misleading. Each of the Officer Defendants either knew or recklessly disregarded the fact that the illegal acts and practices and misleading statements and omissions described herein would adversely affect the integrity of the market for Household securities and would artificially inflate or maintain the price of those securities. Each of the Officer Defendants, by acting as herein described, did so knowingly or in such a reckless manner as to constitute a fraud and deceit upon plaintiffs and members of the class plaintiffs seek to represent.

D. DIRECTOR DEFENDANTS

44. Each of the defendants listed herein was a signatory of the Registration Statement and/or a director of Household at the time of the 6/98 Beneficial merger, including:

(a) Aldinger is and was CEO and Chairman of the Board of Directors ("Board") of the Company.

(b) Schoenholz is and was CFO of the Company.

(c) Defendant Robert J. Darnall ("Darnall") is and was a member of the Board.

(d) Defendant Gary G. Dillon ("Dillon") is and was a member of the Board and the Board's Audit Committee.

(e) Defendant John A. Edwardson ("Edwardson") is and was a member of the Company's Board and the Board's Audit Committee.

(f) Defendant Mary Johnston Evans ("Evans") was a director of the Company until 5/02 and a member of the Board and the Board's Audit Committee.

(g) Defendant J. Dudley Fishburn ("Fishburn") is and was a member of the Board.

(h) Defendant Cyrus F. Freidheim, Jr. ("Freidheim") is and was a member of the Company's Board of Directors.

(i) Defendant Louis E. Levy ("Levy") is and was a director of the Company, a member of its Board and Chairman of its Audit Committee. Defendant Levy retired as Vice Chairman of KPMG, LLP ("KPMG") (a provider of accounting and consulting services) in 1990, having been with KPMG since 1958.

(j) Defendant George A. Lorch ("Lorch") is and was a member of the Board.

(k) Defendant John D. Nichols ("Nichols") is and was a member of the Board.

(l) Defendant James B. Pitblado ("Pitblado") is and was a member of the Board and the Board's Audit Committee.

(m) Defendant S. Jay Stewart ("Stewart") is and was a member of the Board.

(n) Defendant Louis W. Sullivan ("Sullivan") was a director of the Company until 5/02 and a member of the Board.

45. The defendants named in ¶44(a)-(n) are collectively referred to herein as "Director Defendants." Each of the Director Defendants signed the Registration Statement used by Household to issue 168 million Household shares in connection with the 6/98 Beneficial merger. Each of the Director Defendants participated in the issuance of the shares.

E. AUDITOR DEFENDANT

46. Defendant Andersen, a firm of certified public accountants, was engaged by Household to provide independent auditing, accounting, management consulting and tax services. Throughout the Class Period, Andersen reviewed Household's filings with the SEC, performed audits or reviews of the financial statements included in the Company's Registration Statements and other SEC reports, including audited and unaudited financial information and provided other consulting services, for which it received large fees. Andersen was engaged to and did perform these services so that Household's financial statements would be presented to stock purchasers, government agencies, the investing public and members of the financial community. As a result of the myriad services it rendered to Household, Andersen's personnel were present at Household's corporate headquarters and financial offices frequently during the Class Period and had continual access to Household's confidential corporate financial and business information, including Household's financial condition, false financial statements and business problems. Andersen actively participated

in the issuance of Household's false financial statements, issuing a false opinion on Household's financial statements during the Class Period, which was included in the Registration Statement.

F. HFC DIRECTOR DEFENDANTS

47. Defendants Aldinger, Schoenholz, Gilmer and J.A. Vozar ("Vozar") were, at all relevant times during the Class Period, directors at HFC.

G. INVESTMENT BANK DEFENDANTS

48. Merrill Lynch is a worldwide financial management and advisory company. As an investment bank, Merrill Lynch is a leading global underwriter of debt and equity securities and strategic advisor to corporations, governments, institutions and individuals worldwide.

49. Goldman Sachs is a global investment banking, securities and investment management firm that provides a wide range of services, including evaluations of mergers and acquisitions.

VI. DEFENDANTS' FRAUDULENT SCHEME AND WRONGFUL COURSE OF BUSINESS

50. Defendants' fraudulent scheme and wrongful course of business was designed to, and did, allow Household to regularly report ***"record"*** revenues and earnings and caused Household's securities to trade at artificially inflated levels throughout the Class Period. Defendants' misconduct included:

(a) Predatory lending practices designed to maximize amounts lent to borrowers in the subprime market at unconscionable interest rates;

(b) Misrepresentation and manipulation of defaults and delinquencies by arbitrarily reaging delinquent accounts, thereby effectively lowering the amount of credit loss reserves necessary and proper to cover the risk to which the Company was exposed; and

(c) Improper accounting of expenses associated with its credit card co-branding, affinity and marketing initiatives agreements, which, when discovered by the Company's newly-appointed auditor, KPMG, led to a $600 million (pre-tax) restatement (going as far back as 1994), and resulted in lowering earnings throughout the Class Period.

A. HOUSEHOLD'S ILLEGAL PREDATORY LENDING PRACTICES WERE FORMULATED BY DEFENDANTS AT THE COMPANY'S CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS

51. Household's lending strategy was to provide loans to borrowers tailored to maximize the loan-to-value ("LTV") ratio of a loan (and thus the loan amount), rather than to meet the borrowers' financial needs. Loan officers were trained to ensure that the loan would be for as much money as possible, equal to or higher than the equity a borrower had in a property. The Company targeted homeowners who carried both a mortgage and significant consumer debt and persuaded these individuals, by deliberately misleading them using confusing and unfair sales tactics, that consolidating their debts into one or more secured loans with Household would save them money, when in fact it would not. Household would then make secured loans to borrowers in amounts high enough in relation to the value of their homes that the resulting debt-to-value ratio, coupled with prepayment penalties and other restrictions, prevented them from refinancing their loans with Household's competitors – thereby ensuring continued profits from the Company's own high cost loans. On top of those loans, Household would "up-sell" secondary loans to borrowers, whether they needed or wanted a secondary loan, frequently without the borrowers' knowledge. These loans were used primarily to pay for the excessive charges the Company had piled onto the borrowers' primary loans. In fact, Household designed its secondary loans so it could avoid federal disclosure rules and spring them on borrowers at the time of closing. These secondary loans, which regularly carried interest rates of 20% and above, also served the purpose of further eliminating borrowers' equity.

52. Household's sophisticated and specially designed predatory lending practices include:

(a) Misrepresenting the actual interest rates on loans by falsely telling customers that making bi-weekly payments with Household's EZ Pay Plus Bi-weekly Payment Plan ("EZ Pay Plan") would produce lower interest rates, when it would not;

(b) Charging finance charges or "discount points" that bore no relation to interest rates charged, failing to disclose the existence or amount of up-front finance charges and failing to disclose to customers that finance charges would be added to the amount of total debt owed;

(c) Failing to disclose that loans contained prepayment penalties that effectively prevented refinancing with another lender;

(d) Illegally requiring borrowers to purchase credit, life and other types of insurance in order to secure loans and frequently forging signatures indicating customer approval of insurance purchases; and

(e) Illegally "up-selling" loans carrying exorbitant interest rates of 20% or higher, mischaracterizing closed-ended loans as open-ended to avoid heightened disclosure requirements and restrictions connected with closed-ended loans and failing to comply even with the more relaxed disclosure requirements for open-ended loans.

53. Household's illegal predatory lending practices are well documented in government agency reports condemning the Company's lending practices, including the WA Report, as well as in lawsuits filed in the States of California, Illinois and Washington. *ACORN, et. al. v. Household Int'l, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 02-1240 CW (N.D. Cal.) (the "California Complaint"); *Bell, et al. v. Household Int'l, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 02-CH-08640 (Circuit Court of Cook County, Ill.) (the "Illinois Complaint"), and *Luna, et al., v. Household Finance Corp., et al.*, Case No. 02-2-00178-0 (Chelan County Superior Court Wash.) (the "Washington Complaint") (collectively, "Consumer Fraud Complaints"), attached hereto as Exs. 3-5.

54. The Company's use of illegal and unconscionable lending practices throughout the Class Period was both widespread and ingrained in Household's corporate culture. Significantly, between 1997 and 2002, ***trainers from Household's corporate headquarters in Illinois visited branch offices to provide training in the various illegal lending techniques described above.***

The EZ Pay Plan Scam – Defendants Misrepresented the Interest Rates and Savings Associated with Household Loans

55. Throughout the Class Period, Household engaged in a pattern of intentionally misrepresenting interest rate amounts and lying to customers about the savings they would reap by refinancing with Household. This was done most often by using the EZ Pay Plan to confuse borrowers.

56. The EZ Pay Plan scam was described, along with other lending abuses, in an article entitled "Home Wrecker; William Aldinger says his Household International succeeds in lending to bad credit risks by managing smarter. People suckered into his mortgages cite other reasons: lies and deceit." The article, which was published in the 9/02/02 issue of *Forbes* magazine ("9/02 *Forbes* Article"), detailed the EZ Pay Plan scam used by Household, stating:

> [In 1999,] Household ... began EZ Pay Plus, a program under which many borrowers, like [William] Myers [of Dayton, Ohio], were lured with lower interest rates but were really charged higher ones. EZ Pay Plus also hooked Corina Galindo, a teacher's assistant in Phoenix. In April 2000 ***Household offered to replace her $67,300 mortgage, a Chase Manhattan Bank loan at 8.5% interest, with a bigger but seemingly cheaper one: $86,300 at an "effective rate" of 7.6%,*** enough to pay off the old mortgage and a $12,200 personal loan she was paying off at 15.7%. At least, that is how she read a worksheet from a Household loan officer. Galindo signed up. Four days later, she says, she got nervous and reviewed the 80-page agreement – signed or initialed in two dozen places – and ***spotted the real interest rate: 12.2%.***
>
> How did it happen? Galindo says her agent, Jose Avila, handed her the worksheet, titled Bi-Weekly Payment Quote, with this sentence at the bottom: "If I can put together a loan that pays out like a 7.579%-a-year loan, but has a total term of 18.63 years ... would you be interested?" She was, though the claim wasn't exactly true. Her loan term would be reduced from 30 to 19 years, and payments would be automatically deducted from her checking account every two weeks. By paying off her mortgage faster, Galindo would pay lower total interest. Her new loan's payments would total $219,000 over 19 years. The Household pitch: Spread that over 30 years, and it's like a 30-year loan at 7.6%, lower than her Chase loan.
>
> Never mind that her new mortgage wasn't a 30-year loan to begin with – and 12.2% is 12.2%. The $86,300 loan included processing fees of $6,000, or 7%, plus other charges. Many lenders levy 1% to 2%.

57. Responding to the information in the 9/02 *Forbes* Article, Household stock opened $2.75 lower on 9/03/02.

58. The EZ Pay Plan scam was also at the core of the WA Report, which documented a consistent pattern of widespread lending abuses, including wide use of the EZ Pay Plan scam:

> [B]orrowers have been told that by accepting the bi-weekly payment program they can ***effectively reduce the interest rate on their loan from approximately 14% down to 7%. The Department has encountered reference to this 14% to 7% statement a number of times and addressed the problem directly with HFC management in mid-2001.*** HFC informed the Department that the "practice" was isolated to a single branch in Washington and that the matter was not a corporate practice. However, ***the Department has identified the practice to other branches in Washington and has even received reports from regulators in other states concerning the practice. Contrary to HFC's claims, the Department does not believe the practice is isolated.***
>
> While an interest rate savings will be achieved through the bi-weekly payment program, ***for HFC to claim that the interest rate can be reduced through use of the program is a false and misleading statement designed to convince borrowers to accept a loan rate in the neighborhood of 14%, disguised as a loan rate of 7%.***

Ex. 2 at 41.

59. Household's practice of misleading customers about their loans' true interest rates (and the savings such loans would offer over customers' already existing loans) was widespread. ***Household loan officers and branch managers were instructed by Household corporate***

headquarters to tell the customers that, in effect, they were cutting their interest rate to 7% by participating in the EZ Pay Plan when, in reality, the interest rate was substantially higher. Characterized internally as "one of Household's biggest scams," the EZ Pay Plan resulted in customers being misled into thinking they were receiving low-interest loans when, in reality, they were not. In 1999, HFC Southwest Division Manager Dennis Hueman ("Hueman") drew up EZ Pay Plan presentations and worksheets that were subsequently used by HFC loan officers throughout the country to bilk customers via the EZ Pay Plan scam. In fact, the EZ Pay Plan scam was used across the country from California to Pennsylvania.

60. Customer complaint calls received by collections representatives for Household Recovery Services during the Class Period confirmed to defendants that the account executives and branch managers who had originated loans had represented as a matter of course that the actual interest rate on Household loans was as low as 7%, even though they were actually sold with substantially higher interest rates.

Household Improperly Used "Discount Points" to Extract Additional Fees from Borrowers Rather Than Reduce Their Interest Rate, as Represented to Borrowers

61. In general, when taking out a loan, a borrower can make an up-front cash payment to "buy down" the applicable interest rate. In this manner, a borrower can pay up front for a discount on the applicable interest rate. The rationale is that the higher the up-front cash payment, the lower the interest rate applied to a loan. At Household, discount points were routinely abused as a means to charge borrowers additional fees.

62. The WA Report revealed that: (a) discount points regularly bore no relation to any interest-rate reduction; (b) borrowers were regularly provided with a "range" of buy-down points, yet at closing, the discount points charged were almost always at the top of the range and equaled 7.00%-7.25% of the loan value; (c) borrowers did not know that the points being paid were purportedly to buy down the rate of their loans; (d) borrowers were not offered any option of the amount of points to be prepaid; and (e) the applicable points on the loan would often be concealed from borrowers.

63. The abuse of points and fees by Household pervaded its lending operations. Household real estate loans regularly had 7.5 to 8 points added to them as a method to extract additional fees from Household customers. These "discount points" did not have any buy-down effect on the interest rate of the loan. Account executives were instructed to sell customers on the loan's contract rate, *i.e.*, the rate of the loan ***before*** points, fees, insurance and other add-ons, over the annual percentage rate, which had the effect of misleading Household customers into thinking that the applicable interest rate was the same as the contract rate, when it was actually materially higher.

64. The up-front finance charges (including points and fees) not only added to the effective interest rate paid by Household customers, but these charges were added to the amount that Household customers borrowed, thereby increasing the total debt secured against their homes. This practice was designed to, and did, significantly decrease borrowers' equity in their homes, inhibiting their ability to refinance their loans with Household's competitors.

65. The WA Report confirmed that Household borrowers were consistently unaware, at the time their loans closed, that they had been assessed these up-front finance charges (often in excess of 7% of the loan amount) or that the fees and points had been added to their principal balance. ***Household had intentionally withheld this information from its customers in order to sell the largest loan possible, which in fact was confirmed with respect to every single customer interviewed by the WA Department.*** *Id.* at 45.

66. The WA Department also detailed that Household had violated Regulation X of the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act ("RESPA") by failing to provide, or providing customers inaccurate, good faith estimates ("GFE") of known charges. The WA Department concluded that the consistency with which the Company charged discount points equal to 7.25% of any loan belied Household's position that disclosing a wide "range" of points in the GFE provided to borrowers fulfilled their disclosure obligations. The WA Department stated that, "In the case of HFC ... the lender has knowledge of what it intends to charge. To disclose anything else is nothing more than a pretense.... To argue that a 'range' should be disclosed in the rare event that a lower amount of points may occur, is a mendacious use of its control over the disclosure process." *Id.* at 48.

67. Household's abusive use of up-front fees was fundamental and systemic, occurring across the nation.

Household Concealed the Existence of Prepayment Penalties in Its Loan Documents

68. Household included prepayment penalties in its loans to thwart customers' abilities to refinance their Household loans. Rather than disclosing the existence of prepayment penalties and their impact, *i.e.*, crippling borrowers' ability to refinance their loans, loan officers were trained to conceal or even lie about them.

69. Household structured loans to include prepayment penalties, hiding the written disclosures in the loan documents by burying them like a "needle in a haystack" and affirmatively misrepresenting their very existence. *Id.* at 42. Rather, the WA Department found that HFC structured its sales process so as ***"to sneak the prepayment penalty past the point of rescission."*** *Id.* at 43. It was the conclusion of the WA Department that borrowers "were either not told of a prepayment penalty or that they were intentionally misled about the prepayment penalty." *See id.* at 42.

70. Household implemented a policy that did not require customers to initial the prepayment penalty section indicating that they had read and understood the penalties. Rather, Household instructed its loan officers simply skip over this section without disclosing it to customers.

Household Improperly Tacked Insurance Products onto Its Loans by Misleading Borrowers into Believing They Were Compulsory and/or Concealing Their Inclusion

71. Throughout the Class Period, Household routinely engaged in "Insurance Packing" – *i.e.*, selling insurance products to consumers in conjunction with loans when they were either unaware that they were purchasing such insurance or led to believe that such insurance was compulsory when it was not. In addition, the Household defendants routinely concealed (a) the total cost of insurance products sold in connection with the loans; (b) that the policies did not provide protection for the life of the loan; (c) that the customers were paying additional up-front points based

on the cost of the insurance; and (d) that these points would not be refunded if the insurance was cancelled.

72. Defendants' practice of insurance packing pervaded Household's operations and was both a fundamental profit driver and core aspect of Household's business. By at least 1996, Household had its branch managers and account executives throughout the country meet with "insurance trainers" sent from Household's corporate headquarters in Illinois, who stressed the importance of maintaining 60%-75% penetration when selling insurance (each type of loan had one to three opportunities to sell insurance, and loan officers were expected to close 60%-75% of these opportunities). To achieve this result, branch managers and account executives were instructed to give the customer two quotes on a loan's monthly payment – one that included insurance and one that did not. In fact, they were instructed by the insurance trainers to ***outright lie to customers*** about insurance costs by telling them that the higher quote did not include insurance and the lower quote did include insurance when, in fact, it was the opposite. Indeed, it was not uncommon for loan officers to add on insurance without informing the customer, especially with closed-end loans. For example, Texas District Manager Bruce Kwidzinski instructed his account executives to disclose only one quote, which included insurance, to their customers on 90% of their loans. On the other 10% of their loans, they were allowed to tell the customers that insurance was optional. At Household, account executives were constantly measured against each other through district and regional rankings, and insurance sales played a significant role in the rankings.

73. In some parts of the country, insurance penetration rates reached as high as 92% to 100% at certain branches, in part due to Household's consistent refusal to provide the material disclosures required to be provided to borrowers under the Truth in Lending Act.

74. The WA Report concluded:

> The inclusion of unwanted or unneeded insurance products (as discussed throughout this report) by steering methods, misrepresentations or out-and-out fraud through forgery appears to be part of HFC's practice of obtaining maximum revenue from consumers regardless of any actual benefit to the consumer. HFC encourages its employees to maximize the number of products sold, the dollar amount of loans sold and insurance products sold. A review of HFC's Branch Sales Compensation policy for 2001 shows that account executives, branch managers and sales assistants are paid significant monthly incentives for maximizing borrower transactions in these areas.

See id. at 59.

Household Illegally "Up-Sold" Loans Carrying Exorbitant Interest Rates (20% or Higher)

75. Household engaged in a consistent pattern of illegally up-selling second loans to customers who had not requested them and who did not need them, but for the unconscionable and often undisclosed fees regularly charged on the first loans. When springing these high interest (20% and higher) loans on customers at the time of closing, Household often failed to disclose to customers that the projected monthly payments under their consolidated loans included payments toward separate, so-called open-ended second loans. Household made these second loans at interest rates significantly higher than those quoted and failed to disclose that the second loan would amortize at a slower rate than the customers' existing loans (if they amortized at all) and could result in balloon payments at end of the loan term.

76. The 9/02 *Forbes* Article describes Household's conduct, stating:

> At the closing on a Saturday, Galindo says, [Household loan officer] Avila also sprung on her a second mortgage – set up as a line of credit of $10,000 at 23.9%. At her closing, she was drawing down $4,800 on this line to pay off yet another outstanding debt – a debt she had expected to be taken care of in the $86,300 first mortgage. ***Household structures many second mortgages as lines of credit, which lets it avoid federal rules that mortgage terms must be disclosed at least three days before closing.***
>
> She protested but signed anyway. ***"I felt a lot of pressure,"*** she says. "Avila told us he never opens on Saturday and his family was waiting for him. But I can't do anything. I signed the papers." Galindo now works nights cleaning classrooms to help pay off the new loans....
>
> * * *
>
> William Myers paid off his credit card debt by refinancing his mortgage last year. But he says ***his new lender, Household International, charged him 11% interest, not 7.2% as promised. Then it added $14,400 in fees and insurance to his $80,100 loan and stuck him with a $15,000 second mortgage – at 20% interest. He didn't notice it until his first bill.***
>
> * * *
>
> Myers, 66, was left owing a third more than his home was worth, scaring away rival lenders that might come to the rescue.... Household agents call [this tactic] "closing the back door."

77. "Blocking the back door" was so essential to Household's operations that many of Household's underwriters would require second side-loans before they would approve first mortgage

loans. For example, if branch managers or account executives sent a mortgage loan with an 80% LTV ratio to the underwriting department, in many instances the loan would be rejected unless the customer took out an additional loan that would bring the total LTV ratio above 100%.

78. Household employees were also required to pressure customers into taking larger loans than they wanted or could pay off, including loans with 125% LTV ratios. After its acquisition of Beneficial, Household caused Beneficial to implement a practice to make loans for over 100% of the value of a borrower's home. In order to increase the size of the loan sold to borrowers, Household loan officers were encouraged to inflate the customer's income if the borrower's true debt-to-income ratio was above 60% so that the recalculated ratio would fall below 50%. Extending loans based on the value of a borrower's home rather than the borrower's ability to repay the loan violates federal lending statutes.

79. HFC also engaged in "blocking the back door" by intentionally directing appraisers to undervalue property in order to use up the LTV ratio on the first mortgage, thereby ensuring that the borrower would have to purchase an expensive second mortgage. The WA Department confirmed this consistent pattern of "up-selling" loans at Household, stating:

> Accompanying the sale of two loans to borrowers was the consistent pattern of convincing the borrowers that the first would be carried at a very low rate (7%) while actually being made at a fairly high rate (11-14%). Most of these first mortgages also carried a significant amount of discount points (generally more than 7 points). ***Often, the financed discount points alone ate up so much loan principal that the borrowers were forced into the high rate second in order to achieve the financing they sought.***
>
> Some borrowers complained that the value of their homes came in far too low. ***The Department believes that HFC may intentionally direct the appraiser to undervalue the property in order to use up the LTV on the first mortgage, thereby forcing a high rate second of up to 25%.***
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> * * *
>
> It is apparent to the Department that in at least some, if not many, transactions, ***the borrowers did not "apply" for a second mortgage and did not desire a second mortgage, but at closing were faced with only one financing option: to take out a first and undesired second mortgage.*** In certain cases it appears that the second mortgage was primarily used to pay for high points being charged by HFC. Further, all of the second mortgages reviewed by the Department carried very high rates of interest (generally in excess of 20%), as well as origination fees at nearly 4%. ***In situations where the borrowers were required to take out a second mortgage primarily to pay points on the first mortgage, the borrower paid additional points***

for points, as well as an exorbitant interest charge on the financing of both layers of the points.

Ex. 2 at 43, 59.

80. Moreover, in order to avoid the enhanced disclosure requirements and restrictions applicable to closed-end loans, Household often styled second mortgages as open-ended lines of credit. These second loans were not, however, open-ended. Household's mischaracterization allowed the Company to spring these second mortgages on borrowers on the day their loans were closed without any prior disclosure. This practice violated Regulation Z, §226.34(b), of the Truth in Lending Act ("TILA"), which prohibits lenders from structuring home-secured loans as open-ended plans to evade the more stringent disclosure requirements contained in Regulation Z, §226.32 (governing closed-ended loans). Moreover, Household failed to comply even with the more relaxed disclosure requirements applicable to open-ended loans, concluding that Household "has a practice of failing to make the material disclosures as required pursuant to [Regulation Z] §226.5b," which governs disclosure requirements for open-ended loans. WA Report at 54. The WA Department also concluded that Household was in serious violation of material disclosure requirements relating to closed-ended credit.

81. Under Regulation Z, §226.15(a)(ii)(3), "[i]f the required notice and material disclosures are not delivered, ***the right to rescind shall expire 3 years after the occurrence giving rise to the right of rescission***, or upon transfer of all of the consumer's interest in the property, or upon sale of the property, whichever occurs first." 12 C.F.R. §226.15(a)(ii)(3). Thus, due to Household's consistent mischaracterization of closed-ended loans as open-ended loans, and its failure to provide proper disclosure of the terms of those loans under Regulation Z (governing both closed- and open-ended loans), Household customers' right to rescind the purportedly open-ended second loans was expanded from three days to three years.

82. As detailed in several complaints brought on behalf of consumers nationwide, Household engaged in a multitude of "up-selling" techniques to sell their purported open-ended loans:

(a) Household falsely designated loans as open-ended despite the fact that they did not reasonably contemplate repeat transactions in order to avoid federal disclosure requirements under the Home Owners Equity Protection Act ("HOEPA"), 15 U.S.C. §1639, that would alert borrowers to the high costs and unfavorable terms of the loans;

(b) Household did not provide the disclosures in advance of closing as required by HOEPA;

(c) Household included prepayment penalties in violation of HOEPA;

(d) Household routinely extended loans based primarily on the value of the borrowers' homes rather than their ability to repay the loans;

(e) Household failed to provide the disclosures required by 15 U.S.C. §1637(a), (b) and (e) to be given upon application for true open-ended loans; and

(f) With respect to closed-ended loans, Household consistently failed to make the disclosures required by HOEPA.

Moreover, Household did not disclose that the projected monthly payments under their consolidated loans included payments toward the open-ended loans made at interest rates significantly higher than those quoted, nor did they disclose that the separate, so-called open-ended loans would amortize at a slower rate than the customers' existing loans (if they amortized at all) and could result in balloon payments at the end of the loan term.

Household Vehemently Denied Engaging in Predatory Lending Throughout Much of the Class Period

83. In an effort to conceal the wrongful business practices that were allowing defendants to meet or beat analysts' EPS expectations throughout the Class Period, defendants consistently took the position that the predatory lending practices discussed above were not occurring at Household, and any assertion to the contrary was false. In fact, defendants maintained that Household's strong performance was based on its use of underwriting criteria that prevented the potential for customer abuse, that it had adopted technology that would alert management to early signs of abuse and that Household applied a "tangible benefits" test for its loans to ensure fair treatment of its customers. Although defendant Aldinger was advised by letter dated 7/23/01 that HFC and Beneficial were engaged in a pervasive predatory lending pattern, the Officer Defendants continued to disclaim the Company's involvement in such practices.

84. At the same time Household was issuing such public denials regarding its predatory lending practices, it had also filed an injunction in Washington state court seeking to block the

publication of the WA Report that detailed Household's predatory tactics. Hayden characterized the WA Report as a "draft" with "factual errors" that Household wanted to correct and tried to downplay the situation, stating, "It is our regulators' and the attorney general's job to investigate any complaints brought forth by consumers in their state, and we don't find anything unique or surprising that they are doing their job .... [W]e take proper steps to work with the department to uncover the facts and if necessary formulate an appropriate resolution for the borrower." Hayden also admitted that some "customers in Bellingham may have indeed been justified in their confusion about the rate of their loans" and claimed Household "took full and prompt responsibility" and is "satisfied that this situation was localized to the Bellingham branch." *American Banker* article, dated 5/31/02.

85. But suspicions of Household's role in predatory lending were highlighted. On or about 6/26/02, Judge Claudia Wilken of the Northern District of California upheld the California Complaint on a motion to dismiss, ruling that the purpose and effect of arbitration agreements being used by Household were "'tainted with illegality.'"

86. For example, on 7/26/02, Household admitted it was "possible" that one or a small group of rogue employees isolated at one of its remote branches in Washington "may" have misrepresented mortgage terms to "some" Whatcom County homeowners who refinanced their home loans at the Company's Bellingham office. This mischaracterization of the scope of defendants' fraud was typical of the Company's attempts to conceal the fact that such manipulations and illegal acts pervaded Household's operations and emanated from Household corporate headquarters.

87. Yet, defendants continued to attempt to downplay the pervasiveness of the Company's predatory lending practices even after the WA Report was made available and Household was forced to announce that it would pay almost $500 million to settle claims against it for illegal lending practices, when investors began to appreciate the true magnitude of defendants' fraudulent scheme and wrongful course of conduct.

88. The Company also went on a media offensive, publishing several very expensive, full-page ads in *The Wall Street Journal*, with headlines that read, "For 124 years, we've set the standard for responsible lending. And now we're doing it again." The text of the ad outlined the set

of initiatives the Company had already taken to improve its lending procedures, and the bottom of the ad carried the legend, "Advocates for Responsible Lending."

89. On 7/16/02, the WA Department announced that it had caused Household to return over $400,000 to over 1,000 Washington borrowers who were overcharged by the Company in connection with their real estate loans. The WA Department stated that the refunds resulted from overcharges in real estate loans. Yet, on 7/17/02, Household attempted to deflect attention from the massive scheme used to drive its "record" results, stating that the overcharges were the result of simple computer system errors.

90. Again attempting to make the rampant lending abuses taking place at Household appear to be isolated incidences of bad acts by rogue brokers, Company spokesperson Hayden, on 7/26/02, told the *Bellingham Herald* that Household employees "may" have misrepresented mortgage terms to "some" Whatcom County homeowners who refinanced their home loans at the Bellingham office of HFC. Hayden further stated that the manager of that office was replaced. The manager, Melissa Drury ("Drury"), however, claimed that she was being made a scapegoat for the Company and stated that she was a highly rated employee who had strong audits and conducted her job in accordance with her training and in accordance with Company guidelines and manager mandates. Drury was quoted as stating, "I've always had excellent audits. I've been probably one of the best employees that they've had over the last 13 years. I've always done what I've been taught." Drury further stated that ***the sales pitches she used on potential borrowers were both approved and provided by Household.***

91. Even the Company's new position, that acts of predatory lending were isolated and sporadic, was belied by the fact that borrowers in states across the country were duped by the same predatory lending tactics.

92. The WA Department rejected the Company's position that Household's predatory lending practices were isolated or nonrecurring, stating:

> ***Consumers repeatedly complained that they had relied on certain representations or promises by HFC representatives that proved to be misrepresentations, deceptions or false promises.*** These misrepresentation claims ranged widely, including dishonest statements about rates and fees, prepayment penalties, monthly payment amount, insurance or other loan terms.

* * *

> ***It is inconceivable that borrowers from remotely different locations could all be confused about exactly the same thing in the same way, or that HFC could somehow believe that the occurrence was isolated to a single branch location. The Department believes that the "equivalent rate" sham proffered by HFC representatives is known and likely fostered by the corporation itself or at the least, by corporate officers overseeing large segments of the country.*** This belief appears to be supported by HFC headquarters' knowledge of the disclosures and sales practices when responding to complaints.
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> * * *
>
> The sameness of complaint allegations coupled with the wide diversity of complaint locales has made it ***evident to the Department that misrepresentations, as well as the other five areas discussed [herein] are not relegated to specific transactions or loan officers, but rather to the HFC organization as a whole, including its affiliate Beneficial,*** which has had a similar number and type of complaints filed against it.

Ex. 2 at 39, 53.

93. In addition, as reported in the 9/02 *Forbes* Article, customers and some ex-employees tell of the same interest rate trick in a dozen states. ***"'Household encourages, or at least tolerates, these abuses,'*** says Minnesota Commerce Commissioner James Bernstein. ***'It's not just an occasional rogue loan officer or a rogue office. It has to do with the corporate culture.'"*** In fact, following Household's acquisition, Beneficial implemented the Household model to have Household District Managers almost immediately begin to pressure branch managers to engage in dishonest lending practices. Refusals by branch managers to engage in these practices and predatory techniques resulted in daily phone calls from District Managers, who would vigorously reprimand them for failing to do so in order to meet the Company's unrealistic sales goals and bring in as much money as other branch offices.

94. Throughout the Class Period, Household's senior management, including the Officer Defendants, was aware of and, in fact, encouraged Household's predatory lending practices. In 1999, HFC Southwest Division Manager Hueman created an EZ Pay Plan presentation that he required all branches in his division to follow. This sales pitch included telling customers that, if they signed up for the EZ Pay Plan, they would receive an interest rate reduction on their loans. In addition, Hueman distributed worksheets and other paperwork related to the EZ Pay Plan to all Household

offices. By early 2000, the EZ Pay Plan accounted for one-third of Household's new loan originations.

95. Upon rolling out his EZ Pay Plan presentation, Hueman visited branch offices in his division. When asked whether his sales presentation had been approved by Household's corporate management, ***Hueman confirmed misleadingly that he had made the presentation to defendant Aldinger and Household's legal department and that it had, in fact, been approved for use in Household's branch offices.***

96. In 1/99, following Household's acquisition of Beneficial, a group of district managers, branch managers and account executives were instructed to put together an updated "sales training module" from different offices throughout the country. The training manual update project was overseen by defendant Gilmer, then President of Household's consumer lending unit. The updated manual contained various sales techniques and included an EZ Pay Plan sales pitch stressing to borrowers that signing up for the program would effectively reduce a borrower's interest rate on the loan. Upon its completion in 7/99, the manual was distributed to all account executives and branch managers in all offices nationwide. Thereafter, Account Executives were trained in their branch offices using the manual.

The Predatory Lending Settlement

97. On 10/11/02, Household issued a release announcing that, in addition to its most recent charge of $600 million (pre-tax) to cover the cost of its restatement, the Company would now be forced to pay $484 million (pre-tax) in restitution to customers nationwide (plus the cost of reimbursing the states for their investigation) to settle claims by a multistate group of attorney generals and banking regulators related to its predatory lending practices from 1/01/99 to 9/30/02. ***This was the largest settlement ever in a state or federal consumer case.*** In the release announcing the settlement, Aldinger admitted that Household had engaged in predatory lending, apologizing to customers for not always living up to their expectations.

98. On 10/12/02, the *Star Tribune* (Minneapolis-St. Paul) published an article about Household's payment of $484 million to settle claims against the Company for its illegal practices. Minnesota Commerce Commissioner James Bernstein ("Bernstein") (whose department had

investigated Household's predatory lending tactics for more than a year) was quoted as stating, "'*Household claims that it's only a few bad apples, but we've ... found that the whole orchard is rotten .... Household's corporate culture encouraged rather than prohibited these deceptive and abusive lending practices* .... Household took advantage of Minnesota consumers who were facing difficult situations and, as a result, many were trapped in costly loans. ***When we talked with regulators in other states, the story was the same.***'" Bernstein confirmed that, contrary to Household's representations in early 2002, the changes in Household's lending practices announced in 2/02 were made "'because of regulatory pressure from Minnesota and other states.'"

99. Household's settlement with state attorney generals and banking regulators was finalized on 12/19/02 and addressed its predatory lending activity in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Household confirmed that it would no longer engage in the improprieties alleged herein, but rather would (a) ensure that its loans actually provide a benefit to customers before making them; (b) limit prepayment penalties on current and future loans only to the first two years of a loan; (c) limit points and origination fees to 5%; (d) reform and improve disclosure to customers; and (e) eliminate "piggyback" second mortgages.

100. In response to the announcements of Household's massive charges and its apparent agreement to refrain from the illegal activities, which had driven Household's strong EPS growth during the Class Period, Fitch placed the Company on Rating Watch Negative and issued a release stating:

> The action takes into account today's announcement that Household is planning on taking two separate charges during the second half of 2002. The first charge, which could amount up to a sizeable \$484 million pre-tax, is related to a proposed settlement between Household and state attorneys general and state banking regulatory agencies. This represents a nationwide resolution of issues related to Household's real estate lending practices and the Household Financial Corp. and Beneficial Finance Corp.'s branch businesses....
>
> Following the expected settlement with the multi-state group, management is hopeful that any uncertainty with respect to legal proceedings related to consumer protection laws will be removed from Household, which could stabilize capital market concerns going forward.... In Fitch's view, ***the bigger challenge for Household will be replenishing lost revenue resulting from the implementation of "Best Practices." An ability to offset these revenues streams could pressure future profitability, which in turn could put pressure on the current rating.***

101. On 10/10/02, on rumors of a potential settlement relating to its predatory lending, shares of Household immediately declined another $3.50 per share, or 11%, to close trading at $27.75 per share on 10/10/02. Standard & Poor's credit rating service also lowered ratings on Household's long- and short-term debt to single-A-minus/A-2 from A/A1 after the announcement of the proposed settlement.

Defendants' Illegal Predatory Lending Violated Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

102. Throughout the Class Period, defendants engaged in improper and illegal "predatory lending" practices, as detailed in ¶¶51-101, that ultimately resulted in a $525 million charge to pre-tax income during 3Q02. By engaging in such practices, defendants violated Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP") in that they failed to disclose the effect and potential effect of the illegal acts on Household's financial statements throughout the Class Period.

103. GAAP are those principles recognized by the accounting profession as the conventions, rules and procedures necessary to define accepted accounting practice at a particular time. SEC Regulation S-X states that financial statements filed with the SEC that are not prepared in compliance with GAAP are presumed to be misleading and inaccurate, despite footnote or other disclosure. 17 C.F.R. §210.4-01(a)(1). Regulation S-X requires that interim financial statements must also comply with GAAP, with the exception that interim financial statements need not include disclosures that would be duplicative of disclosures accompanying annual financial statements. 17 C.F.R. §210.10-1(a).

104. GAAP, as set forth in Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 5, Accounting for Contingencies, requires that a company establish a loss contingency, *i.e.*, reserve, when the estimated loss is probable and reasonably estimated. SFAS No. 5, ¶8. SFAS No. 5 further states:

> If no accrual is made for a loss contingency because one or both of the conditions in paragraph 8 are not met, or if an exposure to loss exists in excess of the amount accrued pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 8, disclosure of the contingency shall be made when there is at least a reasonable possibility that a loss or an additional loss may have been incurred. The disclosure shall indicate the nature of the contingency and shall give an estimate of the possible loss or range of loss or state that such an estimate cannot be made.

SFAS No. 5, ¶10.

105. Defendants violated GAAP and SEC rules by failing to disclose the potential loss contingencies resulting from its illegal predatory lending practices that ultimately resulted in a $525 million pre-tax charge during 3Q02.

106. Further, Household had an obligation to disclose to investors the impact its predatory lending practices had on its overall financial results. Regulation S-K states that management's discussion and analysis section shall:

> (a) Describe any unusual or infrequent events or transaction or any significant economic changes that materially affected the amount of reported income from continuing operations and, in each case, indicate the extent to which income was affected. In addition, ***describe any other significant components of revenues or expenses that, in the registrant's judgment, should be described in order to understand the registrant's results of operations.***
>
> (b) ***Describe any known trends or uncertainties that have had or that the registrant reasonably expects will have a material favorable or unfavorable impact on net sales or revenues or income form continuing operations.*** If the registrant knows of events that will cause material change in the relationship between costs and revenues (such as known future increases in costs of labor or materials or price increases or inventory adjustments), the change in the relationship shall be disclosed.

17 C.F.R. §229.303(a)(3).

B. DEFENDANTS MANIPULATED HOUSEHOLD'S CREDIT QUALITY NUMBERS BY IMPROPERLY "REAGING" OR "RESTRUCTURING" DELINQUENT ACCOUNTS

107. Household admits in its SEC filings that its customer base is primarily composed of nonconforming, nonprime or subprime consumers with limited credit histories, modest incomes or high debt-to-income ratios or who have experienced credit problems due to occasional delinquencies, prior charge-offs or other credit-related actions. To compensate for this additional risk, Household customers are charged a higher interest rate on loans.

108. Household securitizes a significant portion of its receivables, *i.e.*, sells them for cash, but continues to service them, as part of their asset securitization program, for a fee with limited

recourse for future credit losses.[3] Household's securitization of consumer receivables was, throughout the Class Period, a core source of funding for the Company. Household reported NIM, fee and other income, and provision for credit losses for securitized receivables as a net amount in securitization income. The Company also recorded a provision for estimated probable losses that it expected to incur over the life of the securitization. Throughout the Class Period, securitization income as a percent of total revenue (other revenue and NIM after provision for credit losses) averaged about 28%.

109. Since Household both generates loans from high-risk borrowers and then sells these loans as asset-backed securities, it is critical to Household's profitability that it generate loan pools that are both stable and consistent. In order to achieve this goal and prevent defaults, defendants engaged in a consistent pattern of improperly reaging delinquent loans, throughout the Class Period, to make them current.

110. "Reaging" resets as current loans that otherwise are in default. Household would reset the contractual delinquency status of an account to current if a predetermined number of consecutive payments were received and there was evidence that the delinquency was cured. In effect, the Company "reaged" the loan by adding the delinquencies to the end of the loan. At Household, however, the Officer Defendants established procedures whereby accounts were reaged arbitrarily and without any evidence that the delinquency had been cured.

111. Household had a centralized and highly automated system to support its underwriting, loan administration and collection functions across all consumer business segments. This system was known as "Vision." The Vision system centralized decision making throughout the loan

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3 Household describes its securitization program as follows:

> In the securitizations and secured financing transactions, Household sells a dedicated pool of receivables to a wholly-owned bankruptcy remote special purpose entity for cash, which, in turn, assigns the receivables to an unaffiliated trust that is a qualifying special purpose entity under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 125 and/or 140, as applicable. Household continues to service the receivables and receives a servicing fee.
>
> In connection with each transaction, we obtain opinions from nationally known law firms that the transfer of the receivables to the special purpose entity qualifies as a "true sale" for legal purposes and that the entity would not be "substantially consolidated" into any bankruptcy estate of the transferor.

origination process, including generating scripts for the sales staff, monitoring delinquencies and collections and determining charge-offs. Defendants claimed that, by virtue of this system, they were able to detect delinquent accounts at an early stage and immediately initiate collection efforts. The Vision system was so critical to the Company's purported success that, in 2/00, Household was awarded *CIO* magazine's prestigious "Enterprise Value Award." According to *CIO*, Household was given the award for its use of the "Vision" system in 1999. In accepting the award, defendant Gilmer stated:

> "Vision" has had an overwhelmingly positive effect on virtually every aspect of our consumer finance business. We have enjoyed faster and more profitable growth because our account executives are provided with greater numbers of qualified leads, prioritized by the Vision system. ***Our credit losses are minimized because of the real-time links to our underwriting system*** ....

Receiving real-time information about loan delinquencies, credit quality and cross-selling opportunities enabled the Officer Defendants to see the problems in its loan departments and collections. This allowed defendants to effectively and efficiently perpetrate the scheme alleged herein that was allowing the Company to achieve its record-breaking results.

112. Indeed, the Vision system was designed to automatically "reage" delinquent accounts if it received even a partial payment without any evidence that the delinquency was cured.

113. Defendants relied on the Vision system to track the success of Household's fraudulent scheme, stating:

> We service each customer with a focus to understand that customer's personal financial needs.... [O]ur policies are designed to be ***flexible to maximize the collectibility of our loans*** while not incurring excessive collection expenses on loans that have a high probability of being ultimately uncollectible. Cross-selling of products, proactive credit management, "hands-on" customer care and targeted product marketing are means we use to retain customers and grow our business.

114. Even prior to the nationwide implementation of the Vision system, Household's loan collection policies were very flexible. This "flexibility" was critical to the Company for two reasons. First, since many of Household's customers were high risk borrowers, they required a closer relationship with their lenders and often required more specialized methods to keep their loans current and out of default. Second, as a result of requiring more flexibility in collections, investors placed much greater reliance on Household's internal systems to identify which loans were truly

delinquent, and which could be salvaged with Household's specialized intervention, also known as "reaging." Again, while this flexibility increased investor reliance on the Company's internal monitoring and collections procedures, investors were consistently reassured that, because Household had over 130 years of experience in the subprime market, it had developed a unique strategy to avoid charge-offs and increase loan collectibility.

115. Household's policies for loan delinquencies and charge-offs were reported in the Company's FY01 Report on Form 10-K, as follows:

> ***Our credit and portfolio management procedures focus on risk-based pricing and effective collection efforts for each loan.*** We have a process which we believe gives us a reasonable basis for predicting the credit quality of new accounts. This process is based on our experience with numerous marketing, credit and risk management tests. We also believe that our frequent and early contact with delinquent customers, as well as policies designed to manage customer relationships, ***such as reaging delinquent accounts to current in specific situations***, are helpful in maximizing customer collections.
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> * * *
>
> We believe our policies are responsive to the specific needs of the customer segment we serve.... ***Our policies have been consistently applied and there have been no significant changes to any of our policies during any of the periods reported. Our loss reserve estimates consider our charge-off policies to ensure appropriate reserves exist for products with longer charge-off lives. We believe our charge-off policies are appropriate and result in proper loss recognition.***

116. At Household, loan officers followed up on delinquent loans when a payment was 30 days past due. The loan officer was supposed to call the customer to get a "promise" of payment from the customer and use the call as an opportunity to up-sell or cross-sell products by convincing customers to take out additional loans or lines of credit, or consolidate their bills and convert their unsecured loans into loans secured with their homes or cars. Often customers did not even realize that their new consolidated loans were being secured by their homes or cars. Defendants established reserves designed to ensure that delinquent accounts were restructured rather than foreclosed.

117. In furtherance of its scheme, the Officer Defendants caused Household to violate its own policies and reage accounts ***at any level of delinquency***, including accounts that were over 270 days past due, with merely a single payment. The missed payments would then be added to the end of the loan. The single payment was the lesser of either one minimum monthly payment or 2.5% of the account balance. If it was the latter, that amount would become the new minimum payment.

118. Accounts were often reaged multiple times in a single year. Indeed, a customer who made only three or four minimum payments a year could still appear current.

119. Household used an incentive program to induce collections representatives to push reaging or restructuring of delinquent accounts. By virtue of this incentive program, collections representatives could receive monthly cash rewards or electronic items for reaging a sufficient number of accounts, regardless of whether such reaging was actually justified or enhanced the prospect for repayment.

120. Although defendants characterized loan reaging or restructuring as a service to help out customers, it was clear that the main purpose behind the reaging was to make it appear that the statistics on Household's borrowers and its outstanding loans was stronger than it actually was. In fact, by 8/01, the Officer Defendants were so desperate that they had collections managers require representatives to pressure all customers to restructure their accounts. Even though collections representatives expressed discomfort with pushing restructuring to customers, they were forced to do so under the constant threat of being fired for not following instructions. Collection calls were randomly monitored by collections managers, and if a collections representative did not try to persuade all of his customers to restructure their accounts, a collections manager would reprimand him and tell him that corrective action would be taken unless the representative restructured more accounts. Monthly meetings were held with department managers to monitor collections goals.

121. To cover their tracks, Household programmed its Vision system so that it did not generate any paperwork when delinquent accounts were reaged. In addition, because Vision automatically reaged accounts upon receiving even a partial payment, the customer was often unaware that missed payments were capitalized at the back of the loan.

122. Household's charge-off policy and its policies on accruing interest varied by product, as follows:

Product	Charge-off Policy	Nonaccrual Policy
Real estate	Carrying values in excess of net realizable value are charged off at the time of foreclosure or when settlement is reached with the borrower.	Interest income accruals are suspended when secured principal or interest payments are more than three months contractually past due and resumed when the receivable becomes less than three months contractually past due.

Product	Charge-off Policy	Nonaccrual Policy
Auto finance	Carrying values in excess of net realizable value are charged off at the earlier of the following: •The collateral has been repossessed and sold; •The collateral has been in our possession for more than 90 days; or •The loan becomes 150 days contractually delinquent.	Interest income accruals are suspended when principal or interest payments are more than two months contractually past due and resumed when the receivable becomes less than two months contractually past due.
MasterCard and Visa	Charged off at six months contractually delinquent.	Interest accrues until charge-off.
Private label	Charged off at six months contractually delinquent.	Interest accrues until charge-off.
Personal non-credit card	Charged off at nine months contractually delinquent and no payment received in six months, but in no event to exceed twelve months.	Interest income accruals are suspended when principal or interest payments are more than three months contractually delinquent. For Personal Home Owners' Loans ("PHLs"), interest income accruals resume if the receivable becomes less than three months contractually past due. For all other personal non-credit card receivables, interest income is recorded as collected.

123. Beginning in 2002, Household consistently defended its collection and reaging policies as being necessary to its unique business. What investors did not know until the end of the Class Period, however, was that defendants had used reaging as a means to simply avoid reporting otherwise delinquent accounts. While Household sporadically disclosed its reaging policies, it was not until the Company filed a Form 8-K during 2Q02, on 4/9/02, that Household first broke out its reaging statistics, which revealed a huge number of accounts that had been reaged multiple times. In fact, at the time Household ultimately released its reaging statistics, 20% of its real estate secured loans and almost 17% of its domestic portfolio had been previously reaged. In addition, at this time, investors also learned for the first time that over 27% of the Company's "non-credit card" debt had been reaged during the Class Period.

124. In addition to lowering defaults, the widespread abuse of the Company's reaging policies also had the effect of rendering the Company's financial statements materially false and misleading.

Household's "Reaging" Policies Violated GAAP

125. Throughout the Class Period, defendants engaged in the practice of "reaging" Household's delinquent accounts. *See* ¶¶107-124, *supra*. By reaging such accounts, defendants were able to report lower credit loss reserves, thus overstating net income reported in Household's SEC filings.

126. Household's "reaging" practice is a "modification" of the contractual method of aging loans and more resembles the "recency-of-payments" method of aging.[4] According to the American Institute of Certified Public Accountant's ("AICPA") Audit and Accounting Guide – Audits of Finance Companies – the recency-of-payments method is considered a less conservative method of aging accounts. The AICPA also describes how some finance companies weaken the basis of the contractual method by modifying their calculations to consider accounts contractually current when two timely payments have been made on an account previously considered delinquent. The AICPA warns that, ***while recent payments may alter the classification of a particular account, it doesn't necessarily indicate that the account is ultimately collectible.*** The AICPA also cautions that ***renewals without evidence of increased ability or willingness to repay may diminish the reliability of aging schedules***. *See* ¶¶2.114-2.118 of AICPA Audit and Accounting Guide Audits of Finance Companies With Conforming Changes as of 5/01/00.

127. While Household engaged in "reaging" practices from the commencement of the Class Period, it was not until an analyst presentation on 4/9/02 that defendants finally revealed the impact of such practices. Incredibly, 17% of Household's total domestic portfolio had been reaged as of 12/31/01 and 6/30/02. Further, over 27% of Household's domestic "personal non-credit card" loans had been reaged as of 12/31/01 and 6/30/02.

128. Further, by engaging in "reaging" practices that violated its own internal policies, as well as those policies disclosed to the public, the Officer Defendants caused Household to report lower credit loss reserves than required under GAAP and SEC reporting, thus overstating net income

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[4] The contractual method of aging is based on the status of payments under the original terms of the contracts, while the "recency-of-payments" method ages a loan based on the month in which the most recent collections were received, regardless of contractual payment terms for amounts of payments or loan periods.

throughout the Class Period. Household's delinquency rate was significantly lower than those of its peers – about half the rate of other subprime mortgage lenders, like Providian Financial Corp. and AmeriCredit Corp.

129. GAAP, as set forth in SFAS No. 5, Accounting for Contingencies, requires that a company establish a loss contingency, *i.e.*, reserve, when the estimated loss is probable and reasonably estimated. SFAS No. 5, ¶8.

130. Additionally, Household's failure to disclose its "reaging" practices and statistics prior to 2Q02, when the Company was engaging in those practices during the entire Class Period, violates the most basic of GAAP principles and SEC rules. ***Household had an obligation to disclose to investors the impact its "reaging" practices had on its overall financial results.***

131. SFAS No. 5 further sets forth the following:

> If no accrual is made for a loss contingency because one or both of the conditions in paragraph 8 are not met, or if an exposure to loss exists in excess of the amount accrued pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 8, disclosure of the contingency shall be made when there is at least a reasonable possibility that a loss or an additional loss may have been incurred. The disclosure shall indicate the nature of the contingency and shall give an estimate of the possible loss or range of loss or state that such an estimate cannot be made.

SFAS No. 5, ¶10.

132. GAAP, as described in FASB Statement of Concepts ("FASCON") No. 1, ¶¶34, 42, states that:

> 34. Financial reporting should provide information that is useful to present and potential investors and creditors and other users in making rational investment, credit and similar decisions. The information should be comprehensible to those who have a reasonable understanding of business and economic activities and are willing to study the information with reasonable diligence.
>
> * * *
>
> 42. Financial reporting should provide information about an enterprise's financial performance during a period. Investors and creditors often use information about the past to help in assessing the prospects of an enterprise. Thus, although investment and credit decisions reflect investors' and creditors' expectations about future enterprise performance, those expectations are commonly based at least partly on evaluations of past enterprise performance.

FASCON 1, ¶¶34, 42.

133. For this reason, financial reporting includes not only financial statements, but also other means of communicating information that relates directly or indirectly to the information in the financial statements. FASCON 1, ¶7.

C. DEFENDANTS ENGAGED IN IMPROPER ACCOUNTING OF COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH VARIOUS CREDIT CARD CO-BRANDING, AFFINITY AND MARKETING AGREEMENTS, RESULTING IN AN ALMOST $600 MILLION (PRE-TAX) RESTATEMENT OF EARNINGS

134. On 8/14/02, CEO Aldinger and COO Schoenholz (as the Company's principal financial officer) were required to file sworn statements, pursuant to §21(a)(1) of the Exchange Act, attesting to the accuracy of the Company's most recent annual and quarterly financial reports pursuant to the SEC Order dated 6/27/02. At this time, Household announced that, pursuant to a thorough review of its financial statements by its new independent auditors, KPMG, the Company had determined to adopt certain revisions to the accounting treatment of its MasterCard/Visa co-branding and affinity credit card relationships and a credit card marketing agreement with a third party.

135. In its audit, KPMG concluded that the amortization rates approved by Andersen, which Household had used for co-branding and affinity credit card agreements and marketing agreements, were improper. Therefore, Household corrected its amortization schedules for prepaid expenses related to these agreements. Additionally, for marketing agreements, Household was to recognize expenses immediately, as opposed to over the life of the contract. As a result, Household would be restating its previously reported financial results as far back as 1994 and continuing until 2Q02 in the amount of about $600 million (pre-tax), or a decrease of $386 million in earnings.

136. At the time this restatement was announced, Household stated that its impact on earnings by period was as follows:

$ Millions	**FY94-98**	**FY99**	**FY00**	**FY01**	**1Q02**	**2Q02**	**1H02**	**Total**
Restatement Amount (After Tax)	$155.8M	$58.1M	$70.1M	$75.9M	$6.1M	$20.0M	$26.1M	$386.0M

137. Defendants caused the Company to falsely report its financial results by improperly accounting for its: (a) co-branding agreements;[5] (b) exclusive affinity agreements;[6] and (c) third-party credit card marketing agreements. As a result of the improper accounting for the above, defendants caused Household to overstate its finance income, securitization income and fee income and misstate certain of its expenses, resulting in an overstatement of net income throughout the Class Period.

138. Some of the improprieties are summarized as follows:

(a) Co-Branding Agreements. During 1992, Household entered into a co-branded credit card agreement with General Motors, referred to as the GM Card, which called for Household to pay an up-front fee (origination cost) to its partner for each new credit card account. The contract was modified during 1994. The existing GAAP at the time the contract was entered into and subsequently modified, required the origination costs to be netted with the credit card fee charged to the cardholder, if any, and amortized over the privilege period of the card. The privilege period is the period of time that the cardholder is entitled to use the card. GAAP further requires that if no significant fee is charged to the cardholder, the origination costs should be amortized over one year. Household, in violation of GAAP, inappropriately amortized the origination costs over the term of the agreement, thus spreading the cost of the origination fees paid to its partner over a longer period of time than the one year allowed under GAAP. This inappropriate accounting resulted in the overstatement of net income throughout the Class Period.

(b) Affinity Agreement. During 1996, Household acquired the AFL-CIO's $3.4 billion "Union Privilege" affinity card portfolio. The Union Privilege was created by the AFL-CIO to market benefits to union members, and Household paid a premium for the Union Privilege portfolio. In accordance with GAAP, Household began amortizing the premium over the contract life. This same amortization period was used for Household's regulatory reporting. In 1999,

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[5] Household defines a co-branded credit card in its FY01 Report on Form 10-K as "[a] MasterCard or Visa account that is jointly sponsored by the issuer of the card and another corporation (*e.g.*, the GM Card®). The account holder typically receives some form of added benefit for using the card."

[6] Household defines an affinity credit card in its FY01 Report on Form 10-K as "[a] MasterCard or Visa account jointly sponsored by the issuer of the card and an organization whose members share a common interest (*e.g.*, the AFL-CIO Union Plus (up) Credit Card Program.)."

however, Household, in violation of GAAP, arbitrarily increased the amortization period for the premium, thus spreading the cost of the premium over a longer period of time, resulting in the overstatement of net income throughout 1999, 2000, 2001 and the first half of 2002.[7]

(c) Independent Third-Party Marketing Agreement. In 6/99, Household entered into a credit card marketing agreement with an independent marketing company. As part of the agreement, Household was reimbursed for marketing expenses, such as mass collective mailings, in return for a share of revenue from those mailings. Since the revenue-sharing payments were, in effect, Household's advertising and marketing expenses, GAAP requires such expenses to be recorded as incurred, and therefore the revenue-sharing payments should have been expensed as each mailing was dropped. Household, however, accounted for the revenue-sharing payments over a three-year period, thus overstating net income throughout 1999, 2000, 2001 and the first half of 2002.

139. As a result of the above improprieties, Household's restatement covered the period from 1994 through 2Q02. The amounts by which Household misstated and ultimately restated its EPS during the Class Period are shown below:

Diluted EPS

	As Originally Reported	Restated	Difference
FY97	$1.93	$1.86	<$0.07>
FY98[8]	$1.03	$0.94	<$0.09>
FY99	$3.07	$2.95	<$0.12>
1Q00	$0.78	$0.74	<$0.04>
2Q00	$0.80	$0.77	<$0.03>
3Q00	$0.94	$0.91	<$0.03>
4Q00	$1.03	$0.99	<$0.04>
1Q01	$0.91	$0.85	<$0.06>
2Q01	$0.93	$0.90	<$0.03>
3Q01	$1.07	$1.03	<$0.04>
4Q01	$1.17	$1.13	<$0.04>
1Q02	$1.09	$1.04	<$0.05>
2Q02	$1.08	$1.07	<$0.01>

[7] The amortization period for the premium remained the same for Household's regulatory reporting.

[8] 1998 reported and restated diluted EPS includes a $751 million after-tax charge related to the merger and integration of Beneficial and a $118.5 million after-tax gain related to the sale of Beneficial's Canadian operations. The net impact of these items was to reduce diluted EPS by $1.27.

140. The effect of these belated disclosures was significant. The Company's release regarding the restatement was issued before the markets opened for trading, and when shares of Household opened, they immediately plunged to as low as $32.09 per share – a decline of over $4.71 per share relative to the prior day's close of $37.80 per share. During the trading day on 8/14/02, institutional investors reacted to efforts by defendants to bolster the price of Household stock, which caused the stock to stabilize before closing slightly higher on that day. Once such institutional buying tapered off and the Company made further disclosures regarding the effect of the restatement on Household's business and operations, shares of the Company declined once again. ***The significance of the restatement is further confirmed by the fact that Household would have missed analysts' EPS estimates for every one of the eight quarters of 2000 and 2001 and the first half of 2002 absent the accounting improprieties detailed herein.***

141. Following the filing on 8/27/02 of the Company's amended FY01 Report on Form 10-K incorporating the restatement, shares of Household continued to trade lower, reaching below $33.00 on 9/4/02. By 10/10/02, Household shares reached a seven-year low of $20.65. By 10/24/02, when the Company filed its 3Q02 Report on Form 10-Q, which broke out its massive reaged statistics for the first time, shares of Household traded as low as $21.40 per share.

Household's Restatement Is an Admission that the Company's Financial Statements Violated GAAP

142. ***The fact that Household restated its financial statements is an admission that the financial statements originally issued were false and that the misstatements were material.*** Pursuant to GAAP, as set forth in Accounting Principles Board ("APB") No. 20, the type of restatement announced by Household was to correct for material errors in its previously issued financial statements. APB No. 20, ¶¶7-13. The restatement of past financial statements is a disfavored method of recognizing an accounting change, as it dilutes confidence by investors in the financial statements, makes it difficult to compare financial statements and is often difficult, if not impossible, to generate the numbers when restatement occurs. *Id.*, ¶14. Thus, GAAP provides that financial statements should only be restated in limited circumstances, *i.e.*, when there is a change in the reporting entity, when there is a change in accounting principles used or to correct an error in

previously issued financial statements. Household's restatement was not due to a change in reporting entity or a change in accounting principle but rather was due to errors in previously issued financial statements.

143. The fact that Household corrected its financial statements through a restatement indicates that the errors were not merely a change in estimate based on events occurring after the financial statements were issued. Otherwise, the restatement would violate APB No. 20, ¶31, which states, ***"[a] change in an estimate should not be accounted for by restating amounts reported in financial statements of prior periods ...."*** *Id.*, ¶31. Thus, the restatement is an admission by Household that the financial results reported during the Class Period were incorrect based on information available to defendants at the time the results were originally reported. It is also an admission that the Company's previously issued financial results and its public statements regarding those results were materially false and misleading.

144. The SEC recently reiterated its position regarding restatements:

> [R]estatements should not be used to make any adjustments to take into account subsequent information that did not and could not have existed at the time the original financial statements were prepared. That is, GAAP does not allow a change in an accounting estimate resulting from new information or subsequent developments to be accounted for as a restatement of previous financial statements. *See* APB Opinion 20, ¶31. The APB has defined the kind of "errors" that may be corrected through a restatement: "Errors in financial statements result from mathematical mistakes, mistakes in the application of accounting principles, or oversight or misuse of facts that existed at the time that the financial statements were prepared." *See id.* at ¶¶13, 36-37. In accordance with APB 20, the Commission does not condone the use of restatements by public companies or auditors to make any adjustments (particularly to judgmental reserves) to take into account subsequent information that did not and could not have existed at the time the original financial statements were prepared.

145. In addition, the SEC noted:

> [T]he Commission often seeks to enter into evidence restated financial statements, and the documentation behind those restatements, in securities fraud enforcement actions in order, *inter alia*, to prove the falsity and materiality of the original financial statements [and] to demonstrate that persons responsible for the original misstatements acted with scienter ....

146. On 8/14/02, Household hosted a conference call to discuss the restatement. Based on defendant Schoenholz's comments, it is clear that the restatement was necessitated by the

misapplication of GAAP and the misuse and oversight of facts that existed at the time. Specifically, on this call, Schoenholz stated:

> In connection with the engagement of KPMG as our new auditors we've under gone a thorough review of our banking statements and related accounting policies. Part of this review we've adapted certain revisions to the accounting treatment of our MasterCard/Visa affinity and co-branded credit card relationship agreements as well as a related marketing agreement with a third party credit card marketing company.

147. The "revisions to the accounting treatment" to which defendant Schoenholz referred were due to misapplications of GAAP and misuse of facts available at the time.[9] The primary Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") SFAS for Household's accounting of its co-branded agreements, affinity agreement and marketing agreement is SFAS No. 91, Accounting for Nonrefundable Fees and Costs Associated with Originating or Acquiring Loans and Initial Direct Costs of Leases. SFAS No. 91 was issued with an effective date of fiscal years beginning after 12/15/87 – well before Household entered into the agreements described above.

148. Further, in reference to the co-branded agreement, on 5/20/93 the Emerging Issues Task Force released Issue No. 93-1, Accounting for Individual Credit Card Acquisitions ("EITF 93-1"). EITF 93-1 was issued to provide guidance on how to account for credit cards that are acquired individually ("one at a time") by paying an amount to a third party for each approved credit card agreement. EITF 93-1 specifically identifies co-branders as such third parties. EITF 93-1 makes it clear that Household should have been amortizing the amounts paid to its co-brander over the privilege period or, if no fee is charged to the cardholder, no more than one year. EITF 93-1 states, in relevant part:

> The Task Force reached a consensus that credit card accounts acquired individually should be accounted for as originations under Statement 91 and Issue 92-5. Amounts paid to a third party to acquire individual credit card accounts should be deferred and netted against the related credit card fee, if any, and ***the net amount should be amortized on a straight-line basis over the privilege period. If a significant fee is charged to the cardholder, the privilege period is the period that the fee entitles the cardholder to use the credit card. If there is no significant fee, the privilege period should be one year.***

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[9] The "revisions to the accounting treatment" were not due to a change in accounting principles because APB No. 20 only allows restatement for a change in accounting principle for a few specific circumstances, none of which apply to Household. The special circumstances relate to inventory, initial public distribution and reporting a change in entity. APB No. 20, ¶¶19, 27-30, 34-35.

EITF 93-1.

149. During the 8/14/02 conference call, defendant Schoenholz admitted that Household was amortizing payments made to its co-brander over the term of the contract, rather than over one year, and therefore would be restating its previously reported financial statements to reflect the one-year amortization period.

150. Household also violated GAAP and SEC rules in accounting for the premium paid for its affinity portfolio when, in 1999, it arbitrarily increased the amortization period for premium paid by 50%, from 10 years to as much as 15 years. Defendants had no basis for increasing the amortization period other than to report more favorable net income associated with the affinity portfolio by "spreading" the impact of the premium paid over a longer period of time than allowed for under GAAP. In fact, defendants knew a change to Household's regulatory reporting would be scrutinized and such an arbitrary change would not be allowed, therefore, Household did not change the amortization period for regulatory reporting purposes.

151. Ultimately, KPMG required Household to change the extended amortization period back to the original ten-year period and restate its previously issued financial statements. As discussed in ¶¶142-150, had this change simply been a change in estimate, restatement would not have been allowed.

152. During 6/99, Household entered into a credit card marketing agreement with a third party provider of credit card marketing services. This agreement allowed Household to be reimbursed for marketing (advertising) expenses and mass collective mailings in return for a share of revenue from those mailings over a three-year period. These "revenue-sharing" payments were for the marketing, advertising and solicitation of the cards – they were not incremental ***direct*** costs of origination.[10] Household improperly accounted for these indirect marketing expenses (revenue-sharing payments) by amortizing them over a three-year period, when, in fact, such payments should have been expensed as incurred.

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[10] SFAS No. 91 defines incremental direct costs as "costs to originate a loan that (a) result directly from and are essential to the lending transaction and (b) would not have been incurred by the lender had that lending transaction not occurred." SFAS No. 91, Appendix C, ¶80.

153. SFAS No. 91 requires that such marketing costs be expensed for as incurred. SFAS 91 specifically states:

> All other lending-related costs, including costs related to activities performed by the lender for advertising, soliciting potential borrowers, servicing existing loans ... ***shall be charged to expense as incurred.***

SFAS No. 91, ¶7.

VI. OTHER GAAP VIOLATIONS

154. Due to these accounting improprieties, the Company presented its financial statements in a manner that violated GAAP, including the following fundamental accounting principles:

(a) The principle that interim financial reporting should be based upon the same accounting principles and practices used to prepare annual financial statements was violated (APB No. 28, ¶10);

(b) The principle that financial reporting should provide information about the economic resources of an enterprise, the claims to those resources, and effects of transactions, events and circumstances that change resources and claims to those resources was violated (FASCON 1, ¶40);

(c) The principle that financial reporting should provide information about how management of an enterprise has discharged its stewardship responsibility to owners (stockholders) for the use of enterprise resources entrusted to it was violated. To the extent that management offers securities of the enterprise to the public, it voluntarily accepts wider responsibilities for accountability to prospective investors and to the public in general (FASCON 1, ¶50);

(d) The principle that financial reporting should be reliable in that it represents what it purports to represent was violated. That information should be reliable as well as relevant is a notion that is central to accounting (FASCON 2, ¶¶58-59);

(e) The principle of completeness, which means that nothing is left out of the information that may be necessary to ensure that it validly represents underlying events and conditions, was violated (FASCON 2, ¶79); and

(f) The principle that conservatism be used as a prudent reaction to uncertainty to try to ensure that uncertainties and risks inherent in business situations are adequately considered was violated. The best way to avoid injury to investors is to try to ensure that what is reported represents what it purports to represent (FASCON 2, ¶¶95, 97).

155. Further, the undisclosed adverse information concealed by defendants during the relevant period is the type of information that, because of SEC regulations, regulations of the national stock exchanges and customary business practice, is expected by investors and securities analysts to be disclosed and is known by corporate officials and their legal and financial advisors to be the type of information that is expected to be, and must be, disclosed.

HOUSEHOLD'S EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION PROGRAM REWARDED THE OFFICER DEFENDANTS FOR THEIR FRAUDULENT ACTIVITY

156. The Officer Defendants were both highly motivated and had ample opportunity to perpetrate the fraud complained of herein.

(a) The Officer Defendants had a strong personal financial gain motive in making false and misleading statements relating to Household's financial results. The Officer Defendants also had a strong motive in concealing that Household was improperly reaging delinquent accounts and preventing timely charge-offs, thereby causing the reported credit asset quality of Household's customers to appear more favorable than it was in reality. The Officer Defendants concealed that the Company's strong performance was resulting from its participation in predatory lending practices in violation of federal and state laws. In fact, it was only through defendants' fraudulent conduct and scheme detailed in ¶¶50-155 that Household was able to meet or exceed analysts' expectations with respect to the Company's income and EPS during the Class Period and earn the millions of dollars of compensation and bonus payments. Absent the improprieties alleged herein, Household would have failed to meet analysts' consensus estimates for each quarter of FY00 and FY01 and 1H02.

157. The Officer Defendants' annual compensation and incentives were tied to the financial, as well as non-financial, performance of the Company throughout the Class Period. Household purported to be a "pay-for-performance" company. Household's corporate goal was to link compensation to financial performance; hence, compensation programs were designed so that base salaries were generally competitive with a comparable group (12 companies, all in the S&P Financials Index), with substantially higher earnings potential on bonus and long-term compensation

if employees delivered superior stockholder earnings results. Performance during the Class Period was measured primarily by EPS growth.

158. The four components of executive compensation for the Officer Defendants were: (i) Base Salary (determined by individual financial and non-financial performance, position in salary range and general economic conditions); (ii) Annual Cash Bonus (tied directly to overall and/or business unit financial performance, as well as individual performance ... when certain objective or subjective performance goals are not met, annual bonuses may be reduced or not paid); (iii) Long-Term Incentives (compensation based on the increase in stock price); and (iv) Executive Benefits (other perks).

159. For example, defendant Aldinger's executive compensation outlined in the FY97 Proxy Statement provided:

> Mr. Aldinger's annual cash bonus was determined based on the satisfaction of various individual objective non-financial and financial performance goals. Under the 1994 Key Executive Bonus Plan, the financial performance goals of Household are (a) ***targeted earnings per share***, (b) ***targeted return on equity***, (c) targeted operating efficiency ratio, (d) ***targeted reserve to charge-off ratio***, and (e) targeted equity to managed assets ratio. Mr. Aldinger had additional goals in 1997 to build depth in management, complete an auto lending strategy, and actively represent us with stock analysts, portfolio managers and institutional shareholders. All were met. For 1997, Mr. Aldinger's total annual bonus opportunity was between zero and 225% of his annual salary (with a target bonus of 150%). He was awarded a bonus of $1,500,000 (188% of his base salary) based on his individual objectives and corporate performance as certified by the Committee.

160. Between FY98 and FY01, defendant Aldinger received bonus payments alone of $14.3 million. These payments were based upon Aldinger's ability each year to cause Household to meet targeted EPS, targeted core receivable growth, targeted operation efficiency ratios, targeted tangible equity to managed assets, targeted increases in the number of Household's products used per customer and targeted revenue growth – the very same metrics that the Officer Defendants manipulated through their fraudulent conduct throughout the Class Period. Thus, each of the metrics used to determine defendant Aldinger's bonuses and other compensation during the Class Period had the effect of encouraging him to engage in the improprieties detailed herein in ¶¶50-155.

WILLIAM F. ALDINGER

Year	Salary	Bonus	Other Annual Compensation	Number of Shares Underlying Options	LT Payouts	All Other Compensation
1997	$ 794,233	$1,500,000	$186,185	450,000	-0-	$155,156
1998	888,463	2,300,000	82,188	500,000	-0-	151,383
1999	1,000,000	3,000,000	107,639	460,000	-0-	213,104
2000	1,000,000	4,000,000	154,242	600,000	-0-	245,382
2001	1,000,000	5,000,000	160,763	800,000	-0-	305,382

DAVID A. SCHOENHOLZ

Year	Salary	Bonus	Other Annual Compensation	Number of Shares Underlying Options	LT Payouts	All Other Compensation
1997	$370,674	$ 435,000	-0-	120,000	$172,813	$ 51,844
1998	425,482	750,000	-0-	134,000	222,305	56,918
1999	500,000	1,500,000	-0-	124,000	456,094	79,101
2000	500,000	2,000,000	-0-	150,000	-0-	123,433
2001	500,000	2,500,000	-0-	200,000	-0-	155,382

GARY D. GILMER

Year	Salary	Bonus	Other Annual Compensation	Number of Shares Underlying Options	LT Payouts	All Other Compensation
1997	$296,155	$ 270,000	$579,368	75,000	-0-	$ 36,070
1998	404,809	850,000	288,951	134,000	-0-	34,954
1999	500,000	1,500,000	44,303	124,000	-0-	83,459
2000	500,000	2,000,000	63,743	150,000	-0-	122,873
2001	500,000	2,500,000	25,125	200,000	-0-	155,382

161. Defendants Schoenholz and Gilmer, as well as other senior executives, were also paid annual bonuses based on performance goals that had the effect of encouraging their participation in the reaging, predatory lending and accounting schemes, as defined herein, including:

162. Thus, as demonstrated above, a significant portion of each of the Officer Defendants' compensation was directly tied to his ability to cause Household to meet targeted EPS, regardless of the long-term impact on Household or the risk that such practices would result in earnings restatements or regulatory sanctions. Although the Company did not provide details for the entire restated period, the following table compares the impact of the restatement on diluted EPS to the consensus estimate for 1Q00 through 2Q02, illustrating the significance of defendants' accounting manipulations on Household's performance vis-a-vis earnings estimates:

Quarter	As Reported	Restated	Consensus Estimate	Reported v. Restated
1Q00	0.78	0.74	0.77	+0.01 v. - ($0.03)
2Q00	0.80	0.77	0.79	+0.01 v. - ($0.03)
3Q00	0.94	0.91	0.94	+0.00 v. - ($0.04)
4Q00	1.03	0.99	1.03	+0.00 v. - ($0.04)
1Q01	0.91	0.85	0.91	+0.00 v. - ($0.04)
2Q01	0.93	0.90	0.93	+0.00 v. - ($0.04)
3Q01	1.07	1.03	1.07	+0.00 v. - ($0.04)
4Q01	1.17	1.13	1.17	+0.00 v. - ($0.04)
1Q02	1.09	1.04	1.05	+0.04 v. - ($0.01)
2Q02	1.08	1.07	1.08	+0.00 v. - ($0.01)

163. Without the boost provided by defendants' improper accounting, Household would likely not have had a single quarter of meeting or exceeding analysts' expectations, not to mention posting its purported string of back-to-back "record" results. Moreover, the financial impact of the Company's predatory lending practices and improper reaging on the Company's operations was devastating.

164. Household's predatory lending and reaging practices were directly related to, and greatly impacted, Household's core business operations. Indeed, consumer lending accounted for the overwhelming majority of the Company's revenue during the Class Period. Throughout the Class Period, each of the Officer Defendants was a high-level corporate executive engaged in the management and oversight of the core aspects of Household's businesses.

165. Additionally, the Officer Defendants ran Household and its subsidiaries as "hands-on" managers and closely monitored the Company's business on a regular basis. *See* ¶¶41-43. Each of the Officer Defendants was a core member of the senior management team during the Class Period and was directly involved in the day-to-day operations of the Company. They were privy to proprietary information concerning Household's business, operations, growth, financial statements and financial condition. The Officer Defendants had access to, and control over, the Vision system that was launched in July 1999 and provided them with information relating to all aspects of the Company's performance. *Id.*

166. The Officer Defendants also controlled the contents of public statements issued by or on behalf of Household and made statements and predictions regarding Household's operations

and financial condition. They were the primary spokespeople on behalf of the Company and hosted quarterly and annual conference calls to announce financial results. In addition, defendants hosted periodic one-on-one meetings with analysts, where they provided very positive information about the Company's operations and key financial metrics, while knowing or recklessly disregarding that these analysts would then repeat their statements to the market, directly impacting stock price. *See* ¶¶41-43.

167. Defendants were able to perpetrate the fraudulent scheme complained of herein in part by using the Company's centralized and highly automated "Vision" information system. Developed over three years at a cost of $83 million, Vision was launched in July 1999. Vision connected all of Household's over 1,400 branches across the nation, allowing various offices to view the same information on customer accounts in real time and enabling the Officer Defendants and Household's senior management to monitor the Company's day-to-day lending operations. Using Vision, the Officer Defendants were able to centralize decision-making throughout the loan process, including generating scripts for the sales staff, monitoring delinquencies and collectibles, determining charge-offs and training the sales force.

168. In addition, Vision priced each loan automatically based on criteria specified by Household. Vision also enhanced defendants' ability to analyze and assess Household's cross-selling ability by providing "suggestive selling" techniques. After the customer's information was input into Vision, the system prompted the account executive to up-sell or offer an alternative that Vision had selected as a product that the customer would have a high propensity to buy. Upon closing, Vision created all the loan documents and printed them on the branch office printer. In this way, the Officer Defendants were able to directly monitor and control Household's lending practices.

169. On 10/11/02, Fitch Ratings placed the Company on Rating Watch Negative and issued a release stating:

> In Fitch's view, ***the bigger challenge for Household will be replenishing lost revenue resulting from the implementation of "Best Practices." An ability to offset these revenues streams could pressure future profitability, which in turn could put pressure on the current rating.***

170. Indeed, on 1/15/03, Household issued a Press Release announcing 4Q02 results. Household reported net income of $388 million and EPS of $0.66, comparted to 4Q01 net income of $549 million and EPS of $1.17, a 44% decrease in EPS.

VIII. ANDERSEN'S ROLE IN DEFENDANTS' FRAUDULENT SCHEME AND UNLAWFUL COURSE OF CONDUCT

A. GENERAL

171. Andersen, a worldwide firm of certified public accountants, was involved in various facets of Household's business. Andersen audited Household's financial statements, prepared Household's tax returns and provided consulting services on a wide range of topics throughout the Class Period. Andersen examined and opined on Household's financial statements for FY97, FY98, FY99, FY00 and FY01 and reviewed Household's interim results and releases. As a result of the far-reaching scope of services provided by Andersen, it was intimately familiar with Household's business affairs, and its personnel were present at Household's Chicago headquarters on a year-round basis. Andersen's Chicago office was routinely involved in the structuring and/or approval of the practices and/or Offerings detailed herein.

172. Andersen, however, turned its back on its responsibilities to Household investors and the investing public and abandoned its professional standards by helping Household perpetrate the massive accounting fraud alleged herein.

173. Andersen falsely represented that Household's financial statements for FY97, FY98, FY99, FY00 and FY01 were presented in accordance with GAAP and that Andersen's audits of Household's financial statements had been performed in accordance with Generally Accepted Auditing Standards ("GAAS"). Andersen also consented to the incorporation of its reports on Household's financial statements in Household's Reports on Form 10-K for those years and in Household's Registration Statements for the Company's: (a) registration of over $75 billion of debt securities, filed on 2/16/99, 7/01/99, 3/24/00, 9/13/00, 2/23/01, 5/03/01, 11/20/01, 12/18/01 and 4/09/02; and (b) registration of approximately 168 million shares of Household stock valued at approximately $8 billion, declared effective or filed on or about 6/01/98. Andersen also consented to the use of its name as an expert in each Registration Statement filed and issued pursuant to these

offerings, including the Form S-4 registration statement used to consummate the Beneficial merger (the "Beneficial Registration Statement"). Andersen's issuance of, and multiple consents to reissue materially false reports on, Household's 1997-2001 financial statements were themselves violations of GAAS.

174. With respect to Household's financial statements for 2001, Andersen represented in a report dated 1/14/02, the following:

> REPORT OF INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
>
> To the Shareholders of Household International, Inc.
>
> We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Household International, Inc. (a Delaware corporation) and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2001 and 2000, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in preferred stock and common shareholders' equity and cash flow for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2001. These financial statements are the responsibility of Household International, Inc.'s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.
>
> We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.
>
> In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Household International, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2001 and 2000, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2001, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

175. Andersen issued nearly identical audit reports for 1997 (issued 1/21/98), 1998 (issued 1/20/99), 1999 (issued 1/14/00) and 2000 (issued 1/15/01).

176. Andersen's reports were false and misleading due to its failure to conduct its audits in compliance with GAAS and because Household's financial statements were not prepared in conformity with GAAP, as alleged in detail in ¶¶102-106 and 125-155, so that issuing the reports was in violation of GAAS and SEC rules. Andersen knew its reports would be relied upon by potential investors in Household securities. Throughout the same period, Andersen performed

reviews of Household's quarterly financial statements, reviewed and approved Household's quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and reviewed, discussed and approved Household's press releases.

B. ANDERSEN WAS NOT INDEPENDENT

177. Household was an extremely important client to Andersen. In 2001 alone, Andersen received $4.6 million in fees for services it provided to Household, of which $1.9 million related to the audit fees and another $2.7 million related to its highly-profitable non-audit services, including consulting work. In 2000, Andersen received $4 million in fees, of which $2 million related to audit fees and $2 million related to non-audit services. In 2000 and 2001, these fees were particularly important to Andersen's partners, as their incomes were dependent on the continued business from Household. Andersen's Chicago partners had a particular incentive and were under enormous pressure to not only retain Household but increase the billings to the client, which generated significant revenues for the Chicago office. Andersen partners assigned to the Household account held regular meetings during the Class Period to discuss ways to sell more services and bill more fees to Household.

178. Because Andersen partners could not increase the fees from Household fast enough by performing traditional audit and accounting work, Andersen incentivized its partners to sell its much more lucrative consulting services. Andersen tied part of its audit partners' compensation to the solicitation and marketing of non-audit consulting services and creating other revenue-sharing arrangements between audit and consulting partners groups. Andersen put tremendous pressure on partners to generate more fees. A "depth chart" was developed for each audit client based upon the level of services provided to that client. Partners received extra units (worth about $200,000 per year) based on the additional services sold. Hundreds of Andersen partners were each earning in excess of $1 million per year during the Class Period, based primarily upon the level of fees that each individual partner "controlled" or sold to his or her assigned clients.

179. Professional Audit Standards promulgated by both the AICPA and the SEC require that auditors be independent, objective and free of conflicts of interest. ET, §§54, 55, 102.

C. ANDERSEN'S PARTICIPATION IN THE FRAUD IS CONSISTENT WITH ITS PRIOR PARTICIPATION IN A SERIES OF MAJOR ACCOUNTING FRAUDS

180. Andersen's egregious conduct surrounding the Household affair is hardly an isolated incident. Andersen is a recidivist violator of the federal securities laws with a history of accounting improprieties, conflicts of interest and document destruction in some of the most egregious cases of accounting fraud in the history of the U.S. securities markets, its now-former client list making up a veritable "who's who" of financial disasters. Moreover, Andersen's conduct in these cases often shares the same underlying themes as its conduct in the Household debacle. A nonexhaustive list of Andersen's involvement in major accounting scandals follows:

(a) Enron. Andersen's intimate involvement in the world's most notorious accounting scandal is now common knowledge. Indeed, the entire Andersen partnership was convicted of obstruction of justice charges because of its felonious conduct, directed from Andersen world headquarters in Chicago, the office which perpetrated the accounting improprieties detailed herein. As summarized by Judge Melinda Harmon of the Southern District of Texas:

> Lead Plaintiff has identified numerous violations by Arthur Andersen of GAAS, GAAP, risk factors for fraud, accounting rules, and rules of professional conduct for accounts that Arthur Andersen violated. Yet Arthur Andersen certified that Enron's financial statements for 1997-2000 were in compliance with GAAP and its audits of the financial statements complied with GAAS.... Lead Plaintiff has also alleged that Arthur Andersen destroyed documents to conceal its fraudulent accounting. All of these constitute primary violations under §10(b).
>
> Furthermore Lead Plaintiff has alleged specific facts giving rise to a strong inference of scienter. Arthur Andersen's comprehensive accounting, auditing, and consulting services to Enron necessarily made it intimately privy to the smallest details of Enron's alleged fraudulent activity.

In re Enron Corp. Secs., Derivative & ERISA Litig., MDL-1446, Civil Action No. H-01-3624 Consolidated Cases, 2002 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 25211, at *706 (S.D. Tex. Dec. 20, 2002).[11]

(b) Worldcom. Worldcom was a telecommunications giant that reported stellar revenue, net income and EPS growth in the latter half of the 1990s and into 2002. The growth caused Worldcom's stock price to soar and enabled it to compile over 70 acquisitions and raise

[11] Judge Harmon also noted "several similar prior fraudulent audits of other companies, establishing a pattern of such conduct, and the SEC's and courts' repeated imposition of penalties on Arthur Andersen and its employees ...." *Id.*

billions of dollars from public investors. All along, Andersen audited – or, rather, "cooked" – Worldcom's books. Worldcom is now bankrupt. Worldcom's precipitous fall into the largest bankruptcy ever has caused well over $100 billion in damages to investors. Andersen's complicity in the fraud speaks for itself. Shortly before its bankruptcy filing in 6/02, Worldcom admitted that Andersen had overseen Worldcom's ***overstatement of income by $3.85 billion***. By 9/02, Worldcom had disclosed that more than $9 billion in previously-recognized revenue just did not exist when it was recorded. On 11/04/02, the court-appointed bankruptcy examiner issued an interim report detailing a "smorgasbord" of questionable accounting practices going back several years, stating: "These issues relate to the culture, internal controls, management, integrity, disclosures and financial statements." Andersen, Worldcom's auditor throughout this period, worked closely with Worldcom senior executives for almost half a decade while this massive fraud took place.

(c) Dynegy. Like Enron and Worldcom, Andersen audited Dynegy's financial statements, which also were patently false and misleading to investors. These false and misleading financial statements enabled Dynegy to issue over $1 billion in debt that is now nearly worthless and caused billions of dollars of damages to persons who were fraudulently induced into buying Dynegy securities. That these financial statements were the product of fraud is not open to debate. On 9/24/02, the SEC announced:

> ***The Commission [has] found that Dynegy engaged in securities fraud in connection with its disclosures and accounting for Project Alpha***, and negligently included materially misleading information about the round-trip energy trades in two press releases it issued in early 2002.... Dynegy, without admitting or denying the Commission's findings, has agreed to the entry of the cease-and-desist order and to pay a $3 million penalty in a related civil suit filed in U.S. district court in Houston.

In 11/02, Dynegy restated results for 1999 through 2001. On 1/31/03, Dynegy announced its second major restatement in three months, stating that it would revise results for 1999 through 2001 and the first three quarters of 2002 as a result of a reaudit that would reduce net income by ***$431 million*** over the four-year period.

(d) Qwest. Qwest has been forced to restate ***all*** of its financial statements for 1999 through 2001 – the entire length of its engagement with Andersen! Once again, this fraud took place while Qwest was being audited by Andersen. Further, Qwest is now the subject of

Congressional, SEC and Department of Justice investigations into its accounting manipulations. Qwest's defense is that it relied on the advice of its accountants – Andersen. The falsity of Qwest's financial reporting is clear. Notably, in 9/02, Qwest announced that its restatement would erase $950 million in revenue (later revised to $1.86 billion). The vast majority of this restated revenue was booked in so-called "swap" transactions that Qwest never registered as revenue until it hired Andersen. Many of these swaps were made with another Andersen client, the now-defunct Global Crossing (*see* below). Furthermore, in 8/01, Qwest was required by the SEC to amend its FY00 Report on Form 10-K to include a disclosure that its 2000 results had benefited from a pension credit of $299 million, or $182 million after tax, in FY00, compared to a charge of $8 million in 1999 – again, a transaction permitted by Andersen. On 7/20/01, Qwest admitted that its classification of costs had been incorrect such that cost of sales had been overstated and Sales, General & Administrative ("SG&A") expenses had been understated.

(e) Global Crossing. Global Crossing, the bankrupt fiber-optic network operator, once had a $38.9 billion market value – but again, its stock value was based on false financials certified by Andersen. Global Crossing sought protection from creditors on 1/28/02 after amassing $12.4 billion in debt. The SEC and the Federal Bureau of Investigation have began examining Global Crossing's accounting – accounting approved by Andersen – after a former vice-president of finance alleged that the company inflated revenue from leasing space on its lines while under-reporting costs for buying space on rivals' networks – the very same "swap" transactions as Qwest. When these bogus revenue figures were erased, Global Crossing was revealed to be a financial disaster and never would have been able to secure public funding of its operations had it told the truth.

(f) Waste Management. In 1998, Waste Management restated its 1992 through 1996 financial statements, which had been audited by Andersen's Houston office, revealing a massive fraud that included the overstatement of profits by as much as $1.7 billion. At the time, this was the largest restatement of earnings in history. In 6/01, as a result of its egregious behavior associated with its audits of its Waste Management client, the SEC hit Andersen with the first anti-fraud injunction in 20 years and the largest civil penalty ($7 million) in SEC history for an accounting firm. The SEC also required Andersen to sign a consent decree promising to refrain from wrongdoing in the future. Andersen partner Goolsby signed that agreement. Andersen knew its ongoing conduct with another client, Enron, violated the agreement when it was signed. As with Enron, Andersen's willingness to keep quiet about fraudulent accounting to protect the huge fees it earned played a significant role in Waste Management's ability to perpetrate one of the largest accounting frauds in history. Andersen recognized Waste Management's "aggressive" accounting as early as 1988, according to SEC documents, and by 1993, Andersen had documented that Waste Management was a "high-risk client" and that the client inflated profits by more than $100 million. However, during the same time frame, Andersen was relentlessly marketing its consulting services to the client, resulting in consulting fees more than double the size of the audit fees. Even when Waste Management refused to fix the improper accounting practices recommended by Andersen in prior years, Andersen caved in and continued to sign off on the company's annual audits. This went on for the next three years. According to the SEC, those decisions were backed at the highest levels at the same Andersen office that audited Household's financial statements. These decisions were backed by Andersen's Practice Director, the firm's Managing Partner and the Audit Division Head for the firm's national office in Chicago. Several parallels exist between the conduct of the Chicago office of Andersen in Waste Management, Enron and here. For example: Enron and Waste Management were major Andersen clients that generated millions of dollars in fees each year. Andersen's Chicago office participated in the audits of Waste Management, Enron and Household.

(g) Sunbeam. In 5/01, the SEC filed an injunctive action against Andersen partner Phillip E. Harlow, the former engagement partner on the Sunbeam account, for authorizing the issuance of unqualified audit opinions on Sunbeam's 1996 and 1997 financial statements, even though he was aware of many of the company's accounting improprieties and disclosure failures. In 2001, Andersen paid $110 million to settle shareholder lawsuits in connection with Sunbeam's restatement of six quarters of financial results. Indeed, the SEC stated that Sunbeam's purported turnaround was little more than accounting gimmicks, accomplished through the creation of inappropriate "cookie-jar" reserves. In Sunbeam, as in Enron, Andersen's document destruction was a common theme. In fact, an Andersen partner testified that, months after the restatements were announced and after shareholder lawsuits had been filed, the firm ordered its Fort Lauderdale employees to dispose of any workpapers or correspondence that did not agree with the final documentation of the Sunbeam restatement.

(h) Baptist Foundation of Arizona. In a suit filed by the Arizona Attorney General, Andersen agreed to pay investors $217 million to settle a suit in connection with the 1999 failure of the Baptist Foundation of Arizona ("Foundation"), where an ongoing Ponzi scheme wiped out $590 million of the savings of investors, many of them retirees. The Arizona authorities brought the action to revoke the licenses of three Andersen auditors. Jay Steven Ozer ("Ozer"), one of the senior partners on Andersen's audits of the Foundation, audited Charles Keating's ("Keating") Lincoln Savings & Loan, described below. Ozer agreed to give up his Arizona accounting license. Particularly egregious in the Foundation situation was the fact that outside CPAs and professionals continued to warn Andersen for two years that they highly suspected fraudulent accounting at the Foundation, yet Andersen completely ignored them. An accountant for the Foundation testified that, more than two years before the bankruptcy, she met with Andersen and openly explained the nature of the fraud. Subsequently, a Texas Baptist group became suspicious, called Andersen and told Andersen about the suspected fraudulent accounting at the Foundation. Additionally, a sole practitioner CPA figured the fraud out in an afternoon by conducting a simple search of public records, revealing that the company used to engage in transactions with the Foundation had a negative net worth of approximately $106 million and couldn't possibly make good on the debt to the Foundation. Calls were made to the Andersen office involved here and stated, "'You must withdraw your unqualified opinion immediately. The company's effectively broke. Call me.'"

(i) Colonial Realty Company. In the mid 1990s, the State of Connecticut revoked Andersen's license to practice after investigating Andersen's conduct in its audits surrounding the collapse of Colonial Realty Company, a national real estate syndication firm. Central to the Colonial Realty Company fraud was a Ponzi scheme that involved deliberate and grossly exaggerated valuation of Colonial Realty Company properties. Andersen furnished unqualified opinions supporting Colonial Realty Company's extravagant valuations and claims and assisted in preparing private placement memoranda in connection with the public offerings that resulted in investors' sustaining substantial losses. As with Enron, after conducting an extensive investigation, Connecticut's Attorney General concluded that Andersen employees destroyed incriminating documents under the auspices of complying with Andersen's document retention policy.

(j) Lincoln Savings/ACC. Andersen was also associated with this infamous fraud perpetrated by Keating. In 1984 and 1985, Andersen improperly issued "clean" or unqualified audit opinions on the ACC/Lincoln Savings financial statements. Those opinions were included in ACC/Lincoln Savings SEC filings and helped Keating promote an illusion of prosperity that was used to market notes to investors. Thus, Andersen participated in the Keating fraud that bilked investors out of over $500 million. In 1992, Andersen paid $30 million to settle the securities fraud action. Andersen, of course, did not learn a lesson from this experience. In fact, Ozer, an Andersen partner and a member of the Andersen audit team on ACC/Lincoln Savings, went on to be a key Andersen auditor on the aforementioned Foundation scandal.

181. These cases demonstrate that for years Andersen has demonstrated a callous, reckless disregard for its duty to investors and the public trust. Andersen's conduct throughout this period displays an uncaring, calculated cost/benefit approach to ignoring fraud and improper accounting in its audit engagements. As the facts above indicate, Andersen remained, until the end, unrepentant, choosing to fight these cases rather than actually rectify its improper behavior. In essence, Andersen considered compromising its integrity and getting caught allying itself with management's interests to be an ordinary and necessary cost of doing business.

D. ANDERSEN DISREGARDED MAJOR INDICATORS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT FRAUD AT HOUSEHOLD ("RED FLAGS")

Andersen Knew the Risk of Fraud Was Extremely High

182. Andersen had direct knowledge of Household's improper accounting as alleged herein. Andersen also knew that the risk of fraudulent financial reporting at Household was very high. In designing and carrying out audit procedures, professional standards specifically require that auditors assess the risk of material misstatement due to fraud. To that end, Andersen, pursuant to Statement of Auditing Standards ("SAS") No. 82 (AU §§316, 110), was required to assess the risk of fraudulent financial statements at Household. Andersen had a "responsibility to plan and perform

the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether caused by error or fraud." AU §316 provides categories of fraud risk factors that should be considered in making that assessment. Andersen knew that Household possessed many of the risk factors delineated in AU §316.16-.18, including:

> ***Risk factors relating to management's characteristics and influence over the control environment....***
>
> – A significant portion of management's compensation represented by bonuses, stock options, or other incentives, the value of which is contingent upon the entity achieving unduly aggressive targets for operating results, financial position, or cash flow.
>
> – An excessive interest by management in maintaining or increasing the entity's stock price or earnings trend through the use of unusually aggressive accounting practices.
>
> – A practice by management of committing to analysts, creditors, and other third parties to achieve what appear to be unduly aggressive or clearly unrealistic forecasts.
>
> * * *
>
> – Management setting unduly aggressive financial targets and expectations for operating personnel.

AU §316.17(a).

183. Andersen knew that Household management had not only an "excessive interest" but a highly unusual interest in maintaining the Company's stock price. Household executives received multi-millions of dollars in bonuses from hitting a series of stock-price targets based on Household's compensation practices.

184. As depicted in the following chart, Household experienced dramatic growth between 1997 and 2001. Note the following:

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Reported EPS	$1.93	$2.30[12]	$3.07	$3.55	$4.08

[12] 1998 EPS has been adjusted for a $118.5 million after-tax gain related to the sale of Beneficial Corporation's Canadian operations and a $751 million after-tax charge related to the merger and integration of Beneficial.

Upon restatement, the EPS was reduced as follows:

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Restated EPS	$1.86	$2.21	$2.95	$3.40	$3.91

E. ANDERSEN KNEW HOUSEHOLD'S DISCLOSURES WERE FALSE

185. In accordance with GAAS, Andersen was required to consider whether Household's disclosures accompanying its financial statements were adequate. SAS No. 32, as set forth in AU §431.02-.03, states:

> .02 The presentation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles includes adequate disclosure of material matters. These matters relate to the form, arrangement, and content of the financial statements and their appended notes, including, for example, the terminology used, the amount of detail given, the classification of items in the statements, and the bases of amounts set forth. An independent auditor considers whether a particular matter should be disclosed in light of the circumstances and facts of which he is aware at the time.
>
> .03 If management omits from the financial statements, including the accompanying notes, information that is required by generally accepted accounting principles, the auditor should express a qualified or an adverse opinion and should provide the information in his report, if practicable, unless its omission from the auditor's report is recognized as appropriate by a specific Statement on Auditing Standards....

AU §431.02-.03.

186. The required disclosures include those concerning Household's illegal predatory lending practices and the impact its reaging practices had on Household's reported results. As detailed herein, Household's disclosures with respect to its accounting practices were woefully inadequate.

187. Further, auditors are required to consider the effect of an illegal act on the financial statements. If an auditor concludes that an illegal act has or is likely to have occurred, then the auditor is required to evaluate the adequacy of disclosure in the financial statements of the potential effects of the illegal act and should also consider if a loss contingency is required. AU §317.14-.15 states:

> .14 The auditor should consider the effect of an illegal act on the amounts presented in financial statements including contingent monetary effects, such as fines, penalties and damages. Loss contingencies resulting from illegal acts that may be required to be disclosed should be evaluated in the same manner as other loss contingencies. Examples of loss contingencies that may arise from an illegal act are: threat of expropriation of assets, enforced discontinuance of operations in another country, and litigation.

.15 The auditor should evaluate the adequacy of disclosure in the financial statements of the potential effects of an illegal act on the entity's operations. If material revenue or earnings are derived from transactions involving illegal acts, or if illegal acts create significant unusual risks associated with material revenue or earnings, such as loss of significant business relationship, that information should be considered for disclosure.

F. ANDERSEN VIOLATED PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

188. In addition to Andersen's improper departures from professional standards as particularized above, Andersen also violated the following professional standards, among others.

189. The bylaws of AICPA require that members adhere to the Principles and Rules of the Code of Professional Conduct ("ET"). Andersen violated those rules, including the following:

ET §53 – Article II – The Public Interest

Members should accept the obligation to act in a way that will serve the public interest, honor the public trust, and demonstrate commitment to professionalism.

ET §102 – Integrity and Objectivity

.02 ***Knowing misrepresentations in the preparation of financial statements or records.*** A member shall be considered to have knowingly misrepresented facts in violation of rule 102 [ET §102.01] when he or she knowingly

a. Makes, or permits or directs another to make, materially false and misleading entries in an entity's financial statements or records shall be considered to have knowingly misrepresented facts in violation of rule 102 [ET §102.01] ....

ET §501 – Acts Discreditable

.05 501.4 – ***Negligence in the preparation of financial statements or records.*** A member shall be considered to have committed an act discreditable to the profession in violation of rule 501 [ET §501.01] when, by virtue of his or her negligence, such member –

a. Makes, or permits or directs another to make, materially false and misleading entries in the financial statements or records of an entity; or

b. Fails to correct an entity's financial statements that are materially false and misleading when the member has the authority to record an entry; or

c. Signs, or permits or directs another to sign, a document containing materially false and misleading information.

Additionally, AU §220 – **Independence** further states that:

> .01 The second general standard is:
>
> In all matters relating to the assignment, an independence in mental attitude is to be maintained by the auditor or auditors.
>
> .02 This standard requires that the auditor be independent; aside from being in public practice (as distinct from being in private practice), he must be without bias with respect to the client since otherwise he would lack that impartiality necessary for the dependability of his findings, however excellent his technical proficiency may be. However, independence does not imply the attitude of a prosecutor but rather a judicial impartiality that recognizes an obligation for fairness not only to management and owners of a business but also to creditors and those who may otherwise rely (in part, at least) upon the independent auditor's report, as in the case of prospective owners or creditors.

190. One of Andersen's responsibilities as Household's independent auditor was to obtain "[s]ufficient competent evidential matter ... to afford a reasonable basis for an opinion regarding the financial statements under audit" as to "the fairness with which they present, in all material respects, financial position, results of operations, and its cash flows in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles." AU §§150.02, 110.01. In violation of GAAS, and contrary to the representations in its report on Household's financial statements, Andersen did not obtain sufficient, competent evidential matter to support Household's assertions regarding its income, assets, debt and shareholders' equity for FY97, FY98, FY99, FY01 and FY01. Moreover, Andersen deliberately ignored information indicating that Household's financial statements did not "present fairly" the Company's financial position.

191. Due to Andersen's false statements, knowledge of the improper accounting, failure to identify and modify its reports to identify Household's false financial reporting, and lack of independence, Andersen violated the following GAAS standards:

(a) The first general standard is that the audit should be performed by persons having adequate technical training and proficiency as auditors.

(b) The second general standard is that the auditors should maintain an independence in mental attitude in all matters relating to the engagement.

(c) The third general standard is that due professional care is to be exercised in the performance of the audit and preparation of the report.

(d) The first standard of field work is that the audit is to be adequately planned and that assistants should be properly supervised.

(e) The second standard of field work is that the auditor should obtain a sufficient understanding of internal controls so as to plan the audit and determine the nature, timing and extent of tests to be performed.

(f) The third standard of field work is that sufficient, competent, evidential matter is to be obtained to afford a reasonable basis for an opinion on the financial statements under audit.

(g) The first standard of reporting is that the report state whether the financial statements are presented in accordance with GAAP.

(h) The second standard of reporting is that the report shall identify circumstances in which GAAP has not been consistently observed.

(i) The third standard of reporting is that informative disclosures are regarded as reasonably adequate unless otherwise stated in the report.

(j) The fourth standard of reporting is that the report shall contain an expression of opinion or the reasons why an opinion cannot be expressed.

IX. FALSE AND MISLEADING STATEMENTS DURING THE CLASS PERIOD

A. DEFENDANTS' FALSE AND MISLEADING STATEMENTS DURING 1997

192. On 10/23/97, Household announced 3Q97 financial results in a press release entitled "Household Reports All-Time Record Results," which stated:[13]

> Household International today reported record net income of $187.2 million for the third quarter, up 34 percent from $139.9 million for the year-ago quarter. Earnings per share rose 23 percent to a quarterly record of $1.70, compared with $1.38 a year earlier.
>
> * * *
>
> William F. Aldinger, Household's chairman and chief executive officer, said "We are pleased to announce another record quarter. Contributing to our good results were wider margins, higher average managed receivables, and a continued focus on efficiency, which more than offset the impact of higher credit losses."

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[13] The financial results and per-share amounts until 6/07/98 included herein are not adjusted for the 3:1 split that occurred on 6/01/98.

193. On 10/24/97, these financial results and management's discussion of the results were repeated to the market in analysts' reports. In addition to artificially inflating the price of Household shares, defendants' false statements also had the effect of misleading analysts who relied on these misleading representations in issuing very positive reports and advising investors to purchase shares of Household, as follows:

Joel Gomberg (William Blair & Co.) Report of 10/24/97

> Household reported third-quarter EPS of $1.70 ... and $0.02 better than our $1.68 estimate and that of consensus. Household continues to deliver on its commitment for 20%-plus EPS growth. Earnings per share were better than expected due to expense controls; however, internally generated loan growth was disappointing during the quarter....
>
> HI is growing at a rate in excess of 20%, yet trades at a 1998 P/E multiple that represents a relative discount to its peer group and a 25%-plus discount to our long-term growth rate. Foremost, we are attracted to this experienced senior management team and its disciplined strategy to focus on a few high-margin businesses, to be a leader in cost-management, skill at executing acquisitions, and conservative income recognition and balance sheet management....
>
> * * *
>
> Management conveyed a more positive tone with respect to credit quality.... We anticipate that the company's credit losses will remain lower than industry averages, due to its co-branding strategy in the credit card area and high percentage of consumer finance receivables backed by residential real estate. Lastly, Household's significant loan-loss provision levels during the past couple years have provided loan-loss reserve coverage well above peer levels and management earnings flexibility in 1998.
>
> * * *
>
> Profitability is strong because the typical HFC customer will pay a higher price for personal service and is more sensitive to the payment amount than interest rate. Management also has instilled a very sales-oriented culture, supported by an aggressive incentive compensation structure.

194. On 11/13/97, Household filed with the SEC its 3Q97 Report on Form 10-Q, signed by defendant Schoenholz. In addition to reiterating the false financial results and other false representations as were made in the 10/23/97 corporate release, the 3Q97 Report on Form 10-Q also stated that the unaudited financial results were prepared in accordance with GAAP and included, "[i]n the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation." The 3Q97 Report on Form 10-Q was signed by defendant Schoenholz.

195. On 12/08/97, defendant Aldinger visited the offices of William Blair & Co., after which analyst Joel Gomberg issued a very positive report on Household the next day, reiterating his long-term Buy rating on the stock. The report stated, in part, that:

The meeting [with Aldinger] reinforced our positive view of Household.

* * *

> Bill Aldinger is confident that the company will deliver on its commitment of 20% or better EPS growth in 1998. We are maintaining our 1998 EPS estimate of $7.95, up 22% from our 1997 EPS estimate of $6.50. We expect 1998 to represent the seventh consecutive year of 20%-plus EPS growth.... Investors are likely to focus on internally generated loan growth during the next few quarters. ***Loan growth is the key that drives revenue and earnings growth over the long term and represents a catalyst to drive the stock higher.***

196. The statements made by defendants in ¶¶192-195 above were each materially false and misleading when made. As set forth in ¶¶1-155, the true facts, which were then known to or recklessly disregarded by defendants, based on their review of Household's internal operating data, were:

(a) Defendants were engaged in a widespread and consistent pattern of improper and illegal predatory lending practices, which included, among other things:

(i) Misrepresenting the interest rates and savings associated with loans by providing deceptive and nonconforming loan documents to borrowers that were designed to obscure actual loan amounts and interest rates (¶¶55-60);

(ii) Failing to disclose "discount points" that were nothing more than stacked fees and had no bearing on the ultimate interest rate charged on loans (¶¶61-67);

(iii) Concealing the existence of prepayment penalties (¶¶68-70);

(iv) Using such practices as fraud and forgery to sell ancillary products, such as life, disability and other types of credit insurance (¶¶71-74); and

(v) Illegally "up-selling" second loans with exorbitant interest rates (¶¶75-82).

(b) As set forth in ¶¶51-106, defendants were engaged in a sophisticated and fraudulent predatory lending scheme.

(c) As set forth in ¶¶107-133, defendants improperly engaged in the practice of "reaging" or "restructuring" delinquent loans to make them current if the customer made one minimum monthly payment, such that the missed payments were added to the back end of the loan. Although defendants characterized "reaging" as a customer service, in fact, the Company used it to:

(i) Manipulate its reported delinquency ratios and delay or prevent charge-offs (¶¶107-133);

(ii) Cross-sell or up-sell additional loans or lines of credit (¶¶107-116); and

(iii) Convert customers' unsecured loans into loans secured by their homes or cars without disclosing this information to them (¶116). In addition, as detailed in ¶¶111-114 and 121, defendants designed the Vision system to automatically reage delinquent accounts when the computer received only a partial payment without any evidence that the delinquency had been cured.

(d) The Officer Defendants designed the predatory lending practices and reaging of delinquent accounts, allowing the Company to:

(i) Understate its true levels of delinquencies, such that any financial metrics that were dependent upon delinquencies or defaults and important to investors as a measure of Household's health, including credit loss reserves, were also materially false and misleading (¶¶125-133);

(ii) Under-report non-performing assets and misreport credit quality (¶¶125-133);

(iii) Consistently report lower loan loss reserves by improperly lowering defaults and prepayments (¶¶102-106 and 125-133);

(iv) Recognize interest income that should not have been accrued in accordance with the Company's own lending practices and policies (¶¶102-106, 125-133 and 154-155); and

(v) Artificially inflate reported revenues and EPS throughout the Class Period (¶¶102-106 and 125-155).

(e) As set forth in ¶¶134-155, throughout the Class Period, defendants engaged in improper accounting for Household's credit card co-branding, affinity and third-party marketing agreements, causing Household to overstate its finance income, securitization income and fee income and misstate certain of its expenses, resulting in an overstatement of net income.

(f) In addition to the false and materially misleading financial data, the Company's SEC filings also concealed the true risks of investing in Household, including the risk of investing in a company that was not reporting its financial results in conformity with GAAP, which disclosures were wholly ineffective and inappropriate and did not alert investors to the true risks of investing in Household securities.

(g) Household and the Officer Defendants had no basis to, and did not in fact, believe Aldinger's forecasts of 20+% growth in EPS in FY98 and FY99 because they were impossible to achieve in light of ¶¶(a)-(f) above.

B. DEFENDANTS' FALSE AND MISLEADING STATEMENTS DURING 1998

197. On 1/21/98, Household announced its FY97 results in a press release entitled "Household EPS Grows More than 20% for 6th Consecutive Quarter" that stated, in part:

> Household International today reported all-time record net income and earnings per share for the fourth quarter and year ended December 31, 1997. Full-year earnings per share of $6.50 rose 22 percent and net income increased 27 percent to $686.6 million.
>
> Quarterly earnings per share totaled $1.98, a 22 percent increase from $1.62 for the fourth quarter of 1996, on a greater number of average shares outstanding. Net income rose 33 percent to an all-time quarterly record of $217.6 million, compared with $163.6 million a year earlier.
>
> William F. Aldinger, Household's chairman and chief executive officer, said, "Household achieved another year of earnings per share growth in excess of 20 percent – the sixth consecutive year that we've done so. We grew revenues 18 percent and kept expenses essentially flat. We absorbed increased chargeoffs consistent with industry-wide trends and further strengthened our credit loss reserves. We also improved our return on managed assets. Our return on equity exceeded 18 percent, even though we significantly increased our capital levels. Overall, it was a terrific year."
>
> Mr. Aldinger added, "1997 was not only a record year, it was a year of investing in the long-term growth of our company. We acquired the consumer finance business of Transamerica Corporation and ACC Consumer Finance, an industry leader in non-prime auto finance. We expect both acquisitions to contribute to another record year in 1998."

198. The Officer Defendants' false statements also had the effect of misleading analysts who relied on these representations in issuing very positive reports and advising investors to purchase shares of Household, as follows:

Jennifer Scutti (Prudential Securities) Report of 2/18/98

> Based on improving efficiency ratio levels, manageable credit quality, expanding margins, and stable portfolio growth, we believe that Household International is positioned to consistently generate earnings growth in the 18%-20% range over the next two years.
>
> * * *
>
> [C]ross-selling of other Household products has helped to keep the "churn" rate on loans low. The company, however, intends to include prepayment penalties increasingly on current and future loan originations. In addition to helping keep prepayments low, cross-selling has also supported portfolio growth for the company as 40% of Household Finance Corp.'s home equity borrowers are private-label cardholders, while 30% are bankcard customers.
>
> The company has maintained a conservative posture as it has grown the business slowly and deliberately while managing costs carefully....
>
> * * *
>
> Broad funding strategy offers flexibility and supports growth. The company has maintained a broad funding strategy, utilizing securitizations, commercial paper, and medium- and long-term debt. Currently, 40% of funding is due to securitization activity, which we believe could fall to 35% over the next few quarters.

199. On 3/13/98, the Company, through its subsidiary, HFC, caused to be declared effective a registration statement on Form S-3, registering for sale $3 billion of debt securities.

200. On 3/30/98, Household filed with the SEC its FY97 Report on Form 10-K, signed by defendants Aldinger and Schoenholz, as well as the Director Defendants. In addition to reiterating the same false representations as were made in the 1/21/98 corporate release, the FY97 Report on Form 10-K also stated that the Company's financial statements met the requirements of Regulation S-X and incorporated by reference information specified by Item 302 of Regulation S-K.

201. With respect to its loan delinquencies and charge-off policies, defendants represented that:

> ***Our focus is to continue using risk-based pricing and effective collection efforts for each loan.*** We have a process that gives us a reasonable basis for predicting the asset quality of new accounts. This process is based on our experience with numerous marketing, credit and risk management tests. We also believe that our

frequent and early contact with delinquent customers is helpful in managing net credit losses.

202. Additionally, Andersen issued a "clean" audit opinion on 1/21/98, which was incorporated by reference into the Report on Form 10-K. Andersen stated that it had audited Household's financial statements and Schedule 14(d) for FY97 in accordance with GAAS and opined that they "fairly state[] in all material respects the financial data required to be set forth therein in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole."

203. On 4/3/98, defendants Aldinger and Gilmer hosted the Company's annual Financial Relations Conference for analysts and investors. Immediately after this conference, several analysts issued very positive reports and encouraged investors to purchase shares of Household as follows:

Joel Gomberg (William Blair & Co.) Report of 4/6/98

Management conveyed a positive tone ....

Management reiterated its profitability and growth targets. Bill Aldinger, chairman and CEO, is confident that the company will deliver on its commitment of 20% or better EPS growth in 1998 (its seventh consecutive year of 20%-plus earnings growth). Management also reaffirmed several long-term financial targets....

Household appears on track to meet or exceed first-quarter estimates. Our first-quarter EPS estimate is ***$1.50***, compared with ***$1.30*** a year ago.

We reaffirm our Long-term Buy recommendation. Management has a very disciplined strategy to focus on a few high-margin businesses, be the low-cost provider, and out execute the competition....

D. Hochstim (Bear Stearns) Report of 4/06/98

Gary Gilmer who is now the senior executive in charge of HFC presented a review of the business. HFC continues to seek to generate loan growth by 1) increasing its new originations and 2) reducing payoffs. In addition to growth, there is also a focus on maintaining credit quality. To increase growth, the company plans to target its marketing efforts and refine its compensation system to encourage the origination of more real estate secured loans. There has also been an increased emphasis on selling real estate secured loans to existing unsecured customers (private label and personal unsecured) in an effort to increase the proportion of real estate secured lending.... The company plans to increase its originations of PHLs (personal home loans) which are underwritten as unsecured loans but have some real estate as collateral.

* * *

A range of initiatives – increased customer contact, increased manual underwriting, and further refinements of loss prediction and account management tools ....

204. On 4/23/98, Household announced its 1Q98 financial results in a press release entitled, "Household International Reports First Quarter Net Income Up 30%, to a Record $170 Million," which stated, in part, that:

> Household International today reported ***first quarter net income rose 30 percent to a record $170.3 million***, compared with $131.5 million for the first quarter of 1997. ***Earnings per share increased 18.5 percent to a record $1.54 from $1.30 a year ago.***
>
> William F. Aldinger, Household's chairman and chief financial officer, said, "Our first quarter results reflect improving fundamentals in our two largest businesses. The strong growth in earnings was driven by an expanded net interest margin, higher receivables and improved efficiency...."

205. The Officer Defendants' false statements regarding the Company's better-than-expected, "record" financial results also had the effect of misleading analysts, who relied on these representations in issuing very positive reports and advising investors to purchase shares of Household, as follows:

Joel Gomberg (William Blair & Co.) Report of 4/23/98

> Household reported first-quarter earnings per diluted share of $1.54 ... $0.04 better than our $1.50 estimate, and $0.02 above the Street consensus of $1.52.
>
> * * *
>
> The company is optimistic about credit card growth in 1998, with plans to increase its marketing budget significantly.
>
> * * *
>
> Management conveyed a positive tone with respect to credit quality.

206. On 5/12/98, Household filed with the SEC its 1Q98 Report on Form 10-Q, signed by defendant Schoenholz. In addition to reiterating the same false representations as were made in the 4/23/98 corporate release, the 1Q98 Report on Form 10-Q also stated, in part, that the unaudited quarterly financial results were prepared in accordance with GAAP and included, "in the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation."

207. On 6/30/98, Household acquired Beneficial in a stock-swap deal valued at over $8 billion. Household issued over 168 million shares of common stock.

208. On or about 7/20/98, the Company, through its subsidiary, HFC, caused to be declared effective, a registration statement on Form S-3, registering for sale $5 billion of debt securities.

209. On 7/22/98, Household announced 2Q98 results in a press release entitled, "Household International Reports Second Quarter Income of $249.4 Million and Earnings Per Share of $.49, Before Merger Charge," which stated:[14]

> Household International today reported second quarter income of $249.4 million and earnings per share of $.49, for the combined operations of Household and Beneficial Corporation before costs related to the merger, completed on June 30, 1998, and related integration.... Including the $1 billion pretax merger charge. Household incurred a loss for the quarter of $501.6 million, or $1.03 per share. Net income for the second quarter of 1997 was $238.6 million, and earnings per share were $.50.
>
> Before giving effect to the merger, Household's earnings per share would have been a second quarter of $.61, a 24 percent increase over the year-ago quarter. Beneficial's earnings per share would have been $.81 for the second quarter of 1998, compared to $1.61 a year ago, which included $.59 of securitization and other nonrecurring gains.
>
> William F. Aldinger, Household's chairman and chief executive officer, said ... "I am really excited about the company's prospects. The Beneficial acquisition strengthens many of our key businesses, provides significant opportunities to improve efficiency and gives us a platform for additional revenue growth."

210. Based on these purported positive results, shares of Household traded to over $51.62 per share, before closing at $51.25 per share that day. In addition, many analysts covering the stock issued or reiterated "Buy" recommendations on shares of Household.

211. On or about 8/03/98, the Company, through its subsidiary, HFC, caused to be declared effective, a registration statement on Form S-3, registering for sale $3 billion of debt securities.

212. On 8/14/98, Household filed with the SEC, its 2Q98 Report on Form 10-Q, signed by defendant Schoenholz. In addition to reiterating the same false representations as were made in the 7/22/98 corporate release, the 2Q98 Report on Form 10-Q also stated, in part, that the unaudited quarterly financial results were prepared in accordance with GAAP and included, "in the opinion of

[14] Since the Beneficial merger was accounted for as a pooling of interests, all prior and current period information reflect the combined companies' results. In addition, EPS data have been restated to reflect Household's three-for-one common stock split effective 6/01/98.

management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation."

213. On 9/2/98, BT Alex. Brown Incorporated ("BT Alex. Brown") hosted a conference call with defendant Schoenholz and industry analysts, after which they also issued very positive reports and encouraged investors to purchase shares of the Company, stating:

Mark Alpert (BT Alex. Brown) Report of 9/2/98

> Maintain "strong buy" investment rating, with target price of $65, or 20x our 1999 EPS estimate [at $3.25].
>
> * * *
>
> As a result of expected synergies from the merger, the Company recently endorsed 20% EPS growth for 1999 and 2000 and set a 17% growth target in 2001....
>
> We are maintaining our EPS estimates of $2.27 in 1998 and $3.25 in 1999 (fully pooled). Our target price remains $65 (on a 12-month horizon) or 20x our 1999 EPS estimate....
>
> * * *
>
> Loan Growth ... is running about 10-12%, and while retention is an issue (prepayments), it's less of a problem than earlier (helped by the problems of the monoline competitors)....

214. On 10/22/98, Household announced 3Q98 results in a press release entitled, "Household International Reports Record Third Quarter Results," which stated, in part, that:

> Household International today ***reported net income rose 20 percent to a third-quarter record of $318.0 million***, compared with $264.7 million for the third quarter of 1997. ***Earnings per share increased 19 percent to a third-quarter record of $.63*** from $.53 a year ago.
>
> William F. Aldinger, Household's chairman and chief executive officer, said, "Our tight focus on our core markets, our conservative capital base and our ***disciplined approach to funding and liquidity management enabled Household to achieve record earnings for the quarter.***
>
> Commenting on Household's results for the quarter, Mr. Aldinger added, "The company's operating results were solid with 6 percent annualized receivable growth, margin expansion and improving efficiency. Credit quality was within expectations and reserve coverage remains conservative."

215. On or about 11/13/98, Household filed with the SEC, its 3Q98 Report on Form 10-Q, signed by defendant Schoenholz. In addition to reiterating the same false representations as were made in the 10/22/98 corporate release, the 3Q98 Report on Form 10-Q also stated, in part, that the

unaudited quarterly financial results were prepared in accordance with GAAP and included, "in the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation."

216. On 12/15/98, after meeting with management of the Company, BT Alex. Brown analyst Mark Alpert issued a "Strong Buy" recommendation on shares of Household and stated that recent weakness in the Company's shares appeared "unwarranted." Notwithstanding that stocks in the banking and subprime lending industry were trading lower, the BT Alex. Brown report entitled "Visit With Management In Chicago Convinces Us That The Story Is Sound" stated, in part, that:

> Stock price weakness appears unwarranted, in our view. All businesses with the exception of U.S. Visa and MasterCards are performing well and generally producing ROEs of at least 20%.
>
> * * *
>
> Balance sheet is very strong (capital and reserves), in our opinion.
>
> * * *
>
> We believe stock is very undervalued. We reiterate our $53 target price (12 month horizon) and "strong buy" investment rating on the shares.
>
> * * *
>
> Household is reducing its usage of securitizations to alleviate accounting concerns (gain on sale). Securitizations are about 30% of receivables, down from a past target of 35%-40%. The Company hasn't securitized a home equity loan in 2 years.

217. The statements made by defendants in ¶¶197-216 above were each materially false and misleading when made. As set forth in ¶¶1-155, the true facts, which were then known to or recklessly disregarded by defendants, based on their review of Household's internal operating data, including information provided to them by Household's Vision system, were:

(a) Defendants were engaged in a widespread and consistent pattern of improper and illegal predatory lending practices, which included, among other things:

(i) Misrepresenting the interest rates and savings associated with loans by providing deceptive and nonconforming loan documents to borrowers that were designed to obscure actual loan amounts and interest rates (¶¶55-60);

(ii) Failing to disclose "discount points" that were nothing more than stacked fees and had no bearing on the ultimate interest rate charged on loans (¶¶61-67);

(iii) Concealing the existence of prepayment penalties (¶¶68-70);

(iv) Using such practices as fraud and forgery to sell ancillary products, such as life, disability and other types of credit insurance (¶¶71-74); and

(v) Illegally "up-selling" second loans with exorbitant interest rates (¶¶75-82).

(b) As set forth in ¶¶51-106, defendants were engaged in a sophisticated and fraudulent predatory lending scheme.

(c) As set forth in ¶¶107-133, defendants improperly engaged in the practice of "reaging" or "restructuring" delinquent loans to make them current if the customer made one minimum monthly payment, such that the missed payments were added to the back end of the loan. Although defendants characterized "reaging" as a customer service, in fact, the Company used it to:

(i) Manipulate its reported delinquency ratios and delay or prevent charge-offs (¶¶107-133);

(ii) Cross-sell or up-sell additional loans or lines of credit (¶¶107-116); and

(iii) Convert customers' unsecured loans into loans secured by their homes or cars without disclosing this information to them (¶116). In addition, as detailed in ¶¶111-114 and 121, defendants designed the Vision system to automatically reage delinquent accounts when the computer received only a partial payment without any evidence that the delinquency had been cured.

(d) The Officer Defendants designed the predatory lending practices and reaging of delinquent accounts, allowing the Company to:

(i) Understate its true levels of delinquencies, such that any financial metrics that were dependent upon delinquencies or defaults and important to investors as a measure of Household's health, including credit loss reserves, were also materially false and misleading (¶¶125-133);

(ii) Under-report non-performing assets and misreport credit quality (¶¶125-133);

(iii) Consistently report lower loan loss reserves by improperly lowering defaults and prepayments (¶¶102-106 and 125-133);

(iv) Recognize interest income that should not have been accrued in accordance with the Company's own lending practices and policies (¶¶102-106, 125-133 and 154-155); and

(v) Artificially inflate reported revenues and EPS throughout the Class Period (¶¶102-106 and 125-155).

(e) As set forth in ¶¶134-155, throughout the Class Period, defendants engaged in improper accounting for Household's credit card co-branding, affinity and third-party marketing agreements, causing Household to overstate its finance income, securitization income and fee income and misstate certain of its expenses, resulting in an overstatement of net income. Due to defendants' improper accounting, the Company was forced to restate earnings for an eight-year period from 1994 through 2Q02. As set forth in ¶¶134-155, defendants have admitted that Household's results for FY97 were materially false and misleading and have restated these results as follows:

DILUTED EPS

	As Reported	Restated	Difference
FY97	$1.93	$1.86	<$0.07>

(f) In addition to the false and materially misleading financial data, the Company's SEC filings also contained inadequate risk disclosures that did not disclose the true risks of investing in Household – specifically, the risk of investing in a company that was not reporting its financial results in conformity with GAAP. In addition, and as a result thereof, the purported risk disclosures were wholly ineffective and inappropriate and did not alert investors to the true risks of investing in Household securities.

C. DEFENDANTS' FALSE AND MISLEADING STATEMENTS DURING 1999

218. On 1/20/99, Household issued a press release entitled, "Household International Reports Q4 and Full Year Results," which stated, in part, that:

> Household International today announced that it achieved ***record net income and earnings per share for the fourth quarter ended December 31, 1998. Net income of $349.9 million was up 71 percent from $204.8 million recorded in Q497, and reported EPS of $.71 was up 73 percent from $.41 reported in Q497....***
>
> * * *
>
> Receivables of the company's core consumer finance businesses, other than bankcard, grew 12 percent from a year ago and three percent sequentially.
>
> * * *
>
> The company's managed net interest margin widened to 8.03 percent, up from 7.92 percent in the prior quarter and 7.80 percent a year ago. The sequential quarter and year-over-year improvement resulted from higher yields on unsecured products and lower funding costs, partially offset by the effect of a shift in mix toward secured products.

219. Based on these purported positive results, shares of Household rallied, climbing almost $3.00 per share, to close trading at $44.50 per share, on heavy trading volume of 3.4 million shares.

220. On 1/26/99, Household senior management held a meeting with analyst Warburg Dillon Read, who met with each of the Company's business line managers. Based on representations at this meeting, analyst Thomas Hanley issued a positive report that stated, in part:

> **Thomas Hanley (Warburg Dillon Read) Report of 1/27/99**
>
> [T]he outlook for growth looks strong. The consumer finance operation is doing better than anticipated ....
>
> * * *
>
> At the meeting, senior management outlined their financial objectives for 1999, including earnings per share of $3.00-$3.10, a return on managed assets of 1.70%-1.90%, a return on common equity of 20%-22%, an efficiency ratio of 35%, and core receivable growth of 8%-10%. We believe these goals are quite achievable.

221. On 2/16/99, the Company, through its subsidiary, HFC, caused to be declared effective, a registration statement on Form S-3, registering for sale $6.05 billion of debt securities.

222. The materially false and misleading statements issued by defendants had their intended effect, and, on 3/09/99, Duff & Phelps Credit Rating Co. reaffirmed all credit ratings for Household and its subsidiaries, publishing a press release that stated, in part:

> The reaffirmation is based upon the expectation that Household's capital measures will be maintained in the targeted range, particularly tangible equity-to-tangible managed assets (TEMA) of 7 to 7.25 percent and managed debt-to-tangible equity (leverage) of 12.5 to 14 times. Household's TEMA and leverage ratios are currently at the lower end and higher end, respectively, of its peers. Positively, recent shifts in the receivables portfolio to less risky assets such as real estate-secured loans and a reduction in higher-risk credit card receivables, are supportive of the current capital targets....
>
> The renewed focus on higher-risk customers should bring higher yields, but greater risk, to the managed portfolio. Partially offsetting this higher risk is the aforementioned shift in asset mix towards lower-risk real estate-secured product. ***Given the continuing competitive environment and the focus on higher-risk customers, it is important that Household accurately identify and price for risk in the origination process.***

223. The following day, 3/10/99, *The Wall Street Journal* reported that Household had announced its institution of a repurchase of $2 billion worth of shares, whereby defendants would cause the Company to repurchase up to 10% of Household's outstanding shares. According to *The Wall Street Journal*, defendant Aldinger stated that the reason for the share repurchase was that shares of the Company were "undervalued."

224. Following the publication of these releases on 3/9/99 and 3/10/99, shares of Household rallied over $4.00 per share, to close trading above $45.81 per share, on heavy trading volume of 3.5 million shares traded on 3/10/99.

225. On 3/30/99, Household filed with the SEC its FY99 Report on Form 10-K, signed by Aldinger, Schoenholz and the Director Defendants. In addition to reiterating the same false representations as were made in the 1/20/99 corporate release, the FY99 Report on Form 10-K also stated that the Company's financial statements met the requirements of Regulation S-X and incorporated by reference information specified by Item 302 of Regulation S-K.

226. With respect to its loan delinquencies and charge-off policies, defendants represented that:

> ***Our focus is to continue using risk-based pricing and effective collection efforts for each loan.*** We have a process that gives us a reasonable basis for predicting the asset quality of new accounts. This process is based on our experience with

numerous marketing, credit and risk management tests. We also believe that our frequent and early contact with delinquent customers is helpful in managing net credit losses.

227. Andersen issued a "clean" audit opinion on 1/20/99, incorporated by reference in the Report on Form 10-K. Andersen stated that it had audited Household's financial statements and Schedule 14(d) for FY98 in accordance with GAAS and opined that they "fairly state[] in all material respects the financial data required to be set forth therein in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole."

228. In late 3/99 and early 4/99, Aldinger and other senior management participated in a series of conferences and one-on-one analyst meetings, during which defendants again reassured analysts about the strength of Household's business. After these meetings, analysts issued reports stating:

Mark Alpert (BT Alex. Brown) Report of 3/30/99

Focus is on top line revenue growth (est. 10%-12% in 1999) and consistent long-term earnings growth of at least 15%, in our opinion.

* * *

Our target price is $55 or approximately 15x our 2000 estimate (on a 12-18 month horizon). We reiterate our "strong buy" rating.

* * *

Management remains comfortable with consensus EPS estimates for 1Q99 ($0.62), full year 1999 (in a range of $3.00-$3.10), and full year 2000 (growth of about 16%).

* * *

There is a new emphasis on cross-selling. For example, Household has begun to offer "preapproved" credit cards to new home equity borrowers, and has experienced a 70% acceptance rate in tests, at an acquisition cost of only $25 per account (about 1/4 the industry average). In addition, it booked $40 million in home equity loans in February by cross-marketing to existing credit card holders. The goal is to increase the estimated 12% "wallet share" the Company holds on average of its 40 million customers (home equity, auto, credit cards, and unsecured loans). Every 1% point increase would translate into about $5 billion of receivables growth.

229. On 4/22/99, Household announced 1Q99 results in a press release entitled, "Household International Reports Record First Quarter Results," which stated:

Household International today reported record first quarter operating income and operating earnings per share. Net operating income rose 34 percent to $320.8

million, compared with net operating income of $239.3 million a year ago. Earnings per share increased 38 percent to $.65 from operating EPS of $.47 a year ago....

* * *

William F. Aldinger, Household's chairman and chief executive officer, said, "Strong loan growth in our consumer finance business, improved efficiency and higher income from our tax refund loan business led to the strongest first quarter in our 120 year history.... We have great momentum in this business."

* * *

Aldinger continued, "1999 is off to a very good start and we are on track to meet our earnings and growth targets."

230. Following the publication of the release of purported record-breaking 1Q99 results, Household traded above $51.00 per share. In addition, also helping to sustain the artificial inflation in Household shares was a report by ABN AMRO, also published on 4/22/99, which proclaimed Household the brokerage house's "top pick" and gave the Company's shares a near-term price target of $65.00 per share. Prudential Securities also issued a "strong buy" rating on shares of Household with a $62.00 near-term price target, raised from the prior target of $56.00 per share.

231. On 5/13/99, Household filed with the SEC its 1Q99 Report on Form 10-Q, signed by defendant Schoenholz. In addition to reiterating the same false representations as were made in the 4/22/99 corporate release, the 1Q99 Report on Form 10-Q also stated, in part, that the unaudited quarterly financial results were prepared in accordance with GAAP and included, "in the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation."

232. On 7/1/99, the Company, through its subsidiary, HFC, caused to be declared effective a registration statement on Form S-3, registering for sale $7.5 billion of debt securities.

233. On 7/22/99, Household announced 2Q99 results in a press release entitled, "Household International Reports Record Second Quarter Results," which stated, in part, that:

Household International today reported that second quarter net income rose 31 percent to a record $326.9 million, compared with operating net income of $249.4 million a year ago. Earnings per share increased 37 percent to a record $.67, compared with operating EPS of $.49 a year ago. Cash basis EPS for the quarter rose 28 percent.

William F. Aldinger, Household's chairman and chief executive officer, said, "Our results, a second quarter record, highlight the growth and improved profitability of our consumer finance businesses...."

Aldinger continued, "Business fundamentals are strong and reflect the positive trends we have seen since late last year. Our net interest margin percentage expanded substantially, credit quality improved and costs remained well under control. Receivable growth was strong in the consumer finance business. We have excellent momentum."

Aldinger added, "Growth in the HFC and Beneficial consumer finance branch business continues to improve and also gives us an excellent platform from which to cross-sell many of our other products. Our 1,400 branches and 7,000 branch employees give us a real advantage as we focus on satisfying more of our customers' credit needs."

234. Following the publication of the release of purported record-breaking 1Q99 results, shares of Household traded above $51.00 per share. In addition, also helping to sustain the artificial inflation in Household shares was a report by Prudential Securities, on 7/23/99, which reiterated its "strong buy" rating on shares of the Company and its $62.00 near-term share price target; and a report by Warburg Dillon Read reiterating a "Buy," stating, in part:

Thomas H. Hanley (Warburg Dillon Read) Report of 7/22/99

HI appears to be firing on all cylinders. The ROE improved to 20.9% and the ROMA increased to 1.78%. We find no fundamental reason the stock should trade at a discount to its peers and we reiterate our Buy.

* * *

* Credit quality improved for the second consecutive quarter.

* * *

Overall, given the strong showing in the branches, we are very comfortable with management's target of 10% core receivable growth in 1999.... Consequently, we remain comfortable with our EPS estimates of $3.05 in 1999 and $3.60 in 2000.

235. On 8/16/99, Household filed with the SEC its 2Q99 Report on Form 10-Q, signed by defendant Schoenholz. In addition to reiterating the same false representations as were made in the 7/22/99 corporate release, the 2Q99 Report on Form 10-Q also stated, in part, that the unaudited quarterly financial results were prepared in accordance with GAAP and included, "in the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation."

236. In late 9/99 and early 10/99, Household participated in a series of conferences and one-on-one analyst meetings at Company headquarters, during which defendants again reassured them about the strength of the Company's business. After these meetings analysts reported, in part, as follows:

Mark Alpert (Deutsche Banc Alex. Brown) Report of 9/30/99

[T]he fundamental businesses appear positioned the best they've been in several years while the company's relative P/E ratio is at its lowest level since fall 1994.

* * *

Household's stock price has been adversely affected (as have most financial stocks) by the negative sentiment stemming from rising interest rates. Nonetheless, business remains as strong, if not stronger, than it has been in some time. Branch loan growth appears to be running in the 12%-15% range, aided by the Beneficial integration, the demise of securitizers, and the success of a new technology platform, VISION.

* * *

We are maintaining our 1999 and 2000 EPS estimates of $3.07 nad $3.55, respectively.... Our target price is 15x our 2000 EPS estimate, or $53 (on a 12-month horizon).

* * *

Household's credit quality picture is actually improving. Home equity loans, which are secured by property, represent about 70% of the branch loan portfolio, the highest percentage in recent history.

* * *

Household has spent about $90 million in the last two years on systems designed to increase productivity and cross-selling in its branches. Household measures branch productivity as "loans closed per account executive per month." This ratio has increased 69% under the new platform known as VISION.

D. Hochstim (Bear Stearns) Report of 10/08/99

In a series of meetings with investors this week, Household's Bill Aldinger, Gary Gilmer, and Bobby Mehta provided updates on the company's businesses.

Management appears optimistic about internally generated loan growth at HFC and improved profitability as well as account and loan growth in the bankcard business. Loans are expected to grow by about 2.5% in 3Q.

* * *

We continue to recommend purchase with a price target of $55 to $60.

* * *

> Branch business growth has accelerated.... Beneficial branches account for about 1000 of the company's 1400 branches and are now operated with Household's compensation program. Compensation is up (roughly 2/3 is performance based) and attrition is at the lowest level in years. The company's new VISION system enables prescreened leads to be provided as desired to the branches based on a range of criteria.
>
> Loan production per branch has increased by about 25% from a year ago and payoffs/liquidations have fallen by about 20%. Internally generated loans in the branch system are growing at a 15% annualized rate .... The company also believes that Fannie Mae's and Freddie Mac's efforts to expand into non-prime lending will have little impact on Household's home equity lending as a result of the loans' lower average balances and borrowers' payment problems. Household's focus is on helping borrowers consolidate their debt. Nearly all borrowers are approached with offers, almost none approach the company seeking credit. Customers of both the Household and Beneficial branch systems are primarily payment sensitive.
>
> * * *
>
> [T]he company has begun to focus on using its proprietary information to refine its marketing efforts and to attract customers and build business. For example, home equity customers in the branches have been underwritten for credit cards. Branch personnel are paid a fee for each card issued which reduces account acquisition costs to $25 to $40. Underwriting is performed by the company's centralized systems.

237. On 10/19/99, Household announced 3Q99 results in a press release entitled, "Household International Reports Highest Quarterly Earnings in Company's History," which stated, in part:

> ***Household International today reported that third quarter net income rose 26 percent to a record $399.9 million, compared with $318.0 million a year ago. Earnings per share increased 32 percent to a record $.83, from $.63 a year ago.***
>
> William F. Aldinger, Household's chairman and chief executive officer said, "Our quarter reflects excellent performance in all of our businesses, with the key drivers being accelerating internal receivable and revenue growth. Retail consumer finance growth was particularly strong. Looking ahead to the fourth quarter and into next year, we see great momentum across all businesses, but most notably in our HFC/Beneficial finance business. I am confident we will achieve our earnings goal for this year and we are well positioned for next year."

238. Defendants' false statements had their intended effect, and following the announcement of 3Q99 results, analysts from Bear Stearns ("The company delivered what it promised: margin improvement, an increase in profitability, stable credit performance, and faster internally generated receivable growth."), J.P. Morgan and ABN AMRO ("this is a 'blow out' for HI," reiterating Buy and top pick rating) on 10/19/99 again issued very positive reports and advised investors to purchase shares of Household.

239. On 11/12/99, Household filed with the SEC its 3Q99 Report on Form 10-Q, signed by defendant Schoenholz. In addition to reiterating the same false representations as were made in the 10/19/99 corporate release, the 3Q99 Report on Form 10-Q also stated, in part, that the unaudited quarterly financial results were prepared in accordance with GAAP and included, "in the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation."

240. Immediately following defendants' publication of these purported positive results, shares of Household rallied almost $4.00 per share, to close trading at $44.13 per share, on heavy trading volume of 1.2 million shares.

241. Taking advantage of the artificial inflation in the price of Household's stock, on 12/2/99, defendants announced in a press release that they had arranged to acquire Renaissance Holdings, Inc. ("Renaissance"), a privately held credit card issuer formerly based in Beaverton, Oregon, for $300 million in stock and cash. Following disappointing receivables growth in the 3Q99, down 21% year-over-year, analysts were quick to note that, while Household was paying six times book value, the Renaissance acquisition was important to the Company because it supplied much-needed growth.

242. The statements made by defendants in ¶¶218-241 above were each materially false and misleading when made. As set forth in ¶¶1-155, the true facts, which were then known to or recklessly disregarded by defendants, based on their review of Household's internal operating data, including information provided to them by the Vision system, were:

(a) Defendants were engaged in a widespread and consistent pattern of improper and illegal predatory lending practices, which included, among other things:

(i) Misrepresenting the interest rates and savings associated with loans by providing deceptive and nonconforming loan documents to borrowers that were designed to obscure actual loan amounts and interest rates (¶¶55-60);

(ii) Failing to disclose "discount points" that were nothing more than stacked fees and had no bearing on the ultimate interest rate charged on loans (¶¶61-67);

(iii) Concealing the existence of prepayment penalties (¶¶68-70);

(iv) Using such practices as fraud and forgery to sell ancillary products, such as life, disability and other types of credit insurance (¶¶71-74); and

(v) Illegally "up-selling" second loans with exorbitant interest rates (¶¶75-82).

(b) As set forth in ¶¶51-106, defendants' fraudulent predatory lending scheme persisted throughout the entire Class Period and eventually resulted in a $525 million charge against Household's earnings, $484 million of which was for a nationwide settlement with state attorney generals.

(c) As set forth in ¶¶107-133, defendants improperly engaged in the practice of "reaging" or "restructuring" delinquent loans to make them current if the customer made one minimum monthly payment, such that the missed payments were added to the back end of the loan. Although defendants characterized "reaging" as a customer service, in fact, the Company used it to:

(i) Manipulate its reported delinquency ratios and delay or prevent charge-offs (¶¶107-133);

(ii) Cross-sell or up-sell additional loans or lines of credit (¶¶107-116); and

(iii) Convert customers' unsecured loans into loans secured by their homes or cars without disclosing this information to them (¶116). In addition, as detailed in ¶¶111-114 and 121, defendants designed the Vision system to automatically reage delinquent accounts when the computer received only a partial payment without any evidence that the delinquency had been cured.

(d) The Officer Defendants designed the predatory lending practices and reaging of delinquent accounts, allowing the Company to:

(i) Understate its true levels of delinquencies, such that any financial metrics that were dependent upon delinquencies or defaults and important to investors as a measure of Household's health, including credit loss reserves, were also materially false and misleading (¶¶125-133);

(ii) Under-report non-performing assets and misreport credit quality (¶¶125-133);

(iii) Consistently report lower loan loss reserves by improperly lowering defaults and prepayments (¶¶102-106 and 125-133);

(iv) Recognize interest income that should not have been accrued in accordance with the Company's own lending practices and policies (¶¶102-105, 125-133 and 154-155); and

(v) Artificially inflate reported revenues and EPS throughout the Class Period (¶¶102-106 and 125-155).

(e) As set forth in ¶¶134-155, throughout the Class Period, defendants engaged in improper accounting for Household's credit card co-branding, affinity and third-party marketing agreements, causing Household to overstate its finance income, securitization income and fee income and misstate certain of its expenses, resulting in an overstatement of net income. Due to defendants' improper accounting, the Company was forced to restate earnings for an eight-year period from 1994 through 2Q02. As set forth in ¶¶134-153, defendants have admitted that Household's results for FY98 were materially false and misleading and have restated these results as follows:

DILUTED EPS

	As Reported	Restated	Difference
FY98	$1.03	$0.94	<$0.09>

(f) In addition to the false and materially misleading financial data, the Company's SEC filings also contained inadequate risk disclosures that did not disclose the true risks of investing in Household – specifically, the risk of investing in a company that was not reporting its financial results in conformity with GAAP. In addition, and as a result thereof, the purported risk disclosures were wholly ineffective and inappropriate and did not alert investors to the true risks of investing in Household securities.

(g) Household and the Officer Defendants had no basis to, and did not in fact, believe Aldinger's forecasts of 20+% growth in EPS in FY99 and FY00 because they were impossible to achieve in light of ¶¶(a)-(f) above.

D. DEFENDANTS' FALSE AND MISLEADING STATEMENTS DURING 2000

243. On 1/19/00, Household announced 4Q99 and FY99 results in a press release entitled, ***"Household International Reports Best Quarter and Year in Its History,"*** that stated, in part:

> Household International today reported that fourth quarter earnings per share increased 30 percent to a record $.92 from $.71 a year ago. Fourth quarter net income rose 25 percent to a record $438.8 million, compared with $349.9 million a year ago.
>
> For the full year, Household reported record earnings per share of $3.07, which was 33 percent over 1998 operating earnings per share. Net income totaled $1.5 billion, or 29 percent above the prior year's operating net income.
>
> * * *
>
> William F. Aldinger, Household's chairman and chief executive officer, said "We are very pleased to report another record quarter, the culmination of an absolutely outstanding year for Household. Growth and profitability in the quarter were excellent and exceeded our expectations. Revenues were particularly strong."
>
> Commenting on the full year results, Aldinger continued, "Our record earnings reflect an outstanding year in our consumer finance business, a dramatic turnaround in our MasterCard/Visa business, and strong results in all of our other businesses. We are particularly pleased with excellent receivable growth in 1999, particularly in our branches, while fully realizing all of the acquisition synergies of the Beneficial merger. We move into the new year with a real sense of excitement, great momentum throughout the company and strong competitive positions in each of our businesses."
>
> * * *
>
> Credit quality improved from both the third quarter and a year ago.
>
> * * *
>
> Reserves to nonperforming loans were 100.1 percent at year end.

244. In addition to artificially inflating the price of Household's shares, defendants' false statements also resulted in analysts from Bear Stearns (reiterating "buy") and ABN AMRO (reiterating "top pick" rating – "Credit Quality improved and charge off's have declined to levels not seen since 1997; the outlook is for further improvement") issuing very positive reports on 1/19/00 and 1/20/00 and advising investors to purchase shares of Household.

245. On 3/24/00, the Company, through its subsidiary, HFC, caused to be filed (or declared effective), a Registration Statement on Form S-3, registering for sale $11.261 billion of debt securities.

246. On 3/28/00, Household filed with the SEC its FY99 Report on Form 10-K, signed by Aldinger, Schoenholz and the Director Defendants. The FY99 Report on Form 10-K also contained key financial indicators and representations regarding the operational condition of the Company, in part, as follows:

> Our return on average common shareholders' equity ("ROE") rose to 23.5 percent in 1999 compared to 18.2 percent in 1998, excluding merger and integration related costs and the gain on sale of Beneficial Canada, and 17.3 percent in 1997. Our return on average owned assets ("ROA") improved to 2.64 percent in 1999 compared to 2.29 percent in 1998, excluding the nonrecurring items, and 2.03 percent in 1997. Our return on average managed assets ("ROMA") improved to 1.99 percent in 1999 compared to 1.60 percent in 1998, excluding the nonrecurring items, and 1.38 percent in 1997. Including the merger and integration related costs and the gain on sale of Beneficial Canada, ROE was 8.1 percent, ROA was 1.04 percent and ROMA was .72 percent in 1998. ***Our operating net income, ROA, ROMA and ROE have increased steadily over the past three years as a result of our focus on higher-return core businesses and improved efficiency.*** We expect this trend to continue as we focus on growth of these higher return core businesses.

247. With respect to its loan delinquencies and charge-off policies, defendants represented that:

> ***Our focus is to continue using risk-based pricing and effective collection efforts for each loan.*** We have a process that gives us a reasonable basis for predicting the asset quality of new accounts. This process is based on our experience with numerous marketing, credit and risk management tests. We also believe that our frequent and early contact with delinquent customers is helpful in managing net credit losses.

248. In addition to reiterating the same false representations as were made in the 1Q00 corporate release, the FY99 Report on Form 10-K also stated that the Company's financial statements met the requirements of Regulation S-X and incorporated by reference information specified by Item 302 of Regulation S-K. The FY99 Report on Form 10-K also contained the "Management's Report" (signed by Aldinger and Schoenholz), which represented to Household shareholders that the consolidated financial statements for FY99 had been prepared in accordance with GAAP, had been audited by Andersen and were an accurate representation of the Company's financials for FY99.

249. Additionally, defendant Andersen issued a clean audit opinion on 1/14/00, which was incorporated by reference into the Report on Form 10-K. Andersen stated that it had audited Household's financial statements and Schedule 14(d) for FY99 in accordance with GAAS and opined

that it "fairly states in all material respects the financial data required to be set forth therein in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole."

250. In a further effort to ensure that the Company could continue to manipulate delinquencies and loan loss reserves, in a footnote to the FY99 Report on Form 10-K, Household revealed that it had shifted over $6.7 billion in credit card receivables to its subsidiary, HFC, from its banking unit, after federal banking regulations slated to go into effect would have resulted in the Company stiffening credit charge-offs and delinquency reporting requirements for unsecured consumer debt held. New regulations had an adverse effect on bank credit card issuers that were competitors of Household. According to Household's FY99 Report on Form 10-K, however, "The application of the new rules will not have an impact on our financial statements."

251. On 4/05/00, defendants hosted their annual Financial Relations Conference with analysts and investors, during which they provided additional guidance about the Company. After this meeting, analysts again issued very positive reports and "Buy" and "Strong Buy" recommendations on Household, in part, as follows:

Mark Alpert (Deutsche Banc Alex. Brown) Report of 4/05/00

The bullish tone at Household's recent 2 day investor conference confirmed our confidence in our EPS outlook

Management reviewed trends across all business lines revealing continued strong operating momentum throughout the company in 1Q00.

Technology continues to drive improved efficiency at the company and remains one of management's primary focuses. We expect a continued high level of technology investments by the company in 2000 to further drive efficiency improvements over the next several years.

Chairman and CEO Bill Aldinger affirmed expected EPS and receivables growth of 15% and 12%, respectively in 2000.

* * *

We remain comfortable with our "street high" 1Q and full year 2000 EPS estimates of $0.78 and $3.55, respectively. We expect the company to report 1Q EPS on 4/19. Maintain our STRONG BUY rating.

* * *

Technology has been a core focus at HI since the mid 80's and is a main factor in the improved efficiency at Household over the last few years. The VISION system is a proprietary centralized platform that generates and prioritizes millions of new leads and routs them to the corresponding branch. This not only has driven cross-sell opportunities, but also allowed the sales force to make more efficient targeted sales calls. Additionally the system also identifies customers most likely to switch to competitors. ***This accompanied by the company's customer care focus (which it momentarily rewards employees based on)*** allows branch managers to better manage customer retention levels.

R. Napoli (ABN AMRO) Report of 4/05/00

The company committed to 10% to 12% loan growth and 15% EPS growth in 2000.

Detailed segment presentations confirmed that this company is operationally "hitting on all cylinders"

Much of the time was spent on HI's rapidly developing Internet and other technology efforts (Vision loan management system), in our opinion, the technology strength of this business positively surprised attendees and should help the street view this company as having a foot in the "New Economy."

We reiterate our Top Pick rating on HI and $65 target price.

* * *

The strongest growth in the branches will come from traditional home equity and the PHL product. Home equity loans represented 36% of the portfolio up from 30% two years ago. We believe this will continue to increase.

D. Hendrix (Friedman, Billings Ramsey & Co.) Report of 4/5/00

Yesterday's investor conference enhanced our confidence in Household's ability to meet or exceed the company's 15% EPS growth and 10-12% asset growth goals for 2000. The message was resoundingly clear yesterday – strategic focus, coupled with cost discipline and technological advancement will perpetuate asset and EPS growth. Household is not only the most efficient diversified lender, but also the only lender that offers a full complement of secured and unsecured products catering to the middle-market, specifically sub-prime customer.

252. On 4/19/00, Household announced 1Q00 results in a press release entitled, ***"Household International Reports Record First Quarter Results,"*** which stated, in part:

Household International today reported that earnings per share rose 20 percent to a first quarter record of $.78, from $.65 a year ago. Net income increased to $372.9 million, up 16 percent from $320.8 million in the first quarter of 1999. Cash earnings for the quarter totaled $415 million.

William F. Aldinger, Household's chairman and chief executive officer, said, "This was the ***strongest first quarter in our company's history, with all of our businesses performing well.*** Revenue and receivable growth were strong, and credit quality continued to improve. To build upon the momentum that is evident in these results, we increased our investment in marketing programs and e-commerce initiatives."

* * *

"The year is off to a great start," Aldinger concluded. "We are seeing a continuation of the very positive business trends that emerged in the second half of 1999. We remain comfortable with our receivable, revenue and earnings per share growth targets for 2000."

* * *

Revenues grew 21 percent compared to the year-ago quarter, driven by significant receivables growth, an expanded net interest margin and higher fee income.

253. These consensus-beating results also spurred analysts to issue additional positive reports encouraging investors to purchase Household shares. On 4/20/00, William Blair & Co. reiterated its long-term "Buy" rating and raised its 2000 EPS estimate to $3.53 per share from $3.50, and Bear Stearns also reiterated its "Buy" rating on Household shares and reiterated its near-term price target of $60.00 per share.

254. On 5/10/00, Household filed with the SEC its 1Q00 Report on Form 10-Q, signed by defendant Schoenholz. In addition to reiterating the same false representations as were made in the 4/19/00 corporate release, the 1Q00 Report on Form 10-Q also stated, in part, that the unaudited quarterly financial results were prepared in accordance with GAAP and included, "in the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation."

255. On 5/18/00, after meeting with Household management, including CEO Aldinger, in Philadelphia on 5/17/00, Deutsche Banc issued a report with a "Strong Buy" rating and highlighted the Company's ability to leverage the existing customer base and the fact that Household's credit quality remained stable and was contributing to growth and profitability, as follows:

LEVERAGING THE CUSTOMER BASE. A key to the Household growth story is its potential to leverage the existing base of 45 million customers. Currently, the cross-sell ratio is 1.2x, and management expects to bring that to at least 2x. It estimates that it holds a 12% share of its customer wallet today, and that every 1% increase would add $5 billion to receivables growth. Examples of leveraging the customer would include 1) the branches are now selling 15,000 credit cards per month (home equity borrowers are pre screened and offered a card), 2) the private label business is generating 30% of the branch customers (as they are used for leads to debt consolidation business), and 3) the 6 million of annual turndowns in the private label card business are used to generate card business at the subprime business of recently acquired Renaissance Holdings. Many of the new business leads are generated by the company's technology-based VISION system, which holds data on 200 million consumers, as much as some credit bureaus. Each day, branch representatives have leads ranked by priority and product.

Deutsche Banc also called Household an "under appreciated 'growth'" story.

256. On 5/26/00, Bear Stearns also issued a report with a "Buy" rating on shares of Household after participating in a conference call with the Company's Chief Information Officer, Ken Harvey, who discussed the improvements in information technologies that gave defendants greater loan monitoring and loss prevention controls and abilities, in part, as follows:

> The company has seen significant increases in productivity from the implementation of its Vision system in HFC and Beneficial branches. New accounts grew by 39% over the past year and there was a 69% increase in balances associated with new accounts.

257. On 6/22/00, Deutsche Banc Alex. Brown issued a follow-up report on Household focusing on the Company's denials of claims that it had engaged in predatory lending practices in the face of the Department of Justice's announcement that it would institute an action against Associates First, a competitor in the subprime lending market. The Deutsche Banc Alex. Brown report stated, in part:

> ***We also believe that Household, while in many of the same markets*** as Associates, has a different business model that is less likely to lead to similar legal problems. We reiterate our STRONG BUY rating.

258. On 7/19/00, Household announced 2Q00 results in a press release entitled, ***"Household International Reports Strongest Second Quarter in Its History,"*** which stated, in part:

> Household International today reported that earnings per share rose to a second quarter record $.80, up 19 percent from $.67 a year ago. Net income increased 17 percent to $383.9 million, from $326.9 million in the second quarter of 1999. Cash earnings per share for the quarter totaled $.88.
>
> "Our superb second quarter results were highlighted by ***outstanding receivables and revenue growth and a significant improvement in credit quality***," said William F. Aldinger, Household's chairman and chief executive officer.
>
> The company's managed receivables portfolio grew 22 percent from a year ago, reaching almost $80 billion. The company added $4.5 billion of receivables in the quarter, an increase of 6 percent. Revenues rose 20 percent compared to the year-ago quarter.
>
> Aldinger continued, "Our record performance reflects strong sales and marketing results in all of our businesses coupled with our continued focus on risk management and operational efficiency."
>
> Aldinger concluded, "Our results to date include significant investments in people, technology and marketing to support future growth and profitability. While our plan calls for additional investment in the second half of the year, we are comfortable in our ability to achieve our 15 percent EPS growth target for 2000."

259. Defendants' false statements had their intended effect, and following the announcement of 2Q00 results, analysts at UBS Warburg ("company reaffirmed its 15% EPS growth target for 2000"; "[w]e believe HI shares represent a good value"; "reiterate our Buy rating"), Bear Stearns (maintained "Buy" rating), William Blair & Co. ("Our Long-term Buy ... recommendation is supported by management's disciplined strategy to focus on high-margin businesses, be the low-cost provider, and its commitment to strong reserve and capital levels.") and ABN AMRO ("The real story was the cleanliness and quality of the reported earnings .... We reiterate our Top Pick rating on this clean, easy to understand story.") again issued very positive reports and advised investors to purchase shares of Household.

260. On 8/11/00, Household filed with the SEC its 2Q00 Report on Form 10-Q, signed by defendant Schoenholz. In addition to reiterating the same false representations made in the 6/19/00 corporate release, the 2Q00 Report on Form 10-Q also stated, in part, that the unaudited quarterly financial results were prepared in accordance with GAAP and included, "in the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation."

261. On 9/07/00, after meeting with CEO Aldinger and heads of major Household operating divisions at the Company's Chicago offices, Deutsche Banc Alex. Brown reiterated its "Strong Buy" recommendation on the Company in its report, as follows:

> Aldinger reiterated the sentiment that Household's businesses are stronger than ever. He expressed comfort with an EPS growth rate of 15% for FY 2000, and a 13-15% EPS growth target over the next 3-4 years.
>
> * * *
>
> Fundamentally, all of the metrics seem to be in place for a strong FY 2000 and 2001. Management has set a three- to four-year EPS growth target range of 13-15%. Internal receivables growth is running above the high-end of management's target of 12-15%.
>
> In the aftermath of Citigroup's agreement to acquire Associates First, Household gains scarcity value, in our opinion, and management will be under greater scrutiny to enhance shareholder value. We reiterate our target price of 15x our 2001 EPS estimate of $4.00, or $60 (on a one year horizon). We continue to rate the shares a STRONG BUY.

* * *

Household's home equity portfolio is the strongest that it has ever been ($34.0 billion in receivables), with 80% of the growth coming from the secured portfolio. Key drivers of internal growth are Household's branch network (1400 branches with expectations of opening 25 per year), its centralized processing model, customer relationships, and personnel.

* * *

We were given a demonstration of Household's proprietary lead generation tool, Vision. The system runs on all of the company's branches, allowing various offices to view the same information on customer accounts in real-time. Vision tracks customer account history, queuing customer service reps. on the next best product to sell. Once a sale is closed, the system generates the appropriate paperwork and correspondence. Thus, Vision raises the level of productivity, allowing the sales force to focus on selling ancillary products, as well as bringing in new business. The system also allows branch managers to be more effective in delegating accounts to the sales force. Going forward, management expects Vision to increase the cross-sell ratio from 1.2x to at least 2x. ***By all accounts, the Vision technology platform is ahead of what we've seen at other companies, and is central to Household's cross-sell and e-commerce initiatives.*** In our opinion, Vision gives Household a competitive advantage, allowing the company to leverage its 45 million customer base.

262. On 9/13/00, the Company, through its subsidiary, HFC, caused to be filed (or declared effective), a Registration Statement on Form S-3, registering for sale $10 billion of debt securities.

263. On 10/18/00, Household announced 3Q00 results in a press release entitled, ***"Household International Reports Highest Quarterly EPS in Its History; Ninth Consecutive Record Quarter,"*** which stated, in part:

Third quarter earnings per share rose 13 percent to $.94, compared to $.83 a year ago. Net income also rose to a third quarter record of $451.2 million, a 13 percent increase from $399.9 million a year ago. Cash earnings per share for the quarter totaled $1.02.

* * *

"Our strong third quarter results reflect a continuation of outstanding receivables and revenue growth. At the same time, we achieved year-over-year improvements in credit quality," said William F. Aldinger, Household's chairman and chief executive officer.... These positive trends give us a high degree of confidence in our ability to deliver 15 percent EPS growth for 2000."

264. Following the publication of the release of these record-breaking, stellar results, shares of Household traded above $50.00 per share on 10/19/00.

265. In addition to inflating the price of Household shares, defendants' false statements also resulted in analysts from Friedman, Billings, Ramsey & Co. ("With obvious strength in its business model, HI's management has guided analysts to the top end of its 12-15% annual EPS

growth range ... price target raised to $55 from $48.") and ABN AMRO (reiterating "Top Pick" rating) issuing favorable reports on the Company.

266. On 11/07/00, Household issued a press release entitled, "Household International Responds to Citigroup's Announcement to Change Lending Practices at Associates First Capital," which stated:

> Household International supports Citigroup's announcement today of its efforts to boost consumer protections at Associates First Capital. Their proposed ***changes are generally consistent with the stringent policies and procedures that have long been in place at Household International.***
>
> ***Household's long-standing view has been that unethical lending practices of any type are abhorrent to our company, employees, and most importantly our customers.*** So-called "predatory lending" practices undermine the integrity of the industry in which we compete.

267. The statement in ¶266 above was materially false and misleading when made. As set forth in ¶¶1-155, the true facts, which were then known to or recklessly disregarded by defendants, based on their review of Household's internal operating data, including information provided to them by Household's Vision system, were that defendants were engaged in a widespread and consistent pattern of improper and illegal predatory lending practices. These practices included, among other things:

(a) Misrepresenting the interest rates and savings associated with loans by providing deceptive and nonconforming loan documents to borrowers that were designed to obscure actual loan amounts and interest rates (¶¶55-60);

(b) Failing to disclose "discount points" that were nothing more than stacked fees and had no bearing on the ultimate interest rate charged on loans (¶¶61-67);

(c) Concealing the existence of prepayment penalties (¶¶68-70);

(d) Using such practices as fraud and forgery to sell ancillary products, such as life, disability and other types of credit insurance (¶¶71-74); and

(e) Illegally "up-selling" second loans with exorbitant interest rates (¶¶75-82).

268. As set forth in ¶¶51-106, defendants' fraudulent predatory lending scheme persisted.

269. On 11/14/00, Household filed with the SEC its 3Q00 Report on Form 10-Q, signed by defendant Schoenholz. In addition to reiterating the same false representations made in the

10/18/00 corporate release, the 3Q00 Report on Form 10-Q also stated, in part, that the unaudited quarterly financial results were prepared in accordance with GAAP and included, "in the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation."

270. During the first week of 12/00, defendants Aldinger and Schoenholz participated in a series of one-on-one meetings with analysts, during which defendants again reassured them about the strength of the Company's business. After the meetings, these analysts issued reports as follows:

D. Hochstim (Bear Stearns) Report of 12/01/00

> ***The company has seen no signs of credit deterioration .... The company has stress tested its portfolio and has assumed worse than expected delinquencies and chargeoffs in its 2001 planning. We believe reserves are adequate given the company's conservative coverage of losses and the continuing shift to secured lending.***
>
> * * *
>
> We continue to recommend purchase of HI shares with a Buy rating and a near term target price of $61, or 15x our 2001 estimate. We continue to believe that the company's solid EPS growth justifies a higher valuation.

Joel Gomberg (William Blair & Co.) Report of 12/06/00

> Management conveyed a positive outlook, and the all-day meetings renewed our conviction in the company's increasing ability to add considerable value through its broad product array, multiple distribution channels, partnership skill-set, and potent technology platform.

271. The statements made by defendants in ¶¶243-265 and 269-270 above were each materially false and misleading when made. As set forth in ¶¶1-155, the true facts, which were then known to or recklessly disregarded by defendants, based on their review of Household's internal operating data, including information provided to them by Household's Vision system, were:

(a) Defendants were engaged in a widespread and consistent pattern of improper and illegal predatory lending practices, which included, among other things:

(i) Misrepresenting the interest rates and savings associated with loans by providing deceptive and nonconforming loan documents to borrowers that were designed to obscure actual loan amounts and interest rates (¶¶55-60);

(ii) Failing to disclose "discount points" that were nothing more than stacked fees and had no bearing on the ultimate interest rate charged on loans (¶¶61-67);

(iii) Concealing the existence of prepayment penalties (¶¶68-70);

(iv) Using such practices as fraud and forgery to sell ancillary products, such as life, disability and other types of credit insurance (¶¶71-74); and

(v) Illegally "up-selling" second loans with exorbitant interest rates (¶¶75-82).

(b) As set forth in ¶¶51-106, defendants' fraudulent predatory lending scheme persisted throughout the entire Class Period and eventually resulted in a $525 million charge against Household's earnings, $484 million of which was for a nationwide settlement with state attorney generals.

(c) As set forth in ¶¶107-133, defendants improperly engaged in the practice of "reaging" or "restructuring" delinquent loans to make them current if the customer made one minimum monthly payment, such that the missed payments were added to the back end of the loan. Although defendants characterized "reaging" as a customer service, in fact, the Company used it to:

(i) Manipulate its reported delinquency ratios and delay or prevent charge-offs (¶¶107-133);

(ii) Cross-sell or up-sell additional loans or lines of credit (¶¶107-116); and

(iii) Convert customers' unsecured loans into loans secured by their homes or cars without disclosing this information to them (¶116). In addition, as detailed in ¶¶111-114 and 121, defendants designed the Vision system to automatically reage delinquent accounts when the computer received only a partial payment without any evidence that the delinquency had been cured.

(d) The Officer Defendants designed the predatory lending practices and reaging of delinquent accounts, allowing the Company to:

(i) Understate its true levels of delinquencies, such that any financial metrics that were dependent upon delinquencies or defaults and important to investors as a measure of Household's health, including credit loss reserves, were also materially false and misleading (¶¶125-133);

(ii) Under-report non-performing assets and misreport credit quality (¶¶125-133);

(iii) Consistently report lower loan loss reserves by improperly lowering defaults and prepayments (¶¶102-106 and 125-133);

(iv) Recognize interest income that should not have been accrued in accordance with the Company's own lending practices and policies (¶¶102-106, 125-133 and 154-155); and

(v) Artificially inflate reported revenues and EPS throughout the Class Period (¶¶102-106 and 125-153).

(e) As set forth in ¶¶134-155, throughout the Class Period, defendants engaged in improper accounting for Household's credit card co-branding, affinity and third-party marketing agreements, causing Household to overstate its finance income, securitization income and fee income and misstate certain of its expenses, resulting in an overstatement of net income. Due to defendants' improper accounting, the Company was forced to restate earnings for an eight-year period from 1994 through 2Q02. As set forth in ¶¶134-153, the Officer Defendants have admitted that Household's results for FY99, 1Q00, 2Q00 and 3Q00 were materially false and misleading and have restated these results as follows:

DILUTED EPS

	As Reported	Restated	Difference
FY99	$3.07	$2.95	<$0.12>
1Q00	$0.78	$0.74	<$0.04>
2Q00	$0.80	$0.77	<$0.03>
3Q00	$0.94	$0.91	<$0.03>

(f) In addition to the false and materially misleading financial data, the Company's SEC filings also contained inadequate risk disclosures that did not disclose the true risks of investing in Household -- specifically, the risk of investing in a company that was not reporting its financial results in conformity with GAAP. In addition, and a result thereof, the purported risk disclosures were wholly ineffective and inappropriate and did not alert investors to the true risks of investing in Household securities.

E. DEFENDANTS' FALSE AND MISLEADING STATEMENTS DURING 2001

272. On 1/17/01, Household announced 4Q00 and FY00 results in a press release entitled, *"Household International Reports Highest Full Year and Quarterly EPS in Its History; Tenth Consecutive Record Quarter,"* which stated, in part, that:

> Household International today reported full year earnings per share of $3.55, a 16 percent increase over $3.07 a year ago and the highest earnings per share in the company's 122-year history. Net income totaled $1.7 billion, or 14 percent above the prior year.
>
> Net managed revenues for the full year increased 18 percent to $8.9 billion, compared to $7.5 billion in 1999.
>
> Household's fourth quarter earnings per share rose 12 percent to a record $1.03, from $.92 a year ago. Fourth quarter net income rose 12 percent to an all-time high of $492.7 million, compared with $438.8 million a year ago.
>
> "These strong fourth quarter results cap off a terrific year in which we delivered on all or our earnings and growth goals," said William F. Aldinger, Household's chairman and chief executive officer. ***"Growth and profitability in the quarter were excellent, while credit quality and our balance sheet remained strong...."***
>
> Commenting on the full year results, Aldinger continued, ***"Our record earnings per share reflect strong top-line growth and improved credit quality.*** At the same time, we made significant investments in our technology and human capital that enhance our ability to achieve sustainable and consistent revenue and receivables growth. We have built a powerful franchise that is capable of delivering 13 to 15 percent annual earnings per share growth."

273. Following the publication of the release of these record-breaking, stellar results, shares of Household traded as high as $57.13 per share.

274. Defendants' false statements had their intended effect, and, following the announcement of 4Q00 and FY00 results, analysts again issued very positive reports, strongly reiterating "Buy" ratings and advising investors to purchase shares of Household.

275. On 2/01/01, Deutsche Banc Alex. Brown hosted an investor meeting for Household's CEO, Aldinger, in New York. As a result of this meeting, and based on Aldinger's discussions with analysts, Deutsche Banc Alex. Brown issued a report that stated, in part:

> Mr. Aldinger expressed his bullishness on the future prospects for the company ....

Household is very comfortable with its guidance of 13%-15% EPS over the next three years. Mr. Aldinger provided several reasons why Household will meet its objective. First, the company is entering 2001 with higher receivables than expected. Second, Fed rates cuts which were not factored into Household business model will further improve the company's margin. Household estimates that for a 50 bps reduction in rates, EPS improves by $0.10. Third, the slowing economy will likely provide Household with portfolio acquisition opportunities. Lastly, in a slowing economy, Household believes it is better positioned against competitors based on its brand name, market presence, diverse revenue stream, and borrower profile.

* * *

Household believes that its pre-payment fees on its real estate portfolio lessens the impact from refinance (refi) activity. About 75% of the portfolio carries pre-payment penalties, making it expensive for a borrower to exit the Household network. In 1998, only 25% of home equity loans had prepayment penalties. Household has also extended the life of its loans to reduce refi activity. Lastly, the company has enhanced its service, thereby raising the level of customer satisfaction. This three-pronged strategy has led to lower attrition.

* * *

We reiterate our STRONG BUY rating on the stock.

276. On 2/23/01, the Company, through its subsidiary, HFC, caused to be filed (or declared effective), a Registration Statement on Form S-3, registering for sale $1 billion of unsecured medium-term notes called "HFC InterNotes (SM)."

277. On 3/28/01, Household filed with the SEC its FY00 Report on Form 10-K, signed by Aldinger, Schoenholz and the Director Defendants. In addition to reiterating the same false representations made in the 1/17/01 corporate release and in the meetings with analysts, the FY00 Report on Form 10-K also stated, in part, that the Company's financial statements met the requirements of Regulation S-X and incorporated by reference information specified by Item 302 of Regulation S-K. The FY00 Report on Form 10-K also contained the "Management's Report" (signed by Aldinger and Schoenholz), which represented to Household shareholders that the consolidated financial statements for FY00 had been prepared in accordance with GAAP, had been audited by Andersen and were an accurate representation of the Company's financials for FY00.

278. With respect to its loan delinquencies and charge-off policies, defendants represented that:

Our focus is to continue using risk-based pricing and effective collection efforts for each loan. We have a process that gives us a reasonable basis for predicting the asset quality of new accounts. This process is based on our experience with numerous marketing, credit and risk management tests. We also believe that our frequent and early contact with delinquent customers is helpful in managing net credit losses.

279. Additionally, defendant Andersen issued a clean audit opinion on 1/15/01, which was incorporated by reference into the FY00 Report on Form 10-K. Andersen stated that it had audited Household's and its subsidiaries' financial statements for each of the three years in the period ended 12/31/00 in accordance with GAAS and opined that these consolidated financial statements "present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position" of Household and its subsidiaries in conformity with GAAP.

280. On 3/23/01, *Origination News*, a division of *American Banker*, also quoted Gilmer, who again defended the Company from charges of predatory lending. Gilmer was quoted as stating that Household's "position on predatory lending is perfectly clear. Unethical lending practices of any type are abhorrent to our company, our employees and most importantly our customers." *The Christian Science Monitor* also reported Household spokesman Craig Streem's statement that the Company had conducted research to determine whether customers understood the terms of their loans, and the result was that, overwhelmingly, borrowers fully understood the terms of their loans.

281. The statement in ¶280 above was materially false and misleading when made. As set forth in ¶¶51-101, the true facts, which were then known to or recklessly disregarded by defendants, based on their review of Household's internal operating data, including information provided to them by Household's Vision system, were that defendants were engaged in a widespread and consistent pattern of improper and illegal predatory lending practices. These practices included, among other things:

(a) Misrepresenting the interest rates and savings associated with loans by providing deceptive and nonconforming loan documents to borrowers that were designed to obscure actual loan amounts and interest rates (¶¶55-60);

(b) Failing to disclose "discount points" that were nothing more than stacked fees and had no bearing on the ultimate interest rate charged on loans (¶¶61-67);

(c) Concealing the existence of prepayment penalties (¶¶68-70);

(d) Using such practices as fraud and forgery to sell ancillary products, such as life, disability and other types of credit insurance (¶¶71-74); and

(e) Illegally "up-selling" second loans with exorbitant interest rates (¶¶75-82).

282. As set forth in ¶¶51-101, defendants' fraudulent predatory lending scheme persisted throughout the entire Class Period and eventually resulted in a $525 million charge against Household's earnings, $484 million of which was for a nationwide settlement with state attorney generals.

283. At a 4/02/01 dinner for investors, CFO Aldinger strongly reaffirmed the Company's outlook for 13%-15% EPS growth in 2001, regardless of declining economic conditions that were already adversely affecting Household's competitors.

284. On 4/03/01, following defendants' Annual Financial Relations meeting, analysts were so impressed with senior management's discussion of business that they reiterated or raised Household's rating to a "Buy." Bear Stearns raised its price target to $70.00 (from $65.00) in a report that stated:

D. Hochstim/S. Coren (Bear Stearns) Report of 4/04/01

> Household remains particularly well positioned for a slowdown .... ***The company continues to carefully manage credit risk, improve customer service, productivity, and operating efficiency.*** In addition, the company has been preparing for a downturn for more than a year, having tightened underwriting standards, raising cutoffs, reducing credit lines, and building its collection staff. The company's experience lending to consumers over the past one hundred-plus years, its tightening of underwriting, and its continued reserve building should enable the company to effectively weather a downturn. (Interestingly there are no signs yet of credit stress among its customers.)
>
> * * *
>
> The company continue [sic] to emphasize secured lending and is only soliciting home owners.
>
> Prepayment penalties on 75% of the portfolio (and about 95% of recent production) provide prepayment protection.

Robert P. Napoli (ABN AMRO) Report of 4/04/01

> ***There were no real surprises at the meeting other than the fact that the business continues to perform so well in an environment that includes a continuous stream of negative company announcements.***

Credit trends stand out in particular, as HI seems to have the sector's most positive trends. We are projecting increasing credit losses for essentially all consumer and commercial finance companies under our coverage ... a 20% increase in consumer credit losses for the US. Supporting our outlook is the fact that consumer bankruptcies have spiked up this year by about 16% (year to date) after falling for two years. *HI is bucking this trend as it repeatedly said credit losses are stable.*

Chairman/CEO Bill Aldinger strongly affirmed HI's outlook for 13% to 15% EPS growth in 2001, regardless of the economic environment.

* * *

Predatory lending issues do not seem to be a significant risk for HI .... *We continue to believe that HI has one of the cleanest consumer lending operations in the U.S. and thus is least likely to have predatory lending issues.*

Legg Mason reiterated a strong "Buy" rating and noted in a 4/04/01 report:

David Sochol (Legg Mason) Report of 4/05/01

We concur with ***management's assessment that HI is well positioned to deliver attractive relative growth even amid a sharper economic slowdown***, as NIM improvement, portfolio acquisitions, and share buybacks should more than offset higher credit costs (although at present HI continues to see fairly stable portfolio performance).

* * *

[David Schoenholz] commented that he is ***absolutely confident that HI is well ahead of the curve on asset quality*** and expects a solid 1Q01 as well as strong 2001. HI is seeing stable delinquency trends in 1Q01, and expects further increase in the risk-adjusted margin during the year.

285. On 4/18/01, Household issued a release announcing another "Record" Quarter, reporting its ***"11th Consecutive Record Quarter."*** The release stated:

Household International today reported that earnings per share rose 17 percent to a first quarter record of $.91 from $.78 a year ago. Net income increased to $431.8 million, up 16 percent from $372.9 million in the first quarter of 2000. This quarter marked the 11th consecutive quarter of record results.

William F. Aldinger, Household's chairman and chief executive officer, said "Our outstanding results reflect the sustainability and earnings power of our franchise. Receivables and revenues grew nicely in the quarter. At the same time, credit quality remained stable and we strengthened our balance sheet. We also repurchased 8.8 million shares in the quarter.

"All of our businesses are performing well and have great momentum," Aldinger added....

"We are very comfortable with our ability to achieve our receivable and earnings per share growth targets for 2001." Aldinger concluded, "I look forward to another record year."

286. On 5/03/01, the Company, through its subsidiary, HFC, caused to be filed (or declared effective), a Registration Statement on Form S-3, registering for sale $16.57 billion of debt securities.

287. Following the announcement of yet another "record" quarter, shares of Household traded to a near-Class-Period high of $64.00 per share. By 5/08/01, Household shares traded as high as $66.75, and by 5/17/01, they reached the Class-Period high of $69.90 per share.

288. On 5/09/01, Household filed its 1Q01 Report on Form 10-Q, signed by defendant Schoenholz. In addition to reiterating the same false representations made in the 4/18/01 release, the 1Q01 Report on Form 10-Q also stated, in part, that the unaudited quarterly financial results were prepared in accordance with GAAP and included, "in the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation."

289. On 7/18/01, Household issued a release announcing its ***"12th Consecutive Record Quarter."*** The release stated:

> Household International today reported record earnings per share of $.93, up to 16 percent from a year ago. Net income rose 14 percent, to $439.0 million, from $383.9 million for the second quarter of 2000.
>
> William F. Aldinger, Household's chairman and chief executive officer, said, "We had a terrific quarter – our 12th consecutive quarter of record results. ***Given the softening economic environment, I am particularly pleased with our ability to consistently deliver strong, quality earnings.***
>
> "Results for the quarter were excellent," Aldinger added. "We enjoyed strong receivable and revenue growth compared to a year ago, with all of our businesses performing well. In addition, delinquency was stable in the quarter ....
>
> "Our strong performance to date has positioned us well to achieve another record year in 2001," Aldinger concluded.

290. Based on these purported positive results, shares of Household again rallied to a Class-Period-closing high of $69.48 on 7/18/01.

291. Defendants' false statements had their intended effect, and, on 7/18/01, following the release of the report of 2Q01 results, several analysts issued very positive reports and advised

investors to purchase shares of Household: UBS Warburg report ("Credit quality continues to hold up better than expected with charge-offs up 15 basis points to 3.71% and delinquencies holding steady at 4.27% ... reiterate our Buy rating"); William Blair & Co. report ("Another impressive quarter.... Management reiterates confidence in 15% EPS growth in 2001.... ***Household has among the best credit-quality patterns in the industry.... Management anticipates generally stable credit for balance of 2001***"); Legg Mason report ("reiterate our Strong Buy rating based on the company's continuing solid execution, better-than-expected fundamentals, impressive absolute and relative performance, our increased confidence in its ability to consistently deliver 15% EPS growth this year and next, and our expectation that this will drive further P/E multiple expansion"); and Bear Stearns report ("No surprises, very clean quarter, receivable growth strong, credit stable, profitability (23% ROE) still very high.").

292. On 8/10/01, Household filed with the SEC its 2Q01 Report on Form 10-Q, signed by defendant Schoenholz. In addition to reiterating the same false representations made in the 7/18/01 release, the 2Q01 Report on Form 10-Q falsely stated that the unaudited quarterly financial results were prepared in accordance with GAAP and included, "in the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation."

293. On 7/23/01, defendants caused Household to issue a release entitled, "Household International Redefines Best Practices in Subprime Lending," stating:

> Household International, the $101 billion (managed assets) consumer lender, announced today the broadest set of voluntary responsible lending initiatives ever seen in the consumer finance industry ... and will protect millions of consumers from unethical and unfair lending practices.
>
> ***Household's new Best Practice Initiatives are an addition to the company's already comprehensive responsible lending practices and go far beyond any existing city, state or federal regulatory/legal requirements.***
>
> Designed to become a benchmark in the consumer finance industry, Household's initiatives include:
>
> - reducing the prepayment fee duration from five years to three years on all real estate loans;
> - identifying borrowers nationwide who have been victims of predatory lending and are at risk of losing their homes through foreclosure; and providing them with tailored solutions, such as subsidized interest rates and no-fee loans;

- providing new and existing customers who have a better credit rating/payment history with dramatically-improved interest rates;
- implementing new and enhanced standards to ensure every loan made by Household has numerous tangible customer benefits; and
- doubling customers' time to cancel any insurance product (from 30 to 60 days) and improving disclosure.

* * *

"On behalf of Household and our 32,000 employees, I am very proud to announce the adoption of these Best Practice Initiatives that perfectly complement our 123 year history of responsible lending," said William F. Aldinger, chairman and chief executive officer of Household International.

* * *

In addition to these new Initiatives, Household already has a variety of responsible lending programs and practices in place to ensure its customers are treated fairly. For example, at the time of loan closing, Household shows all borrowers (unless they specifically decline to view it) an educational video on the loan closing process that reiterates the terms, features and conditions of their loan. Then, they are asked to complete a survey confirming they understand the key elements of their loan and their satisfaction with the service they received.

294. On 7/24/01, *The New York Times* published a statement by Household spokesperson Craig Streem, which said that the timing of these policies was not tied to actions by any fair-lending advocates and that the Company had been working on the announced changes for "quite some time. So, it really is a coincidence."

295. The clear purpose and intent was to condition investors to believe that Household was ***not*** engaged in predatory lending and that the Company had adopted and initiated a comprehensive program to assure that such illicit practices were not being adopted by Household employees.

296. On 8/30/01, after meeting with executive management at the Company's headquarters, William Blair & Co. analyst Joel Gomberg issued a report stating, in part:

Management conveyed a positive outlook, and the onsite meeting renewed our conviction in the company's increasing ability to add considerable value through its broad product array, multiple distribution channels, risk-management skills, and potent technology platform.

* * *

Management continues to be confident in its ability to achieve its target of 15% EPS growth in 2001 and 13%-15% in 2002. While the extent of the economic deceleration remains unknown, Household took a more defensive posture early by migrating its portfolio from unsecured credit to lower-loss real estate secured.

297. On 9/26/01, after meeting with management (Aldinger, Schoenholz, Gilmer, Bangs, Fabiano and Harvey) at the Company's headquarters, Deutsche Banc Alex. Brown analyst Mark Alpert issued a report reiterating defendants' false representations. The report raised EPS estimates, stating:

> We have more confidence in our earnings forecast for Household than virtually any other company in our universe (except the GSEs, Fannie and Freddie).
>
> * * *
>
> Household's course has not changed over the last 12-18 months....
>
> Management is sticking to its long-term EPS growth target of13%-15%, driven by revenue growth.... Momentum is strong going into next year, and the company is confident that even in a recession it will meet the low end of the range.
>
> ***There are few other companies with such solid outlook in our universe.***

298. On 10/17/01, Household announced 3Q01 results in a release entitled, ***"Household Reports Highest Quarterly Net Income in Its 123-Year History."*** The release stated:

> Earnings per share of $1.07 rose 14 percent from $.94 the prior year. Net income increased 12 percent, to $504 million, from $451 million in the third quarter of 2000.
>
> "Household's performance this year has been outstanding, even as the economy has continued to weaken," said William F. Aldinger, chairman and chief executive officer. "The third quarter was no exception. ***Receivable and revenue growth were strong, and credit performance was within our expectations. We further strengthened our balance sheet*** and continued to repurchase shares.
>
> * * *
>
> "The strength of our franchise gives me confidence that we will achieve the high end of our earnings target of 13 to 15 percent EPS growth for the year," Aldinger concluded.

299. On 11/14/01, Household filed with the SEC its 3Q01 Report on Form 10-Q, signed by defendant Schoenholz. In addition to reiterating the same false representations made in Household's 3Q01 release, the 3Q01 Report on Form 10-Q stated, in part, that the unaudited quarterly financial results were prepared in accordance with GAAP and included, "in the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation."

300. On 11/16/01, UBS Warburg issued a report reiterating management's explanation that a suit against Household brought by the California Department of Corporations regarding over-

billing was the result of a computer "glitch." Based on the Company's assurances, UBS Warburg did not adjust its rating on shares of Household and continued to maintain a $70.00 price target for Household shares. Reflecting defendants' assurances, Bear Stearns issued a report calling the share price decline that resulted from the announcement of the California settlement an "overreaction." Bear Stearns did not adjust its $75.00 price target on Household shares.

301. On 11/26/01, the *National Mortgage News* reported that the Company had issued a formal statement regarding charges of predatory lending, stating that Household "vehemently denies any assertion that it has willfully violated laws that regulate its business."

302. The statements made by defendants in ¶¶272-279 and 283-301 above were each materially false and misleading when made. As set forth in ¶¶1-155, the true facts, which were then known to or recklessly disregarded by defendants, based on their review of Household's internal operating data, including information provided to them by Household's Vision system, were:

(a) Defendants were engaged in a widespread and consistent pattern of improper and illegal predatory lending practices, which included, among other things:

(i) Misrepresenting the interest rates and savings associated with loans by providing deceptive and nonconforming loan documents to borrowers that were designed to obscure actual loan amounts and interest rates (¶¶55-60);

(ii) Failing to disclose "discount points" that were nothing more than stacked fees and had no bearing on the ultimate interest rate charged on loans (¶¶61-67);

(iii) Concealing the existence of prepayment penalties (¶¶68-70);

(iv) Using such practices as fraud and forgery to sell ancillary products, such as life, disability and other types of credit insurance (¶¶71-74); and

(v) Illegally "up-selling" second loans with exorbitant interest rates (¶¶75-82).

(b) As set forth in ¶¶51-106, defendants' fraudulent predatory lending scheme persisted throughout the entire Class Period and eventually resulted in a $525 million charge against Household's earnings, $484 million of which was for a nationwide settlement with state attorney generals.

(c) As set forth in ¶¶107-133, defendants improperly engaged in the practice of "reaging" or "restructuring" delinquent loans to make them current if the customer made one minimum monthly payment, such that the missed payments were added to the back end of the loan. Although defendants characterized "reaging" as a customer service, in fact, the Company used it to:

(i) Manipulate its reported delinquency ratios and delay or prevent charge-offs (¶¶107-133);

(ii) Cross-sell or up-sell additional loans or lines of credit (¶¶107-116); and

(iii) Convert customers' unsecured loans into loans secured by their homes or cars without disclosing this information to them (¶116). In addition, as detailed in ¶¶111-114 and 121, defendants designed the Vision system to automatically reage delinquent accounts when the computer received only a partial payment without any evidence that the delinquency had been cured.

(d) The Officer Defendants designed the predatory lending practices and reaging of delinquent accounts, allowing the Company to:

(i) Understate its true levels of delinquencies, such that any financial metrics that were dependent upon delinquencies or defaults and important to investors as a measure of Household's health, including credit loss reserves, were also materially false and misleading (¶¶125-133);

(ii) Under-report non-performing assets and misreport credit quality (¶¶125-133);

(iii) Consistently report lower loan loss reserves by improperly lowering defaults and prepayments (¶¶102-106 and 125-133);

(iv) Recognize interest income that should not have been accrued in accordance with the Company's own lending practices and policies (¶¶102-106 and 125-133); and

(v) Artificially inflate reported revenues and EPS throughout the Class Period (¶¶102-106 and 125-153).

(e) As set forth in ¶¶134-155, throughout the Class Period, the Officer Defendants engaged in improper accounting for Household's credit card co-branding, affinity and third-party marketing agreements, causing Household to overstate its finance income, securitization income and fee income and misstate certain of its expenses, resulting in an overstatement of net income. Due to defendants' improper accounting, the Company was forced to restate earnings for an eight-year period from 1994 through 2Q02. As set forth in ¶¶134-155, the Officer Defendants have admitted that Household's results for 4Q00, FY00, 1Q01, 2Q01 and 3Q01 were materially false and misleading and have restated these results as follows:

DILUTED EPS

	As Reported	Restated	Difference
4Q00	$1.03	$0.99	<$0.04>
FY00	$3.55	$3.40	<$0.15>
1Q01	$0.91	$0.85	<$0.06>
2Q01	$0.93	$0.90	<$0.03>
3Q01	$1.07	$1.03	<$0.04>

(f) In addition to the false and materially misleading financial data, the Company's SEC filings also contained inadequate risk disclosures that did not disclose the true risks of investing in Household – specifically, the risk of investing in a company that was not reporting its financial results in conformity with GAAP. In addition, and as a result thereof, the purported risk disclosures were wholly ineffective and inappropriate and did not alert investors to the true risks of investing in Household securities.

303. By 12/01, Household's purported success far outpaced industry competitors. On 12/10/01, *BusinessWeek* printed an article, stating:

> ***How is Household thriving despite the tough environment? Executives attribute the company's success to strong collection practices and its long history in the business.*** "Investors ask us what will happen if we go through a recession," says Craig A. Streem, vice-president. "And we can talk about how we did in the Great Depression." Then, the company's losses rose until 1932, then dropped sharply....
>
> * * *
>
> ***Household says that its hands-on approach to dealing with borrowers is the backbone of its business model. "We get paid for being flexible in working with our borrowers,"*** says Streem. To keep loan losses low, the company doubled its collections staff in the past 18 months, to 5,000, he says. Collectors are paid salary plus a bonus for keeping loans current and on the books.

The *BusinessWeek* article continued, stating that while most analysts wholeheartedly recommended purchase of Household shares – most of which had investment banking relationships with the

Company – at least one analyst claimed that Household's accounting policies understated losses and delinquencies. The report summarized both the allegations and the Company's direct denials:

HOUSEHOLD IS ACCUSED OF:

- Rolling over late loans by adding missed payments to ends of loans, thus masking delinquencies
- Delaying recognition of charge-offs to boost earnings
- Moving loans from its bank subsidiary to minimize need for reserves
- Cutting on balance sheet reserves, though its portfolio is riskier

HOUSEHOLD REPLIES:

- The practice is an industry norm, and collection rates improve after loans are "reaged"
- Charge-off policy follows industry standards closely
- Applying bank regulatory rules would barely increase the amount of charge-offs
- Total reserves are at the highest level in company history

304. To shore up investors, on 12/04/01, defendant Aldinger spoke at an investor conference, where he directly addressed concerns raised in a recent *Barron's* article regarding the Company's accounting practices. The following day, UBS Warburg analyst J. McDonald maintained a "Buy" rating based on Aldinger's representations and issued a report on Household entitled "Management Remains Confident in Outlook," which stated, in part:

> Mr. Aldinger cited three factors that have enabled Household to deliver favorable credit performance in a difficult economic environment: maintaining prudent growth and avoiding major trouble spots, managing portfolio mix to a lower-risk blend, and taking proactive steps to improve collections and reduce open-to-buy exposure.
>
> Management stated that it is comfortable with current reserve levels. The company held 102% reserve coverage of managed charge-offs at the end of 3Q01. It increased its managed reserves by $569 million, 19%, from last year and has over-provisioned relative to charge-offs (on an owned and managed basis) for the past several quarters.
>
> * * *
>
> The company provided some detail on the "other unsecured" loan category and "personal homeowner loans" (PHLs). PHLs are high-LTV loans that are secured by real estate but are underwritten, priced, and reported as unsecured loans. Mr. Aldinger stated that, contrary to a recent press article, the average PHL loan size is $15,000 and the company never reclassifies any of its loans from one category to another.

* * *

Addressing a recent press article questioning some changes to the company's accounting practices, Mr. Aldinger noted that Household's policy for charging-off unsecured consumer finance loans was implemented in 1996 to align the company's practices with other non-bank consumer lenders. ***The changes comply with applicable accounting standards, were fully disclosed, and have been uniformly applied since that time.***

* * *

Mr. Aldinger expressed satisfaction with the firm's reserve policy, emphasizing the Company's recent reserve-building achievements....

* * *

Mr. Aldinger restated his confidence in Household's ability to deliver 13%-15% EPS growth in 2002....

305. Based on Aldinger's false reassurances, the price of Household stock increased $2.69 to close at $59.15.

306. On 12/14/01, Bear Stearns issued a positive report on Household. Responding to additional guidance given by the Company, the report stated:

The company's ability to defer chargeoffs on its unsecured loan portfolio for as much as 18 months concerns some observers. This concern seems unwarranted as 98% of unsecured loans are charged off by 12 months delinquent.

We don't believe earnings are distorted by re-aging as Household only re-ages about 10% of its other unsecured and real estate secured lending customers.

* * *

The recent controversy [over the company's delinquency and chargeoff policies] seems unjustified given the fact that Household's delinquency and chargeoff policies are old. They have been consistently applied for the past five years.

We believe the company's reserving is also unaffected by its delinquency recognition and re-aging policies as reserves are established based on expected losses. Re-aging a small percentage of accounts or delaying chargeoffs will not materially alter collections or the need for reserves as the company's experience enables it to fairly accurately predict its credit experience (which is also reflected in its risk based pricing).

* * *

Re-aging accounts does defer chargeoffs, but in most cases, it actually appears to AVOID CHARGEOFFS.

* * *

Household does re-age accounts, but this practice is reserved for the company s best customers. Contrary to the belief of some other analysts, the company has no automatic re-age policy....

307. The statements made by defendants in ¶¶303-306 above were each materially false and misleading when made. As set forth in ¶¶1-155, the true facts, which were then known to or recklessly disregarded by defendants, based on their review of Household's internal operating data, including information provided to them by Household's Vision system, were:

(a) As set forth in ¶¶107-133, defendants improperly engaged in the practice of "reaging" or "restructuring" delinquent loans to make them current if the customer made one minimum monthly payment, such that the missed payments were added to the back end of the loan. Although defendants characterized "reaging" as a customer service, in fact, the Company used it to manipulate its reported delinquency ratios and delay or prevent charge-offs (¶¶107-133);

(b) Cross-sell or up-sell additional loans or lines of credit (¶¶107-116); and

(c) Convert customers' unsecured loans into loans secured by their homes or cars without disclosing this information to them (¶116). In addition, defendants designed the Vision system to automatically reage delinquent accounts when the computer received only a partial payment without any evidence that the delinquency had been cured.

308. The Officer Defendants' reaging of delinquent accounts allowed the Company to:

(a) Understate its true levels of delinquencies, such that any financial metrics that were dependent upon delinquencies or defaults and important to investors as a measure of Household's health, including credit loss reserves, were also materially false and misleading (¶¶125-133);

(b) Under-report nonperforming assets and misreport credit quality (¶¶125-133); and

(c) Artificially inflate reported revenues and EPS throughout the Class Period (¶¶102-106 and 125-153).

309. On 12/18/01, the Company, through its subsidiary, HFC, caused to be filed (or declared effective), a Registration Statement on Form S-3, registering for sale $3 billion of debt securities.

F. DEFENDANTS' FALSE AND MISLEADING STATEMENTS DURING 2002

310. On 1/10/02, the Company, through its subsidiary, HFC, caused to be filed (or declared effective), a Registration Statement on Form S-3, registering for sale $15 billion of debt securities.

311. On 1/16/02, Household issued a release announcing "Record Quarterly and Full-Year Net Income" for 4Q01 and FY01. The release stated:

> ***Household International today reported fourth quarter earnings per share of $1.17, its fourteenth consecutive record quarter.*** Fourth quarter earnings per share rose 14 percent from $1.03 the prior year. ***Net income in the fourth quarter increased 11 percent, to an all-time quarterly record of $549 million.***
>
> For the full year, Household reported earnings per share of $4.08, representing a 15 percent increase from $3.55 in 2000. Net income for 2001 totaled $1.9 billion, also an all-time high, 13 percent above $1.7 billion earned in 2000.
>
> "Household's fourth quarter results were simply outstanding," said William F. Aldinger, chairman and chief executive officer, "demonstrating the tremendous strength and earnings power of the Household franchise. Receivable and revenue growth exceeded our expectations while credit indicators weakened only modestly in a tough economic environment. Recognizing the importance of a strong balance sheet, we provided $154 million in excess of owned chargeoffs, bringing our reserves to their highest level ever."
>
> Commenting on the full-year's results, Aldinger added, "In 2001, we demonstrated that our business model generates superior results in a weak economy as well as in the strong economic periods of previous years. Exceptional revenue growth of 18 percent more than offset the increases in credit losses during the year. We further strengthened our balance sheet while investing in sales and marketing to position our franchise for sustainable growth in the future. We are well-positioned to deliver 13 to 15 percent EPS growth for 2002."

312. Subsequent to the Company's announcement of 4Q01 and FY01 results on 1/16/02, defendants Aldinger and Schoenholz hosted a conference call on the same day to discuss its business and prospects. Based on Household management's 1/11/02 press release and statements to analysts, including the 1/16/02 conference call, analysts wrote positive reports about Household and its prospects. These reports were consistent with and repeated management's false and misleading statements, which statements had been made to the analysts with the intention they would be repeated to the market.

313. On 3/13/02, Household filed with the SEC its FY01 Report on Form 10-K, signed by defendants Aldinger and Schoenholz. In addition to reiterating the same false representations made in the 1/16/02 corporate release and in the meetings with analysts, the FY00 Report on Form

10-K also stated that the Company's financial statements met the requirements of Regulation S-X and incorporated by reference information specified by Item 302 of Regulation S-K. The FY01 Report on Form 10-K also incorporated by reference information relating to Credit Quality Statistics, Credit Loss Reserves Activity and NIM from the 2001 Annual Report. The FY01 Report on Form 10-K also contained the "Management's Report" (signed by Aldinger and Schoenholz), which represented to Household shareholders that the consolidated financial statements for FY01 had been prepared in accordance with GAAP, had been audited by Andersen and were an accurate representation of the Company's financials for FY01.

314. In addition, the "Management's Report" also stated:

> Management has long recognized its responsibility for conducting the company's affairs in a manner which is responsive to the interest of employees, shareholders, investors and society in general. This responsibility is included in the statement of policy on ethical standards which provides that ***the company will fully comply with laws, rules and regulations of every community in which it operates and adhere to the highest ethical standards. Officers, employees and agents of the company are expected and directed to manage the business of the company with complete honesty, candor and integrity.***

315. With respect to its loan delinquencies and charge-off policies, defendants represented that:

> ***Our credit and portfolio management procedures focus on risk-based pricing and effective collection efforts for each loan.*** We have a process which we believe gives us a reasonable basis for predicting the credit quality of new accounts. This process is based on our experience with numerous marketing, credit and risk management tests. We also believe that our frequent and early contact with delinquent customers, as well as policies designed to manage customer relationships, such as reaging delinquent accounts to current in specific situations, are helpful in maximizing customer collections. We have been preparing for an economic slowdown since late 1999. Throughout 2000 and 2001, we emphasized real estate secured loans which historically have a lower loss rate as compared to our other loan products, grew sensibly, tightened underwriting policies, reduced unused credit lines, strengthened risk model capabilities and invested heavily in collections capability by adding over 2,500 collectors. As a result, 2001 charge-off and delinquency performance has been well within our expectations.

316. Additionally, defendant Andersen issued a clean audit opinion on 1/14/02, which was incorporated by reference into the FY01 Report on Form 10-K. Andersen stated that it had audited Household's financial statements and Schedule 14(d) for FY01 in accordance with GAAS and opined that they "fairly state[] in all material respects the financial data required to be set forth therein in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole."

317. On or about 2/06/02, Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now ("ACORN") announced that it had filed a class action lawsuit against Household in Alameda County Superior Court, accusing the Company of fraud and misrepresentation and deliberately withholding information about the true costs of up to $2 billion in secured loans originated by Household. The ACORN suit also alleged that Household was using improper techniques to prevent refinancing and incentivizing account executives with bonuses if they were able to "close the back door," as it was known within the Company. Household was quick to deny these allegations and reassure shareholders that the Company did not engage in any predatory practices:

2/07/02	(*Copley News Service*) Company spokeswoman Hayden stated, "You simply cannot stay in business for 125 years by misleading your borrowers .... We do the right thing for our borrowers. We make good loans that not only are legal loans, but are beneficial for our customers."
2/07/02	(*Contra Costa Times*) Streem stated, "They have charged us in the past with being a predatory lender, but those allegations have almost uniformly proven false and misleading," suggesting that the ACORN suits were mere nuisance suits.
2/18/02	(*National Mortgage News*) David Schoenholz stated, "'Our first take on [the allegations of predatory lending raised in the ACORN action] is that ***it is not a significant issue, not indicative of any widespread problem*** and certainly not a concern that it will spread elsewhere.'"
4/22/02	(*Bellingham Herald*) Hayden stated, "'***It is absolutely against our policy to in any way, quote a rate that is different than what the true rate is*** .... I can't underscore that enough.'"

318. The statement in ¶317 above was materially false and misleading when made. As set forth in ¶¶1-155, the true facts, which were then known to or recklessly disregarded by defendants, based on their review of Household's internal operating data, including information provided to them by Household's Vision system, were that defendants were engaged in a widespread and consistent pattern of improper and illegal predatory lending practices. These practices included, among other things:

(a) Misrepresenting the interest rates and savings associated with loans by providing deceptive and nonconforming loan documents to borrowers that were designed to obscure actual loan amounts and interest rates (¶¶55-60);

(b) Failing to disclose "discount points" that were nothing more than stacked fees and had no bearing on the ultimate interest rate charged on loans (¶¶61-67);

(c) Concealing the existence of prepayment penalties (¶¶68-70);

(d) Using such practices as fraud and forgery to sell ancillary products, such as life, disability and other types of credit insurance (¶¶71-77); and

(e) Illegally "up-selling" second loans with exorbitant interest rates (¶¶75-82).

319. As set forth in ¶¶51-106, defendants' fraudulent predatory lending scheme persisted throughout the entire Class Period and eventually resulted in a $525 million charge against Household's earnings, $484 million of which was for a nationwide settlement with state attorney generals.

320. On 2/07/02, Aldinger and Schoenholz hosted a conference call to respond to market concerns about the stock. Based on information provided by them, analysts issued positive reports supporting defendants as follows:

Robert Napoli (ABN AMRO) Report of 2/7/02

Below we have many of the issues brought up on the conference call:

Concern: Household is now unable to roll its commercial paper and has lost access to that market.

Company response: Household has had no problems with its commercial paper funding and the cost of that funding has not increased.

* * *

Concern: Arthur Andersen (HI's auditor) is going to force Household to make changes to its accounting policies and is getting more aggressive with the company.

Company Response: Arthur Andersen has always been aggressive with HI. There are ***no accounting changes being discussed and there are to be no surprises in the 10K.*** HI's board of directors has had long conversations about Arthur Andersen and they plan to watch to see if a change has to be made but none is anticipated at this point.

* * *

Concern: HI's lawsuit in California which was recently settled is going to have a negative effect on the company's ability to generate fee income and could have a negative effect on its ROE and ROA and revenue outlook.

Company response: The issue in California cost HI about $1 MM in revenue per year on a $10.8 billion revenue base.

* * *

[ACORN] lawsuit looks frivolous to us and management agreed....

* * *

We reiterate our Buy rating and $75 target price.

321. Defendants' denials of the veracity of ACORN's suit and predatory lending claims had an immediate impact on the price of Household shares. After trading down under the pressure of the ACORN allegations, following the publication of defendants' denials, shares of the Company rebounded over $3.30 per share on 2/07/02, on heavy trading volume of over 12 million shares – six times the average daily trading volume.

322. On 4/09/02, the Company, through its subsidiary, HFC, caused to be filed (or declared effective), a Registration Statement on Form S-3, registering for sale $10 billion of debt securities.

323. On 4/09/02, Household hosted its annual Financial Relations meeting, during which Aldinger, Schoenholz and other senior management again conditioned analysts and investors to believe that the Company was poised to achieve its target growth of 13%-15% over the next two years and that Household was achieving its top line and profitability. In addition, Household also told analysts the following:

Todd A. Pitsinger (Friedman, Billings, Ramsey & Co., Inc.) Report of 4/10/02

The company provided several new disclosures in its investor packet yesterday, which provide significant transparency beyond regular company reports to help investors assess the operating model.

* * *

Household also provided greater disclosure surrounding its re-age policies (a.k.a. deferments). We have greatly anticipated this data to help explain why HI's delinquency rates in various products are competitively lower than many industry peers. HI disclosed that 9.4% of its overall portfolio has been re-aged once in the last 12 months, compared to 8.5% at the end of 2000. The 11% YOY rise is in response to the recession.

In addition, re-aged accounts are no longer contractually delinquent even if more than one payment is added to the principle of a loan. Said another way, companies that use deferments report lower delinquency results, especially in the subprime marketplace, because accounts that become one or two cycles delinquent typically never cure and are always delinquent by standard GAAP measures.

Of greater interest, for the last several quarters, management at HI has talked down the benefit of re-aging accounts in its auto finance division. As consistent supporters of the re-age process and AmeriCredit (ACF-Buy), HI's historical commentary disputed our contention and ACF's views that deferments are a vital tool in the auto finance business. HI disclosed at the end of 2001 a 4% deferment rate in its auto finance business, effectively consistent with ACF's 5% rate. The release of this data should help to alleviate investors concerns regarding deferment activity in auto finance.

Joel Gomberg (William Blair & Co.) Report of 4/10/02

[Management] presentation renewed our conviction in the company's growth ....

* * *

Management enhanced disclosure across a wide variety of areas, including accounting, credit policies, and funding. High level of new detail included its managed re-aged receivables, which stood at 16.9% of loans, compared with 14.3% in 2000. Re-aged loans are delinquent loans that customers have made partial repayments of their past due balances. The ratio is clearly high, but reflects Household's subprime customer base, which requires more rehabilitation, particularly in tougher economic times. There has been no change in re-aging policies, and accrual of interest is stopped or reserved against upon restructuring.

* * *

The potential for further lawsuits and negative publicity from predatory lending is an enhanced risk, given the heightened regulatory environment and this an election year. Household has been subject to consumer advocate lawsuits (as have others) and recently settled a case of overcharging customers, due to a systems error in California. Management is committed to ensure its lending practices are in compliance with governmental regulations.

324. On 4/17/02, Household announced 1Q02 results in a press release entitled, ***"Household Reports Record First Quarter Net Income"*** that stated, in part:

Household International today reported first quarter earnings per share of $1.09, its fifteenth consecutive record quarter. First quarter earnings per share rose 20 percent from $.91 the prior year. Net income in the first quarter increased 18 percent, to a record $511 million.

"Household turned in a very strong first quarter," said William F. Aldinger, Household's chairman and chief executive officer .... In addition to delivering record results this quarter, we strongly added to our capital and reserve levels and further enhanced liquidity. We remain committed to maintaining a strong balance sheet and maximum financial flexibility.

"Our credit quality performance was well within our expectations in light of the continued weakness in the economy," Aldinger continued. "We anticipate a very manageable credit environment for the remainder of the year."

Aldinger concluded, "We are off to a great start, and I am comfortable with our ability to meet our 13 to 15 percent earnings per share growth target for 2002."

325. Subsequent to the Company's announcement of 1Q02 results, defendants Aldinger and Schoenholz hosted a conference call on the same day to discuss its business and prospects. Based on Household management's statements to analysts, including on the 10/17/01 conference call, analysts wrote positive reports about Household and its prospects. These reports were consistent with and repeated management's false and misleading statements, which statements had been made to the analysts with the intention they would be repeated to the market.

John MacDonald (UBS Warburg) Report of 4/18/02

> We are raising our full-year 2002 estimate to $4.68 from $4.65 to reflect our outlook for continued strong receivable growth, manageable charge-off levels, and small degree of NIM compression. Our 2003 estimate remains $5.25.
>
> * * *
>
> The company experienced a sharp rise in securitization revenue, which ballooned to $146 million ($0.21 per share) in 1Q02 .... The company securitized $2.4 billion of receivables in the first quarter compared to $900 million in the year ago quarter.

326. Based on these purported positive results, as well as the Company's denials that it was engaged in any predatory lending practices, shares of Household traded above $58.95 per share in inter-day trading on 4/15/02 – within one week, Household shares traded at over $63.25.

327. On 5/04/02, Credit Suisse First Boston issued a research report on the Company in which it concluded that the predatory pricing suits did not represent a "material financial risk" to Household, nor did they present "any risk to Household's business practices."

328. On 5/10/02, Household filed with the SEC, its 1Q02 Report on Form 10-Q, signed by defendant Schoenholz. In addition to reiterating the same false representations as were made in the 4/17/02 corporate release, the 1Q02 Report on Form 10-Q also stated, in part, that the unaudited quarterly financial results were prepared in accordance with GAAP and included, "in the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation."

329. Household spokespeople continued to publicly deny allegations that Household was engaged in predatory lending but rather reassured investors:

5/10/02	Household spokesperson, Hayden, in *The Record*, stated: "Our position is that the accusations [regarding predatory lending] are baseless .... ***The loans are legal, they are compliant with state and federal laws and our own policies,***

> ***and in each instance they have benefits for each customer....*** The loan[s] conform[] to the company's 'tangible benefits test.'"

> 5/14/02 Company spokesperson Streem, in *AP Online*, stated: "***All of [Household's] lending policies are in accord with federal and state regulations and requirements*** ...."

330. On 5/31/02, in a report by *American Banker*, Household spokeperson Hayden characterized the WA Report as a "draft" with "factual errors" that Household wanted to correct and tried to downplay the situation, stating:

> "It is our regulators' and the attorney general's job to investigate any complaints brought forth by consumers in their state, and we don't find anything unique or surprising that they are doing their job .... [W]e take proper steps to work with the department to uncover the facts and if necessary formulate an appropriate resolution for the borrower." [] Hayden also admitted that some "customers in Bellingham may have indeed been justified in their confusion about the rate of their loans" and claimed Household "took full and prompt responsibility" and is "satisfied that this situation was localized to the Bellingham branch."

331. The statements in ¶¶329-330 above were materially false and misleading when made. As set forth in ¶¶51-101, the true facts, which were then known to or recklessly disregarded by defendants, based on their review of Household's internal operating data, including information provided to them by Household's Vision system, were that defendants were engaged in a widespread and consistent pattern of improper and illegal predatory lending practices. These practices included, among other things:

(a) Misrepresenting the interest rates and savings associated with loans by providing deceptive and nonconforming loan documents to borrowers that were designed to obscure actual loan amounts and interest rates (¶¶55-60);

(b) Failing to disclose "discount points" that were nothing more than stacked fees and had no bearing on the ultimate interest rate charged on loans (¶¶61-67);

(c) Concealing the existence of prepayment penalties (¶¶68-70);

(d) Using such practices as fraud and forgery to sell ancillary products, such as life, disability and other types of credit insurance (¶¶71-74); and

(e) Illegally "up-selling" second loans with exorbitant interest rates (¶¶75-82).

332. As set forth in ¶¶51-106, defendants' fraudulent predatory lending scheme persisted throughout the entire Class Period and eventually resulted in a $525 million charge against

Household's earnings, $484 million of which was for a nationwide settlement with state attorney generals.

333. On 7/17/02, Household announced 2Q02 results in a press release entitled, "Household Reports Record Second Quarter Results on Strong Receivables Growth," which stated, in part:

> Household International today reported second quarter earnings per share increased 16 percent to $1.08, from $.93 the prior year. These results mark Household's sixteenth consecutive record quarter. Second quarter net income increased 17 percent, to a record $514 million.
>
> "Our results this quarter were fueled by ongoing strong demand for our loan products," said William F. Aldinger, Household's chairman and chief executive officer. "Growth this quarter was strong, while we have maintained our conservative underwriting criteria....
>
> Aldinger concluded, "The company's operating performance has been very strong in the first half of 2002, and, although the economic environment is likely to remain uncertain, we believe our businesses are well-positioned for the remainder of the year."

334. The same day, on 7/17/02, Household also hosted a conference call with analysts and investors, during which defendants reiterated the same false and misleading financial information published in Household's release. During this call, defendants also hosted a question-and-answer session, during which Aldinger said the following about the predatory lending issue:

> The impact on us of those changed laws has been virtually nil or minimal. That is because we already have in place our best practices. ***In many cases, our best practices exceed what these states have been asking or are in line with what these states are asking***.... Now let's talk about the lawsuits. We think straight out that the class action suits brought by Acorn (phonetic) in particular are just baseless, and we don't see any long-term impact there. We think they are wrong.... On the AGS, obviously again, it is a political issue. There has been lots of talk. We will like we do on everything else focus on resolving that issue over the next six months or so, but I cannot go into any details except to say that ***I am confident that our best practices and our current model ultimately will prevail, and we will do what we do because we do not do predatory lending***.... [T]he final message is lots of moving parts, lots of headline issues, but economically, we run a very strict model and a very good model for our customers, and ***we don't think when we are sitting here talking to you next year there will be anything substantially different in the returns or practices.*** I am sorry for such a long answer.

335. Following the release of Household's purported "record"-setting 2Q02 results, and following this conference call, Deutsche Banc Alex. Brown analyst Alpert issued a report on 7/18/02 reiterating a "Strong Buy" rating and a $74 price target on Household shares. The Deutsche Banc

Alex. Brown report further stated that asset quality remained stable and delinquencies came in better than expected. It further stated: "While the issue of subprime loans, the hotbed for predatory lending debates, will continue to receive regulatory scrutiny, Household's diverse business model gives the company an edge, in our opinion.... [T]he fundamentals at the company remain solid. Company guidance remains the same even in the tough economic environment."

336. On 8/14/02, Household issued a press release entitled, "Household International Certifies Accuracy of SEC Filings in 2002 – Reaffirms Business Outlook for Balance of the Year; Restates Certain Prior Period Accounts." The press release stated that defendants Aldinger and Schoenholz certified to the accuracy of their most recent SEC filings, which stated, in part:

> Commenting on the company's recent results, Aldinger said, "Household's results for the year-to-date have been fueled by strong demand for our loan products throughout our businesses. Our loan underwriting approach continues to be conservative in these times of economic uncertainty, and we remain committed to strong reserve and capital levels. The company's operating performance in the first half of the year has been very strong, and our businesses are well-positioned for the remainder of the year."
>
> Aldinger continued, "Household has undergone a thorough review of our financial statements and related accounting policies in conjunction with our new auditors, KPMG LLP. As part of this review, we have determined to adopt certain revisions to the accounting treatment of our Mastercard/Visa co-branding and affinity credit card relationships, and a credit card marketing agreement with a third party. We are restating earnings to reflect the cumulative impact of the adjusted items over the period in which the adjustments are applicable as determined in consultation with our new auditors at KPMG. The restatement associated with these matters has the effect of reducing second quarter earnings per share by $.01, or approximately 1 percent, and EPS for the six months ended June 30, 2002 by $.06, or 2.8 percent, versus what was reported in the company's earnings release of July 17, 2002. These changes are not expected to have any significant impact on our future results of operations."

Household announced that it was restating earnings from 1994 to 2Q02, lowering net income (and equity) by $386 million.

337. On the same day, defendants Aldinger and Schoenholz held a conference call to discuss the restatement. During the call, they made the same false representations to the analysts that were then repeated to the market through reports issued by them. Based upon representations made by defendants, these analysts issued reports stating that the restatement would not have a material impact:

M. Alpert/G. Swanberg (Deutsche Banc – North America) Report of 8/14/02

- More importantly, the company said that its businesses remain very strong, that it is confident in its pending litigation with consumer advocacy groups, and that KPMG has done a full scrubbing of the books without any other concerns.

[W]e maintain our STRONG BUY rating as the fundamentals remain very strong with a talented and recently reorganized management team at the helm.

Todd A. Pitsinger (Friedman Billings Ramsey & Co.) Report of 8/15/02

Earnings Restatement Is a Disappointment – Not a Disaster

REITERATE OUR BUY RATING AND $73 PRICE TARGET. While the restatements are extremely disappointing in the current skittish environment, HI's business fundamentals and earnings model remain intact. Despite substantial headline risk associated with current lawsuits and predatory lending issues, management does not believe that heightened regulatory scrutiny (FFIEC guidelines, regulatory agreements, etc.) affecting the subprime credit card issuers will impact HI, nor does the company believe that the current lawsuits will ultimately impact the company's operating strategy....

338. On 8/28/02, Household issued a press release stating that KPMG had completed its audits of the Company for FY99-FY01 and had rendered unqualified opinions for both entities. As a result, Household could again issue debt and/or equity securities under their respective, effective registration statements.

339. On 9/02/02, Company spokesperson Hayden stated that she was not aware of any pending enforcement actions or settlement talks.

340. During the week of 9/12/02, defendant Aldinger and other senior management, including Tom Detelich, Group Executive for Consumer Lending, met with Deutsche Banc Alex. Brown analysts. Based on information provided at these in-depth, face-to-face meetings, analyst Mark Alpert stated that Deutsche Banc Alex. Brown "came away feeling more comfortable with the likely resolution than [they] had anticipated" and issued a very positive report reiterating a "buy" rating, which stated in part:

Household does not agree with most of the allegations, and ***when it finds a problem, it has quickly made changes (including firing people) when necessary.*** Nonetheless, in the words of CEO Aldinger, the issue is solely one of being "right or wrong." Household wants to get out of the spotlight, out of the press, and beyond reproach, not just in Washington, but throughout the country. It will do what is necessary without sacrificing the business model.

* * *

Mr. Aldinger reiterated a 13%-15% earnings growth target and a double digit increase in 2003.

In the long-run, even if 15% earnings growth is not sustainable, we believe 10% is the minimum achievable....

341. On 9/16/02, *Forbes* magazine published a 9/02/02 letter written by Detelich, the newly-appointed Group Executive for Consumer Lending, which stated:

"Home Wrecker" (Sept. 2, p. 62) disregarded facts and instead crafted an inaccurate portrayal of William Aldinger's Household International and its consumer lending business. While one complaint is one too many, ***you neglected to mention that 99.99% of our consumer-lending customers do not have a complaint regarding their loan.*** FORBES neglected to say that our branches undergo three quality assurance audits a year and that more than 56,000 customer audit calls are made to ensure we meet the highest standards of responsible lending. FORBES did not give any credit to our industry-leading disclosures, such as our one-page, simple-language loan summary – in which customers are clearly communicated with about the terms of their contracts. We regret that FORBES didn't find these facts relevant. But at Household, our satisfied customers know the difference.

342. The statements made by defendants in ¶¶310-316, 320-328 and 333-341 above were each materially false and misleading when made. As set forth in ¶¶1-155, the true facts, which were then known to or recklessly disregarded by defendants, based on their review of Household's internal operating data, including information provided to them by Household's Vision system, were:

(a) Defendants were engaged in a widespread and consistent pattern of improper and illegal predatory lending practices, which included, among other things:

(i) Misrepresenting the interest rates and savings associated with loans by providing deceptive and nonconforming loan documents to borrowers that were designed to obscure actual loan amounts and interest rates (¶¶55-60);

(ii) Failing to disclose "discount points" that were nothing more than stacked fees and had no bearing on the ultimate interest rate charged on loans (¶¶61-67);

(iii) Concealing the existence of prepayment penalties (¶¶68-70);

(iv) Using such practices as fraud and forgery to sell ancillary products, such as life, disability and other types of credit insurance (¶¶71-74); and

(v) Illegally "up-selling" second loans with exorbitant interest rates (¶¶75-82).

(b) As set forth in ¶¶51-106, defendants' fraudulent predatory lending scheme persisted throughout the entire Class Period and eventually resulted in a $525 million charge against Household's earnings, $484 million of which was for a nationwide settlement with state attorney generals.

(c) As set forth in ¶¶107-133, defendants improperly engaged in the practice of "reaging" or "restructuring" delinquent loans to make them current if the customer made one minimum monthly payment, such that the missed payments were added to the back end of the loan. Although defendants characterized "reaging" as a customer service, in fact, the Company used it to:

(i) Manipulate its reported delinquency ratios and delay or prevent charge-offs (¶¶107-133);

(ii) Cross-sell or up-sell additional loans or lines of credit (¶¶107-116); and

(iii) Convert customers' unsecured loans into loans secured by their homes or cars without disclosing this information to them (¶116). In addition, as detailed in ¶¶111-114 and 121, defendants designed the Vision system to automatically reage delinquent accounts when the computer received only a partial payment without any evidence that the delinquency had been cured.

(d) The Officer Defendants designed the predatory lending practices and reaging of delinquent accounts, allowing the Company to:

(i) Understate its true levels of delinquencies, such that any financial metrics that were dependent upon delinquencies or defaults and important to investors as a measure of Household's health, including credit loss reserves, were also materially false and misleading (¶¶125-133);

(ii) Under-report non-performing assets and misreport credit quality (¶¶125-133);

(iii) Consistently report lower loan loss reserves by improperly lowering defaults and prepayments (¶¶102-106 and 125-133);

(iv) Recognize interest income that should not have been accrued in accordance with the Company's own lending practices and policies (¶¶102-106, 125-133 and 154-155); and

(v) Artificially inflate reported revenues and EPS throughout the Class Period (¶¶102-106 and 125-153).

(e) As set forth in ¶¶134-155, throughout the Class Period, defendants engaged in improper accounting for Household's credit card co-branding, affinity and third-party marketing agreements, causing Household to overstate its finance income, securitization income and fee income and misstate certain of its expenses, resulting in an overstatement of net income. Due to defendants' improper accounting, the Company was forced to restate earnings for an eight-year period from 1994 through 2Q02. As set forth in ¶¶134-153, the Officer Defendants have admitted that Household's results for 4Q01, FY01, 1Q02 and 2Q02 were materially false and misleading and have restated these results as follows:

DILUTED EPS

	As Reported	Restated	Difference
4Q01	$1.17	$1.13	<$0.04>
FY01	$4.08	$3.91	<$0.16>
1Q02	$1.09	$1.04	<$0.05>
2Q02	$1.08	$1.07	<$0.01>

(f) In addition to the false and materially misleading financial data, the Company's SEC filings also contained inadequate risk disclosures that did not disclose the true risks of investing in Household – specifically, the risk of investing in a company that was not reporting its financial results in conformity with GAAP. In addition, and a result thereof, the purported risk disclosures were wholly ineffective and inappropriate and did not alert investors to the true risks of investing in Household securities.

343. By 9/02, the Officer Defendants had been forced to take a $600 million charge and eliminate $386 million of previously reported earnings. They realized that they could no longer conceal the magnitude and pervasiveness of their scheme and wrongful course of business. Knowing that Household would be forced to suspend many of its illegal activities and incur a substantial

charge as part of any settlement with the state attorney generals, the Officer Defendants attempted to effect a soft landing and were somewhat successful in doing so. As defendant Aldinger began to manipulate down expectations for Household performance, stating that, even if 15% earnings growth was not sustainable, "10% was the minimum achievable," Household stock declined to approximately $28 per share in late 9/02.

344. In early 10/02, rumors began to circulate in the market of a pending settlement that would terminate Household's ability to continue the illegal practices detailed herein and require a $500+ million payment. In response, the price of Household stock dropped from as high as $29 on 9/30/02 to less than $21 during early 10/02. On 10/14/02, Household disclosed that it had agreed to settle with the state attorney generals regarding the claims related to its predatory lending practices and would pay $484 million in connection therewith. The deterioration in Household's business during 2002 was a direct result of the increasing scrutiny it was subjected to for the illegal tactics detailed herein, ***which tactics have ultimately resulted in well over $1 billion worth of charges and writeoffs, and the elimination of over $20 billion of market capitalization***. Defendants' misconduct ultimately forced the Household Board to approve Household's acquisition by HSBC in 11/02 because of the market's suspicions concerning the integrity of the Company and its operations.

X. BASIS OF ALLEGATIONS

345. Plaintiffs allege the following based upon an investigation of counsel, including a review of SEC filings issued by Household and HFC, as well as regulatory filings and reports, news articles, securities analyst reports, advisories about the Company, press releases and other public statements issued by the Company or its representatives, media reports about the Company, and interviews of, among others, former Household employees and other persons with knowledge of defendants. Except as alleged herein, the underlying information concerning defendants' misconduct and the particulars thereof is not available to plaintiffs and the public and lies within the possession and control of defendants and other Household insiders. Based upon the substantial facts already uncovered, plaintiffs believe that substantial additional evidentiary support will exist for the allegations set forth herein after a reasonable opportunity for discovery.

XI. FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

For Violation of Section 10(b) of the 1934 Act and Rule 10b-5
(Against Household, the Officer Defendants and Andersen)

346. Plaintiffs incorporate ¶¶1-345 by reference.

347. During the Class Period, defendants Household, the Officer Defendants and Andersen disseminated the false statements specified above, which they knew or recklessly disregarded were materially false and misleading in that they contained material misrepresentations and failed to disclose material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

348. Defendants Household, Andersen and the Officer Defendants violated §10(b) of the 1934 Act and Rule 10b-5 in that they:

(a) Employed devices, schemes, and artifices to defraud;

(b) Made untrue statements of material facts or omitted to state material facts necessary in order to make statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; or

(c) Engaged in acts, practices and a course of business that operated as a fraud or deceit upon plaintiffs and others similarly situated in connection with their purchases of Household securities during the Class Period.

349. Plaintiffs and the class have suffered damages in that, in reliance on the integrity of the market, they paid artificially inflated prices for Household securities. Plaintiffs and the class would not have purchased Household securities at the prices they paid, or at all, if they had been aware that the market prices had been artificially and falsely inflated by defendants' misleading statements.

350. As a direct and proximate result of these defendants' wrongful conduct, plaintiffs and the other members of the class suffered damages in connection with their purchases of Household securities during the Class Period.

XII. SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

For Violation of Section 20(a) of the 1934 Act
(Against Household and the Officer Defendants)

351. Plaintiffs incorporate ¶¶1-350 by reference.

352. The Officer Defendants prepared, or were responsible for preparing, the Company's press releases and SEC filings. The Officer Defendants controlled other employees of Household. Household controlled the Officer Defendants and each of its officers, executives and all of its employees.

353. In addition to the duties of full disclosure imposed on defendants by their status as controlling persons of the Company, as a result of their affirmative statements and reports or participation in the making of affirmative statements and reports to the investing public, defendants had a duty to promptly disseminate truthful information that would be material to investors in compliance with the integrated disclosure provisions of the SEC, as embodied in SEC Regulations S-X, 17 C.F.R. §§210.01 *et seq.*, and S-K, 17 C.F.R. §§229.10 *et seq.*, and other SEC regulations, including accurate and truthful information with respect to Household's stock, operations, financial condition and earnings, so that the market price of Household's securities would be based on truthful, complete and accurate information. By reason of such conduct, defendants are liable pursuant to §20(a) of the 1934 Act.

XIII. THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

For Violations of Sections 11, 12(a)(2) and 15 of the 1933 Act
(Against Household, the Officer Defendants, the Director Defendants, Andersen, Goldman Sachs and Merrill Lynch)

354. Plaintiffs incorporate all paragraphs as if set forth herein. Plaintiffs expressly exclude any allegation complained of herein that could be construed to allege intentional or reckless conduct.

355. Plaintiff West Virginia Fund asserts this claim for violations of §§11, 12(a)(2) and 15 of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. §§77k, 77l(a)(2) and 77o, on behalf of itself and all other members of the Beneficial subclass.

356. This claim is brought against Household, the Officer Defendants, the Director Defendants, Andersen, Goldman Sachs and Merrill Lynch.

357. Plaintiff West Virginia Fund and the members of the Beneficial subclass acquired Household's shares pursuant to Household's 6/01/98 Form S-4 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy Statement-Prospectus (the "Beneficial Registration Statement"), which shares were issued in connection with the Household/Beneficial merger.

Household

358. Household was the issuer of shares registered via the Beneficial Registration Statement. As such, Household is ***strictly liable*** for the false statements contained in the Beneficial Registration Statement.

Director Defendants

359. Each of the Officer Defendants and Director Defendants named in this Claim for Relief signed the Beneficial Registration Statement and/or was a Director of Household at the time the Beneficial Registration Statement was declared effective and Household issued approximately 168 million shares pursuant thereto.

360. The Officer Defendants were involved in the preparation, filing and dissemination of the Beneficial Registration Statement. None of them made a reasonable investigation of or possessed reasonable grounds for the belief that the statements contained in the Beneficial Registration Statement were true and that it did not omit any material fact necessary to make the statements made therein not misleading. In the exercise of reasonable care, these defendants would have known of the misstatements and omissions complained of herein.

361. The Officer Defendants solicited the exchange of Beneficial shares pursuant to the Beneficial Registration Statement. The actions taken by them included participation in the preparation and dissemination of the false and misleading statements pled herein.

The False and Misleading Beneficial Registration Statement

362. The Beneficial Registration Statement included Household's FY94-FY97 and interim FY98 financial results, including Household's reported EPS for these periods. The Beneficial Registration Statement stated:

COMPARATIVE PER SHARE

The comparative per share data presented below are based on and derived from, and should be read in conjunction with, the historical consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto of Household ... all of which are incorporated by reference herein, and the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information of Household and the related notes thereto included elsewhere in this Joint Proxy Statement-Prospectus ....

SUMMARY SELECTED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL DATA OF HOUSEHOLD (IN MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER-SHARE DATA)

	Year Ended December 31,					Three Months Ended March 31,	
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997	1998
Net income	298.7	367.6	453.2	538.6	686.6	131.5	170.3
Earnings per share: Diluted	.95	1.17	1.44	1.77	2.17	.43	.51

363. The Beneficial Registration Statement also incorporated by reference the financial statements contained in Household's FY97 Report on Form 10-K (filed on 3/30/98) and 1Q98 Report on Form 10-Q (filed on 5/12/98), which documents had been previously filed by Household with the SEC.

364. The financial results for FY97 and 1Q98 contained in the Beneficial Registration Statement were false. The true facts are:

DILUTED EPS

	As Reported	Restated	Difference
Cumulative FY94-FY96	$4.38	$4.10	<$0.28>
FY97	$2.17	$2.07	<$0.10>
1Q98	$0.51[15]	$0.48	<$0.03>

NET INCOME (IN MILLIONS)

	As Reported	Restated	Difference
Cumulative FY94-FY96	$1,359.4	$1,277.3	<$82.1>
FY97	$ 686.6	$ 655.2	<$31.4>
1Q98	$1,359.4	$1,277.3	<$82.1>

15 Household did not provide quarterly details for the 1998 restatement. The restated net income and diluted EPS for 1Q98 assumes the impact of the FY98 restatement was spread equally over the quarters.

365. The Beneficial Registration Statement also included false representations about the accuracy of Household's SEC filings, stating that Household's "SEC Reports complied in all material respects with the requirements of the Securities Act or the Exchange Act, as the case may be, and the applicable rules and regulations promulgated thereunder" and that "none of the [Household's] SEC Reports, when filed, contained any untrue statement of a material fact or omitted to state any material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading."

366. The Beneficial Registration Statement also represented that:

> [t]he consolidated financial statements of [Household] included in [its] SEC Reports filed and publicly available prior to the date of this Agreement (as amended to the date of this Agreement, the "Filed Acquiror SEC Reports") complied as to form in all material respects with the applicable accounting requirements and the published rules and regulations of the SEC with respect thereto, have been prepared in accordance with GAAP (except, in the case of the unaudited statements, as permitted by Form 10-Q of the SEC) applied on a consistent basis during the periods involved (except as may be indicated therein or in the notes thereto) and fairly present the consolidated financial position of [Household] and its consolidated subsidiaries as of the dates thereof and the consolidated results of their operations and their consolidated cash flows for the periods then ended....

367. As to Household's outstanding liabilities, the Beneficial Registration Statement stated that neither Household "nor any of its subsidiaries has any material liabilities or obligations of any nature (whether accrued, absolute, contingent or otherwise) required by GAAP to be recognized or disclosed on a consolidated balance sheet of [Household] and its consolidated subsidiaries or in the notes thereto."

368. Each of the statements made in ¶¶362-367 above were false and misleading when made. The true facts were that Household's SEC filings did *not* comply with the regulations of the Securities Act, as the Beneficial Registration Statement included Household's consolidated financial statements for FY94-FY97, as well as Household's interim financial statements for 1Q98, all of which were false, did not fairly or accurately present Household's financial position or its results of operations and had not been *prepared* in compliance with GAAP, as detailed in ¶102-106 and 125-155.

369. In addition to the false statements concerning Household's financial performance that were included in the Beneficial Registration Statement, defendants falsely represented in the

Beneficial Registration Statement that Household was operating in ***"compliance with applicable laws."*** Specifically addressing the propriety of its business practices and the veracity of its SEC filings, the Beneficial Registration Statement stated:

> ***None of the information to be supplied by [Household] for inclusion or incorporation by reference in the Registration Statement or the Merger Proxy Statement will, in the case of the Registration Statement, at the time it becomes effective and at the Effective Time, contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state any material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein not misleading, or, in the case of the Merger Proxy Statement or any amendments*** thereof or supplements thereto, at the time of the mailing of the Merger Proxy Statement and any amendments or supplements thereto and at the time of the Company Stockholders Meeting and the Acquiror Stockholders Meeting, ***contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state any material fact required to be stated therein or necessary in order to make the statements therein, in light of the circumstances under which they are made, not misleading. The Merger Proxy Statement (except for such portions thereof that relate only to the Company or its subsidiaries or Affiliates) and the Registration Statement will comply as to form in all material respects with the provisions of the Exchange Act and the Securities Act, respectively, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.***
>
> * * *
>
> ***[Household] and its subsidiaries are in compliance with all judgments, orders, decrees, statutes, Laws, ordinances, rules and regulations of any Governmental Entity applicable to them,*** except for such noncompliance which, individually or in the aggregate, would not, individually or in the aggregate have a Material Adverse Effect on [Household].

Andersen

370. Andersen is an accounting firm that consented to being named as preparing and certifying Household's false FY94-FY97 financial statements, which were included in the Beneficial Registration Statement. Andersen is liable for the false financials it certified and its statement that these financial statements were correct and prepared in accordance with GAAP because it failed to conduct a reasonable investigation and did not have reasonable grounds to believe Household's financial statements that its opinion or Household's FY94-FY97 financial statements, including Household's reported EPS as detailed in ¶¶171-191 herein, were not false.

Goldman Sachs and Merrill Lynch

371. Goldman Sachs and Merrill Lynch acted as financial experts in connection with the preparation and filing of the Beneficial Registration Statement and the consummation of the Household/Beneficial Merger. Both Goldman Sachs and Merrill Lynch acted as financial advisors

and experts within the meaning of §11, concerning the fairness "from a financial point of view" of the consideration to be received by Beneficial shareholders in connection with the Household/Beneficial merger.

372. Goldman Sachs and Merrill Lynch each consented to being named as having prepared and/or certified that part of the Beneficial Registration Statement addressing the valuation of the consideration received by Beneficial shareholders. Both Goldman Sachs and Merrill Lynch prepared opinion letters and consented to the inclusion of those opinion letters in the Beneficial Registration Statement. Each of the opinion letters falsely stated that the Exchange Ratio (that is, the ratio of Household shares received by each Beneficial shareholder in exchange for their Beneficial shares) was "fair from a financial point of view to the holders" of Beneficial stock, as detailed below:

(a) Goldman Sachs' opinion letter of 4/07/98 included in the Beneficial Registration Statement provided:

> Board of Directors Beneficial Corporation 100 Beneficial Center Peapack, NJ 07977
>
> Ladies and Gentlemen:
>
> You have requested our opinion as to the fairness from a financial point of view to the holders of the outstanding shares of Common Stock, par value $.01 per share (the "Shares"), of Beneficial Corporation (the "Company") of the exchange ratio of 1.0222 shares of common stock, par value $1.00 per share ("Household Common Stock"), of Household International, Inc. ("Household") to be received for each Share (the "Exchange Ratio") pursuant to the Agreement and Plan of Merger dated as of April 7, 1998 by and among Household, Household Acquisition Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary of Household, and the Company (the "Agreement").
>
> Goldman, Sachs & Co., as part of its investment banking business, is continually engaged in the valuation of businesses and their securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions, negotiated underwritings, competitive biddings, secondary distributions of listed and unlisted securities, private placements and valuations for estate, corporate and other purposes. We are familiar with the Company having provided certain investment banking services to the Company from time to time, including advisory services to the Company in connection with the sale of its Canadian subsidiary and the proposed sale of its German subsidiary ("BNL Germany"), having participated as a co-manager on the Company's September 1997 asset securitization and having acted as its financial advisor in connection with, and having participated in certain of the negotiations leading to, the Agreement. We have also acted as principal in the purchase of certain assets owned by BNL Germany. We also have provided certain investment banking services to Household from time to time including acting as a lead or co-manager on various asset securitizations and various debt financings and as a co-manager of the June 1997 secondary offering of Household common stock, and may provide investment banking services to Household in the future. Goldman, Sachs & Co. provides a full range of financial advisory and security services and, in the course of its normal trading activities, may

from time to time effect transactions and hold securities, including derivative securities of the Company or Household, for its own account and for the accounts of customers.

In connection with this opinion, we have reviewed, among other things, the Agreement; Annual Reports to Stockholders and Annual Reports on Form 10-K of the Company and Household for the five years ended December 31, 1997; certain interim reports to stockholders and Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q of the Company and Household; certain other communications from the Company and Household to their respective stockholders; certain internal financial analyses and forecasts for the Company and Household prepared by their respective managements including forecasts of certain cost savings and revenue enhancements (the "Synergies") resulting from the Merger prepared by the management of Household and reviewed by the management of the Company. We also have held discussions with members of the senior management of the Company and Household regarding the strategic rationale for, and the potential benefits of, the transaction contemplated by the Agreement and the past and current business operations, financial condition and future prospects of their respective companies. In addition, we have reviewed the reported price and trading activity for the Shares and the Household Common Stock, compared certain financial and stock market information for the Company and Household with similar information for certain other companies the securities of which are publicly traded, reviewed the financial terms of certain recent business combinations including certain transactions in the consumer finance industry and performed such other studies and analyses as we considered appropriate.

We have relied upon the accuracy and completeness of all of the financial and other information reviewed by us and have assumed such accuracy and completeness for purposes of rendering this opinion. In that regard, we have assumed, with your consent, that the financial forecasts of Household, including, without limitation, the Synergies, have been reasonably prepared on a basis reflecting the best currently available judgments and estimates of Household and that such forecasts will be realized in the amounts and at the times contemplated thereby. We are not experts in the evaluation of loan portfolios for purposes of assessing the adequacy of allowances for losses with respect thereto and have assumed, with your consent, that such allowances for each of the Company and Household are in the aggregate adequate to cover such losses. In addition, we have not reviewed individual credit files nor have we made an independent evaluation or appraisal of the assets and liabilities of the Company or Household or any of their subsidiaries and we have not been furnished with any such evaluation or appraisal. We have assumed that the transaction contemplated by the Agreement will be accounted for as a pooling of interests for accounting purposes. Our advisory services and the opinion expressed herein are provided for the information and assistance of the Board of Directors of the Company in connection with its consideration of the transaction contemplated by the Agreement and such opinion does not constitute a recommendation as to how any holder of Shares should vote with respect to such transaction.

Based upon and subject to the foregoing and based upon such other matters as we consider relevant, ***it is our opinion that as of the date hereof the Exchange Ratio pursuant to the Agreement is fair from a financial point of view to the holders of Shares.***

Very truly yours,

/s/ Goldman, Sachs & Co.
Goldman, Sachs & Co.

(b) The Beneficial Registration Statement also contained Merrill Lynch's opinion letter dated as of 4/16/98, which stated:

Investment Banking Group
Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.
World Financial Center
North Tower
New York, New York
10281-1325
212 449 1000

April 16, 1998

Board of Directors
Beneficial Corporation
100 Beneficial Center
Peapack, NJ 07977

Members of the Board of Directors:

Beneficial Corporation (the "Company"), Household International, Inc. (the "Acquiror") and Household Acquisition Corporation II, a newly formed, wholly-owned subsidiary of the Acquiror (the "Acquisition Sub"), have entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of April 7, 1998 (the "Agreement"), pursuant to which the Acquisition Sub will be merged with and into the Company in a transaction (the "Merger") in which (i) each outstanding share of the Company's common stock (including each attached right issued pursuant to the Company Rights Agreement (as defined in the Agreement)), par value $.01 per share (the "Company Shares"), will be converted into the right to receive 1.0222 shares (the "Exchange Ratio") of the common stock of the Acquiror, par value $1.00 per share (the "Acquiror Shares"), (ii) each share of the Company's $5.50 Dividend Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock, without par value (the "Company Convertible Preferred Stock"), will be converted into the right to receive the number of Acquiror Shares that a holder of the number of Company Shares into which such share of Company Convertible Preferred Stock could have been converted immediately prior to the Merger would have the right to receive pursuant to clause (i) of this paragraph, and (iii) each share of the Company's 5% Cumulative Preferred Stock, par value $50.00 per share, $4.50 Dividend Cumulative Preferred Stock, par value $100.00 per share, and $4.30 Dividend Cumulative Preferred Stock, without par value (collectively, the "Company Preferred Stock"), will be converted into the right to receive one share of newly created preferred stock of the Acquiror with terms substantially identical to those of the Company Preferred Stock. In connection with the Merger, the parties also have entered into agreements pursuant to which the Company granted to the Acquiror and the Acquiror granted to the Company reciprocal options to acquire 19.9% of their respective common stock.

You have asked us whether, in our opinion, the Exchange Ratio is fair from a financial point of view to the holders of the Company Shares, other than the Acquiror and its affiliates.

In arriving at the opinion set forth below, we have, among other things:

(1) Reviewed certain publicly available business and financial information relating to the Company and the Acquiror that we deemed to be relevant;

(2) Reviewed certain information, including certain internal financial analyses and forecasts for the Company and the Acquiror prepared by their respective managements, including forecasts of certain cost savings and revenue enhancements (the "Expected Synergies") resulting from the Merger prepared by the management of the Acquiror and reviewed by the management of the Company;

(3) Conducted discussions with members of senior management of the Company and the Acquiror concerning the matters described in clauses 1 and 2 above, as well as their respective businesses and prospects before and after giving effect to the Merger and the Expected Synergies;

(4) Reviewed the market prices and valuation multiples for the Company Shares and the Acquiror Shares and compared them with those of certain publicly traded companies that we deemed to be relevant;

(5) Reviewed the results of operations of the Company and the Acquiror and compared them with those of certain publicly traded companies that we deemed to be relevant;

(6) Compared the proposed financial terms of the Merger with the financial terms of certain other transactions that we deemed to be relevant;

(7) Participated in certain discussions and negotiations among representatives of the Company and the Acquiror and their financial and legal advisors;

(8) Reviewed the potential pro forma impact of the Merger;

(9) Reviewed the Agreement; and

(10) Reviewed such other financial studies and analyses and took into account such other matters as we deemed necessary, including our assessment of general economic, market and monetary conditions.

In preparing our opinion, we have assumed and relied on the accuracy and completeness of all information supplied or otherwise made available to us, discussed with or reviewed by or for us, or publicly available, and we have not assumed any responsibility for independently verifying such information or undertaken ann [sic] independent evaluation or appraisal of any of the assets or liabilities of the Company or the Acquiror. In addition, we have not assumed any obligation to conduct any physical inspection of the properties or facilities of the Company or the Acquiror. With respect to the financial forecast information and the Expected Synergies furnished to or discussed with us by the Company or the Acquiror, we have assumed that they have been reasonably prepared and reflect the best currently available estimates and judgment of the Company's or the Acquiror's management as to (i) the expected future financial performance of the Company or the Acquiror, as the case may be, and (ii) the Expected Synergies. We have further assumed that the Merger will be accounted for as a pooling of interests under generally accepted accounting principles and that it will qualify as a tax-free reorganization for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Our opinion is necessarily based upon market, economic and other conditions as they exist and can be evaluated on, and on the information made available to us as of, the date hereof. We have assumed that in the course of obtaining the necessary regulatory or other consents or approvals (contractual or otherwise) for the Merger, no restrictions, including any divestiture requirements or amendments or modifications, will be imposed that will have a material adverse effect on the contemplated benefits of the Merger.

We are acting as financial advisor to the Company in connection with the Merger and will receive a fee from the Company for our services, a significant portion of which is contingent upon the consummation of the Merger. In addition, the Company has agreed to indemnify us for certain liabilities arising out of our engagement. We are currently, and have in the past, provided financial advisory and financing services to the Company and the Acquiror and/or its or their affiliates and may continue to do so and have received, and may receive, fees for the rendering of such services. In addition, in the ordinary course of our business, we may actively trade the Company Shares and other securities of the Company, as well as the Acquiror Shares and other securities of the Acquiror, for our own account and for the accounts of customers and, accordingly, may at any time hold a long or short position in such securities.

This opinion is for the use and benefit of the Board of Directors of the Company. Our opinion does not address the merits of the underlying decision by the Company to engage in the Merger and does not constitute a recommendation to any shareholder as to how such shareholder should vote on the proposed Merger or any matter related thereto.

We are not expressing any opinion herein as to the prices at which the Company Shares or the Acquiror Shares will trade following the announcement or consummation of the Merger.

On the basis of and subject to the foregoing, we are of the opinion that, as of April 7, 1998, the Exchange Ratio is fair from a financial point of view to the holders of the Company Shares, other than the Acquiror and its affiliates.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated

373. The opinion letters issued by Merrill Lynch and Goldman Sachs were each false and misleading when issued, as the Exchange Ratio was ***not*** "fair" to Beneficial shareholders. Rather, the failure of Merrill Lynch and Goldman Sachs to conduct a reasonable investigation in connection with the issuance of these opinions resulted in each of them failing to uncover and consider the true facts as detailed herein. Thus, Merrill Lynch and Goldman Sachs falsely opined that the Household/Beneficial merger was "fair from a financial point of view" to the Beneficial subclass, notwithstanding the fact that the strength of Household's historical performance, its prospects and its financial statements were overstated based upon the improper practices detailed in the Complaint and/or the accounting improprieties detailed in ¶¶102-106 and 125-155.

374. In fact, Household was not in compliance with applicable law, was engaged in predatory lending practices and was improperly reaging delinquent accounts, which practices were

designed to skew the ratios of delinquencies, charge-offs and credit loss reserves in the Company's financial statements and the strength of its operating performance. Moreover, Household's failure to comply with applicable laws subjected the Company to huge contingent liability which was not properly reflected on Household's balance sheet. Defendants also failed to disclose that they improperly amortized expenses associated with their credit card co-branding and affinity relationships and marketing initiatives agreement with a third party.

375. The West Virginia Fund and the Beneficial subclass acquired their Household shares in connection with the merger in exchange for their Beneficial shares without knowledge of the untruths or omissions alleged herein. As a direct and proximate result, the West Virginia Fund and the Beneficial subclass have suffered substantial damage.

376. Each of the defendants actively participated in drafting, revising or approving the Beneficial Registration Statement by which the Household shares were issued and exchanged for Beneficial shares held by the West Virginia Fund and all other members of the Beneficial subclass. The Beneficial Registration Statement was a "document" which was designed to sell and offered to sell Household shares and was calculated by defendants to be relied upon by the Beneficial subclass in approving the Household/Beneficial merger. The Beneficial Registration Statement was widely distributed by defendants for that purpose.

377. The members of the Beneficial subclass acquired their Household shares under the materially false and misleading statements alleged in ¶¶362-367. The members of the Beneficial subclass did not know, nor in the exercise of reasonable diligence could they have known, of the untruths and omissions about Household, including its true business condition and its overstated and projected earnings, which defendants made in the Beneficial Registration Statement disseminated in connection with the Household/Beneficial merger.

378. Each of the defendants named herein had an affirmative duty to conduct a reasonable investigation of the statements contained in the Beneficial Registration Statement to ensure that said statements were true and that there was no omission to state any material fact required to be stated in order to make the statements contained therein not misleading. In the exercise of reasonable care, each of the defendants named herein should have known of the material misstatements and

omissions contained in the Beneficial Registration Statement as set forth herein. ***None of the defendants named herein made a reasonable investigation or possessed reasonable grounds for the belief that statements contained in the Beneficial Registration Statement were true or that there was not any omission of material fact necessary to make the statements made therein not misleading.*** As such, each of these defendants is liable to the members of the Beneficial subclass.

379. Each of the defendants named in this Claim for Relief issued, caused to be issued and participated in the issuance of the Beneficial Registration Statement, which misrepresented or failed to disclose, *inter alia*, the facts set forth above. By reasons of the conduct herein alleged, each defendant violated, and/or controlled a person who violated §§11 and 12(a)(2) of the Securities Act.

380. As a direct and proximate result of defendants' wrongful conduct, the Household stock received by the Beneficial subclass was artificially inflated, and plaintiffs and the Beneficial subclass suffered substantial damages in connection with this acquisition of Household stock.

381. This action was brought within two years after the discovery of the untrue statements and omissions (and within two years after such discovery should have been made in the exercise of reasonable diligence) and within five years after the merger between Household and Beneficial was consummated.

382. By reason of the foregoing, defendants named in this Claim for Relief violated §§11, 12(a)(2) and 15 of the Securities Act and are liable to plaintiffs and the members of the Beneficial subclass who acquired Household stock in exchange for their Beneficial shares pursuant to the Beneficial Registration Statement, each of whom has been damaged by reason of such violations.

XIV. FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

For Violation of Sections 11 and 15 of the 1933 Act (Against Household/HFC, the HFC Director Defendants and Andersen)

383. Plaintiffs AMS Fund and West Virginia Fund incorporate all paragraphs as if set forth herein. For purposes of this Claim for Relief, plaintiffs expressly exclude and disclaim any allegations that could be construed as alleging fraud or intentional or reckless misconduct, as this Claim for Relief is based solely on claims of strict liability and/or negligence under the Securities Act.

384. This Claim for Relief is brought against Household/HFC, the HFC Director Defendants and Andersen. During the Class Period, HFC and/or Household filed registration statements in connection with the registration for sale and/or the sale of debt securities, including Form S-3 registration statements filed with the SEC on or about 2/16/99, 7/01/99, 3/24/00, 9/13/00, 2/23/01, 5/03/01, 11/20/01, 12/18/01 and 4/09/02 (collectively, the "Debt Registration Statements"), which Debt Registration Statements were used to sell more than $75 billion of debt securities during the Class Period (collectively, the "Debt Securities").

385. Plaintiffs AMS Fund and West Virginia Fund each purchased Debt Securities that were issued pursuant to and are traceable to the Debt Registration Statements. The Debt Registration Statements were false and misleading, as they omitted to state facts necessary to make the statements contained therein not misleading and failed to adequately disclose material facts as described below.

Household/HFC

386. Household and/or HFC is either the registrant, issuer or owner of the wholly owned subsidiary that acted as the registrant of the securities sold via the Debt Registration Statements and thus are strictly liable for the false statements therein.

HFC Director Defendants

387. Aldinger, Schoenholz, Gilmer and Vozar were each responsible for the contents and dissemination of the Debt Registration Statements, as they were directors of HFC and/or Household, signed the Debt Registration Statements and participated in the preparation and dissemination of the Debt Registration Statements by preparing, reviewing and/or signing the Debt Registration Statements and thereby caused them to be filed with the SEC.

Accountants

388. Andersen consented to the incorporation of its report on the Company's false financial statements in the Debt Registration Statements.

389. As a provider of mortgage and credit card lending services, Household depended on its ability to raise huge amounts of cash to fund its lending operations. During the Class Period, the Company raised well over $75 billion through a series of debt offerings conducted through its wholly owned subsidiary, HFC. During the Class Period, HFC acted as the lending arm of the Company,

and in addition to raising enormous amounts of debt to fund the Company's lending operations, HFC offered real estate secured loans, auto finance loans, MasterCard and Visa credit cards, private label credit cards, tax refund anticipation loans, retail installment sales finance loans and other types of unsecured loans to consumers. Despite the dominance and control over HFC by Household, HFC was and is a reporting company that files with the SEC its own financial statements.

390. Unbeknownst to shareholders, however, during the Class Period, the Debt Registration Statements were false and materially misleading and omitted to disclose facts necessary to make the statements contained therein not materially false and misleading. For example, investors only learned on 8/14/02 – the same day the Company CEO and COO (as the Company's principal financial officers) were required to certify the veracity of their financial statements – that Household had improperly booked about $600 million (pre-tax), or $386 million (post-tax) in revenue during the period from 1994 through the second half of 2002. In addition to the Household restatement, HFC also restated its financial results by taking a charge of $264.8 million (post-tax) and $418.8 million (pre-tax). The massive restatement at HFC accounted for a significant portion of the Household restatement, as is indicated below:

[Post-Tax Effects]	1Q02	2Q02	1H02	FY01	FY00	FY99	FY94-FY98	Total
Household Restatement Amount*	$6.1M	$20.0M	$26.1M	$75.9M	$70.1M	$58.1M	$155.8M	$386.0M
HFC Restatement Amount**	$17.9M	$5.9M	$23.8M	$56.7M	$59.8M	$54.3M	$70.2M	$264.8M
HFC Restatement as a % of Total	293.4%	29.5%	91.1%	74.7%	85.3%	93.4%	45.0%	68.6%

* Source: Household 2001 Report on Form 10-K/A00, dated 8/27/02

** Source: HFC 2Q02 Report on Form 10-Q/A00, dated 8/27/02

391. Each of the Debt Registration Statements used to sell the Debt Securities was signed by the HFC Director Defendants and was materially false and misleading, in that it contained material misstatements of fact or omitted to include facts necessary to make the statements contained therein not materially misleading, for the following reasons, among others:

(a) The Debt Registration Statements filed by HFC and/or Household contained a statement of the purported ratio of earnings to fixed charges for Household and/or its subsidiaries for the period from 1992 to current. For purposes of calculating these ratios, the earnings detailed in the Debt Registration Statements purportedly consisted of income from continuing operations, to which was added income taxes and fixed charges. In fact, however, the Debt Registration Statements were materially false because the fixed earning figure presented by Household and/or HFC was artificially inflated and did not reflect the true earnings of either HFC or the Company, as has now been admitted;

(b) The Debt Registration Statements were also materially false and misleading, as they included the false financial statements of HFC and/or Household for the periods from FY94-FY97 and incorporated Reports on Form 10-K and/or the interim financial statements filed with the SEC on Form 10-Q for FY98, FY99, FY00 and/or FY01, which financial statements defendants represented had been prepared in accordance with GAAP and which interim financial information purportedly was prepared in accordance with the instructions for Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. In fact these financial statements had artificially inflated and over-reported earnings for the Company and HFC and, as a result, were not prepared in accordance with GAAP or other SEC rules;

(c) Despite the falsity of HFC and/or Household's financial statements, which were incorporated into the Debt Registration Statements and which failed to properly account for HFC and/or Household's actual income, defendant Andersen consented to the inclusion of the false financial statements in the Debt Registration Statements and its report to the Board Directors of HFC in each incorporated Report on Form 10-K, which report stated that, "In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Household Financial Corporation and its subsidiaries" at that time and that these financial statements were prepared "in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles." In fact, this was not true – HFC and Household's financial statements were not prepared in conformity with GAAP, and Household and HFC were required to restate their false financial statements in 2002.

392. Plaintiffs AMS Fund and West Virginia Fund and the members of the Securities Act subclass purchased the Debt Securities traceable to the false and misleading Debt Registration Statements. As a direct and proximate result of defendants' acts and omissions in violation of §§11 and/or 15 of the Securities Act, plaintiffs AMS Fund and West Virginia Fund and the members of the Securities Act subclass suffered substantial damages in connection with their purchases of the Debt Securities. By reason of the conduct herein alleged, each defendant violated and/or, in violation of §15 of the Securities Act, controlled a person who violated §15 of the 1933 Act.

393. At the time they purchased the Debt Securities traceable to the defective Debt Registration Statements, plaintiffs AMS Fund and West Virginia Fund and members of the Securities Act subclass were without knowledge of the facts concerning the false or misleading statements or omissions alleged herein.

394. Less than two years has elapsed from the time plaintiffs discovered or reasonably could have discovered the facts upon which this Complaint is based to the time this action was commenced. Less than five years have elapsed from the time the securities upon which this Claim for Relief is brought were *bona fide* offered to the time this action was commenced.

XV. STATUTORY SAFE HARBOR

395. The statutory safe harbor provided for forward-looking statements ("FLS") does not apply to the false FLS pled. None of the particular written FLS in Household's allegedly false financial statements or oral FLS in Household's conference calls and meetings with analysts was so identified as required. Defendants are liable for the false FLS pled because, at the time each FLS was made, the speaker knew the FLS was false, and the FLS was authorized and/or approved by an executive officer or management of Household who knew the FLS was false. None of the historic or present-tense statements made by defendants was an assumption underlying or relating to any plan, projection or statement of future economic performance, as they were not stated to be such assumptions underlying or relating to any projection or statement of future economic performance when made, nor were any of the projections or forecasts made by defendants expressly related to or stated to be dependent on those historic or present-tense statements when made.

XVI. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

396. Plaintiffs bring this lawsuit pursuant to Rule 23(a) and (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on behalf of themselves and a class of persons who purchased Household securities during the Class Period. Excluded from the class are defendants herein, members of defendants' immediate families, any person, firm, trust, corporation, officer, director or other individual or entity in which any defendant has a controlling interest or which is related to or affiliated with any defendant, and the legal representatives, agents, affiliates, heirs, successors-in-interest or assigns of any such excluded party.

397. This action is properly maintainable as a class action for the following reasons:

(a) The class is so numerous that joinder of all class members is impracticable. As of 10/11/02, Household had billions of dollars of securities outstanding, including over 454 million shares of common stock. Members of the class are scattered throughout the United States.

(b) There are questions of law and fact common to members of the class that predominate over any questions affecting only individual members. The common questions include, *inter alia*, the following:

(i) Whether defendants' acts as alleged herein violated the federal securities laws;

(ii) Whether defendants participated in and pursued the course of conduct complained of herein;

(iii) Whether documents, SEC filings, press releases and other statements disseminated to the investing public and Household's shareholders during the Class Period misrepresented material facts about the operations, financial condition and earnings of the Company;

(iv) Whether the market prices of Household securities during the Class Period were artificially inflated due to material misrepresentations and the failure to correct the material misrepresentations complained of herein; and

(v) To what extent the members of the class have sustained damages and the proper measure of damages;

(c) Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of other members of the class, and plaintiffs have no interests adverse or antagonistic to the interests of the class.

(d) Plaintiffs are committed to the vigorous prosecution of this action and have retained competent counsel experienced in litigation of this nature. Accordingly, plaintiffs are adequate representatives of the class and will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class.

(e) Plaintiffs anticipate that there will be no difficulty in the management of this litigation as a class action.

398. For the reasons stated herein, a class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this action and the claims asserted herein. Because of the size of the individual class members' claims, few, if any, class members could afford to seek legal redress individually for the wrongs complained of herein.

XVII. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and the class, pray for judgment as follows:

A. Declaring this action to be a class action properly maintained pursuant to Rule 23(a) and (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure;

B. Awarding compensatory damages in favor of plaintiffs and the other class members against all defendants, jointly and severally, for all damages sustained as a result of defendants' wrongdoing, in an amount to be proven at trial, including interest thereon;

C. As to the §§11, 12(a)(2) and/or 15 claims, awarding rescission or a recessionary measure of damages;

D. Awarding plaintiffs and other members of the class costs and expenses of this litigation, including reasonable attorneys' fees, accountants' fees and experts' fees, and other costs and disbursements; and

E. Awarding plaintiffs and other members of the class such equitable/injunctive or other and further relief as may be just and proper under the circumstances.

XVIII. JURY DEMAND

Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury.

DATED: March 7, 2003

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Exhibit 2

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION

LAWRENCE E. JAFFE PENSION PLAN, On Behalf of Itself and All Others Similarly Situated,	Lead Case No. 02-C-5893 (Consolidated)
Plaintiff,	CLASS ACTION
vs.	Judge Ronald A. Guzman Magistrate Judge Nan R. Nolan
HOUSEHOLD INTERNATIONAL, INC., *et al.*,	
Defendants.	

DOCKETED
JUL 0 6 2004

FILED
JUL X 2 2004
MICHAEL W. DOBBINS
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT

NOTICE OF FILING

TO: Counsel on the Attached Service List

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on July 2, 2004, we filed with the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, the ***Answer of Household International, Inc., Household Finance Corporation, William F. Aldinger, David A. Schoenholz, Gary Gilmer, and J.A. Vozar to [Corrected] Amended Consolidated Class Action Complaint***, a copy of which is hereby served upon you.

Dated: July 2, 2004

Respectfully submitted,

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NY2:#4595679

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION

LAWRENCE E. JAFFE PENSION PLAN, On Behalf of Itself and All Others Similarly Situated,	Lead Case No. 02-C-5893 (Consolidated)
Plaintiff,	CLASS ACTION
vs.	Judge Ronald A. Guzman Magistrate Judge Nan R. Nolan
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Defendants.	

DOCKETED
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ANSWER OF HOUSEHOLD INTERNATIONAL, INC., HOUSEHOLD FINANCE CORPORATION, WILLIAM F. ALDINGER, DAVID A. SCHOENHOLZ, GARY GILMER, AND J.A. VOZAR TO [CORRECTED] AMENDED CONSOLIDATED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

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TABLE OF CONTENTS COPIED FROM THE CORRECTED AMENDED CONSOLIDATED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT[1]

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[1] For convenience only, defendants have utilized plaintiffs' Table of Contents and section headings and subheadings throughout this Answer to correspond to the Amended Complaint. Defendants do not admit and expressly deny the characterizations of events or alleged statements of fact contained in their Table of Contents.

NY2:#4595679

ANSWER OF HOUSEHOLD INTERNATIONAL, INC., HOUSEHOLD FINANCE CORPORATION, WILLIAM F. ALDINGER, DAVID A. SCHOENHOLZ, GARY GILMER, AND J.A. VOZAR TO [CORRECTED] AMENDED CONSOLIDATED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Defendants Household International, Inc. ("Household"); Household Finance Corporation, ("HFC"); William F. Aldinger; David A. Schoenholz; Gary Gilmer and J.A. Vozar ("Individuals"); (collectively, "Household Defendants"), by their attorneys, state as follows for their Answer to the [Corrected] Amended Consolidated Class Action Complaint for Alleged Violations of the Federal Securities Laws ("Amended Complaint")[*]:

INTRODUCTION[2]

Complaint ¶ 1

> This is a securities class action on behalf of all persons who purchased or otherwise acquired securities of Household International, Inc. ("Household" or the "Company"), during the period from 10/23/97 to 10/11/02 (the "Class Period"), including common and preferred stock, bonds, notes, InterNotes(SM) and Trust indentures. This action is brought against the Company, certain of its senior officers and directors, its outside auditor, Arthur Andersen LLP ("Andersen"), as well as Goldman Sachs & Co., Inc. ("Goldman Sachs") and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc. ("Merrill Lynch"), which acted as financial advisors in connection with Household's 6/98 acquisition of Beneficial in an $8 billion share-for-share exchange.

Answer ¶ 1

The Household Defendants admit only that this action is brought as a purported class action on behalf of certain persons who allegedly purchased or otherwise acquired securities of Household during the period from October 23, 1997, to October 11, 2002, including common

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[*] In this Answer, the Household Defendants discuss certain documents cited by plaintiffs in the Amended Complaint including but not limited to press releases, analyst reports, news articles, and publications. By responding to plaintiffs' allegations regarding such documents, the Household Defendants do not concede that any such documents or statements therein are admissible. The Household Defendants expressly reserve all objections to admissibility.

[2] The Household Defendants of necessity incorporate plaintiffs' headers as used in the Amended Complaint. Such use is in no way an express or implied admission regarding any conduct alleged by plaintiffs, and the Household Defendants expressly deny any allegations contained in plaintiffs' headers.

and preferred stock, bonds, notes, InterNotes (SM) and Trust indentures; and, this action was brought against those parties described as defendants in Paragraph 1 of the Amended Complaint, although certain of those defendants no longer are parties following the Court's Memorandum Opinion and Order dated March 19, 2004. The Household Defendants deny that the Amended Complaint states valid or cognizable claims against any of the Household Defendants for violations of the federal securities laws; and that this action is properly brought or can be maintained as a class action; and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 1. The Household Defendants will use herein the term "Alleged Class Period" to refer to the period between October 23, 1997 to October 11, 2002. Use of said term is in no way an express or implied admission that a class exists or that a class can or should be certified in this action.

Complaint ¶ 2

Between 10/97 and 10/02, Household engaged in the widespread abuse of its customers through a variety of illegal sales practices and improper lending techniques, such as deliberately confusing or misleading them with respect to rates, points, fees and penalties and other federally mandated disclosures. During the Class Period, defendants also improperly "reaged" or "restructured" delinquent accounts, thereby manipulating Household's publicly reported financial statistics regarding delinquencies and credit loss reserve ratios so as to make Household's operations appear stronger and more profitable than they were. The false statistics reported by defendants were also designed to give the appearance that the credit quality of Household's borrowers was more favorable than it actually was.

Answer ¶ 2

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 2.

Complaint ¶ 3

Throughout the Class Period, defendants concealed that Household was engaged in a massive predatory lending scheme, in violation of federal disclosure guidelines, whereby Household systematically abused customers for the purpose of reporting purported "record" financial results throughout the Class Period. Defendants' wrongful scheme allowed them to artificially inflate the Company's financial and operational results, key financial metrics and risks associated with investing in the Company, including revenues, net income and earnings per share ("EPS"). Together with Andersen, Household's senior executives also manipulated the manner in which Household accounted for costs associated with the Company's co-branding agreements, affinity agreements and marketing agreements.

Answer ¶ 3

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 3.

Complaint ¶ 4

Defendants' scheme was crucial to Household's operations, as the perceived strength of its borrowers and the credit quality of its loan portfolio were extremely important to Household because the Company's business required it to constantly return to the debt securitization markets to fund Household's operations. In fact, Household registered and/or sold more than $75 billion worth of debt securities during the Class Period by consistently registering and selling securities via its HFC subsidiary. The credit quality of its customers and the strength of its reported statistics concerning delinquencies and credit loss reserve ratios were the metrics by which the quality, and thus the desirability, of the securities were evaluated by the market. Therefore, it was of paramount importance to Household that it continue to conceal the truth about its operating performance throughout the Class Period.

Answer ¶ 4

The Household Defendants admit that one or more subsidiaries of Household registered and sold debt securities during the Alleged Class Period. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 4.

Complaint ¶ 5

It was not until mid-2002 that investors began to learn about the actual financial and operating condition of the Company. For example, during 3Q02, defendants were forced to admit that Household's earnings had been falsely reported for approximately eight and one-half years and that ***Household would take a $600 million charge and restate its previously reported earnings for each and every quarter of the Class Period***. This $600 million (pre-tax) charge had the effect of wiping out $386 million of earnings previously reported by the Company. Then, during the first weeks of 4Q02, Household announced it had entered into a $484 million settlement agreement to resolve claims relating to its illegal, widespread predatory lending practices. Defendants have now admitted that this settlement and related costs resulted in a massive $525 million charge against the Company's earnings.

Answer ¶ 5

The Household Defendants admit that in 3Q02, Household announced it was restating earnings that had been reported for the period 1994 to June 30, 2002. The Household Defendants admit that on or about August 14, 2002, Household announced in its 2Q02 10-Q that

Household would restate approximately $600 million in pre-tax income; or approximately $386 million in after-tax income. The Household Defendants refer to the 10-Q for a complete and accurate statement of the referenced announcement made by Household, and the Household Defendants deny any and all of plaintiffs' remaining characterizations concerning the restatement. The Household Defendants admit that on or about October 15, 2002, Household announced in its 8-K that it had entered into a preliminary agreement with various state attorneys general and regulators to settle purported claims that some or all of those state attorneys general and regulators alleged against Household, and that Household took in 4Q02 a $525 million charge against earnings. The Household Defendants refer to the 8-K for a complete and accurate statement of the referenced announcement made by Household, and the Household Defendants deny any and all of plaintiffs' remaining characterizations concerning Household's announcement. The Household Defendants deny that "it was not until mid-2002 that investors began to learn about the actual financial and operating condition of [Household]," and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 5.

Complaint ¶ 6

> As investors would later come to discover, the strong growth claimed by Household during the Class Period was illusory. Rather, it was the combination of predatory lending practices, improper reaging of delinquent loans and false accounting that allowed Household to report "record" financial results quarter after quarter throughout the Class Period. In fact, predatory lending, reaging and accounting manipulations were so central to Household's business model that, as defendants were forced to abandon these illegal practices, the price of Household securities plummeted. As news of the massive predatory lending settlement leaked out during the first week of 10/02, the price of Household stock dropped to as low as $20.00 per share, 70% below its Class-Period high. The decline in the price of Household stock reflected the market's realization that, without the ability to continue the unlawful activities detailed herein, the Company had lost its "competitive advantage." In fact, on 11/14/02 - one month after taking the second of two charges totaling over $1 billion - Household's Board of Directors ("Board") decided to sell the Company to HSBC Holdings plc ("HSBC") at a time when Household stock was trading at a seven-year low. Defendants' decision to sell Household quickly and at a bargain-basement price was a direct result of the fact that Household could no longer produce "record" results, having lost the advantage of using (a) predatory lending practices; (b) improper "reaging" techniques; and (c) accounting chicanery to manipulate Household's financials. With HSBC as a white knight, Household would be able to have HSBC supplement the Company's reserves and avoid additional massive writeoffs. Notwithstanding the fact that defendants' fraud has resulted in the elimination of

well over $25 billion in market capitalization, the sale to HSBC was structured to ensure an immediate windfall to defendants William F. Aldinger ("Aldinger") and David A. Schoenholz ("Schoenholz"). Aldinger will receive over $60 million in consideration and options accelerations as a result of the proposed merger with HSBC, including a $10 million "special retention grant" for selling Household to HSBC. Schoenholz will receive over $20 million.

Answer ¶ 6

The Household Defendants admit that in October 2002, Household common stock traded on the New York Stock Exchange as low as $20.65 per share, that on November 11, 2002, Household announced a potential merger with HSBC Holdings plc ("HSBC"), and that on or about February 26, 2003, Household announced in a proxy statement that in connection with the HSBC merger, Messrs. William F. Aldinger and David A. Schoenholz of Household would receive certain benefits as a result of the proposed merger. The Household Defendants refer to the February 26, 2003 proxy statement for a complete and accurate statement of Household's announcement of the benefits that Messrs. Aldinger and Schoenholz would receive in connection with the HSBC merger. The Household Defendants deny that Household common stock traded on the New York Stock Exchange at a seven-year low on November 14, 2002, and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 6.

SUMMARY OF THE ACTION

Complaint ¶ 7

Household was created as a holding company in 1981 as a result of the restructuring of HFC, which was established in 1878. Prior to the restructuring, Household operated in the financial services, individual life insurance, manufacturing, transportation and merchandising industries. Following the restructuring, the Company shifted the focus of its operations into the financial services business. From late 1994 through 1997, Household exited from several businesses that the Company claimed were providing insufficient returns on investment, such as its first mortgage origination and servicing business in the United States and Canada, the individual life and annuity product lines of its individual life insurance business, its consumer branch banking business, and its student loan business.

Answer ¶ 7

The Household Defendants admit that Household was created in 1981, and that HFC was established in 1878. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 7.

Complaint ¶ 8

> By the beginning of the Class Period, Household was principally a nonoperating holding company whose subsidiaries provided middle-market consumers with several types of loan products in the United States, United Kingdom and Canada. Household's customer base is primarily composed of nonconforming, nonprime or subprime consumers. Such customers generally have limited credit histories, modest incomes or high debt-to-income ratios or have experienced credit problems caused by occasional delinquencies, prior charge-offs or other credit-related actions.

Answer ¶ 8

The Household Defendants admit that in October 1997, Household was a holding company whose subsidiaries provided consumers of various types in the United States, United Kingdom and Canada with various loans, credit and insurance products. The Household Defendants admit that the approximately 50 million customers of Household's subsidiaries typically are nonconforming and nonprime consumers who have limited credit histories or past credit problems, generally modest incomes, and high debt-to-income ratios. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 8.

Complaint ¶ 9

> Household became one of the nation's largest mortgage lenders, through a combination of organic growth and acquisitions. In fact, immediately prior to and through the beginning of the Class Period, Household acquired several large consumer finance companies, which fueled its rapid growth, including:
>
> 5/97 Household acquires Transamerica Corporation's consumer finance business for $1.1 billion in cash.
>
> 8/97 Household acquires ACC Consumer Finance Corporation, a subprime auto lending business, for $200 million in cash and stock.
>
> 6/98 Household acquires Beneficial, a consumer finance holding company, in an $8 billion acquisition, with Household issuing over 168 million shares of common stock.

8/99 Household acquires Decision One Holding Company LLC, a privately held originator of nonconforming first and second mortgage loans.

2/00 Household acquires Renaissance Holdings, Inc. (a privately held issuer of secured and unsecured credit card programs), for $300 million.

3/00 Household acquires Banc One's $2.15 billion home equity portfolio for cash.

Answer ¶ 9

The Household Defendants admit that Household's subsidiaries together constitute one of the nation's largest mortgage lenders. The Household Defendants deny that plaintiffs have accurately stated the date on which Household acquired Transamerica Corporation or the date on which Household acquired ACC Consumer Finance Corporation. The Household Defendants deny that plaintiffs have accurately stated the name of Decision One Mortgage Company LLC. Subject to the above exceptions, the Household Defendants admit that Household or one of its subsidiaries made the acquisitions generally described in Paragraph 9, in or about the time periods and on terms generally summarized in Paragraph 9, but the Household Defendants refer to the controlling agreements and related legal documents pertaining to each of the identified acquisitions for the details of the acquisitions, including timing, terms and conditions. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 9.

Complaint ¶ 10

As Household grew through acquisitions, the Company consistently told the market that Household had a competitive advantage through a sophisticated centralized technology system known as "Vision." The Vision system was purported to generate sales leads, reduce paperwork and, most importantly, centralize decision making throughout the loan origination process. This included generating scripts for sales staff, monitoring collections and delinquencies and determining chargeoffs. The Vision system purportedly allowed the Company to maximize profits by cross-selling and up-selling products to its customers, monitoring delinquencies and collections, and managing lending risk. The Vision system was so critical to the Company's purported success that, in 2/00, Household was awarded a national information technology award from *CIO* magazine for the Vision system's superior technology and information management.

Answer ¶ 10

The Household Defendants admit that Household at times made public statements about the Vision system that included statements that the Vision system gave Household an advantage over competitors; admit that the Household Defendants believed the Vision system provided a number of benefits in the conduct of Household's consumer lending business, admit that in or about February 2000, *CIO* magazine gave Household an award for the Vision system; and the Household Defendants refer to the Vision system, as it may have been modified from time to time, for its actual functional capabilities, content and uses. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 10.

Complaint ¶ 11

> Monitoring loan originations and performance was critical to Household's success – not only were Household's revenues dependent on loan originations, but the Company also met its funding requirements by reselling its loans as asset-backed securities through securitizations of its loan pools, *i.e.*, selling receivables for cash but continuing to service them for a fee. Since these securitized loan pools were sold immediately for cash, Household was able to record income from the spread between its loan cost and the price for which it sold the loan pool – commonly referred to as net interest margin ("NIM") income. Additionally, since Household was not a depository bank, income from securitizations was essential to its continuing operations. During the Class Period, Household raised over $75 billion in funding through the securitization markets.

Answer ¶ 11

The Household Defendants admit that monitoring loan originations and performance are significant to the business operations and success of some of Household's subsidiaries, and that loan and credit originations impact revenues. The Household Defendants admit that at various times Household's subsidiaries securitized certain consumer receivables and sold such securitizations for cash, which resulted in income that plaintiffs have defined as net interest margin income. The Household Defendants admit that some of Household's subsidiaries sometimes continued to service securitized consumer receivables after they were sold. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 11.

Complaint ¶ 12

Since Household both generated loans from high risk borrowers and then sold these loans as asset-backed securities, it was critical to Household's profitability that it produce loan pools that were both stable and consistent. Investors were consistently assured that Household could achieve this goal through its sophisticated Vision system, as well as from having a unique "hands-on" customer relations programs and "flexible" loan collection policies. In fact, the Vision system enabled the Company to monitor and detect delinquent loans and was central to defendants' scheme of arbitrary "reaging" or "restructuring" of delinquent loans to make them current. Indeed, the Vision system itself was programmed to automatically reage delinquent accounts.

Answer ¶ 12

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 12.

Complaint ¶ 13

The Company's stated policy for reaging consumer receivables permitted Household to reset the contractual delinquency status of an account to current if a predetermined number of consecutive payments had been received, and there was evidence that the reason for the delinquency had been cured. Defendants, however, failed to follow their own internal reaging policies. Throughout the Class Period, delinquent accounts were clandestinely reaged, in violation of Household's policy, upon the receipt of partial payment without any evidence that the account would no longer be delinquent.

Answer ¶ 13

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 13.

Complaint ¶ 14

Thus, throughout the Class Period, defendants concealed that they had used reaging as a means to simply avoid reporting otherwise delinquent accounts and had failed to adequately reserve for them. Defendants used "reaging" in order to materially understate the Company's true asset quality ratio and overstate EPS during the Class Period. This had the effect of lowering the number of defaults or delinquencies – a significant risk factor of Household's securitization program.

Answer ¶ 14

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 14.

Complaint ¶ 15

In addition, to address the other significant risk factor of their securitization program – prepayment of loans – defendants engaged in a consistent and widespread pattern of predatory lending practices prior to and throughout the Class Period, as detailed in ¶¶ 51 - 106 herein.

Answer ¶ 15

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 15. Answering further, to the extent necessary to fully respond to the allegations in Paragraph 15, the Household Defendants incorporate their answers to Paragraphs 51 - 106 as though fully set forth herein.

Complaint ¶ 16

By mid-1998, Household began its exit from the consumer, mass-market credit card business, selling almost $2 billion in credit card receivables because this business had become too competitive. The credit card market was plagued by severe cannibalization, as credit card debtors were regularly solicited with better offers for increasingly lower financing deals.

Answer ¶ 16

The Household Defendants admit that in the second half of 1998, Household sold approximately $1.9 billion in credit card receivables. The Household Defendants refer to Household's 8-K filed January 20, 1999 for a complete and accurate statement of the referenced sale. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations concerning the sale and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 16.

Complaint ¶ 17

Intent on evading the pitfalls of the mass-market credit card business, defendants knew they had to prevent premature payoff of Household's secured loans via loan refinancings. To prevent prepayment of its secured loans via refinancings, defendants concocted the scheme complained of herein, whereby loans made to Household customers used all of a borrower's equity in a property at the time a loan was made. In this way, Household substantially reduced prepayment risk because it knew that it would be virtually impossible for competitors to come in and refinance Household customers under such circumstances. Also, in order to further deter prepayment of its secured loans, Household hid prepayment penalties in its loan documents and had Household employees conceal this from borrowers.

Answer ¶ 17

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 17.

Complaint ¶ 18

Throughout the Class Period, Household engaged in the following forms of predatory lending practices: (a) false and deceptive loan practices, including fraud and forgery; (b) improper disclosures; (c) insurance sales abuses; (d) charging "discount points," which bore no relation to interest rates charges; and (e) concealing prepayment charges. These practices were detailed in the "Washington Department of Financial Institutions Expanded Report of Examination for Household Finance Corporation III," dated 4/30/02 ("WA Report"), published by the Washington Department of Financial Institutions ("WA Department"), attached hereto as Ex. 2, the contents of which were publicly disclosed on 8/29/02. The WA Report listed Household customer complaints from 1995 to 2002 and described in detail complaints between 2000 and 2002.

Answer ¶ 18

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 18.

Complaint ¶ 19

In 1/02, Household entered into a $12 million settlement with the California Department of Corporations relating to the imposition of improper fees, penalties and charges on California customers. Although the price of Household's stock declined almost 20% in the days following Household's settlement with the California Department of Corporations, defendants continued their scheme and wrongful course of business by attempting to conceal the truth about the California Department of Corporations' actions – maintaining that the overcharges were due to computer errors. Almost 75% of the settlement ($9 million) was for penalties, while only $3 million was for customer refunds.

Answer ¶ 19

The Household Defendants admit that in or about January 2002, Household entered into a settlement with the California Department of Corporations relating to allegations concerning certain fees and charges imposed upon customers residing in California and refer to that settlement for a complete and accurate statement of its terms. The Household Defendants admit that during the month of January 2002, the closing price of Household common stock on the New York Stock Exchange ranged from $59.19 to $49.35 per share, that Household truthfully stated that the overcharges that were the subject of the settlement were the result of computer or programming errors, and that a portion of the amount agreed to be paid in the settlement was for penalties while another portion was for customer refunds. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 19.

Complaint ¶ 20

> Concerned that they would no longer be able to conceal their reaging and predatory lending scheme, defendants redoubled their efforts in early 2002 to convince the market that the Company was not engaged in any improper lending practices or accounting improprieties. For example, on 2/07/02, Company spokesperson Megan Hayden ("Hayden") was quoted by *Copley News Service* as stating, "We make good loans that not only are legal loans, but are beneficial for our customers." In addition, defendant Schoenholz insisted that predatory lending allegations were "not a significant issue, not indicative of any widespread problem and certainly not a concern that it will spread elsewhere." *National Mortgage News*, 2/18/02. Defendants' repeated assurances had the effect of reinflating the price of Household stock almost 20%, to over $52 per share, by the end of 2/02. As pressure on Household's stock mounted, defendants' denials became more and more adamant: "It is absolutely against our policy to in any way quote a rate that is different than what the true rate is .... I can't underscore that enough." *Bellingham Herald* (quoting Household spokeswoman Hayden), 4/22/02. Defendants' constant stream of assurances about the integrity and strength of Household's operations buoyed the price of Household stock back over $60 per share in late 4/02.

Answer ¶ 20

The Household Defendants admit that Household spokesperson Ms. Hayden was quoted in part as alleged, by *Copley News Service* in a release dated on or about February 7, 2002; that Household spokesperson Ms. Hayden was quoted in part as alleged, by the *Bellingham Herald* in an article published on or about April 22, 2002; and that Mr. Schoenholz was quoted in part as alleged, by the *National Mortgage News* in an article published on or about February 18, 2002. In each instance, the Household Defendants refer to the particular release and articles for the content and context thereof and further note that they did not write the particular release and articles and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the release and articles do not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations of the foregoing alleged quotations and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 20.

Complaint ¶ 21

By mid-2002, defendants' scheme was beginning to unravel, as the Officer Defendants worked tirelessly to conceal their wrongful course of business. For example, defendant Aldinger fought tirelessly between 4/02 and 8/02 to ensure that the WA Report detailing defendants' illegal practices would remain concealed from the market. However, the pervasiveness and materiality of Household's wrongful business practices could no longer be concealed. In 7/02, Household was forced to announce another settlement of $400,000 in Washington – again blamed on a computer "glitch." On 8/29/02, defendants lost their battle to bury the WA Report, and its damning evidence of defendants' wrongdoing was made public. Regarding the Company's position that Household's predatory lending practices were isolated or nonrecurring, the WA Department noted:

> ***It is inconceivable that borrowers from remotely different locations could all be confused about exactly the same thing in the same way,*** or that HFC could somehow believe that the occurrence was isolated to a single branch location. The Department believes that the "equivalent rate" ***sham proffered by HFC representatives is known and likely fostered by the corporation itself or at the least, by corporate officers overseeing large segments of the country. This belief appears to be supported by HFC headquarters' knowledge of the disclosures and sales practices when responding to complaints.***

Id. at 53 (emphasis added).

Answer ¶ 21

The Household Defendants admit that Household announced a settlement of certain claims in Washington State that included payments of approximately $400,000; and that the Washington Department of Financial Institutions ("WDFI") report includes (without emphasis) the quote alleged in Paragraph 21. The Household Defendants deny the accuracy or validity of the allegations or conclusions in the WDFI report, and refer to the report for the content and context thereof. The Household Defendants further note that they did not write the report and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the report does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 21.

Complaint ¶ 22

> Despite this evidence, defendants continued to deny that predatory lending practices pervaded the Company's operations. However, concerns about the veracity of defendants' denials seeped into the market, causing the price of Household securities to slip. Indeed, the reaction of the securities markets to these revelations was dramatic and eliminated billions of dollars of market value. The price of Household stock declined from over $53.00 per share in 6/02 to approximately $30.00 per share in late 8/02, as the magnitude and pervasiveness of defendants' fraudulent practices began to be digested by investors.

Answer ¶ 22

The Household Defendants admit that Household denied and continues to deny that "predatory lending practices pervaded the Company's operations." The Household Defendants admit that Household's common stock declined in price on the New York Stock Exchange from approximately $53.00 per share at one point in June 2002 to as low as $32.90 at one point in August 2002, closing at the end of that month at approximately $36.00 per share. The Household Defendants deny any characterizations or conclusions plaintiffs allege regarding the reasons for the changes in the price of Household's common stock on the New York Stock Exchange, and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 22.

Complaint ¶ 23

> It was only at the end of the Class Period, on 10/11/02, when defendants announced that the Company would pay $484 million to settle predatory lending charges, that investors learned Household had been conducting its nationwide operations in direct violation of federal and state lending laws. Indeed, in 10/02, Minnesota Commerce Commissioner James Bernstein, whose department had investigated Household's predatory lending tactics for more than a year, was quoted in the Minneapolis *Star-Tribune* as stating, "Household claims that it's only a few bad apples, but we've ... found that the whole orchard is rotten ... Household's corporate culture encouraged rather than prohibited these deceptive and abusive lending practices ..."

Answer ¶ 23

The Household Defendants admit that Household publicly announced on or about October 11, 2002 that it had reached a preliminary agreement with certain state attorneys general and regulators to settle purported claims against Household in connection with alleged unlawful sales, lending and other practices, and that the potential payments called for under the

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preliminary agreement could total $484 million. The Household Defendants admit that Minnesota Commerce Commissioner James Bernstein was quoted in part in the Minneapolis *Star Tribune* as alleged and refer to the particular article for the content and context thereof and further note that they did not write the article and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the article does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations of the foregoing alleged quotation and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 23.

Complaint ¶ 24

In addition to lowering defaults through abuse of the Company's reaging policies and to lowering prepayment rates through over-financing and up-selling loans, the widespread abuse of Household's lending practices also had the effect of rendering the Company's financial statements materially false and misleading. Household's regularly reported key operational metrics, such as credit loss reserves, delinquencies, net charge-offs, credit quality and asset performance, were materially misrepresented by defendants' predatory lending and improper reaging practices.

Answer ¶ 24

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 24.

Complaint ¶ 25

Once Household's reaging and lending practices were revealed, it became obvious how Household had been able to report quarter after quarter of record-breaking financial success – especially during the period when the Company's competitors (such as Associates First Capital, whose shares fell by almost 50% in 1999, and ContiFinancial, which, by the end of 1999, teetered on the verge of bankruptcy) were struggling to survive. However, predatory lending and improper account reaging only partly explain how Household was able to post continuing strong growth. In addition to these manipulative and illegal activities, defendants also resorted to some simple, down-home book cooking. As investors learned in 8/02, when the Company's Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Operating Officer ("COO") were required under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act to certify the veracity of their financial statements, Household had improperly booked an astounding $600 million in revenue during the period 1994 through 1H02.

Answer ¶ 25

The Household Defendants admit that in August 2002, Household announced and filed certain restated financial statements. The allegations regarding the Sarbanes-Oxley Act purport to be statements of the law and therefore do not require an answer. To the extent an answer is required, the Household Defendants deny the allegations regarding Sarbanes-Oxley and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 25.

Complaint ¶ 26

At the time this restatement was announced, Household stated that its impact on earnings by period was as follows:

$ millions	FY94-98	FY99	FY00	FY01	1H02	1Q02	2Q02	Total
Restatement Amount	$155.8M	$58.1M	$70.1M	$75.9M	$26.1M	$6.1M	$20.0M	$386.0M

Answer ¶ 26

The Household Defendants deny that plaintiffs have accurately stated the effect on Household's earnings by period and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 26.

Complaint ¶ 27

The restatement was dramatic and offered valuable insight into the Company's unprecedented ability to meet or exceed analysts' consensus estimates quarter after quarter. A review of the restated numbers confirms that, ***without the boost provided by Household's improper accounting manipulations, the Company would not have had been able to post its purported string of back-to-back record-breaking quarters or have met or exceeded analysts' expectations throughout the Class Period.***

Answer ¶ 27

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 27.

Complaint ¶ 28

Thus, in the end, Household's secret formula for success, and its apparent ability to outperform its peers in a very trying market, was one part predatory lending, two parts accounting chicanery and three parts public funding. Throughout the Class Period, defendants were able to fund Household's operations and grow its businesses using a combination of public offerings, billions of dollars of debt offerings and the securitization of loans. As discussed herein, defendants were able to use 168 million shares of the Company's stock as currency to acquire Beneficial, in part due to investors' perceived value that Household shares were fairly priced – not, as they came to learn after the Class Period, artificially inflated. In addition, by manipulating its lending policies and collection practices, Household was also able to reduce its loan securitization costs and artificially inflate its reported net interest margin.

Answer ¶ 28

The Household Defendants admit that during the Alleged Class Period, Household and/or its subsidiaries sold securities, debt offerings and securitized loans. The Household Defendants admit generally that Household used approximately 168 million shares of Household common stock to acquire Beneficial, and refer to the documents governing that transaction for a complete and accurate statement of its terms. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 28.

Complaint ¶ 29

The cumulative effect of the revelation of defendants' scheme or wrongful course of business decimated the price of Household shares. While Household shares traded as high as $63.25 at the beginning of 1Q02, they traded in the $20s – marking a record seven-year low for Household shares – as the truth about Household's illegal operations and accounting fraud was publicly revealed. The following chart illustrates how defendants successfully destroyed shareholder value during the Class Period: **[Chart Not Reproduced In Answer].**

Answer ¶ 29

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 29.

Post-Class Period Events

Complaint ¶ 30

On 11/14/02, Household announced that it had agreed to be acquired by HSBC, Europe's biggest bank. Under the proposed terms of the transaction, Household shareholders would receive 2.675 HSBC ordinary shares, or 0.5035 American Depositary Shares ("ADS"), for each Household share. Household's stock was trading at its seven-year low, and the deal valued Household shares at approximately $28.75. Joel Gomberg, an analyst with William Blair & Company, L.L.C. ("William Blair & Co."), also noted that Household's funding problems likely were a key driver of the merger. In fact, immediately after the public disclosure of the Company's improper activities, Household's credit rating in the

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debt market was downgraded, inhibiting the Company's ability to fund its operations. Even defendant Aldinger acknowledged, as was reported by the *Washington Post* on 11/15/02, that growth had slowed in 3Q02 because of "funding issues." Since HSBC maintained a large base of deposit customers, it could provide funding to Household without being forced to engage in securitizations.

Answer ¶ 30

The Household Defendants admit that on November 14, 2002, Household announced that it had agreed to be merged into a subsidiary of HSBC. The Household Defendants refer to the November 14, 2002 announcement and the February 26, 2003 proxy statement relating to the HSBC acquisition for a complete and accurate statement of Household's announcement at that time of the terms and conditions of the transaction. The Household Defendants deny that Household common stock was trading at a seven-year low on the New York Stock Exchange as of November 11, 2002 and deny any characterizations or conclusions regarding the price of Household's common stock on the New York Stock Exchange. The Household Defendants admit that Mr. Aldinger was quoted in part as alleged in the *Washington Post* on or about November 15, 2002 and refer to the particular article for the content and context thereof and further note that they did not write the particular article and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the article does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations regarding the William Blair & Co. report and therefore deny them. The Household Defendants aver further that they did not write the William Blair & Co. report and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the report does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 30.

Complaint ¶ 31

In addition, *Barron's*, on 11/18/02, made the following observations on HSBC's proposed acquisition of Household:

> The deal was quickly proclaimed an odd-couple pairing of a worldly British bank and a Midwestern lender to moderate-income, often financially strapped, Americans. In this view, ***Household was the desperate party, eager for quick cash. And HSBC treated the company***

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the way Household deals with its customers, using its leverage to set the terms to its greatest and most profitable advantage.

HSBC agreed to pay…a 33% premium to Household's price before the deal, but it's half what the stock commanded as recently as April.

Household has been knocked back on its heels since then by concerns about its aggressive lending practices and accounting questions that have made the fixed-income markets unwilling to finance the company at favorable terms. Last December, with the stock around 60, Barron's suggested that ***Household had systematically understated its problem loans.***

So, HSBC was able to grab Household at what appears to be a slender price, with the promise that the larger institution's enormous financing clout can fund the Household business at advantageous rates.

Answer ¶ 31

The Household Defendants admit that *Barron's* published an article on or about November 18, 2002, and that the article includes in part, among other things, the quotes alleged (except for the emphasis) in Paragraph 31. The Household Defendants deny the accuracy of the characterizations in the November 18, 2002 *Barron's* article and refer to the particular article for the content and context thereof and further note that they did not write the article and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the article does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations of the foregoing alleged quotations and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 31.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

Complaint ¶ 32

The claims asserted herein arise under §§10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act" or "1934 Act"), 15 U.S.C. §§78j(b) and 78t(a), and Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, 17 C.F.R. §240.10b-5. In addition, asserted herein are claims of strict liability and/or negligence arising under §§11, 12(a)(2) and 15 of the Securities Act of 1933 ("Securities Act" or "1933 Act"), 15 U.S.C. §§77k, 77l(a)(2) and 77o, and 28 U.S.C. §1331.

Answer ¶ 32

The Household Defendants admit that plaintiffs purport to allege claims under the 1934 Act and 1933 Act. Answering further, the Household Defendants state that the Court's Memorandum Opinion and Order dated March 19, 2004 dismissed various claims alleged as well as certain named defendants. The Household Defendants deny that any of plaintiffs' purported claims are sufficiently alleged, cognizable, or have any merit, as well as plaintiffs' characterizations of said claims, and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 32.

Complaint ¶ 33

> Jurisdiction is conferred by §27 of the 1934 Act, 15 U.S.C. §78aa, and §22 of the 1933 Act, 15 U.S.C. §77v.

Answer ¶ 33

The allegations in Paragraph 33 purport to be statements of law to which no response is required. To the extent a response is required, the Household Defendants admit that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction over the claims and parties remaining in this action following the Court's Memorandum Opinion and Order dated March 19, 2004.

Complaint ¶ 34

> Venue is proper pursuant to §22 of the 1933 Act, §27 of the 1934 Act and 28 U.S.C. §1391(3). Many of the acts and transactions giving rise to the violations of law complained of herein, including the preparation and dissemination of false and misleading information to the investing public, occurred in this District.

Answer ¶ 34

To the extent the allegations in Paragraph 34 purport to be statements of law, no response is required. To the extent a response is required, the Household Defendants admit that venue is proper in this District. The Household Defendants deny that there have been violations of law or that any preparation and dissemination of false and misleading information to the investing public occurred in this District or any other, and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 34.

Complaint ¶ 35

In connection with the acts, conduct and other wrongs complained of, defendants, directly or indirectly, used the means and instrumentalities of interstate commerce, the United States mails and the facilities of the national securities markets.

Answer ¶ 35

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 35.

PARTIES

PLAINTIFFS

Complaint ¶ 36

(a) Lead plaintiff Glickenhaus & Company ("Glickenhaus") is an SEC-registered investment advisor with hundreds of millions of dollars of assets under management. Glickenhaus is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, the National Association of Securities Dealers, the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board and the Securities Investor Protection Corporation. Glickenhaus specializes in the management of equity, balanced and fixed-income portfolios. Glickenhaus purchased Household securities during the Class Period as detailed in the attached Certification and suffered substantial damage as a result thereof.

(b) Lead plaintiff PACE Industry Union Management Pension Fund ("PACE") is a self-insured, qualified Taft-Hartley Defined Benefit plan that is jointly administered and overseen by management and union trustees. Currently, the fund administers over $3.5 billion of pension and retirement benefits for 75,000 plan participants, including paper, pulp and board mills workers and refinery workers from the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Union that merged with the PACE International Union in 2000. The PACE International Union has over 250,000 members in the United States and Canada. PACE purchased Household securities during the Class Period as detailed in the attached Certification and suffered substantial damage as a result thereof.

(c) Lead plaintiff The International Union of Operating Engineers Local No. 132 Pension Plan ("IUOE") is a self-insured, qualified Taft-Hartley Defined Benefit plan that is jointly administered and overseen by management and union trustees. Currently, the fund administers over $160 million of pension and retirement benefits for over 3,000 plan participants. The IUOE purchased Household securities during the Class Period as detailed in the attached Certification and suffered substantial damage as a result thereof.

(d) Named plaintiff The Archdiocese of Milwaukee Supporting Fund, Inc. ("AMS Fund") is a nonprofit institution that was formed to support charitable organizations. By supporting charities in the Milwaukee area, as well as throughout the United States, the AMS Fund seeks to promote educational and social service initiatives that primarily are designed to provide assistance to the indigent and others similarly in need of assistance. The AMS Fund purchased Household securities during the Class Period as detailed in the attached Certification and suffered substantial damage as a result thereof.

(e) Named plaintiff The West Virginia Laborers' Trust Fund (the "West Virginia Fund") is a self-insured, qualified Taft-Hartley Defined Benefit plan that receives direct employer fringe contributions required under local collective bargaining agreements. Currently, the West Virginia Fund administers pension and health care benefits to more than 2,000 active and retired laborers and their families. The West Virginia Fund has approximately $20 million in assets under management. The West Virginia Fund purchased Household securities during the Class Period as detailed in the attached Certification and suffered substantial damage as a result thereof.

Answer ¶ 36

(a) The Household Defendants deny that Glickenhaus has "suffered substantial damage as a result" of its alleged transactions in Household securities during the Alleged Class Period or that it has stated cognizable claims or is entitled to recover from Household or any other remaining defendants under and pursuant to the federal securities laws. The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 36(a) and therefore deny them.

(b) The Household Defendants deny that PACE has "suffered substantial damage as a result" of its alleged transactions in Household securities during the Alleged Class Period or that it has stated cognizable claims or is entitled to recover from Household or any other remaining defendants under and pursuant to the federal securities laws. The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 36(b) and therefore deny them.

(c) The Household Defendants deny that IUOE has "suffered substantial damage as a result" of its alleged transactions in Household securities during the Alleged Class Period or that it has stated cognizable claims or is entitled to recover from Household or any other remaining defendants under and pursuant to the federal securities laws. The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 36(c) and therefore deny them.

(d) The Household Defendants deny that AMS Fund has "suffered substantial damage as a result" of its alleged transactions in Household securities during the Alleged Class Period or that it has stated cognizable claims or is entitled to recover from Household or any other remaining defendants under and pursuant to the federal securities laws. The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 36(d) and therefore deny them.

(e) The Household Defendants deny that the West Virginia Fund "has suffered substantial damage as a result" of its alleged transactions in Household securities during the Alleged Class Period or that it has stated cognizable claims or is entitled to recover from Household or any other remaining defendants under and pursuant to the federal securities laws. The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 36(e) and therefore deny them.

HOUSEHOLD

Complaint ¶ 37

Defendant Household is a holding company with three primary segments: consumer, credit card services and international. Defendant HFC is a wholly owned subsidiary of Household. During the Class Period, HFC acted as the finance arm of the Company and was responsible for issuing approximately $90 billion of debt, which proceeds were used to finance Household's lending activities, conducted primarily through HFC. Household's consumer segment includes consumer lending, mortgage services, retail services and auto finance businesses. The credit card services include the domestic MasterCard and Visa credit card businesses. The Company's international segment includes foreign operations in the United Kingdom and Canada.

Answer ¶ 37

The Household Defendants admit that Household is a holding company that has three reportable segments known as Consumer, Credit Card and International and admit that HFC is a wholly owned subsidiary of Household. The Household Defendants deny the allegations in the third sentence of Paragraph 37 to the extent they are inconsistent with the public filings of

Household and HFC concerning the registration or sale of debt securities. The Household Defendants admit that Household's consumer segment includes consumer lending, mortgage services, retail services and auto finance businesses, that Household's credit card services segment includes the MasterCard and Visa businesses, and that Household's international segment includes the United Kingdom and Canada. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 37.

OFFICER DEFENDANTS

Complaint ¶ 38

Defendant Aldinger was, during the Class Period, CEO and Chairman of the Board. Aldinger joined Household in 9/94 as President and CEO and became Chairman in 5/96. During the Class Period, Aldinger was a member of Senior Management and of the Executive Committee, which acts for the Board during intervals between Board meetings. As Household's CEO, Aldinger had general authority over all matters relating to the business and affairs of the Company, including, among other things, approving lending practices, reaging and collection techniques, as well as other business practices relating to the core operations of the Company – consumer lending.

Answer ¶ 38

The Household Defendants admit that during part of the Alleged Class Period, Mr. Aldinger was the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chairman of the Board of Directors of Household; admit that Mr. Aldinger joined Household in September 1994 as its President and CEO and; admit that Mr. Aldinger became Chairman of the Board of Directors of Household in or about May 1996. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 38.

Complaint ¶ 39

Defendant Schoenholz was, during the Class Period, President and COO and Vice-Chairman of the Board. During the Class Period, Schoenholz also served as Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), Executive Vice President-CFO and Vice-President-Chief Accounting Officer. As Household's principal financial officer and chief accounting officer throughout the Class Period, Schoenholz' responsibilities included, among other things, approving lending practices, reaging and collection techniques, as well as other business practices relating to the core operations and financial accounting of the Company.

Answer ¶ 39

The Household Defendants admit that during the Alleged Class Period, Mr. Schoenholz at various times served as President, Chief Operating Officer ("COO"), Vice-Chairman, Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), and Executive Vice President--CFO of Household. The Household Defendants deny that Mr. Schoenholz was Vice President--Chief Accounting Officer during the Alleged Class Period or that Mr. Schoenholz was "Vice Chairman of the Board." The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 39.

Complaint ¶ 40

> Defendant Gary Gilmer ("Gilmer") was, during the Class Period, Vice-Chairman of Consumer Lending and Group Executive of U.S. Consumer Finance, as well as a member of Senior Management. Beginning in 1972, Gilmer ran HFC private label and credit insurance. He also headed United Kingdom operations before being promoted to head of U.S. Consumer Finance on January 1, 1997. As the head of Consumer Finance throughout the Class Period, Gilmer was responsible for all aspects of the consumer lending arm of Household's business, including, among other things, approving lending practices, reaging and collection techniques, as well as other business practices relating to the core operations of the Company – consumer lending.

Answer ¶ 40

The Household Defendants admit that during the Alleged Class Period, Mr. Gilmer at various times served as Vice-Chairman of Consumer Lending and Group Executive of U.S. Consumer Finance of Household and was a member of Household's senior management, and that beginning in 1972, Mr. Gilmer ran HFC private label and credit insurance. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 40.

Complaint ¶ 41

> The defendants named above in ¶¶38-40 are sometimes collectively referred to herein as the "Officer Defendants." Because of their senior executive, managerial positions, the Officer Defendants knew the adverse nonpublic information about Household's business, as well as its finances, markets and present and future business prospects via access to internal corporate and financial documents (including Household's operating plans, actual and projected quarterly reports, actual and projected revenue reports and actual and projected expense reports), conversations and connections with other corporate officers and employees, attendance at management and/or Board meetings and committees thereof and via reports and other information provided to them in connection

therewith. Each Officer Defendant had access to Household's core business through the Company's internal, automated technology system known as "Vision." The Officer Defendants signed various false financial statements filed with the SEC. Defendants Aldinger and Schoenholz also signed the Management's Report to Shareholders. As detailed in ¶¶192-344, during the Class Period, the Officer Defendants participated in the issuance of false and/or misleading statements, including the preparation of the false and/or misleading press releases, financial statements and other statements to the public made to analysts during conference calls and one-on-one meetings with analysts during Household's annual Financial Relations Conferences.

Answer ¶ 41

The Household Defendants admit that the Amended Complaint at times refers to Messrs. Aldinger, Schoenholz and Gilmer collectively as the "Officer Defendants," and that Aldinger and Schoenholz signed the Management's Report to Shareholders. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 41. Answering further, to the extent necessary to fully respond to the allegations in Paragraph 41, the Household Defendants incorporate their answers to Paragraphs 192 - 344 as though fully set forth herein.

Complaint ¶ 42

Because of their senior executive and managerial positions with the Company, the Officer Defendants possessed the power and authority to control the contents of Household's quarterly and annual reports, press releases and presentations to securities analysts, money and portfolio managers and institutional investors, *i.e.*, the market. Each of the Officer Defendants was provided with copies of the Company's reports and press releases alleged herein to be misleading prior to or shortly after their issuance and had the ability and opportunity to prevent their issuance or cause them to be corrected. In fact, running the business and maintaining its financial and commercial success were the principal responsibilities of the Officer Defendants.

Answer ¶ 42

The Household Defendants admit that running the business of Household and maintaining its financial and commercial success were among the principal responsibilities of Messrs. Aldinger and Schoenholz. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 42.

Complaint ¶ 43

The Officer Defendants are liable for the false statements pled herein, as those statements were each "group published" information, the result of the collective action of the Officer Defendants. The Officer Defendants knew or recklessly disregarded that said adverse undisclosed information had not been disclosed to and was being concealed from the investing public. The Officer Defendants also knew that the positive representations being made were then materially false and misleading. Each of the Officer Defendants either knew or recklessly disregarded the fact that the illegal acts and practices and misleading statements and omissions described herein would adversely affect the integrity of the market for Household securities and would artificially inflate or maintain the price of those securities. Each of the Officer Defendants, by acting as herein described, did so knowingly or in such a reckless manner as to constitute a fraud and deceit upon plaintiffs and members of the class plaintiffs seek to represent.

Answer ¶ 43

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 43.

DIRECTOR DEFENDANTS

Complaint ¶ 44

Each of the defendants listed herein was a signatory of the Registration Statement and/or a director of Household at the time of the 6/98 Beneficial merger, including:

(a) Aldinger is and was CEO and Chairman of the Board of Directors ("Board") of the Company.

(b) Schoenholz is and was CFO of the Company.

(c) Defendant Robert J. Darnall ("Darnall") is and was a member of the Board.

(d) Defendant Gary G. Dillon ("Dillon") is and was a member of the Board and the Board's Audit Committee.

(e) Defendant John A. Edwardson ("Edwardson") is and was a member of the Company's Board and the Board's Audit Committee.

(f) Defendant Mary Johnston Evans ("Evans") was a director of the Company until 5/02 and a member of the Board and the Board's Audit Committee.

(g) Defendant J. Dudley Fishburn ("Fishburn") is and was a member of the Board.

(h) Defendant Cyrus F. Freidheim, Jr. ("Freidheim") is and was a member of the Company's Board of Directors.

(i) Defendant Louis E. Levy ("Levy") is and was a director of the Company, a member of its Board and Chairman of its Audit Committee. Defendant Levy retired as Vice Chairman of KPMG, LLP ("KPMG") (a provider of accounting and consulting services) in 1990, having been with KPMG since 1958.

(j) Defendant George A. Lorch ("Lorch") is and was a member of the Board.

(k) Defendant John D. Nichols ("Nichols") is and was a member of the Board.

(l) Defendant James B. Pitblado ("Pitblado") is and was a member of the Board and the Board's Audit Committee.

(m) Defendant S. Jay Stewart ("Stewart") is and was a member of the Board.

(n) Defendant Louis W. Sullivan ("Sullivan") was a director of the Company until 5/02 and a member of the Board.

Answer ¶ 44

No response is required to these allegations because pursuant to the Court's Memorandum Opinion and Order dated March 19, 2004, claims against the Director Defendants named in Paragraph 44 have been dismissed. To the extent a response is required, the Household Defendants admit the allegations in Paragraph 44, except that they deny that Mr. Schoenholz is currently the CFO of Household, deny that the Director Defendants are currently defendants in this action, and deny that Messrs. Gilmer and Vozar signed the Beneficial Registration Statement.

Complaint ¶ 45

The defendants named in ¶44(a)-(n) are collectively referred to herein as "Director Defendants." Each of the Director Defendants signed the Registration Statement used by Household to issue 168 million Household shares in connection with the 6/98 Beneficial merger. Each of the Director Defendants participated in the issuance of the shares.

Answer ¶ 45

No response is required to these allegations because pursuant to the Court's Memorandum Opinion and Order dated March 19, 2004, claims against the Director Defendants named in Paragraph 44 have been dismissed. To the extent a response is required, the Household Defendants admit that plaintiffs purport to define and use the term "Director Defendants" as alleged (as will the Household Defendants herein) and admit that such individuals signed the Registration Statement used by Household to issue 168 million Household shares in connection with the June 1998 Beneficial merger. The Household Defendants deny the legal conclusion that each of the Director Defendants "participated" in the issuance of the shares used in connection with the June 1998 purchase of Beneficial. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 45.

AUDITOR DEFENDANT

Complaint ¶ 46

> Defendant Andersen, a firm of certified public accountants, was engaged by Household to provide independent auditing, accounting, management consulting and tax services. Throughout the Class Period, Andersen reviewed Household's filings with the SEC, performed audits or reviews of the financial statements included in the Company's Registration Statements and other SEC reports, including audited and unaudited financial information and provided other consulting services, for which it received large fees. Andersen was engaged to and did perform these services so that Household's financial statements would be presented to stock purchasers, government agencies, the investing public and members of the financial community. As a result of the myriad services it rendered to Household, Andersen's personnel were present at Household's corporate headquarters and financial offices frequently during the Class Period and had continual access to Household's confidential corporate financial and business information, including Household's financial condition, false financial statements and business problems. Andersen actively participated in the issuance of Household's false financial statements, issuing a false opinion on Household's financial statements during the Class Period, which was included in the Registration Statement.

Answer ¶ 46

The Household Defendants admit the allegations in the first three sentences of Paragraph 46 (but deny plaintiffs' characterization of "large fees"); and admit that because of the services Andersen provided to Household, Andersen's personnel were present at Household's offices during the Alleged Class Period and had access to Household's corporate financial and business information. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 46.

HFC DIRECTOR DEFENDANTS

Complaint ¶ 47

Defendants Aldinger, Schoenholz, Gilmer and J.A. Vozar ("Vozar") were, at all relevant times during the Class Period, directors at HFC.

Answer ¶ 47

The Household Defendants admit the allegations in Paragraph 47.

INVESTMENT BANK DEFENDANTS

Complaint ¶ 48

Merrill Lynch is a worldwide financial management and advisory company. As an investment bank, Merrill Lynch is a leading global underwriter of debt and equity securities and strategic advisor to corporations, governments, institutions and individuals worldwide.

Answer ¶ 48

No response is required to these allegations because all claims against Merrill Lynch were dismissed. To the extent an answer is required, the Household Defendants admit the allegations in Paragraph 48, except that they deny Merrill Lynch is any longer a defendant in this action following the Court's Memorandum Opinion and Order dated March 19, 2004 dismissing all claims alleged against Merrill Lynch, and further, the Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to plaintiffs' characterization of Merrill Lynch as either "worldwide" or as "a leading global underwriter" and therefore deny those allegations.

Complaint ¶ 49

Goldman Sachs is a global investment banking, securities and investment management firm that provides a wide range of services including evaluations of mergers and acquisitions.

Answer ¶ 49

No response is required to these allegations because all claims against Goldman, Sachs & Co. were dismissed. To the extent an answer is required, the Household Defendants admit the allegations in Paragraph 49, except that they deny Goldman Sachs is any longer a defendant in this action following the Court's Memorandum Opinion and Order dated March 19, 2004 dismissing all claims alleged against Goldman Sachs, and further, the Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to plaintiffs' characterization of Goldman Sachs as either "global" or as providing "a wide range of services" and therefore deny those allegations.

DEFENDANTS' FRAUDULENT SCHEME AND WRONGFUL COURSE OF BUSINESS

Complaint ¶ 50

Defendants' fraudulent scheme and wrongful course of business was designed to, and did, allow Household to regularly report ***"record"*** revenues and earnings and caused Household's securities to trade at artificially inflated levels throughout the Class Period. Defendants' misconduct included:

(a) Predatory lending practices designed to maximize amounts lent to borrowers in the subprime market at unconscionable interest rates;

(b) Misrepresentation and manipulation of defaults and delinquencies by arbitrarily reaging delinquent accounts, thereby effectively lowering the amount of credit loss reserves necessary and proper to cover the risk to which the Company was exposed; and

(c) Improper accounting of expenses associated with its credit card co-branding, affinity and marketing initiatives agreements, which, when discovered by the Company's newly-appointed auditor, KPMG, led to a $600 million (pre-tax) restatement (going as far back as 1994), and resulted in lowering earnings throughout the Class Period.

Answer ¶ 50

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 50, including all of the allegations in subparagraphs (a) - (c).

HOUSEHOLD'S ILLEGAL PREDATORY LENDING PRACTICES WERE FORMULATED BY DEFENDANTS AT THE COMPANY'S CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS

Complaint ¶ 51

Household's lending strategy was to provide loans to borrowers tailored to maximize the loan-to-value ("LTV") ratio of a loan (and thus the loan amount), rather than to meet the borrowers' financial needs. Loan officers were trained to

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ensure that the loan would be for as much money as possible, equal to or higher than the equity a borrower had in a property. The Company targeted homeowners who carried both a mortgage and significant consumer debt and persuaded these individuals, by deliberately misleading them using confusing and unfair sales tactics, that consolidating their debts into one or more secured loans with Household would save them money, when in fact it would not. Household would then make secured loans to borrowers in amounts high enough in relation to the value of their homes that the resulting debt-to-value ratio, coupled with prepayment penalties and other restrictions, prevented them from refinancing their loans with Household's competitors – thereby ensuring continued profits from the Company's own high cost loans. On top of those loans, Household would "up-sell" secondary loans to borrowers, whether they needed or wanted a secondary loan, frequently without the borrowers' knowledge. These loans were used primarily to pay for the excessive charges the Company had piled onto the borrowers' primary loans. In fact, Household designed its secondary loans so it could avoid federal disclosure rules and spring them on borrowers at the time of closing. These secondary loans, which regularly carried interest rates of 20% and above, also served the purpose of further eliminating borrowers' equity.

Answer ¶ 51

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 51.

Complaint ¶ 52

Household's sophisticated and specially designed predatory lending practices include:

(a) Misrepresenting the actual interest rates on loans by falsely telling customers that making bi-weekly payments with Household's EZ Pay Plus Bi-weekly Payment Plan ("EZ Pay Plan") would produce lower interest rates, when it would not;

(b) Charging finance charges or "discount points" that bore no relation to interest rates charged, failing to disclose the existence or amount of up-front finance charges and failing to disclose to customers that finance charges would be added to the amount of total debt owed;

(c) Failing to disclose that loans contained prepayment penalties that effectively prevented refinancing with another lender;

(d) Illegally requiring borrowers to purchase credit, life and other types of insurance in order to secure loans and frequently forging signatures indicating customer approval of insurance purchases; and

(e) Illegally "up-selling" loans carrying exorbitant interest rates of 20% or higher, mischaracterizing closed-ended loans as open-ended to avoid heightened disclosure requirements and restrictions connected with closed-ended loans and failing to comply even with the more relaxed disclosure requirements for open-ended loans.

Answer ¶ 52

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 52, including all of the allegations in subparagraphs (a) - (e).

Complaint ¶ 53

Household's illegal predatory lending practices are well documented in government agency reports condemning the Company's lending practices, including the WA Report, as well as in lawsuits filed in the States of California, Illinois and Washington. *ACORN, et. al. v. Household Int'l, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 02-1240 CW (N.D. Cal.) (the "California Complaint"); *Bell, et al. v. Household Int'l, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 02-CH-08640 (Circuit Court of Cook County, Ill.) (the "Illinois Complaint"), and *Luna, et al., v. Household Finance Corp., et al.*, Case No. 02-2-00178-0 (Chelan County Superior Court Wash.) (the "Washington Complaint") (collectively, "Consumer Fraud Complaints"), attached hereto as Exs. 3-5.

Answer ¶ 53

The Household Defendants admit that the court cases identified were filed and purported to allege unlawful lending or other business practices against one or more of Household, HFC, Beneficial or affiliates; the WDFI report also included various allegations, opinions or purported conclusions regarding the lending or business practices of one or more of Household, HFC, Beneficial or affiliates; and plaintiffs appear to have attached to the Amended Complaint as Exhibits 3 - 5 copies of complaints that were filed in the referenced lawsuits. The Household Defendants refer to the referenced documents for a complete and accurate statement of their contents and expressly do not admit the veracity of the allegations contained in those documents. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 53.

Complaint ¶ 54

The Company's use of illegal and unconscionable lending practices throughout the Class Period was both widespread and ingrained in Household's corporate culture. Significantly, between 1997 and 2002, ***trainers from***

Household's corporate headquarters in Illinois visited branch offices to provide training in the various illegal lending techniques described above.

Answer ¶ 54

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 54.

The EZ Pay Plan Scam – Defendants Misrepresented the Interest Rates and Savings Associated with Household Loans

Complaint ¶ 55

Throughout the Class Period, Household engaged in a pattern of intentionally misrepresenting interest rate amounts and lying to customers about the savings they would reap by refinancing with Household. This was done most often by using the EZ Pay Plan to confuse borrowers.

Answer ¶ 55

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 55.

Complaint ¶ 56

The EZ Pay Plan scam was described, along with other lending abuses, in an article entitled "Home Wrecker;" William Aldinger says his Household International succeeds in lending to bad credit risks by managing smarter. People suckered into his mortgages cite other reasons: lies and deceit." The article, which was published in the 9/02/02 issue of *Forbes* magazine ("9/02 *Forbes* Article"), detailed the EZ Pay Plan scam used by Household, stating:

> [In 1999,] Household…began EZ Pay Plus, a program under which many borrowers, like [William] Myers [of Dayton, Ohio], were lured with lower interest rates but were really charged higher ones. EZ Pay Plus also hooked Corina Galindo, a teacher's assistant in Phoenix. In April 2000 ***Household offered to replace her $67,300 mortgage, a Chase Manhattan Bank loan at 8.5% interest, with a bigger but seemingly cheaper one: $86,300 at an "effective rate" of 7.6%,*** enough to pay off the old mortgage and a $12,200 personal loan she was paying off at 15.7%. At least, that is how she read a worksheet from a Household loan officer. Galindo signed up. Four days later, she says, she got nervous and reviewed the 80-page agreement – signed or initialed in two dozen places – and ***spotted the real interest rate: 12.2%.***
>
> How did it happen? Galindo says her agent, Jose Avila, handed her the worksheet, titled Bi-Weekly Payment Quote, with this sentence at the bottom: "If I can put together a loan that pays out like a 7.579%-a-year loan, but has a total term of 18.63 years…would you be interested?" She

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> was, though the claim wasn't exactly true. Her loan term would be reduced from 30 to 19 years, and payments would be automatically deducted from her checking account every two weeks. By paying off her mortgage faster, Galindo would pay lower total interest. Her new loan's payments would total $219,000 over 19 years. The Household pitch: Spread that over 30 years, and it's like a 30-year loan at 7.6%, lower than her Chase loan.
>
> Never mind that her new mortgage wasn't a 30-year loan to begin with – and 12.2% is 12.2%. The $86,300 loan included processing fees of $6,000, or 7%, plus other charges. Many lenders levy 1% to 2%.

Answer ¶ 56

The Household Defendants admit that an article was published in the September 2, 2002 issue of *Forbes* with the identified title (apart from a typographical error in the title) and that said article included the language excerpted in Paragraph 56 (without emphasis). The Household Defendants refer to the article for the content and context thereof and further note that they did not write the article and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the article does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations of the foregoing article and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 56.

Complaint ¶ 57

> Responding to the information in the 9/02 *Forbes* Article, Household stock opened $2.75 lower on 9/03/02.

Answer ¶ 57

The Household Defendants admit that the price of Household common stock on the New York Stock Exchange was $36.11 at the close on August 30, 2002, the last day of trading prior to September 3, 2002; and the opening price on September 3, 2002 was $35.08. The Household Defendants lack information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegation that the opening price of Household common stock on September 3, 2002 represented a response to the *Forbes* article and therefore deny that allegation. The Household Defendants deny that Household stock opened on the New York Stock Exchange $2.75 lower on September 3, 2002 and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 57.

Complaint ¶ 58

The EZ Pay Plan scam was also at the core of the WA Report, which documented a consistent pattern of widespread lending abuses, including wide use of the EZ Pay Plan scam:

> [B]orrowers have been told that by accepting the bi-weekly payment program they can ***effectively reduce the interest rate on their loan from approximately 14% down to 7%. The Department has encountered reference to this 14% to 7% statement a number of times and addressed the problem directly with HFC management in mid-2001.*** HFC informed the Department that the "practice" was isolated to a single branch in Washington and that the matter was not a corporate practice. However, ***the Department has identified the practice to other branches in Washington and has even received reports from regulators in other states concerning the practice. Contrary to HFC's claims, the Department does not believe the practice is isolated.***
>
> While an interest rate savings will be achieved through the bi-weekly payment program, ***for HFC to claim that the interest rate can be reduced through use of the program is a false and misleading statement designed to convince borrowers to accept a loan rate in the neighborhood of 14% disguised as a loan rate of 7%.***

Ex. 2 at 41.

Answer ¶ 58

The Household Defendants admit that the WDFI report included the language quoted in Paragraph 58 (without the emphasis), apart from a typographical error. The Household Defendants refer to the report for the content and context thereof and further note that they did not write the report and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the report does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations of the foregoing report and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 58.

Complaint ¶ 59

Household's practice of misleading customers about their loans' true interest rates (and the savings such loans would offer over customers' already existing loans) was widespread. ***Household loan officers and branch managers were instructed by Household corporate headquarters to tell the customers that, in effect, they were cutting their interest rate to 7% by participating in the EZ Pay Plan when, in reality, the interest rate was substantially higher.***

Characterized internally as "one of Household's biggest scams," the EZ Pay Plan resulted in customers being misled into thinking they were receiving low-interest loans when, in reality, they were not. In 1999, HFC Southwest Division Manager Dennis Hueman ("Hueman") drew up EZ Pay Plan presentations and worksheets that were subsequently used by HFC loan officers throughout the country to bilk customers via the EZ Pay Plan scam. In fact, the EZ Pay Plan scam was used across the country from California to Pennsylvania.

Answer ¶ 59

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 59.

Complaint ¶ 60

Customer complaint calls received by collections representatives for Household Recovery Services during the Class Period confirmed to defendants that the account executives and branch managers who had originated loans had represented as a matter of course that the actual interest rate on Household loans was as low as 7%, even though they were actually sold with substantially higher interest rates.

Answer ¶ 60

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 60.

Household Improperly Used "Discount Points" to Extract Additional Fees from Borrowers Rather Than Reduce Their Interest Rate, as Represented to Borrowers

Complaint ¶ 61

In general, when taking out a loan, a borrower can make an up-front cash payment to "buy down" the applicable interest rate. In this manner, a borrower can pay up front for a discount on the applicable interest rate. The rationale is that the higher the up-front cash payment, the lower the interest rate applied to a loan. At Household, discount points were routinely abused as a means to charge borrowers additional fees.

Answer ¶ 61

The Household Defendants admit that, as a general matter and with certain loan products and under certain circumstances, customers may be entitled to (and may seek to) pay certain amounts up front to lower the interest rate on a loan for which they are applying. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 61.

Complaint ¶ 62

The WA Report revealed that: (a) discount points regularly bore no relation to any interest-rate reduction; (b) borrowers were regularly provided with a "range" of buy-down points, yet at closing, the discount points charged were almost always at the top of the range and equaled 7.00%-7.25% of the loan value; (c) borrowers did not know that the points being paid were purportedly to buy down the rate of their loans; (d) borrowers were not offered any option of the amount of points to be prepaid; and (e) the applicable points on the loan would often be concealed from borrowers.

Answer ¶ 62

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 62.

Complaint ¶ 63

The abuse of points and fees by Household pervaded its lending operations. Household real estate loans regularly had 7.5 to 8 points added to them as a method to extract additional fees from Household customers. These "discount points" did not have any buy-down effect on the interest rate of the loan. Account executives were instructed to sell customers on the loan's contract rate, *i.e.*, the rate of the loan ***before*** points, fees, insurance and other add-ons, over the annual percentage rate, which had the effect of misleading Household customers into thinking that the applicable interest rate was the same as the contract rate, when it was actually materially higher.

Answer ¶ 63

The Household Defendants admit that certain loan transactions during the Alleged Class Period included, at the borrowers' discretion, the payments of points. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 63.

Complaint ¶ 64

The up-front finance charges (including points and fees) not only added to the effective interest rate paid by Household customers, but these charges were added to the amount that Household customers borrowed, thereby increasing the total debt secured against their homes. This practice was designed to, and did, significantly decrease borrowers' equity in their homes, inhibiting their ability to refinance their loans with Household's competitors.

Answer ¶ 64

The Household Defendants admit that, in certain secured loan transactions, at the borrowers' discretion, there were certain up-front charges, including points and fees, that could be added to the amounts borrowed. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 64.

Complaint ¶ 65

> The WA Report confirmed that Household borrowers were consistently unaware, at the time their loans closed, that they had been assessed these up-front finance charges (often in excess of 7% of the loan amount) or that the fees and points had been added to their principal balance. ***Household had intentionally withheld this information from its customers in order to sell the largest loan possible, which in fact was confirmed with respect to every single customer interviewed by the WA Department.*** *Id.* at 45.

Answer ¶ 65

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 65.

Complaint ¶ 66

> The WA Department also detailed that Household had violated Regulation X of the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act ("RESPA") by failing to provide, or providing customers inaccurate, good faith estimates ("GFE") of known charges. The WA Department concluded that the consistency with which the Company charged discount points equal to 7.25% of any loan belied Household's position that disclosing a wide "range" of points in the GFE provided to borrowers fulfilled their disclosure obligations. The WA Department stated that, "In the case of HFC…the lender has knowledge of what it intends to charge. To disclose anything else is nothing more than a pretense…. To argue that a 'range' should be disclosed in the rare event that a lower amount of points may occur, is a mendacious use of its control over the disclosure process." *Id.* at 48.

Answer ¶ 66

The Household Defendants admit that the WDFI report included the partial, modified quotation alleged. The Household Defendants deny the accuracy or validity of the statements or conclusions in the WDFI report; deny that the WDFI report "detailed" violations by Household of Regulation X of RESPA; and refer to the report for the content and context thereof. The Household Defendants further note that they did not write the report and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the report does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations of the report and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 66.

Complaint ¶ 67

Household's abusive use of up-front fees was fundamental and systemic, occurring across the nation.

Answer ¶ 67

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 67.

Household Concealed the Existence of Prepayment Penalties in Its Loan Documents

Complaint ¶ 68

Household included prepayment penalties in its loans to thwart customers' abilities to refinance their Household loans. Rather than disclosing the existence of prepayment penalties and their impact, *i.e.*, crippling borrowers' ability to refinance their loans, loan officers were trained to conceal or even lie about them.

Answer ¶ 68

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 68.

Complaint ¶ 69

Household structured loans to include prepayment penalties, hiding the written disclosures in the loan documents by burying them like a "needle in a haystack" and affirmatively misrepresenting their very existence. *Id.* at 42. Rather, the WA Department found that HFC structured its sales process so as ***"to sneak the prepayment penalty past the point of rescission."*** *Id.* at 43. It was the conclusion of the WA Department that borrowers "were either not told of a prepayment penalty or that they were intentionally misled about the prepayment penalty." *See id.* at 42.

Answer ¶ 69

The Household Defendants admit that the WDFI report includes the three partial quotations alleged (without emphasis). The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterization of the conclusion reached by the WDFI; deny the accuracy or validity of the allegations or conclusions in the WDFI report (including without limitation those partially referenced, quoted or characterized in Paragraph 69); and refer to the report for the content and context thereof. The Household Defendants further note that they did not write the report and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the report does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations of the report and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 69.

Complaint ¶ 70

Household implemented a policy that did not require customers to initial the prepayment penalty section indicating that they had read and understood the penalties. Rather, Household instructed its loan officers simply skip over this section without disclosing it to customers.

Answer ¶ 70

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 70.

Household Improperly Tacked Insurance Products onto Its Loans by Misleading Borrowers into Believing They Were Compulsory and/or Concealing Their Inclusion

Complaint ¶ 71

Throughout the Class Period, Household routinely engaged in "Insurance Packing" – *i.e.*, selling insurance products to consumers in conjunction with loans when they were either unaware that they were purchasing such insurance or led to believe that such insurance was compulsory when it was not. In addition, the Household defendants routinely concealed (a) the total cost of insurance products sold in connection with the loans; (b) that the policies did not provide protection for the life of the loan; (c) that the customers were paying additional up-front points based on the cost of the insurance; and (d) that these points would not be refunded if the insurance was cancelled.

Answer ¶ 71

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 71.

Complaint ¶ 72

Defendants' practice of insurance packing pervaded Household's operations and was both a fundamental profit driver and core aspect of

Household's business. By at least 1996, Household had its branch managers and account executives throughout the country meet with "insurance trainers" sent from Household's corporate headquarters in Illinois, who stressed the importance of maintaining 60%-75% penetration when selling insurance (each type of loan had one to three opportunities to sell insurance, and loan officers were expected to close 60%-75% of these opportunities). To achieve this result, branch managers and account executives were instructed to give the customer two quotes on a loan's monthly payment – one that included insurance and one that did not. In fact, they were instructed by the insurance trainers to ***outright lie to customers*** about insurance costs by telling them that the higher quote did not include insurance and the lower quote did include insurance when, in fact, it was the opposite. Indeed, it was not uncommon for loan officers to add on insurance without informing the customer, especially with closed-end loans. For example, Texas District Manager Bruce Kwidzinski instructed his account executives to disclose only one quote, which included insurance, to their customers on 90% of their loans. On the other 10% of their loans, they were allowed to tell the customers that insurance was optional. At Household, account executives were constantly measured against each other through district and regional rankings, and insurance sales played a significant role in the rankings.

Answer ¶ 72

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 72.

Complaint ¶ 73

In some parts of the country, insurance penetration rates reached as high as 92% to 100% at certain branches, in part due to Household's consistent refusal to provide the material disclosures required to be provided to borrowers under the Truth in Lending Act.

Answer ¶ 73

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 73.

Complaint ¶ 74

The WA Report concluded:

> The inclusion of unwanted or unneeded insurance products (as discussed throughout this report) by steering methods, misrepresentations or out-and-out fraud through forgery appears to be part of HFC's practice of obtaining maximum revenue from consumers regardless of any actual benefit to the consumer. HFC encourages its employees to maximize the number of products sold, the dollar amount of loans sold and insurance products sold. A review of HFC's Branch Sales Compensation policy for 2001 shows that account executives, branch managers and sales assistants

are paid significant monthly incentives for maximizing borrower transactions in these areas.

See id. at 59.

Answer ¶ 74

The Household Defendants admit that the WDFI report includes the quotation alleged. The Household Defendants deny the accuracy or validity of the allegations or conclusions in the WDFI report (including without limitation those in the quotation alleged) and refer to the report for the content and context thereof. The Household Defendants further note that they did not write the report and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the report does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations of the report and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 74.

Household Illegally "Up-Sold" Loans Carrying Exorbitant Interest Rates (20% or Higher)

Complaint ¶ 75

Household engaged in a consistent pattern of illegally up-selling second loans to customers who had not requested them and who did not need them, but for the unconscionable and often undisclosed fees regularly charged on the first loans. When springing these high interest (20% and higher) loans on customers at the time of closing, Household often failed to disclose to customers that the projected monthly payments under their consolidated loans included payments toward separate, so-called open-ended second loans. Household made these second loans at interest rates significantly higher than those quoted and failed to disclose that the second loan would amortize at a slower rate than the customers' existing loans (if they amortized at all) and could result in balloon payments at end of the loan term.

Answer ¶ 75

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 75.

Complaint ¶ 76

The 9/02 *Forbes* Article describes Household's conduct, stating:

At the closing on a Saturday, Galindo says, [Household loan officer] Avila also sprung on her a second mortgage – set up as a line of credit of

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$10,000 at 23.9%. At her closing, she was drawing down $4,800 on this line to pay off yet another outstanding debt – a debt she had expected to be taken care of in the $86,300 first mortgage. ***Household structures many second mortgages as lines of credit, which lets it avoid federal rules that mortgage terms must be disclosed at least three days before closing.***

She protested but signed anyway. ***"I felt a lot of pressure,"*** she says. "Avila told us he never opens on Saturday and his family was waiting for him. But I can't do anything. I signed the papers." Galindo now works nights cleaning classrooms to help pay off the new loans....

* * *

William Myers paid off his credit card debt by refinancing his mortgage last year. But he says ***his new lender, Household International, charged him 11% Interest, not 7.2% as promised. Then it added $14,400 in fees and insurance to his $80,100 loan and stuck him with a $15,000 second mortgage – at 20% interest. He didn't notice it until his first bill.***

* * *

Myers, 66, was left owing a third more than his home was worth, scaring away rival lenders that might come to the rescue.... Household agents call [this tactic] "closing the back door."

Answer ¶ 76

The Household Defendants admit that an article in the September 2, 2002 edition of *Forbes* concerned Household, and that Paragraph 76 includes (without emphasis) certain quotations referenced in the article as alleged by plaintiffs. The Household Defendants deny that the excerpts from the *Forbes* article appear in the underlying article in the order in which plaintiffs present them in Paragraph 76 and refer to the article for the content and context thereof. The Household Defendants further note that they did not write the article and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the article does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations of the foregoing alleged quotations and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 76.

Complaint ¶ 77

"Blocking the back door" was so essential to Household's operations that many of Household's underwriters would require second side-loans before they would approve first mortgage loans. For example, if branch managers or account executives sent a mortgage loan with an 80% LTV ratio to the underwriting department, in many instances the loan would be rejected unless the customer took out an additional loan that would bring the total LTV ratio above 100%.

Answer ¶ 77

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 77.

Complaint ¶ 78

Household employees were also required to pressure customers into taking larger loans than they wanted or could pay off, including loans with 125% LTV ratios. After its acquisition of Beneficial, Household caused Beneficial to implement a practice to make loans for over 100% of the value of a borrower's home. In order to increase the size of the loan sold to borrowers, Household loan officers were encouraged to inflate the customer's income if the borrower's true debt-to-income ratio was above 60% so that the recalculated ratio would fall below 50%. Extending loans based on the value of a borrower's home rather than the borrower's ability to repay the loan violates federal lending statutes.

Answer ¶ 78

The Household Defendants refer to the federal lending statutes for a complete and accurate statement of their contents. Certain allegations in Paragraph 78 purport to be statements of law, to which no response is required. To the extent a response is required, the Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 78, including plaintiffs' characterization of Household's actions with respect to any federal lending statute.

Complaint ¶ 79

HFC also engaged in "blocking the back door" by intentionally directing appraisers to undervalue property in order to use up the LTV ratio on the first mortgage, thereby ensuring that the borrower would have to purchase an expensive second mortgage. The WA Department confirmed this consistent pattern of "up-selling" loans at Household, stating:

> Accompanying the sale of two loans to borrowers was the consistent pattern of convincing the borrowers that the first would be carried at a very low rate (7%) while actually being made at a fairly high rate (11-14%). Most of these first mortgages also carried a significant amount of discount points (generally more than 7 points). ***Often, the financed discount points alone ate up so much loan principal that the borrowers were forced into the high rate second in order to achieve the financing they sought.***

Some borrowers complained that the value of their homes came in far too low. ***The Department believes that HFC may intentionally direct the appraiser to undervalue the property in order to use up the LTV on the first mortgage, thereby forcing a high rate second of up to 25%.***

* * *

It is apparent to the Department that in at least some, if not many, transactions, ***the borrowers did not "apply" for a second mortgage and did not desire a second mortgage, but at closing were faced with only one financing option: to take out a first and undesired second mortgage.*** In certain cases it appears that the second mortgage was primarily used to pay for high points being charged by HFC. Further, all of the second mortgages reviewed by the Department carried very high rates of interest (generally in excess of 20%), as well as origination fees at nearly 4%. ***In situations where the borrowers were required to take out a second mortgage primarily to pay points on the first mortgage, the borrower paid additional points for points, as well as an exorbitant interest charge on the financing of both layers of the points.***

Ex. 2 at 43, 59.

Answer ¶ 79

The Household Defendants admit that the WDFI report includes (without emphasis) the statements alleged in the block quote, deny the accuracy of those statements, and refer to the report for the content and context thereof. The Household Defendants further note that they did not write the report and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the report does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations of the foregoing report and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 79.

Complaint ¶ 80

Moreover, in order to avoid the enhanced disclosure requirements and restrictions applicable to closed-end loans, Household often styled second mortgages as open-ended lines of credit. These second loans were not, however, open-ended. Household's mischaracterization allowed the Company to spring these second mortgages on borrowers on the day their loans were closed without any prior disclosure. This practice violated Regulation Z, §226.34(b), of the Truth in Lending Act ("TILA"), which prohibits lenders from structuring home-secured loans as open-ended plans to evade the more stringent disclosure requirements contained in Regulation Z, §226.32 (governing closed-ended loans). Moreover, Household failed to comply even with the more relaxed disclosure requirements applicable to open-ended loans, concluding that Household "has a practice of failing to make the material disclosures as required pursuant to [Regulation Z] §226.5b," which governs disclosure requirements for open-ended loans. WA Report at 54. The WA Department also concluded that Household was in serious violation of material disclosure requirements relating to closed-ended credit.

Answer ¶ 80

Certain allegations in Paragraph 80 purport to be statements of law, to which no response is required. To the extent a response is required, the Household Defendants admit only that the WDFI report included the partial quotation (without emphasis) alleged by plaintiffs in the fifth sentence in Paragraph 80 and refer to the report for the content and context thereof. The Household Defendants further note that they did not write the report and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the report does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations of the foregoing report and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 80.

Complaint ¶ 81

Under Regulation Z, §226.15(a)(ii)(3), "[i]f the required notice and material disclosures are not delivered, ***the right to rescind shall expire 3 years after the occurrence giving rise to the right of rescission***, or upon transfer of all of the consumer's interest in the property, or upon sale of the property, whichever occurs first." 12 C.F.R. §226.15(a)(ii)(3). Thus, due to Household's consistent mischaracterization of closed-ended loans as open-ended loans, and its failure to provide proper disclosure of the terms of those loans under Regulation Z (governing both closed- and open-ended loans), Household customers' right to rescind the purportedly open-ended second loans was expanded from three days to three years.

Answer ¶ 81

To the extent the allegations in Paragraph 81 purport to be statements of law, no response is required. To the extent a response is required, the Household Defendants refer to Regulation Z for a complete and accurate statement of its provisions. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 81.

Complaint ¶ 82

As detailed in several complaints brought on behalf of consumers nationwide, Household engaged in a multitude of "up-selling" techniques to sell their purported open-ended loans:

(a) Household falsely designated loans as open-ended despite the fact that they did not reasonably contemplate repeat transactions in order to avoid federal disclosure requirements under the Home Owners Equity Protection Act ("HOEPA"), 15 U.S.C. §1639, that would alert borrowers to the high costs and unfavorable terms of the loans;

(b) Household did not provide the disclosures in advance of closing as required by HOEPA;

(c) Household included prepayment penalties in violation of HOEPA;

(d) Household routinely extended loans based primarily on the value of the borrowers' homes rather than their ability to repay the loans;

(e) Household failed to provide the disclosures required by 15 U.S.C. §1637(a), (b) and (e) to be given upon application for true open-ended loans; and

(f) With respect to closed-ended loans, Household consistently failed to make the disclosures required by HOEPA.

Moreover, Household did not disclose that the projected monthly payments under their consolidated loans included payments toward the open-ended loans made at interest rates significantly higher than those quoted, nor did they disclose that the separate, so-called open-ended loans would amortize at a slower rate than the customers' existing loans (if they amortized at all) and could result in balloon payments at the end of the loan term.

Answer ¶ 82

To the extent the allegations in Paragraph 82 purport to be statements of law, no response is required. To the extent a response is required, the Household Defendants refer to HOEPA for a complete and accurate statement of its provisions. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 82.

Household Vehemently Denied Engaging in
Predatory Lending Throughout Much of the Class Period

<u>Complaint ¶ 83</u>

> In an effort to conceal the wrongful business practices that were allowing defendants to meet or beat analysts' EPS expectations throughout the Class Period, defendants consistently took the position that the predatory lending practices discussed above were not occurring at Household, and any assertion to the contrary was false. In fact, defendants maintained that Household's strong performance was based on its use of underwriting criteria that prevented the potential for customer abuse, that it had adopted technology that would alert management to early signs of abuse and that Household applied a "tangible benefits" test for its loans to ensure fair treatment of its customers. Although defendant Aldinger was advised by letter dated 7/23/01 that HFC and Beneficial were engaged in a pervasive predatory lending pattern, the Officer Defendants continued to disclaim the Company's involvement in such practices.

<u>Answer ¶ 83</u>

The Household Defendants admit that Household may have at various times asserted that Household's good performance was due in part to any number of different factors, including (among others) underwriting criteria and processes, and certain technology that was at various times implemented, enhanced and used in the consumer lending operations. The Household Defendants admit that Household applied at certain times during the Alleged Class Period a "tangible benefits" test for certain of its consumer loans, and at various times Household and the Officer Defendants truthfully denied that Household was engaged in alleged systemic and widespread unlawful lending or wrongful business practices. The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegation that Mr. Aldinger received a letter dated July 23, 2001, because plaintiffs have not identified the source of the letter and therefore deny that allegation. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 83.

<u>Complaint ¶ 84</u>

> At the same time Household was issuing such public denials regarding its predatory lending practices, it had also filed an injunction in Washington state court seeking to block the publication of the WA Report that detailed Household's predatory tactics. Hayden characterized the WA Report as a "draft" with "factual errors" that Household wanted to correct and tried to downplay the situation, stating, "It is our regulators' and the attorney general's job to investigate any

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> complaints brought forth by consumers in their state, and we don't find anything unique or surprising that they are doing their job ... [W]e take proper steps to work with the department to uncover the facts and if necessary formulate an appropriate resolution for the borrower." Hayden also admitted that some "customers in Bellingham may have indeed been justified in their confusion about the rate of their loans" and claimed Household "took full and prompt responsibility" and is "satisfied that this situation was localized to the Bellingham branch." *American Banker* article, dated 5/31/02.

Answer ¶ 84

The Household Defendants admit that Ms. Hayden, a spokesperson, was quoted in an article appearing in the *American Banker* on or about May 31, 2002; and apart from a typographical error, Paragraph 84 accurately alleges certain of the quotes attributed to Ms. Hayden in the article. The Household Defendants refer to the article for the content and context thereof and further note that they did not write the article and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the article does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations of the foregoing alleged quotations and deny the accuracy of the article. The Household Defendants admit that Household lawfully pursued and obtained an injunction prohibiting the release or dissemination at a certain point in time of a draft of the WDFI report. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 84.

Complaint ¶ 85

> But suspicions of Household's role in predatory lending were highlighted. On or about 6/26/02, Judge Claudia Wilken of the Northern District of California upheld the California Complaint on a motion to dismiss, ruling that the purpose and effect of arbitration agreements being used by Household were "'tainted with illegality.'"

Answer ¶ 85

The Household Defendants admit that Judge Claudia Wilken of the Northern District of California issued an order on or about June 26, 2002, denying a motion by HFC and Beneficial to compel arbitration of claims alleged in that case. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 85.

Complaint ¶ 86

For example, on 7/26/02, Household admitted it was "possible" that one or a small group of rogue employees isolated at one of its remote branches in Washington "may" have misrepresented mortgage terms to "some" Whatcom County homeowners who refinanced their home loans at the Company's Bellingham office. This mischaracterization of the scope of defendants' fraud was typical of the Company's attempts to conceal the fact that such manipulations and illegal acts pervaded Household's operations and emanated from Household corporate headquarters.

Answer ¶ 86

Assuming that plaintiffs are referring to an article which appeared in the *Bellingham Herald* on July 26, 2002, the Houschold Defendants refer to the article for the content and context thereof and deny any and all allegations inconsistent with the article. The Household Defendants further note that they did not write the article and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the article does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations of the article and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 86.

Complaint ¶ 87

Yet, defendants continued to attempt to downplay the pervasiveness of the Company's predatory lending practices even after the WA Report was made available and Household was forced to announce that it would pay almost $500 million to settle claims against it for illegal lending practices, when investors began to appreciate the true magnitude of defendants' fraudulent scheme and wrongful course of conduct.

Answer ¶ 87

The Household Defendants admit that the draft WDFI Report was made public; that Household announced it had entered into a preliminary agreement under which it might pay up to $484 million as part of a settlement with various state attorneys general and regulators for purported claims of unlawful sales, lending and insurance practices in the consumer lending operations; and that Household truthfully denied the existence of pervasive or systemic unlawful sales, lending and insurance practices. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 87.

Complaint ¶ 88

> The Company also went on a media offensive, publishing several very expensive, full-page ads in *The Wall Street Journal*, with headlines that read, "For 124 years, we've set the standard for responsible lending. And now we're doing it again." The text of the ad outlined the set of initiatives the Company had already taken to improve its lending procedures, and the bottom of the ad carried the legend, "Advocates for Responsible Lending."

Answer ¶ 88

The Household Defendants admit that Household placed advertisements in *The Wall Street Journal* containing in part, among other things, the language quoted in Paragraph 88 and refer to those advertisements for a complete and accurate statement of their contents. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations of those published advertisements, including that they constituted a "media offensive" or were "very expensive" and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 88.

Complaint ¶ 89

> On 7/16/02, the WA Department announced that it had caused Household to return over $400,000 to over 1,000 Washington borrowers who were overcharged by the Company in connection with their real estate loans. The WA Department stated that the refunds resulted from overcharges in real estate loans. Yet, on 7/17/02, Household attempted to deflect attention from the massive scheme used to drive its "record" results, stating that the overcharges were the result of simple computer system errors.

Answer ¶ 89

The Household Defendants admit that on or about July 16, 2002, the WDFI announced a settlement whereby Household would pay approximately $400,000 to certain borrowers who claimed to have been overcharged certain amounts in connection with their loans; and that on or about July 17, 2002, Household truthfully stated that any such overcharges resulted from computer system errors. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 89.

Complaint ¶ 90

> Again attempting to make the rampant lending abuses taking place at Household appear to be isolated incidences of bad acts by rogue brokers, Company spokesperson Hayden, on 7/26/02, told the *Bellingham Herald* that

> Household employees "may" have misrepresented mortgage terms to "some" Whatcom County homeowners who refinanced their home loans at the Bellingham office of HFC. Hayden further stated that the manager of that office was replaced. The manager, Melissa Drury ("Drury"), however, claimed that she was being made a scapegoat for the Company and stated that she was a highly rated employee who had strong audits and conducted her job in accordance with her training and in accordance with Company guidelines and manager mandates. Drury was quoted as stating, "I've always had excellent audits. I've been probably one of the best employees that they've had over the last 13 years. I've always done what I've been taught." Drury further stated that ***the sales pitches she used on potential borrowers were both approved and provided by Household.***

Answer ¶ 90

The Household Defendants deny the first and last sentence of Paragraph 90. The Household Defendants admit that the *Bellingham Herald* ran an article on or about July 26, 2002, in which appeared certain quotes attributed to Ms. Hayden, including that the former manager of the Bellingham branch office, Ms. Drury, had been replaced. The Household Defendants, however, deny that plaintiffs have accurately characterized portions of the *Bellingham Herald* article, and therefore refer to the *Bellingham Herald* article for a complete and accurate statement of its contents. The Household Defendants further note that they did not write the article and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the article does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 90.

Complaint ¶ 91

> Even the Company's new position, that acts of predatory lending were isolated and sporadic, was belied by the fact that borrowers in states across the country were duped by the same predatory lending tactics.

Answer ¶ 91

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 91.

<u>**Complaint ¶ 92**</u>

The WA Department rejected the Company's position that Household's predatory lending practices were isolated or nonrecurring, stating:

> ***Consumers repeatedly complained that they had relied on certain representations or promises by HFC representatives that proved to be misrepresentations, deceptions or false promises.*** These misrepresentation claims ranged widely, including dishonest statements about rates and fees, prepayment penalties, monthly payment amount, insurance or other loan terms.
>
> * * *
>
> ***It is inconceivable that borrowers from remotely different locations could all be confused about exactly the same thing in the same way, or that HFC could somehow believe that the occurrence was isolated to a single branch location. The Department believes that the "equivalent rate" sham proffered by HFC representatives is known and likely fostered by the corporation itself or at the least, by corporate officers overseeing large segments of the country.*** This belief appears to be supported by HFC headquarters' knowledge of the disclosures and sales practices when responding to complaints.
>
> * * *
>
> The sameness of complaint allegations coupled with the wide diversity of complaint locales has made it ***evident to the Department that misrepresentations, as well as the other five areas discussed [herein] are not relegated to specific transactions or loan officers, but rather to the HFC organization as a whole, including its affiliate Beneficial***, which has had a similar number and type of complaints filed against it.

Ex. 2 at 39, 53.

<u>**Answer ¶ 92**</u>

The Household Defendants admit that the draft WDFI report includes (without emphasis) the statements alleged in the block quote and refer to the report for the content and context thereof. The Household Defendants further note that they did not write the report and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the report does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations of the report, deny the validity and accuracy of the statements in the report, and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 92.

Complaint ¶ 93

In addition, as reported in the 9/02 *Forbes* Article, customers and some ex-employees tell of the same interest rate trick in a dozen states. ***"'Household encourages, or at least tolerates, these abuses,'*** says Minnesota Commerce Commissioner James Bernstein. ***'It's not just an occasional rogue loan officer or a rogue office. It has to do with the corporate culture.'"*** In fact, following Household's acquisition, Beneficial implemented the Household model to have Household District Managers almost immediately begin to pressure branch managers to engage in dishonest lending practices. Refusals by branch managers to engage in these practices and predatory techniques resulted in daily phone calls from District Managers, who would vigorously reprimand them for failing to do so in order to meet the Company's unrealistic sales goals and bring in as much money as other branch offices.

Answer ¶ 93

The Household Defendants admit that an article appeared in *Forbes* in September 2002 which contains the quotations (without emphasis) alleged in Paragraph 93. The Household Defendants deny the accuracy or validity of the statements or opinions in the quotations alleged, but refer to the article for the content and context thereof. The Household Defendants further note that they did not write the article and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the article does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations of the article and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 93.

Complaint ¶ 94

Throughout the Class Period, Household's senior management, including the Officer Defendants, was aware of and, in fact, encouraged Household's predatory lending practices. In 1999, HFC Southwest Division Manager Hueman created an EZ Pay Plan presentation that he required all branches in his division to follow. This sales pitch included telling customers that, if they signed up for the EZ Pay Plan, they would receive an interest rate reduction on their loans. In addition, Hueman distributed worksheets and other paperwork related to the EZ Pay Plan to all Household offices. By early 2000, the EZ Pay Plan accounted for one-third of Household's new loan originations.

Answer ¶ 94

The Household Defendants admit that Mr. Hueman was in 1999 an HFC Southwest Division Manager. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 94.

Complaint ¶ 95

> Upon rolling out his EZ Pay Plan presentation, Hueman visited branch offices in his division. When asked whether his sales presentation had been approved by Household's corporate management, ***Hueman confirmed misleadingly that he had made the presentation to defendant Aldinger and Household's legal department and that it had, in fact, been approved for use in Household's branch offices.***

Answer ¶ 95

The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the meaning or truth of the allegations in Paragraph 95 and therefore deny them. Answering further, the Household Defendants deny that Mr. Hueman or any other person at Household or its subsidiaries received approval to make misrepresentations to customers about the EZ Pay Plan, or that Household or any of its subsidiaries at any time had a policy or practice that the terms of the EZ Pay Plan should be misrepresented to customers.

Complaint ¶ 96

> In 1/99, following Household's acquisition of Beneficial, a group of district managers, branch managers and account executives were instructed to put together an updated "sales training module" from different offices throughout the country. The training manual update project was overseen by defendant Gilmer, then President of Household's consumer lending unit. The updated manual contained various sales techniques and included an EZ Pay Plan sales pitch stressing to borrowers that signing up for the program would effectively reduce a borrower's interest rate on the loan. Upon its completion in 7/99, the manual was distributed to all account executives and branch managers in all offices nationwide. Thereafter, Account Executives were trained in their branch offices using the manual.

Answer ¶ 96

The Household Defendants admit that sometime after the merger with Beneficial, Household periodically updated or revised certain training materials to be used in its consumer lending operations; that the training materials that were updated or revised covered numerous topics, including programs such as the EZ Pay Plan; that Mr. Gilmer was in January 1999 the head of the consumer lending business unit; and that, following completion of the revisions or updates to said training materials, they may have been utilized in the training of account executives and branch managers. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 96.

The Predatory Lending Settlement

Complaint ¶ 97

> On 10/11/02, Household issued a release announcing that, in addition to its most recent charge of $600 million (pre-tax) to cover the cost of its restatement, the Company would now be forced to pay $484 million (pre-tax) in restitution to customers nationwide (plus the cost of reimbursing the states for their investigation) to settle claims by a multistate group of attorney generals and banking regulators related to its predatory lending practices from 1/01/99 to 9/30/02. ***This was the largest settlement ever in a state or federal consumer case.*** In the release announcing the settlement, Aldinger admitted that Household had engaged in predatory lending, apologizing to customers for not always living up to their expectations.

Answer ¶ 97

The Household Defendants admit that on October 11, 2002, Household issued a press release regarding a preliminary agreement to settle with various state attorneys general and banking regulators, purported claims of allegedly unlawful lending, sales or insurance practices; that under the preliminary agreement Household could be required to pay up to $484 million (plus costs of investigation) under the terms agreed to, if and when the preliminary agreement resulted in a final settlement agreement in accordance with its terms; and that the press release included an apology to Household's customers. The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in the second sentence of Paragraph 97 and therefore deny them. The Household Defendants deny that Household was "forced" to enter into the preliminary agreement or resulting settlement; deny plaintiffs' characterization of Mr. Aldinger's statement as an alleged admission; and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 97.

Complaint ¶ 98

On 10/12/02, the *Star Tribune* (Minneapolis-St. Paul) published an article about Household's payment of $484 million to settle claims against the Company for its illegal practices. Minnesota Commerce Commissioner James Bernstein ("Bernstein") (whose department had investigated Household's predatory lending tactics for more than a year) was quoted as stating, ***"'Household claims that it's only a few bad apples, but we've...found that the whole orchard is rotten.... Household's corporate culture encouraged rather than prohibited these deceptive and abusive lending practices....*** Household took advantage of Minnesota consumers who were facing difficult situations and, as a result, many were trapped in costly loans. ***When we talked with regulators in other states, the story was the same.'"*** Bernstein confirmed that, contrary to Household's representations in early 2002, the changes in Household's lending practices announced in 2/02 were made "because of regulatory pressure from Minnesota and other states."

Answer ¶ 98

The Household Defendants admit that on October 12, 2002, the *Star Tribune* published an article about the announced preliminary agreement; that Minnesota Commerce Commissioner James Bernstein was quoted in said article; and that plaintiffs appear to have accurately alleged in Paragraph 98 certain quotations attributed to Mr. Bernstein (except for the emphasis). The Household Defendants refer to the article for the content and context thereof and further note that they did not write the article and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the article does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations of the article and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 98.

Complaint ¶ 99

Household's settlement with state attorney generals and banking regulators was finalized on 12/19/02 and addressed its predatory lending activity in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Household confirmed that it would no longer engage in the improprieties alleged herein, but rather would (a) ensure that its loans actually provide a benefit to customers before making them; (b) limit prepayment penalties on current and future loans only to the first two years of a loan; (c) limit points and origination fees to 5%; (d) reform and improve disclosure to customers; and (e) eliminate "piggyback" second mortgages.

Answer ¶ 99

The Household Defendants admit that the preliminary agreement with the state attorneys general and regulators eventually resulted in a settlement that became final on December 19, 2002, in accordance with its terms; that the final settlement included all 50 states and the District of Columbia; that as part of the settlement Household agreed to change various of its consumer lending practices; and that plaintiffs have alleged generally certain consumer lending practices that relate to changes agreed to by Household as part of said settlement. The Household Defendants refer to that settlement agreement for a complete and accurate statement of its terms. The Household Defendants deny all allegations in Paragraph 99 that conflict with or contradict the terms of the final settlement and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 99.

Complaint ¶ 100

In response to the announcements of Household's massive charges and its apparent agreement to refrain from the illegal activities, which had driven Household's strong EPS growth during the Class Period, Fitch placed the Company on Rating Watch Negative and issued a release stating:

> The action takes into account today's announcement that Household is planning on taking two separate charges during the second half of 2002. The first charge, which could amount up to a sizeable $484 million pre-tax, is related to a proposed settlement between Household and state attorneys general and state banking regulatory agencies. This represents a nationwide resolution of issues related to Household's real estate lending practices and the Household Financial Corp. and Beneficial Finance Corp.'s branch businesses....
>
> Following the expected settlement with the multi-state group, management is hopeful that any uncertainty with respect to legal proceedings related to consumer protection laws will be removed from Household, which could stabilize capital market concerns going forward.... In Fitch's view, ***the bigger challenge for Household will be replenishing lost revenue resulting from the implementation of "Best Practices." An ability to offset these revenues streams could pressure future profitability, which in turn could put pressure on the current rating.***

Answer ¶ 100

The Household Defendants admit that Fitch Ratings issued a report on October 11, 2002 and the report includes in part (without the emphasis), among other things, some of the language quoted in Paragraph 100. The Household Defendants deny that plaintiffs have accurately quoted a portion of the Fitch Ratings report and refer to the report for a complete and accurate statement of its contents therein. The Household Defendants aver further that they did not write the Fitch Ratings report and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the report does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 100.

Complaint ¶ 101

On 10/10/02, on rumors of a potential settlement relating to its predatory lending, shares of Household immediately declined another $3.50 per share, or 11%, to close trading at $27.75 per share on 10/10/02. Standard & Poor's credit rating service also lowered ratings on Household's long- and short-term debt to single-A-minus/A-2 from A/A1 after the announcement of the proposed settlement.

Answer ¶ 101

The Household Defendants admit that sometime after the announcement of the preliminary agreement, Standard & Poor's lowered its ratings of Household's long- and short-term debt to single A-minus/A-2 from A/A1. The Household Defendants lack information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegation that rumors of a potential settlement were related to Standard & Poor's lowered ratings or impacted Household's share price and therefore deny those allegations. The Household Defendants deny that Household common stock closed trading on the New York Stock Exchange at $27.75 on October 10, 2002 and that the price of Household common stock declined at all on October 10, 2002. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 101.

Defendants' Illegal Predatory Lending Violated Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

Complaint ¶ 102

Throughout the Class Period, defendants engaged in improper and illegal "predatory lending" practices, as detailed in ¶¶51-101, that ultimately resulted in a $525 million charge to pretax income during 3Q02. By engaging in such

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practices, defendants violated Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP") in that they failed to disclose the effect and potential effect of the illegal acts on Household's financial statements throughout the Class Period.

Answer ¶ 102

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 102. Answering further, to the extent necessary to fully respond to the allegations in Paragraph 102, the Household Defendants incorporate their answers to Paragraphs 51 - 101 as though fully set forth herein.

Complaint ¶ 103

GAAP are those principles recognized by the accounting profession as the conventions, rules and procedures necessary to define accepted accounting practice at a particular time. SEC Regulation S-X states that financial statements filed with the SEC that are not prepared in compliance with GAAP are presumed to be misleading and inaccurate, despite footnote or other disclosure. 17 C.F.R. §210.4-01(a)(1). Regulation S-X requires that interim financial statements must also comply with GAAP, with the exception that interim financial statements need not include disclosures that would be duplicative of disclosures accompanying annual financial statements. 17 C.F.R. §210.10-1(a). [sic].

Answer ¶ 103

The Household Defendants admit the allegations in the first sentence alleged in Paragraph 103, except that they deny that GAAP provides a comprehensive set of accepted accounting principles for every particular situation. The Household Defendants deny any allegations in Paragraph 103 which purport to characterize GAAP or SEC Regulation S-X in conflict with their stated provisions, terms, requirements or interpretive guidance. The remainder of Paragraph 103 contains regulations or legal conclusions which speak for themselves and no response is required. To the extent a response is required, the Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 103.

Complaint ¶ 104

GAAP, as set forth in Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 5, Accounting for Contingencies, requires that a company establish a loss contingency, *i.e.*, reserve, when the estimated loss is probable and reasonably estimated. SFAS No. 5, ¶8. SFAS No. 5 further states:

If no accrual is made for a loss contingency because one or both of the conditions in paragraph 8 are not met, or if an exposure to loss exists in excess of the amount accrued pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 8, disclosure of the contingency shall be made when there is at least a reasonable possibility that a loss or an additional loss may have been incurred. The disclosure shall indicate the nature of the contingency and shall give an estimate of the possible loss or range of loss or state that such an estimate cannot be made.

SFAS No. 5, ¶10.

Answer ¶ 104

The Household Defendants admit that SFAS No. 5, Accounting for Contingencies, may require a company to establish a loss contingency (or reserve) under certain circumstances as described in SFAS No. 5; that plaintiffs paraphrase circumstances described in SFAS No. 5, under which a loss contingency or reserve may need to be established; and that plaintiffs have accurately quoted SFAS No. 5, ¶ 10. The Household Defendants deny any allegations in Paragraph 104 which purport to characterize GAAP or SFAS No. 5 in conflict with their stated provisions, terms, requirements or interpretive guidance and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 104.

Complaint ¶ 105

Defendants violated GAAP and SEC rules by failing to disclose the potential loss contingencies resulting from its illegal predatory lending practices that ultimately resulted in a $525 million pre-tax charge during 3Q02.

Answer ¶ 105

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 105.

Complaint ¶ 106

Further, Household had an obligation to disclose to investors the impact its predatory lending practices had on its overall financial results. Regulation S-K states that management's discussion and analysis section shall:

(a) Describe any unusual or infrequent events or transaction or any significant economic changes that materially affected the amount of reported income from continuing operations and, in each case, indicate the extent to which income was affected. In addition, ***describe any other significant components of revenues or*** *expenses that, in the registrant's judgment, should be described in order to understand the registrant's results of operations.*

(b) ***Describe any known trends or uncertainties that have had or that the registrant reasonably expects will have a material favorable or unfavorable impact on net sales or revenues or income form continuing operations.*** If the registrant knows of events that will cause material change in the relationship between costs and revenues (such as known future increases in costs of labor or materials or price increases or inventory adjustments), the change in the relationship shall be disclosed.

17 C.F.R. §229.303(a)(3).

Answer ¶ 106

The Household Defendants admit that apart from typographical errors, plaintiffs have quoted (with emphasis added) from certain provisions of Regulation S-K, 17 C.F.R. §229.303(a)(3). The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 106.

DEFENDANTS MANIPULATED HOUSEHOLD'S CREDIT QUALITY NUMBERS BY IMPROPERLY "REAGING" OR "RESTRUCTURING" DELINQUENT ACCOUNTS

Complaint ¶ 107

The Household Defendants admit in its SEC filings that its customer base is primarily composed of nonconforming, nonprime or subprime consumers with limited credit histories, modest incomes or high debt-to-income ratios or who have experienced credit problems due to occasional delinquencies, prior charge-offs or other credit-related actions. To compensate for this additional risk, Household customers are charged a higher interest rate on loans.

Answer ¶ 107

The Household Defendants admit that the allegations in Paragraph 107 purport to characterize statements in unidentified Household filings with the SEC. The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 107 to the extent that they conflict with or contradict such SEC filings, and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 107.

Complaint ¶ 108

Household securitizes a significant portion of its receivables, *i.e.*, sells them for cash, but continues to service them, as part of their asset securitization program, for a fee with limited recourse for future credit losses.[3] Household's securitization of consumer receivables was, throughout the Class Period, a core source of funding for the Company. Household reported NIM, fee and other income, and provision for credit losses for securitized receivables as a net amount in securitization income. The Company also recorded a provision for estimated probable losses that it expected to incur over the life of the securitization. Throughout the Class Period, securitization income as a percent of total revenue (other revenue and NIM after provision for credit losses) averaged about 28%.

Answer ¶ 108

The Household Defendants admit that one or more of Household's subsidiaries securitizes consumer receivables, may continue to service them after they are sold, and accounts for income and related reserve amounts in connection with such securitizations. The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in footnote 3, because plaintiffs have not identified the source(s) of the statements and therefore the Household Defendants deny those allegations. The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in the final sentence of Paragraph 108 and therefore deny them. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 108.

Complaint ¶ 109

Since Household both generates loans from high-risk borrowers and then sells these loans as asset-backed securities, it is critical to Household's profitability that it generate loan pools that are both stable and consistent. In order to achieve this goal and prevent defaults, defendants engaged in a consistent pattern of improperly reaging delinquent loans, throughout the Class Period, to make them current.

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3 [Plaintiffs' footnote]: Household describes its securitization program as follows:

> In the securitizations and secured financing transactions, Household sells a dedicated pool of receivables to a wholly-owned bankruptcy remote special purpose entity for cash, which, in turn, assigns the receivables to an unaffiliated trust that is a qualifying special purpose entity under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 125 and/or 140, as applicable. Household continues to service the receivables and receives a servicing fee.
>
> In connection with each transaction, we obtain opinions from nationally known law firms that the transfer of the receivables to the special purpose entity qualifies as a "true sale" for legal purposes and that the entity would not be "substantially consolidated" into any bankruptcy estate of the transferor.

Answer ¶ 109

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 109.

Complaint ¶ 110

"Reaging" resets as current loans that otherwise are in default. Household would reset the contractual delinquency status of an account to current if a predetermined number of consecutive payments were received and there was evidence that the delinquency was cured. In effect, the Company "reaged" the loan by adding the delinquencies to the end of the loan. At Household, however, the Officer Defendants established procedures whereby accounts were reaged arbitrarily and without any evidence that the delinquency had been cured.

Answer ¶ 110

The Household Defendants admit that one or more of Household's subsidiaries engaged in "reaging" or "restructuring" of loans during the Alleged Class Period, which resulted in certain loans that had been delinquent having their delinquency status reset to current, and which could and often would result in certain missed payments being added to the end of a loan. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 110.

Complaint ¶ 111

Household had a centralized and highly automated system to support its underwriting, loan administration and collection functions across all consumer business segments. This system was known as "Vision." The Vision system centralized decision making throughout the loan origination process, including generating scripts for the sales staff, monitoring delinquencies and collections and determining charge-offs. Defendants claimed that, by virtue of this system, they were able to detect delinquent accounts at an early stage and immediately initiate collection efforts. The Vision system was so critical to the Company's purported success that, in 2/00, Household was awarded *CIO* magazine's prestigious "Enterprise Value Award." According to *CIO*, Household was given the award for its use of the "Vision" system in 1999. In accepting the award, defendant Gilmer stated:

> "Vision" has had an overwhelmingly positive effect on virtually every aspect of our consumer finance business. We have enjoyed faster and more profitable growth because our account executives are provided with greater numbers of qualified leads, prioritized by the Vision system. ***Our credit losses are minimized because of the real-time links to our underwriting system***....

Receiving real-time information about loan delinquencies, credit quality and cross-selling opportunities enabled the Officer Defendants to see the problems in its loan departments and collections. This allowed defendants to effectively and efficiently perpetrate the scheme alleged herein that was allowing the Company to achieve its record-breaking results.

Answer ¶ 111

The Household Defendants admit that Household received the "Enterprise Value Award" from *CIO* magazine in February 2000 for the Vision system; and that Mr. Gilmer made a statement in connection with Household's receipt of the award from *CIO* magazine. The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to whether plaintiffs have accurately reproduced the quote attributed to Mr. Gilmer because plaintiffs have not identified any source for the statement and therefore deny the allegation. The Household Defendants deny that the Vision system was used across all consumer business segments at Household and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 111.

Complaint ¶ 112

Indeed, the Vision system was designed to automatically "reage" delinquent accounts if it received even a partial payment without any evidence that the delinquency was cured.

Answer ¶ 112

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 112.

Complaint ¶ 113

Defendants relied on the Vision system to track the success of Household's fraudulent scheme, stating:

> We service each customer with a focus to understand that customer's personal financial needs.... [O]ur policies are designed to be ***flexible to maximize the collectibility of our loans*** while not incurring excessive collection expenses on loans that have a high probability of being ultimately uncollectible. Cross-selling of products, proactive credit management, "hands-on" customer care and targeted product marketing are means we use to retain customers and grow our business.

Answer ¶ 113

The Household Defendants deny the first sentence of Paragraph 113. The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 113 because plaintiffs have not identified the source(s) of the statements, and therefore deny these allegations. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 113.

Complaint ¶ 114

Even prior to the nationwide implementation of the Vision system, Household's loan collection policies were very flexible. This "flexibility" was critical to the Company for two reasons. First, since many of Household's customers were high risk borrowers, they required a closer relationship with their lenders and often required more specialized methods to keep their loans current and out of default. Second, as a result of requiring more flexibility in collections, investors placed much greater reliance on Household's internal systems to identify which loans were truly delinquent, and which could be salvaged with Household's specialized intervention, also known as "reaging." Again, while this flexibility increased investor reliance on the Company's internal monitoring and collections procedures, investors were consistently reassured that, because Household had over 130 years of experience in the subprime market, it had developed a unique strategy to avoid charge-offs and increase loan collectibility.

Answer ¶ 114

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 114.

Complaint ¶ 115

Household's policies for loan delinquencies and charge-offs were reported in the Company's FY01 Report on Form 10-K, as follows:

> ***Our credit and portfolio management procedures focus on risk-based pricing and effective collection efforts for each loan.*** We have a process which we believe gives us a reasonable basis for predicting the credit quality of new accounts. This process is based on our experience with numerous marketing, credit and risk management tests. We also believe that our frequent and early contact with delinquent customers, as well as policies designed to manage customer relationships, ***such as reaging delinquent accounts to current in specific situations,*** are helpful in maximizing customer collections.

* * *

We believe our policies are responsive to the specific needs of the customer segment we serve.... ***Our policies have been consistently applied and there have been no significant changes to any of our policies during any of the periods reported. Our loss reserve estimates consider our charge-off policies to ensure appropriate reserves exist for products with longer charge-off lives. We believe our charge-off policies are appropriate and result in proper loss recognition.***

Answer ¶ 115

The Household Defendants admit that plaintiffs have quoted accurately certain portions of what appeared (without emphasis) in Household's 2001 Form 10-K. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 115.

Complaint ¶ 116

At Household, loan officers followed up on delinquent loans when a payment was 30 days past due. The loan officer was supposed to call the customer to get a "promise" of payment from the customer and use the call as an opportunity to up-sell or cross-sell products by convincing customers to take out additional loans or lines of credit, or consolidate their bills and convert their unsecured loans into loans secured with their homes or cars. Often customers did not even realize that their new consolidated loans were being secured by their homes or cars. Defendants established reserves designed to ensure that delinquent accounts were restructured rather than foreclosed.

Answer ¶ 116

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 116.

Complaint ¶ 117

In furtherance of its scheme, the Officer Defendants caused Household to violate its own policies and reage accounts ***at any level of delinquency,*** including accounts that were over 270 days past due, with merely a single payment. The missed payments would then be added to the end of the loan. The single payment was the lesser of either one minimum monthly payment or 2.5% of the account balance. If it was the latter, that amount would become the new minimum payment.

Answer ¶ 117

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 117.

Complaint ¶ 118

Accounts were often reaged multiple times in a single year. Indeed, a customer who made only three or four minimum payments a year could still appear current.

Answer ¶ 118

The Household Defendants admit that it was possible--depending upon many variables, including the product involved, customer payment history and other criteria, as well as the time period involved--for a customer to have an account reaged more than once in a year. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 118.

Complaint ¶ 119

Household used an incentive program to induce collections representatives to push reaging or restructuring of delinquent accounts. By virtue of this incentive program, collections representatives could receive monthly cash rewards or electronic items for reaging a sufficient number of accounts, regardless of whether such reaging was actually justified or enhanced the prospect for repayment.

Answer ¶ 119

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 119.

Complaint ¶ 120

Although defendants characterized loan reaging or restructuring as a service to help out customers, it was clear that the main purpose behind the reaging was to make it appear that the statistics on Household's borrowers and its outstanding loans was stronger than it actually was. In fact, by 8/01, the Officer Defendants were so desperate that they had collections managers require representatives to pressure all customers to restructure their accounts. Even though collections representatives expressed discomfort with pushing restructuring to customers, they were forced to do so under the constant threat of being fired for not following instructions. Collection calls were randomly monitored by collections managers, and if a collections representative did not try to persuade all of his customers to restructure their accounts, a collections manager would reprimand him and tell him that corrective action would be taken unless the representative restructured more accounts. Monthly meetings were held with department managers to monitor collections goals.

Answer ¶ 120

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 120.

Complaint ¶ 121

To cover their tracks, Household programmed its Vision system so that it did not generate any paperwork when delinquent accounts were reaged. In addition, because Vision automatically reaged accounts upon receiving even a partial payment, the customer was often unaware that missed payments were capitalized at the back of the loan.

Answer ¶ 121

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 121.

Complaint ¶ 122

Household's charge-off policy and its policies on accruing interest varied by product, as follows:

Product	Charge-off Policy	Nonaccrual Policy
Real estate	Carrying values in excess of net realizable value are charged off at the time of foreclosure or when settlement is reached with the borrower.	Interest income accruals are suspended when secured principal or interest payments are more than three months contractually past due and resume when the receivable becomes less than three months contractually past due.
Auto finance	Carrying values in excess of net realizable value are charged off at the earlier of the following: •The collateral has been repossessed and sold; •The collateral has been in our possession for more than 90 days; or •The loan becomes 150 days contractually delinquent.	Interest income accruals are suspended when principal or interest payments are more than two months contractually past due and resumed when the receivable becomes less than two months contractually past due.
MasterCard and Visa	Charged off at six months contractually delinquent.	Interest accrues until charge-off.
Private label	Charged off at six months contractually delinquent.	Interest accrues until charge-off.

Product	Charge-off Policy	Nonaccrual Policy
Personal non-credit card	Charged off at nine months contractually delinquent and no payment received in six months, but in no event to exceed twelve months.	Interest income accruals are suspended when principal or interest payments are more than three months contractually delinquent. For Personal Home Owners' Loans ("PHLs"), interest income accruals resume if the receivable becomes less than three months contractually past due. For all other personal non-credit card receivables, interest income is recorded as collected.

Answer ¶ 122

For purposes of this Answer, Household assumes plaintiffs intended to reference the 2001 policies for Real Estate **secured** loans as reported in the 2001 Form 10-K, and based on that assumption, the Household Defendants admit that Paragraph 122 appears to reflect the chart contained in the 2001 10-K, except that the word "secured" appears in the first cell of the chart in the 2001 10-K but not in the chart in the Amended Complaint, and the charge-off policy for Private Label, as set forth in the chart in the 10-K, reflects nine months rather than six months as set forth in plaintiffs' chart; and charge-off and interest non-accrual policies of Household's subsidiaries varied by product and, in some respects, varied over time. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 122.

Complaint ¶ 123

Beginning in 2002, Household consistently defended its collection and reaging policies as being necessary to its unique business. What investors did not know until the end of the Class Period, however, was that defendants had used reaging as a means to simply avoid reporting otherwise delinquent accounts. While Household sporadically disclosed its reaging policies, it was not until the Company filed a Form 8-K during 2Q02, on 4/9/02, that Household first broke out its reaging statistics, which revealed a huge number of accounts that had been reaged multiple times. In fact, at the time Household ultimately released its reaging statistics, 20% of its real estate secured loans and almost 17% of its domestic portfolio had been previously reaged. In addition, at this time, investors

> also learned for the first time that over 27% of the Company's "non-credit card" debt had been reaged during the Class Period.

Answer ¶ 123

The Household Defendants admit that Household filed a Form 8-K on April 9, 2002, to which Household attached materials presented at its April 9, 2002 Financial Relations Conference including (among other things) certain reaging statistics. The Household Defendants deny any and all allegations in Paragraph 123 that are inconsistent with or contradict the information contained in the Form 8-K filed on April 9, 2002 and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 123.

Complaint ¶ 124

> In addition to lowering defaults, the widespread abuse of the Company's reaging policies also had the effect of rendering the Company's financial statements materially false and misleading.

Answer ¶ 124

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 124.

Household's "Reaging" Policies Violated GAAP

Complaint ¶ 125

> Throughout the Class Period, defendants engaged in the practice of "reaging" Household's delinquent accounts. *See* ¶¶107-124, *supra*. By reaging such accounts, defendants were able to report lower credit loss reserves, thus overstating net income reported in Household's SEC filings.

Answer ¶ 125

The Household Defendants admit that reaging of certain delinquent accounts occurred during the Alleged Class Period. To the extent necessary to respond fully to the allegations in Paragraph 125, the Household Defendants incorporate their answers to Paragraphs 107 - 124 as though fully set forth herein. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 125.

Complaint ¶ 126

Household's "reaging" practice is a "modification" of the contractual method of aging loans and more resembles the "recency-of-payments" method of aging.[4] According to the American Institute of Certified Public Accountant's ("AICPA") Audit and Accounting Guide – Audits of Finance Companies – the recency-of-payments method is considered a less conservative method of aging accounts. The AICPA also describes how some finance companies weaken the basis of the contractual method by modifying their calculations to consider accounts contractually current when two timely payments have been made on an account previously considered delinquent. The AICPA warns that, ***while recent payments may alter the classification of a particular account, it doesn't necessarily indicate that the account is ultimately collectible.*** The AICPA also cautions that ***renewals without evidence of increased ability or willingness to repay may diminish the reliability of aging schedules.*** *See* ¶¶2.114-2.118 of AICPA Audit and Accounting Guide Audits of Finance Companies With Conforming Changes as of 5/01/00.

Answer ¶ 126

The Household Defendants admit that plaintiffs have quoted or characterized certain portions of the AICPA Audit and Accounting Guide but the Household Defendants refer to the Guide for a complete and accurate statement of the contents therein, and to the extent that any allegations in Paragraph 126 are inconsistent with the Guide, the Household Defendants deny them. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 126 (including those in footnote 4).

Complaint ¶ 127

While Household engaged in "reaging" practices from the commencement of the Class Period, it was not until an analyst presentation on 4/9/02 that defendants finally revealed the impact of such practices. Incredibly, 17% of Household's total domestic portfolio had been reaged as of 12/31/01 and 6/30/02. Further, over 27% of Household's domestic "personal non-credit card" loans had been reaged as of 12/31/01 and 6/30/02.

4 [Plaintiffs' footnote]: The contractual method of aging is based on the status of payments under the original terms of the contracts, while the "recency-of-payments" method ages a loan based on the month in which the most recent collections were received, regardless of contractual payment terms for amounts of payments or loan periods.

Answer ¶ 127

The Household Defendants admit that certain statistical information regarding reaging of accounts was presented at the Financial Relations Conference held on April 9, 2002 and included in a Form 8-K filed on April 9, 2002. The Household Defendants deny any and all allegations in Paragraph 127 that are inconsistent with or contradict the information provided at the 2002 Financial Relations Conference and in the Form 8-K and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 127.

Complaint ¶ 128

> Further, by engaging in "reaging" practices that violated its own internal policies, as well as those policies disclosed to the public, the Officer Defendants caused Household to report lower credit loss reserves than required under GAAP and SEC reporting, thus overstating net income throughout the Class Period. Household's delinquency rate was significantly lower than those of its peers – about half the rate of other subprime mortgage lenders, like Providian Financial Corp. and AmeriCredit Corp.

Answer ¶ 128

The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations regarding how the delinquency rate for Household's subsidiaries compared to the delinquency rates of subprime mortgage lenders like Providian Financial Corp. and AmeriCredit Corp. and therefore deny these allegations and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 128.

Complaint ¶ 129

> GAAP, as set forth in SFAS No. 5, Accounting for Contingencies, requires that a company establish a loss contingency, *i.e.*, reserve, when the estimated loss is probable and reasonably estimated. SFAS No. 5, ¶8.

Answer ¶ 129

The Household Defendants admit that SFAS No. 5 may require a company to establish loss reserves under certain circumstances, and that plaintiffs purport to paraphrase SFAS No. 5, ¶ 8. The Household Defendants deny any and all allegations in Paragraph 129 that are inconsistent with or contradict SFAS No. 5 and related GAAP principles, conventions or interpretive guidance, and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 129.

Complaint ¶ 130

Additionally, Household's failure to disclose its "reaging" practices and statistics prior to 2Q02, when the Company was engaging in those practices during the entire Class Period, violates the most basic of GAAP principles and SEC rules. ***Household had an obligation to disclose to investors the impact its "reaging" practices had on its overall financial results.***

Answer ¶ 130

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 130.

Complaint ¶ 131

SFAS No. 5 further sets forth the following:

> If no accrual is made for a loss contingency because one or both of the conditions in paragraph 8 are not met, or if an exposure to loss exists in excess of the amount accrued pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 8, disclosure of the contingency shall be made when there is at least a reasonable possibility that a loss or an additional loss may have been incurred. The disclosure shall indicate the nature of the contingency and shall give an estimate of the possible loss or range of loss or state that such an estimate cannot be made.

SFAS No. 5, ¶10.

Answer ¶ 131

The Household Defendants admit that plaintiffs have accurately quoted from SFAS No. 5, ¶ 10, and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 131.

Complaint ¶ 132

GAAP, as described in FASB Statement of Concepts ("FASCON") No. 1, ¶¶34, 42, states that:

> 34. Financial reporting should provide information that is useful to present and potential investors and creditors and other users in making rational investment, credit and similar decisions. The information should be comprehensible to those who have a reasonable understanding of business and economic activities and are willing to study the information with reasonable diligence.

* * *

42. Financial reporting should provide information about an enterprise's financial performance during a period. Investors and creditors often use information about the past to help in assessing the prospects of an enterprise. Thus, although investment and credit decisions reflect investors' and creditors' expectations about future enterprise performance, those expectations are commonly based at least partly on evaluations of past enterprise performance.

FASCON 1, ¶¶34, 42.

Answer ¶ 132

The Household Defendants admit that plaintiffs have accurately quoted in part FASCON No. 1, ¶ 34 and ¶ 42 (apart from a typographical error) and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 132.

Complaint ¶ 133

For this reason, financial reporting includes not only financial statements, but also other means of communicating information that relates directly or indirectly to the information in the financial statements. FASCON 1, ¶7.

Answer ¶ 133

The Household Defendants admit that plaintiffs have referenced a portion of FASCON No. 1, ¶ 7. The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to plaintiffs' characterizations of the "reasoning" behind FASCON No. 1 and therefore deny those characterizations. The Household Defendants deny any and all allegations in Paragraph 133 that are inconsistent with or contradict FASCON No. 1, ¶ 7 and related GAAP and reporting principles, conventions, or interpretative guidance, and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 133.

DEFENDANTS ENGAGED IN IMPROPER ACCOUNTING OF COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH VARIOUS CREDIT CARD CO-BRANDING, AFFINITY AND MARKETING AGREEMENTS, RESULTING IN AN ALMOST $600 MILLION (PRE-TAX) RESTATEMENT OF EARNINGS

Complaint ¶ 134

On 8/14/02, CEO Aldinger and COO Schoenholz (as the Company's principal financial officer) were required to file sworn statements, pursuant to §21(a)(1) of the Exchange Act, attesting to the accuracy of the Company's most recent annual and quarterly financial reports pursuant to the SEC Order dated

6/27/02. At this time, Household announced that, pursuant to a thorough review of its financial statements by its new independent auditors, KPMG, the Company had determined to adopt certain revisions to the accounting treatment of its MasterCard/Visa co-branding and affinity credit card relationships and a credit card marketing agreement with a third party.

Answer ¶ 134

The Household Defendants admit the allegations in Paragraph 134.

Complaint ¶ 135

In its audit, KPMG concluded that the amortization rates approved by Andersen, which Household had used for co-branding and affinity credit card agreements and marketing agreements, were improper. Therefore, Household corrected its amortization schedules for prepaid expenses related to these agreements. Additionally, for marketing agreements, Household was to recognize expenses immediately, as opposed to over the life of the contract. As a result, Household would be restating its previously reported financial results as far back as 1994 and continuing until 2Q02 in the amount of about $600 million (pre-tax), or a decrease of $386 million in earnings.

Answer ¶ 135

The Household Defendants admit that KPMG suggested a different approach from that previously adopted by Arthur Andersen concerning the accounting for expenses associated with the referenced agreements; that Household implemented the approach suggested by KPMG; and that Household restated certain financial results for the approximate time period and with the approximate impacts described in amended Form 10-K filed on August 27, 2002. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 135.

Complaint ¶ 136

At the time this restatement was announced, Household stated that its impact on earnings by period was as follows:

$ Millions	FY94-98	FY99	FY00	FY01	1Q02	2Q02	1H02	Total
Restatement Amount (After Tax)	$155.8M	$58.1M	$70.1M	$75.9M	$6.1M	$20.0M	$26.1M	$386.0M

Answer ¶ 136

The Household Defendants admit that the restatement announced in August 2002 had the impacts on earnings set forth in Paragraph 136, except that the figures shown for 1Q02 and 2Q02 have been transposed by plaintiffs, and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 136.

Complaint ¶ 137

Defendants caused the Company to falsely report its financial results by improperly accounting for its: (a) co-branding agreements;[5] (b) exclusive affinity agreements;[6] and (c) third-party credit card marketing agreements. As a result of the improper accounting for the above, defendants caused Household to overstate its finance income, securitization income and fee income and misstate certain of its expenses, resulting in an overstatement of net income throughout the Class Period.

Answer ¶ 137

The Household Defendants admit that plaintiffs have accurately quoted in part from Household's 2001 10-K in footnotes 5 and 6 of the Amended Complaint. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 137.

Complaint ¶ 138

Some of the improprieties are summarized as follows:

(a) Co-Branding Agreements. During 1992, Household entered into a co-branded credit card agreement with General Motors, referred to as the GM Card, which called for Household to pay an up-front fee (origination cost) to its partner for each new credit card account. The contract was modified during 1994. The existing GAAP at the time the contract was entered into and subsequently modified, required the origination costs to be netted with the credit card fee charged to the cardholder, if any, and amortized over the privilege period of the card. The privilege period is the period of time that the cardholder is entitled to use the card. GAAP further requires that if no significant fee is charged to the cardholder, the origination costs should be amortized over one year. Household, in violation of GAAP, inappropriately amortized the origination costs over the

5 [Plaintiffs' footnote]: Household defines a co-branded credit card in its FY01 Report on Form 10-K as "[a] MasterCard or Visa account that is jointly sponsored by the issuer of the card and another corporation (*e.g.*, the GM Card®). The account holder typically receives some form of added benefit for using the card."

6 [Plaintiffs' footnote]: Household defines an affinity credit card in its FY01 Report on Form 10-K as "[a] MasterCard or Visa account jointly sponsored by the issuer of the card and an organization whose members share a common interest (*e.g.*, the AFL-CIO Union Plus (up) Credit Card Program.)."

term of the agreement, thus spreading the cost of the origination fees paid to its partner over a longer period of time than the one year allowed under GAAP. This inappropriate accounting resulted in the overstatement of net income throughout the Class Period.

(b) Affinity Agreement. During 1996, Household acquired the AFL-CIO's $3.4 billion "Union Privilege" affinity card portfolio. The Union Privilege was created by the AFL-CIO to market benefits to union members, and Household paid a premium for the Union Privilege portfolio. In accordance with GAAP, Household began amortizing the premium over the contract life. This same amortization period was used for Household's regulatory reporting. In 1999, however, Household, in violation of GAAP, arbitrarily increased the amortization period for the premium, thus spreading the cost of the premium over a longer period of time, resulting in the overstatement of net income throughout 1999, 2000, 2001 and the first half of 2002.[7]

(c) Independent Third-Party Marketing Agreement. In 6/99, Household entered into a credit card marketing agreement with an independent marketing company. As part of the agreement, Household was reimbursed for marketing expenses, such as mass collective mailings, in return for a share of revenue from those mailings. Since the revenue-sharing payments were, in effect, Household's advertising and marketing expenses, GAAP requires such expenses to be recorded as incurred, and therefore the revenue-sharing payments should have been expensed as each mailing was dropped. Household, however, accounted for the revenue-sharing payments over a three-year period, thus overstating net income throughout 1999, 2000, 2001 and the first half of 2002.

Answer ¶ 138

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 138.

Complaint ¶ 139

As a result of the above improprieties, Household's restatement covered the period from 1994 through 2Q02. The amounts by which Household misstated and ultimately restated its EPS during the Class Period are shown below:

[7] [Plaintiffs' footnote]: The amortization period for the premium remained the same for Household's regulatory reporting.

Diluted EPS

	As Originally Reported	Restated	Difference
FY97	$1.93	$1.86	<$0.07>
FY98[8]	$1.03	$0.94	<$0.09>
FY99	$3.07	$2.95	<$0.12>
1Q00	$0.78	$0.74	<$0.04>
2Q00	$0.80	$0.77	<$0.03>
3Q00	$0.94	$0.91	<$0.03>
4Q00	$1.03	$0.99	<$0.04>
1Q01	$0.91	$0.85	<$0.06>
2Q01	$0.93	$0.90	<$0.03>
3Q01	$1.07	$1.03	<$0.04>
4Q01	$1.17	$1.13	<$0.04>
1Q02	$1.09	$1.04	<$0.05>
2Q02	$1.08	$1.07	<$0.01>

Answer ¶ 139

The Household Defendants admit that Household originally reported and restated (in August 2002) certain results. The Household Defendants admit the "originally reported" results in Paragraph 139 and admit the first sentence in plaintiffs' footnote to Paragraph 139. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 139.

Complaint ¶ 140

> The effect of these belated disclosures was significant. The Company's release regarding the restatement was issued before the markets opened for trading, and when shares of Household opened, they immediately plunged to as low as $32.09 per share – a decline of over $4.71 per share relative to the prior day's close of $37.80 per share. During the trading day on 8/14/02, institutional investors reacted to efforts by defendants to bolster the price of Household stock, which caused the stock to stabilize before closing slightly higher on that day. Once such institutional buying tapered off and the Company made further disclosures regarding the effect of the restatement on Household's business and operations, shares of the Company declined once again. ***The significance of the restatement is further confirmed by the fact that Household would have missed***

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8 [Plaintiffs' footnote]: 1998 reported and restated diluted EPS includes a $751 million after-tax charge related to the merger and integration of Beneficial and a $118.5 million after-tax gain related to the sale of Beneficial's Canadian operations. The net impact of these items was to reduce diluted EPS by $1.27.

analysts' EPS estimates for every one of the eight quarters of 2000 and 2001 and the first half of 2002 absent the accounting improprieties detailed herein.

Answer ¶ 140

The Household Defendants admit that on the day the restatement was announced, the price on the New York Stock Exchange of Household's common stock at one point declined to $32.90 per share from the prior day's closing price of $37.80 per share; and that the restated results were below certain analysts' EPS estimates for Household for certain of the eight quarters in 2000 and 2001 and the first two quarters of 2002. The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in the second and third sentences of Paragraph 140, regarding (among other things) institutional investors' purported "reactions" or "buying" and any related impact upon the price of Household's common stock on August 14, 2002 and therefore deny them. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 140.

Complaint ¶ 141

Following the filing on 8/27/02 of the Company's amended FY01 Report on Form 10-K incorporating the restatement, shares of Household continued to trade lower, reaching below $33.00 on 9/4/02. By 10/10/02, Household shares reached a seven-year low of $20.65. By 10/24/02, when the Company filed its 3Q02 Report on Form 10-Q, which broke out its massive reaged statistics for the first time, shares of Household traded as low as $21.40 per share.

Answer ¶ 141

The Household Defendants admit the allegations in Paragraph 141 relating to the trading price of Household common stock on the New York Stock Exchange at certain times, and the dates on which certain filings were made, and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 141.

Household's Restatement Is an Admission that the Company's Financial Statements Violated GAAP

Complaint ¶ 142

The fact that Household restated its financial statements is an admission that the financial statements originally issued were false and that the misstatements were material. Pursuant to GAAP, as set forth in Accounting Principles Board ("APB") No. 20, the type of restatement announced by

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Household was to correct for material errors in its previously issued financial statements. APB No. 20, ¶¶7-13. The restatement of past financial statements is a disfavored method of recognizing an accounting change, as it dilutes confidence by investors in the financial statements, makes it difficult to compare financial statements and is often difficult, if not impossible, to generate the numbers when restatement occurs. Id., ¶14. Thus, GAAP provides that financial statements should only be restated in limited circumstances, i.e., when there is a change in the reporting entity, when there is a change in accounting principles used or to correct an error in previously issued financial statements. Household's restatement was not due to a change in reporting entity or a change in accounting principle but rather was due to errors in previously issued financial statements.

Answer ¶ 142

The Household Defendants admit that plaintiffs purport to characterize APB No. 20 and cite to APB No. 20. The Household Defendants deny the first sentence in Paragraph 142, deny that plaintiffs have accurately quoted APB No. 20, deny any and all allegations and characterizations of APB No. 20 in Paragraph 142 that are in any way inconsistent with or contradict APB No. 20 and related GAAP or reporting principles, conventions or interpretive guidance, and deny any and all remaining allegations in paragraph 142.

Complaint ¶ 143

The fact that Household corrected its financial statements through a restatement indicates that the errors were not merely a change in estimate based on events occurring after the financial statements were issued. Otherwise, the restatement would violate APB No. 20, ¶31, which states, ***"[a] change in an estimate should not be accounted for by restating amounts reported in financial statements of prior periods …."*** *Id.*, ¶31. Thus, the restatement is an admission by Household that the financial results reported during the Class Period were incorrect based on information available to defendants at the time the results were originally reported. It is also an admission that the Company's previously issued financial results and its public statements regarding those results were materially false and misleading.

Answer ¶ 143

The Household Defendants admit that plaintiffs have accurately quoted in part (except for the emphasis) APB No. 20, ¶ 31. The Household Defendants deny any and all allegations and characterizations of APB No. 20 in Paragraph 143 that are in any way inconsistent with or contradict APB No. 20 and related GAAP or reporting principles, conventions or interpretive guidance, and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 143.

Complaint ¶ 144

The SEC recently reiterated its position regarding restatements:

> [R]estatements should not be used to make any adjustments to take into account subsequent information that did not and could not have existed at the time the original financial statements were prepared. That is, GAAP does not allow a change in an accounting estimate resulting from new information or subsequent developments to be accounted for as a restatement of previous financial statements. *See* APB Opinion 20, ¶31. The APB has defined the kind of "errors" that may be corrected through a restatement: "Errors in financial statements result from mathematical mistakes, mistakes in the application of accounting principles, or oversight or misuse of facts that existed at the time that the financial statements were prepared." *See id.* at ¶¶13, 36-37. In accordance with APB 20, the Commission does not condone the use of restatements by public companies or auditors to make any adjustments (particularly to judgmental reserves) to take into account subsequent information that did not and could not have existed at the time the original financial statements were prepared.

Answer ¶ 144

The Household Defendants state that the "position regarding restatements" plaintiffs allege appears to have been set forth in an *amicus curiae* brief filed by the SEC in a private securities action, and deny that plaintiffs accurately quote the SEC's brief in that litigation. To the extent necessary to respond to this paragraph, the Household Defendants deny that the assertion by the SEC in the *amicus curiae* brief is relevant to the issues in this litigation. The Household Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 144 to the extent those allegations conflict with APB No. 20 and related GAAP or reporting principles, conventions or interpretive guidance, and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 144.

Complaint ¶ 145

In addition, the SEC noted:

> [T]he Commission often seeks to enter into evidence restated financial statements, and the documentation behind those restatements, in securities fraud enforcement actions in order, *inter alia*, to prove the falsity and materiality of the original financial statements [and] to demonstrate that persons responsible for the original misstatements acted with scienter....

Answer ¶ 145

The Household Defendants admit that the SEC *amicus* brief referenced in the answer to Paragraph 144 included the language alleged (with apparently different emphases) in Paragraph 145 and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 145. To the extent necessary to respond to this paragraph, the Household Defendants deny that this assertion by the SEC in the *amicus* brief is relevant to the issues in this litigation.

Complaint ¶ 146

> On 8/14/02, Household hosted a conference call to discuss the restatement. Based on defendant Schoenholz' comments, it is clear that the restatement was necessitated by the misapplication of GAAP and the misuse and oversight of facts that existed at the time. Specifically, on this call, Schoenholz stated:
>
> > In connection with the engagement of KPMG as our new auditors we've under gone a thorough review of our banking statements and related accounting policies. Part of this review we've adapted certain revisions to the accounting treatment of our MasterCard/Visa affinity and co-branded credit card relationship agreements as well as a related marketing agreement with a third party credit card marketing company.

Answer ¶ 146

The Household Defendants admit that there was a conference call on August 14, 2002, and that plaintiffs have alleged that Mr. Schoenholz made certain statements during that conference call. The Household Defendants deny that plaintiffs have accurately quoted Mr. Schoenholz' statements in the conference call transcript, refer to the transcript for a complete and accurate statement of its contents therein, and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 146.

Complaint ¶ 147

> The "revisions to the accounting treatment" to which defendant Schoenholz referred were due to misapplications of GAAP and misuse of facts available at the time.[9] The primary Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") SFAS for Household's accounting of its co-branded agreements,

[9] [Plaintiffs' footnote]: The "revisions to the accounting treatment" were not due to a change in accounting principles because APB No. 20 only allows restatement for a change in accounting principle for a few specific circumstances, none of which apply to Household. The special circumstances relate to inventory, initial public distribution and reporting a change in entity. APB No. 20, ¶¶19, 27-30, 34-35.

affinity agreement and marketing agreement is SFAS No. 91, Accounting for Nonrefundable Fees and Costs Associated with Originating or Acquiring Loans and Initial Direct Costs of Leases. SFAS No. 91 was issued with an effective date of fiscal years beginning after 12/15/87 – well before Household entered into the agreements described above.

Answer ¶ 147

The Household Defendants admit that SFAS No. 91, Accounting for Nonrefundable Fees and Costs Associated with Originating or Acquiring Loans and Initial Direct Costs of Leases, establishes the accounting for nonrefundable fees and costs associated with lending, committing to lend, or purchasing a loan or group of loans. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 147.

Complaint ¶ 148

Further, in reference to the co-branded agreement, on 5/20/93 the Emerging Issues Task Force released Issue No. 93-1, Accounting for Individual Credit Card Acquisitions ("EITF 93-1"). EITF 93-1 was issued to provide guidance on how to account for credit cards that are acquired individually ("one at a time") by paying an amount to a third party for each approved credit card agreement. EITF 93-1 specifically identifies co-branders as such third parties. EITF 93-1 makes it clear that Household should have been amortizing the amounts paid to its co-brander over the privilege period or, if no fee is charged to the cardholder, no more than one year. EITF 93-1 states, in relevant part:

> The Task Force reached a consensus that credit card accounts acquired individually should be accounted for as originations under Statement 91 and Issue 92-5. Amounts paid to a third party to acquire individual credit card accounts should be deferred and netted against the related credit card fee, if any, and ***the net amount should be amortized on a straight line basis over the privilege period. If a significant fee is charged to the cardholder, the privilege period is the period that the fee entitles the cardholder to use the credit card. If there is no significant fee, the privilege period should be one year.***

EITF 93-1.

Answer ¶ 148

The Household Defendants admit that plaintiffs appear to have accurately quoted in part (with emphasis added) from EITF No. 93-1, Accounting for Individual Credit Card Acquisitions. The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations concerning when or why EITF 93-1 was issued, and therefore deny those allegations, and the Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 148.

Complaint ¶ 149

> During the 8/14/02 conference call, defendant Schoenholz admitted that Household was amortizing payments made to its co-brander over the term of the contract, rather than over one year, and therefore would be restating its previously reported financial statements to reflect the one-year amortization period.

Answer ¶ 149

The Household Defendants admit that there was a conference call on August 14, 2002; and that plaintiffs have alleged that Mr. Schoenholz made certain statements during that conference call. The Household Defendants deny that plaintiffs have accurately characterized Mr. Schoenholz' description of the circumstances leading to the restatement in the conference call transcript, refer to the transcript for a complete and accurate statement of its contents therein, and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 149.

Complaint ¶ 150

> Household also violated GAAP and SEC rules in accounting for the premium paid for its affinity portfolio when, in 1999, it arbitrarily increased the amortization period for premium paid by 50%, from 10 years to as much as 15 years. Defendants had no basis for increasing the amortization period other than to report more favorable net income associated with the affinity portfolio by "spreading" the impact of the premium paid over a longer period of time than allowed for under GAAP. In fact, defendants knew a change to Household's regulatory reporting would be scrutinized and such an arbitrary change would not be allowed, therefore, Household did not change the amortization period for regulatory reporting purposes.

Answer ¶ 150

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 150.

Complaint ¶ 151

> Ultimately, KPMG required Household to change the extended amortization period back to the original ten-year period and restate its previously issued financial statements. As discussed in ¶¶142-150, had this change simply been a change in estimate, restatement would not have been allowed.

Answer ¶ 151

The Household Defendants admit that KPMG suggested that the accounting treatment previously applied should be revised to conform to KPMG's preferred accounting treatment. The Household Defendants admit that Household restated certain results. To the extent necessary to respond fully to the allegations in Paragraph 151, the Household Defendants incorporate their answers to Paragraphs 142 - 150 as though fully set forth herein. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 151.

Complaint ¶ 152

> During 6/99, Household entered into a credit card marketing agreement with a third party provider of credit card marketing services. This agreement allowed Household to be reimbursed for marketing (advertising) expenses and mass collective mailings in return for a share of revenue from those mailings over a three-year period. These "revenue-sharing" payments were for the marketing, advertising and solicitation of the cards – they were not incremental ***direct*** costs of origination.[10] Household improperly accounted for these indirect marketing expenses (revenue-sharing payments) by amortizing them over a three-year period, when, in fact, such payments should have been expensed as incurred.

Answer ¶ 152

The Household Defendants admit the allegations in the first sentence of Paragraph 152, and that plaintiffs appear to have accurately quoted in part SFAS No. 91 in footnote 10 of the Amended Complaint. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations of the agreement alleged, and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 152.

Complaint ¶ 153

> SFAS No. 91 requires that such marketing costs be expensed for as incurred. SFAS 91 specifically states:
>
> > All other lending-related costs, including costs related to activities performed by the lender for advertising, soliciting potential borrowers, servicing existing loans…***shall be charged to expense as incurred.***
>
> SFAS No. 91, ¶7.

[10] [Plaintiffs' footnote]: SFAS No. 91 defines incremental direct costs as "costs to originate a loan that (a) result directly from and are essential to the lending transaction and (b) would not have been incurred by the lender had that lending transaction not occurred." SFAS No. 91, Appendix C, ¶80.

Answer ¶ 153

The Household Defendants admit that plaintiffs appear to have accurately quoted in part (with emphasis added) from SFAS No. 91, ¶ 7, but deny plaintiffs' characterizations and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 153.

OTHER GAAP VIOLATIONS

Complaint ¶ 154

Due to these accounting improprieties, the Company presented its financial statements in a manner that violated GAAP, including the following fundamental accounting principles:

(a) The principle that interim financial reporting should be based upon the same accounting principles and practices used to prepare annual financial statements was violated (APB No. 28, ¶10);

(b) The principle that financial reporting should provide information about the economic resources of an enterprise, the claims to those resources, and effects of transactions, events and circumstances that change resources and claims to those resources was violated (FASCON 1, ¶40);

(c) The principle that financial reporting should provide information about how management of an enterprise has discharged its stewardship responsibility to owners (stockholders) for the use of enterprise resources entrusted to it was violated. To the extent that management offers securities of the enterprise to the public, it voluntarily accepts wider responsibilities for accountability to prospective investors and to the public in general (FASCON 1, ¶50);

(d) The principle that financial reporting should be reliable in that it represents what it purports to represent was violated. That information should be reliable as well as relevant is a notion that is central to accounting (FASCON 2, ¶¶58-59);

(e) The principle of completeness, which means that nothing is left out of the information that may be necessary to ensure that it validly represents underlying events and conditions, was violated (FASCON 2, ¶79); and

(f) The principle that conservatism be used as a prudent reaction to uncertainty to try to ensure that uncertainties and risks inherent in business situations are adequately considered was violated. The best way to avoid injury to investors is to try to ensure that what is reported represents what it purports to represent (FASCON 2, ¶¶95, 97).

Answer ¶ 154

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 154.

Complaint ¶ 155

Further, the undisclosed adverse information concealed by defendants during the relevant period is the type of information that, because of SEC regulations, regulations of the national stock exchanges and customary business practice, is expected by investors and securities analysts to be disclosed and is known by corporate officials and their legal and financial advisors to be the type of information that is expected to be, and must be, disclosed.

Answer ¶ 155

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 155.

HOUSEHOLD'S EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION PROGRAM REWARDED THE OFFICER DEFENDANTS FOR THEIR FRAUDULENT ACTIVITY

Complaint ¶ 156

The Officer Defendants were both highly motivated and had ample opportunity to perpetrate the fraud complained of herein.

(a) The Officer Defendants had a strong personal financial gain motive in making false and misleading statements relating to Household's financial results. The Officer Defendants also had a strong motive in concealing that Household was improperly reaging delinquent accounts and preventing timely charge-offs, thereby causing the reported credit asset quality of Household's customers to appear more favorable than it was in reality. The Officer Defendants concealed that the Company's strong performance was resulting from its participation in predatory lending practices in violation of federal and state laws. In fact, it was only through defendants' fraudulent conduct and scheme detailed in ¶¶50-155 that Household was able to meet or exceed analysts' expectations with respect to the Company's income and EPS during the Class Period and earn the millions of dollars of compensation and bonus payments. Absent the improprieties alleged herein, Household would have failed to meet analysts' consensus estimates for each quarter of FY00 and FY01 and 1H02.

Answer ¶ 156

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 156. Answering further, to the extent necessary to respond fully to the allegations in Paragraph 156, the

Household Defendants incorporate their answers to Paragraphs 50 - 155 as though fully set forth herein.

Complaint ¶ 157

> The Officer Defendants' annual compensation and incentives were tied to the financial, as well as non-financial, performance of the Company throughout the Class Period. Household purported to be a "pay-for-performance" company. Household's corporate goal was to link compensation to financial performance; hence, compensation programs were designed so that base salaries were generally competitive with a comparable group (12 companies, all in the S&P Financials Index), with substantially higher earnings potential on bonus and long-term compensation if employees delivered superior stockholder earnings results. Performance during the Class Period was measured primarily by EPS growth.

Answer ¶ 157

The Household Defendants admit that the allegations in Paragraph 157 generally describe some, but not all, of the components that affect the Officer Defendants' compensation, but the Household Defendants refer to Household's annual SEC proxy statements for a complete and accurate statement of the compensation plan by year. To the extent the allegations in Paragraph 157 are inconsistent with these filings, the Household Defendants deny them and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 157.

Complaint ¶ 158

> The four components of executive compensation for the Officer Defendants were: (i) Base Salary (determined by individual financial and non-financial performance, position in salary range and general economic conditions); (ii) Annual Cash Bonus (tied directly to overall and/or business unit financial performance, as well as individual performance ... when certain objective or subjective performance goals are not met, annual bonuses may be reduced or not paid); (iii) Long-Term Incentives (compensation based on the increase in stock price); and (iv) Executive Benefits (other perks).

Answer ¶ 158

The Household Defendants admit that the allegations in Paragraph 158 generally describe the components of the Officer Defendants' compensation and certain related considerations that may have existed during some of the Alleged Class Period, but deny plaintiffs' parenthetical characterizations of those components and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 158.

Complaint ¶ 159

For example, defendant Aldinger's executive compensation outlined in the FY97 Proxy Statement provided:

> Mr. Aldinger's annual cash bonus was determined based on the satisfaction of various individual objective non-financial and financial performance goals. Under the 1994 Key Executive Bonus Plan, the financial performance goals of Household are (a) ***targeted earnings per share***, (b) ***targeted return on equity***, (c) targeted operating efficiency ratio, (d) ***targeted reserve to charge-off ratio***, and (e) targeted equity to managed assets ratio. Mr. Aldinger had additional goals in 1997 to build depth in management, complete an auto lending strategy, and actively represent us with stock analysts, portfolio managers and institutional shareholders. All were met. For 1997, Mr. Aldinger's total annual bonus opportunity was between zero and 225% of his annual salary (with a target bonus of 150%). He was awarded a bonus of $1,500,000 (188% of his base salary) based on his individual objectives and corporate performance as certified by the Committee.

Answer ¶ 159

The Household Defendants admit that plaintiffs appear to have accurately quoted from a part of what appeared (without emphasis) in the FY97 Proxy Statement, and that the referenced passage discusses Mr. Aldinger's FY97 compensation. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 159.

Complaint ¶ 160

> Between FY98 and FY01, defendant Aldinger received bonus payments alone of $14.3 million. These payments were based upon Aldinger's ability each year to cause Household to meet targeted EPS, targeted core receivable growth, targeted operation efficiency ratios, targeted tangible equity to managed assets, targeted increases in the number of Household's products used per customer and targeted revenue growth – the very same metrics that the Officer Defendants manipulated through their fraudulent conduct throughout the Class Period. Thus, each of the metrics used to determine defendant Aldinger's bonuses and other compensation during the Class Period had the effect of encouraging him to engage in the improprieties detailed herein in ¶¶50-155.

WILLIAM F. ALDINGER

Year	Salary	Bonus	Other Annual Compensation	Number of Shares Underlying Options	LT Payouts	All Other Compensation
1997	$794,233	$1,500,000	$186,185	450,000	-0-	$155,156
1998	888,463	2,300,000	82,188	500,000	-0-	151,383
1999	1,000,000	3,000,000	107,639	460,000	-0-	213,104
2000	1,000,000	4,000,000	154,242	600,000	-0-	245,382
2001	1,000,000	5,000,000	160,763	800,000	-0-	305,382

DAVID A. SCHOENHOLZ

Year	Salary	Bonus	Other Annual Compensation	Number of Shares Underlying Options	LT Payouts	All Other Compensation
1997	$370,674	$435,000	-0-	120,000	$172,813	$51,844
1998	425,482	750,000	-0-	134,000	222,305	56,918
1999	500,000	1,500,000	-0-	124,000	456,094	79,101
2000	500,000	2,000,000	-0-	150,000	-0-	123,433
2001	500,000	2,500,000	-0-	200,000	-0-	155,382

GARY D. GILMER

Year	Salary	Bonus	Other Annual Compensation	Number of Shares Underlying Options	LT Payouts	All Other Compensation
1997	$296,155	$ 270,000	$579,368	75,000	-0-	$ 36,070
1998	404,809	850,000	288,951	134,000	-0-	34,954
1999	500,000	1,500,000	44,303	124,000	-0-	83,459
2000	500,000	2,000,000	63,743	150,000	-0-	122,873
2001	500,000	2,500,000	25,125	200,000	-0-	155,382

Answer ¶ 160

The Household Defendants admit that Mr. Aldinger received bonus payments of $14.3 million from FY98 through FY01; that said bonus payments were based upon certain performance considerations; and that the charts appearing on the first half of page 54 of the Amended Complaint purport to summarize compensation paid to Messrs. Aldinger, Schoenholz and Gilmer from 1997 through 2001. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 160. Answering further, to the extent necessary to respond to the allegations in Paragraph 160, the Household Defendants incorporate their answers to Paragraphs 50 - 155 as though fully set forth herein.

Complaint ¶ 161

Defendants Schoenholz and Gilmer, as well as other senior executives, were also paid annual bonuses based on performance goals that had the effect of encouraging their participation in the reaging, predatory lending and accounting schemes, as defined herein, including:

Answer ¶ 161

The Household Defendants admit that annual bonuses were paid to Messrs. Schoenholz and Gilmer and other senior executives, but deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 161.

Complaint ¶ 162

Thus, as demonstrated above, a significant portion of each of the Officer Defendants' compensation was directly tied to his ability to cause Household to meet targeted EPS, regardless of the long-term impact on Household or the risk that such practices would result in earnings restatements or regulatory sanctions. Although the Company did not provide details for the entire restated period, the following table compares the impact of the restatement on diluted EPS to the consensus estimate for 1Q00 through 2Q02, illustrating the significance of defendants' accounting manipulations on Household's performance vis-a-vis earnings estimates:

Quarter	As Reported	Restated	Consensus Estimate	Reported v. Restated
1Q00	0.78	0.74	0.77	+0.01 v. - ($0.03)
2Q00	0.80	0.77	0.79	+0.01 v. - ($0.03)
3Q00	0.94	0.91	0.94	+0.00 v. - ($0.04)
4Q00	1.03	0.99	1.03	+0.00 v. - ($0.04)
1Q01	0.91	0.85	0.91	+0.00 v. - ($0.04)
2Q01	0.93	0.90	0.93	+0.00 v. - ($0.04)
3Q01	1.07	1.03	1.07	+0.00 v. - ($0.04)
4Q01	1.17	1.13	1.17	+0.00 v. - ($0.04)
1Q02	1.09	1.04	1.05	+0.04 v. - ($0.01)
2Q02	1.08	1.07	1.08	+0.00 v. - ($0.01)

Answer ¶ 162

The Household Defendants admit that Household originally reported and restated certain results and that the table included in Paragraph 162 reflects Household's EPS "as reported" for the period 1Q00 through 2Q02. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 162.

Complaint ¶ 163

Without the boost provided by defendants' improper accounting, Household would likely not have had a single quarter of meeting or exceeding analysts' expectations, not to mention posting its purported string-of back-to-back "record" results. Moreover, the financial impact of the Company's predatory lending practices and improper reaging on the Company's operations was devastating.

Answer ¶ 163

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 163.

Complaint ¶ 164

Household's predatory lending and reaging practices were directly related to, and greatly impacted, Household's core business operations. Indeed, consumer lending accounted for the overwhelming majority of the Company's revenue during the Class Period. Throughout the Class Period, each of the Officer Defendants was a high-level corporate executive engaged in the management and oversight of the core aspects of Household's businesses.

Answer ¶ 164

The Household Defendants admit that consumer lending accounted for a portion of Household's revenue during the Alleged Class Period but deny that it was an "overwhelming majority"; and admit that throughout the Alleged Class Period, each of the Officer Defendants was a high-level corporate executive engaged to varying degrees and with varying responsibilities in management and oversight of various aspects of Household and/or its subsidiaries. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 164.

Complaint ¶ 165

Additionally, the Officer Defendants ran Household and its subsidiaries as "hands-on" managers and closely monitored the Company's business on a regular basis. *See* ¶¶41-43. Each of the Officer Defendants was a core member of the senior management team during the Class Period and was directly involved in the day-to-day operations of the Company. They were privy to proprietary information concerning Household's business, operations, growth, financial statements and financial condition. The Officer Defendants had access to, and control over, the Vision system that was launched in July 1999 and provided them with information relating to all aspects of the Company's performance. *Id.*

Answer ¶ 165

The Household Defendants admit that each of the Officer Defendants was a member of the senior management team during the Alleged Class Period and was privy to certain business, operational, financial and proprietary information concerning Household and its subsidiaries. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 165. Answering further, to the extent necessary to fully respond to the allegations in Paragraph 165, the Household Defendants incorporate their answers to Paragraphs 41 - 43 as though fully set forth herein.

Complaint ¶ 166

The Officer Defendants also controlled the contents of public statements issued by or on behalf of Household and made statements and predictions regarding Household's operations and financial condition. They were the primary spokespeople on behalf of the Company and hosted quarterly and annual conference calls to announce financial results. In addition, defendants hosted periodic one-on-one meetings with analysts, where they provided very positive information about the Company's operations and key financial metrics, while knowing or recklessly disregarding that these analysts would then repeat their statements to the market, directly impacting stock price. *See* ¶¶41-43.

Answer ¶ 166

The Household Defendants admit that on certain occasions, one or more of the Officer Defendants may have made forward-looking statements; and, the Officer Defendants on certain occasions acted as spokespersons on behalf of Household, participated in quarterly or annual conference calls to announce and discuss financial results, and participated in meetings with analysts. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 166. Answering further, to the extent necessary to fully respond to the allegations in Paragraph 166, the Household Defendants incorporate their answers to Paragraphs 41 - 43 as though fully set forth herein.

Complaint ¶ 167

Defendants were able to perpetrate the fraudulent scheme complained of herein in part by using the Company's centralized and highly automated "Vision" information system. Developed over three years at a cost of $83 million, Vision was launched in July 1999. Vision connected all of Household's over 1,400 branches across the nation, allowing various offices to view the same information on customer accounts in real time and enabling the Officer Defendants and Household's senior management to monitor the Company's day-to-day lending operations. Using Vision, the Officer Defendants were able to centralize decision-making throughout the loan process, including generating scripts for the sales staff, monitoring delinquencies and collectibles, determining charge-offs and training the sales force.

Answer ¶ 167

The Household Defendants admit that the Vision system was developed over a number of years at a cost of millions of dollars; and that Vision connected all of Household's branch offices in the consumer lending business unit (at one point, approximately 1,400 such offices in various states) across the nation and allowed various branch employees to review certain customer information in real time. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 167.

Complaint ¶ 168

In addition, Vision priced each loan automatically based on criteria specified by Household. Vision also enhanced defendants' ability to analyze and assess Household's cross-selling ability by providing "suggestive selling" techniques. After the customer's information was input into Vision, the system prompted the account executive to up-sell or offer an alternative that Vision had selected as a product that the customer would have a high propensity to buy. Upon closing, Vision created all the loan documents and printed them on the branch office printer. In this way, the Officer Defendants were able to directly monitor and control Household's lending practices.

Answer ¶ 168

The Household Defendants admit that Vision provided certain assistance in certain pricing functions and potential cross-selling efforts in the consumer lending business unit only; and that Vision assisted in merging customer information into existing form loan documents and printing completed loan and related documents in the branch offices. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 168.

Complaint ¶ 169

On 10/11/02, Fitch Ratings placed the Company on Rating Watch Negative and issued a release stating:

> In Fitch's view, ***the bigger challenge for Household will be replenishing lost revenue resulting from the implementation of "Best Practices." An ability to offset these revenues streams could pressure future profitability, which in turn could put pressure on the current rating.***

Answer ¶ 169

The Household Defendants admit that Fitch Ratings issued a report on October 11, 2002. The Household Defendants deny that plaintiffs have accurately quoted the Fitch Ratings report and refer to the report for a complete and accurate statement of its contents therein. The Household Defendants aver further, that they did not write the Fitch Ratings report and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the report does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 169.

Complaint ¶ 170

> Indeed, on 1/15/03, Household issued a Press Release announcing 4Q02 results. Household reported net income of $388 million and EPS of $0.66, compared to 4Q01 net income of $549 million and EPS of $1.17, a 44% decrease in EPS.

Answer ¶ 170

The Household Defendants admit the allegations in Paragraph 170, except that they deny plaintiffs' characterizations concerning any decrease in EPS and deny the reported net income figure of $388 million.

ANDERSEN'S ROLE IN DEFENDANTS' FRAUDULENT SCHEME AND UNLAWFUL COURSE OF CONDUCT

GENERAL

Complaint ¶ 171

> Andersen, a worldwide firm of certified public accountants, was involved in various facets of Household's business. Andersen audited Household's financial statements, prepared Household's tax returns and provided consulting services on a wide range of topics throughout the Class Period. Andersen examined and opined on Household's financial statements for FY97, FY98, FY99, FY00 and FY01 and reviewed Household's interim results and releases. As a result of the far-reaching scope of services provided by Andersen, it was intimately familiar with Household's business affairs, and its personnel were present at Household's Chicago headquarters on a year-round basis. Andersen's Chicago office was routinely involved in the structuring and/or approval of the practices and/or Offerings detailed herein.

Answer ¶ 171

The Household Defendants admit that Andersen audited, examined and opined on Household's financial statements. The Household Defendants deny that Andersen "was involved in various facets of Household's business" and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 171. The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of plaintiffs' characterization of Andersen as "a worldwide firm of certified public accountants" and therefore deny it.

Complaint ¶ 172

> Andersen, however, turned its back on its responsibilities to Household investors and the investing public and abandoned its professional standards by helping Household perpetrate the massive accounting fraud alleged herein.

Answer ¶ 172

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 172.

Complaint ¶ 173

> Andersen falsely represented that Household's financial statements for FY97, FY98, FY99, FY00 and FY01 were presented in accordance with GAAP and that Andersen's audits of Household's financial statements had been performed in accordance with Generally Accepted Auditing Standards ("GAAS").

Andersen also consented to the incorporation of its reports on Household's financial statements in Household's Reports on Form 10-K for those years and in Household's Registration Statements for the Company's: (a) registration of over $75 billion of debt securities, filed on 2/16/99, 7/01/99, 3/24/00, 9/13/00, 2/23/01, 5/03/01, 11/20/01, 12/18/01 and 4/09/02; and (b) registration of approximately 168 million shares of Household stock valued at approximately $8 billion, declared effective or filed on or about 6/01/98. Andersen also consented to the use of its name as an expert in each Registration Statement filed and issued pursuant to these offerings, including the Form S-4 registration statement used to consummate the Beneficial merger (the "Beneficial Registration Statement"). Andersen's issuance of, and multiple consents to reissue materially false reports on, Household's 1997-2001 financial statements were themselves violations of GAAS.

Answer ¶ 173

The Household Defendants admit the allegations in the second and third sentences of Paragraph 173, except the Household Defendants deny that there is a Registration Statement dated 5/03/01. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 173.

Complaint ¶ 174

With respect to Household's financial statements for 2001, Andersen represented in a report dated 1/14/02, the following:

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

To the Shareholders of Household International, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Household International, Inc. (a Delaware corporation) and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2001 and 2000, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in preferred stock and common shareholders' equity and cash flow for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2001. These financial statements are the responsibility of Household International, Inc.'s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Household International, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2001 and 2000, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2001, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

Answer ¶ 174

The Household Defendants admit the allegations in Paragraph 174.

Complaint ¶ 175

Andersen issued nearly identical audit reports for 1997 (issued 1/21/98), 1998 (issued 1/20/99), 1999 (issued 1/14100) and 2000 (issued 1/15/01).

Answer ¶ 175

The Household Defendants admit the allegations in Paragraph 175.

Complaint ¶ 176

Andersen's reports were false and misleading due to its failure to conduct its audits in compliance with GAAS and because Household's financial statements were not prepared in conformity with GAAP, as alleged in detail in ¶¶102-106 and 125-155, so that issuing the reports was in violation of GAAS and SEC rules. Andersen knew its reports would be relied upon by potential investors in Household securities. Throughout the same period, Andersen performed reviews of Household's quarterly financial statements, reviewed and approved Household's quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and reviewed, discussed and approved Household's press releases.

Answer ¶ 176

The Household Defendants admit that during the period 1997 through 2001, Andersen performed certain reviews of Household's quarterly financial statements and quarterly reports on Form 10-Q; and, that at various times may have discussed or reviewed certain of Household's press releases. The Household Defendants deny that Andersen "approved" Household's quarterly reports or press releases. The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations regarding whether Andersen knew its reports would be relied upon by potential investors in Household's securities, and therefore deny them. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 176. Answering further, to the extent necessary to fully respond to the allegations in Paragraph 176, the Household Defendants incorporate their answers to Paragraphs 102 - 106 and 125 - 155 as though fully set forth herein.

ANDERSEN WAS NOT INDEPENDENT

Complaint ¶ 177

Household was an extremely important client to Andersen. In 2001 alone, Andersen received $4.6 million in fees for services it provided to Household, of which $1.9 million related to the audit fees and another $2.7 million related to its highly-profitable non-audit services, including consulting work. In 2000, Andersen received $4 million in fees, of which $2 million related to audit fees and $2 million related to non-audit services. In 2000 and 2001, these fees were particularly important to Andersen's partners, as their incomes were dependent on the continued business from Household. Andersen's Chicago partners had a particular incentive and were under enormous pressure to not only retain Household but increase the billings to the client, which generated significant revenues for the Chicago office. Andersen partners assigned to the Household account held regular meetings during the Class Period to discuss ways to sell more services and bill more fees to Household.

Answer ¶ 177

The Household Defendants admit that Andersen received approximately $4.6 million in fees for services provided to Household in 2001; and, that Andersen received approximately $4 million in fees for services provided to Household in 2000. The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in the first, fourth, fifth and sixth sentences of Paragraph 177, and therefore deny them. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 177.

Complaint ¶ 178

Because Andersen partners could not increase the fees from Household fast enough by performing traditional audit and accounting work, Andersen incentivized its partners to sell its much more lucrative consulting services. Andersen tied part of its audit partners' compensation to the solicitation and marketing of non-audit consulting services and creating other revenue-sharing arrangements between audit and consulting partners groups. Andersen put tremendous pressure on partners to generate more fees. A "depth chart" was developed for each audit client based upon the level of services provided to that client. Partners received extra units (worth about $200,000 per year) based on the additional services sold. Hundreds of Andersen partners were each earning in excess of $1 million per year during the Class Period, based primarily upon the level of fees that each individual partner "controlled" or sold to his or her assigned clients.

Answer ¶ 178

The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 178, and therefore deny them.

Complaint ¶ 179

Professional Audit Standards promulgated by both the AICPA and the SEC require that auditors be independent, objective and free of conflicts of interest. ET, §§54, 55, 102.

Answer ¶ 179

The Household Defendants admit that plaintiffs have paraphrased certain Professional Audit Standards referenced in Paragraph 179 and refer to those audit standards for a complete and accurate statement of their contents therein. To the extent that any allegations in Paragraph 179 are inconsistent with those audit standards, they are denied. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 179.

ANDERSEN'S PARTICIPATION IN THE FRAUD IS CONSISTENT WITH ITS PRIOR PARTICIPATION IN A SERIES OF MAJOR ACCOUNTING FRAUDS

Complaint ¶ 180

Andersen's egregious conduct surrounding the Household affair is hardly an isolated incident. Andersen is a recidivist violator of the federal securities laws with a history of accounting improprieties, conflicts of interest and document destruction in some of the most egregious cases of accounting fraud in the history of the U.S. securities markets, its now-former client list making up a veritable "who's who" of financial disasters. Moreover, Andersen's conduct in these cases often shares the same underlying themes as its conduct in the Household debacle. A nonexhaustive list of Andersen's involvement in major accounting scandals follows:

(a) Enron. Andersen's intimate involvement in the world's most notorious accounting scandal is now common knowledge. Indeed, the entire Andersen partnership was convicted of obstruction of justice charges because of its felonious conduct, directed from Andersen world headquarters in Chicago, the office which perpetrated the accounting improprieties detailed herein. As summarized by Judge Melinda Harmon of the Southern District of Texas:

> Lead Plaintiff has identified numerous violations by Arthur Andersen of GAAS, GAAP, risk factors for fraud, accounting rules, and rules of professional conduct for accounts that Arthur Andersen violated. Yet Arthur Andersen certified that Enron's financial statements for 1997-2000 were in compliance with GAAP and its audits of the financial statements complied with GAAS.... Lead Plaintiff has also alleged that Arthur Andersen destroyed documents to conceal its fraudulent accounting. All of these constitute primary violations under §10(b).
>
> Furthermore Lead Plaintiff has alleged specific facts giving rise to a strong inference of scienter. Arthur Andersen's comprehensive accounting, auditing, and consulting services to Enron necessarily made it intimately privy to the smallest details of Enron's alleged fraudulent activity.

In re Enron Corp. Secs., Derivative & ERISA Litig., MDL-1446, Civil Action No. H-01-3624 Consolidated Cases, 2002 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 25211, at *706 (S.D. Tex. Dec. 20, 2002).[11]

(b) Worldcom. Worldcom was a telecommunications giant that reported stellar revenue, net income and EPS growth in the latter half of the 1990s and into 2002. The growth caused Worldcom's stock price to soar and enabled it to compile over 70 acquisitions and raise billions of dollars from public investors. All along, Andersen audited – or, rather, "cooked" – Worldcom's books. Worldcom is now bankrupt. Worldcom's precipitous fall into the largest bankruptcy ever has caused well over $100 billion in damages to investors. Andersen's complicity in the fraud speaks for itself. Shortly before its bankruptcy filing in 6/02, Worldcom admitted that Andersen had overseen Worldcom's ***overstatement of income by $3.85 billion.*** By 9/02, Worldcom had disclosed that more than $9 billion in previously-recognized revenue just did not exist when it was recorded. On 11/04/02, the court-appointed bankruptcy examiner issued an interim report detailing a "smorgasbord" of questionable accounting practices going back several years, stating: "These issues relate to the culture, internal controls, management, integrity, disclosures and financial statements." Andersen, Worldcom's auditor throughout this period, worked closely with Worldcom senior executives for almost half a decade while this massive fraud took place.

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11 [Plaintiffs' footnote]: Judge Harmon also noted "several similar prior fraudulent audits of other companies, establishing a pattern of such conduct, and the SEC's and courts' repeated imposition of penalties on Arthur Andersen and its employees...." *Id.*

(c) Dynegy. Like Enron and Worldcom, Andersen audited Dynegy's financial statements, which also were patently false and misleading to investors. These false and misleading financial statements enabled Dynegy to issue over $1 billion in debt that is now nearly worthless and caused billions of dollars of damages to persons who were fraudulently induced into buying Dynegy securities. That these financial statements were the product of fraud is not open to debate. On 9/24/02, the SEC announced:

> ***The Commission [has] found that Dynegy engaged in securities fraud in connection with its disclosures and accounting for Project Alpha,*** and negligently included materially misleading information about the round-trip energy trades in two press releases it issued in early 2002.... Dynegy, without admitting or denying the Commission's findings, has agreed to the entry of the cease-and-desist order and to pay a $3 million penalty in a related civil suit filed in U.S. district court in Houston.

In 11/02, Dynegy restated results for 1999 through 2001. On 1/31/03, Dynegy announced its second major restatement in three months, stating that it would revise results for 1999 through 2001 and the first three quarters of 2002 as a result of a reaudit that would reduce net income by ***$431 million*** over the four-year period.

(d) Qwest. Qwest has been forced to restate ***all*** of its financial statements for 1999 through 2001 – the entire length of its engagement with Andersen! Once again, this fraud took place while Qwest was being audited by Andersen. Further, Qwest is now the subject of Congressional, SEC and Department of Justice investigations into its accounting manipulations. Qwest's defense is that it relied on the advice of its accountants – Andersen. The falsity of Qwest's financial reporting is clear. Notably, in 9/02, Qwest announced that its restatement would erase $950 million in revenue (later revised to $1.86 billion). The vast majority of this restated revenue was booked in so-called "swap" transactions that Qwest never registered as revenue until it hired Andersen. Many of these swaps were made with another Andersen client, the now-defunct Global Crossing (*see* below). Furthermore, in 8/01, Qwest was required by the SEC to amend its FY00 Report on Form 10-K to include a disclosure that its 2000 results had benefited from a pension credit of $299 million, or $182 million after tax, in FY00, compared to a charge of $8 million in 1999 – again, a transaction permitted by Andersen. On 7/20/01, Qwest admitted that its classification of costs had been incorrect such that cost of sales had been overstated and Sales, General & Administrative ("SG&A") expenses had been understated.

(e) Global Crossing. Global Crossing, the bankrupt fiber-optic network operator, once had a $38.9 billion market value – but again, its stock value was based on false financials certified by Andersen. Global Crossing sought protection from creditors on 1/28/02 after amassing $12.4 billion in debt. The SEC and the Federal Bureau of Investigation have began examining Global Crossing's accounting – accounting approved by Andersen – after a former vice-president of finance alleged that the company inflated revenue from leasing space on its lines while under-reporting costs for buying space on rivals' networks – the very same "swap" transactions as Qwest. When these bogus revenue figures were erased, Global Crossing was revealed to be a financial disaster and never would have been able to secure public funding of its operations had it told the truth.

(f) Waste Management. In 1998, Waste Management restated its 1992 through 1996 financial statements, which had been audited by Andersen's Houston office, revealing a massive fraud that included the overstatement of profits by as much as $1.7 billion. At the time, this was the largest restatement of earnings in history. In 6/01, as a result of its egregious behavior associated with its audits of its Waste Management client, the SEC hit Andersen with the first anti-fraud injunction in 20 years and the largest civil penalty ($7 million) in SEC history for an accounting firm. The SEC also required Andersen to sign a consent decree promising to refrain from wrongdoing in the future. Andersen partner Goolsby signed that agreement. Andersen knew its ongoing conduct with another client, Enron, violated the agreement when it was signed. As with Enron, Andersen's willingness to keep quiet about fraudulent accounting to protect the huge fees it earned played a significant role in Waste Management's ability to perpetrate one of the largest accounting frauds in history. Andersen recognized Waste Management's "aggressive" accounting as early as 1988, according to SEC documents, and by 1993, Andersen had documented that Waste Management was a "high-risk client" and that the client inflated profits by more than $100 million. However, during the same time frame, Andersen was relentlessly marketing its consulting services to the client, resulting in consulting fees more than double the size of the audit fees. Even when Waste Management refused to fix the improper accounting practices recommended by Andersen in prior years, Andersen caved in and continued to sign off on the company's annual audits. This went on for the next three years. According to the SEC, those decisions were backed at the highest levels at the same Andersen office that audited Household's financial statements. These decisions were backed by Andersen's Practice Director, the firm's Managing Partner and the Audit Division Head for the firm's national office in Chicago. Several parallels exist between the conduct of the Chicago office of Andersen in Waste Management, Enron and here. For example: Enron and Waste Management were major Andersen clients that generated millions of dollars in fees each year. Andersen's Chicago office participated in the audits of Waste Management, Enron and Household.

(g) Sunbeam. In 5/01, the SEC filed an injunctive action against Andersen partner Phillip E. Harlow, the former engagement partner on the Sunbeam account, for authorizing the issuance of unqualified audit opinions on Sunbeam's 1996 and 1997 financial statements, even though he was aware of many of the company's accounting improprieties and disclosure failures. In 2001, Andersen paid $110 million to settle shareholder lawsuits in connection with Sunbeam's restatement of six quarters of financial results. Indeed, the SEC stated that Sunbeam's purported turnaround was little more than accounting gimmicks, accomplished through the creation of inappropriate "cookie jar" reserves. In

Sunbeam, as in Enron, Andersen's document destruction was a common theme. In fact, an Andersen partner testified that, months after the restatements were announced and after shareholder lawsuits had been filed, the firm ordered its Fort Lauderdale employees to dispose of any workpapers or correspondence that did not agree with the final documentation of the Sunbeam restatement.

(h) Baptist Foundation of Arizona. In a suit filed by the Arizona Attorney General, Andersen agreed to pay investors $217 million to settle a suit in connection with the 1999 failure of the Baptist Foundation of Arizona ("Foundation"), where an ongoing Ponzi scheme wiped out $590 million of the savings of investors, many of them retirees. The Arizona authorities brought the action to revoke the licenses of three Andersen auditors. Jay Steven Ozer ("Ozer"), one of the senior partners on Andersen's audits of the Foundation, audited Charles Keating's ("Keating") Lincoln Savings & Loan, described below. Ozer agreed to give up his Arizona accounting license. Particularly egregious in the Foundation situation was the fact that outside CPAs and professionals continued to warn Andersen for two years that they highly suspected fraudulent accounting at the Foundation, yet Andersen completely ignored them. An accountant for the Foundation testified that, more than two years before the bankruptcy, she met with Andersen and openly explained the nature of the fraud. Subsequently, a Texas Baptist group became suspicious, called Andersen and told Andersen about the suspected fraudulent accounting at the Foundation. Additionally, a sole practitioner CPA figured the fraud out in an afternoon by conducting a simple search of public records, revealing that the company used to engage in transactions with the Foundation had a negative net worth of approximately $106 million and couldn't possibly make good on the debt to the Foundation. Calls were made to the Andersen office involved here and stated, "'You must withdraw your unqualified opinion immediately. The company's effectively broke. Call me.'"

(i) Colonial Realty Company. In the mid 1990s, the State of Connecticut revoked Andersen's license to practice after investigating Andersen's conduct in its audits surrounding the collapse of Colonial Realty Company, a national real estate syndication firm. Central to the Colonial Realty Company fraud was a Ponzi scheme that involved deliberate and grossly exaggerated valuation of Colonial Realty Company properties. Andersen furnished unqualified opinions supporting Colonial Realty Company's extravagant valuations and claims and assisted in preparing private placement memoranda in connection with the public offerings that resulted in investors' sustaining substantial losses. As with Enron, after conducting an extensive investigation, Connecticut's Attorney General concluded that Andersen employees destroyed incriminating documents under the auspices of complying with Andersen's document retention policy.

(j) Lincoln Savings/ACC. Andersen was also associated with this infamous fraud perpetrated by Keating. In 1984 and 1985, Andersen improperly issued "clean" or unqualified audit opinions on the ACC/Lincoln Savings financial statements. Those opinions were included in ACC/Lincoln Savings SEC filings and helped Keating promote an illusion of prosperity that was used to market notes to investors. Thus, Andersen participated in the Keating fraud that bilked investors out of over $500 million. In 1992, Andersen paid $30 million to settle the securities fraud action. Andersen, of course, did not learn a lesson from this experience. In fact, Ozer, an Andersen partner and a member of the Andersen audit team on ACC/Lincoln Savings, went on to be a key Andersen auditor on the aforementioned Foundation scandal.

Answer ¶ 180

The Household Defendants deny the allegations in the first and third sentences of Paragraph 180. The Household Defendants admit that plaintiffs purport in the remainder of Paragraph 180 (including Subparagraphs (a) - (j) and footnote 11) to identify and characterize Andersen's purported relationships with other companies, as well as certain civil or criminal litigation or other proceedings involving Andersen and/or such other companies; but the Household Defendants otherwise lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of those allegations, and therefore deny them. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 180.

Complaint ¶ 181

These cases demonstrate that for years Andersen has demonstrated a callous, reckless disregard for its duty to investors and the public trust. Andersen's conduct throughout this period displays an uncaring, calculated cost/benefit approach to ignoring fraud and improper accounting in its audit engagements. As the facts above indicate, Andersen remained, until the end, unrepentant, choosing to fight these cases rather than actually rectify its improper behavior. In essence, Andersen considered compromising its integrity and getting caught allying itself with management's interests to be an ordinary and necessary cost of doing business.

Answer ¶ 181

The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 181, and therefore deny them. Answering further, the Household Defendants incorporate their answers above as though fully set forth herein.

ANDERSEN DISREGARDED MAJOR INDICATORS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT FRAUD AT HOUSEHOLD ("RED FLAGS")

Andersen Knew the Risk of Fraud Was Extremely High

Complaint ¶ 182

Andersen had direct knowledge of Household's improper accounting as alleged herein. Andersen also knew that the risk of fraudulent financial reporting at Household was very high. In designing and carrying out audit procedures, professional standards specifically require that auditors assess the risk of material misstatement due to fraud. To that end, Andersen, pursuant to Statement of Auditing Standards ("SAS") No. 82 (AU §§316,110), was required to assess the risk of fraudulent financial statements at Household. Andersen had a "responsibility to plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether caused by error or fraud." AU §316 provides categories of fraud risk factors that should be considered in making that assessment. Andersen knew that Household possessed many of the risk factors delineated in AU §316.16-.18, including:

> Risk factors relating to management's characteristics and influence over the control environment....
>
> – A significant portion of management's compensation represented by bonuses, stock options, or other incentives, the value of which is contingent upon the entity achieving unduly aggressive targets for operating results, financial position, or cash flow.
>
> – An excessive interest by management in maintaining or increasing the entity's stock price or earnings trend through the use of unusually aggressive accounting practices.
>
> – A practice by management of committing to analysts, creditors, and other third parties to achieve what appear to be unduly aggressive or clearly unrealistic forecasts.
>
> * * *
>
> – Management setting unduly aggressive financial targets and expectations for operating personnel.

AU §316.17(a).

Answer ¶ 182

The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 182, and therefore deny them. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 182.

Complaint ¶ 183

> Andersen knew that Household management had not only an "excessive interest" but a highly unusual interest in maintaining the Company's stock price. Household executives received multi-millions of dollars in bonuses from hitting a series of stock-price targets based on Household's compensation practices.

Answer ¶ 183

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 183.

Complaint ¶ 184

> As depicted in the following chart, Household experienced dramatic growth between 1997 and 2001. Note the following:

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Reported EPS	$1.93	$2.30[12]	$3.07	$3.55	$4.08

Upon restatement, the EPS was reduced as follows:

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Restated EPS	$1.86	$2.21	$2.95	$3.40	$3.91

Answer ¶ 184

The Household Defendants admit that Household experienced growth during the period 1997 through 2001; and that plaintiffs purport to reflect such growth in the chart included in Paragraph 184. Answering further, it appears that, contrary to plaintiffs' representations in footnote 12, the earnings per share information for 1998 has not been adjusted to reflect the events referenced in the footnote. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 184.

12 [Plaintiffs' footnote]: 1998 EPS has been adjusted for a $118.5 million after-tax gain related to the sale of Beneficial Corporation's Canadian operations and a $751 million after-tax charge related to the merger and integration of Beneficial.

E. ANDERSEN KNEW HOUSEHOLD'S DISCLOSURES WERE FALSE

Complaint ¶ 185

In accordance with GAAS, Andersen was required to consider whether Household's disclosures accompanying its financial statements were adequate. SAS No. 32, as set forth in AU §431.02-.03, states:

> .02 The presentation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles includes adequate disclosure of material matters. These matters relate to the form, arrangement, and content of the financial statements and their appended notes, including, for example, the terminology used, the amount of detail given, the classification of items in the statements, and the bases of amounts set forth. An independent auditor considers whether a particular matter should be disclosed in light of the circumstances and facts of which he is aware at the time.
>
> .03 If management omits from the financial statements, including the accompanying notes, information that is required by generally accepted accounting principles, the auditor should express a qualified or an adverse opinion and should provide the information in his report, if practicable, unless its omission from the auditor's report is recognized as appropriate by a specific Statement on Auditing Standards....

AU §431.02-.03.

Answer ¶ 185

The Household Defendants admit that plaintiffs appear to have accurately quoted in part AU § 431.02-.03. The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 185, and therefore deny them.

Complaint ¶ 186

The required disclosures include those concerning Household's illegal predatory lending practices and the impact its reaging practices had on Household's reported results. As detailed herein, Household's disclosures with respect to its accounting practices were woefully inadequate.

Answer ¶ 186

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 186.

Complaint ¶ 187

Further, auditors are required to consider the effect of an illegal act on the financial statements. If an auditor concludes that an illegal act has or is likely to have occurred, then the auditor is required to evaluate the adequacy of disclosure in the financial statements of the potential effects of the illegal act and should also consider if a loss contingency is required. AU §317.14-.15 states:

> .14 The auditor should consider the effect of an illegal act on the amounts presented in financial statements including contingent monetary effects, such as fines, penalties and damages. Loss contingencies resulting from illegal acts that may be required to be disclosed should be evaluated in the same manner as other loss contingencies. Examples of loss contingencies that may arise from an illegal act are: threat of expropriation of assets, enforced discontinuance of operations in another country, and litigation.
>
> .15 The auditor should evaluate the adequacy of disclosure in the financial statements of the potential effects of an illegal act on the entity's operations. If material revenue or earnings are derived from transactions involving illegal acts, or if illegal acts create significant unusual risks associated with material revenue or earnings, such as loss of significant business relationship, that information should be considered for disclosure.

Answer ¶ 187

The Household Defendants admit that plaintiffs appear to have accurately quoted in part from AU § 317.14-.15 (apart from a typographical error) and purport to characterize Andersen's obligations under the same. The Household Defendants deny any allegations in Paragraph 187 which purport to characterize AU § 317.14-.15 in conflict with their stated terms, conventions, or interpretive guidance, and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 187.

ANDERSEN VIOLATED PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

Complaint ¶ 188

In addition to Andersen's improper departures from professional standards as particularized above, Andersen also violated the following professional standards, among others.

Answer ¶ 188

The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations that Andersen improperly departed from professional standards as particularized above, and therefore deny them. The Household Defendants lack information sufficient to form a belief as to what standards plaintiffs refer to by stating "the following professional standards, among others" and therefore deny the allegation relating thereto. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 188.

Complaint ¶ 189

The bylaws of AICPA require that members adhere to the Principles and Rules of the Code of Professional Conduct ("ET"). Andersen violated those rules, including the following:

ET §53 - Article II - **The Public Interest**

Members should accept the obligation to act in a way that will serve the public interest, honor the public trust, and demonstrate commitment to professionalism.

ET §102 - **Integrity and Objectivity**

.02 ***Knowing misrepresentations in the preparation of financial statements or records.*** A member shall be considered to have knowingly misrepresented facts in violation of rule 102 [ET §102.01] when he or she knowingly

a. Makes, or permits or directs another to make, materially false and misleading entries in an entity's financial statements or records shall be considered to have knowingly misrepresented facts in violation of rule 102 [ET §102.01]....

ET §501 - **Acts Discreditable**

.05 501.4 [sic]- ***Negligence in the preparation of financial statements or records.*** A member shall be considered to have committed an act discreditable to the profession in violation of rule 501 [ET §501.01] when, by virtue of his or her negligence, such member –

a. Makes, or permits or directs another to make, materially false and misleading entries in the financial statements or records of an entity; or

b. Fails to correct an entity's financial statements that are materially false and misleading when the member has the authority to record an entry; or

c. Signs, or permits or directs another to sign, a document containing materially false and misleading information.

Additionally, AU §220 - **Independence** further states that:

> .01 The second general standard is:
>
> In all matters relating to the assignment, an independence in mental attitude is to be maintained by the auditor or auditors.
>
> .02 This standard requires that the auditor be independent; aside from being in public practice (as distinct from being in private practice), he must be without bias with respect to the client since otherwise he would lack that impartiality necessary for the dependability of his findings, however excellent his technical proficiency may be. However, independence does not imply the attitude of a prosecutor but rather a judicial impartiality that recognizes an obligation for fairness not only to management and owners of a business but also to creditors and those who may otherwise rely (in part, at least) upon the independent auditor's report, as in the case of prospective owners or creditors.

Answer ¶ 189

The Household Defendants deny that plaintiffs have accurately quoted from the Principles and Rules of the Code of Professional Conduct. The Household Defendants refer to the bylaws of AICPA and the Principles and Rules of Professional Conduct for a more complete statement of the rules referenced in Paragraph 189 and deny any allegations inconsistent with them. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 189.

Complaint ¶ 190

> One of Andersen's responsibilities as Household's independent auditor was to obtain "[s]ufficient competent evidential matter... to afford a reasonable basis for an opinion regarding the financial statements under audit" as to "the fairness with which they present, in all material respects, financial position, results of operations, and its cash flows in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles." AU §§150.02, 110.01. In violation of GAAS, and contrary to the representations in its report on Household's financial statements, Andersen did not obtain sufficient, competent evidential matter to support Household's assertions regarding its income, assets, debt and shareholders' equity for FY97, FY98, FY99, FY01 [sic] and FY01. Moreover, Andersen deliberately ignored information indicating that Household's financial statements did not "present fairly" the Company's financial position.

Answer ¶ 190

The Household Defendants admit that plaintiffs appear to accurately quote in part AU § 150.02 and § 110.01. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 190.

Complaint ¶ 191

> Due to Andersen's false statements, knowledge of the improper accounting, failure to identify and modify its reports to identify Household's false financial reporting, and lack of independence, Andersen violated the following GAAS standards:
>
> (a) The first general standard is that the audit should be performed by persons having adequate technical training and proficiency as auditors.
>
> (b) The second general standard is that the auditors should maintain an independence in mental attitude in all matters relating to the engagement.
>
> (c) The third general standard is that due professional care is to be exercised in the performance of the audit and preparation of the report.
>
> (d) The first standard of field work is that the audit is to be adequately planned and that assistants should be properly supervised.
>
> (e) The second standard of field work is that the auditor should obtain a sufficient understanding of internal controls so as to plan the audit and determine the nature, timing and extent of tests to be performed.
>
> (f) The third standard of field work is that sufficient, competent, evidential matter is to be obtained to afford a reasonable basis for an opinion on the financial statements under audit.
>
> (g) The first standard of reporting is that the report state whether the financial statements are presented in accordance with GAAP.
>
> (h) The second standard of reporting is that the report shall identify circumstances in which GAAP has not been consistently observed.
>
> (i) The third standard of reporting is that informative disclosures are regarded as reasonably adequate unless otherwise stated in the report.
>
> (j) The fourth standard of reporting is that the report shall contain an expression of opinion or the reasons why an opinion cannot be expressed.

Answer ¶ 191

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 191.

FALSE AND MISLEADING STATEMENTS DURING THE CLASS PERIOD

DEFENDANTS' FALSE AND MISLEADING STATEMENTS DURING 1997

Complaint ¶ 192

On 10/23/97, Household announced 3Q97 financial results in a press release entitled "Household Reports All-Time Record Results," which stated:[13]

> Household International today reported record net income of $187.2 million for the third quarter, up 34 percent from $139.9 million for the year-ago quarter. Earnings per share rose 23 percent to a quarterly record of $1.70, compared with $1.38 a year earlier.
>
> * * *
>
> William F. Aldinger, Household's chairman and chief executive officer, said "We are pleased to announce another record quarter. Contributing to our good results were wider margins, higher average managed receivables, and a continued focus on efficiency, which more than offset the impact of higher credit losses."

Answer ¶ 192

The Household Defendants admit that on or about October 23, 1997, Household announced its 3Q97 financial results in the referenced press release; and that the press release includes, in part, among other things, the language quoted in Paragraph 192. The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of plaintiffs' allegation in footnote 13 since plaintiffs have not identified the source of the statement, and therefore deny the allegation. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 192.

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13 [Plaintiffs' footnote]: The financial results and per-share amounts until 6/07/98 included herein are not adjusted for the 3:1 split that occurred on 6/01/98.

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Complaint ¶ 193

On 10/24/97, these financial results and management's discussion of the results were repeated to the market in analysts' reports. In addition to artificially inflating the price of Household shares, defendants' false statements also had the effect of misleading analysts who relied on these misleading representations in issuing very positive reports and advising investors to purchase shares of Household, as follows:

Joel Gomberg (William Blair & Co.) Report of 10/24/97

Household reported third-quarter EPS of $1.70 ... and $0.02 better than our $1.68 estimate and that of consensus. Household continues to deliver on its commitment for 20%-plus EPS growth. Earnings per share were better than expected due to expense controls; however, internally generated loan growth was disappointing during the quarter....

HI is growing at a rate in excess of 20%, yet trades at a 1998 P/E multiple that represents a relative discount to its peer group and a 25%-plus discount to our long-term growth rate. Foremost, we are attracted to this experienced senior management team and its disciplined strategy to focus on a few high-margin businesses, to be a leader in cost-management, skill at executing acquisitions, and conservative income recognition and balance sheet management....

* * *

Management conveyed a more positive tone with respect to credit quality.... We anticipate that the company's credit losses will remain lower than industry averages, due to its co-branding strategy in the credit card area and high percentage of consumer finance receivables backed by residential real estate. Lastly, Household's significant loan-loss provision levels during the past couple years have provided loan-loss reserve coverage well above peer levels and management earnings flexibility in 1998.

* * *

Profitability is strong because the typical HFC customer will pay a higher price for personal service and is more sensitive to the payment amount than interest rate. Management also has instilled a very sales-oriented culture, supported by an aggressive incentive compensation structure.

Answer ¶ 193

The Household Defendants admit that on or about October 24, 1997, Household's released 3Q97 financial results were discussed in various analyst reports; that William Blair &

Co. issued a report on or about October 24, 1997; and that the report includes, (apart from typographical errors), among other things, the language quoted in Paragraph 193. The Household Defendants aver, however, that they did not write the William Blair & Co. report and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the report does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 193.

Complaint ¶ 194

> On 11/13/97, Household filed with the SEC its 3Q97 Report on Form 10-Q, signed by defendant Schoenholz. In addition to reiterating the false financial results and other false representations as were made in the 10/23/97 corporate release, the 3Q97 Report on Form 10-Q also stated that the unaudited financial results were prepared in accordance with GAAP and included, "[i]n the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation." The 3Q97 Report on Form 10-Q was signed by defendant Schoenholz.

Answer ¶ 194

The Household Defendants admit that on or about November 13, 1997, Household filed with the SEC its 3Q97 Report on Form 10-Q; that the Form was signed by Mr. Schoenholz; and that the Form includes in part, among other things, the statement concerning GAAP and the quote alleged in Paragraph 194. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 194.

Complaint ¶ 195

> On 12/08/97, defendant Aldinger visited the offices of William Blair & Co., after which analyst Joel Gomberg issued a very positive report on Household the next day, reiterating his long-term Buy rating on the stock. The report stated, in part, that:
>
> **The meeting [with Aldinger] reinforced our positive view of Household.**
>
> * * *
>
> Bill Aldinger is confident that the company will deliver on its commitment of 20% or better EPS growth in 1998. We are maintaining our 1998 EPS estimate of $7.95, up 22% from our 1997 EPS estimate of

$6.50. We expect 1998 to represent the seventh consecutive year of 20%-plus EPS growth.... Investors are likely to focus on internally generated loan growth during the next few quarters. ***Loan growth is the key that drives revenue and earnings growth over the long term and represents a catalyst to drive the stock higher.***

Answer ¶ 195

The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations concerning the December 8, 1997 visit or the William Blair & Co. report or the contents thereof, and therefore deny them. The Household Defendants aver further, that they did not write the William Blair & Co. report and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the report does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 195.

Complaint ¶ 196

The statements made by defendants in ¶¶192-195 above were each materially false and misleading when made. As set forth in ¶¶1-155, the true facts, which were then known to or recklessly disregarded by defendants, based on their review of Household's internal operating data, were:

(a) Defendants were engaged in a widespread and consistent pattern of improper and illegal predatory lending practices, which included, among other things:

(i) Misrepresenting the interest rates and savings associated with loans by providing deceptive and nonconforming loan documents to borrowers that were designed to obscure actual loan amounts and interest rates (¶¶55-60);

(ii) Failing to disclose "discount points" that were nothing more than stacked fees and had no bearing on the ultimate interest rate charged on loans (¶¶61-67);

(iii) Concealing the existence of prepayment penalties (¶¶68-70);

(iv) Using such practices as fraud and forgery to sell ancillary products, such as life, disability and other types of credit insurance (¶¶71-74); and

(v) Illegally "up-selling" second loans with exorbitant interest rates (¶¶75-82).

(b) As set forth in ¶¶51-106, defendants were engaged in a sophisticated and fraudulent predatory lending scheme.

(c) As set forth in ¶¶107-133, defendants improperly engaged in the practice of "reaging" or "restructuring" delinquent loans to make them current if the customer made one minimum monthly payment, such that the missed payments were added to the back end of the loan. Although defendants characterized "reaging" as a customer service, in fact, the Company used it to:

(i) Manipulate its reported delinquency ratios and delay or prevent charge- offs (¶¶107-133);

(ii) Cross-sell or up-sell additional loans or lines of credit (¶¶107-116);

(iii) Convert customers' unsecured loans into loans secured by their homes or cars without disclosing this information to them (¶116). In addition, as detailed in ¶¶111-114 and 121, defendants designed the Vision system to automatically reage delinquent accounts when the computer received only a partial payment without any evidence that the delinquency had been cured.

(d) The Officer Defendants designed the predatory lending practices and reaging of delinquent accounts, allowing the Company to:

(i) Understate its true levels of delinquencies, such that any financial metrics that were dependent upon delinquencies or defaults and important to investors as a measure of Household's health, including credit loss reserves, were also materially false and misleading (¶¶125-133);

(ii) Under-report non-performing assets and misreport credit quality (¶¶125-133);

(iii) Consistently report lower loan loss reserves by improperly lowering defaults and prepayments (¶¶102-106 and 125-133);

(iv) Recognize interest income that should not have been accrued in accordance with the Company's own lending practices and policies (¶¶102-106,125-133 and 154-55); and

(v) Artificially inflate reported revenues and EPS throughout the Class Period (¶¶102-106 and 125-155).

(e) As set forth in ¶¶134-155, throughout the Class Period, defendants engaged in improper accounting for Household's credit card co-branding, affinity and third-party marketing agreements, causing Household to overstate its finance income, securitization income and fee income and misstate certain of its expenses, resulting in an overstatement of net income.

(f) In addition to the false and materially misleading financial data, the Company's SEC filings also concealed the true risks of investing in Household, including the risk of investing in a company that was not reporting its financial results in conformity with GAAP, which disclosures were wholly ineffective and inappropriate and did not alert investors to the true risks of investing in Household securities.

(g) Household and the Officer Defendants had no basis to, and did not in fact, believe Aldinger's forecasts of 20+% growth in EPS in FY98 and FY99 because they were impossible to achieve in light of ¶¶(a)-(f) above.

Answer ¶ 196

The Household Defendants deny the allegations set forth in Paragraph 196 and deny that plaintiffs have alleged in Paragraph 196 any statement made by Defendants. Answering further, to the extent necessary to fully respond to the allegations in Paragraph 196, the Household Defendants incorporate their answers to the other paragraphs referenced in Paragraph 196 as though fully set forth herein.

DEFENDANTS' FALSE AND MISLEADING STATEMENTS DURING 1998

Complaint ¶ 197

On 1/21/98, Household announced its FY97 results in a press release entitled "Household EPS Grows More than 20% for 6th Consecutive Quarter" that stated, in part:

> Household International today reported all-time record net income and earnings per share for the fourth quarter and year ended December 31, 1997. Full-year earnings per share of $6.50 rose 22 percent and net income increased 27 percent to $686.6 million.
>
> Quarterly earnings per share totaled $1.98, a 22 percent increase from $1.62 for the fourth quarter of 1996, on a greater number of average shares outstanding. Net income rose 33 percent to an all-time quarterly record of $217.6 million, compared with $163.6 million a year earlier.
>
> William F. Aldinger, Household's chairman and chief executive officer, said, "Household achieved another year of earnings per share growth in

excess of 20 percent - the sixth consecutive year that we've done so. We grew revenues 18 percent and kept expenses essentially flat. We absorbed increased chargeoffs consistent with industry-wide trends and further strengthened our credit loss reserves. We also improved our return on managed assets. Our return on equity exceeded 18 percent, even though we significantly increased our capital levels. Overall, it was a terrific year."

Mr. Aldinger added, "1997 was not only a record year, it was a year of investing in the long-term growth of our company. We acquired the consumer finance business of Transamerica Corporation and ACC Consumer Finance, an industry leader in non-prime auto finance. We expect both acquisitions to contribute to another record year in 1998."

Answer ¶ 197

The Household Defendants admit that on or about January 21, 1998, Household announced its FY97 results in the referenced press release; and that the press release includes in part, among other things, the language quoted in Paragraph 197. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 197.

Complaint ¶ 198

The Officer Defendants' false statements also had the effect of misleading analysts who relied on these representations in issuing very positive reports and advising investors to purchase shares of Household, as follows:

Jennifer Scutti (Prudential Securities) Report of 2/18/98

Based on improving efficiency ratio levels, manageable credit quality, expanding margins, and stable portfolio growth, we believe that Household International is positioned to consistently generate earnings growth in the 18%-20% range over the next two years.

* * *

[C]ross-selling of other Household products has helped to keep the "churn" rate on loans low. The company, however, intends to include prepayment penalties increasingly on current and future loan origination. In addition to helping keep prepayments low, cross-selling has also supported portfolio growth for the company as 40% of Household Finance Corp.'s home equity borrowers are private-label cardholders, while 30% are bankcard customers.

The company has maintained a conservative posture as it has grown the business slowly and deliberately while managing costs carefully....

* * *

Broad funding strategy offers flexibility and supports growth. The company has maintained a broad funding strategy, utilizing securitizations, commercial paper, and medium- and long-term debt. Currently, 40% of funding is due to securitization activity, which we believe could fall to 35% over the next few quarters.

Answer ¶ 198

The Household Defendants admit that Prudential Securities issued a report on Household on or about February 18, 1998; and the report includes in part, among other things, the language quoted in Paragraph 198. The Household Defendants aver further, that they did not write the Prudential report and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the report does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 198.

Complaint ¶ 199

On 3/13/98, the Company, through its subsidiary, HFC, caused to be declared effective a registration statement on Form S-3, registering for sale $3 billion of debt securities.

Answer ¶ 199

The Household Defendants admit that on or about March 13, 1998, HFC filed a registration statement on Form S-3, registering for sale $3 billion of debt securities. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 199.

Complaint ¶ 200

On 3/30/98, Household filed with the SEC its FY97 Report on Form 10-K, signed by defendants Aldinger and Schoenholz, as well as the Director Defendants. In addition to reiterating the same false representations as were made in the 1/21/98 corporate release, the FY97 Report on Form 10-K also stated that the Company's financial statements met the requirements of Regulation S-X and that it incorporates by reference information specified by Item 302 of Regulation S-K.

Answer ¶ 200

The Household Defendants admit that on or about March 30, 1998, Household filed with the SEC its FY97 Report on Form 10-K; that the Form 10-K was signed by Messrs. Aldinger and Schoenholz, and the Director Defendants; and that the Form includes in part, among other things, the statement concerning Regulation S-X and incorporates by reference information specified by Item 302 of Regulation S-K. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 200.

Complaint ¶ 201

With respect to its loan delinquencies and charge-off policies, defendants represented that:

> ***Our focus is to continue using risk-based pricing and effective collection efforts for each loan.*** We have a process that gives us a reasonable basis for predicting the asset quality of new accounts. This process is based on our experience with numerous marketing, credit and risk management tests. We also believe that our frequent and early contact with delinquent customers is helpful in managing net credit losses.

Answer ¶ 201

The Household Defendants admit that the FY97 Report on Form 10-K includes in part, among other things, the language (but without emphasis) quoted in Paragraph 201. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 201.

Complaint ¶ 202

> Additionally, Andersen issued a "clean" audit opinion on 1/21/98, which was incorporated by reference into the Report on Form 10-K. Andersen stated that it had audited Household's financial statements and Schedule 14(d) for FY97 in accordance with GAAS and opined that they "fairly state[] in all material respects the financial data required to be set forth therein in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole."

Answer ¶ 202

The Household Defendants admit that on or about January 21, 1998, Arthur Andersen issued an audit opinion; that audit opinion was incorporated by reference into the FY97 Report on Form 10-K; and the audit opinion includes in part, among other things, the statement concerning GAAS and the language quoted in Paragraph 202. The Household Defendants deny any allegations concerning Andersen's audit opinion that are inconsistent with the audit opinion, and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 202.

Complaint ¶ 203

On 4/3/98, defendants Aldinger and Gilmer hosted the Company's annual Financial Relations Conference for analysts and investors. Immediately after this conference, several analysts issued very positive reports and encouraged investors to purchase shares of Household as follows:

Joel Gomberg (William Blair & Co.) Report of 4/6/98

Management conveyed a positive tone ....

Management reiterated its profitability and growth targets. Bill Aldinger, chairman and CEO, is confident that the company will deliver on its commitment of 20% or better EPS growth in 1998 (its seventh consecutive year of 20%-plus earnings growth). Management also reaffirmed several long-term financial targets....

Household appears on track to meet or exceed first-quarter estimates. Our first-quarter EPS estimate is ***$1.50***, compared with ***$1.30*** a year ago.

We reaffirm our Long-term Buy recommendation. Management has a very disciplined strategy to focus on a few high-margin businesses, be the low-cost provider, and out execute the competition....

D. Hochstim (Bear Stearns) Report of 4/06/98

Gary Gilmer who is now the senior executive in charge of HFC presented a review of the business. HFC continues to seek to generate loan growth by 1) increasing its new originations and 2) reducing payoffs. In addition to growth, there is also a focus on maintaining credit quality. To increase growth, the company plans to target its marketing efforts and refine its compensation system to encourage the origination of more real estate secured loans. There has also been an increased emphasis on selling real estate secured loans to existing unsecured customers (private label and personal unsecured) in an effort to increase the proportion of real estate secured lending.... The company plans to increase its originations of PHLs (personal home loans) which are underwritten as unsecured loans but have some real estate as collateral.

* * *

> A range of initiatives - increased customer contact, increased manual underwriting, and further refinements of loss prediction and account management tools ....

Answer ¶ 203

The Household Defendants admit that on or about April 3, 1998, Household hosted its annual Financial Relations Conference attended by, among others, certain analysts and investors. The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations concerning the reports referenced in Paragraph 203 and the contents thereof, and therefore deny them. The Household Defendants aver further, that they did not write the reports referenced in Paragraph 203 and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the reports do not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant.

Complaint ¶ 204

> On 4/23/98, Household announced its 1Q98 financial results in a press release entitled, "Household International Reports First Quarter Net Income Up 30%, to a Record $170 Million," which stated, in part, that:
>
> > Household International today reported ***first quarter net income rose 30 percent to a record $170.3 million,*** compared with $131.5 million for the first quarter of 1997. ***Earnings per share increased 18.5 percent to a record $1.54 from $1.30 a year ago.***
> >
> > William F. Aldinger, Household's chairman and chief financial officer, said, "Our first quarter results reflect improving fundamentals in our two largest businesses. The strong growth in earnings was driven by an expanded net interest margin, higher receivables and improved efficiency...."

Answer ¶ 204

The Household Defendants admit that on or about April 23, 1998, Household announced its 1Q98 financial results in the referenced press release; and that the press release includes in part, among other things, the language quoted (but without emphasis) in Paragraph 204. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 204.

Complaint ¶ 205

> The Officer Defendants' false statements regarding the Company's better-than-expected, "record" financial results also had the effect of misleading analysts, who relied on these representations in issuing very positive reports and advising investors to purchase shares of Household, as follows:
>
> **Joel Gomberg (William Blair & Co.) Report of 4/23/98**
>
> Household reported first-quarter earnings per diluted share of $1.54 ... $0.04 better than our $1.50 estimate, and $0.02 above the Street consensus of $1.52.
>
> * * *
>
> The company is optimistic about credit card growth in 1998, with plans to increase its marketing budget significantly.
>
> * * *
>
> Management conveyed a positive tone with respect to credit quality.

Answer ¶ 205

The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations concerning the William Blair & Co. report and the contents thereof, and therefore deny them. The Household Defendants aver further, that they did not write the William Blair & Co. report and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the report does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 205.

Complaint ¶ 206

> On 5/12/98, Household filed with the SEC its 1Q98 Report on Form 10-Q, signed by defendant Schoenholz. In addition to reiterating the same false representations as were made in the 4/23/98 corporate release, the 1Q98 Report on Form 10-Q also stated, in part, that the unaudited quarterly financial results were prepared in accordance with GAAP and included, "in the opinion of

management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation."

Answer ¶ 206

The Household Defendants admit that on or about May 12, 1998, Household filed with the SEC its 1Q98 Report on Form 10-Q; that the Form was signed by Mr. Schoenholz; and, that the Form includes in part, among other things, the statement concerning GAAP and the quote alleged in Paragraph 206. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 206.

Complaint ¶ 207

On 6/30/98, Household acquired Beneficial in a stock-swap deal valued at over $8 billion. Household issued over 168 million shares of common stock.

Answer ¶ 207

The Household Defendants admit the allegations in Paragraph 207 and aver more specifically that the referenced common stock was issued in connection with the Beneficial merger.

Complaint ¶ 208

On or about 7/20/98, the Company, through its subsidiary, HFC, caused to be declared effective, a registration statement on Form S-3, registering for sale $5 billion of debt securities.

Answer ¶ 208

The Household Defendants admit that on or about July 20, 1998, HFC filed a registration statement on Form S-3, registering for sale $5 billion of debt securities. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 208.

Complaint ¶ 209

On 7/22/98, Household announced 2Q98 results in a press release entitled, "Household International Reports Second Quarter Income of $249.4 Million and Earnings Per Share of $.49, Before Merger Charge," which stated:[14]

> Household International today reported second quarter income of $249.4 million and earnings per share of $.49, for the combined operations of Household and Beneficial Corporation before costs related to the merger, completed on June 30, 1998, and related integration .... Including the $1 billion pretax merger charge. Household incurred a loss for the quarter of $501.6 million, or $1.03 per share. Net income for the second quarter of 1997 was $238.6 million, and earnings per share were $.50.
>
> Before giving effect to the merger, Household's earnings per share would have been a second quarter of $.61, a 24 percent increase over the year-ago quarter. Beneficial earnings per share would have been $.81 for the second quarter of 1998, compared to $1.61 a year ago, which included $.59 of securitization and other nonrecurring gains.
>
> William F. Aldinger, Household's chairman and chief executive officer, said ... "I am really excited about the company's prospects. The Beneficial acquisition strengthens many of our key businesses, provides significant opportunities to improve efficiency and gives us a platform for additional revenue growth."

Answer ¶ 209

The Household Defendants admit that on or about July 22, 1998, Household announced its 2Q98 results in the referenced press release; and that (apart from a typographical error), the press release includes in part, among other things, the language quoted in Paragraph 209. Answering further, with respect to footnote 14 referenced in Paragraph 209, the Household Defendants admit the first sentence of footnote 14, but lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to whether plaintiffs have accurately reproduced the language set forth in the second sentence because plaintiffs have not designated a source for the allegation and therefore the allegation is denied. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 209.

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14 [Plaintiffs' footnote]: Since the Beneficial merger was accounted for as a pooling of interests, all prior and current period information reflect the combined companies' results. In addition, EPS data have been restated to reflect Household's three-for-one common stock split effective 6/01/98.

Complaint ¶ 210

Based on these purported positive results, shares of Household traded to over $51.62 per share, before closing at $51.25 per share that day. In addition, many analysts covering the stock issued or reiterated "Buy" recommendations on shares of Household.

Answer ¶ 210

The Household Defendants admit that shares of Household common stock traded on the New York Stock Exchange to over $51.62 on July 22, 1998 and closed at $51.25 per share on that day. The Household Defendants admit that some analysts covering Household issued buy recommendations regarding Household common stock. The Household Defendants lack information or knowledge sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegation that the trading activity was based on the financial results, and therefore deny that allegation. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 210.

Complaint ¶ 211

On or about 8/03/98, the Company, through its subsidiary, HFC, caused to be declared effective, a registration statement on Form S-3, registering for sale $3 billion of debt securities.

Answer ¶ 211

The Household Defendants admit that on or about August 3, 1998, HFC filed a registration statement on Form S-3. The Household Defendants refer to Form S-3 for a complete and accurate statement of its contents and deny any allegations inconsistent with the Form. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 211.

Complaint ¶ 212

On 8/14/98, Household filed with the SEC, its 2Q98 Report on Form 10-Q, signed by defendant Schoenholz. In addition to reiterating the same false representations as were made in the 7/22/98 corporate release, the 2Q98 Report on Form 10-Q also stated, in part, that the unaudited quarterly financial results were prepared in accordance with GAAP and included, "in the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation."

Answer ¶ 212

The Household Defendants admit that on or about August 14, 1998, Household filed with the SEC its 2Q98 Report on Form 10-Q; the Form was signed by Mr. Schoenholz; and the Form includes in part, among other things, the statement concerning GAAP and the quote alleged in Paragraph 212. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 212.

Complaint ¶ 213

> On 9/2/98, BT Alex. Brown Incorporated ("BT Alex. Brown") hosted a conference call with defendant Schoenholz and industry analysts, after which they also issued very positive reports and encouraged investors to purchase shares of the Company, stating:
>
> > **Mark Alpert (BT Alex. Brown) Report of 9/2/98**
> >
> > Maintain "strong buy" investment rating, with target price of $65, or 20x our 1999 EPS estimate [at $3.25].
> >
> > * * *
> >
> > As a result of expected synergies from the merger, the Company recently endorsed 20% EPS growth for 1999 and 2000 and set a 17% growth target in 2001 ....
> >
> > We are maintaining our EPS estimates of $2.27 in 1998 and $3.25 in 1999 (fully pooled). Our target price remains $65 (on a 12-month horizon) or 20x our 1999 EPS estimate ....
> >
> > * * *
> >
> > Loan Growth ... is running about 10-12%, and while retention is an issue (prepayments), it's less of a problem than earlier (helped by the problems of the monoline competitors) ....

Answer ¶ 213

The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations concerning the conference call or the BT Alex. Brown report and the contents thereof, and therefore deny them. The Household Defendants aver further, that they did not write the BT Alex. Brown report and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the report does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 213.

Complaint ¶ 214

> On 10/22/98, Household announced 3Q98 results in a press release entitled, "Household International Reports Record Third Quarter Results," which stated, in part, that:
>
> > Household International today ***reported net income rose 20 percent to a third-quarter record of $318.0 million,*** compared with $264.7 million for the third quarter of 1997. ***Earnings per share increased 19 percent to a third-quarter record of $.63 from $.53 a year ago.***
> >
> > William F. Aldinger, Household's chairman and chief executive officer, said, "Our tight focus on our core markets, our conservative capital base and our ***disciplined approach to funding and liquidity management enabled Household to achieve record earnings for the quarter.***
> >
> > Commenting on Household's results for the quarter, Mr. Aldinger added, "The company's operating results were solid with 6 percent annualized receivable growth, margin expansion and improving efficiency. Credit quality was within expectations and reserve coverage remains conservative."

Answer ¶ 214

The Household Defendants admit that on or about October 22, 1998, Household announced its 3Q98 results in the referenced press release; and that the press release includes, in part, among other things, the language quoted (without emphasis) in Paragraph 214. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 214.

Complaint ¶ 215

> On or about 11/13/98, Household filed with the SEC, its 3Q98 Report on Form 10-Q, signed by defendant Schoenholz. In addition to reiterating the same false representations as were made in the 10/22/98 corporate release, the 3Q98 Report on Form 10-Q also stated, in part, that the unaudited quarterly financial results were prepared in accordance with GAAP and included, "in the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation."

Answer ¶ 215

The Household Defendants admit that on or about November 13, 1998, Household filed with the SEC its 3Q98 Report on Form 10-Q; that the Form was signed by Mr. Schoenholz; and that the Form includes in part, among other things, the statement concerning GAAP and the quote alleged in Paragraph 215. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 215.

Complaint ¶ 216

> On 12/15/98, after meeting with management of the Company, BT Alex. Brown analyst Mark Alpert issued a "Strong Buy" recommendation on shares of Household and stated that recent weakness in the Company's shares appeared "unwarranted." Notwithstanding that stocks in the banking and subprime lending industry were trading lower, the BT Alex. Brown report entitled "Visit With Management In Chicago Convinces Us That The Story Is Sound" stated, in part, that:
>
> > Stock price weakness appears unwarranted, in our view. All businesses with the exception of U.S. Visa and MasterCards are performing well and generally producing ROEs of at least 20%.
> >
> > * * *
> >
> > Balance sheet is very strong (capital and reserves), in our opinion.
> >
> > * * *
> >
> > We believe stock is very undervalued. We reiterate our $53 target price (12 month horizon) and "strong buy" investment rating on the shares.
> >
> > * * *
> >
> > Household is reducing its usage of securitizations to alleviate accounting concerns (gain on sale). Securitizations are about 30% of receivables, down from a past target of 35%-40%. The Company hasn't securitized a home equity loan in 2 years.

Answer ¶ 216

The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations that "stocks in the banking and subprime lending industry were trading lower," the allegation concerning the meeting with management, and the allegation concerning the BT Alex. Brown report and the contents thereof, and therefore deny those allegations. The Household Defendants aver further, that they did not write the BT Alex. Brown report and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the report does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 216.

Complaint ¶ 217

The statements made by defendants in ¶¶197-216 above were each materially false and misleading when made. As set forth in ¶¶1-155, the true facts, which were then known to or recklessly disregarded by defendants, based on their review of Household's internal operating data, including information provided to them by Household's Vision system, were:

(a) Defendants were engaged in a widespread and consistent pattern of improper and illegal predatory lending practices, which included, among other things:

(i) Misrepresenting the interest rates and savings associated with loans by providing deceptive and nonconforming loan documents to borrowers that were designed to obscure actual loan amounts and interest rates (¶¶55-60);

(ii) Failing to disclose "discount points" that were nothing more than stacked fees and had no bearing on the ultimate interest rate charged on loans (¶¶61-67);

(iii) Concealing the existence of prepayment penalties (¶¶68-70);

(iv) Using such practices as fraud and forgery to sell ancillary products, such as life, disability and other types of credit insurance (¶¶71-74); and

(v) Illegally "up-selling" second loans with exorbitant interest rates (¶¶75-82).

(b) As set forth in ¶¶51-106, defendants were engaged in a sophisticated and fraudulent predatory lending scheme.

(c) As set forth in ¶¶107-133, defendants improperly engaged in the practice of "reaging" or "restructuring" delinquent loans to make them current if the customer made one minimum monthly payment, such that the missed payments were added to the back end of the loan. Although defendants characterized "reaging" as a customer service, in fact, the Company used it to:

(i) Manipulate its reported delinquency ratios and delay or prevent charge-offs (¶¶107-133);

(ii) Cross-sell or up-sell additional loans or lines of credit (¶¶107-116); and

(iii) Convert customers' unsecured loans into loans secured by their homes or cars without disclosing this information to them (¶116). In addition, as detailed in ¶¶111-114 and 121, defendants designed the Vision system to automatically reage delinquent accounts when the computer received only a partial payment without any evidence that the delinquency had been cured.

(d) The Officer Defendants designed the predatory lending practices and reaging of delinquent accounts, allowing the Company to:

(i) Understate its true levels of delinquencies, such that any financial metrics that were dependent upon delinquencies or defaults and important to investors as a measure of Household's health, including credit loss reserves, were also materially false and misleading (¶¶125-133);

(ii) Under-report non-performing assets and misreport credit quality (¶¶125-133);

(iii) Consistently report lower loan loss reserves by improperly lowering defaults and prepayments (¶¶102-106 and 125-133);

(iv) Recognize interest income that should not have been accrued in accordance with the Company's own lending practices and policies (¶¶102-106, 125-133 and 154-155); and

(v) Artificially inflate reported revenues and EPS throughout the Class Period (¶¶102-106 and 125-153).

(e) As set forth in ¶¶134-155, throughout the Class Period, defendants engaged in improper accounting for Household's credit card co-branding, affinity and third-party marketing agreements, causing Household to overstate its finance income, securitization income and fee income and misstate certain of its expenses, resulting in an overstatement of net income. Due to defendants' improper accounting, the Company was forced to restate earnings for an eight-year period from 1994 through 2Q02. As set forth in ¶¶134-153, defendants have admitted that Household's results for FY97 were materially false and misleading and have restated these results as follows:

DILUTED EPS

	As Reported	Restated	Difference
FY97	$1.93	$1.86	<$0.07>

(f) In addition to the false and materially misleading financial data, the Company's SEC filings also contained inadequate risk disclosures that did not disclose the true risks of investing in Household – specifically, the risk of investing in a company that was not reporting its financial results in conformity with GAAP. In addition, and as a result thereof, the purported risk disclosures were wholly ineffective and inappropriate and did not alert investors to the true risks of investing in Household securities.

Answer ¶ 217

The Household Defendants admit that Household restated certain results for FY97 and certain subsequent years, as detailed in public filings. The Household Defendants deny any allegations concerning the restatement that are inconsistent with such filings, and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 217. Answering further, to the extent necessary to fully respond to the allegations in Paragraph 217, the Household Defendants incorporate their answers to the other paragraphs of the Amended Complaint referenced in Paragraph 217 as though fully set forth herein.

DEFENDANTS' FALSE AND MISLEADING STATEMENTS DURING 1999

Complaint ¶ 218

On 1/20/99, Household issued a press release entitled, "Household International Reports Q4 and Full Year Results," which stated, in part, that:

> Household International today announced that it achieved ***record net income and earnings per share for the fourth quarter ended December 31, 1998. Net income of $349.9 million was up 71 percent from $204.8 million recorded in Q497, and reported EPS of $.71 was up 73 percent from $.41 reported in Q497 ....***
>
> * * *
>
> Receivables of the company's core consumer finance businesses, other than bankcard, grew 12 percent from a year ago and three percent sequentially.

* * *

> The company's managed net interest margin widened to 8.03 percent, up from 7.92 percent in the prior quarter and 7.80 percent a year ago. The sequential quarter and year-over-year improvement resulted from higher yields on unsecured products and lower funding costs, partially offset by the effect of a shift in mix toward secured products.

Answer ¶ 218

The Household Defendants admit that on or about January 20, 1999, Household issued the referenced press release; and that the press release includes in part, among other things, the language (but without emphasis) quoted in Paragraph 218. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 218.

Complaint ¶ 219

> Based on these purported positive results, shares of Household rallied, climbing almost $3.00 per share, to close trading at $44.50 per share, on heavy trading volume of 3.4 million shares.

Answer ¶ 219

The Household Defendants admit that on January 20, 1999, the trading price on the New York Stock Exchange of Household common stock closed at $44.50 per share with a volume of approximately 3.4 million shares. The Household Defendants deny that Household common stock "climb[ed] almost $3.00 per share." The Household Defendants lack information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations concerning the characterization "heavy trading volume," or the cause of any increase in share price, including the referenced press release, and therefore deny them. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 219.

Complaint ¶ 220

> On 1/26/99, Household senior management held a meeting with analyst Warburg Dillon Read, who met with each of the Company's business line managers. Based on representations at this meeting, analyst Thomas Hanley issued a positive report that stated, in part:

Thomas Hanley (Warburg Dillon Read) Report of 1/27/99

> [T]he outlook for growth looks strong. The consumer finance operation is doing better than anticipated ....
>
> * * *
>
> At the meeting, senior management outlined their financial objectives for 1999, including earnings per share of \$3.00-\$3.10, a return on managed assets of 1.70%-1.90%, a return on common equity of 20%-22%, an efficiency ratio of 35%, and core receivable growth of 8%-10%. We believe these goals are quite achievable.

Answer ¶ 220

The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations concerning the meeting with Warburg Dillon Read or the Warburg Dillon Read report and the contents thereof, and the allegation that the report was based on representations at the meetings, and therefore deny them. The Household Defendants aver further, that they did not write the report and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the report does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 220.

Complaint ¶ 221

> On 2/16/99, the Company, through its subsidiary, HFC, caused to be declared effective, a registration statement on Form S-3, registering for sale \$6.05 billion of debt securities.

Answer ¶ 221

The Household Defendants admit that on or about February 16, 1999, HFC filed, a registration statement on Form S-3, registering for sale \$6.05 billion of debt securities. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 221.

Complaint ¶ 222

The materially false and misleading statements issued by defendants had their intended effect, and, on 3/09/99, Duff & Phelps Credit Rating Co. reaffirmed all credit ratings for Household and its subsidiaries, publishing a press release that stated, in part:

> The reaffirmation is based upon the expectation that Household's capital measures will be maintained in the targeted range, particularly tangible equity-to-tangible managed assets (TEMA) of 7 to 7.25 percent and managed debt-to-tangible equity (leverage) of 12.5 to 14 times. Household's TEMA and leverage ratios are currently at the lower end and higher end, respectively, of its peers. Positively, recent shifts in the receivables portfolio to less risky assets such as real estate-secured loans and a reduction in higher-risk credit card receivables, are supportive of the current capital targets ....
>
> The renewed focus on higher-risk customers should bring higher yields, but greater risk, to the managed portfolio. Partially offsetting this higher risk is the aforementioned shift in asset mix towards lower-risk real estate-secured product. ***Given the continuing competitive environment and the focus on higher-risk customers, it is important that Household accurately identify and price for risk in the origination process.***

Answer ¶ 222

The Household Defendants admit that on or about March 9, 1999, Duff & Phelps Credit Rating Co. published the referenced press release; and that the press release includes in part, among other things, the statements (without emphasis) excerpted in Paragraph 222. The Household Defendants aver further, that they did not write the press release and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the press release does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 222.

Complaint ¶ 223

The following day, 3/10/99, *The Wall Street Journal* reported that Household had announced its institution of a repurchase of $2 billion worth of shares, whereby defendants would cause the Company to repurchase up to 10% of Household's outstanding shares. According to *The Wall Street Journal*, defendant

Aldinger stated that the reason for the share repurchase was that shares of the Company were "undervalued."

Answer ¶ 223

The Household Defendants admit that on or about March 10, 1999, *The Wall Street Journal* published an article concerning Household; and that the article contains in part, among other things, the word quoted in Paragraph 223 and a discussion of the share repurchase as generally alleged in Paragraph 223, but the Household Defendants deny that the article has been paraphrased accurately by plaintiffs. The Household Defendants refer to the article for the content and context thereof and further note that they did not write the article and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the article does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations of the article and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 223.

Complaint ¶ 224

Following the publication of these releases on 3/9/99 and 3/10/99, shares of Household rallied over \$4.00 per share, to close trading above \$45.81 per share, on heavy trading volume of 3.5 million shares traded on 3/10/99.

Answer ¶ 224

The Household Defendants admit that the price on the New York Stock Exchange of Household common stock closed at approximately \$45.81 per share on March 10, 1999 and that trading volume was approximately 3.5 million shares. The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations as to whether the stock "rallied over \$4.00 per share" due to the lack of a specific time frame, and therefore deny that allegation. The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations as to why the stock price increased, and as to plaintiffs' characterizations of "heavy trading volume," and therefore deny them. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 224.

Complaint ¶ 225

On 3/30/99, Household filed with the SEC its FY99 **[sic-FY98]** Report on Form 10-K, signed by Aldinger, Schoenholz and the Director Defendants. In addition to reiterating the same false representations as were made in the 1/20/99 corporate release, the FY99 Report on Form 10-K also stated that the Company's financial statements met the requirements of Regulation S-X and that it incorporates by reference information specified by Item 302 of Regulation S-K.

Answer ¶ 225

The Household Defendants admit that on or about March 30, 1999, Household filed with the SEC its FY98 Report on Form 10-K; that the Form was signed by Messrs. Aldinger and Schoenholz, and the Director Defendants; and that the Form includes in part, among other things, the statement concerning Regulation S-X and incorporates by reference information specified by Item 302 of Regulation S-K. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 225.

Complaint ¶ 226

With respect to its loan delinquencies and charge-off policies, defendants represented that:

> ***Our focus is to continue using risk based pricing and effective collection efforts for each loan.*** We have a process that gives us a reasonable basis for predicting the asset quality of new accounts. This process is based on our experience with numerous marketing, credit and risk management tests. We also believe that our frequent and early contact with delinquent customers is helpful in managing net credit losses.

Answer ¶ 226

The Household Defendants admit that the FY98 Report on Form 10-K includes in part, among other things, the language quoted (but without emphasis) in Paragraph 226. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 226.

Complaint ¶ 227

Andersen issued a "clean" audit opinion on 1/20/99, incorporated by reference in the Report on Form 10-K. Andersen stated that it had audited Household's financial statements and Schedule 14(d) for FY98 in accordance with GAAS and opined that they "fairly state[] in all material respects the financial data required to be set forth therein in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole."

Answer ¶ 227

The Household Defendants admit that on or about January 20, 1999, Arthur Andersen issued an audit opinion; that the audit opinion was incorporated by reference in the FY98 Report on Form 10-K; and that the audit opinion includes in part, among other things, the statement regarding GAAS and the quote alleged in Paragraph 227. The Household Defendants deny any allegations concerning Andersen's audit opinion that are inconsistent with the audit opinion, and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 227.

Complaint ¶ 228

In late 3/99 and early 4/99, Aldinger and other senior management participated in a series of conferences and one-on-one analyst meetings, during which defendants again reassured analysts about the strength of Household's business. After these meetings, analysts issued reports stating:

Mark Alpert (BT Alex. Brown) Report of 3/30/99

Focus is on top line revenue growth (est. 10%-12% in 1999) and consistent long-term earnings growth of at least 15%, in our opinion.

* * *

Our target price is $55 or approximately 15x our 2000 estimate (on a 12-18 month horizon). We reiterate our "strong buy" rating.

* * *

Management remains comfortable with consensus EPS estimates for 1Q99 ($0.62), full year 1999 (in a range of $3.00-$3.10), and full year 2000 (growth of about 16%).

* * *

There is a new emphasis on cross-selling. For example, Household has begun to offer "preapproved" credit cards to new home equity borrowers, and has experienced a 70% acceptance rate in tests, at an acquisition cost of only $25 per account (about 1/4 the industry average). In addition, it booked $40 million in home equity loans in February by cross-marketing to existing credit card holders. The goal is to increase the estimated 12% "wallet share" the Company holds on average of its 40 million customers

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(home equity, auto, credit cards, and unsecured loans). Every 1% point increase would translate into about $5 billion of receivables growth.

Answer ¶ 228

The Household Defendants admit that Mr. Aldinger and/or other members of senior management may have participated in various conferences and analyst meetings in late March and early April 1999. The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations concerning the BT Alex. Brown report and the contents thereof, and therefore deny them. The Household Defendants aver further, that they did not write the BT Alex. Brown report and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the report does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 228.

Complaint ¶ 229

On 4/22/99, Household announced 1Q99 results in a press release entitled, "Household International Reports Record First Quarter Results," which stated:

> ***Household International today reported record first quarter operating income and operating earnings per share.*** Net operating income rose 34 percent to $320.8 million, compared with net operating income of $239.3 million a year ago. Earnings per share increased 38 percent to $.65 from operating EPS of $.47 a year ago ....
>
> * * *
>
> William F. Aldinger, Household's chairman and chief executive officer, said, "Strong loan growth in our consumer finance business, improved efficiency and higher income from our tax refund loan business led to the strongest first quarter in our 120 year history .... We have great momentum in this business."
>
> * * *
>
> Aldinger continued, "1999 is off to a very good start and we are on track to meet our earnings and growth targets."

Answer ¶ 229

The Household Defendants admit that on or about April 22, 1999, Household announced its 1Q99 results in the referenced press release; and that the press release includes in part, among other things, the language quoted (without emphasis) in Paragraph 229. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 229.

Complaint ¶ 230

> Following the publication of the release of purported record-breaking 1Q99 results, Household traded above $51.00 per share. In addition, also helping to sustain the artificial inflation in Household shares was a report by ABN AMRO, also published on 4/22/99, which proclaimed Household the brokerage house's "top pick" and gave the Company's shares a near-term price target of $65.00 per share. Prudential Securities also issued a "strong buy" rating on shares of Household with a $62.00 near-term price target, raised from the prior target of $56.00 per share.

Answer ¶ 230

The Household Defendants admit that sometime after Household announced its 1Q99 results, Household shares traded on the New York Stock Exchange above $51.00 per share. The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations concerning the ABN AMRO and Prudential Securities reports and therefore deny them. The Household Defendants aver further, that they did not write the reports referenced in Paragraph 230 and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the reports do not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations concerning the alleged inflation in Household's share price, and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 230.

Complaint ¶ 231

> On 5/13/99, Household filed with the SEC its 1Q99 Report on Form 10-Q, signed by defendant Schoenholz. In addition to reiterating the same false representations as were made in the 4/22/99 corporate release, the 1Q99 Report

on Form 10-Q also stated, in part, that the unaudited quarterly financial results were prepared in accordance with GAAP and included, "in the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation."

Answer ¶ 231

The Household Defendants admit that on or about May 13, 1999, Household filed with the SEC its 1Q99 Report on Form 10-Q; the Form was signed by Mr. Schoenholz; and the Form includes in part, among other things, the statement concerning GAAP and the quote alleged in Paragraph 231. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 231.

Complaint ¶ 232

On 7/1/99, the Company, through its subsidiary, HFC, caused to be declared effective a registration statement on Form S-3, registering for sale $7.5 billion of debt securities.

Answer ¶ 232

The Household Defendants admit that on or about July 1, 1999, HFC filed a registration statement on Form S-3, registering for sale $7.5 billion of debt securities. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 232.

Complaint ¶ 233

On 7/22/99, Household announced 2Q99 results in a press release entitled, "Household International Reports Record Second Quarter Results," which stated, in part, that:

> ***Household International today reported that second quarter net income rose 31 percent to a record $326.9 million, compared with operating net income of $249.4 million a year ago. Earnings per share increased 37 percent to a record $.67, compared with operating EPS of $.49 a year ago.*** Cash basis EPS for the quarter rose 28 percent.
>
> William F. Aldinger, Household's chairman and chief executive officer, said, "Our results, a second quarter record, highlight the growth and improved profitability of our consumer finance businesses ...."
>
> Aldinger continued, "Business fundamentals are strong and reflect the positive trends we have seen since late last year. Our net interest margin percentage expanded substantially, credit quality improved and costs

remained well under control. Receivable growth was strong in the consumer finance business. We have excellent momentum."

Aldinger added, "Growth in the HFC and Beneficial consumer finance branch business continues to improve and also gives us an excellent platform from which to cross-sell many of our other products. Our 1,400 branches and 7,000 branch employees give us a real advantage as we focus on satisfying more of our customers' credit needs."

Answer ¶ 233

The Household Defendants admit that on or about July 22, 1999, Household announced its 2Q99 results in the referenced press release; and that the press release includes in part, among other things, the language quoted (but without emphasis) in Paragraph 233. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 233.

Complaint ¶ 234

Following the publication of the release of purported record-breaking 1Q99 results, shares of Household traded above $51.00 per share. In addition, also helping to sustain the artificial inflation in Household shares was a report by Prudential Securities, on 7/23/99, which reiterated its "strong buy" rating on shares of the Company and its $62.00 near-term share price target; and a report by Warburg Dillon Read reiterating a "Buy," stating, in part:

Thomas H. Hanley (Warburg Dillon Read) Report of 7/22/99

HI appears to be firing on all cylinders. The ROE improved to 20.9% and the ROMA increased to 1.78%. We find no fundamental reason the stock should trade at a discount to its peers and we reiterate our Buy.

* * *

* Credit quality improved for the second consecutive quarter.

* * *

Overall, given the strong showing in the branches, we are very comfortable with management's target of 10% core receivable growth in 1999 .... Consequently, we remain comfortable with our EPS estimates of $3.05 in 1999 and $3.60 in 2000.

Answer ¶ 234

The Household Defendants admit that sometime after Household published its 1Q99 results, Household shares traded on the New York Stock Exchange above $51.00 per share; that on or about July 23, 1999, Prudential Securities issued a report concerning Household common stock; and that the report includes, in part, among other things, the language quoted and the price target alleged in Paragraph 234. The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations concerning the Warburg Dillon Read report and the contents thereof, and therefore deny them. The Household Defendants aver further, that they did not write either report in Paragraph 234 and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the contents or conclusions thereof, and thus the reports do not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 234.

Complaint ¶ 235

> On 8/16/99, Household filed with the SEC its 2Q99 Report on Form 10-Q, signed by defendant Schoenholz. In addition to reiterating the same false representations as were made in the 7/22/99 corporate release, the 2Q99 Report on Form 10-Q also stated, in part, that the unaudited quarterly financial results were prepared in accordance with GAAP and included, "in the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation."

Answer ¶ 235

The Household Defendants admit that on or about August 16, 1999, Household filed with the SEC its 2Q99 Report on Form 10-Q; that the Form was signed by Mr. Schoenholz; and that the Form includes in part, among other things, the statement concerning GAAP and the quote alleged in Paragraph 235. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 235.

Complaint ¶ 236

In late 9/99 and early 10/99, Household participated in a series of conferences and one-on-one analyst meetings at Company headquarters, during which defendants again reassured them about the strength of the Company's business. After these meetings analysts reported, in part, as follows:

Mark Alpert (Deutsche Banc Alex. Brown) Report of 9/30/99

[T]he fundamental businesses appear positioned the best they've been in several years while the company's relative P/E ratio is at its lowest level since fall 1994.

* * *

Household's stock price has been adversely affected (as have most financial stocks) by the negative sentiment stemming from rising interest rates. Nonetheless, business remains as strong, if not stronger, than it has been in some time. Branch loan growth appears to be running in the 12%-15% range, aided by the Beneficial integration, the demise of securitizers, and the success of a new technology platform, VISION.

* * *

We are maintaining our 1999 and 2000 EPS estimates of $3.07 and $3.55, respectively .... Our target price is 15x our 2000 EPS estimate, or $53 (on a 12-month horizon).

* * *

Household's credit quality picture is actually improving. Home equity loans, which are secured by property, represent about 70% of the branch loan portfolio, the highest percentage in recent history.

* * *

Household has spent about $90 million in the last two years on systems designed to increase productivity and cross-selling in its branches. Household measures branch productivity as "loans closed per account executive per month." This ratio has increased 69% under the new platform known as VISION.

D. Hochstim (Bear Stearns) Report of 10/08/99

In a series of meetings with investors this week, Household's Bill Aldinger, Gary Gilmer, and Bobby Mehta provided updates on the company's businesses.

Management appears optimistic about internally generated loan growth at HFC and improved profitability as well as account and loan growth in the bankcard business. Loans are expected to grow by about 2.5% in 3Q.

* * *

We continue to recommend purchase with a price target of $55 to $60.

* * *

Branch business growth has accelerated .... Beneficial branches account for about 1000 of the company's 1400 branches and are now operated with Household's compensation program. Compensation is up (roughly 2/3 is performance based) and attrition is at the lowest level in years. The company's new VISION system enables prescreened leads to be provided as desired to the branches based on a range of criteria.

Loan production per branch has increased by about 25% from a year ago and payoffs/liquidations have fallen by about 20%. Internally generated loans in the branch system are growing at a 15% annualized rate .... The company also believes that Fannie Mae's and Freddie Mac's efforts to expand into non-prime lending will have little impact on Household's home equity lending as a result of the loans' lower average balances and borrowers' payment problems. Household's focus is on helping borrowers consolidate their debt. Nearly all borrowers are approached with offers, almost none approach the company seeking credit. Customers of both the Household and Beneficial branch systems are primarily payment sensitive.

* * *

[T]he company has begun to focus on using its proprietary information to refine its marketing efforts and to attract customers and build business. For example, home equity customers in the branches have been underwritten for credit cards. Branch personnel are paid a fee for each card issued which reduces account acquisition costs to $25 to $40. Underwriting is performed by the company's centralized systems.

Answer ¶ 236

The Household Defendants admit generally that in late September and early October 1999, certain representatives of Household participated in conferences and meetings with certain analysts at Household's headquarters. The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations concerning the specific meetings or the reports referenced in Paragraph 236 and the contents thereof, and therefore deny them. The Household Defendants aver further, that they did not write the reports referenced in Paragraph 236 and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the reports do not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 236.

Complaint ¶ 237

> On 10/19/99, Household announced 3Q99 results in a press release entitled, "Household International Reports Highest Quarterly Earnings in Company's History," which stated, in part:
>
> > ***Household International today reported that third quarter net income rose 26 percent to a record $399.9 million, compared with $318.0 million a year ago. Earnings per share increased 32 percent to a record $.83, from $.63 a year ago.***
> >
> > William F. Aldinger, Household's chairman and chief executive officer said, "Our quarter reflects excellent performance in all of our businesses, with the key drivers being accelerating internal receivable and revenue growth. Retail consumer finance growth was particularly strong. Looking ahead to the fourth quarter and into next year, we see great momentum across all businesses, but most notably in our HFC/Beneficial finance business. I am confident we will achieve our earnings goal for this year and we are well positioned for next year."

Answer ¶ 237

The Household Defendants admit that on or about October 19, 1999, Household announced its 3Q99 results in the referenced press release; and that the press release includes in part, among other things, the language quoted (but without emphasis) in Paragraph 237. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 237.

Complaint ¶ 238

> Defendants' false statements had their intended effect, and following the announcement of 3Q99 results, analysts from Bear Stearns ("The company delivered what it promised: margin improvement, an increase in profitability, stable credit performance, and faster internally generated receivable growth."), J.P. Morgan and ABN AMRO ("this is a 'blow out' for HI," reiterating Buy and

top pick rating) on 10/19/99 again issued very positive reports and advised investors to purchase shares of Household.

Answer ¶ 238

The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations concerning the ABN AMRO, Bear Stearns or J.P. Morgan reports and the contents thereof, and therefore deny them. The Household Defendants aver further, that they did not write any of the reports in Paragraph 238 and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the reports do not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 238.

Complaint ¶ 239

On 11/12/99, Household filed with the SEC its 3Q99 Report on Form 10-Q, signed by defendant Schoenholz. In addition to reiterating the same false representations as were made in the 10/19/99 corporate release, the 3Q99 Report on Form 10-Q also stated, in part, that the unaudited quarterly financial results were prepared in accordance with GAAP and included, "in the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation."

Answer ¶ 239

The Household Defendants admit that on or about November 12, 1999, Household filed with the SEC its 3Q99 Report on Form 10-Q; that the Form was signed by Mr. Schoenholz; and that the Form includes in part, among other things, the statement concerning GAAP and the quote alleged in Paragraph 239. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 239.

Complaint ¶ 240

Immediately following defendants' publication of these purported positive results, shares of Household rallied almost $4.00 per share, to close trading at $44.13 per share, on heavy trading volume of 1.2 million shares.

Answer ¶ 240

The Household Defendants admit that the price on the New York Stock Exchange of Household common stock closed at approximately $44.13 per share on November 12, 1999 and that the trading volume was approximately 1.2 million shares. The Household Defendants deny that "shares of Household rallied almost $4.00 per share." The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the characterization "heavy trading volume" and the allegations concerning the reasons for any increase in the price of Household stock, and therefore deny those allegations. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 240.

Complaint ¶ 241

> Taking advantage of the artificial inflation in the price of Household's stock, on 12/2/99, defendants announced in a press release that they had arranged to acquire Renaissance Holdings, Inc. ("Renaissance"), a privately held credit card issuer formerly based in Beaverton, Oregon, for $300 million in stock and cash. Following disappointing receivables growth in the 3Q99, down 21% year-over-year, analysts were quick to note that, while Household was paying six times book value, the Renaissance acquisition was important to the Company because it supplied much-needed growth.

Answer ¶ 241

The Household Defendants admit that on or about December 2, 1999, Household announced in the referenced press release its pending acquisition of Renaissance Holdings, Inc., and that press release generally contains the description alleged in Paragraph 241. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 241.

Complaint ¶ 242

> The statements made by defendants in ¶¶218-241 above were each materially false and misleading when made. As set forth in ¶¶1-155, the true facts, which were then known to or recklessly disregarded by defendants, based on their review of Household's internal operating data, including information provided to them by the Vision system, were:
>
> (a) Defendants were engaged in a widespread and consistent pattern of improper and illegal predatory lending practices, which included, among other things:

(i) Misrepresenting the interest rates and savings associated with loans by providing deceptive and nonconforming loan documents to borrowers that were designed to obscure actual loan amounts and interest rates (¶¶55-60);

(ii) Failing to disclose "discount points" that were nothing more than stacked fees and had no bearing on the ultimate interest rate charged on loans (¶¶61-67);

(iii) Concealing the existence of prepayment penalties (¶¶68-70);

(iv) Using such practices as fraud and forgery to sell ancillary products, such as life, disability and other types of credit insurance (¶¶71-74); and

(v) Illegally "up-selling" second loans with exorbitant interest rates (¶¶75-82).

(b) As set forth in ¶¶51-106, defendants' fraudulent predatory lending scheme persisted throughout the entire Class Period and eventually resulted in a $525 million charge against Household's earnings, $484 million of which was for a nationwide settlement with state attorney generals.

(c) As set forth in ¶¶107-133, defendants improperly engaged in the practice of "reaging" or "restructuring" delinquent loans to make them current if the customer made one minimum monthly payment, such that the missed payments were added to the back end of the loan. Although defendants characterized "reaging" as a customer service, in fact, the Company used it to:

(i) Manipulate its reported delinquency ratios and delay or prevent charge-offs (¶¶107-133);

(ii) Cross-sell or up-sell additional loans or lines of credit (¶¶107-116); and

(iii) Convert customers' unsecured loans into loans secured by their homes or cars without disclosing this information to them (¶116). In addition, as detailed in ¶¶111-114 and 121, defendants designed the Vision system to automatically reage delinquent accounts when the computer received only a partial payment without any evidence that the delinquency had been cured.

(d) The Officer Defendants designed the predatory lending practices and reaging of delinquent accounts, allowing the Company to:

(i) Understate its true levels of delinquencies, such that any financial metrics that were dependent upon delinquencies or defaults and important to investors as a measure of Household's health, including credit loss reserves, were also materially false and misleading (¶¶125-133);

(ii) Under-report non-performing assets and misreport credit quality (¶¶125-133);

(iii) Consistently report lower loan loss reserves by improperly lowering defaults and prepayments (¶¶102-106 and 125-133);

(iv) Recognize interest income that should not have been accrued in accordance with the Company's own lending practices and policies (¶¶102-105, 125-133 and 154-155); and

(v) Artificially inflate reported revenues and EPS throughout the Class Period (¶¶102-106 and 125-155).

(e) As set forth in ¶¶134-155, throughout the Class Period, defendants engaged in improper accounting for Household's credit card co-branding, affinity and third-party marketing agreements, causing Household to overstate its finance income, securitization income and fee income and misstate certain of its expenses, resulting in an overstatement of net income. Due to defendants' improper accounting, the Company was forced to restate earnings for an eight-year period from 1994 through 2Q02. As set forth in ¶¶134-153, defendants have admitted that Household's results for FY98 were materially false and misleading and have restated these results as follows:

DILUTED EPS

	As Reported	Restated	Difference
FY98	$1.03	$0.94	<$0.09>

(f) In addition to the false and materially misleading financial data, the Company's SEC filings also contained inadequate risk disclosures that did not disclose the true risks of investing in Household – specifically, the risk of investing in a company that was not reporting its financial results in conformity with GAAP. In addition, and as a result thereof, the purported risk disclosures were wholly ineffective and inappropriate and did not alert investors to the true risks of investing in Household securities.

(g) Household and the Officer Defendants had no basis to, and did not in fact, believe Aldinger's forecasts of 20+% growth in EPS in FY99 and FY00 because they were impossible to achieve in light of ¶¶ (a)-(f) above.

Answer ¶ 242

The Household Defendants admit that Household restated certain results for FY98 and certain subsequent years as detailed in public filings. The Household Defendants deny any allegations concerning the restatement that are inconsistent with such filings, and deny all remaining allegations in Paragraph 242. Answering further, to the extent necessary to fully respond to the allegations in Paragraph 242, the Household Defendants incorporate their answers to the other paragraphs of the Amended Complaint referenced in Paragraph 242 as though fully set forth herein.

DEFENDANTS' FALSE AND MISLEADING STATEMENTS DURING 2000

Complaint ¶ 243

On 1/19/00, Household announced 4Q99 and FY99 results in a press release entitled, ***"Household International Reports Best Quarter and Year in Its History,"*** that stated, in part:

> Household International today reported that fourth quarter earnings per share increased 30 percent to a record $.92 from $.71 a year ago. Fourth quarter net income rose 25 percent to a record $438.8 million, compared with $349.9 million a year ago.
>
> For the full year, Household reported record earnings per share of $3.07, which was 33 percent over 1998 operating earnings per share. Net income totaled $1.5 billion, or 29 percent above the prior year's operating net income.
>
> * * *
>
> William F. Aldinger, Household's chairman and chief executive officer, said "We are very pleased to report another record quarter, the culmination of an absolutely outstanding year for Household. Growth and profitability in the quarter were excellent and exceeded our expectations. Revenues were particularly strong."
>
> Commenting on the full year results, Aldinger continued, "Our record earnings reflect an outstanding year in our consumer finance business, a dramatic turnaround in our MasterCard/Visa business, and strong results in all of our other businesses. We are particularly pleased with excellent receivable growth in 1999, particularly in our branches, while fully realizing all of the acquisition synergies of the Beneficial merger. We move into the new year with a real sense of excitement, great momentum

throughout the company and strong competitive positions in each of our businesses."

* * *

Credit quality improved from both the third quarter and a year ago.

* * *

Reserves to nonperforming loans were 100.1 percent at year end.

Answer ¶ 243

The Household Defendants admit that on or about January 19, 2000, Household announced its 4Q99 and FY99 results in the referenced press release; and that the press release includes in part, among other things, the quotes alleged in Paragraph 243. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 243.

Complaint ¶ 244

In addition to artificially inflating the price of Household's shares, defendants' false statements also resulted in analysts from Bear Stearns (reiterating "buy") and ABN AMRO (reiterating "top pick" rating - "Credit Quality improved and charge offs have declined to levels not seen since 1997; the outlook is for further improvement") issuing very positive reports on 1/19/00 and 1/20/00 and advising investors to purchase shares of Household.

Answer ¶ 244

The Household Defendants admit that analysts from ABN AMRO issued a report on or about January 19 or January 20, 2000, concerning Household; and that the report includes in part, among other things, the language quoted in Paragraph 244. The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations concerning the Bear Stearns report and the contents thereof, and therefore deny them. The Household Defendants aver further, that they did not write either report referenced in Paragraph 244 and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the reports do not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny any allegations in Paragraph 244 that are inconsistent with the reports, deny plaintiffs' characterizations concerning the price of Household common stock and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 244.

Complaint ¶ 245

On 3/24/00, the Company, through its subsidiary, HFC, caused to be filed (or declared effective), a Registration Statement on Form S-3, registering for sale $11.261 billion of debt securities.

Answer ¶ 245

The Household Defendants admit that on or about March 24, 2000, HFC filed a Registration Statement on Form S-3. The Household Defendants refer to Form S-3 for a complete and accurate statement of its contents and deny any allegations inconsistent with the Form. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 245.

Complaint ¶ 246

On 3/28/00, Household filed with the SEC its FY99 Report on Form 10-K, signed by Aldinger, Schoenholz and the Director Defendants. The FY99 Report on Form 10-K also contained key financial indicators and representations regarding the operational condition of the Company, in part, as follows:

> Our return on average common shareholders' equity ("ROE") rose to 23.5 percent in 1999 compared to 18.2 percent in 1998, excluding merger and integration related costs and the gain on sale of Beneficial Canada, and 17.3 percent in 1997. Our return on average owned assets ("ROA") improved to 2.64 percent in 1999 compared to 2.29 percent in 1998, excluding the nonrecurring items, and 2.03 percent in 1997. Our return on average managed assets ("ROMA") improved to 1.99 percent in 1999 compared to 1.60 percent in 1998, excluding the nonrecurring items, and 1.38 percent in 1997. Including the merger and integration related costs and the gain on sale of Beneficial Canada, ROE was 8.1 percent, ROA was 1.04 percent and ROMA was .72 percent in 1998. ***Our operating net income, RDA, ROMA and ROE have increased steadily over the past three years as a result of our focus on higher-return core businesses and improved efficiency.*** We expect this trend to continue as we focus on growth of these higher return core businesses.

Answer ¶ 246

The Household Defendants admit that on or about March 28, 2000, Household filed with the SEC its FY99 Report on Form 10-K; the Form was signed by Messrs. Aldinger and Schoenholz, and the Director Defendants; and the Form includes in part, among other things, the quotes (but without emphasis) alleged in Paragraph 246. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 246.

Complaint ¶ 247

With respect to its loan delinquencies and charge-off policies, defendants represented that:

> ***Our focus is to continue using risk-based pricing and effective collection efforts for each loan.*** We have a process that gives us a reasonable basis for predicting the asset quality of new accounts. This process is based on our experience with numerous marketing, credit and risk management tests. We also believe that our frequent and early contact with delinquent customers is helpful in managing net credit losses.

Answer ¶ 247

The Household Defendants admit that the FY99 Report on Form 10-K includes in part, among other things, the quote alleged (but without emphasis) in Paragraph 247. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 247.

Complaint ¶ 248

In addition to reiterating the same false representations as were made in the 1Q00 corporate release, the FY99 Report on Form 10-K also stated that the Company's financial statements met the requirements of Regulation S-X and that it incorporates by reference information specified by Item 302 of Regulation S-K. The FY99 Report on Form 10-K also contained the "Management's Report" (signed by Aldinger and Schoenholz), which represented to Household shareholders that the consolidated financial statements for FY99 had been prepared in accordance with GAAP, had been audited by Andersen and were an accurate representation of the Company's financials for FY99.

Answer ¶ 248

The Household Defendants admit that the FY99 Report on Form 10-K includes in part, among other things, the statement concerning Regulation S-X, that it incorporated by reference information specified by Item 302 of Regulation S-K, that it contained the "Management's Report," and that the Management's Report contained the statement concerning GAAP, the statement concerning the audit by Andersen, and the statement concerning an accurate representation of the financials. The Household Defendants deny that the Management's Report was signed by Messrs. Aldinger and Schoenholz, deny plaintiffs' characterizations and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 248.

Complaint ¶ 249

> Additionally, defendant Andersen issued a clean audit opinion on 1/14/00, which was incorporated by reference into the Report on Form 10-K. Andersen stated that it had audited Household's financial statements and Schedule 14(d) for FY99 in accordance with GAAS and opined that it "fairly states in all material respects the financial data required to be set forth therein in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole."

Answer ¶ 249

The Household Defendants admit that Arthur Andersen issued an audit opinion on or about January 14, 2000; that the audit opinion was incorporated by reference into the FY99 Report on Form 10-K; and that the audit opinion includes in part, among other things, the statement concerning GAAS and the quote alleged in Paragraph 249. The Household Defendants deny any allegations inconsistent with Andersen's audit opinion and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 249.

Complaint ¶ 250

> In a further effort to ensure that the Company could continue to manipulate delinquencies and loan loss reserves, in a footnote to the FY99 Report on Form 10-K, Household revealed that it had shifted over $6.7 billion in credit card receivables to its subsidiary, HFC, from its banking unit, after federal banking regulations slated to go into effect would have resulted in the Company stiffening credit charge-offs and delinquency reporting requirements for unsecured consumer debt held. New regulations had an adverse effect on bank credit card issuers that were competitors of Household. According to Household's FY99 Report on Form 10-K, however, "The application of the new rules will not have an impact on our financial statements."

Answer ¶ 250

The Household Defendants deny the allegations in the first sentence of Paragraph 250. The Household Defendants admit that plaintiffs purport to characterize the FY99 Report on Form 10-K and that the Form includes in part, among other things, the quote alleged in the final sentence of Paragraph 250. Answering further, the Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations concerning the effect of the new federal regulations on Household's competitors, and therefore deny them. The Household Defendants deny any allegations in Paragraph 250 that attempt to characterize the Form in a manner inconsistent with its language and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 250.

Complaint ¶ 251

On 4/05/00, defendants hosted their annual Financial Relations Conference with analysts and investors, during which they provided additional guidance about the Company. After this meeting, analysts again issued very positive reports and "Buy" and "Strong Buy" recommendations on Household, in part, as follows:

Mark Alpert (Deutsche Banc Alex. Brown) Report of 4/05/00

The bullish tone at Household's recent 2 day investor conference confirmed our confidence in our EPS outlook

Management reviewed trends across all business lines revealing continued strong operating momentum throughout the company in 1Q00.

Technology continues to drive improved efficiency at the company and remains one of management's primary focuses. We expect a continued high level of technology investments by the company in 2000 to further drive efficiency improvements over the next several years.

Chairman and CEO Bill Aldinger affirmed expected EPS and receivables growth of 15% and 12%, respectively in 2000.

* * *

We remain comfortable with our "street high" 1Q and full year 2000 EPS estimates of $0.78 and $3.55, respectively. We expect the company to report 1Q EPS on 4/19. Maintain our STRONG BUY rating.

* * *

Technology has been a core focus at HI since the mid 80's and is a main factor in the improved efficiency at Household over the last few years. The VISION system is a proprietary centralized platform that generates and prioritizes millions of new leads and routs them to the corresponding branch. This not only has driven cross-sell opportunities, but also allowed the sales force to make more efficient targeted sales calls. Additionally the system also identifies customers most likely to switch to competitors. ***This accompanied by the company's customer care focus (which it***

momentarily rewards employees based on) allows branch managers to better manage customer retention levels.

R. Napoli (ABN AMRO) Report of 4/05/00

The Company committed to 10% to 12% loan growth and 15% EPS growth in 2000.

Detailed segment presentations confirmed that this company is operationally "hitting on all cylinders"

Much of the time was spent on HI's rapidly developing Internet and other technology efforts (Vision loan management system), in our opinion, the technology strength of this business positively surprised attendees and should help the street view this company as having a foot in the "New Economy."

We reiterate our Top Pick rating on HI and $65 target price.

* * *

The strongest growth in the branches will come from traditional home equity and the PHL product. Home equity loans represented 36% of the portfolio up from 30% two years ago. We believe this will continue to increase.

D. Hendris (Friedman, Billings Ramsey & Co.) Report of 4/5/00

Yesterday's investor conference enhanced our confidential in Household's ability to meet or exceed the Company's 15% EPS growth and 10-12% asset goals for 2000. The message was resoundingly clear yesterday – strategic focus, coupled with cost discipline and technological advancement will perpetuate asset and EPS growth. Household is not only the most efficient diversified lender, but also the only lender that offers a full complement of secured and unsecured products catering to the middle-market, specifically sub-prime customer.

Answer ¶ 251

The Household Defendants admit that on or about April 5, 2000, Household hosted its annual Financial Relations Conference, which was attended by, among others, certain analysts and investors; that following the conference, certain analysts issued reports and recommendations on Household, and that on or about April 5, 2000, ABN AMRO issued a report on Household which included in part, among other things, the language quoted in Paragraph 251.

The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations concerning the Deutsche Bank Alex. Brown report and the Freidman, Billings Ramsey & Co. report and the contents thereof, and therefore deny them. The Household Defendants aver further, that they did not write any of the reports referenced in Paragraph 251 and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the reports do not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 251.

Complaint ¶ 252

> On 4/19/00, Household announced 1Q00 results in a press release entitled, ***"Household International Reports Record First Quarter Results,"*** which stated, in part:
>
> > Household International today reported that earnings per share rose 20 percent to a first quarter record of $.78, from $.65 a year ago. Net income increased to $372.9 million, up 16 percent from $320.8 million in the first quarter of 1999. Cash earnings for the quarter totaled $415 million.
> >
> > William F. Aldinger, Household's chairman and chief executive officer, said "This was the ***strongest first quarter in our company's history, with all of our businesses performing well***. Revenue and receivable growth were strong, and credit quality continued to improve. To build upon the momentum that is evident in these results, we increased our investment in marketing programs and e-commerce initiatives."
> >
> > * * *
> >
> > "The year is off to a great start," Aldinger concluded. "We are seeing a continuation of the very positive business trends that emerged in the second half of 1999. We remain comfortable with our receivable, revenue and earnings per share growth targets for 2000."
> >
> > * * *
> >
> > Revenues grew 21 percent compared to the year-ago quarter, driven by significant receivables growth, an expanded net interest margin and higher fee income.

Answer ¶ 252

The Household Defendants admit that on or about April 19, 2000, Household announced its 1Q00 results in the referenced press release; and that the press release includes, among other things, the quotes alleged (but without emphasis) in Paragraph 252. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 252.

Complaint ¶ 253

> These consensus-beating results also spurred analysts to issue additional positive reports encouraging investors to purchase Household shares. On 4/20/00, William Blair & Co. reiterated its long-term "Buy" rating and raised its 2000 EPS estimate to $3.53 per share from $3.50, and Bear Stearns also reiterated its "Buy" rating on Household shares and reiterated its near-term price target of $60.00 per share.

Answer ¶ 253

The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations concerning the William Blair & Co. and Bear Stearns reports or the allegation that results "spurred" analysts to issue positive reports, and therefore deny those allegations. The Household Defendants aver further, that they did not write the reports in Paragraph 253 and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the reports do not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 253.

Complaint ¶ 254

> On 5/10/00, Household filed with the SEC its 1Q00 Report on Form 10-Q, signed by defendant Schoenholz. In addition to reiterating the same false representations as were made in the 4/19/00 corporate release, the 1Q00 Report on Form 10-Q also stated, in part, that the unaudited quarterly financial results were prepared in accordance with GAAP and included, "in the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation."

Answer ¶ 254

The Household Defendants admit that on or about May 10, 2000, Household filed with the SEC its 1Q00 Report on Form 10-Q; that the Form was signed by Mr. Schoenholz; and that the Form includes in part, among other things, the statement concerning GAAP and the quote alleged in Paragraph 254. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 254.

Complaint ¶ 255

On 5/18/00, after meeting with Household management, including CEO Aldinger, in Philadelphia on 5/17/00, Deutsche Banc issued a report with a "Strong Buy" rating and highlighted the Company's ability to leverage the existing customer base and the fact that Household's credit quality remained stable and was contributing to growth and profitability, as follows:

> LEVERAGING THE CUSTOMER BASE. A key to the Household growth story is its potential to leverage the existing base of 45 million customers. Currently, the cross-sell ratio is 1.2x, and management expects to bring that to at least 2x. It estimates that it holds a 12% share of its customer wallet today, and that every 1% increase would add $5 billion to receivables growth. Examples of leveraging the customer would include 1) the branches are now selling 15,000 credit cards per month (home equity borrowers are pre screened and offered a card), 2) the private label business is generating 30% of the branch customers (as they are used for leads to debt consolidation business), and 3) the 6 million of annual turndowns in the private label card business are used to generate card business at the subprime business of recently acquired Renaissance Holdings. Many of the new business leads are generated by the company's technology-based VISION system, which holds data on 200 million consumers, as much as some credit bureaus. Each day, branch representatives have leads ranked by priority and product.

Deutsche Banc also called Household an "under appreciated 'growth'" story.

Answer ¶ 255

The Household Defendants admit that Deutsche Bank may have met with certain members of Household management on or about May 17, 2000. The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations concerning the Deutsche Bank report and the contents thereof, and therefore deny them. The Household

Defendants aver further, that they did not write the Deutsche Bank report and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the report does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 255.

Complaint ¶ 256

> On 5/26/00, Bear Stearns also issued a report with a "Buy" rating on shares of Household after participating in a conference call with the Company's Chief Information Officer, Ken Harvey, who discussed the improvements in information technologies that gave defendants greater loan monitoring and loss prevention controls and abilities, in part, as follows:
>
>> The company has seen significant increases in productivity from the implementation of its Vision system in HFC and Beneficial branches. New accounts grew by 39% over the past year and there was a 69% increase in balances associated with new accounts.

Answer ¶ 256

The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations concerning the conference call or the Bear Stearns report referenced in Paragraph 256 and the contents thereof, and therefore deny them. The Household Defendants aver further, that they did not write the Bear Stearns report and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the report does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 256.

Complaint ¶ 257

> On 6/22/00, Deutsche Banc Alex. Brown issued a follow-up report on Household focusing on the Company's denials of claims that it had engaged in predatory lending practices in the face of the Department of Justice's announcement that it would institute an action against Associates First, a competitor in the subprime lending market. The Deutsche Banc Alex. Brown report stated, in part:

NY2:#4595679

We also believe that Household, while in many of the same markets as Associates, has a different business model that is less likely to lead to similar legal problems. We reiterate our STRONG BUY rating.

Answer ¶ 257

The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations concerning the Deutsche Bank Alex. Brown report and the contents thereof, and the allegation concerning the Department of Justice's action against Associates First, and therefore deny them. The Household Defendants aver further, that they did not write the Deutsche Bank Alex. Brown report and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the report does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 257.

Complaint ¶ 258

On 7/19/00, Household, announced 2Q00 results in a press release entitled, ***"Household International Reports Strongest Second Quarter in Its History"*** which stated, in part:

> Household International today reported that earnings per share rose to a second quarter record $.80, up 19 percent from $.67 a year ago. Net income increased 17 percent to $383.9 million, from $326.9 million in the second quarter of 1999. Cash earnings per share for the quarter totaled $.88.
>
> "Our superb second quarter results were highlighted by ***outstanding receivables and revenue growth and a significant improvement in credit quality***," said William F. Aldinger, Household's chairman and chief executive officer.
>
> The company's managed receivables portfolio grew 22 percent from a year ago, reaching almost $80 billion. The company added $4.5 billion of receivables in the quarter, an increase of 6 percent. Revenues rose 20 percent compared to the year-ago quarter.
>
> Aldinger continued, "Our record performance reflects strong sales and marketing results in all of our businesses coupled with our continued focus on risk management and operational efficiency."

> Aldinger concluded, "Our results to date include significant investments in people, technology and marketing to support future growth and profitability. While our plan calls for additional investment in the second half of the year, we are comfortable in our ability to achieve our 15 percent EPS growth target for 2000."

Answer ¶ 258

The Household Defendants admit that on or about July 19, 2000, Household announced its 2Q00 results in the referenced press release; and that the press release includes in part, among other things, the quotes alleged (but without emphasis) in Paragraph 258. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 258.

Complaint ¶ 259

> Defendants' false statements had their intended effect, and following the announcement of 2Q00 results, analysts at UBS Warburg ("company reaffirmed its 15% EPS growth target for 2000"; "[w]e believe HI shares represent a good value"; "reiterate our Buy rating"), Bear Stearns (maintained "Buy" rating), William Blair & Co. ("Our Long-term Buy ... recommendation is supported by management's disciplined strategy to focus on high-margin businesses, be the low-cost provider, and its commitment to strong reserve and capital levels.") and ABN AMRO ("The real story was the cleanliness and quality of the reported earnings .... We reiterate our Top Pick rating on this clean, easy to understand story.") again issued very positive reports and advised investors to purchase shares of Household.

Answer ¶ 259

The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations concerning the reports referenced in Paragraph 259 and the contents thereof, and therefore deny them. The Household Defendants aver further, that they did not write any of the reports in Paragraph 259 and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the reports do not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 259.

Complaint ¶ 260

On 8/11/00, Household filed with the SEC its 2Q00 Report on Form 10-Q, signed by defendant Schoenholz. In addition to reiterating the same false representations made in the 6/19/00 corporate release, the 2Q00 Report on Form 10-Q also stated, in part, that the unaudited quarterly financial results were prepared in accordance with GAAP and included, "in the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation."

Answer ¶ 260

The Household Defendants admit that on or about August 11, 2000, Household filed with the SEC its 2Q00 Report on Form 10-Q; that the Form was signed by Mr. Schoenholz; and that the Form includes in part, among other things, the statement concerning GAAP and the quote alleged in Paragraph 260. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 260.

Complaint ¶ 261

On 9/07/00, after meeting with CEO Aldinger and heads of major Household operating divisions at the Company's Chicago offices, Deutsche Banc Alex. Brown reiterated its "Strong Buy" recommendation on the Company in its report, as follows:

> Aldinger reiterated the sentiment that Household's businesses are stronger than ever. He expressed comfort with an EPS growth rate of 15% for FY 2000, and a 13-15% EPS growth target over the next 3-4 years.
>
> * * *
>
> Fundamentally, all of the metrics seem to be in place for a strong FY 2000 and 2001. Management has set a three- to four-year EPS growth target range of 13-15%. Internal receivables growth is running above the high-end of management's target of 12-15%.
>
> In the aftermath of Citigroup's agreement to acquire Associates First, Household gains scarcity value, in our opinion, and management will be under greater scrutiny to enhance shareholder value. We reiterate our target price of 15x our 2001 EPS estimate of $4.00, or $60 (on a one year horizon). We continue to rate the shares a STRONG BUY.

* * *

Household's home equity portfolio is the strongest that it has ever been ($34.0 billion in receivables), with 80% of the growth coming from the secured portfolio. Key drivers of internal growth are Household's branch network (1400 branches with expectations of opening 25 per year), its centralized processing model, customer relationships, and personnel.

* * *

We were given a demonstration of Household's proprietary lead generation tool, Vision. The system runs on all of the company's branches, allowing various offices to view the same information on customer accounts in real-time. Vision tracks customer account history, queuing customer service reps. on the next best product to sell. Once a sale is closed, the system generates the appropriate paperwork and correspondence. Thus, Vision raises the level of productivity, allowing the sales force to focus on selling ancillary products, as well as bringing in new business. The system also allows branch managers to be more effective in delegating accounts to the sales force. Going forward, management expects Vision to increase the cross-sell ratio from 1.2x to at least 2x. ***By all accounts, the Vision technology platform is ahead of what we've seen at other companies, and is central to Household's cross-sell and e-commerce initiatives.*** In our opinion, Vision gives Household a competitive advantage, allowing the company to leverage its 45 million customer base.

Answer ¶ 261

The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations concerning the September 7, 2000 meeting and the Deutsche Bank report and the contents thereof, and therefore deny them. The Household Defendants aver further, that they did not write the Deutsche Bank report and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the report does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 261.

Complaint ¶ 262

On 9/13/00, the Company, through its subsidiary, HFC, caused to be filed (or declared effective), a Registration Statement on Form S-3, registering for sale $10 billion of debt securities.

Answer ¶ 262

The Household Defendants admit that on or about September 13, 2000, HFC filed a Registration Statement on Form S-3, registering for sale $10 billion of debt securities. The Household Defendants refer to Form S-3 for a complete and accurate statement of its contents and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 262.

Complaint ¶ 263

On 10/18/00, Household announced 3Q00 results in a press release entitled, **"Household International Reports Highest Quarterly EPS in Its History; Ninth Consecutive Record Quarter,"** which stated, in part:

> Third quarter earnings per share rose 13 percent to $.94, compared to $.83 a year ago. Net income also rose to a third quarter record of $451.2 million, a 13 percent increase from $399.9 million a year ago. Cash earnings per share for the quarter totaled $1.02.
>
> * * *
>
> "Our strong third quarter results reflect a continuation of outstanding receivables and revenue growth. At the same time, we achieved year-over-year improvements in credit quality," said William F. Aldinger, Household's chairman and chief executive officer.... These positive trends give us a high degree of confidence in our ability to deliver 15 percent EPS growth for 2000."

Answer ¶ 263

The Household Defendants admit that on or about October 18, 2000, Household announced its 3Q00 results in the referenced press release; and that the press release includes in part, among other things, the quotes alleged in Paragraph 263. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 263.

Complaint ¶ 264

Following the publication of the release of these record-breaking, stellar results, shares of Household traded above $50.00 per share on 10/19/00.

Answer ¶ 264

The Household Defendants admit that sometime after the announcement of its results for 3Q00, Household common stock traded on the New York Stock Exchange above $50.00 per share for a period on October 19, 2000. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 264.

Complaint ¶ 265

> In addition to inflating the price of Household shares, defendants' false statements also resulted in analysts from Friedman, Billings, Ramsey & Co. ("With obvious strength in its business model, HI's management has guided analysts to the top end of its 12-15% annual EPS growth range ... price target raised to $55 from $48.") and ABN AMRO (reiterating "Top Pick" rating) issuing favorable reports on the Company.

Answer ¶ 265

The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations concerning the Friedman, Billings, Ramsey & Company and ABN AMRO reports and therefore deny them. The Household Defendants aver further, that they did not write the reports in Paragraph 265 and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the reports do not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 265.

Complaint ¶ 266

> On 11/07/00, Household issued a press release entitled, "Household International Responds to Citigroup's Announcement to Change Lending Practices at Associates First Capital," which stated:
>
> > Household International supports Citigroup's announcement today of its efforts to boost consumer protections at Associates First Capital. Their proposed ***changes are generally consistent with the stringent policies and procedures that have long been in place at Household International.***
> >
> > ***Household's long-standing view has been that unethical lending practices of any type are abhorrent to our company, employees, and***

most importantly our customers. So-called "predatory lending" practices undermine the integrity of the industry in which we compete.

Answer ¶ 266

The Household Defendants admit that on or about November 7, 2000, Household issued the referenced press release, and that the press release includes in part, among other things, the quotes alleged (but without emphasis) in Paragraph 266. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 266.

Complaint ¶ 267

The statement in ¶266 above was materially false and misleading when made. As set forth in ¶¶1-155, the true facts, which were then known to or recklessly disregarded by defendants, based on their review of Household's internal operating data, including information provided to them by Household's Vision system, were that defendants were engaged in a widespread and consistent pattern of improper and illegal predatory lending practices. These practices included, among other things:

(a) Misrepresenting the interest rates and savings associated with loans by providing deceptive and nonconforming loan documents to borrowers that were designed to obscure actual loan amounts and interest rates (¶¶55-60);

(b) Failing to disclose "discount points" that were nothing more than stacked fees and had no bearing on the ultimate interest rate charged on loans (¶¶61-67);

(c) Concealing the existence of prepayment penalties (¶¶68-70);

(d) Using such practices as fraud and forgery to sell ancillary products, such as life, disability and other types of credit insurance (¶¶71-74); and

(e) Illegally "up-selling" second loans with exorbitant interest rates (¶¶75-82).

Answer ¶ 267

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 267. Answering further, to the extent necessary to fully respond to the allegations in Paragraph 267, the Household Defendants incorporate their answers to the other paragraphs referenced in Paragraph 267 as though fully set forth herein.

Complaint ¶ 268

> As set forth in ¶¶51-106, defendants' fraudulent predatory lending scheme persisted.

Answer ¶ 268

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 268. Answering further, to the extent necessary to fully respond to the allegations in Paragraph 268, the Household Defendants incorporate their answers to Paragraphs 51 - 106 as though fully set forth herein.

Complaint ¶ 269

> On 11/14/00, Household filed with the SEC its 3Q00 Report on Form 10-Q, signed by defendant Schoenholz. In addition to reiterating the same false representations made in the 10/18/00 corporate release, the 3Q00 Report on Form 10-Q also stated, in part, that the unaudited quarterly financial results were prepared in accordance with GAAP and included, "in the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation."

Answer ¶ 269

The Household Defendants admit that on or about November 14, 2000, Household filed with the SEC its 3Q00 Report on Form 10-Q; that the Form was signed by Mr. Schoenholz; and that the Form includes in part, among other things, the statement concerning GAAP and the quote alleged in Paragraph 269. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 269.

Complaint ¶ 270

> During the first week of 12/00, defendants Aldinger and Schoenholz participated in a series of one-on-one meetings with analysts, during which defendants again reassured them about the strength of the Company's business. After the meetings, these analysts issued reports as follows:
>
> **D. Hochstim (Bear Stearns) Report of 12/01/00**
>
> ***The company has seen no signs of credit deterioration.... The company has stress tested its portfolio and has assumed worse than expected delinquencies and chargeoffs in its 2001 planning. We believe reserves***

are adequate given the company's conservative coverage of losses and the continuing shift to secured lending.

* * *

We continue to recommend purchase of HI shares with a Buy rating and a near term target price of $61, or 15x our 2001 estimate. We continue to believe that the company's solid EPS growth justifies a higher valuation.

Joel Gomberg (William Blair & Co.) Report of 12/06/00

Management conveyed a positive outlook, and the all-day meetings renewed our conviction in the company's increasing ability to add considerable value through its broad product array, multiple distribution channels, partnership skill-set, and potent technology platform.

<u>Answer ¶ 270</u>

The Household Defendants admit that during the first week of December 2000, Messrs. Aldinger and Schoenholz may have participated in certain meetings with certain analysts during which various matters concerning Household were discussed. The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations concerning the reports in Paragraph 270 and the contents thereof, and therefore deny them. The Household Defendants aver further, that they did not write the reports in Paragraph 270 and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the reports do not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 270.

<u>Complaint ¶ 271</u>

The statements made by defendants in ¶¶243-265 and 269-270 above were each materially false and misleading when made. As set forth in ¶¶1-155, the true facts, which were then known to or recklessly disregarded by defendants, based on their review of Household's internal operating data, including information provided to them by Household's Vision system, were:

(a) Defendants were engaged in a widespread and consistent pattern of improper and illegal predatory lending practices, which included, among other things:

(i) Misrepresenting the interest rates and savings associated with loans by providing deceptive and nonconforming loan documents to borrowers that were designed to obscure actual loan amounts and interest rates (¶¶55-60);

(ii) Failing to disclose "discount points" that were nothing more than stacked fees and had no bearing on the ultimate interest rate charged on loans (¶¶61-67);

(iii) Concealing the existence of prepayment penalties (¶¶68-70);

(iv) Using such practices as fraud and forgery to sell ancillary products, such as life, disability and other types of credit insurance (¶¶71-74); and

(v) Illegally "up-selling" second loans with exorbitant interest rates (¶¶75-82).

(b) As set forth in ¶¶51-106, defendants' fraudulent predatory lending scheme persisted throughout the entire Class Period and eventually resulted in a $525 million charge against Household's earnings, $484 million of which was for a nationwide settlement with state attorney generals.

(c) As set forth in ¶¶107-133, defendants improperly engaged in the practice of "reaging" or "restructuring" delinquent loans to make them current if the customer made one minimum monthly payment, such that the missed payments were added to the back end of the loan. Although defendants characterized "reaging" as a customer service, in fact, the Company used it to:

(i) Manipulate its reported delinquency ratios and delay or prevent charge-offs (107-133);

(ii) Cross-sell or up-sell additional loans or lines of credit (¶¶107-116);

(iii) Convert customers' unsecured loans into loans secured by their homes or cars without disclosing this information to them (¶116). In addition, as detailed in ¶¶111-114 and 121, defendants designed the Vision system to automatically reage delinquent accounts when the computer received only a partial payment without any evidence that the delinquency had been cured.

(d) The Officer Defendants designed the predatory lending practices and reaging of delinquent accounts, allowing the Company to:

(i) Understate its true levels of delinquencies, such that any financial metrics that were dependent upon delinquencies or defaults and important to investors as a measure of Household's health, including credit loss reserves, were also materially false and misleading (¶¶125-133);

(ii) Under-report non-performing assets and misreport credit quality (¶¶125-133);

(iii) Consistently report lower loan loss reserves by improperly lowering defaults and prepayments (¶¶102-106 and 125-133);

(iv) Recognize interest income that should not have been accrued in accordance with the Company's own lending practices and policies (¶¶102-106, 125-133 and 154-55); and

(v) Artificially inflate reported revenues and EPS throughout the Class Period (¶¶102-106 and 125-153).

(e) As set forth in ¶¶134-155, throughout the Class Period, defendants engaged in improper accounting for Household's credit card co-branding, affinity and third-party marketing agreements, causing Household to overstate its finance income, securitization income and fee income and misstate certain of its expenses, resulting in an overstatement of net income. Due to defendants' improper accounting, the Company was forced to restate earnings for an eight-year period from 1994 through 2Q02. As set forth in ¶¶134-153, the Officer Defendants have admitted that Household's results for FY99, 1Q00, 2Q00 and 3Q00 were materially false and misleading and have restated these results as follows:

DILUTED EPS

	As Reported	**Restated**	**Difference**
FY99	$3.07	$2.95	<0.12>
1Q00	$0.78	$0.74	<$0.04>
2Q00	$0.80	$0.77	<$0.03>
3Q00	$0.94	$0.91	<$0.03>

(f) In addition to the false and materially misleading financial data, the Company's SEC filings also contained inadequate risk disclosures that did not disclose the true risks of investing in Household – specifically, the risk of investing in a company that was not reporting its financial results in conformity with GAAP. In addition, and a result thereof, the purported risk disclosures were wholly ineffective and inappropriate and did not alert investors to the true risks of investing in Household securities.

Answer ¶ 271

The Household Defendants admit that Household restated certain results for FY99 and certain subsequent periods as detailed in public filings. The Household Defendants deny any allegations in Paragraph 271 concerning the restatement that are inconsistent with such filings, and deny any and all remaining allegations in 271. Answering further, to the extent necessary to fully respond to the allegations in Paragraph 271, the Household Defendants incorporate their answers to the other paragraphs referenced in Paragraph 271 as though fully set forth herein.

DEFENDANTS' FALSE AND MISLEADING STATEMENTS DURING 2001

Complaint ¶ 272

On 1/17/01, Household announced 4Q00 and FY00 results in a press release entitled, **"Household International Reports Highest Full Year and Quarterly EPS in Its History; Tenth Consecutive Record Quarter,"** which stated, in part, that:

> Household International today reported full year earnings per share of $3.55, a 16 percent increase over $3.07 a year ago and the highest earnings per share in the company's 122-year history. Net income totaled $1.7 billion, or 14 percent above the prior year.
>
> Net managed revenues for the full year increased 18 percent to $8.9 billion, compared to $7.5 billion in 1999.
>
> Household's fourth quarter earnings per share rose 12 percent to a record $1.03, from $.92 a year ago. Fourth quarter net income rose 12 percent to an all-time high of $492.7 million, compared with $438.8 million a year ago.
>
> "These strong fourth quarter results cap off a terrific year in which we delivered on all or our earnings and growth goals," said William F. Aldinger, Household's chairman and chief executive officer. ***"Growth and profitability in the quarter were excellent, while credit quality and our balance sheet remained strong...."***
>
> Commenting on the full year results, Aldinger continued, "***Our record earnings per share reflect strong top-line growth and improved credit quality.*** At the same time, we made significant investments in our technology and human capital that enhance our ability to achieve sustainable and consistent revenue and receivables growth. We have built a powerful franchise that is capable of delivering 13 to 15 percent annual earnings per share growth."

Answer ¶ 272

The Household Defendants admit that on or about January 17, 2001 Household announced its 4Q00 and FY00 results in the referenced press release; and that the press release includes in part, among other things, the quotes alleged (but without emphasis) in Paragraph 272. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 272.

Complaint ¶ 273

Following the publication of the release of these record-breaking, stellar results, shares of Household traded as high as $57.13 per share.

Answer ¶ 273

The Household Defendants admit that sometime after the release of Household's 4Q00 and FY00 results, Household common stock traded for a period on the New York Stock Exchange at approximately $57.13 per share. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 273.

Complaint ¶ 274

Defendants' false statements had their intended effect, and, following the announcement of 4Q00 and FY00 results, analysts again issued very positive reports, strongly reiterating "Buy" ratings and advising investors to purchase shares of Household.

Answer ¶ 274

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 274.

Complaint ¶ 275

On 2/01/01, Deutsche Banc Alex. Brown hosted an investor meeting for Household's CEO, Aldinger, in New York. As a result of this meeting, and based on Aldinger's discussions with analysts, Deutsche Banc Alex. Brown issued a report that stated, in part:

> Mr. Aldinger expressed his bullishness on the future prospects for the company ....
>
> Household is very comfortable with its guidance of 13%-15% EPS over the next three years. Mr. Aldinger provided several reasons why Household will meet its objective. First, the company is entering 2001 with higher receivables than expected. Second, Fed rates cuts which were

> not factored into Household business model will further improve the company's margin. Household estimates that for a 50 bps reduction in rates, EPS improves by $0.10. Third, the slowing economy will likely provide Household with portfolio acquisition opportunities. Lastly, in a slowing economy, Household believes it is better positioned against competitors based on its brand name, market presence, diverse revenue stream, and borrower profile.
>
> * * *
>
> Household believes that its pre-payment fees on its real estate portfolio lessens the impact from refinance (refi) activity. About 75% of the portfolio carries pre-payment penalties, making it expensive for a borrower to exit the Household network. In 1998, only 25% of home equity loans had prepayment penalties. Household has also extended the life of its loans to reduce refi activity. Lastly, the company has enhanced its service, thereby raising the level of customer satisfaction. This three-pronged strategy has led to lower attrition.
>
> * * *
>
> We reiterate our STRONG BUY rating on the stock.

Answer ¶ 275

The Household Defendants admit that on or about February 1, 2001, Deutsche Bank Alex. Brown hosted an investor meeting attended by Mr. Aldinger in New York; that following the meeting, Deutsche Bank Alex. Brown issued a report; and the report includes in part, among other things, the language quoted by plaintiffs in Paragraph 275. The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegation that Deutsche Bank's report resulted from the meeting and was "based on Aldinger's discussions with analysts," and therefore deny those allegations. The Household Defendants aver further, that they did not write the Deutsche Bank report and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the report does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 275.

Complaint ¶ 276

> On 2/23/01, the Company, through its subsidiary, HFC, caused to be filed (or declared effective), a Registration Statement on Form S-3, registering for sale $1 billion of unsecured medium-term notes called "HFC interNotes (SM)."

Answer ¶ 276

The Household Defendants admit that on or about February 23, 2001, HFC filed a Registration Statement on Form S-3, registering for sale $1 billion of unsecured, medium-term notes called "HFC interNotes (SM)." The Household Defendants refer to Form S-3 for a complete and accurate statement of its contents and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 276.

Complaint ¶ 277

> On 3/28/01, Household filed with the SEC its FY00 Report on Form 10-K, signed by Aldinger, Schoenholz and the Director Defendants. In addition to reiterating the same false representations made in the 1/17/01 corporate release and in the meetings with analysts, the FY00 Report on Form 10-K also stated, in part, that the Company's financial statements met the requirements of Regulation S-X and that it incorporates by reference information specified by Item 302 of Regulation S-K. The FY00 Report on Form 10-K also contained the "Management's Report" (signed by Aldinger and Schoenholz), which represented to Household shareholders that the consolidated financial statements for FY00 had been prepared in accordance with GAAP, had been audited by Andersen and were an accurate representation of the Company's financials for FY00.

Answer ¶ 277

The Household Defendants admit that on or about March 28, 2001, Household filed with the SEC its FY00 Report on Form 10-K; that the Form was signed by Messrs. Aldinger, Schoenholz and the Director Defendants; that the Form includes in part, among other things, the statement concerning Regulation S-X and the information incorporated by reference as specified by Item 302 of Regulation S-K, and the "Management's Report," which contains the statement concerning GAAP, the statement concerning the audit by Andersen, and the statement concerning an accurate representation of financials. The Household Defendants deny that the Management's Report was signed by Messrs. Aldinger and Schoenholz, deny plaintiffs' characterizations and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 277.

Complaint ¶ 278

With respect to its loan delinquencies and charge-off policies, defendants represented that:

> ***Our focus is to continue using risk-based pricing and effective collection efforts for each loan.*** We have a process that gives us a reasonable basis for predicting the asset quality of new accounts. This process is based on our experience with numerous marketing, credit and risk management tests. We also believe that our frequent and early contact with delinquent customers is helpful in managing net credit losses.

Answer ¶ 278

The Household Defendants admit that the FY00 Report on Form 10-K includes in part, among other things, the language quoted (but without emphasis) in Paragraph 278. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 278.

Complaint ¶ 279

Additionally, defendant Andersen issued a clean audit opinion on 1/15/01, which was incorporated by reference into the FY00 Report on Form 10-K. Andersen stated that it had audited Household's and its subsidiaries' financial statements for each of the three years in the period ended 12/31/00 in accordance with GAAS and opined that these consolidated financial statements "present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position" of Household and its subsidiaries in conformity with GAAP.

Answer ¶ 279

The Household Defendants admit that on or about January 15, 2001, Arthur Andersen issued an audit opinion; that the audit opinion was incorporated by reference into the FY00 Report on Form 10-K; and that the audit opinion includes in part, among other things, the statement concerning GAAS and the quote alleged in Paragraph 279. The Household Defendants deny any allegations inconsistent with Andersen's audit opinion and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 279.

Complaint ¶ 280

On 3/23/01, Origination News, a division of *American Banker*, also quoted Gilmer, who again defended the Company from charges of predatory lending. Gilmer was quoted as stating that Household's "position on predatory lending is perfectly clear. Unethical lending practices of any type are abhorrent to our company, our employees and most importantly our customers." *The Christian Science Monitor* also reported Household spokesman Craig Streem's statement that the Company had conducted research to determine whether customers understood the terms of their loans, and the result was that, overwhelmingly, borrowers fully understood the terms of their loans.

Answer ¶ 280

The Household Defendants admit that on or about March 23, 2001, Origination News reported statements attributed to Mr. Gilmer regarding, in part, charges of "predatory lending"; that the Origination News report includes in part, among other things, the quotes alleged in Paragraph 280; and that the *Christian Science Monitor* reported statements attributed to Mr. Streem, of Household, regarding, in part, Household's research into customers' understanding of the terms of their loans. The Household Defendants deny that plaintiffs have accurately reproduced the statement attributed to Mr. Streem in the *Christian Science Monitor* and therefore deny that allegation. In each instance, the Household Defendants refer to the particular articles for the content and context thereof and further note that they did not write the particular articles and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the articles do not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations of the foregoing articles and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 280.

Complaint ¶ 281

The statement in ¶280 above was materially false and misleading when made. As set forth in ¶¶51-101, the true facts, which were then known to or recklessly disregarded by defendants, based on their review of Household's internal operating data, including information provided to them by Household's Vision system, were that defendants were engaged in a widespread and consistent pattern of improper and illegal predatory lending practices. These practices included, among other things:

(a) Misrepresenting the interest rates and savings associated with loans by providing deceptive and nonconforming loan documents to borrowers that were designed to obscure actual loan amounts and interest rates (¶¶55-60);

(b) Failing to disclose "discount points" that were nothing more than stacked fees and had no bearing on the ultimate interest rate charged on loans (¶¶61-67);

(c) Concealing the existence of prepayment penalties (¶¶68-70);

(d) Using such practices as fraud and forgery to sell ancillary products, such as life, disability and other types of credit insurance (¶¶71-74); and

(e) Illegally "up-selling" second loans with exorbitant interest rates (¶¶75-82).

Answer ¶ 281

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 281. Answering further, to the extent necessary to fully respond to the allegations in Paragraph 281, the Household Defendants incorporate their answers to the other paragraphs referenced in Paragraph 281 as though fully set forth herein.

Complaint ¶ 282

As set forth in ¶¶51-101, defendants' fraudulent predatory lending scheme persisted throughout the entire Class Period and eventually resulted in a $525 million charge against Household's earnings, $484 million of which was for a nationwide settlement with state attorney generals.

Answer ¶ 282

The Household Defendants admit that Household reported a $525 million charge against earnings; and that approximately $484 million of that related to a nationwide settlement with state attorneys general and regulators. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 282. Answering further, to the extent necessary to fully respond to the allegations in Paragraph 282, the Household Defendants incorporate their answers to the other paragraphs referenced in Paragraph 282 as though fully set forth herein.

Complaint ¶ 283

At a 4/02/01 dinner for investors, CEO Aldinger strongly reaffirmed the Company's outlook for 13%-15% EPS growth in 2001, regardless of declining economic conditions that were already adversely affecting Household's competitors.

Answer ¶ 283

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 283.

Complaint ¶ 284

On 4/03/01, following defendants' Annual Financial Relations meeting, analysts were so impressed with senior management's discussion of business that they reiterated or raised Household's rating to a "Buy." Bear Stearns raised its price target to $70.00 (from $65.00) in a report that stated:

D. Hochstim/S. Coren (Bear Stearns) Report of 4/04/01

Household remains particularly well positioned for a slowdown .... ***The company continues to carefully manage credit risk, improve customer service, productivity, and operating efficiency.*** In addition, the company has been preparing for a downturn for more than a year, having tightened underwriting standards, raising cutoffs, reducing credit lines, and building its collection staff. The company's experience lending to consumers over the past one hundred-plus years, its tightening of underwriting, and its continued reserve building should enable the company to effectively weather a downturn. (Interestingly there are no signs yet of credit stress among its customers.)

* * *

The company continue [sic] to emphasize secured lending and is only soliciting home owners.

Prepayment penalties on 75% of the portfolio (and about 95% of recent production) provide prepayment protection.

Robert P. Napoli (ABN AMRO) Report of 4/04/01

There were no real surprises at the meeting other than the fact that the business continues to perform so well in an environment that includes a continuous stream of negative company announcements.

Credit trends standout in particular, as HI seems to have the sector's most positive trends. We are projecting increasing credit losses for essentially all consumer and commercial finance companies under our coverage ... a 20% increase in consumer credit losses for the US. Supporting our outlook is the fact that consumer bankruptcies have spiked up this year by about 16% (year to date) after falling for two years. ***HI is bucking this trend as it repeatedly said credit losses are stable.***

Chairman/CEO Bill Aldinger strongly affirmed HI's outlook for 13% to 15% EPS growth in 2001, regardless of the economic environment.

* * *

> Predatory lending issues do not seem to be a significant risk for HI .... ***We continue to believe that HI has one of the cleanest consumer lending operations in the U.S. and thus is least likely to have predatory lending issues.***

Legg Mason reiterated a strong "Buy" rating and noted in a 4/04/01 report:

> **David Sochol (Legg Mason) Report of 4/05/01**
>
> We concur with ***management's assessment that HI is well positioned to deliver attractive relative growth even amid a sharper economic slowdown,*** as NIM improvement, portfolio acquisitions, and share buybacks should more than offset higher credit costs (although at present HI continues to see fairly stable portfolio performance).
>
> * * *
>
> [David Schoenholz] commented that he is ***absolutely confident that HI is well ahead of the curve on asset quality*** and expects a solid 1Q01 as well as strong 2001. HI is seeing stable delinquency trends in 1Q01, and expects further increase in the risk adjusted margin during the year.

Answer ¶ 284

The Household Defendants admit that sometime after Household's April 3, 2001 annual Financial Relations Conference, certain analysts issued ratings and reports on Household. The Household Defendants admit that Bear Sterns and ABN AMRO issued the reports referenced in Paragraph 284 and that the reports include, in part, the language quoted in Paragraph 284. The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations concerning the Legg Mason report in Paragraph 284 and the contents thereof, and therefore deny them. The Household Defendants aver further, that they did not write any of the reports referenced in Paragraph 284 and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the reports do not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations regarding the analysts' supposed motivations or thought processes and therefore deny them. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 284.

Complaint ¶ 285

On 4/18/01, Household issued a release announcing another "Record" Quarter, reporting its "***11th Consecutive Record Quarter.***" The release stated:

> Household International today reported that earnings per share rose 17 percent to a first quarter record of $.91 from $.78 a year ago. Net income increased to $431.8 million, up 16 percent from $372.9 million in the first quarter of 2000. This quarter marked the 11th consecutive quarter of record results.
>
> William F. Aldinger, Household's chairman and chief executive officer, said "Our outstanding results reflect the sustainability and earnings power of our franchise. Receivables and revenues grew nicely in the quarter. At the same time, credit quality remained stable and we strengthened our balance sheet. We also repurchased 8.8 million shares in the quarter.
>
> "All of our businesses are performing well and have great momentum," Aldinger added....
>
> "We are very comfortable with our ability to achieve our receivable and earnings per share growth targets for 2001." Aldinger concluded, "I look forward to another record year."

Answer ¶ 285

The Household Defendants admit that on or about April 18, 2001, Household issued the press release referenced in Paragraph 285; and that the release includes in part, among other things, the quotes alleged in Paragraph 285. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 285.

Complaint ¶ 286

On 5/03/01, the Company, through its subsidiary, HFC, caused to be filed (or declared effective), a Registration Statement on Form S-3, registering for sale $16.57 billion of debt securities.

Answer ¶ 286

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 286.

<u>Complaint ¶ 287</u>

> Following the announcement of yet another "record" quarter, shares of Household traded to a near-Class-Period high of $64.00 per share. By 5/08/01, Household shares traded as high as $66.75, and by 5/17/01, they reached the Class-Period high of $69.90 per share.

<u>Answer ¶ 287</u>

The Household Defendants admit that Household common stock traded as high as $66.73 on May 8, 2001, and as high as $69.98 on May 17, 2001. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 287.

<u>Complaint ¶ 288</u>

> On 5/09/01, Household filed its 1Q01 Report on Form 10-Q, signed by defendant Schoenholz. In addition to reiterating the same false representations made in the 4/18/01 release, the 1Q01 Report on Form 10-Q also stated, in part, that the unaudited quarterly financial results were prepared in accordance with GAAP and included, "in the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation."

<u>Answer ¶ 288</u>

The Household Defendants admit that Household restated certain results for 1Q01 and certain subsequent periods as detailed in public filings, and deny any allegations concerning the restatements that are inconsistent with such filings. As to the remaining allegations, the Household Defendants admit that on or about May 9, 2001, Household filed its 1Q01 Report on Form 10Q; that the Form was signed by Mr. Schoenholz; and that the Form includes in part, among other things, the statement concerning GAAP and the partial quote alleged in Paragraph 288. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 288.

<u>Complaint ¶ 289</u>

> On 7/18/01, Household issued a release announcing its ***"12th Consecutive Record Quarter."*** The release stated:
>
>> Household International today reported record earnings per share of $.93, up to 16 percent from a year ago. Net income rose 14 percent, to $439.0 million, from $383.9 million for the second quarter of 2000.

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> William F. Aldinger, Household's chairman and chief executive officer, said, "We had a terrific quarter - our 12th consecutive quarter of record results. ***Given the softening economic environment, I am particularly pleased with our ability to consistently deliver strong, quality earnings.***
>
> "Results for the quarter were excellent," Aldinger added. "We enjoyed strong receivable and revenue growth compared to a year ago, with all of our businesses performing well. In addition, delinquency was stable in the quarter....
>
> "Our strong performance to date has positioned us well to achieve another record year in 2001," Aldinger concluded.

Answer ¶ 289

The Household Defendants admit that on or about July 18, 2001, Household issued the referenced press release; and that the press release includes in part, among other things, the quotes alleged (but without emphasis) in Paragraph 289. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 289.

Complaint ¶ 290

> Based on these purported positive results, shares of Household again rallied to a Class-Period-closing high of $69.48 on 7/18/01.

Answer ¶ 290

The Household Defendants admit that the trading price on the New York Stock Exchange for Household common stock at the close on July 18, 2001 was $69.48 per share, and admit that $69.48 was the highest closing price for Household common stock during the Alleged Class Period. The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations that the July 18, 2001 trading activity was "based on" the results described in the July 18, 2001 press release, and therefore deny that allegation. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 290.

Complaint ¶ 291

> Defendants' false statements had their intended effect, and, on 7/18/01, following the release of the report of 2Q01 results, several analysts issued very positive reports and advised investors to purchase shares of Household: UBS Warburg report ("Credit quality continues to hold up better than expected with

charge-offs up 15 basis points to 3.71% and delinquencies holding steady at 4.27% ... reiterate our Buy rating"); William Blair & Co. report ("Another impressive quarter.... Management reiterates confidence in 15% EPS growth in 2001.... ***Household has among the best credit-quality patterns in the industry.... Management anticipates generally stable credit for balance of 2001"***); Legg Mason report ("reiterate our Strong Buy rating based on the company's continuing solid execution, better-than-expected fundamentals, impressive absolute and relative performance, our increased confidence in its ability to consistently deliver 15% EPS growth this year and next, and our expectation that this will drive further P/E multiple expansion"); and Bear Stearns report ("No surprises, very clean quarter, receivable growth strong, credit stable, profitability (23% ROE) still very high.").

Answer ¶ 291

The Household Defendants admit that on or about July 18, 2001, several analysts issued reports on Household; that UBS Warburg, William Blair & Co., Legg Mason and Bear Stearns issued reports on Household common stock; and that those reports include in part, among other things, the quotes alleged (but without emphasis) in Paragraph 291. The Household Defendants aver further, that they did not write the reports in Paragraph 291 and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the reports do not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 291.

Complaint ¶ 292

On 8/10/01, Household filed with the SEC its 2Q01 Report on Form 10-Q, signed by defendant Schoenholz. In addition to reiterating the same false representations made in the 7/18/01 release, the 2Q01 Report on Form 10-Q falsely stated that the unaudited quarterly financial results were prepared in accordance with GAAP and included, "in the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation."

Answer ¶ 292

The Household Defendants admit that on or about August 10, 2001, Household filed with the SEC its 2Q01 Report on Form 10-Q; that the Form was signed by Mr. Schoenholz; and that the Form includes in part, among other things, the statement concerning GAAP and the partial quote alleged in Paragraph 292. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 292.

Complaint ¶ 293

On 7/23/01, defendants caused Household to issue a release entitled, "Household International Redefines Best Practices in Subprime Lending," stating:

> Household International, the $101 billion (managed assets) consumer lender, announced today the broadest set of voluntary responsible lending initiatives ever seen in the consumer finance industry ... and will protect millions of consumers from unethical and unfair lending practices.
>
> ***Household's new Best Practice Initiatives are an addition to the company's already comprehensive responsible lending practices and go far beyond any existing city, state or federal regulatory/legal requirements.***
>
> Designed to become a benchmark in the consumer finance industry, Household's initiatives include:
>
>> reducing the prepayment fee duration from five years to three years on all real estate loans;
>>
>> identifying borrowers nationwide who have been victims of predatory lending and are at risk of losing their homes through foreclosure; and providing them with tailored solutions, such as subsidized interest rates and no-fee loans;
>>
>> providing new and existing customers who have a better credit rating/payment history with dramatically-improved interest rates;
>>
>> implementing new and enhanced standards to ensure every loan made by Household has numerous tangible customer benefits; and
>>
>> doubling customers' time to cancel any insurance product (from 30 to 60 days) and improving disclosure.
>
> "On behalf of Household and our 32,000 employees, I am very proud to announce the adoption of these Best Practice Initiatives that perfectly complement our 123 year history of responsible lending," said William F. Aldinger, chairman and chief executive officer of Household International.
>
> * * *
>
> In addition to these new Initiatives, Household already has a variety of responsible lending programs and practices in place to ensure its

customers are treated fairly. For example, at the time of loan closing, Household shows all borrowers (unless they specifically decline to view it) an educational video on the loan closing process that reiterates the terms, features and conditions of their loan. Then, they are asked to complete a survey confirming they understand the key elements of their loan and their satisfaction with the service they received.

Answer ¶ 293

The Household Defendants admit that on or about July 23, 2001, Household issued the referenced press release; and that the press release includes in part, among other things, the language quoted (but without emphasis) in Paragraph 293. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 293.

Complaint ¶ 294

On 7/24/01, *The New York Times* published a statement by Household spokesperson Craig Streem, which said that the timing of these policies was not tied to actions by any fair-lending advocates and that the Company had been working on the announced changes for "quite some time. So, it really is a coincidence."

Answer ¶ 294

The Household Defendants admit that on or about July 24, 2001, the *New York Times* published an article containing statements attributed to Mr. Streem, and that the article includes in part, among other things, the quote alleged in Paragraph 294. The Household Defendants refer to the particular article for the content and context thereof and further note that they did not write the article and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the article does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations of the article and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 294.

Complaint ¶ 295

The clear purpose and intent was to condition investors to believe that Household was ***not*** engaged in predatory lending and that the Company had adopted and initiated a comprehensive program to assure that such illicit practices were not being adopted by Household employees.

Answer ¶ 295

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 295.

Complaint ¶ 296

On 8/30/01, after meeting with executive management at the Company's headquarters, William Blair & Co. analyst Joel Gomberg issued a report stating, in part:

> Management conveyed a positive outlook, and the onsite meeting renewed our conviction in the company's increasing ability to add considerable value through its broad product array, multiple distribution channels, risk-management skills, and potent technology platform.
>
> * * *
>
> Management continues to be confident in its ability to achieve its target of 15% EPS growth in 2001 and 13%-15% in 2002. While the extent of the economic deceleration remains unknown, Household took a more defensive posture early by migrating its portfolio from unsecured credit to lower-loss real estate secured.

Answer ¶ 296

The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations concerning the August 30, 2001 meeting or the William Blair & Co. report and the contents thereof, and therefore deny them. The Household Defendants aver further, that they did not write the report in Paragraph 296 and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the report does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 296.

Complaint ¶ 297

On 9/26/01, after meeting with management (Aldinger, Schoenholz, Gilmer, Bangs, Fabiano and Harvey) at the Company's headquarters, Deutsche Banc Alex. Brown analyst Mark Alpert issued a report reiterating defendants' false representations. The report raised EPS estimates, stating:

We have more confidence in our earnings forecast for Household than virtually any other company in our universe (except the GSEs, Fannie and Freddie).

* * *

Household's course has not changed over the last 12-18 months....

Management is sticking to its long-term EPS growth target of 13%-15%, driven by revenue growth.... Momentum is strong going into next year, and the company is confident that even in a recession it will meet the low end of the range.

There are few other companies with such solid outlook in our universe.

Answer ¶ 297

The Household Defendants admit that on or before September 26, 2001, Deutsche Bank Alex. Brown may have met with the Household officers referenced in Paragraph 297. The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations concerning the Deutsche Bank Alex. Brown report and the contents thereof, and therefore deny them. The Household Defendants aver further, that they did not write the Deutsche Bank Alex. Brown report and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the report does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 297.

Complaint ¶ 298

On 10/17/01, Household announced 3Q01 results in a release entitled, ***"Household Reports Highest Quarterly Net Income in Its 123-Year History."*** The release stated:

Earnings per share of $1.07 rose 14 percent from $.94 the prior year. Net income increased 12 percent, to $504 million, from $451 million in the third quarter of 2000.

"Household's performance this year has been outstanding, even as the economy has continued to weaken," said William F. Aldinger, chairman and chief executive officer. "The third quarter was no exception.

> ***Receivable and revenue growth were strong, and credit performance was within our expectations. We further strengthened our balance sheet*** and continued to repurchase shares.
>
> * * *
>
> "The strength of our franchise gives me confidence that we will achieve the high end of our earnings target of 13 to 15 percent EPS growth for the year," Aldinger concluded.

Answer ¶ 298

The Household Defendants admit that on or about October 17, 2001, Household announced its 3Q01 results in the referenced press release; and that the press release includes in part, among other things, the quotes alleged (but without emphasis) in Paragraph 298. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 298.

Complaint ¶ 299

> On 11/14/01, Household filed with the SEC its 3Q01 Report on Form 10-Q, signed by defendant Schoenholz. In addition to reiterating the same false representations made in Household's 3Q01 release, the 3Q01 Report on Form 10-Q stated, in part, that the unaudited quarterly financial results were prepared in accordance with GAAP and included, "in the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation."

Answer ¶ 299

The Household Defendants admit that on or about November 14, 2001, Household filed with the SEC its 3Q01 Report on Form 10-Q; that the Form was signed by Mr. Schoenholz; and that the Form includes in part, among other things, the statement concerning GAAP and the quote alleged in Paragraph 299. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 299.

Complaint ¶ 300

> On 11/16/01, UBS Warburg issued a report reiterating management's explanation that a suit against Household brought by the California Department of Corporations regarding over-billing was the result of a computer "glitch." Based on the Company's assurances, UBS Warburg did not adjust its rating on shares of Household and continued to maintain a $70.00 price target for Household shares. Reflecting defendants' assurances, Bear Stearns issued a report calling the share

price decline that resulted from the announcement of the California settlement an "overreaction." Bear Stearns did not adjust its $75.00 price target on Household shares.

Answer ¶ 300

The Household Defendants admit that on or about November 16, 2001, UBS Warburg issued a report which discussed a lawsuit brought by the California Department of Corporations; and the report includes in part, among other things, the word quoted in Paragraph 300. With respect to the second sentence in Paragraph 300, the Household Defendants admit that the UBS Warburg report maintained a Buy rating and included the price target for Household common stock referenced in that sentence, but the Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in that sentence, and therefore deny them. The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations concerning the Bear Stearns report and the contents thereof, and therefore deny them. The Household Defendants aver further, that they did not write either report referenced in Paragraph 300 and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the reports do not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Houschold Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 300.

Complaint ¶ 301

On 11/26/01, the *National Mortgage News* reported that the Company had issued a formal statement regarding charges of predatory lending, stating that Household "vehemently denies any assertion that it has willfully violated laws that regulate its business."

Answer ¶ 301

The Household Defendants admit that on or about November 26, 2001 the *National Mortgage News* published a report containing statements it attributed to Household relating to charges concerning lending practices; and that the report includes in part, among other things, the quote alleged in Paragraph 301. The Household Defendants refer to the report for the content and context thereof and further note that they did not write the report and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the report does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations of the report and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 301.

Complaint ¶ 302

The statements made by defendants in ¶272-279 and 283-301 above were each materially false and misleading when made. As set forth in ¶1-155, the true facts, which were then known to or recklessly disregarded by defendants, based on their review of Household's internal operating data, including information provided to them by Household's Vision system, were:

(a) Defendants were engaged in a widespread and consistent pattern of improper and illegal predatory lending practices, which included, among other things:

(i) Misrepresenting the interest rates and savings associated with loans by providing deceptive and nonconforming loan documents to borrowers that were designed to obscure actual loan amounts and interest rates (¶¶55-60);

(ii) Failing to disclose "discount points" that were nothing more than stacked fees and had no bearing on the ultimate interest rate charged on loans (¶¶61-67);

(iii) Concealing the existence of prepayment penalties (¶¶68-70);

(iv) Using such practices as fraud and forgery to sell ancillary products, such as life, disability and other types of credit insurance (¶¶71-74); and

(v) Illegally "up-selling" second loans with exorbitant interest rates (¶¶75-82).

(b) As set forth in ¶¶51-106, defendants' fraudulent predatory lending scheme persisted throughout the entire Class Period and eventually resulted in a $525 million charge against Household's earnings, $484 million of which was for a nationwide settlement with state attorney generals.

(c) As set forth in ¶¶107-133, defendants improperly engaged in the practice of "reaging" or "restructuring" delinquent loans to make them current if the customer made one minimum monthly payment, such that the missed payments were added to the back end of the loan. Although defendants characterized "reaging" as a customer service, in fact, the Company used it to:

(i) Manipulate its reported delinquency ratios and delay or prevent charge-offs (¶¶107-133);

(ii) Cross-sell or up-sell additional loans or lines of credit (¶¶107-116); and

(iii) Convert customers' unsecured loans into loans secured by their homes or cars without disclosing this information to them (¶116). In addition, as detailed in ¶¶111-114 and 121, defendants designed the Vision system to automatically reage delinquent accounts when the computer received only a partial payment without any evidence that the delinquency had been cured.

(d) The Officer Defendants designed the predatory lending practices and reaging of delinquent accounts, allowing the Company to:

(i) Understate its true levels of delinquencies, such that any financial metrics that were dependent upon delinquencies or defaults and important to investors as a measure of Household's health, including credit loss reserves, were also materially false and misleading (¶¶125-133);

(ii) Under-report non-performing assets and misreport credit quality (¶¶125-133);

(iii) Consistently report lower loan loss reserves by improperly lowering defaults and prepayments (¶¶102-106 and 125-133);

(iv) Recognize interest income that should not have been accrued in accordance with the Company's own lending practices and policies (¶¶102-106 and 125-133); and

(v) Artificially inflate reported revenues and EPS throughout the Class Period (¶¶102-106 and 125-153).

(e) As set forth in ¶¶134-155, throughout the Class Period, the Officer Defendants engaged in improper accounting for Household's credit card co-branding, affinity and third-party marketing agreements, causing Household to overstate its finance income, securitization income and fee income and misstate certain of its expenses, resulting in an overstatement of net income. Due to defendants' improper accounting, the Company was forced to restate earnings for an eight-year period from 1994 through 2Q02. As set forth in ¶¶134-155, the Officer Defendants have admitted that Household's results for 4Q00, FY00, 1Q01, 2Q01 and 3Q01 were materially false and misleading and have restated these results as follows:

DILUTED EPS

	As Reported	Restated	Difference
4Q00	$1.03	$0.99	<$0.04>
FY00	$3.55	$3.40	<$0.15>
1Q01	$0.91	$0.85	<$0.06>
2Q01	$0.93	$0.90	<$0.03>
3Q01	$1.07	$1.03	<0.04>

(f) In addition to the false and materially misleading financial data, the Company's SEC filings also contained inadequate risk disclosures that did not disclose the true risks of investing in Household – specifically, the risk of investing in a company that was not reporting its financial results in conformity with GAAP. In addition, and as a result thereof, the purported risk disclosures were wholly ineffective and inappropriate and did not alert investors to the true risks of investing in Household securities.

Answer ¶ 302

The Household Defendants admit that Household restated certain results for 4Q00, FY00, 1Q01, 2Q01, 3Q01 and certain subsequent years, as detailed in public filings. The Household Defendants deny any allegations concerning the restatement that are inconsistent with such filings, and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 302. Answering further, to the extent necessary to fully respond to the allegations in Paragraph 302, the Household Defendants incorporate their answers to the other paragraphs of the Amended Complaint referenced in Paragraph 302 as though fully set forth herein.

Complaint ¶ 303

By 12/01, Household's purported success far outpaced industry competitors. On 12/10/01, *Business Week* printed an article, stating:

> ***How is Household thriving despite the tough environment? Executives attribute the company's success to strong collection practices and its long history in the business.*** "Investors ask us what will happen if we go through a recession," says Craig A. Streem, vice-president. "And we can talk about how we did in the Great Depression." Then, the company's losses rose until 1932, then dropped sharply....

* * *

> ***Household says that its hands-on approach to dealing with borrowers is the backbone of its business model: "We get paid for being flexible in working with our borrowers,"*** says Streem. To keep loan losses low, the company doubled its collections staff in the past 18 months, to 5,000, he says. Collectors are paid salary plus a bonus for keeping loans current and on the books.

The *Business Week* article continued, stating that while most analysts wholeheartedly recommended purchase of Household shares – most of which had investment banking relationships with the Company – at least one analyst claimed that Household's accounting policies understated losses and delinquencies. The report summarized both the allegations and the Company's direct denials:

> HOUSEHOLD IS ACCUSED OF:
>
> > Rolling over late loans by adding missed payments to ends of loans, thus masking delinquencies
> >
> > Delaying recognition of charge-offs to boost earnings
> >
> > Moving loans from its bank subsidiary to minimize need for reserves
> >
> > Cutting on balance sheet reserves, though its portfolio is riskier
>
> HOUSEHOLD REPLIES:
>
> > The practice is an industry norm, and collection rates improve after loans are "reaged"
> >
> > Charge-off policy follows industry standards closely
> >
> > Applying bank regulatory rules would barely increase the amount of charge-offs
> >
> > Total reserves are at the highest level in company history

Answer ¶ 303

The Household Defendants admit that on or about December 10, 2001, *Business Week* printed an article related to Household; and that the article includes in part, among other things, the language quoted (but without emphasis) in Paragraph 303. The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations that by December 2001, "Household's purported success far outpaced industry competitors," and that most analysts referenced in the *Business Week* article had investment banking relationships with Household, and therefore deny those allegations. The Household Defendants refer to the article for the content and context thereof and further note that they did not write the article and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the article does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations of the article and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 303.

Complaint ¶ 304

> To shore up investors, on 12/04/01, defendant Aldinger spoke at an investor conference, where he directly addressed concerns raised in a recent *Barron's* article regarding the Company's accounting practices. The following day, UBS Warburg analyst J. McDonald maintained a "Buy" rating based on Aldinger's representations and issued a report on Household entitled "Management Remains Confident in Outlook," which stated, in part:
>
>> Mr. Aldinger cited three factors that have enabled Household to deliver favorable credit performance in a difficult economic environment: maintaining prudent growth and avoiding major trouble spots, managing portfolio mix to a lower-risk blend, and taking proactive steps to improve collections and reduce open-to-buy exposure.
>>
>> * * *
>>
>> Management stated that it is comfortable with current reserve levels. The company held 102% reserve coverage of managed charge-offs at the end of 3Q01. It increased its managed reserves by $569 million, 19%, from last year and has over-provisioned relative to charge-offs (on an owned and managed basis) for the past several quarters.
>>
>> * * *
>>
>> The company provided some detail on the "other unsecured" loan category and "personal homeowner loans" (PHLs). PHLs are high-LTV loans that are secured by real estate but are underwritten, priced, and reported as unsecured loans. Mr. Aldinger stated that, contrary to a recent press article, the average PHL loan size is $15,000 and the company never reclassifies any of its loans from one category to another.
>>
>> * * *
>>
>> Addressing a recent press article questioning some changes to the company's accounting practices, Mr. Aldinger noted that Household's

> policy for charging-off unsecured consumer finance loans was implemented in 1996 to align the company's practices with other non-bank consumer lenders. ***The changes comply with applicable accounting standards, were fully disclosed, and have been uniformly applied since that time.***
>
> * * *
>
> Mr. Aldinger expressed satisfaction with the firm's reserve policy, emphasizing the Company's recent reserve-building achievements....
>
> * * *
>
> Mr. Aldinger restated his confidence in Household's ability to deliver 13%-15% EPS growth in 2002....

Answer ¶ 304

The Household Defendants admit that on or about December 4, 2001, Mr. Aldinger spoke at an investor conference and addressed, among other things, concerns raised in a then-recent *Barron's* article regarding, among other things, certain accounting practices; that on the following day, UBS Warburg issued the rating and report on Household referenced in Paragraph 304; and that (apart from a typographical error), the report includes in part, among other things, the language quoted (but without emphasis) in Paragraph 304. The Household Defendants lack information or knowledge sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegation that the report was "based on" Mr. Aldinger's statements, and therefore deny that allegation. The Household Defendants aver further, that they did not write the UBS Warburg report and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the report does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 304.

Complaint ¶ 305

> Based on Aldinger's false reassurances, the price of Household stock increased $2.69 to close at $59.15.

Answer ¶ 305

The Household Defendants admit that the price on the New York Stock Exchange of Household common stock was $56.29 at the close on December 3, 2001, and was $58.23 at the close on December 4, 2001. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 305.

Complaint ¶ 306

On 12/14/01, Bear Stearns issued a positive report on Household. Responding to additional guidance given by the Company, the report stated:

> The company's ability to defer charge-offs on its unsecured loan portfolio for as much as 18 months concerns some observers. This concern seems unwarranted as 98% of unsecured loans are charged off by 12 months delinquent.
>
> We don't believe earnings are distorted by re-aging as Household only re-ages about 10% of its other unsecured and real estate secured lending customers.
>
> * * *
>
> The recent controversy [over the company's delinquency and chargeoff policies] seems unjustified given the fact that Household's delinquency and chargeoff policies are old. They have been consistently applied for the past five years.
>
> ***We believe the company's reserving is also unaffected by its delinquency recognition and re aging policies as reserves are established based on expected losses. Re-aging a small percentage of accounts or delaying chargeoffs will not materially alter collections or the need for reserves as the company's experience enables it to fairly accurately predict its credit experience (which is also reflected in its risk based pricing).***
>
> * * *
>
> Re-aging accounts does defer chargeoffs, but in most cases, it actually appears to AVOID CHARGEOFFS.
>
> * * *
>
> ***Household does re-age accounts, but this practice is reserved for the company s[sic] best customers. Contrary to the belief of some other analysts, the company has no automatic re-age policy....***

Answer ¶ 306

The Household Defendants admit that on or about December 13, 2001, Bear Stearns issued a report on Household; and the report includes in part, among other things, the language quoted (but without emphasis) in Paragraph 306. The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegation that Bear Stearns was "responding to additional guidance given" by Household, and therefore deny that allegation. The Household Defendants aver further, that they did not write the Bear Stearns report and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the report does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny that the Bear Stearns report was dated December 14, 2001 and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 306.

Complaint ¶ 307

> The statements made by defendants in ¶¶303-306 above were each materially false and misleading when made. As set forth in ¶¶1-155, the true facts, which were then known to or recklessly disregarded by defendants, based on their review of Household's internal operating data, including information provided to them by Household's Vision system, were:
>
> (a) As set forth in ¶¶107-133, defendants improperly engaged in the practice of "reaging" or "restructuring" delinquent loans to make them current if the customer made one minimum monthly payment, such that the missed payments were added to the back end of the loan. Although defendants characterized "reaging" as a customer service, in fact, the Company used it to manipulate its reported delinquency ratios and delay or prevent charge-offs (¶¶107-133);
>
> (b) Cross-sell or up-sell additional loans or lines of credit (¶¶107-116); and
>
> (c) Convert customers' unsecured loans into loans secured by their homes or cars without disclosing this information to them (¶116). In addition, defendants designed the Vision system to automatically reage delinquent accounts when the computer received only a partial payment without any evidence that the delinquency had been cured.

Answer ¶ 307

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations set forth in Paragraph 307. Answering further, to the extent necessary to fully respond to the allegations in Paragraph 307, the Household Defendants incorporate their answers to the other paragraphs of the Amended Complaint referenced in Paragraph 307 as though fully set forth herein.

Complaint ¶ 308

> The Officer Defendants' reaging of delinquent accounts allowed the Company to:
>
> (a) Understate its true levels of delinquencies, such that any financial metrics that were dependent upon delinquencies or defaults and important to investors as a measure of Household's health, including credit loss reserves, were also materially false and misleading (¶¶125-133);
>
> (b) Under-report nonperforming assets and misreport credit quality (¶¶125-133); and
>
> (c) Artificially inflate reported revenues and EPS throughout the Class Period (¶¶102-106 and 125-153).

Answer ¶ 308

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 308. Answering further, to the extent necessary to fully respond to the allegations in Paragraph 308, the Household Defendants incorporate their answers to the other paragraphs of the Amended Complaint referenced in Paragraph 308 as though fully set forth herein.

Complaint ¶ 309

> On 12/18/01, the Company, through its subsidiary, HFC, caused to be filed (or declared effective), a Registration Statement on Form S-3, registering for sale $3 billion of debt securities.

Answer ¶ 309

The Household Defendants admit that on or about December 18, 2001, HFC filed a Registration Statement on Form S-3, registering for sale $3 billion of debt securities. The Household Defendants refer to Form S-3 for a complete and accurate statement of its contents and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 309.

DEFENDANTS' FALSE AND MISLEADING STATEMENTS DURING 2002

Complaint ¶ 310

On 1/10/02, the Company, through its subsidiary, HFC, caused to be filed (or declared effective), a Registration Statement on Form S-3, registering for sale $15 billion of debt securities.

Answer ¶ 310

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 310.

Complaint ¶ 311

On 1/16/02, Household issued a release announcing "Record Quarterly and Full-Year Net Income" for 4Q01 and FY01. The release stated:

> ***Household International today reported fourth quarter earnings per share of $1.17, its fourteenth consecutive record quarter.*** Fourth quarter earnings per share rose 14 percent from $1.03 the prior year. ***Net income in the fourth quarter increased 11 percent, to an all-time quarterly record of $549 million.***
>
> For the full year, Household reported earnings per share of $4.08, representing a 15 percent increase from $3.55 in 2000. Net income for 2001 totaled $1.9 billion, also an all-time high, 13 percent above $1.7 billion earned in 2000.
>
> "Household's fourth quarter results were simply outstanding," said William F. Aldinger, chairman and chief executive officer, "demonstrating the tremendous strength and earnings power of the Household franchise. Receivable and revenue growth exceeded our expectations while credit indicators weakened only modestly in a tough economic environment. Recognizing the importance of a strong balance sheet, we provided $154 million in excess of owned chargeoffs, bringing our reserves to their highest level ever."
>
> Commenting on the full-year's results, Aldinger added, "In 2001, we demonstrated that our business model generates superior results in a weak economy as well as in the strong economic periods of previous years. Exceptional revenue growth of 18 percent more than offset the increases in credit losses during the year. We further strengthened our balance sheet while investing in sales and marketing to position our franchise for sustainable growth in the future. We are well-positioned to deliver 13 to 15 percent EPS growth for 2002."

Answer ¶ 311

The Household Defendants admit that on or about January 16, 2002, Household issued the referenced press release; and that the press release includes in part, among other things, the language quoted (but without emphasis) in Paragraph 311. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 311.

Complaint ¶ 312

> Subsequent to the Company's announcement of 4Q01 and FY01 results on 1/16/02, defendants Aldinger and Schoenholz hosted a conference call on the same day to discuss its business and prospects. Based on Household management's 1/11/02 press release and statements to analysts, including the 1/16/02 conference call, analysts wrote positive reports about Household and its prospects. These reports were consistent with and repeated management's false and misleading statements, which statements had been made to the analysts with the intention they would be repeated to the market.

Answer ¶ 312

The Household Defendants admit that Household issued a press release on January 11, 2001 but deny plaintiffs' characterizations concerning the release. The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations concerning the conference call or the analyst reports referenced in Paragraph 312, or the reasons why analysts allegedly wrote positive reports about Household, and therefore deny those allegations. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 312.

Complaint ¶ 313

> On 3/13/02, Household filed with the SEC its FY01 Report on Form 10-K, signed by defendants Aldinger and Schoenholz. In addition to reiterating the same false representations made in the 1/16/02 corporate release and in the meetings with analysts, the FY00 **[sic – FY01]** Report on Form 10-K also stated that the Company's financial statements met the requirements of Regulation S-X and that it incorporates by reference information specified by Item 302 of Regulation S-K. The FY01 Report on Form 10-K also incorporated by reference information relating to Credit Quality Statistics, Credit Loss Reserves Activity and NIM from the 2001 Annual Report. The FY01 Report on Form 10-K also contained the

"Management's Report" (signed by Aldinger and Schoenholz), which represented to Household shareholders that the consolidated financial statements for FY01 had been prepared in accordance with GAAP, had been audited by Andersen and were an accurate representation of the Company's financials for FY01.

Answer ¶ 313

The Household Defendants admit that on or about March 13, 2002, Household filed with the SEC its FY01 Report on Form 10K; that the Form was signed by Messrs. Aldinger and Schoenholz; and that the Form includes in part, among other things, the statement concerning Regulation S-K, certain incorporated information specified by Item 302 of Regulation S-X, and certain items from the 2001 Annual Report, and the Management's Report, which contains the statement concerning GAAP and the statement concerning the accurate representation of the financials. The Household Defendants deny the Management's Report was signed by Messrs. Aldinger and Schoenholz, deny plaintiffs' characterizations, and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 313.

Complaint ¶ 314

In addition, the "Management's Report" also stated:

> Management has long recognized its responsibility for conducting the company's affairs in a manner which is responsive to the interest of employees, shareholders, investors and society in general. This responsibility is included in the statement of policy on ethical standards which provides that ***the company will fully comply with laws, rules and regulations of every community in which it operates and adhere to the highest ethical standards. Officers, employees and agents of the company are expected and directed to manage the business of the company with complete honesty, candor and integrity.***

Answer ¶ 314

The Household Defendants admit that the Management's Report includes in part, among other things, the language quoted (but without emphasis) in Paragraph 314. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 314.

Complaint ¶ 315

With respect to its loan delinquencies and charge-off policies, defendants represented that:

> ***Our credit and portfolio management procedures focus on risk-based pricing and effective collection efforts for each loan.*** We have a process which we believe gives us a reasonable basis for predicting the credit quality of new accounts. This process is based on our experience with numerous marketing, credit and risk management tests. We also believe that our frequent and early contact with delinquent customers, as well as policies designed to manage customer relationships, such as reaging delinquent accounts to current in specific situations, are helpful in maximizing customer collections. We have been preparing for an economic slowdown since late 1999. Throughout 2000 and 2001, we emphasized real estate secured loans which historically have a lower loss rate as compared to our other loan products, grew sensibly, tightened underwriting policies, reduced unused credit lines, strengthened risk model capabilities and invested heavily in collections capability by adding over 2,500 collectors. As a result, 2001 charge-off and delinquency performance has been well within our expectations.

Answer ¶ 315

The Household Defendants admit that the Management's Report includes in part, among other things, the language quoted (but without emphasis) in Paragraph 315. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 315.

Complaint ¶ 316

> Additionally, defendant Andersen issued a clean audit opinion on 1/14/02, which was incorporated by reference into the FY01 Report on Form 10-K. Andersen stated that it had audited Household's financial statements and Schedule 14(d) for FY01 in accordance with GAAS and opined that they "fairly state[] in all material respects the financial data required to be set forth therein in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole."

Answer ¶ 316

The Household Defendants admit that on or about January 14, 2002, Arthur Andersen issued an audit opinion on Household; that the audit opinion was incorporated by reference into the FY01 Report on Form 10-K; and that the audit opinion includes in part, among other things, the statement concerning GAAS and the quote alleged in Paragraph 316. The Household Defendants deny any allegations inconsistent with Andersen's audit opinion and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 316.

Complaint ¶ 317

On or about 2/06/02, Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now ("ACORN") announced that it had filed a class action lawsuit against Household in Alameda County Superior Court, accusing the Company of fraud and misrepresentation and deliberately withholding information about the true costs of up to $2 billion in secured loans originated by Household. The ACORN suit also alleged that Household was using improper techniques to prevent refinancing and incentivizing account executives with bonuses if they were able to "close the back door," as it was known within the Company. Household was quick to deny these allegations and reassure shareholders that the Company did not engage in any predatory practices:

2/07/02	(*Copley News Service*) Company spokeswoman Hayden stated, "You simply cannot stay in business for 125 years by misleading your borrowers .... We do the right thing for our borrowers. We make good loans that not only are legal loans, but are beneficial for our customers."
2/07/02	(*Contra Costa Times*) Streem stated, "They have charged us in the past with being a predatory lender, but those allegations have almost uniformly proven false and misleading," suggesting that the ACORN suits were mere nuisance suits.
2/18/02	(National Mortgage News) David Schoenholz stated, "'Our first take on [the allegations of predatory lending raised in the ACORN action] is that ***it is not a significant issue, not indicative of any widespread problem*** and certainly not a concern that it will spread elsewhere.'"
4/22/02	(Bellingham Herald) Hayden stated, "***It is absolutely against our policy to in any way, quote a rate that is different than what the true rate is*** .... I can't underscore that enough."'

Answer ¶ 317

The Household Defendants admit that on or about February 6, 2002, ACORN announced that it had filed the lawsuit referenced in Paragraph 317; that the allegations include in part, among other things, allegations of the type described in Paragraph 317; that Household denied the operative allegations; that Household representatives made statements relating to the ACORN lawsuit on or about the dates referenced in Paragraph 317; and that the articles listed in Paragraph 317 include in part, among other things, the quotes alleged (but without emphasis) in Paragraph 317. In each instance, the Household Defendants refer to the particular article for the content and context thereof. The Household Defendants aver further, that they did not write the articles and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the articles do not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The

Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations of the foregoing articles and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 317.

Complaint ¶ 318

The statement in ¶317 above was materially false and misleading when made. As set forth in ¶¶1-155, the true facts, which were then known to or recklessly disregarded by defendants, based on their review of Household's internal operating data, including information provided to them by Household's Vision system, were that defendants were engaged in a widespread and consistent pattern of improper and illegal predatory lending practices. These practices included, among other things:

(a) Misrepresenting the interest rates and savings associated with loans by providing deceptive and nonconforming loan documents to borrowers that were designed to obscure actual loan amounts and interest rates (¶¶55-60);

(b) Failing to disclose "discount points" that were nothing more than stacked fees and had no bearing on the ultimate interest rate charged on loans (¶¶61-67);

(c) Concealing the existence of prepayment penalties (¶¶68-70);

(d) Using such practices as fraud and forgery to sell ancillary products, such as life, disability and other types of credit insurance (¶¶71-77); and

(e) Illegally "up-selling" second loans with exorbitant interest rates (¶¶75-82).

Answer ¶ 318

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 318. Answering further, to the extent necessary to fully respond to the allegations in Paragraph 318, the Household Defendants incorporate their answers to the other paragraphs of the Amended Complaint referenced in Paragraph 318 as through fully set forth herein.

Complaint ¶ 319

As set forth in ¶¶51-106, defendants' fraudulent predatory lending scheme persisted throughout the entire Class Period and eventually resulted in a $525 million charge against Household's earnings, $484 million of which was for a nationwide settlement with state attorney generals.

Answer ¶ 319

The Household Defendants admit that Household reported a $525 million charge against earnings; and that approximately $484 million of that related to a nationwide settlement with state attorneys general. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 319. Answering further, to the extent necessary to fully respond to the allegations in Paragraph 319, the Household Defendants incorporate their answers to Paragraphs 51 - 106 as though fully set forth herein.

Complaint ¶ 320

> On 2/07/02, Aldinger and Schoenholz hosted a conference call to respond to market concerns about the stock. Based on information provided by them, analysts issued positive reports supporting defendants as follows:
>
> **Robert Napoli (ABN AMRO) Report of 2/7/02**
>
> Below we have many of the issues brought up on the conference call:
>
> Concern: Household is now unable to roll its commercial paper and has lost access to that market.
>
> Company response: Household has had no problems with its commercial paper funding and the cost of that funding has not increased.
>
> * * *
>
> Concern: Arthur Andersen (HI's auditor) is going to force Household to make changes to its accounting policies and is getting more aggressive with the company.
>
> Company Response: Arthur Andersen has always been aggressive with HI. There are ***no accounting changes being discussed and there are to be no surprises in the 10K.*** HI's board of directors has had long conversations about Arthur Andersen and they plan to watch to see if a change has to be made but none is anticipated at this point.
>
> * * *
>
> Concern: HI's lawsuit in California which was recently settled is going to have a negative effect on the company's ability to generate fee income and could have a negative effect on its ROE and ROA and revenue outlook.
>
> Company response: The issue in California cost HI about $1 MM in revenue per year on a $10.8 billion revenue base.

* * *

[ACORN] lawsuit looks frivolous to us and management agreed....

* * *

We reiterate our Buy rating and $75 target price.

Answer ¶ 320

The Household Defendants admit that on or about February 7, 2002, Household hosted a conference call with certain investors and analysts; that ABN AMRO issued a report on Household on or about February 7, 2002; and that the report includes in part, among other things, the language quoted (but without emphasis) in Paragraph 320. The Household Defendants lack information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegation concerning what analysts' reports were based on, and therefore deny that allegation. The Household Defendants aver further, that they did not write the ABN AMRO report and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the report does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 320.

Complaint ¶ 321

> Defendants' denials of the veracity of ACORN's suit and predatory lending claims had an immediate impact on the price of Household shares. After trading down under the pressure of the ACORN allegations, following the publication of defendants' denials, shares of the Company rebounded over $3.30 per share on 2/07/02, on heavy trading volume of over 12 million shares – six times the average daily trading volume.

Answer ¶ 321

The Household Defendants admit only that the closing price of Household common stock on the New York Stock Exchange was $44.71 on February 6, 2002; and $48.01 on February 7, 2002; that the trading volume of Household common stock on the New York Stock Exchange on February 7, 2002 was approximately 12 million shares; and that Household issued denials on or about the date of the operative allegations in the lawsuit filed by ACORN. The Household

Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegation that its denials of the operative allegations of the ACORN lawsuit "had an immediate impact on the price Household shares," and lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations concerning "heavy trading volume" and "average daily trading volume," and therefore deny them. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations concerning fluctuations of Household's common stock price and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 321.

Complaint ¶ 322

> On 4/09/02, the Company, through its subsidiary, HFC, filed a Registration Statement on Form S-3, registering for sale $10 billion of debt securities.

Answer ¶ 322

The Household Defendants admit that on or about April 9, 2002, HFC filed (or declared effective) a Registration Statement on Form S-3, registering for sale $10 billion of debt securities. The Household Defendants refer to Form S-3 for a complete and accurate statement of its contents and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 322.

Complaint ¶ 323

> On 4/09/02, Household hosted its annual Financial Relations meeting, during which Aldinger, Schoenholz and other senior management again conditioned analysts and investors to believe that the Company was poised to achieve its target growth of 13%-15% over the next two years and that Household was achieving its top line and profitability. In addition, Household also told analysts the following:
>
> > **Todd A. Pitsinger (Friedman, Billings, Ramsey & Co., Inc.) Report of 4/10/02**
> >
> > The company provided several new disclosures in its investor packet yesterday, which provide significant transparency beyond regular company reports to help investors assess the operating model.
> >
> > * * *
> >
> > Household also provided greater disclosure surrounding its re-age policies (a.k.a. deferments). We have greatly anticipated this data to help explain why HI's delinquency rates in various products are competitively lower

than many industry peers. HI disclosed that 9.4% of its overall portfolio has been re-aged once in the last 12 months, compared to 8.5% at the end of 2000. The 11% YOY rise is in response to the recession.

In addition, re-aged accounts are no longer contractually delinquent even if more than one payment is added to the principle of a loan. Said another way, companies that use deferments report lower delinquency results, especially in the subprime marketplace, because accounts that become one or two cycles delinquent typically never cure and are always delinquent by standard GAAP measures.

Of greater interest, for the last several quarters, management at HI has talked down the benefit of re-aging accounts in its auto finance division. As consistent supporters of the re-age process and AmeriCredit (ACF-Buy), HI's historical commentary disputed our contention and ACF's views that deferments are a vital tool in the auto finance business. HI disclosed at the end of 2001 a 4% deferment rate in its auto finance business, effectively consistent with ACF's 5% rate. The release of this data should help to alleviate investors concerns regarding deferment activity in auto finance.

Joel Gomberg (William Blair & Co.) Report of 4/10/02

[Management] presentation renewed our conviction in the company's growth ....

* * *

Management enhanced disclosure across a wide variety of areas, including accounting, credit policies, and funding. High level of new detail included its managed re-aged receivables, which stood at 16.9% of loans, compared with 14.3% in 2000. Re-aged loans are delinquent loans that customers have made partial repayments of their past due balances. The ratio is clearly high, but reflects Household's subprime customer base, which requires more rehabilitation, particularly in tougher economic times. There has been no change in re-aging policies, and accrual of interest is stopped or reserved against upon restructuring.

* * *

The potential for further lawsuits and negative publicity from predatory lending is an enhanced risk, given the heightened regulatory environment and this an election year. Household has been subject to consumer advocate lawsuits (as have others) and recently settled a case of overcharging customers, due to a systems error in California. Management is committed to ensure its lending practices are in compliance with governmental regulations.

Answer ¶ 323

The Household Defendants admit that on or about April 9, 2002, Household hosted its annual Financial Relations Conference. The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations concerning the reports referenced in Paragraph 323 and the contents thereof, and therefore deny them. The Household Defendants aver further, that they did not write the reports in Paragraph 323 and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the reports do not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 323.

Complaint ¶ 324

On 4/17/02, Household announced 1Q02 results in a press release entitled, ***"Household Reports Record First Quarter Net Income"*** that stated, in part:

> Household International today reported first quarter earnings per share of $1.09, its fifteenth consecutive record quarter. First quarter earnings per share rose 20 percent from $.91 the prior year. Net income in the first quarter increased 18 percent, to a record $511 million.
>
> "Household turned in a very strong first quarter," said William F. Aldinger, Household's chairman and chief executive officer .... In addition to delivering record results this quarter, we strongly added to our capital and reserve levels and further enhanced liquidity. We remain committed to maintaining a strong balance sheet and maximum financial flexibility.
>
> "Our credit quality performance was well within our expectations in light of the continued weakness in the economy," Aldinger continued. "We anticipate a very manageable credit environment for the remainder of the year."
>
> Aldinger, concluded, "We are off to a great start, and I am comfortable with our ability to meet our 13 to 15 percent earnings per share growth target for 2002."

Answer ¶ 324

The Household Defendants admit that on or about April 17, 2002, Household announced its 1Q02 results in the referenced press release; and that the press release includes in part, among other things, the language quoted in Paragraph 324. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 324.

Complaint ¶ 325

> Subsequent to the Company's announcement of lQ02 results, defendants Aldinger and Schoenholz hosted a conference call on the same day to discuss its business and prospects. Based on Household management's statements to analysts, including on the 10/17/01 [sic] conference call, analysts wrote positive reports about Household and its prospects. These reports were consistent with and repeated management's false and misleading statements, which statements had been made to the analysts with the intention they would be repeated to the market.
>
> **John MacDonald (UBS Warburg) Report of 4/18/02**
>
> > We are raising our full-year 2002 estimate to $4.68 from $4.65 to reflect our outlook for continued strong receivable growth, manageable charge-off levels, and small degree of NIM compression. Our 2003 estimate remains $5.25.
> >
> > * * *
> >
> > The company experienced a sharp rise in securitization revenue, which ballooned to $146 million ($0.21 per share) in 1Q02 .... The company securitized $2.4 billion of receivables in the first quarter compared to $900 million in the year ago quarter.

Answer ¶ 325

The Household Defendants admit that Household hosted a conference call with certain investors and analysts on or about April 17, 2002; that certain analysts thereafter issued reports on Household; that UBS Warburg issued a report on Household on or about April 18, 2002; and that the report includes in part, among other things, the language quoted in Paragraph 325. The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegation that the analyst reports were "based on Household's management's statements," including statements made during the April 17, 2001 conference call, and therefore deny those allegations. The Household Defendants aver further, that they did not write the UBS Warburg report and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the report does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 325.

Complaint ¶ 326

> Based on these purported positive results, as well as the Company's denials that it was engaged in any predatory lending practices, shares of Household traded above $58.95 per share in inter-day trading on 4/15/02 - within one week, Household shares traded at over $63.25.

Answer ¶ 326

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 326.

Complaint ¶ 327

> On 5/04/02, Credit Suisse First Boston issued a research report on the Company in which it concluded that the predatory pricing suits did not represent a "material financial risk" to Household, nor did they present "any risk to Household's business practices."

Answer ¶ 327

The Household Defendants admit that Credit Suisse First Boston issued a report on Household on May 3, 2002, not May 4, 2002, and deny that plaintiffs have accurately reproduced the statements in the May 3, 2002 report. The Household Defendants refer to the Credit Suisse First Boston report for a complete and accurate statement of its contents therein. The Household Defendants aver further, that they did not write the Credit Suisse First Boston report and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the report does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 327.

Complaint ¶ 328

On 5/10/02, Household filed with the SEC, its 1Q02 Report on Form 10-Q, signed by defendant Schoenholz. In addition to reiterating the same false representations as were made in the 4/17/02 corporate release, the 1Q02 Report on Form 10-Q also stated, in part, that the unaudited quarterly financial results were prepared in accordance with GAAP and included, "in the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation."

Answer ¶ 328

The Household Defendants admit that on or about May 10, 2002, Household filed with the SEC its 1Q02 Report on Form 10-Q; that the Form was signed by Mr. Schoenholz; and that the Form includes in part, among other things, the statement concerning GAAP and the quote alleged in Paragraph 328. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 328.

Complaint ¶ 329

Household spokespeople continued to publicly deny allegations that Household was engaged in predatory lending but rather reassured investors:

5/10/02 Household spokesperson, Hayden, in *The Record*, stated: "Our position is that the accusations [regarding predatory lending] are baseless .... ***The loans are legal, they are compliant with state and federal laws and our own policies, and in each instance they have benefits for each customer***.... The loan[s] conform[] to the company's 'tangible benefits test.'"

5/14/02 Company spokesperson Streem, in AP Online, stated: "***All of [Household's] lending policies are in accord with federal and state regulations and requirements ....***"

Answer ¶ 329

The Household Defendants admit that Household representatives made statements regarding the allegations concerning its lending practices on or about the dates referenced in Paragraph 329; and that the articles listed in Paragraph 329 contain in part, among other things, the quotes (but without emphasis) alleged in Paragraph 329. In each instance the Household Defendants refer to the particular article for the content and context thereof. The Household Defendants further note that they did not write the articles and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the articles do not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations of the foregoing alleged quotations and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 329.

Complaint ¶ 330

On 5/31/02, in a report by *American Banker*, Household spokesperson Hayden characterized the WA Report as a "draft" with "factual errors" that Household wanted to correct and tried to downplay the situation, stating:

> "It is our regulators' and the attorney general's job to investigate any complaints brought forth by consumers in their state, and we don't find anything unique or surprising that they are doing their job .... [W]e take proper steps to work with the department to uncover the facts and if necessary formulate an appropriate resolution for the borrower." [] Hayden also admitted that some "customers in Bellingham may have indeed been justified in their confusion about the rate of their loans" and claimed Household "took full and prompt responsibility" and is "satisfied that this situation was localized to the Bellingham branch."

Answer ¶ 330

The Household Defendants admit that on or about May 31, 2002, *American Banker* published an article including statements it attributed to Ms. Hayden concerning the draft WDFI Report; and that apart from typographical errors, the article includes in part, among other things, the quotes alleged in Paragraph 330. The Household Defendants refer to the article for the content and context thereof and further note that they did not write the article and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the article does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations, including characterization of Ms. Hayden's statement as an admission, and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 330.

Complaint ¶ 331

The statements in ¶¶329-330 above were materially false and misleading when made. As set forth in ¶¶151-101, the true facts, which were then known to or recklessly disregarded by defendants, based on their review of Household's internal operating data, including information provided to them by Household's Vision system, were that defendants were engaged in a widespread and consistent pattern of improper and illegal predatory lending practices. These practices included, among other things:

(a) Misrepresenting the interest rates and savings associated with loans by providing deceptive and nonconforming loan documents to borrowers that were designed to obscure actual loan amounts and interest rates (¶¶55-60);

(b) Failing to disclose "discount points" that were nothing more than stacked fees and had no bearing on the ultimate interest rate charged on loans (¶¶161-67);

(c) Concealing the existence of prepayment penalties (¶¶68-70);

(d) Using such practices as fraud and forgery to sell ancillary products, such as life, disability and other types of credit insurance (¶¶71-74); and

(e) Illegally "up-selling" second loans with exorbitant interest rates (¶¶75-82).

Answer ¶ 331

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 331. Answering further, to the extent necessary to fully respond to the allegations in Paragraph 331, the Household Defendants incorporate their answers to the other paragraphs of the Amended Complaint referenced in Paragraph 331 as though fully set forth herein.

Complaint ¶ 332

As set forth in ¶¶51-106, defendants' fraudulent predatory lending scheme persisted throughout the entire Class Period and eventually resulted in a $525 million charge against Household's earnings, $484 million of which was for a nationwide settlement with state attorney generals.

Answer ¶ 332

The Household Defendants admit that Household reported a charge to earnings of $525 million; and that approximately $484 million of that was related to a potential nationwide settlement with state attorneys general and regulators. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 332. Answering further, to the extent necessary to fully respond to the allegations in Paragraph 332, the Household Defendants incorporate their answers to Paragraphs 51 - 106 as though fully set forth herein.

Complaint ¶ 333

On 7/17/02, Household announced 2Q02 results in a press release entitled, "Household Reports Record Second Quarter Results on Strong Receivables Growth," which stated, in part:

> Household International today reported second quarter earnings per share increased 16 percent to $1.08, from $.93 the prior year. These results mark Household's sixteenth consecutive record quarter. Second quarter net income increased 17 percent, to a record $514 million.
>
> "Our results this quarter were fueled by ongoing strong demand for our loan products," said William F. Aldinger, Household's chairman and chief executive officer. "Growth this quarter was strong, while we have maintained our conservative underwriting criteria....
>
> Aldinger concluded, "The company's operating performance has been very strong in the first half of 2002, and, although the economic environment is likely to remain uncertain, we believe our businesses are well-positioned for the remainder of the year."

Answer ¶ 333

The Household Defendants admit that on or about July 17, 2002, Household announced its 2Q02 results in the referenced press release; and that the press release includes in part, among other things, the language quoted in Paragraph 333. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 333.

Complaint ¶ 334

The same day, on 7/17/02, Household also hosted a conference call with analysts and investors, during which defendants reiterated the same false and misleading financial information published in Household's release. During this call, defendants also hosted a question-and-answer session, during which Aldinger said the following about the predatory lending issue:

> The impact on us of those changed laws has been virtually nil or minimal. That is because we already have in place our best practices. ***In many cases, our best practices exceed what these states have been asking or are in line with what these states are asking....*** Now let's talk about the lawsuits. We think straight out that the class action suits brought by Acorn (phonetic) in particular are just baseless, and we don't see any long-term impact there. We think they are wrong.... On the AGS, obviously again, it is a political issue. There has been lots of talk. We will like we do on everything else focus on resolving that issue over the next six months or so, but I cannot go into any details except to say that ***I am confident that***

our best practices and our current model ultimately will prevail; and we will do what we do because we do not do predatory lending.... [T]he final message is lots of moving parts, lots of headline issues, but economically, we run a very strict model and a very good model for our customers, and we don't think when we are sitting here talking to you next year there will be anything substantially different in the returns or practices. I am sorry for such a long answer.

Answer ¶ 334

The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations concerning the July 17, 2002 conference call and the contents thereof, and therefore deny them. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 334.

Complaint ¶ 335

Following the release of Household's purported "record"-setting 2Q02 results, and following this conference call, Deutsche Banc Alex. Brown analyst Alpert issued a report on 7/18/02 reiterating a "Strong Buy" rating and a $74 price target on Household shares. The Deutsche Banc Alex. Brown report further stated that asset quality remained stable and delinquencies came in better than expected. It further stated: "While the issue of subprime loans, the hotbed for predatory lending debates, will continue to receive regulatory scrutiny, Household's diverse business model gives the company an edge, in our opinion.... [T]he fundamentals at the company remain solid. Company guidance remains the same even in the tough economic environment."

Answer ¶ 335

The Household Defendants admit that Deutsche Bank-North America issued the report referenced in Paragraph 335, and that the report includes in part, among other things, the language quoted in Paragraph 335, except that the Household Defendants deny that the report contains a $74.00 price target on Household shares and deny that Deutsche Bank Alex Brown issued the report. The Household Defendants aver further, that they did not write the Deutsche Bank Alex. Brown report and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the report does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations, and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 335.

Complaint ¶ 336

> On 8/14/02, Household issued a press release entitled, "Household International Certifies Accuracy of SEC Filings in 2002 - Reaffirms Business Outlook for Balance of the Year; Restates Certain Prior Period Accounts." The press release stated that defendants Aldinger and Schoenholz certified to the accuracy of their most recent SEC filings, which stated, in part:
>
> > Commenting on the company's recent results, Aldinger said, "Household's results for the year-to-date have been fueled by strong demand for our loan products throughout our businesses. Our loan underwriting approach continues to be conservative in these times of economic uncertainty, and we remain committed to strong reserve and capital levels. The company's operating performance in the first half of the year has been very strong, and our businesses are well-positioned for the remainder of the year."
> >
> > Aldinger continued, "Household has undergone a thorough review of our financial statements and related accounting policies in conjunction with our new auditors, KPMG LLP. As part of this review, we have determined to adopt certain revisions to the accounting treatment of our Mastercard/Visa co-branding and affinity credit card relationships, and a credit card marketing agreement with a third party. We are restating earnings to reflect the cumulative impact of the adjusted items over the period in which the adjustments are applicable as determined in consultation with our new auditors at KPMG. The restatement associated with these matters has the effect of reducing second quarter earnings per share by $.01, or approximately 1 percent, and EPS for the six months ended June 30, 2002 by $.06, or 2.8 percent, versus what was reported in the company's earnings release of July 17, 2002. These changes are not expected to have any significant impact on our future results of operations."
>
> Household announced that it was restating earnings from 1994 to 2Q02, lowering net income (and equity) by $386 million.

Answer ¶ 336

The Household Defendants admit that on or about August 14, 2002, Household issued the referenced press release; and that the press release includes in part, among other things, the language quoted in Paragraph 336 and the language concerning the restatement. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 336.

Complaint ¶ 337

On the same day, defendants Aldinger and Schoenholz held a conference call to discuss the restatement. During the call, they made the same false representations to the analysts that were then repeated to the market through reports issued by them. Based upon representations made by defendants, these analysts issued reports stating that the restatement would not have a material impact:

M. Alpert/G. Swanberg (Deutsche Banc - North America) Report of 8/14/02

> More importantly, the company said that its businesses remain very strong, that it is confident in its pending litigation with consumer advocacy groups, and that KPMG has done a full scrubbing of the books without any other concerns.

[W]e maintain our STRONG BUY rating as the fundamentals remain very strong with a talented and recently reorganized management team at the helm.

Todd A. Pitsinger (Friedman Billings Ramsey & Co.) Report of 8/15/02

Earnings Restatement Is a Disappointment - Not a Disaster

REITERATE OUR BUY RATING AND $73 PRICE TARGET. While the restatements are extremely disappointing in the current skittish environment, HI's business fundamentals and earnings model remain intact. Despite substantial headline risk associated with current lawsuits and predatory lending issues, management does not believe that heightened regulatory scrutiny (FFIEC guidelines, regulatory agreements, etc.) affecting the subprime credit card issuers will impact HI, nor does the company believe that the current lawsuits will ultimately impact the company's operating strategy....

Answer ¶ 337

The Household Defendants admit that on or about August 14, 2002, Household participated in a conference call to discuss, among other things, the restatement. The Household Defendants admit that the reports referenced in Paragraph 337 were issued, and that those reports include, in part, among other things, the language quoted. The Household Defendants aver further, that they did not write the reports referenced in Paragraph 337 and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the reports do not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegation that the referenced analyst reports were issued based upon statements made on the conference call, and therefore deny that allegation. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 337.

Complaint ¶ 338

> On 8/28/02, Household issued a press release stating that KPMG had completed its audits of the Company for FY99-FY01 and had rendered unqualified opinions for both entities. As a result, Household could again issue debt and/or equity securities under their respective, effective registration statements.

Answer ¶ 338

The Household Defendants admit that on or about August 28, 2002, Household issued a press release; and that the press release includes in part, among other things, a statement that KPMG had completed its audits of the company and had rendered unqualified opinions for both entities. The Household Defendants deny any allegations that are inconsistent with the press release and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 338.

Complaint ¶ 339

> On 9/02/02, Company spokesperson Hayden stated that she was not aware of any pending enforcement actions or settlement talks.

Answer ¶ 339

The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 339 because plaintiffs have not identified a source for the statement attributed to Ms. Hayden, and therefore deny them.

Complaint ¶ 340

> During the week of 9/12/02, defendant Aldinger and other senior management, including Tom Detelich, Group Executive for Consumer Lending, met with Deutsche Banc Alex. Brown analysts. Based on information provided at

these in-depth, face-to-face meetings, analyst Mark Alpert stated that Deutsche Banc Alex. Brown "came away feeling more comfortable with the likely resolution than [they] had anticipated" and issued a very positive report reiterating a "buy" rating, which stated in part:

> Household does not agree with most of the allegations, and ***when it finds a problem, it has quickly made changes (including firing people) when necessary.*** Nonetheless, in the words of CEO Aldinger, the issue is solely one of being "right or wrong." Household wants to get out of the spotlight, out of the press, and beyond reproach, not just in Washington, but throughout the country. It will do what is necessary without sacrificing the business model.
>
> * * *
>
> Mr. Aldinger reiterated a 13%-15% earnings growth target and a double digit increase in 2003.
>
> In the long-run, even if 15% earnings growth is not sustainable, we believe 10% is the minimum achievable....

Answer ¶ 340

The Household Defendants admit that during the week of September 12, 2002, Mr. Aldinger and certain members of Household management, including among others, Tom Detelich, then the Group Executive for Consumer Lending, met with certain analysts from Deutsche Bank, and following the meetings, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. issued a report, but the Household Defendants deny that plaintiffs have accurately quoted from the report in Paragraph 340. The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegation that the report was "based on" information provided at the meetings, and therefore deny that allegation. The Household Defendants aver further, that they did not write the Deutsche Bank Alex. Brown report and did not control, approve, or otherwise ratify or adopt the content or conclusions thereof, and thus the report does not constitute statements or admissions by any defendant. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 340.

Complaint ¶ 341

On 9/16/02, *Forbes* magazine published a 9/02/02 letter written by Detelich, the newly-appointed Group Executive for Consumer Lending, which stated:

> "Home Wrecker" (Sept. 2, p. 62) disregarded facts and instead crafted an inaccurate portrayal of William Aldinger's Household International and its consumer lending business. While one complaint is one too many, ***you neglected to mention that 99.99% of our consumer-lending customers do not have a complaint regarding their loan.*** FORBES neglected to say that our branches undergo three quality assurance audits a year and that more than 56,000 customer audit calls are made to ensure we meet the highest standards of responsible lending. FORBES did not give any credit to our industry-leading disclosures, such as our one-page, simple-language loan summary – in which customers are clearly communicated with about the terms of their contracts. We regret that FORBES didn't find these facts relevant. But at Household, our satisfied customers know the difference.

Answer ¶ 341

The Household Defendants admit that on or about September 16, 2002, *Forbes* magazine published a September 2, 2002 letter attributed to Mr. Detelich, the recently appointed Group Executive for Consumer Lending; and the article includes in part, among other things, the language quoted (but without emphasis) in Paragraph 341. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 341.

Complaint ¶ 342

The statements made by defendants in ¶¶310-316, 320-328 and 333-341 above were each materially false and misleading when made. As set forth in ¶¶1-155, the true facts, which were then known to or recklessly disregarded by defendants, based on their review of Household's internal operating data, including information provided to them by Household's Vision system, were:

(a) Defendants were engaged in a widespread and consistent pattern of improper and illegal predatory lending practices, which included, among other things:

(i) Misrepresenting the interest rates and savings associated with loans by providing deceptive and nonconforming loan documents to borrowers that were designed to obscure actual loan amounts and interest rates (¶¶55-60);

(ii) Failing to disclose "discount points" that were nothing more than stacked fees and had no bearing on the ultimate interest rate charged on loans (¶¶61-67);

(iii) Concealing the existence of prepayment penalties (¶¶68-70);

(iv) Using such practices as fraud and forgery to sell ancillary products, such as life, disability and other types of credit insurance (¶¶71-74); and

(v) Illegally "up-selling" second loans with exorbitant interest rates (¶¶75-82).

(b) As set forth in ¶¶51-106, defendants' fraudulent predatory lending scheme persisted throughout the entire Class Period and eventually resulted in a $525 million charge against Household's earnings, $484 million of which was for a nationwide settlement with state attorney generals.

(c) As set forth in ¶¶107-133, defendants improperly engaged in the practice of "reaging" or "restructuring" delinquent loans to make them current if the customer made one minimum monthly payment, such that the missed payments were added to the back end of the loan. Although defendants characterized "reaging" as a customer service, in fact, the Company used it to:

(i) Manipulate its reported delinquency ratios and delay or prevent charge-offs (¶¶107-133);

(ii) Cross-sell or up-sell additional loans or lines of credit (¶¶107-116);

(iii) Convert customers' unsecured loans into loans secured by their homes or cars without disclosing this information to them (¶116). In addition, as detailed in ¶¶111-114 and 121, defendants designed the Vision system to automatically reage delinquent accounts when the computer received only a partial payment without any evidence that the delinquency had been cured.

(d) The Officer Defendants designed the predatory lending practices and reaging of delinquent accounts, allowing the Company to:

(i) Understate its true levels of delinquencies, such that any financial metrics that were dependent upon delinquencies or defaults and important to investors as a measure of Household's health, including credit loss reserves, were also materially false and misleading (¶¶125-133);

(ii) Under-report non performing assets and misreport credit quality (¶¶125-133);

(iii) Consistently report lower loan loss reserves by improperly lowering defaults and prepayments (¶¶102-106 and 125-133);

(iv) Recognize interest income that should not have been accrued in accordance with the Company's own lending practices and policies (¶¶102-106, 125-133 and 154-155); and

(v) Artificially inflate reported revenues and EPS throughout the Class Period (¶¶102-106 and 125-153).

(e) As set forth in ¶¶134-155, throughout the Class Period, defendants engaged in improper accounting for Household's credit card co-branding, affinity and third-party marketing agreements, causing Household to overstate its finance income, securitization income and fee income and misstate certain of its expenses, resulting in an overstatement of net income. Due to defendants' improper accounting, the Company was forced to restate earnings for an eight-year period from 1994 through 2Q02. As set forth in ¶¶134-153, the Officer Defendants have admitted that Household's results for 4Q01, FY01, 1Q02 and 2Q02 were materially false and misleading and have restated these results as follows:

DILUTED EPS

	As Reported	Restated	Difference
4Q01	$1.17	$1.13	<$0.04>
FY01	$4.08	$3.91	<$0.16>
1Q02	$1.09	$1.04	<$0.05>
2Q02	$1.08	$1.07	<$0.01>

(f) In addition to the false and materially misleading financial data, the Company's SEC filings also contained inadequate risk disclosures that did not disclose the true risks of investing in Household – specifically, the risk of investing in a company that was not reporting its financial results in conformity with GAAP. In addition, and a result thereof, the purported risk disclosures were wholly ineffective and inappropriate and did not alert investors to the true risks of investing in Household securities.

Answer ¶ 342

The Household Defendants admit that Household restated certain results for 4Q01, FY01, 1Q02, 2Q02 and certain subsequent periods, as detailed in public filings. The Household Defendants deny any allegations concerning the restatement that are inconsistent with such

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filings, and deny any and all remaining allegations in 342. Answering further, to the extent necessary to fully respond to the allegations in Paragraph 342, the Household Defendants incorporate their answers to the other paragraphs of the Amended Complaint referenced in Paragraph 342 as though fully set forth herein.

Complaint ¶ 343

By 9/02, the Officer Defendants had been forced to take a $600 million charge and eliminate $386 million of previously reported earnings. They realized that they could no longer conceal the magnitude and pervasiveness of their scheme and wrongful course of business. Knowing that Household would be forced to suspend many of its illegal activities and incur a substantial charge as part of any settlement with the state attorney generals, the Officer Defendants attempted to effect a soft landing and were somewhat successful in doing so. As defendant Aldinger began to manipulate down expectations for Household performance, stating that, even if 15% earnings growth was not sustainable, "10% was the minimum achievable," Household stock declined to approximately $28 per share in late 9/02.

Answer ¶ 343

The Household Defendants admit that by September 2002, Household recorded a charge of approximately $600 million; that the result was to reduce reported earnings for the periods in question by approximately $386 million; that Mr. Aldinger made certain statements concerning earnings growth; that those statements include in part, among other things, the statements quoted in Paragraph 343; and for a time in late September 2002, the price on the New York Stock Exchange of Household common stock was approximately $28.00 per share. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 343.

Complaint ¶ 344

In early 10/02, rumors began to circulate in the market of a pending settlement that would terminate Household's ability to continue the illegal practices detailed herein and require a $500+ million payment. In response, the price of Household stock dropped from as high as $29 on 9/30/02 to less than $21 during early 10/02. On 10/14/02, Household disclosed that it had agreed to settle with the state attorney generals regarding the claims related to its predatory lending practices and would pay $484 million in connection therewith. The deterioration in Household's business during 2002 was a direct result of the increasing scrutiny it was subjected to for the illegal tactics detailed herein, ***which***

tactics have ultimately resulted in well over $1 billion worth of charges and writeoffs, and the elimination of over $20 billion of market capitalization. Defendants' misconduct ultimately forced the Household Board to approve Household's acquisition by HSBC in 11/02 because of the market's suspicions concerning the integrity of the Company and its operations.

Answer ¶ 344

The Household Defendants admit that the price on the New York Stock Exchange of Household common stock was as high as $29.00 on September 30, 2002 and was $21.00 for a period in early October 2002; on or about October 14, 2002, Household announced that it had entered into a preliminary agreement to settle with various state attorneys general and regulators concerning alleged unlawful lending practices and could pay up to approximately $484 million in connection therewith; and that Household's Board of Directors approved Household's acquisition by HSBC in November 2002. The Household Defendants lack information or knowledge sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations concerning the alleged "rumors" and the response thereto, as alleged in the first two sentences of Paragraph 344, and therefore deny those allegations. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 344.

BASIS OF ALLEGATIONS

Complaint ¶ 345

Plaintiffs allege the following based upon an investigation of counsel, including a review of SEC filings issued by Household and HFC, as well as regulatory filings and reports, news articles, securities analyst reports, advisories about the Company, press releases and other public statements issued by the Company or its representatives, media reports about the Company, and interviews of, among others, former Household employees and other persons with knowledge of defendants. Except as alleged herein, the underlying information concerning defendants' misconduct and the particulars thereof is not available to plaintiffs and the public and lies within the possession and control of defendants and other Household insiders. Based upon the substantial facts already uncovered, plaintiffs believe that substantial additional evidentiary support will exist for the allegations set forth herein after a reasonable opportunity for discovery.

Answer ¶ 345

The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in the first sentence of Paragraph 345, and therefore deny them.

With respect to the second sentence, the Household Defendants deny that they engaged in any misconduct, and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 345.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(For Violation of Section 10(b) of the 1934 Act and Rule 10b-5
(Against Household, the Officer Defendants and Andersen)

Complaint ¶ 346

Plaintiffs incorporate ¶¶1-345 by reference.

Answer ¶ 346

The Household Defendants incorporate their answers to Paragraphs 1 - 345 as though fully set forth herein.

Complaint ¶ 347

During the Class Period, defendants Household, the Officer Defendants and Andersen disseminated the false statements specified above, which they knew or recklessly disregarded were materially false and misleading in that they contained material misrepresentations and failed to disclose material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

Answer ¶ 347

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 347.

Complaint ¶ 348

Defendants Household, Andersen and the Officer Defendants violated §10(b) of the 1934 Act and Rule l0b-5 in that they:

(a) Employed devices, schemes, and artifices to defraud;

(b) Made untrue statements of material facts or omitted to state material facts necessary in order to make statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; or

(c) Engaged in acts, practices and a course of business that operated as a fraud or deceit upon plaintiffs and others similarly situated in connection with their purchases of Household securities during the Class Period.

Answer ¶ 348

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 348.

Complaint ¶ 349

Plaintiffs and the class have suffered damages in that, in reliance on the integrity of the market, they paid artificially inflated prices for Household securities. Plaintiffs and the class would not have purchased Household securities at the prices they paid, or at all, if they had been aware that the market prices had been artificially and falsely inflated by defendants' misleading statements.

Answer ¶ 349

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 349.

Complaint ¶ 350

As a direct and proximate result of these defendants' wrongful conduct, plaintiffs and the other members of the class suffered damages in connection with their purchases of Household securities during the Class Period.

Answer ¶ 350

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 350.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF
For Violation of Section 20(a) of the 1934 Act
(Against Household and the Officer Defendants)

Complaint ¶ 351

Plaintiffs incorporate ¶¶1-350 by reference.

Answer ¶ 351

The Household Defendants incorporate their answers to Paragraphs 1 - 350 as though fully set forth herein.

Complaint ¶ 352

The Officer Defendants prepared, or were responsible for preparing, the Company's press releases and SEC filings. The Officer Defendants controlled other employees of Household. Household controlled the Officer Defendants and each of its officers, executives and all of its employees.

Answer ¶ 352

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 352.

Complaint ¶ 353

> In addition to the duties of full disclosure imposed on defendants by their status as controlling persons of the Company, as a result of their affirmative statements and reports or participation in the making of affirmative statements and reports to the investing public, defendants had a duty to promptly disseminate truthful information that would be material to investors in compliance with the integrated disclosure provisions of the SEC, as embodied in SEC Regulations S-X, 17 C.F.R. §§210.01 *et seq.*, and S-K, 17 C.F.R. §§229.10 *et seq.*, and other SEC regulations, including accurate and truthful information with respect to Household's stock, operations, financial condition and earnings, so that the market price of Household's securities would be based on truthful, complete and accurate information. By reason of such conduct, defendants are liable pursuant to §20(a) of the 1934 Act.

Answer ¶ 353

The allegations in Paragraph 353 constitute legal conclusions to which no response is required, but to the extent a response is required, the Household Defendants deny the allegations in Paragraph 353.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF
For Violations of Sections 11, 1d(a)(d) and 15 of the 1933 Act
(Against Household, the Officer Defendants, the Director Defendants, Andersen, Goldman Sachs and Merrill Lynch)

Complaint ¶ 354

> Plaintiffs incorporate all paragraphs as if set forth herein. Plaintiffs expressly exclude any allegation complained of herein that could be construed to allege intentional or reckless conduct.

Answer ¶ 354

No response is required because this claim has been dismissed. To the extent a response is required, the Household Defendants incorporate their answers to the other paragraphs referenced in Paragraph 354 as though fully set forth herein.

Complaint ¶ 355

Plaintiff West Virginia Fund asserts this claim for violations of §§11, 12(a)(2) and 15 of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. §§77k, 77l(a)(2) and 77o, on behalf of itself and all other members of the Beneficial subclass.

Answer ¶ 355

No response is required because this claim has been dismissed. To the extent a response is required, the Household Defendants admit that plaintiff West Virginia Fund purported to assert claims for violations of the referenced sections of the Securities Act of 1933 on behalf of itself and other members of the proposed Beneficial subclass.

Complaint ¶ 356

This claim is brought against Household, the Officer Defendants, the Director Defendants, Andersen, Goldman Sachs and Merrill Lynch.

Answer ¶ 356

No response is required because this claim has been dismissed. To the extent a response is required, the Household Defendants admit that Plaintiff West Virginia Fund purported to bring a claim against the parties referenced in Paragraph 356.

Complaint ¶ 357

Plaintiff West Virginia Fund and the members of the Beneficial subclass acquired Household's shares pursuant to Household's 6/01/98 Form S-4 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy Statement-Prospectus (the "Beneficial Registration Statement"), which shares were issued in connection with the Household/Beneficial merger.

Answer ¶ 357

No response is required because this claim has been dismissed. To the extent a response is required, the Household Defendants admit that the shares contemplated by Household's June 1, 1998 Form S-4 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy Statement-Prospectus were issued in connection with the Household/Beneficial merger. The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations, and therefore deny them.

Household

Complaint ¶ 358

> Household was the issuer of shares registered via the Beneficial Registration Statement. As such, Household is ***strictly liable*** for the false statements contained in the Beneficial Registration Statement.

Answer ¶ 358

No response is required because this claim has been dismissed. To the extent a response is required, the Household Defendants admit that Household was the issuer of the shares registered via the Beneficial Registration Statement. The remaining allegations constitute legal conclusions to which no response is required. To the extent a response is required, the Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 358.

Director Defendants

Complaint ¶ 359

> Each of the Officer Defendants and Director Defendants named in this Claim for Relief signed the Beneficial Registration Statement and/or was a Director of Household at the time the Beneficial Registration Statement was declared effective and Household issued approximately 168 million shares pursuant thereto.

Answer ¶ 359

No response is required because this claim has been dismissed. To the extent a response is required, the Household Defendants admit the allegations in Paragraph 359 except that they deny that Messrs. Gilmer and Vozar signed the Beneficial Registration Statement and deny that the Director Defendants are currently defendants in this action.

Complaint ¶ 360

> The Officer Defendants were involved in the preparation, filing and dissemination of the Beneficial Registration Statement. None of them made a reasonable investigation of or possessed reasonable grounds for the belief that the statements contained in the Beneficial Registration Statement were true and that it did not omit any material fact necessary to make the statements made therein not misleading. In the exercise of reasonable care, these defendants would have known of the misstatements and omissions complained of herein.

Answer ¶ 360

No response is required because this claim has been dismissed, and because the allegations constitute legal conclusions, but to the extent a response is required, the Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 360.

Complaint ¶ 361

> The Officer Defendants solicited the exchange of Beneficial shares pursuant to the Beneficial Registration Statement. The actions taken by them included participation in the preparation and dissemination of the false and misleading statements pled herein.

Answer ¶ 361

No response is required because this claim has been dismissed, and because the allegations constitute legal conclusions, but to the extent a response is required, the Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 361.

The False and Misleading Beneficial Registration Statement

Complaint ¶ 362

> The Beneficial Registration Statement included Household's FY94-FY97 and interim FY98 financial results, including Household's reported EPS for these periods. The Beneficial Registration Statement stated:
>
> COMPARATIVE PER SHARE
>
> The comparative per share data presented below are based on and derived from, and should be read in conjunction with, the historical consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto of Household ... all of which are incorporated by reference herein, and the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information of Household and the related notes thereto included elsewhere in this Joint Proxy Statement-Prospectus ....

SUMMARY SELECTED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL DATA OF HOUSEHOLD (IN MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

	Year Ended December 31,					Three Months Ended March 31,	
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997	1998
Net Income	298.7	367.6	453.2	538.6	686.6	131.5	170.3
Earnings per share: Diluted	.95	1.17	1.44	1.77	2.17	.43	.51

Answer ¶ 362

No response is required because this claim has been dismissed. To the extent a response is required, the Household Defendants admit that the Beneficial Registration Statement included Household's FY94-FY97 and interim FY98 financial results, including Household's reported earnings per share for these periods; and that the Beneficial Registration Statement includes in part, among other things, the language and data alleged in Paragraph 362. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 362.

Complaint ¶ 363

> The Beneficial Registration Statement also incorporated by reference the financial statements contained in Household's FY97 Report on Form 10-K (filed on 3/30/98) and 1Q98 Report on Form 10-Q (filed on 5/12/98), which documents had been previously filed by Household with the SEC.

Answer ¶ 363

No response is required because this claim has been dismissed. To the extent a response is required, the Household Defendants admit the allegations in Paragraph 363.

Complaint ¶ 364

> The financial results for FY97 and 1Q98 contained in the Beneficial Registration Statement were false. The true facts are:

DILUTED EPS

	As Reported	Restated	Difference
Cumulative FY94-FY96	$4.38	$4.10	<$0.28>
FY97	$2.17	$2.07	<$0.10>
1Q98	$0.51[15]	$0.48	<$0.03>

NET INCOME (IN MILLIONS)

	As Reported	Restated	Difference
Cumulative FY94-FY96	$1,359.4	$1,277.3	<$82.1>
FY97	$686.6	$655.2	<$31.4>
1Q98	$1,359.4	$1,277.3	<$82.1>

Answer ¶ 364

No response is required because this claim has been dismissed. To the extent a response is required, the Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 364.

Complaint ¶ 365

> The Beneficial Registration Statement also included false representations about the accuracy of Household's SEC filings, stating that Household's "SEC Reports complied in all material respects with the requirements of the Securities Act or the Exchange Act, as the case may be, and the applicable rules and regulations promulgated thereunder" and that "none of the [Household's] SEC Reports, when filed, contained any untrue statement of a material fact or omitted to state any material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading."

Answer ¶ 365

No response is required because this claim has been dismissed. To the extent a response is required, the Household Defendants admit that the Beneficial Registration Statement includes in part, among other things, the language quoted in Paragraph 365. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 365.

---

15 [Plaintiffs' footnote]: Household did not provide quarterly details for the 1998 restatement. The restated net income and diluted EPS for 1Q98 assumes the impact of the FY98 restatement was spread equally over the quarters.

Complaint ¶ 366

The Beneficial Registration Statement also represented that:

> [t]he consolidated financial statements of [Household] included in [its] SEC Reports filed and publicly available prior to the date of this Agreement (as amended to the date of this Agreement, the "Filed Acquiror SEC Reports") complied as to form in all material respects with the applicable accounting requirements and the published rules and regulations of the SEC with respect thereto, have been prepared in accordance with GAAP (except, in the case of the unaudited statements, as permitted by Form 10-Q of the SEC) applied on a consistent basis during the periods involved (except as may be indicated therein or in the notes thereto) and fairly present the consolidated financial position of [Household] and its consolidated subsidiaries as of the dates thereof and the consolidated results of their operations and their consolidated cash flows for the periods then ended....

Answer ¶ 366

No response is required because this claim has been dismissed. To the extent a response is required, the Household Defendants admit that the Beneficial Registration Statement includes in part, among other things, the language quoted in Paragraph 366. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 366.

Complaint ¶ 367

> As to Household's outstanding liabilities, the Beneficial Registration Statement stated that neither Household "nor any of its subsidiaries has any material liabilities or obligations of any nature (whether accrued, absolute, contingent or otherwise) required by GAAP to be recognized or disclosed on a consolidated balance sheet of [Household] and its consolidated subsidiaries or in the notes thereto."

Answer ¶ 367

No response is required because this claim has been dismissed. To the extent a response is required, the Household Defendants admit that the Beneficial Registration Statement includes in part, among other things, the quote alleged in Paragraph 367. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 367.

Complaint ¶ 368

Each of the statements made in ¶¶362-367 above were false and misleading when made. The true facts were that Household's SEC filings did ***not*** comply with the regulations of the Securities Act, as the Beneficial Registration Statement included Household's consolidated financial statements for FY94-FY97, as well as Household's interim financial statements for 1Q98, all of which were false, did not fairly or accurately present Household's financial position or its results of operations and had not been ***prepared*** in compliance with GAAP, as detailed in ¶102-106 and 125-155.

Answer ¶ 368

No response is required because this claim has been dismissed. To the extent a response is required, the Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 368. Answering further, to the extent necessary to fully respond to the allegations in Paragraph 368, the Household Defendants incorporate their answers to the other paragraphs referenced in Paragraph 368 as though fully set forth herein.

Complaint ¶ 369

In addition to the false statements concerning Household's financial performance that were included in the Beneficial Registration Statement, defendants falsely represented in the Beneficial Registration Statement that Household was operating in ***"compliance with applicable laws."*** Specifically addressing the propriety of its business practices and the veracity of its SEC filings, the Beneficial Registration Statement stated:

> ***None of the information to be supplied by [Household] for inclusion, or incorporation by reference in the Registration Statement or the Merger Proxy Statement will, in the case of the Registration Statement, at the time it becomes effective and at the Effective Time, contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state any material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein not misleading, or, in the case of the Merger Proxy Statement or any amendments*** thereof or supplements thereto, at the time of the mailing of the Merger Proxy Statement and any amendments or supplements thereto and at the time of the Company Stockholders Meeting and the Acquiror Stockholders Meeting, ***contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state any material fact required to be stated therein or necessary in order to make the statements therein, in light of the circumstances under which they are made, not misleading. The Merger Proxy Statement (except for such portions thereof that relate only to the Company or its subsidiaries or Affiliates) and the Registration Statement will comply as to form in all material respects with the provisions of the***

Exchange Act and the Securities Act, respectively, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

* * *

[Household] and its subsidiaries are in compliance with all judgments, orders, decrees, statutes, Laws, ordinances, rules and regulations of any Governmental Entity applicable to them, except for such noncompliance which, individually or in the aggregate, would not, individually or in the aggregate have a Material Adverse Effect on [Household].

Answer ¶ 369

No response is required because this claim has been dismissed. To the extent a response is required, the Household Defendants admit that the Beneficial Registration Statement includes in part, among other things, the language quoted (but without emphasis) in Paragraph 369. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 369.

Andersen

Complaint ¶ 370

Andersen is an accounting firm that consented to being named as preparing and certifying Household's false FY94-FY97 financial statements, which were included in the Beneficial Registration Statement. Andersen is liable for the false financials it certified and its statement that these financial statements were correct and prepared in accordance with GAAP because it failed to conduct a reasonable investigation and did not have reasonable grounds to believe Household's financial statements that its opinion or Household's FY94-FY97 financial statements, including Household's reported EPS as detailed in ¶¶171-191 herein, were not false.

Answer ¶ 370

No response is required because this claim has been dismissed. To the extent a response is required, the Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 370.

Goldman Sachs and Merrill Lynch

Complaint ¶ 371

Goldman Sachs and Merrill Lynch acted as financial experts in connection with the preparation and filing of the Beneficial Registration Statement and the consummation of the Household/Beneficial Merger. Both Goldman Sachs and

Merrill Lynch acted as financial advisors and experts within the meaning of §11, concerning the fairness "from a financial point of view" of the consideration to be received by Beneficial shareholders in connection with the Household/Beneficial merger.

Answer ¶ 371

No response is required because this claim has been dismissed. To the extent a response is required, the Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 371.

Complaint ¶ 372

Goldman Sachs and Merrill Lynch each consented to being named as having prepared and/or certified that part of the Beneficial Registration Statement addressing the valuation of the consideration received by Beneficial shareholders. Both Goldman Sachs and Merrill Lynch prepared opinion letters and consented to the inclusion of those opinion letters in the Beneficial Registration Statement. Each of the opinion letters falsely stated that the Exchange Ratio (that is, the ratio of Household shares received by each Beneficial shareholder in exchange for their Beneficial shares) was "fair from a financial point of view to the holders" of Beneficial stock, as detailed below:

(a) Goldman Sachs' opinion letter of 4/07/98 included in the Beneficial Registration Statement provided:

> Board of Directors Beneficial Corporation 100 Beneficial Center Peapack, NJ 07977
>
> Ladies and Gentlemen:
>
> You have requested our opinion as to the fairness from a financial point of view to the holders of the outstanding shares of Common Stock, par value $.01 per share (the "Shares"), of Beneficial Corporation (the "Company") of the exchange ratio of 1.0222 shares of common stock, par value $1.00 per share ("Household Common Stock"), of Household International, Inc. ("Household") to be received for each Share (the "Exchange Ratio") pursuant to the Agreement and Plan of Merger dated as of April 7, 1998 by and among Household, Household Acquisition Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary of Household, and the Company (the "Agreement").
>
> Goldman, Sachs & Co., as part of its investment banking business, is continually engaged in the valuation of businesses and their securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions, negotiated underwritings, competitive biddings, secondary distributions of listed and unlisted securities, private placements and valuations for estate, corporate and other purposes. We are familiar with the Company having provided certain investment banking services to the Company from time to time,

including advisory services to the Company in connection with the sale of its Canadian subsidiary and the proposed sale of its German subsidiary ("BNL Germany"), having participated as a co-manager on the Company's September 1997 asset securitization and having acted as its financial advisor in connection with, and having participated in certain of the negotiations leading to, the Agreement. We have also acted as principal in the purchase of certain assets owned by BNL Germany. We also have provided certain investment banking services to Household from time to time including acting as a lead or co-manager on various asset securitizations and various debt financings and as a co-manager of the June 1997 secondary offering of Household common stock, and may provide investment banking services to Household in the future. Goldman, Sachs & Co. provides a full range of financial advisory and security services and, in the course of its normal trading activities, may from time to time effect transactions and hold securities, including derivative securities of the Company or Household, for its own account and for the accounts of customers.

In connection with this opinion, we have reviewed, among other things, the Agreement; Annual Reports to Stockholders and Annual Reports on Form 10-K of the Company and Household for the five years ended December 31, 1997; certain interim reports to stockholders and Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q of the Company and Household; certain other communications from the Company and Household to their respective stockholders; certain internal financial analyses and forecasts for the Company and Household prepared by their respective managements including forecasts of certain cost savings and revenue enhancements (the "Synergies") resulting from the Merger prepared by the management of Household and reviewed by the management of the Company. We also have held discussions with members of the senior management of the Company and Household regarding the strategic rationale for, and the potential benefits of, the transaction contemplated by the Agreement and the past and current business operations, financial condition and future prospects of their respective companies. In addition, we have reviewed the reported price and trading activity for the Shares and the Household Common Stock, compared certain financial and stock market information for the Company and Household with similar information for certain other companies the securities of which are publicly traded, reviewed the financial terms of certain recent business combinations including certain transactions in the consumer finance industry and performed such other studies and analyses as we considered appropriate.

We have relied upon the accuracy and completeness of all of the financial and other information reviewed by us and have assumed such accuracy and completeness for purposes of rendering this opinion. In that regard, we have assumed, with your consent, that the financial forecasts of Household, including, without limitation, the Synergies, have been reasonably prepared on a basis reflecting the best currently available judgments and estimates of Household and that such forecasts will be realized in the amounts and at the times contemplated thereby. We are not experts in the evaluation of loan portfolios for purposes of assessing the adequacy of allowances for losses with respect thereto and have assumed, with your consent, that such allowances for each of the Company and Household are in the aggregate adequate to cover such losses. In addition, we have not reviewed individual credit files nor have we made an independent evaluation or appraisal of the assets and liabilities of the Company or Household or any of their subsidiaries and we have not been furnished with any such evaluation or appraisal. We have assumed that the transaction contemplated by the Agreement will be accounted for as a pooling of interests for accounting purposes. Our advisory services and the opinion expressed herein are provided for the information and assistance of the Board of Directors of the Company in connection with its consideration of the transaction contemplated by the Agreement and such opinion does not constitute a recommendation as to how any holder of Shares should vote with respect to such transaction.

Based upon and subject to the foregoing and based upon such other matters as we consider relevant, ***it is our opinion that as of the date hereof the Exchange Ratio pursuant to the Agreement is fair from a financial point of view to the holders of Shares.***

Very truly yours,

/s/ Goldman, Sachs & Co.
Goldman, Sachs & Co.

(b) The Beneficial Registration Statement also contained Merrill Lynch's opinion letter dated as of 4/16/98, which stated:

Investment Banking Group
Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.
World Financial Center
North Tower
New York, New York
10281-1325
212 449 1000

April 16, 1998

Board of Directors
Beneficial Corporation
100 Beneficial Center
Peapack, NJ 07977

Members of the Board of Directors:

Beneficial Corporation (the "Company"), Household International, Inc. (the "Acquiror") and Household Acquisition Corporation II, a newly formed, wholly-owned subsidiary of the Acquiror (the "Acquisition Sub"), have entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of April 7, 1998 (the "Agreement"), pursuant to which the Acquisition Sub will be merged with and into the Company in a transaction (the "Merger") in which (i) each outstanding share of the Company's common stock (including each attached right issued pursuant to the Company Rights Agreement (as defined in the Agreement)), par value $.01 per share (the "Company Shares"), will be converted into the right to receive 1.0222 shares (the "Exchange Ratio") of the common stock of the Acquiror, par value $1.00 per share (the "Acquiror Shares"), (ii) each share of the Company's $5.50 Dividend Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock, without par value (the "Company Convertible Preferred Stock"), will be converted into the right to receive the number of Acquiror Shares that a holder of the number of Company Shares into which such share of Company Convertible Preferred Stock could have been converted immediately prior to the Merger would have the right to receive pursuant to clause (i) of this paragraph, and (iii) each share of the Company's 5% Cumulative Preferred Stock, par value $50.00 per share, $4.50 Dividend Cumulative Preferred Stock, par value $100.00 per share, and $4.30 Dividend Cumulative Preferred Stock, without par value (collectively, the "Company Preferred Stock"), will be converted into the right to receive one share of newly created preferred stock of the Acquiror with terms substantially identical to those of the Company Preferred Stock. In connection with the Merger, the parties also have entered into agreements pursuant to which the Company granted to the Acquiror and the Acquiror granted to the Company reciprocal options to acquire 19.9% of their respective common stock.

You have asked us whether, in our opinion, the Exchange Ratio is fair from a financial point of view to the holders of the Company Shares, other than the Acquiror and its affiliates.

In arriving at the opinion set forth below, we have, among other things:

(1) Reviewed certain publicly available business and financial information relating to the Company and the Acquiror that we deemed to be relevant;

(2) Reviewed certain information, including certain internal financial analyses and forecasts for the Company and the Acquiror prepared by their respective managements, including forecasts of certain cost savings and revenue enhancements (the "Expected Synergies") resulting from the Merger prepared by the management of the Acquiror and reviewed by the management of the Company;

(3) Conducted discussions with members of senior management of the Company and the Acquiror concerning the matters described in clauses 1 and 2 above, as well as their respective businesses and prospects before and after giving effect to the Merger and the Expected Synergies;

(4) Reviewed the market prices and valuation multiples for the Company Shares and the Acquiror Shares and compared them with those of certain publicly traded companies that we deemed to be relevant;

(5) Reviewed the results of operations of the Company and the Acquiror and compared them with those of certain publicly traded companies that we deemed to be relevant;

(6) Compared the proposed financial terms of the Merger with the financial terms of certain other transactions that we deemed to be relevant;

(7) Participated in certain discussions and negotiations among representatives of the Company and the Acquiror and their financial and legal advisors;

(8) Reviewed the potential pro forma impact of the Merger;

(9) Reviewed the Agreement; and

(10) Reviewed such other financial studies and analyses and took into account such other matters as we deemed necessary, including our assessment of general economic, market and monetary conditions.

In preparing our opinion, we have assumed and relied on the accuracy and completeness of all information supplied or otherwise made available to us, discussed with or reviewed by or for us, or publicly available, and we have not assumed any responsibility for independently verifying such information or undertaken an [sic] independent evaluation or appraisal of any of the assets or liabilities of the Company or the Acquiror. In addition, we have not assumed any obligation to conduct any physical inspection of the properties or facilities of the Company or the Acquiror. With respect to the financial forecast information and the Expected Synergies furnished to or discussed with us by the Company or the Acquiror, we have assumed that they have been reasonably prepared and reflect the best currently available estimates and judgment of the Company's or the Acquiror's management as to (i) the expected future financial performance of the Company or the Acquiror, as the case may be, and (ii) the Expected Synergies. We have further assumed that the Merger will be accounted for as a pooling of interests under generally accepted accounting principles and that it will qualify as a tax-free reorganization for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Our opinion is necessarily based upon market, economic and other conditions as they exist and can be evaluated on, and on the information made available to us as of, the date hereof. We have assumed that in the course of obtaining the necessary regulatory or other consents or approvals (contractual or otherwise) for the Merger, no restrictions, including any divestiture requirements or amendments or modifications, will be imposed that will have a material adverse effect on the contemplated benefits of the Merger.

We are acting as financial advisor to the Company in connection with the Merger and will receive a fee from the Company for our services, a significant portion of which is contingent upon the consummation of the Merger. In addition, the Company has agreed to indemnify us for certain liabilities arising out of our engagement. We are currently, and have in the past, provided financial advisory and financing services to the Company and the Acquiror and/or its or their affiliates and may continue to do so and have received, and may receive, fees for the rendering of such services. In addition, in the ordinary course of our business, we may actively trade the Company Shares and other securities of the Company, as well as the Acquiror Shares and other securities of the Acquiror, for our own account and for the accounts of customers and, accordingly, may at any time hold a long or short position in such securities.

This opinion is for the use and benefit of the Board of Directors of the Company. Our opinion does not address the merits of the underlying decision by the Company to engage in the Merger and does not constitute a recommendation to any shareholder as to how such shareholder should vote on the proposed Merger or any matter related thereto.

We are not expressing any opinion herein as to the prices at which the Company Shares or the Acquiror Shares will trade following the announcement or consummation of the Merger.

On the basis of and subject to the foregoing, we are of the opinion that, as of April 7, 1998, the Exchange Ratio is fair from a financial point of view to the holders of the Company Shares, other than the Acquiror and its affiliates.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated

Answer ¶ 372

No response is required because this claim has been dismissed. To the extent a response is required, the Household Defendants admit the allegations set forth in the first two sentences of

Paragraph 372. With respect to the remaining allegations, the Household Defendants admit that it appears plaintiffs have accurately reproduced (except for the emphasis) the opinion letters issued by Goldman Sachs and Merrill Lynch on or about April 7 and April 16, 1998, respectively. The Household Defendants deny plaintiffs' characterizations and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 372.

Complaint ¶ 373

> The opinion letters issued by Merrill Lynch and Goldman Sachs were each false and misleading when issued, as the Exchange Ratio was ***not*** "fair" to Beneficial shareholders. Rather, the failure of Merrill Lynch and Goldman Sachs to conduct a reasonable investigation in connection with the issuance of these opinions resulted in each of them failing to uncover and consider the true facts as detailed herein. Thus, Merrill Lynch and Goldman Sachs falsely opined that the Household/Beneficial merger was "fair from a financial point of view" to the Beneficial subclass, notwithstanding the fact that the strength of Household's historical performance, its prospects and its financial statements were overstated based upon the improper practices detailed in the Amended Complaint and/or the accounting improprieties detailed in ¶¶102-106 and 125-155.

Answer ¶ 373

No response is required because this claim has been dismissed. To the extent a response is required, the Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 373. Answering further, to the extent required to fully respond to the allegations in Paragraph 373, the Household Defendants incorporate their answers to Paragraphs 102 - 106 and 125 - 155 as though fully set forth herein.

Complaint ¶ 374

> In fact, Household was not in compliance with applicable law, was engaged in predatory lending practices and was improperly reaging delinquent accounts, which practices were designed to skew the ratios of delinquencies, charge-offs and credit loss reserves in the Company's financial statements and the strength of its operating performance. Moreover, Household's failure to comply with applicable laws subjected the Company to huge contingent liability which was not properly reflected on Household's balance sheet. Defendants also failed to disclose that they improperly amortized expenses associated with their credit card co-branding and affinity relationships and marketing initiatives agreement with a third party.

Answer ¶ 374

No response is required because this claim has been dismissed. To the extent a response is required, the Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 374.

Complaint ¶ 375

> The West Virginia Fund and the Beneficial subclass acquired their Household shares in connection with the merger in exchange for their Beneficial shares without knowledge of the untruths or omissions alleged herein. As a direct and proximate result, the West Virginia Fund and the Beneficial subclass have suffered substantial damage.

Answer ¶ 375

No response is required because this claim has been dismissed. To the extent a response is required, the Household Defendants deny that there were any untruths or omissions, and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 375.

Complaint ¶ 376

> Each of the defendants actively participated in drafting, revising or approving the Beneficial Registration Statement by which the Household shares were issued and exchanged for Beneficial shares held by the West Virginia Fund and all other members of the Beneficial subclass. The Beneficial Registration Statement was a "document" which was designed to sell and offered to sell Household shares and was calculated by defendants to be relied upon by the Beneficial subclass in approving the Household/Beneficial merger. The Beneficial Registration Statement was widely distributed by defendants for that purpose.

Answer ¶ 376

No response is required because this claim has been dismissed, and because the allegations constitute legal conclusions. To the extent a response is required, the Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 376.

Complaint ¶ 377

> The members of the Beneficial subclass acquired their Household shares under the materially false and misleading statements alleged in ¶¶362-367. The members of the Beneficial subclass did not know, nor in the exercise of reasonable diligence could they have known, of the untruths and omissions about Household, including its true business condition and its overstated and projected

earnings, which defendants made in the Beneficial Registration Statement disseminated in connection with the Household/Beneficial merger.

Answer ¶ 377

No response is required because this claim has been dismissed. To the extent a response is required, the Household Defendants deny making any materially false or misleading statements in connection with the Beneficial Registration Statement, and therefore deny that there were any "untruths and omissions" in the Beneficial Registration Statement that the members of the proposed Beneficial Subclass could have relied upon. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 377. Answering further, to the extent necessary to fully respond to the allegations in Paragraph 377, the Household Defendants incorporate their answers to the other paragraphs referenced in Paragraph 377 as though fully set forth herein.

Complaint ¶ 378

Each of the defendants named herein had an affirmative duty to conduct a reasonable investigation of the statements contained in the Beneficial Registration Statement to ensure that said statements were true and that there was no omission to state any material fact required to be stated in order to make the statements contained therein not misleading. In the exercise of reasonable care, each of the defendants named herein should have known of the material misstatements and omissions contained in the Beneficial Registration Statement as set forth herein. ***None of the defendants named herein made a reasonable investigation or possessed reasonable grounds for the belief that statements contained in the Beneficial Registration Statement were true or that there was not any omission of material fact necessary to make the statements made therein not misleading.*** As such, each of these defendants is liable to the members of the Beneficial subclass.

Answer ¶ 378

No response is required because this claim has been dismissed, and because the allegations constitute legal conclusions. To the extent a response is required, the Household Defendants deny that the Beneficial Registration Statement contained any material misstatements or omissions and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 378.

Complaint ¶ 379

Each of the defendants named in this Claim for Relief issued, caused to be issued and participated in the issuance of the Beneficial Registration Statement, which misrepresented or failed to disclose, *inter alia*, the facts set forth above. By reasons of the conduct herein alleged, each defendant violated, and/or controlled a person who violated §§11 and 12(a)(2) of the Securities Act.

Answer ¶ 379

No response is required because this claim has been dismissed, and because the allegations constitute legal conclusions. To the extent a response is required, the Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 379.

Complaint ¶ 380

As a direct and proximate result of defendants' wrongful conduct, the Household stock received by the Beneficial subclass was artificially inflated, and plaintiffs and the Beneficial subclass suffered substantial damages in connection with the acquisition of Household stock.

Answer ¶ 380

No response is required because this claim has been dismissed, and because the allegations constitute legal conclusions. To the extent a response is required, the Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 380.

Complaint ¶ 381

This action was brought within two years after the discovery of the untrue statements and omissions (and within two years after such discovery should have been made in the exercise of reasonable diligence) and within five years after the merger between Household and Beneficial was consummated.

Answer ¶ 381

No response is required because this claim has been dismissed and because the allegations constitute legal conclusions. To the extent a response is required, the Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 381.

Complaint ¶ 382

By reason of the foregoing, defendants named in this Claim for Relief violated §§11, 12(a)(2) and 15 of the Securities Act and are liable to plaintiffs and the members of the Beneficial subclass who acquired Household stock in exchange for their Beneficial shares pursuant to the Beneficial Registration Statement, each of whom has been damaged by reason of such violations.

Answer ¶ 382

No response is required because this claim has been dismissed, and because the allegations constitute legal conclusions. To the extent a response is required, the Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 382.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
For Violation of Sections 11 and 15 of the 1933 Act
(Against Household/HFC, the HFC Director Defendants and Andersen)

Complaint ¶ 383

Plaintiffs AMS Fund and West Virginia Fund incorporate all paragraphs as if set forth herein. For purposes of this Claim for Relief, plaintiffs expressly exclude and disclaim any allegations that could be construed as alleging fraud or intentional or reckless misconduct, as this Claim for Relief is based solely on claims of strict liability and/or negligence under the Securities Act.

Answer ¶ 383

The Household Defendants incorporate their answers to the paragraphs referenced in Paragraph 383 as though fully set forth herein.

Complaint ¶ 384

This Claim for Relief is brought against Household/HFC, the HFC Director Defendants and Andersen. During the Class Period, HFC and/or Household filed registration statements in connection with the registration for sale and/or the sale of debt securities, including Form S-3 registration statements filed with the SEC on or about 2/16/99, 7/01/99, 3/24/00, 9/13/00, 2/23/01, 5/03/01, 11/20/01, 12/18/01 and 4/09/02 (collectively, the "Debt Registration Statements"), which Debt Registration Statements were used to sell more than $75 billion of debt securities during the Class Period (collectively, the "Debt Securities").

Answer ¶ 384

The Household Defendants admit that during the Alleged Class Period, HFC filed registration statements in connection with the registration for sale and/or the sale of debt securities, including Form S-3 Registration Statements filed with the SEC on or about the dates alleged (except that the Household Defendants deny that an S-3 Registration Statement was filed by Household or HFC on May 3, 2001); that those Registration Statements were used in connection with the sale of the amounts of debt securities set forth therein; and that the Fourth Claim in the Amended Complaint purports to be brought against Household/HFC, the HFC Director/Defendants, and Arthur Andersen, except that the HFC Director/Defendants have been dismissed from the case. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 384.

Complaint ¶ 385

> Plaintiffs AMS Fund and West Virginia Fund each purchased Debt Securities that were issued pursuant to and are traceable to the Debt Registration Statements. The Debt Registration Statements were false and misleading, as they omitted to state facts necessary to make the statements contained therein not misleading and failed to adequately disclose material facts as described below.

Answer ¶ 385

The Household Defendants lack knowledge or information sufficient to perform a belief as to the truth of the allegations in the first sentence of Paragraph 385 and therefore deny them. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 385.

Household/HFC

Complaint ¶ 386

> Household and/or HFC is either the registrant, issuer or owner of the wholly owned subsidiary that acted as the registrant of the securities sold via the Debt Registration Statements and thus are strictly liable for the false statements therein.

Answer ¶ 386

No response is required because the allegations constitute legal conclusions. To the extent a response is required, the Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 386.

HFC Director Defendants

Complaint ¶ 387

> Aldinger, Schoenholz, Gilmer and Vozar were each responsible for the contents and dissemination of the Debt Registration Statements, as they were directors of HFC and/or Household, signed the Debt Registration Statements and participated in the preparation and dissemination of the Debt Registration Statements by preparing, reviewing and/or signing the Debt Registration Statements and thereby caused them to be filed with the SEC.

Answer ¶ 387

The Household Defendants admit that Messrs. Aldinger, Schoenholz, Gilmer and Vozar were directors of HFC and/or Household and that each of them signed one or more of the Debt Registration Statements. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 387.

Accountants

Complaint ¶ 388

> Andersen consented to the incorporation of its report on the Company's false financial statements in the Debt Registration Statements.

Answer ¶ 388

The Household Defendants admit that Arthur Andersen consented to the incorporation of its report on Household's financial statements in the Debt Registration Statements. The Household Defendants deny that Household's financial statements were false and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 388.

Complaint ¶ 389

> As a provider of mortgage and credit card lending services, Household depended on its ability to raise huge amounts of cash to fund its lending operations. During the Class Period, the Company raised well over $75 billion through a series of debt offerings conducted through its wholly owned subsidiary, HFC. During the Class Period, HFC acted as the lending arm of the Company, and in addition to raising enormous amounts of debt to fund the Company's lending operations, HFC offered real estate secured loans, auto finance loans, MasterCard and Visa credit cards, private label credit cards, tax refund anticipation loans, retail installment sales finance loans and other types of

unsecured loans to consumers. Despite the dominance and control over HFC by Household, HFC was and is a reporting company that files with the SEC its own financial statements.

Answer ¶ 389

The Household Defendants admit that during the Alleged Class Period, HFC was a reporting company that filed its own quarterly and annual reports with the SEC. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 389.

Complaint ¶ 390

Unbeknownst to shareholders, however, during the Class Period, the Debt Registration Statements were false and materially misleading and omitted to disclose facts necessary to make the statements contained therein not materially false and misleading. For example, investors only learned on 8/14/02 – the same day the Company CEO and COO (as the Company's principal financial officers) were required to certify the veracity of their financial statements – that Household had improperly booked about $600 million (pre-tax), or $386 million (post-tax) in revenue during the period from 1994 through the second half of 2002. In addition to the Household restatement, HFC also restated its financial results by taking a charge of $264.8 million (post-tax) and $418.8 million (pre-tax). The massive restatement at HFC accounted for a significant portion of the Household restatement, as is indicated below:

[Post-Tax Effects]	1Q02	2Q02	1H02	FY01	FY00	FY99	FY94-FY98	Total
Household Restatement Amount*	$6.1M	$20.0M	$26.1M	$75.9M	$70.1M	$58.1M	$155.8M	$386.0M
HFC Restatement Amount**	$17.9 M	$5.9M	$23.8M	$56.7M	$59.8M	$54.3M	$70.2M	$264.8M
HFC Restatement as a % of Total	293.4%	29.5%	91.1%	74.7%	85.3%	93.4%	45.0%	68.6°%

* **Source: Household 2001 Report on Form 10-K/A00, dated 8/27/02**

** **Source: HFC 2Q02 Report on Form l0-Q/A00, dated 8/27/02**

Answer ¶ 390

The Household Defendants admit that Household restated certain results for the referenced periods, as detailed in public filings, and deny any allegations concerning the restatement that are inconsistent with such filings. The Household Defendants admit that on or about August 14, 2002, Household's CEO and COO were required to certify the financial statements. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 390.

Complaint ¶ 391

Each of the Debt Registration Statements used to sell the Debt Securities was signed by the HFC Director Defendants and was materially false and misleading, in that it contained material misstatements of fact or omitted to include facts necessary to make the statements contained therein not materially misleading, for the following reasons, among others:

(a) The Debt Registration Statements filed by HFC and/or Household contained a statement of the purported ratio of earnings to fixed charges for Household and/or its subsidiaries for the period from 1992 to current. For purposes of calculating these ratios, the earnings detailed in the Debt Registration Statements purportedly consisted of income from continuing operations, to which was added income taxes and fixed charges. In fact, however, the Debt Registration Statements were materially false because the fixed earning figure presented by Household and/or HFC was artificially inflated and did not reflect the true earnings of either HFC or the Company, as has now been admitted;

(b) The Debt Registration Statements were also materially false and misleading, as they included the false financial statements of HFC and/or Household for the periods from FY94-FY97 and incorporated Reports on Form 10-K and/or the interim financial statements filed with the SEC on Form 10-Q for FY98, FY99, FY00 and/or FY01, which financial statements defendants represented had been prepared in accordance with GAAP and which interim financial information purportedly was prepared in accordance with the instructions for Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. In fact these financial statements had artificially inflated and over-reported earnings for the Company and HFC and, as a result, were not prepared in accordance with GAAP or other SEC rules;

(c) Despite the falsity of HFC and/or Household's financial statements, which were incorporated into the Debt Registration Statements and which failed to properly account for HFC and/or Household's actual income, defendant Andersen consented to the inclusion of the false financial statements in the Debt Registration Statements and its report to the Board Directors of HFC in each incorporated Report on Form 10-K, which report stated that, "In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Household Financial Corporation and its subsidiaries" at that time and that these financial statements were prepared "in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles." In fact, this was not true – HFC and Household's financial statements were not prepared in conformity with GAAP, and Household and HFC were required to restate their false financial statements in 2002.

Answer ¶ 391

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 391.

Complaint ¶ 392

Plaintiffs AMS Fund and West Virginia Fund and the members of the Securities Act subclass purchased the Debt Securities traceable to the false and misleading Debt Registration Statements. As a direct and proximate result of defendants' acts and omissions in violation of §§11 and/or 15 of the Securities Act, plaintiffs AMS Fund and West Virginia Fund and the members of the Securities Act subclass suffered substantial damages in connection with their purchases of the Debt Securities. By reason of the conduct herein alleged, each defendant violated and/or, in violation of §15 of the Securities Act, controlled a person who violated §15 of the 1933 Act.

Answer ¶ 392

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 392.

Complaint ¶ 393

At the time they purchased the Debt Securities traceable to the defective Debt Registration Statements, plaintiffs AMS Fund and West Virginia Fund and members of the Securities Act subclass were without knowledge of the facts concerning the false or misleading statements or omissions alleged herein.

Answer ¶ 393

The Household Defendants deny that they made any false and misleading statements or omissions and deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 393.

Complaint ¶ 394

Less than two years has elapsed from the time plaintiffs discovered or reasonably could have discovered the facts upon which this Complaint is based to the time this action was commenced. Less than five years have elapsed from the time the securities upon which this Claim for Relief is brought were *bona fide* offered to the time this action was commenced.

Answer ¶ 394

No response is required because the allegations constitute legal conclusions. To the extent a response is required, the Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 394.

STATUTORY SAFE HARBOR

<u>Complaint ¶ 395</u>

> The statutory safe harbor provided for forward looking statements ("FLS") does not apply to the false FLS pled. None of the particular written FLS in Household's allegedly false financial statements or oral FLS in Household's conference calls and meetings with analysts was so identified as required. Defendants are liable for the false FLS pled because, at the time each FLS was made, the speaker knew the FLS was false, and the FLS was authorized and/or approved by an executive officer or management of Household who knew the FLS was false. None of the historic or present-tense statements made by defendants was an assumption underlying or relating to any plan, projection or statement of future economic performance, as they were not stated to be such assumptions underlying or relating to any projection or statement of future economic performance when made, nor were any of the projections or forecasts made by defendants expressly related to or stated to be dependent on those historic or present-tense statements when made.

<u>Answer ¶ 395</u>

No response is required because the allegations constitute legal conclusions. To the extent a response is required, the Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 395.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

<u>Complaint ¶ 396</u>

> Plaintiffs bring this lawsuit pursuant to Rule 23(a) and (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on behalf of themselves and a class of persons who purchased Household securities during the Class Period. Excluded from the class are defendants herein, members of defendants' immediate families, any person, firm, trust, corporation, officer, director or other individual or entity in which any defendant has a controlling interest or which is related to or affiliated with any defendant, and the legal representatives, agents, affiliates, heirs, successors-in-interest or assigns of any such excluded party.

<u>Answer ¶ 396</u>

The Household Defendants admit that plaintiffs purport to bring this lawsuit pursuant to Rule 23(a) and (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on behalf of themselves and a purported class of persons who allegedly purchased Household securities during the Alleged Class Period, and that the purported class excludes the defendants and related parties described in Paragraph 396. The Household Defendants deny any and all remaining allegations in Paragraph 396.

Complaint ¶ 397

This action is properly maintainable as a class action for the following reasons:

(a) The class is so numerous that joinder of all class members is impracticable. As of 10/11/02, Household had billions of dollars of securities outstanding, including over 454 million shares of common stock. Members of the class are scattered throughout the United States.

(b) There are questions of law and fact common to members of the class that predominate over any questions affecting only individual members. The common questions include, *inter alia*, the following:

(i) Whether defendants' acts as alleged herein violated the federal securities laws;

(ii) Whether defendants participated in and pursued the course of conduct complained of herein;

(iii) Whether documents, SEC filings, press releases and other statements disseminated to the investing public and Household's shareholders during the Class Period misrepresented material facts about the operations, financial condition and earnings of the Company;

(iv) Whether the market prices of Household securities during the Class Period were artificially inflated due to material misrepresentations and the failure to correct the material misrepresentations complained of herein; and

(v) To what extent the members of the class have sustained damages and the proper measure of damages;

(c) Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of other members of the class, and plaintiffs have no interests adverse or antagonistic to the interests of the class.

(d) Plaintiffs are committed to the vigorous prosecution of this action and have retained competent counsel experienced in litigation of this nature. Accordingly, plaintiffs are adequate representatives of the class and will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class.

(e) Plaintiffs anticipate that there will be no difficulty in the management of this litigation as a class action.

Answer ¶ 397

No response is required because the allegations constitute legal conclusions. To the extent a response is required, the Household Defendants deny all of the allegations in Paragraph 397.

Complaint ¶ 398

> For the reasons stated herein, a class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this action and the claims asserted herein. Because of the size of the individual class members' claims, few, if any, class members could afford to seek legal redress individually for the wrongs complained of herein.

Answer ¶ 398

The Household Defendants deny all of the allegations set forth in Paragraph 398.

AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES

For their further and separate affirmative defenses to the Amended Complaint and the claims plaintiffs purport to assert therein, and without assuming the burden of proof on any matters for which that burden rests with plaintiffs, the Household Defendants aver:

AS AND FOR A FIRST AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

1. The Amended Complaint and each purported claim for relief fails to state claims upon which relief can be granted. Furthermore, the Amended Complaint fails to plead fraud against the Household Defendants with the particularity required by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. This lack of specificity makes it impossible for the Household Defendants to determine at this time which additional defenses they may have, and the Household Defendants reserve the right to assert all applicable defenses (including all affirmative defenses set forth in Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(c) and Fed. R. Civ. P. 12) once the precise nature of the relevant circumstances or events is determined through discovery or otherwise.

AS AND FOR A SECOND AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

2. Plaintiffs' claims are barred in whole or in part by the applicable statute of limitations and the doctrines of waiver, estoppel, ratification, unclean hands, laches, and/or *in pari delicto*.

AS AND FOR A THIRD AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

3. The Household Defendants had reasonable grounds to believe that their public statements were accurate when made and also had reasonable grounds to believe that such statements were not misleading. The Household Defendants did not know and in the exercise of reasonable care could not have known of any facts, misstatements, wrongdoing,

or omissions by reason of which liability could be alleged to exist and lacked any intention to commit, participate in, or facilitate fraud of any kind.

AS AND FOR A FOURTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

4. Every act or omission alleged in the Amended Complaint was done or omitted in good faith conformity with the rules and regulations of the SEC and, therefore, pursuant to Section 23(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("the '34 Act") and Section 19(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 ("the '33 Act"), there is no liability for any act or omission alleged.

AS AND FOR A FIFTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

5. The Household Defendants had no duty to disclose any information alleged in the Amended Complaint to have been omitted or withheld, and the matters alleged to have been the subject of misrepresentations or omissions were publicly and prominently disclosed and were available to members of the purported plaintiff class or the securities markets.

AS AND FOR A SIXTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

6. The acts and practices of persons or entities not associated with the Household Defendants, including but not limited to ongoing economic events, constitute intervening and superseding causes of the alleged harm, if any, suffered by the members of the purported plaintiff class.

AS AND FOR A SEVENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

7. Each member of the purported plaintiff class had actual or constructive knowledge of some or all of the facts alleged in the Amended Complaint upon which the Household Defendants' liability is asserted at the time that such purported plaintiff class

members purchased Household securities; therefore, each such member of the purported plaintiff class assumed the risk that the value of Household securities could decline. Furthermore, each member of the purported plaintiff class knew or should have known the financial condition of Household and the risks associated with the lines of business in which it participated, and in failing to consider these risks (through failure to exercise due care, inattention, recklessness, or affirmative acts), each such member of the purported plaintiff class assumed the risk that he or she might be damaged by acquiring Household securities.

AS AND FOR AN EIGHTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

8. Each member of the purported plaintiff class would have acquired Household securities even if, when acquired, the member of the purported plaintiff class had known of the alleged untrue statements of material fact, omissions of material fact, or misleading statements or other wrongful conduct upon which the Household Defendants' purported liability rests.

AS AND FOR A NINTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

9. With respect to the allegations in the Amended Complaint which are pled on information and belief, plaintiffs have not satisfied the requirements of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 for pleading facts on information and belief.

AS AND FOR A TENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

10. Messrs. Aldinger, Schoenholz, Gilmer, and Vozar, who are alleged to have been control persons under Section 20(a) of the '34 Act and Section 15 of the '33 Act, acted in good faith and did not directly or indirectly induce any acts constituting the alleged violations and causes of action.

AS AND FOR AN ELEVENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

11. The named plaintiffs and the members of the purported class they seek to represent have failed to mitigate any damages they may have suffered.

AS AND FOR A TWELFTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

12. Any recovery for damages allegedly incurred by any member of the purported plaintiff class, if any, is subject to offset in the amount of any tax or other benefits actually received by such persons in connection with such investments.

AS AND FOR A THIRTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

13. Any alleged untrue statements of material fact, omissions of material fact, misleading statements, or other challenged statements made by the Household Defendants are rendered non-actionable by (i) the Safe Harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, adding Section 21E to the '34 Act (as codified at 15 U.S.C. § 78u-5(c)) and Section 27A to the '33 Act (as codified at 15 U.S.C. § 77z-2(c)) and/or (ii) the common law bespeaks caution doctrine.

AS AND FOR A FOURTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

14. The Amended Complaint alleges acts of corporate mismanagement that are not actionable under the securities laws and the rules promulgated thereunder.

AS AND FOR A FIFTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

15. The claims in the Amended Complaint are barred because the members of the purported plaintiff class did not justifiably or reasonably rely on and could not have justifiably or reasonably relied on the alleged material misstatements or omissions.

AS AND FOR A SIXTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

16. The claims in the Amended Complaint are barred because the members of

the purported plaintiff class are unable to demonstrate loss causation, transaction causation, and proximate cause.

AS AND FOR A SEVENTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

17. The claims in the Amended Complaint fail because the members of the purported plaintiff class cannot demonstrate that the Household Defendants acted with the required state of mind.

AS AND FOR AN EIGHTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

18. Plaintiffs and certain members of the purported class who continued to own the securities here at issue at the time of the commencement of this action, and who purport to tender such securities in their Amended Complaint, and who demand the return of the consideration paid for those securities, together with interest, and less any income received thereon, are barred from the award of any other money damages.

AS AND FOR A NINETEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

19. Some or all of plaintiffs and the members of the purported class suffered no damage or injury caused by any alleged statement, act, or omission by the Household Defendants.

AS AND FOR A TWENTIETH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

20. Some or all of plaintiffs and members of the purported class cannot claim damages because they sold their securities at prices higher than the prices at which they purchased or acquired those securities.

AS AND FOR A TWENTY-FIRST AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

21. Some or all of plaintiffs and members of the purported class cannot claim damages under Section 11 of the '33 Act because the amount they paid for the securities they

acquired was not greater than the value thereof at the time suit was brought, the price such securities were disposed of in the market before suit was brought, or the price at which such securities were disposed of after suit was brought but before judgment.

AS AND FOR A TWENTY-SECOND AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

22. The claims of plaintiffs and the members of the purported class are barred by the doctrines of contributory or comparative negligence. To the extent that any Household Defendants are determined to be liable in any way to any such plaintiffs, such liability must be reduced by such plaintiffs' prorata degree of fault under the doctrine of comparative negligence and limited by the proportionate liability provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. If such plaintiffs' negligence equals or exceeds the negligence, if any, of the Household Defendants, such plaintiffs' claims are barred.

WHEREFORE, the Household Defendants respectfully request that a final judgment be entered in their favor on all remaining claims in this action, together with an award of their costs and attorneys' fees and any other relief this Court deems appropriate.

DATED: July 1, 2004

MILBANK, TWEED, HADLEY & McCLOY LLP

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION

LAWRENCE E. JAFFE PENSION PLAN, On Behalf of Itself and All Others Similarly Situated,	)	Lead Case No. 02-C-5893 (Consolidated)
	)	CLASS ACTION
Plaintiff,	)	
	)	Judge Ronald A. Guzman
vs.	)	Magistrate Judge Nan R. Nolan
HOUSEHOLD INTERNATIONAL, INC., *et al.*,	)	
Defendants.	)	

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Adam B. Deutsch, hereby certifies, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, that on July 2, 2004, I caused a true and complete copy of the Answer of Household International, Inc., Household Finance Corporation, William F. Aldinger, David A. Schoenholz, Gary Gilmer and J.A. Vozar to [Corrected] Amended Consolidated Class Action Complaint to be served on the following:

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I certify under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on July 2, 2004.

Adam B. Deutsch

NY2:#4598094

Exhibit 3

Jaffee v. HSBC

Schoenholz, David A.

2/28/2007 11:59 AM

Full-size Transcript

Prepared by:

Katten Muchin Rosenman LLP

Monday, February 22, 2016

00241: A Friedrich -- Friedrich's reports.

Q Did you generally add additional information to Friedrich's reports?

A Add or subtract. I mean, Doug's reports tended to be more detailed, and there would be certain -- and my reports to Bill tended to be shorter and were kind of at a different level.

(Schoenholz Deposition Exhibit No. 49 was marked as requested.)

BY MR. BROOKS:

Q Did you include -- before we look at Exhibit 49, did you include information in your Mortgage Services reports to Mr. Aldinger that wasn't included in Mr. Friedrich's reports to you?

A I would include observations or comments or opinions.

Q Exhibit 49 is HHS 03128993 through 9057.

Is this the presentation that you gave at the April 9th, 2002 Financial Relations Conference?

A I believe so.

Q Throughout this document, on most of the pages, there are handwritten notes.

Were those notes written to guide you in

00242: your presentation?

A Those were my notes.

Q Right.

A And that I would have -- the way I prepared to give this presentation, since I didn't use a script, prior to the presentation, I would go through and write myself notes and review the notes before I gave the presentation.

Q So these notes were on the document prior to the presentation, correct.

Withdrawn.

Did anyone besides you or -- and Mr. Aldinger make any presentation on behalf of Household at the FRC?

A Yes.

Q Who else did?

A The various group executives. At this conference, my recollection is that you had Gary Gilmer, Rocco Fabiano, Bobby Mehta; I don't know if Sandy Derickson presented or not. I just don't recall.

And then Edgar Ancona also would have presented, and Craig Streem also made some comments, to my recollection.

00245: A I don't recall specifically, but I would think that I did.

Q Turning to the page ending 032, the second note indicates that the policies by product for reage are attached to the appendix, but you weren't going to go through the policies. Do you see that?

A I do.

Q Do you recall if you actually did go through the policies by product at the FRC?

A I did not present them. They were in the appendix. I don't recall if we had any questions on them.

Q The final point on this page is that the "Policies have been consistently applied".

What was the basis for that statement?

A That would have been based on the input that we had from the Financial people and Credit Risk people in preparing this deck and reviewing this deck.

Q Do you recall which specific Financial people and Credit Risk people were involved in preparing that deck?

A I don't recall specifically. I mean, I could speculate, but --

00247: Q Turning to the page ending 034 --
A Say again, please. What page?
Q 034. This is the slide titled "Restructuring Controls", and the third point down reads, "Collectors incented on 'promises to pay' and dollars collected" -- do you see that?
A I do.
Q Were "Collectors incented on" -- strike that.
Did collectors receive incentives for restructured accounts?
MR. OWEN: Object to the form of the question.
A Not according to my recollection.
BY MR. BROOKS:
Q Do you know whether collectors were incented for bringing Two Plus delinquent accounts current?
MR. OWEN: I object to the form of the question.
A I wouldn't say it that way. I believe -- I don't believe collectors were incented to bring accounts current.
I think collectors and the Collection group in total, the supervisors and so forth, had goals for

00248: aggregate Two Plus.

BY MR. BROOKS:

Q When you say aggregate Two Plus --

A Portfolio level of delinquency.

Q Were you involved in establishing collector incentives?

A No.

Q Where did this information that's reflected in bullet point three come from?

A That would have come from the Credit Risk people who had prepared this portion of the presentation.

Q Could you read for me what the top handwritten note on this particular page reads?

A It says, "The process is well controlled so we maximize good outcomes and minimize bad outcomes".

Q Do you recall any discussion other than what's reflected here related to that point?

A I think the slide before that is the slide to which that top comment applies.

Because this chart that's on your page -- page 41, your number 9033, is really what -- is the way we tried to articulate the business reasons for why you would restructure an account, and what those

00251: at today, we saw some of that work starting in late 2001. It picked up clearly in 2002.

Q The final point reads, "Accrual of interest income is stopped and/or reserved upon restructuring".

Was that done immediately upon restructure?

MR. OWEN: I'm sorry, just bring me up to where you are.

MR. BROOKS: I'm off the handwritten notes and on the final point on the page, the last bullet point.

MR. OWEN: Oh, okay, okay.

A That was my understanding -- is my understanding.

BY MR. BROOKS:

Q And is that what you told the investors at the FRC?

A That's what I would have said.

Q Turning to the page ending 042, this is the portion of the presentation regarding Recidivism Statistics, is that right?

A That's correct.

Q And the definition of recidivism here reads, "Recidivism reflects accounts that are

00252: Two Plus delinquent or charged off one year after reage".

Why did you choose that definition?

A I don't think I did choose that definition. I think the Credit Risk people chose that definition, and to me it seemed like a reasonable definition.

Q Those statistics do not include accounts that had been reaged within the 12-month period, is that correct?

MR. OWEN: I object to the form of the question.

MR. BROOKS: Unless they had gone Two Plus delinquent again.

MR. OWEN: I object to the form of the question?

A Say that again, please.

BY MR. BROOKS:

Q Do these statistics that are listed here under "Percentage to Amount Reaged" include accounts that had been reaged within the 1-year timeframe that was used to determine recidivism?

A I'm not sure.

Q Do you agree that if accounts that had been reaged again were excluded -- sorry, were included,

Jaffee v. HSBC

Schoenholz, David A.

3/1/2007 12:00 PM

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Monday, February 22, 2016

00276: accounts", and that footnote is crossed off, do you see that?

A I do.

Q And do you know if this footnote appeared in any recidivism chart that was included in the FRC?

A I don't.

Q Did you have final approval of the FRC presentation?

MR. OWEN: I object to the form of the question.

A I would say so.

If I could just add, I did not prepare the presentation, though. Others prepared it and I reviewed it.

But I would have had final approval over what I presented.

BY MR. BROOKS:

Q Did you talk to anyone at the business unit level to determine whether the information you were presenting was accurate?

A My recollection is that that presentation was prepared primarily by the Corporate Finance people with input from Treasury, and was prepared heavily by the Corporate Credit Risk people, who

00277: would have had to work with the business units to compile that material, since sitting at the Corporate level by themselves, they would have not had access to that.

I don't recall if I personally then went and talked to anybody in the business units.

(Schoenholz Deposition Exhibit No. 54 was marked as requested.)

BY MR. BROOKS:

Q Exhibit 54 is HHS-ED 33964.0001 through .0009. I will note there is another Bates number there, and I believe that was just a technical error in numbering or labeling the document.

This is from CD volume HHS-ED 0003, and the title of this document is, "Restructure Policy Summary by Business Unit from January 2000 to Present".

Have you ever seen this document before?

A No.

Q And turning to the page ending 0003, this is a chart identifying changes to the Consumer Lending restructure policy in 2000, 2001 and 2002, correct?

Exhibit 4

Jaffee v. HSBC

Trial Proceedings 4-21-09 (vol. 15)

4/21/2009 2:16 PM

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practices?
A. That's my understanding, yes.
Q. Were you there?
A. I was there for part of it.
Q. And who presented on these subjects primarily?
A. I believe that Dave Schoenholz led that discussion, and there may have been others as well. I wasn't in the conference all day. I'd go in and out.
Q. You introduced Dave?
A. Probably introduced him. Actually, I believe Edgar Ancona introduced him. I'd go in and out and then sum up at the end and do question and answer.
Q. Okay. And there was a question-and-answer period?
A. There was.
Q. And you answered questions and Dave answered questions?
A. That's correct.
Q. Anyone else answer questions?
A. I believe Gary Gilmer and some of our other senior management team did as well.
Q. Okay. And did the market price respond to the disclosures made by Household about its re-aging practices at the Financial Relations Conference on April 9, 2002?
A. I believe it did.
Q. Do we have a demonstrative that shows what the market did?
What's your recollection before we put up the

Jaffee v. HSBC

Trial Proceedings 4-30-09 (vol. 22)

4/30/2009 2:22 PM

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4509

bad. 53.9 percent, not 13. 53.9.

It was a lie, ladies and gentlemen. You'll see those numbers for each of these other categories.

So, when Mr. Schoenholz said that, it was a lie. He was trying to imply that the re-aging had helped, that it had worked and it wasn't. Their own documents show it wasn't. And it was important because they're trying to spin their bump in the road story. And the reality is all they were doing was re-aging people using these other techniques to keep that two-plus number lower and not telling you they were doing it. Even when they came out and made statements about it, they lied to people.

So, ladies and gentlemen, that's April 9th, 2002. Mr. Schoenholz absolutely makes false statements about a host of things. Guess who is sitting there? Aldinger and Gilmer. They're watching.

And you'll remember there's another exhibit, I think it's Plaintiffs' Exhibit 1100, where Mr. Rybak gives -- sends -- an e-mail to Mr. Gilmer on April 4th, just a few days before this, telling him, "We've been misleading investors." Telling him that, "We said this stuff about one payment and it wasn't -- or consecutive payments and it wasn't -- true."

Mr. Gilmer had that in his mind as he sat and watched Mr. Schoenholz lie to people. He knew that, too.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, let's take a look, as we

Exhibit 5

HOUSEHOLD

Dave Schoenholz

Vice Chairman – Chief Financial Officer

Financial Relations Conference • April 9, 2002

AGENDA

- **Review of 2001**
- Outlook for 2002
- Current Investor Topics

HOUSEHOLD

HOUSEHOLD BUSINESS MODEL

Serving Our Core Customer

- Our core customer is the middle income market
- 50 million customers
- Average income of $45,000-$60,000 per year
- Full spectrum lender – our customers are prime, near-prime and subprime
- Many of our customers differ from bank customers largely based on behavior and propensity to use credit

HOUSEHOLD

REACHING CUSTOMERS IN DIVERSE WAYS

- Multiple products – secured and unsecured loans, auto finance, credit cards, retail finance, insurance, refund lending
- Multiple channels
  - 1,700 branches in 46 states, U.K. and Canada
  - Merchants and partner locations
  - Auto dealerships
  - Direct mail, telesales and internet

HOUSEHOLD

CORE ATTRIBUTES OF BUSINESS MODEL

Drive Sustainability of Growth

- Strong market share in all businesses
- Strong brands and partnership skills
- Efficiency provides flexibility
- Sales focus
- Leading-edge technology
- Superior analytics and cross-selling capabilities

HOUSEHOLD

OUR BUSINESS MODEL DELIVERS SUPERIOR RESULTS

2001 Achievements

- Met high end of earnings target
- Exceeded receivables growth target
- Strengthened credit loss reserves to all-time highs
- Effectively managed share buybacks and capital growth
- Continued investment spending

HOUSEHOLD

2001 OPERATING PERFORMANCE

An Outstanding Year

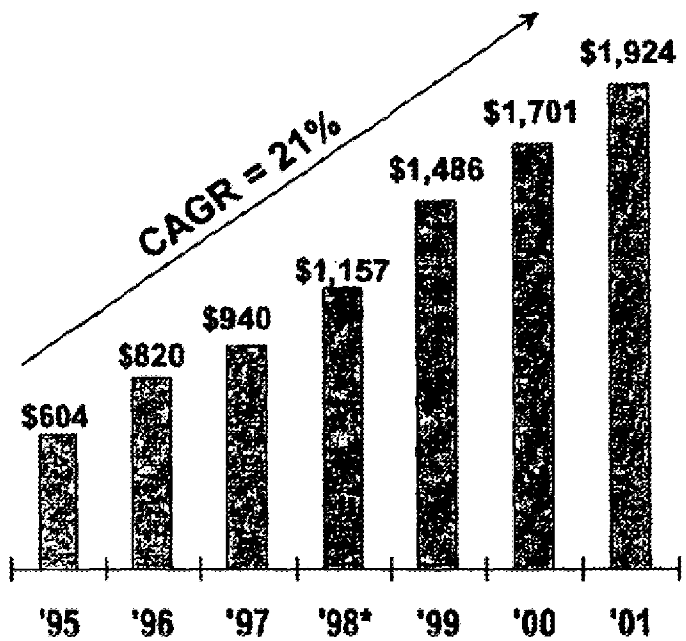
	2001	vs.	2000
Net Income ($ Millions)	$1,923.5		$1,700.7
Earnings Per Share	$4.08		$3.55
Receivables Growth	15%		22%
Return on Equity	22.9%		23.4%
Return on Managed Assets	1.89%		1.93%
Managed Efficiency Ratio	34.0%		34.2%
TETMA	7.87%		7.41%
Managed Charge-off Ratio	3.73%		3.64%
Managed Reserve Ratio	3.78%		3.65%

HOUSEHOLD

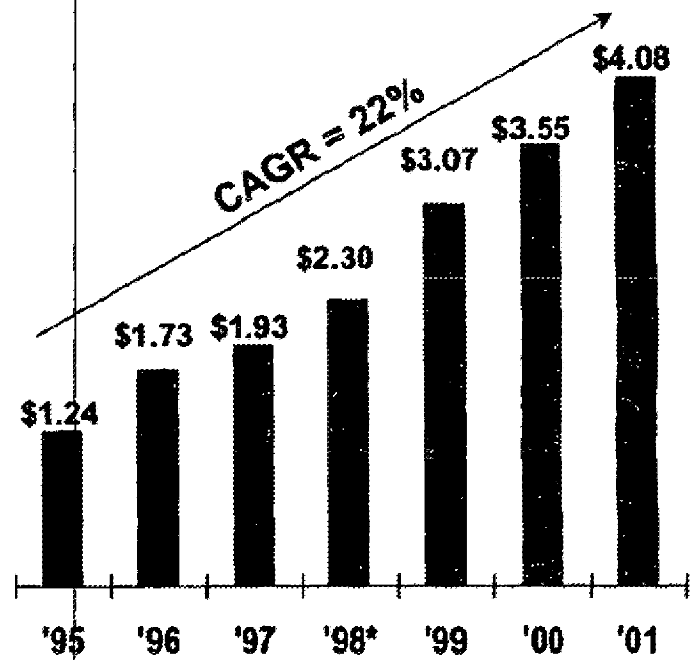
CONSISTENT EARNINGS GROWTH

Results of Superior Execution

Net Income ($ Millions)



Earnings Per Share

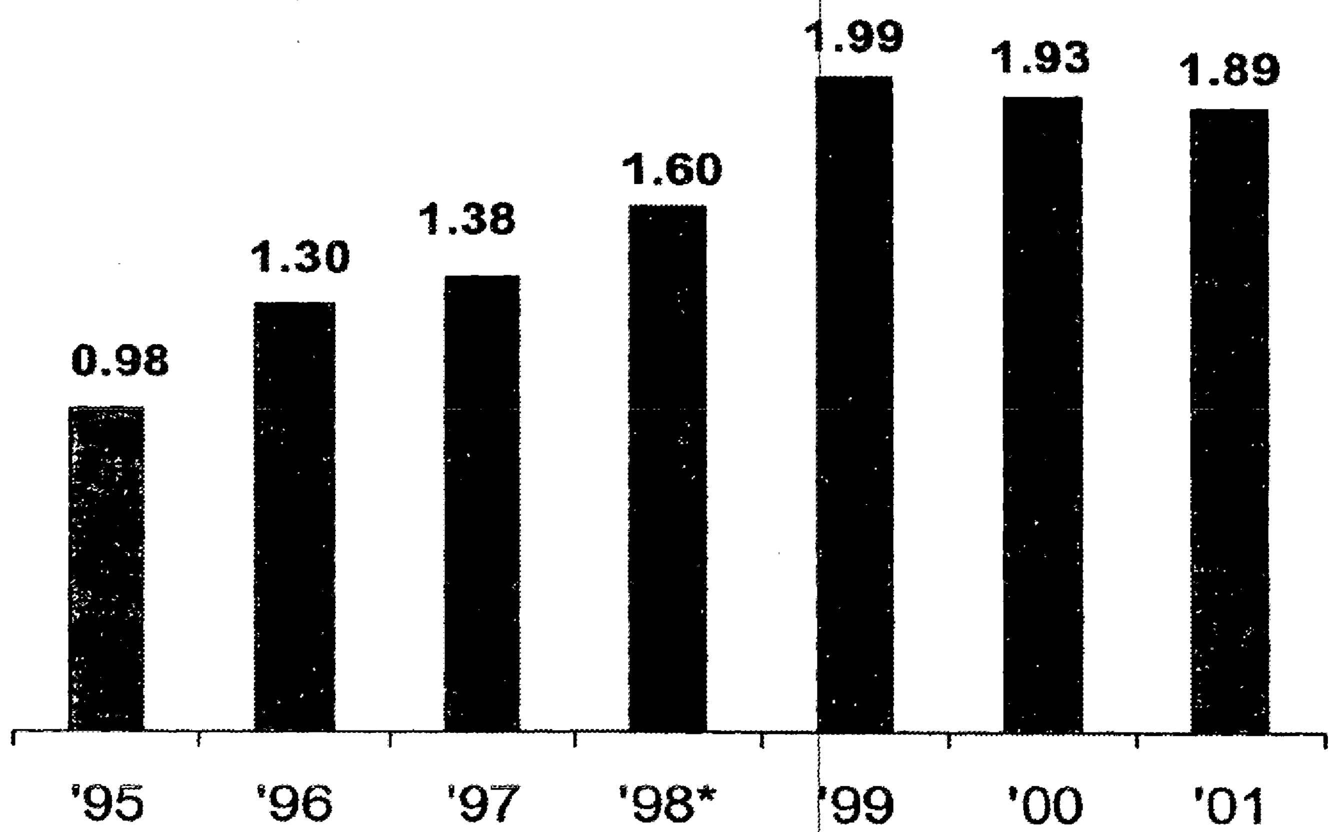


* *Excludes merger-related items*

HOUSEHOLD

SUPERIOR RETURNS

Return on Managed Assets (%)

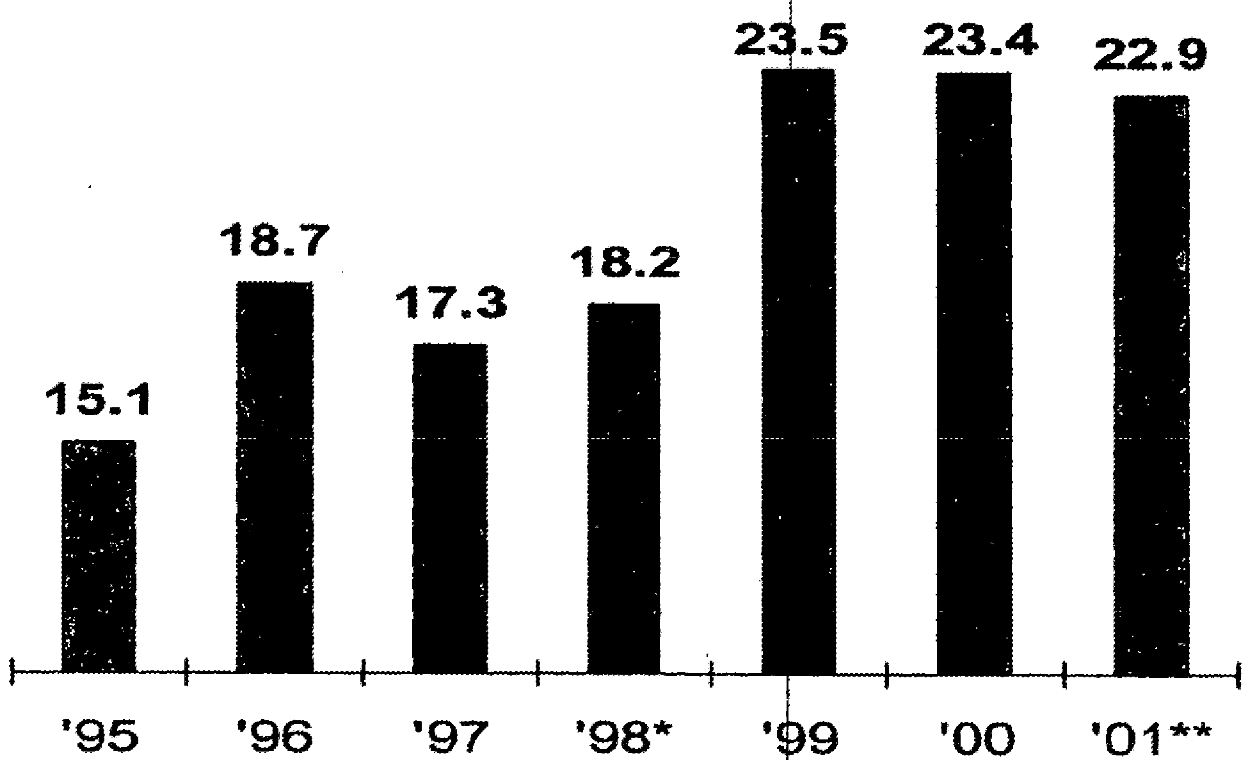


* *Excludes merger-related items*

HOUSEHOLD

SUPERIOR RETURNS

Return on Average Common Equity (%)



* *Excludes merger-related items*
** *Excludes unrealized gains and losses on cash flow hedging instruments*

HOUSEHOLD

HHS 01883527

MANAGED RECEIVABLES

Solid Growth

$ Millions	12/31/01	% Change From Prior Quarter	% Change From Prior Year
Real Estate Secured	$44,719	6.6%	22.1%
Auto Finance	6,395	9.0	40.2
MasterCard/Visa *	17,395	.5	(1.1)
Private Label	12,814	11.5	15.1
Personal Non-Card	17,993	2.0	10.9
Commercial and Other	507	(5.0)	(15.3)
Total Receivables	$100,823	5.4%	15.1%

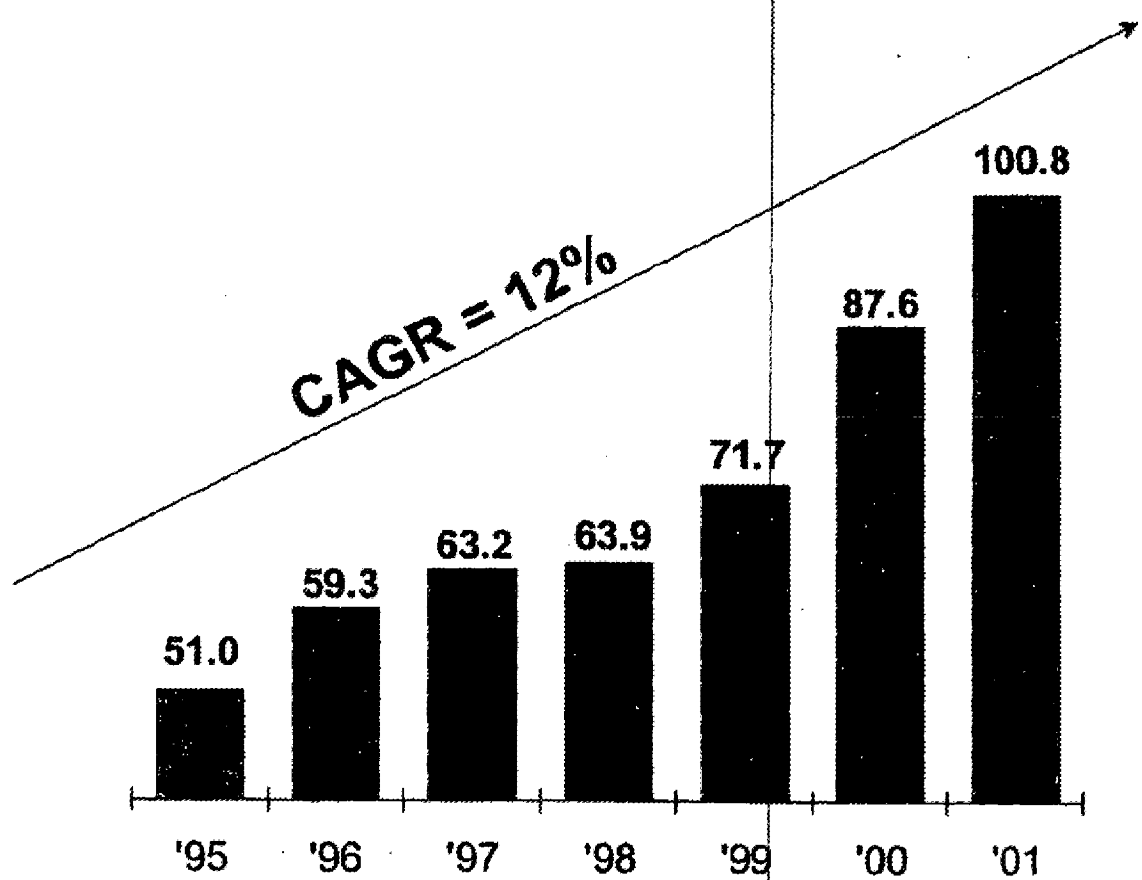
* *Excluding sale of $1 billion of Goldfish Card receivables, MasterCard/Visa growth was 6.2% for the quarter, 4.5% for the year*

HOUSEHOLD

HHS 01883528

PRUDENT GROWTH

Managed Receivables ($ Billions)



HOUSEHOLD

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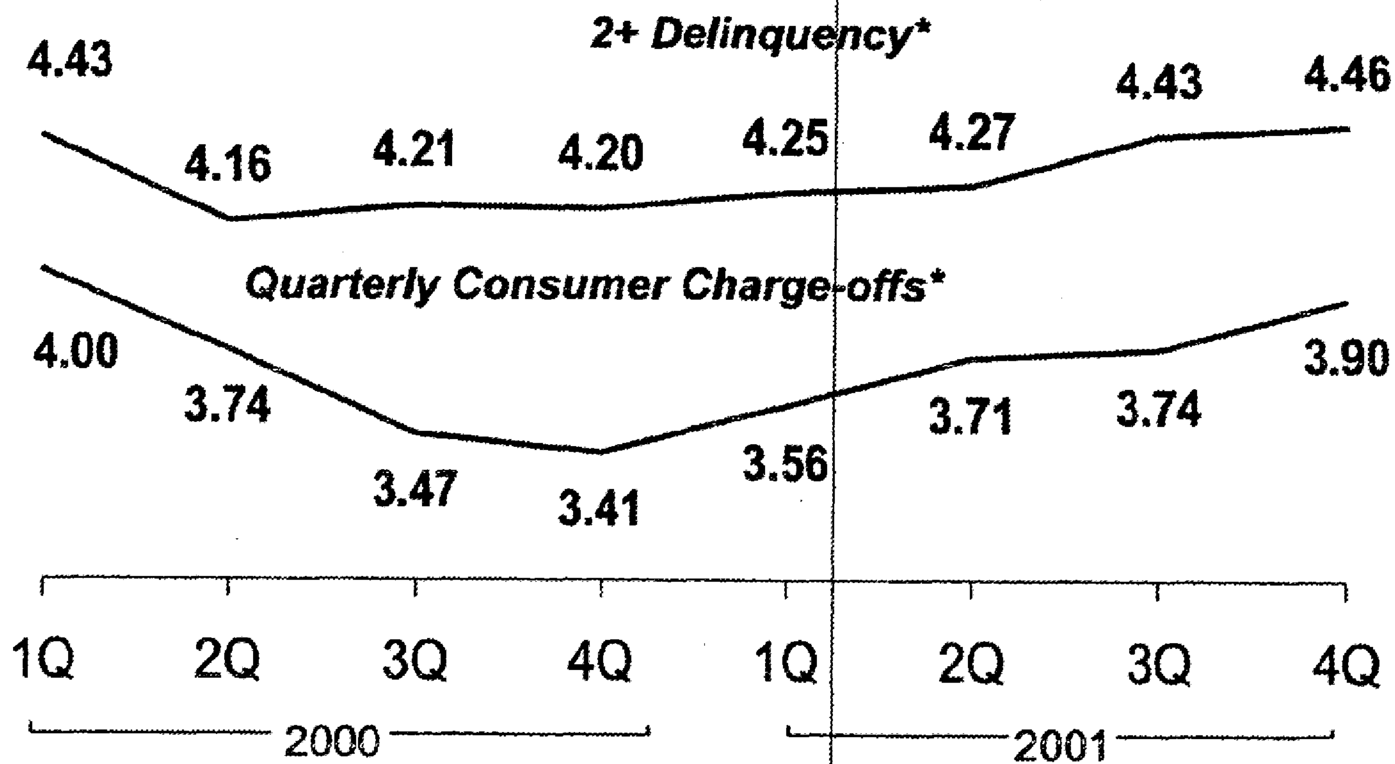
CREDIT QUALITY TREND

Manageable, Modest Increases



* *Managed basis*

HOUSEHOLD

PRODUCT CREDIT QUALITY COMPARISON

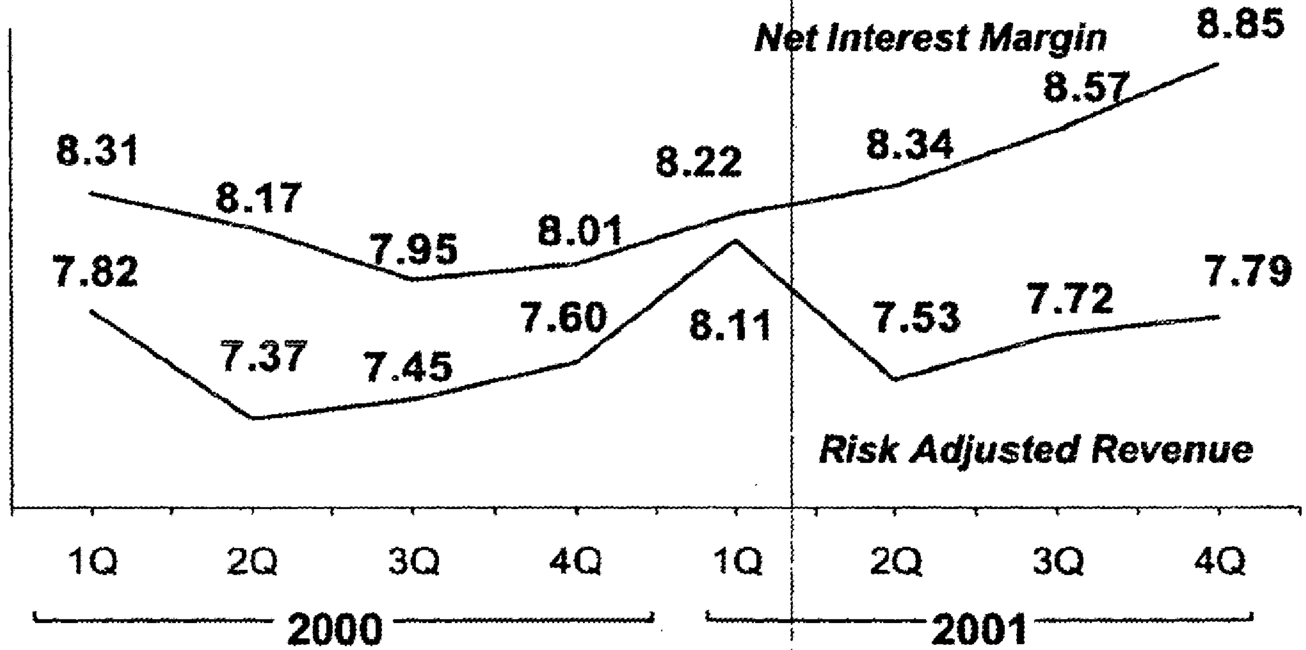
	2+ Delinquency*		Charge-offs*	
	12/31/01	12/31/00	2001	2000
Real Estate Secured	2.68%	2.63%	.53%	.45%
Auto Finance	3.16	2.55	5.31	4.80
MasterCard/Visa	4.10	3.49	6.63	5.58
Private Label	5.48	5.48	5.18	5.35
Personal Non-Card	8.87	7.97	6.79	6.97
Total	**4.46%**	**4.20%**	**3.73%**	**3.64%**

* *Managed basis*

HOUSEHOLD

EXPANDING NET INTEREST MARGIN

Managed Net Interest Margin &
*Risk Adjusted Revenue * (%)*



* *Managed net interest margin plus other revenues (excluding securitization revenue) minus managed net charge-offs divided by average managed interest earning assets*

HOUSEHOLD

INVESTING FOR THE FUTURE

- Investment spending
- Building reserves
- Growing capital base

HOUSEHOLD

SPENDING FOR GROWTH

Maintained Industry-Leading Efficiency

- People
  - Added 545 sales execs in U.S. branches
  - Opened 34 new Beneficial branches in U.K.
  - Added collectors across all businesses
- E-commerce
  - Rolled out HAFCsuperhwy.com to 5,000 dealers
- Technology
  - BranchNet enhancement to Vision system
  - Dual data center supports superior service
- Partnering
  - Added 8 new retail merchants
  - Cross-sell initiatives with key partners

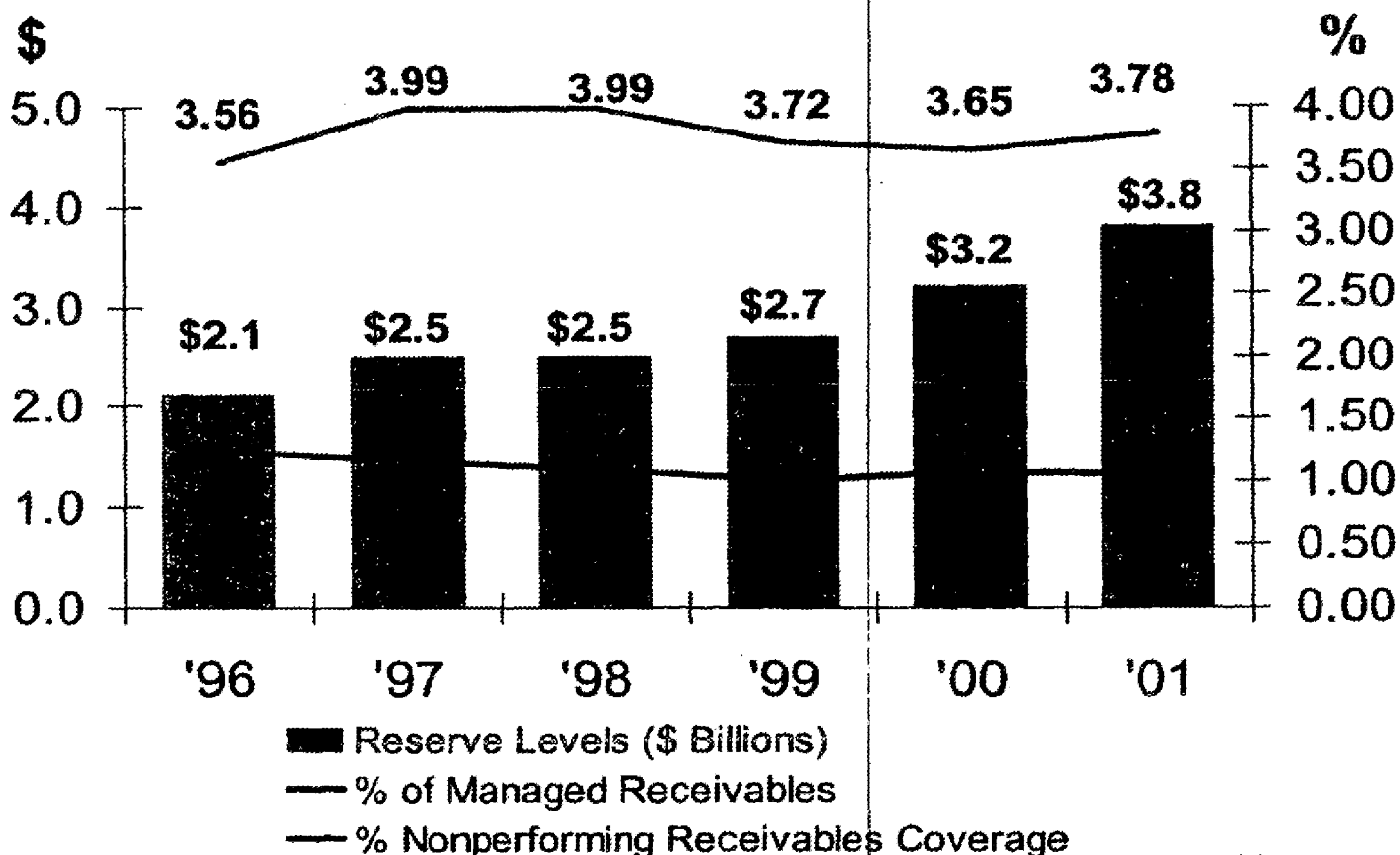
HOUSEHOLD

BUILDING RESERVES

- Managed reserves at an all-time high of $3.8 billion
- Managed reserve ratio increased to 3.78% at 12/01
- Owned provision greater than charge-offs of $503 million, or $.70 per share

STRONG BALANCE SHEET

Managed Reserves



HOUSEHOLD

CAPITAL GENERATION

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Net Income	$819.6	$ 940.3	$524.1	$1,486.4	$1,700.7	$1,923.5
New Equity/Preferred	169.7	1,022.8	342.4	102.9	625.6	760.1
New Equity Provided	989.3	1,963.1	866.5	1,589.3	2,326.3	2,683.6
Less Equity Used For:						
Dividends	$268.9	$ 302.0	$318.3	$ 332.1	$ 358.9	$ 406.6
TETMA Increases/(Decreases)	(36.1)	469.4	132.0	(106.3)	353.7	438.2
Growth/Acquisitions	699.8	1,113.3	(7.2)	447.6	1,404.4	922.5
Stock Buyback Program	56.7	78.4	423.4	915.9	209.3	916.3
TETMA	6.20%	6.92%	7.11%	6.96%	7.41%	7.87%
TCETMA	5.44%	6.28%	6.34%	6.27%	6.53%	6.55%

HOUSEHOLD

AGENDA

- Review of 2001
- **Outlook for 2002**
- Current Investor Topics

HOUSEHOLD

VIEW OF THE ECONOMY IN 2002

2002 Targets Based on Cautious View

- Recession continues until mid-year
- Unemployment continues to rise, peaking above 6.5%
- Personal bankruptcies continue to increase
- Federal Reserve begins raising rates mid-year

HOUSEHOLD

2002 OUTLOOK

- EPS growth of 13-15%
- Managed receivable growth 11-14%
- Margins expanding
- Losses increasing
- Expenses up 10%
- Reserves increasing
- Capital ratios increasing
- Buybacks up to $1 billion

HOUSEHOLD

HOUSEHOLD ANTICIPATED THE WEAKENING ECONOMY

Favorably Impacting Credit Performance

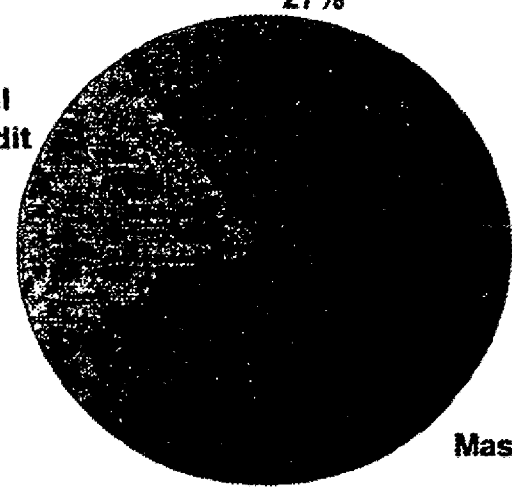
- Diversified towards lower risk, secured products
- Built up capabilities
- Tightened credit extension and underwriting criteria
- Portfolio management reduced contingent liabilities
- Implemented bankruptcy models
- Built up collections efforts and staffing

HOUSEHOLD

LOWERING THE RISK PROFILE

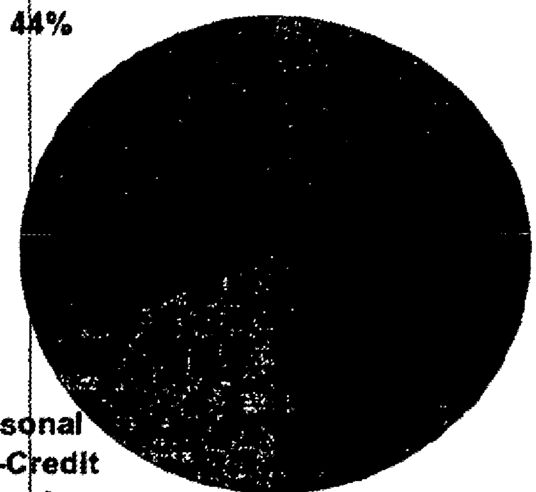
Key Driver of Our Credit Performance

12/31/96



$59 Billion Managed Portfolio

12/31/01



$101 Billion Managed Portfolio

2002 CREDIT QUALITY OUTLOOK

- Manageable increases in charge-off and delinquency through mid-year
- Modest improvement in latter part of year
- Reserve dollars increasing; reserve ratios stable

HOUSEHOLD

CAPITAL TARGETS

	2001	2002 Target
Tangible Common-to-Tangible Managed Assets	6.55%	6.55% to 6.65%
Tangible Equity-to-Tangible Managed Assets	7.87%	8.00% to 8.25%
TETMA + Owned Reserves	10.32%	10.40% to 10.60%
Equity to Managed Assets	9.17%	9.00% to 9.25%

Capital Ratios Excluding FAS 115 and FAS 133

HOUSEHOLD

AGENDA

- Review of 2001
- Outlook for 2002
- **Current Investor Topics**

HOUSEHOLD

CURRENT INVESTOR TOPICS

- **Transparency of financial statements**
- Securitizations
- Credit management policies
  - Charge-off policies
  - Reage activity
- Reserve adequacy
- Liquidity management

HOUSEHOLD

TRANSPARENCY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Owned vs. Managed

Owned Basis Only	Securitization revenue
Owned and Managed Basis	Credit quality statistics, reserve analysis and ratios, net interest margin, fees and risk adjusted revenue
Managed Basis Only	Efficiency ratio, capital ratios

HOUSEHOLD

CURRENT INVESTOR TOPICS

- Transparency of financial statements
- **Securitizations**
- Credit management policies
  - Charge-off policies
  - Reage activity
- Reserve adequacy
- Liquidity management

HOUSEHOLD

SECURITIZATIONS

Two Questions

- What is impact on GAAP earnings?
- Is there a potential for future impairment of existing I/O strip?

HOUSEHOLD

IMPACT ON GAAP EPS

$ Millions, Except Per Share Data	2000	2001
Pre-Tax Change in I/O Strip in P&L	$58.9	$100.5
After-Tax Impact	38.4	65.8
EPS Effect	$.08	$.14
% to Total EPS	2.2%	3.4%

HOUSEHOLD

ROLL FORWARD OF I/O STRIP

$ Millions	1999	2000	2001
I/O Strip @ Beg. of Year	$1,239.9	$1,369.6	$1,718.8
Credit Loss Reserve	(813.9)	(909.6)	(1,082.3)
Net I/O Strip @ Beg. of Year	426.0	460.0	636.5
I/O Strip Change, Net	129.7	231.6	166.5
Loss Reserve Change, Net*	(95.7)	(172.7)	(66.0)
Change in Net I/O Strip Before MTM	34.0	58.9	100.5
Mark-to-Market Adjustment	-	117.6	231.2
Net I/O Strip @ End of Year	$ 460.0	$ 636.5	$ 968.2

* *Reserve for securitized receivables*

HOUSEHOLD

I/O STRIP BY PRODUCT

$ Millions	Real Estate	Auto Finance	MasterCard Visa	Private Label	Personal Non-Card	Total
Gross I/O Strip before MTM	$28.2	$572.8	$489.3	$146.1	$531.3	$1,767.7
Credit Loss Reserve	(19.4)	(371.5)	(308.1)	(131.5)	(317.8)	(1,148.3)
Net I/O Strip Before MTM	8.8	201.3	181.2	14.6	213.5	619.4
Mark-to-Market	16.0	84.4	86.0	40.5	121.9	348.8
Net I/O Strip @ 12/31/01	$24.8	$285.7	$267.2	$55.1	$335.4	$ 968.2
Securitized Receivables	$862	$4,027	$9,254	$2,150	$4,655	$20,948

HOUSEHOLD

CURRENT INVESTOR TOPICS

- Transparency of financial statements
- Securitizations
- **Credit management policies**
  - **Charge-off policies**
  - **Reage activity**
- Reserve adequacy
- Liquidity management

HOUSEHOLD

CREDIT POLICIES

Overview

- Policies appropriate for each customer segment
- Finance company customer differs from "prime" bank customer; requires different approach
- In some cases, charge-off policy is longer than bank policy to optimize customer management
- Loss reserving policies consistent with charge-off periods

HOUSEHOLD

CHARGE-OFF POLICIES BY PRODUCT

Real Estate	Carrying values > NRV charged off at foreclosure or settlement with borrower
Auto Finance	Carrying values >NRV charged off at earlier of: - vehicle repossessed and sold - 90 days after repo if not sold, or Entire balance charged off at 150 days delinquent
MasterCard/Visa	6 months delinquent
Private Label	9 months delinquent
Personal Non-Credit Card	9 months contractually delinquent and no payment for 6 mos.; not to exceed 12 mos. contractually delinquent*

** $15 million of unsecured loans @ 12/31/01 were > 9 months contractually past due and not charged off.*

Bankruptcy charge-off policies, in general, are the same as above or within 60-90 days of notification

HOUSEHOLD

REAL ESTATE CHARGE-OFFS

$ Millions	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**
Managed Charge-offs	$141.5	$145.6	$210.5
Total REO Expenses	49.6	84.6	123.7
Total Charge-off + REO	**$191.1**	**$230.2**	**$334.2**
% of Average Managed Receivables	.74%	.71%	.84%

HOUSEHOLD

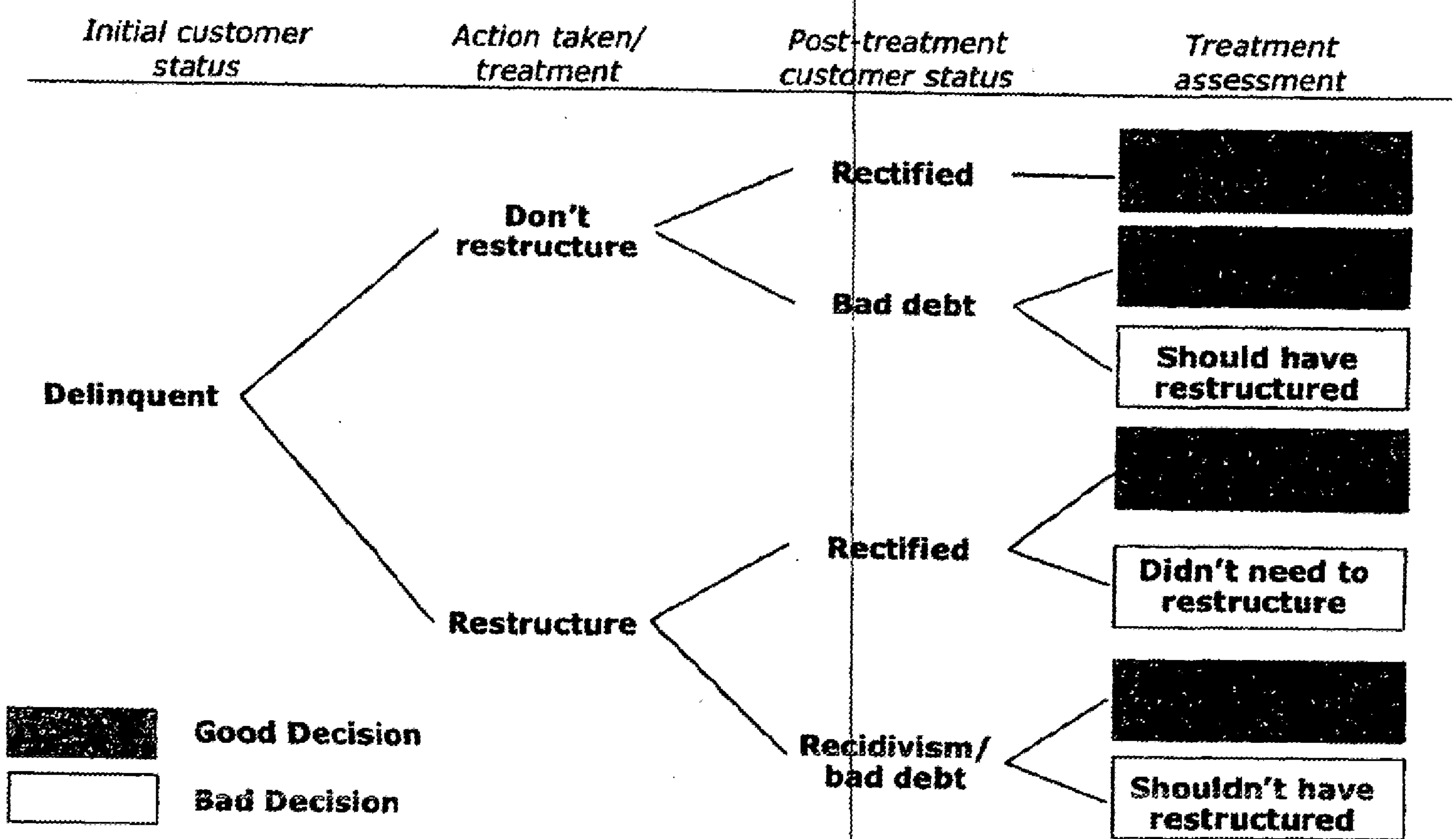
REAGE POLICIES

Overview

- Reage policies are an inherent part of value proposition for our customers for which they pay above bank prices
- Not intended to defer credit loss recognition or to overstate net income
- Allows customers to recover from "bumps in the road" and to preserve credit bureau information
- Allows collectors to work on higher-risk accounts that have not indicated willingness and/or ability to pay
- Policies have been consistently applied and are appropriate for each product

HOUSEHOLD

THE RESTRUCTURING DECISION



RESTRUCTURING CONTROLS

- Accounts must meet performance criteria to be eligible for reaging/restructuring
- Statistical modeling employed in the restructuring decision process
- Collectors incented on "promises to pay" and dollars collected
- Only experienced collectors may provide reage as a collection option/strategy
- Customers cannot "game" the system
- Accrual of interest income is stopped and/or reserved upon restructuring

HOUSEHOLD

TOTAL HOUSEHOLD

Reaged Portfolio

$ Millions	12/31/01 %	12/31/01 $	12/31/00 %	12/31/00 $
Reaged once				
- Last 12 months	9.4%	$8,804	8.5%	$6,780
- Before	3.2	2,997	2.8	2,233
Multiple reage	4.3	4,028	3.0	2,393
Total reaged	**16.9%**	**$15,829**	**14.3%**	**$11,406**

HOUSEHOLD

REAL ESTATE SECURED

Reaged Portfolio

$ Millions	12/31/01 %	12/31/01 $	12/31/00 %	12/31/00 $
Reaged once				
- Last 12 months	12.0%	$5,200	11.3%	$3,998
- Before	4.1	1,777	3.1%	1,097
Multiple reage	3.9	1,690	2.6%	920
Total reaged	**20.0%**	**$8,667**	**17.0%**	**$6,015**

HOUSEHOLD

AUTO FINANCE

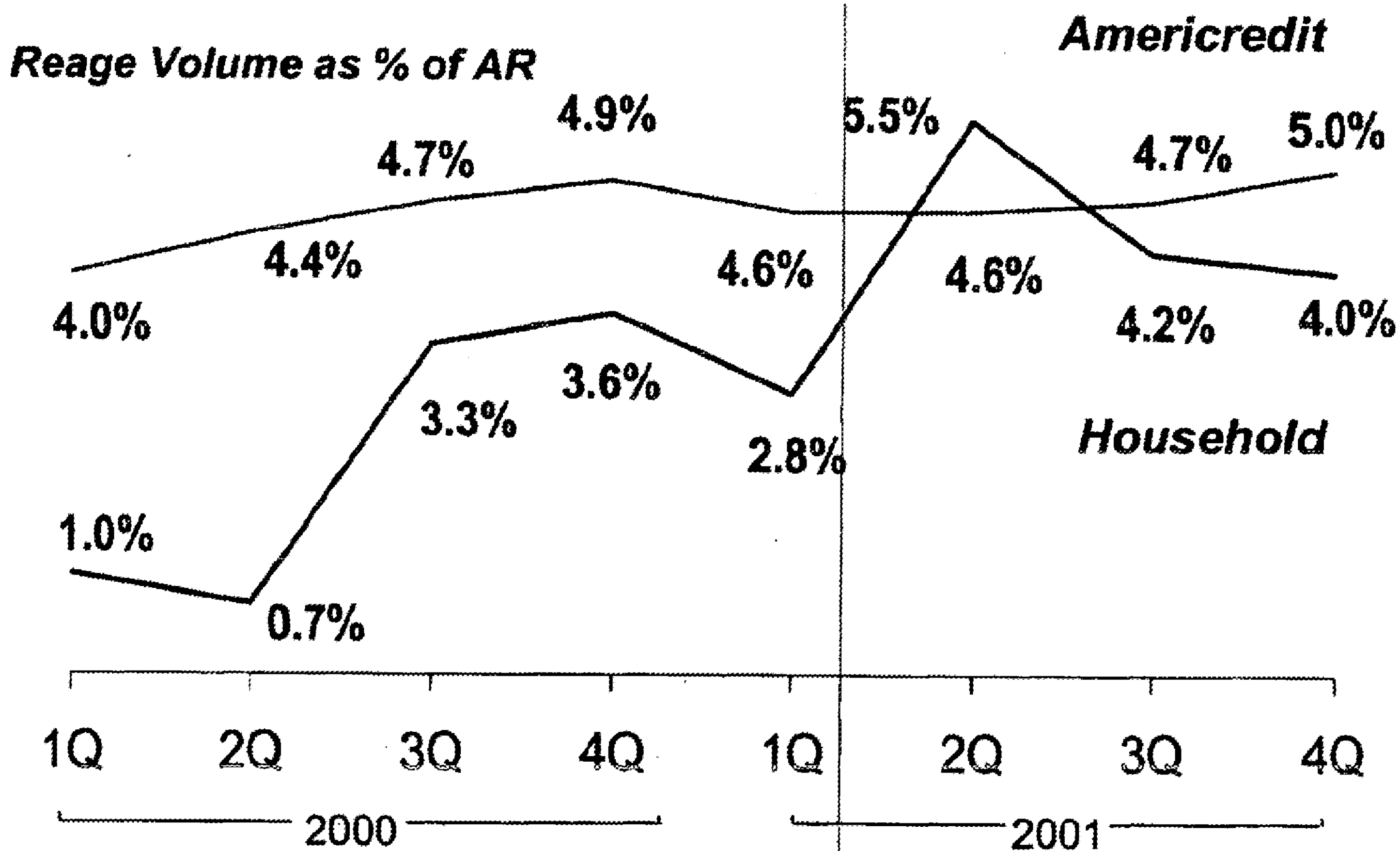
Reaged Portfolio

	12/31/01		12/31/00	
$ Millions	**%**	**$**	**%**	**$**
Reaged once				
- Last 12 months	11.8%	$755	7.2%	$329
- Before	2.2	140	1.3%	59
Multiple reage	1.0	63	0.1	4
Total reaged	15.0%	$958	8.6%	$392

HOUSEHOLD

AUTO FINANCE

Quarterly Trends in Reaging



MASTERCARD/VISA

Reaged Portfolio

$ Millions	12/31/01 %	12/31/01 $	12/31/00 %	12/31/00 $
Reaged once				
- Last 12 months	2.2%	$352	2.4%	$364
- Before	.7	112	NA	NA
Multiple reage	.3	48	NA	NA
~~otal reaged~~	~~3.2%~~	~~$512~~ $\boxed{380}$	~~2.7%~~	~~$409~~ $\boxed{376m}$

> 132m

cls

Stated

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HOUSEHOLD

PRIVATE LABEL

Reaged Portfolio

	12/31/01		12/31/00	
$ Millions	**%**	**$**	**%**	**$**
Reaged once				
- Last 12 months	6.0%	$720	5.7%	$588
- Before	2.3	276	3.3	341
Multiple reage	2.8	336	2.7	279
Total reaged	**11.1%**	**$1,332**	**11.7%**	**$1,208**

HOUSEHOLD

PERSONAL NON-CREDIT CARD

Reaged Portfolio

	12/31/01		12/31/00	
$ Millions	**%**	**$**	**%**	**$**
Reaged once				
- Last 12 months	11.1%	$1,711	9.9%	$1,360
- Before	4.3	663	4.9	673
Multiple reage	11.8	1,818	7.3	1,003
Total reaged	**27.2%**	**$4,192**	**22.1%**	**$3,036**

HOUSEHOLD

RECIDIVISM STATISTICS BY PRODUCT*

	Percentage to Amount Reaged	
	12/31/01	12/31/00
Real Estate Secured	13.1%	13.1%
Auto Finance	36.9	36.6
MasterCard/Visa	41.5	42.0
Private Label	35.5	32.7
Personal Non-Credit Card	41.9	33.2

* *Recidivism reflects accounts that are 2+ delinquent or charged off one year after reage*

back to del

HOUSEHOLD

CREDIT POLICIES - SUMMARY

- Credit policies are appropriate for business model and consistently applied
- Credit policies tightly controlled
- Loss reserves and income statement provisions properly set
- Goal is greater transparency

CURRENT INVESTOR TOPICS

- Transparency of financial statements
- Securitizations
- Credit management policies
  - Charge-off policies
  - Reage activity
- **Reserve adequacy**
- Liquidity management

HOUSEHOLD

RESERVE ADEQUACY

Owned Basis – 12/31/01

	Reserves ($ Millions)	Reserves-to-Receivables	Reserves-to-Charge-off	# Months Charge-off
Real Estate	$ 309.0	.70%	152.9%	18
Auto Finance	77.3	3.26%	83.3%	10
MasterCard/Visa	602.0	7.39%	90.6%	11
Private Label	550.2	4.72%	93.6%	11
Personal Non-Credit Card	1,085.0	8.14%	127.5%	15
	$2,623.5	**3.31%**	**110.5%**	**13**
	$2,065.7	**3.10%**	**109.9%**	**13**

HOUSEHOLD

CURRENT INVESTOR TOPICS

- Transparency of financial statements
- Securitizations
- Credit management policies
  - Charge-off policies
  - Reage activity
- Reserve adequacy
- **Liquidity management**

HOUSEHOLD

LIQUIDITY

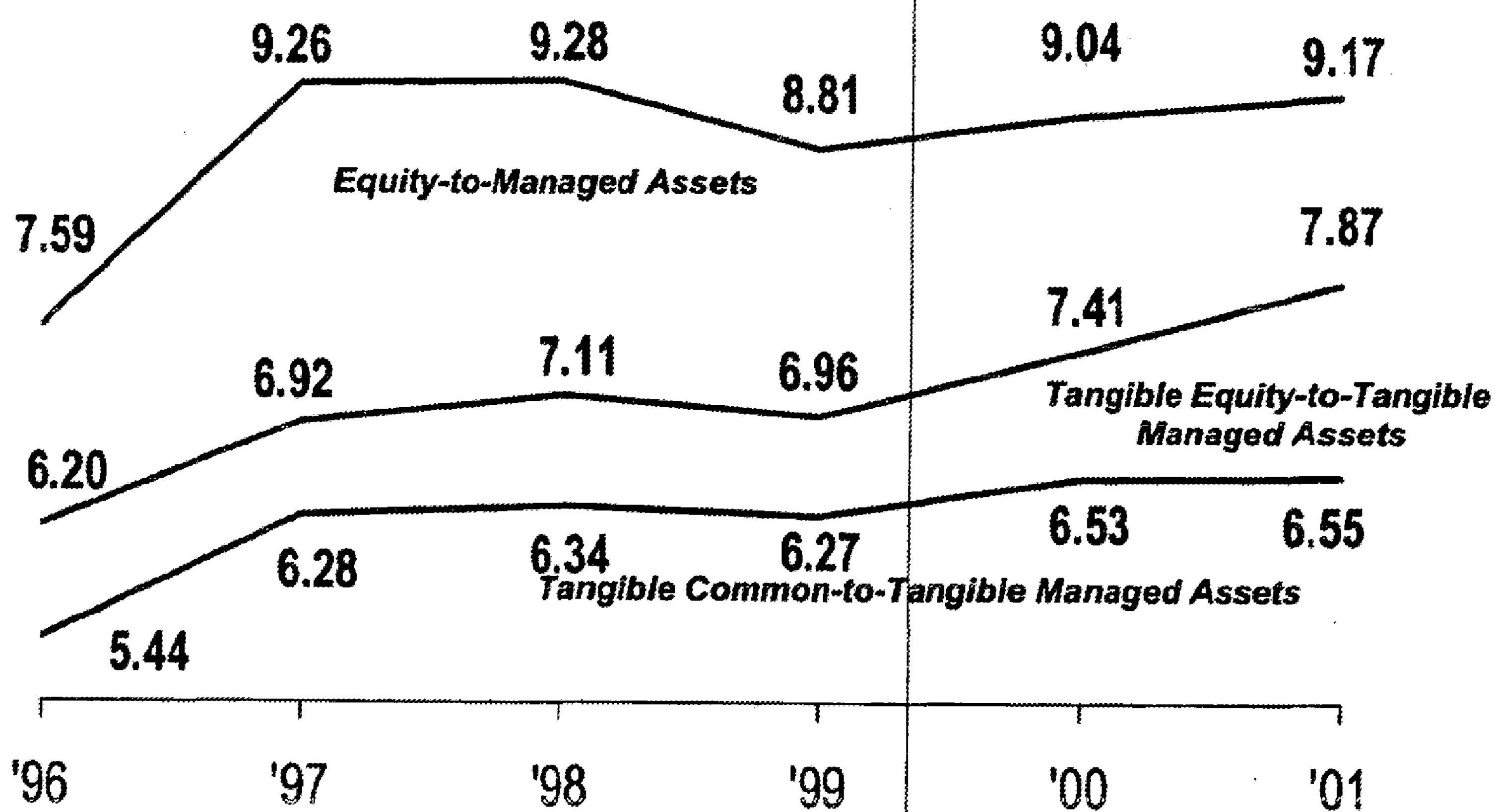
- Has always been a major focus
- Funding is well diversified by product, maturity and geography
- Never had, and foresee no, inability to fund
- Liquidity strengthened in 1st quarter
  - Additional conduit capacity
  - Increased securitization ("financing") and sale of real estate secured portfolio
  - Reduced commercial paper outstandings

HOUSEHOLD

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

GROWING CAPITAL BASE

Capital Ratios (%)



Excluding FAS 115 and FAS 133. FAS 133 implemented 1/1/01

HOUSEHOLD

RESERVE ADEQUACY

Owned Basis – 12/31/00

	Reserves ($ Millions)	Reserves-to-Receivables	Reserves-to-Charge-off	# Months Charge-off
Real Estate	$ 194.2	.55%	150.7%	18
Auto Finance	51.0	2.76%	85.3%	10
MasterCard/Visa	582.2	7.23%	124.7%	15
Private Label	457.3	4.42%	85.7%	10
Personal Non-Credit Card	781.0	6.89%	109.1%	13
Total	**$2,065.7**	**3.10%**	**109.9%**	**13**

HOUSEHOLD

CREDIT POLICIES - REAL ESTATE

Restructures

- Restructures not done to defer loss recognition
- 2 standard payments required within 60 days to restructure
- Contractual delinquency set to current when restructured
- Account limited to 1 restructure every 12 months
- Account not eligible for restructure until 12 months on books
- Stop interest accrual at 90 days contractually delinquent
- If an account is restructured, reserve future interest accrual

HOUSEHOLD

CREDIT POLICIES – MASTERCARD/VISA

Restructures

- Account can be restructured if receive typically two to three consecutive minimum standard payments based on delinquency and behavioral score
- Limited to one time every 12 months unless three consecutive payments are made, then once every 6 months
- Interest accrues through charge-off regardless of reage status but is reserved for
- Renaissance restructuring is negligible and in accordance with FFIEC

HOUSEHOLD

CREDIT POLICIES – PRIVATE LABEL

Restructures

- Majority of restructures one payment overdue
- If receive one standard payment can restructure to bring current
- Restructures limited to one time every 6 months
- Interest is accrued through charge-off regardless of reage status but is reserved for

HOUSEHOLD

CREDIT POLICIES – PERSONAL NON-CREDIT CARD

Restructures

- Majority of restructures one payment overdue
- 1 standard payment (90%+) needed to restructure contractual
- If account is never 90+, then can be restructured up to 3 times per year
- If an account is ever 90+, lifetime limit of 4 restructures allowed
- Stop accrual at 90 days delinquent and do not resume accrual even if restructured

HOUSEHOLD

CREDIT POLICIES – AUTO FINANCE

Restructures

- Majority of restructures one payment overdue
- Account can be extended if receive one standard payment
- Account can be extended no more than 3 months at a time and no more than 3 months in any 12 month period
- Extensions limited to up to 6 months over the contractual life
- Accounts go to non accrual at 2 months contractually delinquent at which time estimate of uncollectible interest is reversed

HOUSEHOLD

Exhibit 6

Jaffee v. HSBC

Pantelis, Daniel

11/8/2006 11:48 AM

Full-size Transcript

Prepared by:

Fischel
Katten Muchin Rosenman LLP

Monday, February 22, 2016

00053: Q Was Mr. Aldinger involved in the discussions relating to the FRC?

A Not to my knowledge.

Q You can put aside Exhibit 3 for a minute.

I've handed you a document that I'm marking as Exhibit 5.

Exhibit 5 is Bates numbered HHS 00278517 through 520.

(Pantelis Deposition Exhibit No. 5 was marked as requested.)

BY MS. MEHDI:

Q Mr. Pantelis, I would like to go to the last page of the document, because the sequence of e-mails begins there.

So if you could go to Exhibit 5, Bates ending 520, did Kenneth Gang work for you between 1999 and 2002?

A Yes.

Q And was -- what was Mr. Gang's position?

A I believe he was a senior manager.

Q Did you ask Mr. Gang to set up -- to put together a "restructure ever report" for the FRC?

A He helped me with it, yes.

Exhibit 7

Jaffee v. HSBC

Adlinger, William F. 1-30-07

1/30/2007 9:50 AM

Full-size Transcript

Prepared by:

Katten Muchin Rosenman LLP

Monday, February 22, 2016

00307: And they may have come to me and said, We're looking at doing broader disclosures, and I would have said, Great. But I would not have proposed to write it.

Q. At this time period, was there also a discussion -- sorry.

During this time frame, was there also a decision made to include some disclosures regarding restructure policies in the 2002 -- I believe it's called the financial relations conference?

A. I believe there was, yes.

Q. And were you part of that decision?

A. Again, at a very high level, I was in favor of more disclosure. The team was going to do more disclosure. And they did, as I am told, as I recall, a very broad, specific disclosure beyond anything that was in the printed documents.

MR. BAKER: Let's mark this next in order.

(Marked for identification purposes, Exhibit 96.)

BY MR. BAKER: Q. Is this -- on the second page, is this your "Dave"?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. And does this letter to you refer to a meeting you held with Mr. Stine and, I guess -- I can't read the individual's last -- oh, sorry -- John Hoffman

00449: Q. Okay. And does this document accurately reflect the total cash payment made to you?
A. I think it does.
Q. Okay. Earlier I asked you a question about the financial relations conference that took place in 2002.
A. Yeah.
Q. Did you attend that conference?
A. I attended parts of it.
Q. Okay. Did you review any of the presentations made at the FRC in 2002 prior to the actual active presentation?
A. I may have looked at some. I probably wouldn't have looked at all.
It was my custom to be there for the end, where I would do Q and A with our investors and talk about overview of the company and then deal with anything that was an open issue that they had. But I did not sit through the conference for -- throughout.
Q. Okay. Do you recall any of the presentations with respect to Household's restructure policies?
A. No, I don't.
Q. Okay. Do you recall any questions asked at the end that related to restructure policy?
A. No. I probably wasn't there for most of that. I do know that after, in talking to people,

Exhibit 8

Verdict Form 02 CV 5893

	Question No. 1 Have Plaintiffs prevailed on their 10(b)/Rule 10b-5 claim with regard to any of the statements set forth in Table A?	Question No. 2 If you answered "yes" for any of the statements in Question No. 1, identify the issue or issues that the statement misrepresented by placing an "X" on the appropriate line(s). **(more than one line can be checked)**:	Question No. 3 For each issue identified in Question No. 2, indicate whether the defendant acted knowingly or recklessly **(choose one)** in making the statement about the issue by placing an "X" on the appropriate line.
Statement No. 1			
Household	Yes___ No X	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___ Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Gilmer	Yes___ No X	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___ Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Schoenholz	Yes___ No X	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___ Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Aldinger	Yes___ No X	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___ Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___

	Question No. 1 Have Plaintiffs prevailed on their 10(b)/Rule 10b-5 claim with regard to any of the statements set forth in Table A?	Question No. 2 If you answered "yes" for any of the statements in Question No. 1, identify the issue or issues that the statement misrepresented by placing an "X" on the appropriate line(s). **(more than one line can be checked)**:	Question No. 3 For each issue identified in Question No. 2, indicate whether the defendant acted knowingly or recklessly **(choose one)** in making the statement about the issue by placing an "X" on the appropriate line.
Statement No. 2			
Household	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___ 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___ Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Gilmer	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___ 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___ Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Schoenholz	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___ 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___ Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Aldinger	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___ 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___ Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___

	Question No. 1 Have Plaintiffs prevailed on their 10(b)/Rule 10b-5 claim with regard to any of the statements set forth in Table A?	**Question No. 2** If you answered "yes" for any of the statements in Question No. 1, identify the issue or issues that the statement misrepresented by placing an "X" on the appropriate line(s). **(more than one line can be checked):**	**Question No. 3** For each issue identified in Question No. 2, indicate whether the defendant acted knowingly or recklessly **(choose one)** in making the statement about the issue by placing an "X" on the appropriate line.
Statement No. 3			
Household	Yes___ No X	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___ Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Gilmer	Yes___ No X	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___ Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Schoenholz	Yes___ No X	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___ Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Aldinger	Yes___ No X	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___ Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___

	Question No. 1	Question No. 2	Question No. 3
	Have Plaintiffs prevailed on their 10(b)/Rule 10b-5 claim with regard to any of the statements set forth in Table A?	If you answered "yes" for any of the statements in Question No. 1, identify the issue or issues that the statement misrepresented by placing an "X" on the appropriate line(s). **(more than one line can be checked):**	For each issue identified in Question No. 2, indicate whether the defendant acted knowingly or recklessly **(choose one)** in making the statement about the issue by placing an "X" on the appropriate line.
Statement No. 4			
Household	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___ 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___ Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Gilmer	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___ 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___ Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Schoenholz	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___ 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___ Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Aldinger	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___ 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___ Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___

	Question No. 1 Have Plaintiffs prevailed on their 10(b)/Rule 10b-5 claim with regard to any of the statements set forth in Table A?	**Question No. 2** If you answered "yes" for any of the statements in Question No. 1, identify the issue or issues that the statement misrepresented by placing an "X" on the appropriate line(s). **(more than one line can be checked):**	**Question No. 3** For each issue identified in Question No. 2, indicate whether the defendant acted knowingly or recklessly **(choose one)** in making the statement about the issue by placing an "X" on the appropriate line.
Statement No. 5			
Household	Yes___ No X	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___ Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Gilmer	Yes___ No X	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___ Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Schoenholz	Yes___ No X	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___ Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Aldinger	Yes___ No X	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___ Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___

	Question No. 1 Have Plaintiffs prevailed on their 10(b)/Rule 10b-5 claim with regard to any of the statements set forth in Table A?	Question No. 2 If you answered "yes" for any of the statements in Question No. 1, identify the issue or issues that the statement misrepresented by placing an "X" on the appropriate line(s). **(more than one line can be checked)**:	Question No. 3 For each issue identified in Question No. 2, indicate whether the defendant acted knowingly or recklessly **(choose one)** in making the statement about the issue by placing an "X" on the appropriate line.
Statement No. 6			
Household	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
		2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
		Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Gilmer	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
		2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
		Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Schoenholz	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
		2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
		Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Aldinger	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
		2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
		Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___

	Question No. 1	Question No. 2	Question No. 3
	Have Plaintiffs prevailed on their 10(b)/Rule 10b-5 claim with regard to any of the statements set forth in Table A?	If you answered "yes" for any of the statements in Question No. 1, identify the issue or issues that the statement misrepresented by placing an "X" on the appropriate line(s). **(more than one line can be checked)**:	For each issue identified in Question No. 2, indicate whether the defendant acted knowingly or recklessly **(choose one)** in making the statement about the issue by placing an "X" on the appropriate line.
Statement No. 7			
Household	Yes___ No X	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___ Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Gilmer	Yes___ No X	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___ Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Schoenholz	Yes___ No X	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___ Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Aldinger	Yes___ No X	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___ Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___

	Question No. 1 Have Plaintiffs prevailed on their 10(b)/Rule 10b-5 claim with regard to any of the statements set forth in Table A?	Question No. 2 If you answered "yes" for any of the statements in Question No. 1, identify the issue or issues that the statement misrepresented by placing an "X" on the appropriate line(s). **(more than one line can be checked)**:	Question No. 3 For each issue identified in Question No. 2, indicate whether the defendant acted knowingly or recklessly **(choose one)** in making the statement about the issue by placing an "X" on the appropriate line.
Statement No. 8			
Household	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___ 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___ Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Gilmer	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___ 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___ Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Schoenholz	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___ 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___ Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Aldinger	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___ 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___ Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___

	Question No. 1 Have Plaintiffs prevailed on their 10(b)/Rule 10b-5 claim with regard to any of the statements set forth in Table A?	Question No. 2 If you answered "yes" for any of the statements in Question No. 1, identify the issue or issues that the statement misrepresented by placing an "X" on the appropriate line(s). **(more than one line can be checked):**	Question No. 3 For each issue identified in Question No. 2, indicate whether the defendant acted knowingly or recklessly **(choose one)** in making the statement about the issue by placing an "X" on the appropriate line.
Statement No. 9			
Household	Yes___ No X	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___ Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Gilmer	Yes___ No X	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___ Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Schoenholz	Yes___ No X	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___ Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Aldinger	Yes___ No X	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___ Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___

	Question No. 1 Have Plaintiffs prevailed on their 10(b)/Rule 10b-5 claim with regard to any of the statements set forth in Table A?	Question No. 2 If you answered "yes" for any of the statements in Question No. 1, identify the issue or issues that the statement misrepresented by placing an "X" on the appropriate line(s). **(more than one line can be checked)**:	Question No. 3 For each issue identified in Question No. 2, indicate whether the defendant acted knowingly or recklessly **(choose one)** in making the statement about the issue by placing an "X" on the appropriate line.
Statement No. 10			
Household	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___ 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___ Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Gilmer	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___ 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___ Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Schoenholz	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___ 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___ Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Aldinger	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___ 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___ Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___

	Question No. 1 Have Plaintiffs prevailed on their 10(b)/Rule 10b-5 claim with regard to any of the statements set forth in Table A?	**Question No. 2** If you answered "yes" for any of the statements in Question No. 1, identify the issue or issues that the statement misrepresented by placing an "X" on the appropriate line(s). **(more than one line can be checked)**:	**Question No. 3** For each issue identified in Question No. 2, indicate whether the defendant acted knowingly or recklessly **(choose one)** in making the statement about the issue by placing an "X" on the appropriate line.
Statement No. 11			
Household	Yes___ No_X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Gilmer	Yes___ No_X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Schoenholz	Yes___ No_X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Aldinger	Yes___ No_X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___

	Question No. 1 Have Plaintiffs prevailed on their 10(b)/Rule 10b-5 claim with regard to any of the statements set forth in Table A?	**Question No. 2** If you answered "yes" for any of the statements in Question No. 1, identify the issue or issues that the statement misrepresented by placing an "X" on the appropriate line(s). **(more than one line can be checked)**:	**Question No. 3** For each issue identified in Question No. 2, indicate whether the defendant acted knowingly or recklessly **(choose one)** in making the statement about the issue by placing an "X" on the appropriate line.
Statement No. 12			
Household	Yes___ No X	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___ Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Gilmer	Yes___ No X	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___ Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Schoenholz	Yes___ No X	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___ Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Aldinger	Yes___ No X	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___ Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___

	Question No. 1	Question No. 2	Question No. 3
	Have Plaintiffs prevailed on their 10(b)/Rule 10b-5 claim with regard to any of the statements set forth in Table A?	If you answered "yes" for any of the statements in Question No. 1, identify the issue or issues that the statement misrepresented by placing an "X" on the appropriate line(s). **(more than one line can be checked):**	For each issue identified in Question No. 2, indicate whether the defendant acted knowingly or recklessly **(choose one)** in making the statement about the issue by placing an "X" on the appropriate line.
Statement No. 13			
Household	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___ 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___ Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Gilmer	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___ 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___ Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Schoenholz	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___ 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___ Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Aldinger	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___ 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging ___ Restatement ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___ Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___

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Statement No. 14			
Household	Yes X No ___	Predatory Lending X	Knowingly X Recklessly ___
Gilmer	Yes X No ___	Predatory Lending X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X
Schoenholz	Yes ___ No X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Aldinger	Yes X No ___	Predatory Lending X	Knowingly X Recklessly ___

	Question No. 1	Question No. 2	Question No. 3
	Have Plaintiffs prevailed on their 10(b)/Rule 10b-5 claim with regard to any of the statements set forth in Table A?	If you answered "yes" for any of the statements in Question No. 1, identify the issue or issues that the statement misrepresented by placing an "X" on the appropriate line(s). **(more than one line can be checked)**:	For each issue identified in Question No. 2, indicate whether the defendant acted knowingly or recklessly **(choose one)** in making the statement about the issue by placing an "X" on the appropriate line.
Statement No. 15			
Household	Yes X No___	Predatory Lending X 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X
Gilmer	Yes X No___	Predatory Lending X 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X
Schoenholz	Yes X No___	Predatory Lending X 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X
Aldinger	Yes X No___	Predatory Lending X 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X

	Question No. 1 Have Plaintiffs prevailed on their 10(b)/Rule 10b-5 claim with regard to any of the statements set forth in Table A?	**Question No. 2** If you answered "yes" for any of the statements in Question No. 1, identify the issue or issues that the statement misrepresented by placing an "X" on the appropriate line(s). **(more than one line can be checked)**:	**Question No. 3** For each issue identified in Question No. 2, indicate whether the defendant acted knowingly or recklessly **(choose one)** in making the statement about the issue by placing an "X" on the appropriate line.
Statement No. 16			
Household	Yes X No ___	Predatory Lending X 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X
Gilmer	Yes X No ___	Predatory Lending X 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X
Schoenholz	Yes X No ___	Predatory Lending X 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X
Aldinger	Yes X No ___	Predatory Lending X 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X

	Question No. 1	Question No. 2	Question No. 3
	Have Plaintiffs prevailed on their 10(b)/Rule 10b-5 claim with regard to any of the statements set forth in Table A?	If you answered "yes" for any of the statements in Question No. 1, identify the issue or issues that the statement misrepresented by placing an "X" on the appropriate line(s). **(more than one line can be checked):**	For each issue identified in Question No. 2, indicate whether the defendant acted knowingly or recklessly **(choose one)** in making the statement about the issue by placing an "X" on the appropriate line.
Statement No. 17			
Household	Yes X No ___	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X
Gilmer	Yes X No ___	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X
Schoenholz	Yes X No ___	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X
Aldinger	Yes X No ___	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X

	Question No. 1 Have Plaintiffs prevailed on their 10(b)/Rule 10b-5 claim with regard to any of the statements set forth in Table A?	Question No. 2 If you answered "yes" for any of the statements in Question No. 1, identify the issue or issues that the statement misrepresented by placing an "X" on the appropriate line(s). **(more than one line can be checked)**:	Question No. 3 For each issue identified in Question No. 2, indicate whether the defendant acted knowingly or recklessly **(choose one)** in making the statement about the issue by placing an "X" on the appropriate line.
Statement No. 18			
Household	Yes X No___	Predatory Lending X 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X
Gilmer	Yes X No___	Predatory Lending X 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X
Schoenholz	Yes X No___	Predatory Lending X 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X
Aldinger	Yes X No___	Predatory Lending X 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X

	Question No. 1 Have Plaintiffs prevailed on their 10(b)/Rule 10b-5 claim with regard to any of the statements set forth in Table A?	**Question No. 2** If you answered "yes" for any of the statements in Question No. 1, identify the issue or issues that the statement misrepresented by placing an "X" on the appropriate line(s). **(more than one line can be checked):**	**Question No. 3** For each issue identified in Question No. 2, indicate whether the defendant acted knowingly or recklessly **(choose one)** in making the statement about the issue by placing an "X" on the appropriate line.
Statement No. 19			
Household	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Gilmer	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Schoenholz	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Aldinger	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___

	Question No. 1 Have Plaintiffs prevailed on their 10(b)/Rule 10b-5 claim with regard to any of the statements set forth in Table A?	Question No. 2 If you answered "yes" for any of the statements in Question No. 1, identify the issue or issues that the statement misrepresented by placing an "X" on the appropriate line(s). **(more than one line can be checked)**:	Question No. 3 For each issue identified in Question No. 2, indicate whether the defendant acted knowingly or recklessly **(choose one)** in making the statement about the issue by placing an "X" on the appropriate line.
Statement No. 20			
Household	Yes X No___	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X
Gilmer	Yes X No___	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X
Schoenholz	Yes X No___	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X
Aldinger	Yes X No___	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X

	Question No. 1 Have Plaintiffs prevailed on their 10(b)/Rule 10b-5 claim with regard to any of the statements set forth in Table A?	Question No. 2 If you answered "yes" for any of the statements in Question No. 1, identify the issue or issues that the statement misrepresented by placing an "X" on the appropriate line(s). **(more than one line can be checked)**:	Question No. 3 For each issue identified in Question No. 2, indicate whether the defendant acted knowingly or recklessly **(choose one)** in making the statement about the issue by placing an "X" on the appropriate line.
Statement No. 21			
Household	Yes X No___	Predatory Lending X 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X
Gilmer	Yes X No___	Predatory Lending X 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X
Schoenholz	Yes X No___	Predatory Lending X 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X
Aldinger	Yes X No___	Predatory Lending X 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X

	Question No. 1 Have Plaintiffs prevailed on their 10(b)/Rule 10b-5 claim with regard to any of the statements set forth in Table A?	**Question No. 2** If you answered "yes" for any of the statements in Question No. 1, identify the issue or issues that the statement misrepresented by placing an "X" on the appropriate line(s). **(more than one line can be checked):**	**Question No. 3** For each issue identified in Question No. 2, indicate whether the defendant acted knowingly or recklessly **(choose one)** in making the statement about the issue by placing an "X" on the appropriate line.
Statement No. 22			
Household	Yes X No__	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly __ Recklessly X Knowingly __ Recklessly X
Gilmer	Yes X No__	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly __ Recklessly X Knowingly __ Recklessly X
Schoenholz	Yes X No__	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly __ Recklessly X Knowingly __ Recklessly X
Aldinger	Yes X No__	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly __ Recklessly X Knowingly __ Recklessly X

	Question No. 1 Have Plaintiffs prevailed on their 10(b)/Rule 10b-5 claim with regard to any of the statements set forth in Table A?	Question No. 2 If you answered "yes" for any of the statements in Question No. 1, identify the issue or issues that the statement misrepresented by placing an "X" on the appropriate line(s). **(more than one line can be checked)**:	Question No. 3 For each issue identified in Question No. 2, indicate whether the defendant acted knowingly or recklessly **(choose one)** in making the statement about the issue by placing an "X" on the appropriate line.
Statement No. 23			
Household	Yes X No___	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X
Gilmer	Yes X No___	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X
Schoenholz	Yes X No___	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X
Aldinger	Yes X No___	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X

	Question No. 1 Have Plaintiffs prevailed on their 10(b)/Rule 10b-5 claim with regard to any of the statements set forth in Table A?	Question No. 2 If you answered "yes" for any of the statements in Question No. 1, identify the issue or issues that the statement misrepresented by placing an "X" on the appropriate line(s). **(more than one line can be checked):**	Question No. 3 For each issue identified in Question No. 2, indicate whether the defendant acted knowingly or recklessly **(choose one)** in making the statement about the issue by placing an "X" on the appropriate line.
Statement No. 24			
Household	Yes X No ___	Predatory Lending X 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X
Gilmer	Yes X No ___	Predatory Lending X 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X
Schoenholz	Yes X No ___	Predatory Lending X 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X
Aldinger	Yes X No ___	Predatory Lending X 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X

	Question No. 1 Have Plaintiffs prevailed on their 10(b)/Rule 10b-5 claim with regard to any of the statements set forth in Table A?	Question No. 2 If you answered "yes" for any of the statements in Question No. 1, identify the issue or issues that the statement misrepresented by placing an "X" on the appropriate line(s). **(more than one line can be checked):**	Question No. 3 For each issue identified in Question No. 2, indicate whether the defendant acted knowingly or recklessly **(choose one)** in making the statement about the issue by placing an "X" on the appropriate line.
Statement No. 25			
Household	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Gilmer	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Schoenholz	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Aldinger	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___

	Question No. 1 Have Plaintiffs prevailed on their 10(b)/Rule 10b-5 claim with regard to any of the statements set forth in Table A?	**Question No. 2** If you answered "yes" for any of the statements in Question No. 1, identify the issue or issues that the statement misrepresented by placing an "X" on the appropriate line(s). **(more than one line can be checked)**:	**Question No. 3** For each issue identified in Question No. 2, indicate whether the defendant acted knowingly or recklessly **(choose one)** in making the statement about the issue by placing an "X" on the appropriate line.
Statement No. 26			
Household	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Gilmer	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Schoenholz	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Aldinger	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___

	Question No. 1 Have Plaintiffs prevailed on their 10(b)/Rule 10b-5 claim with regard to any of the statements set forth in Table A?	Question No. 2 If you answered "yes" for any of the statements in Question No. 1, identify the issue or issues that the statement misrepresented by placing an "X" on the appropriate line(s). **(more than one line can be checked):**	Question No. 3 For each issue identified in Question No. 2, indicate whether the defendant acted knowingly or recklessly **(choose one)** in making the statement about the issue by placing an "X" on the appropriate line.
Statement No. 27			
Household	Yes X No___	Predatory Lending X 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X
Gilmer	Yes X No___	Predatory Lending X 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X
Schoenholz	Yes X No___	Predatory Lending X 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X
Aldinger	Yes X No___	Predatory Lending X 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X

	Question No. 1 Have Plaintiffs prevailed on their 10(b)/Rule 10b-5 claim with regard to any of the statements set forth in Table A?	Question No. 2 If you answered "yes" for any of the statements in Question No. 1, identify the issue or issues that the statement misrepresented by placing an "X" on the appropriate line(s). **(more than one line can be checked):**	Question No. 3 For each issue identified in Question No. 2, indicate whether the defendant acted knowingly or recklessly **(choose one)** in making the statement about the issue by placing an "X" on the appropriate line.
Statement No. 28			
Household	Yes X No___	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X
Gilmer	Yes X No___	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X
Schoenholz	Yes X No___	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X
Aldinger	Yes X No___	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X

	Question No. 1 Have Plaintiffs prevailed on their 10(b)/Rule 10b-5 claim with regard to any of the statements set forth in Table A?	Question No. 2 If you answered "yes" for any of the statements in Question No. 1, identify the issue or issues that the statement misrepresented by placing an "X" on the appropriate line(s). **(more than one line can be checked)**:	Question No. 3 For each issue identified in Question No. 2, indicate whether the defendant acted knowingly or recklessly **(choose one)** in making the statement about the issue by placing an "X" on the appropriate line.
Statement No. 29			
Household	Yes X No __	Predatory Lending X 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly __ Recklessly X Knowingly __ Recklessly X Knowingly __ Recklessly X
Gilmer	Yes X No __	Predatory Lending X 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly __ Recklessly X Knowingly __ Recklessly X Knowingly __ Recklessly X
Schoenholz	Yes X No __	Predatory Lending X 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly __ Recklessly X Knowingly __ Recklessly X Knowingly __ Recklessly X
Aldinger	Yes X No __	Predatory Lending X 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly __ Recklessly X Knowingly __ Recklessly X Knowingly __ Recklessly X

	Question No. 1 Have Plaintiffs prevailed on their 10(b)/Rule 10b-5 claim with regard to any of the statements set forth in Table A?	Question No. 2 If you answered "yes" for any of the statements in Question No. 1, identify the issue or issues that the statement misrepresented by placing an "X" on the appropriate line(s). **(more than one line can be checked):**	Question No. 3 For each issue identified in Question No. 2, indicate whether the defendant acted knowingly or recklessly **(choose one)** in making the statement about the issue by placing an "X" on the appropriate line.
Statement No. 30			
Household	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Gilmer	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Schoenholz	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Aldinger	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___

	Question No. 1 Have Plaintiffs prevailed on their 10(b)/Rule 10b-5 claim with regard to any of the statements set forth in Table A?	Question No. 2 If you answered "yes" for any of the statements in Question No. 1, identify the issue or issues that the statement misrepresented by placing an "X" on the appropriate line(s). **(more than one line can be checked):**	Question No. 3 For each issue identified in Question No. 2, indicate whether the defendant acted knowingly or recklessly **(choose one)** in making the statement about the issue by placing an "X" on the appropriate line.
Statement No. 31			
Household	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Gilmer	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Schoenholz	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Aldinger	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___

	Question No. 1 Have Plaintiffs prevailed on their 10(b)/Rule 10b-5 claim with regard to any of the statements set forth in Table A?	Question No. 2 If you answered "yes" for any of the statements in Question No. 1, identify the issue or issues that the statement misrepresented by placing an "X" on the appropriate line(s). **(more than one line can be checked):**	Question No. 3 For each issue identified in Question No. 2, indicate whether the defendant acted knowingly or recklessly **(choose one)** in making the statement about the issue by placing an "X" on the appropriate line.
Statement No. 32			
Household	Yes X No___	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X
Gilmer	Yes X No___	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X
Schoenholz	Yes X No___	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X
Aldinger	Yes X No___	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X

	Question No. 1	Question No. 2	Question No. 3
	Question No. 1 Have Plaintiffs prevailed on their 10(b)/Rule 10b-5 claim with regard to any of the statements set forth in Table A?	**Question No. 2** If you answered "yes" for any of the statements in Question No. 1, identify the issue or issues that the statement misrepresented by placing an "X" on the appropriate line(s). **(more than one line can be checked):**	**Question No. 3** For each issue identified in Question No. 2, indicate whether the defendant acted knowingly or recklessly **(choose one)** in making the statement about the issue by placing an "X" on the appropriate line.
Statement No. 33			
Household	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Gilmer	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Schoenholz	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Aldinger	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___

	Question No. 1 Have Plaintiffs prevailed on their 10(b)/Rule 10b-5 claim with regard to any of the statements set forth in Table A?	Question No. 2 If you answered "yes" for any of the statements in Question No. 1, identify the issue or issues that the statement misrepresented by placing an "X" on the appropriate line(s). **(more than one line can be checked):**	Question No. 3 For each issue identified in Question No. 2, indicate whether the defendant acted knowingly or recklessly **(choose one)** in making the statement about the issue by placing an "X" on the appropriate line.
Statement No. 34			
Household	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Gilmer	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Schoenholz	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Aldinger	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___

	Question No. 1 Have Plaintiffs prevailed on their 10(b)/Rule 10b-5 claim with regard to any of the statements set forth in Table A?	**Question No. 2** If you answered "yes" for any of the statements in Question No. 1, identify the issue or issues that the statement misrepresented by placing an "X" on the appropriate line(s). **(more than one line can be checked):**	**Question No. 3** For each issue identified in Question No. 2, indicate whether the defendant acted knowingly or recklessly **(choose one)** in making the statement about the issue by placing an "X" on the appropriate line.
Statement No. 35			
Household	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Gilmer	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Schoenholz	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Aldinger	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___

	Question No. 1 Have Plaintiffs prevailed on their 10(b)/Rule 10b-5 claim with regard to any of the statements set forth in Table A?	Question No. 2 If you answered "yes" for any of the statements in Question No. 1, identify the issue or issues that the statement misrepresented by placing an "X" on the appropriate line(s). **(more than one line can be checked)**:	Question No. 3 For each issue identified in Question No. 2, indicate whether the defendant acted knowingly or recklessly **(choose one)** in making the statement about the issue by placing an "X" on the appropriate line.
Statement No. 36			
Household	Yes X No ___	Predatory Lending X 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X
Gilmer	Yes X No ___	Predatory Lending X 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X
Schoenholz	Yes X No ___	Predatory Lending X 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X
Aldinger	Yes X No ___	Predatory Lending X 2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X

	<u>Question No. 1</u> Have Plaintiffs prevailed on their 10(b)/Rule 10b-5 claim with regard to any of the statements set forth in Table A?	**<u>Question No. 2</u>** If you answered "yes" for any of the statements in Question No. 1, identify the issue or issues that the statement misrepresented by placing an "X" on the appropriate line(s). **(more than one line can be checked)**:	**<u>Question No. 3</u>** For each issue identified in Question No. 2, indicate whether the defendant acted knowingly or recklessly **(choose one)** in making the statement about the issue by placing an "X" on the appropriate line.
<u>Statement No. 37</u>			
Household	Yes X No___	Predatory Lending X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X
Gilmer	Yes X No___	Predatory Lending X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X
Schoenholz	Yes X No___	Predatory Lending X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X
Aldinger	Yes X No___	Predatory Lending X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X

	Question No. 1 Have Plaintiffs prevailed on their 10(b)/Rule 10b-5 claim with regard to any of the statements set forth in Table A?	Question No. 2 If you answered "yes" for any of the statements in Question No. 1, identify the issue or issues that the statement misrepresented by placing an "X" on the appropriate line(s). **(more than one line can be checked):**	Question No. 3 For each issue identified in Question No. 2, indicate whether the defendant acted knowingly or recklessly **(choose one)** in making the statement about the issue by placing an "X" on the appropriate line.
Statement No. 38			
Household	Yes X No___	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X
Gilmer	Yes X No___	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X
Schoenholz	Yes X No___	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X
Aldinger	Yes X No___	2+ Delinquency/Re-Aging X Restatement X	Knowingly ___ Recklessly X Knowingly ___ Recklessly X

	Question No. 1 Have Plaintiffs prevailed on their 10(b)/Rule 10b-5 claim with regard to any of the statements set forth in Table A?	**Question No. 2** If you answered "yes" for any of the statements in Question No. 1, identify the issue or issues that the statement misrepresented by placing an "X" on the appropriate line(s). **(more than one line can be checked):**	**Question No. 3** For each issue identified in Question No. 2, indicate whether the defendant acted knowingly or recklessly **(choose one)** in making the statement about the issue by placing an "X" on the appropriate line.
Statement No. 39			
Household	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Gilmer	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Schoenholz	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Aldinger	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___

	Question No. 1 Have Plaintiffs prevailed on their 10(b)/Rule 10b-5 claim with regard to any of the statements set forth in Table A?	**Question No. 2** If you answered "yes" for any of the statements in Question No. 1, identify the issue or issues that the statement misrepresented by placing an "X" on the appropriate line(s). **(more than one line can be checked)**:	**Question No. 3** For each issue identified in Question No. 2, indicate whether the defendant acted knowingly or recklessly **(choose one)** in making the statement about the issue by placing an "X" on the appropriate line.
Statement No. 40			
Household	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Gilmer	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Schoenholz	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___
Aldinger	Yes___ No X	Predatory Lending ___	Knowingly ___ Recklessly ___

If you answered "no" for **all** of the statements in Question No. 1, you have finished with the Verdict Form. Please turn to the last page, sign and date the Verdict Form and inform the Court that you have finished.

If you answered "yes" for **any** statement in Question No. 1, please proceed to Question No. 4.

Question No. 4

Determine which, if any, of plaintiffs' proposed damages models reasonably estimates plaintiffs' damages **(choose only one option below)**:

Neither of plaintiffs' proposed damages models reasonably estimates plaintiffs' damages ___

Leakage Model (Plaintiffs' Ex. 1395) reasonably estimates plaintiffs' damages X

Specific Disclosures Model (Plaintiffs' Ex. 1397) reasonably estimates plaintiffs' damages ___

If you determine that neither of the proposed damages models reasonably estimates plaintiffs' damages, then you have finished with the Verdict Form. Please turn to the last page, sign and date the Verdict Form and inform the Court that you have finished.

Otherwise, write the amount of loss per share, if any, that, according to the model you have chosen, any defendant's conduct caused plaintiffs to suffer on each of the dates set forth in Table B. (If no loss was caused on any date, write "none" or "0.") **You may use only one model – the one you have chosen -- to fill out Table B.**

Then proceed to Question No. 5

Question No. 5

If you checked "Knowingly" in Question No. 3 for all 40 alleged false or misleading statements, please proceed to Question No. 6.

If you checked "Recklessly" in Question No. 3 for any of the 40 alleged false or misleading statements, you must determine what percentage of responsibility, if any, for any loss plaintiffs suffered is due to the conduct of Defendants Household, William Aldinger, David Schoenholz, and Gary Gilmer. In making this determination, you should consider the nature of the conduct of each person found to have caused or contributed to plaintiffs' loss and the nature and extent of the causal relationship between each such person's conduct and plaintiffs' loss.

Household	55 %
William Aldinger	20 %
David Schoenholz	15 %
Gary Gilmer	10 %
TOTAL	(This must equal 100%)

Please proceed to Question No. 6.

Question No. 6

With respect to the Section 20(a) claim, have plaintiffs proved that Defendant William Aldinger is a controlling person as to:

Household:	Yes X	No ___
David Schoenholz:	Yes X	No ___
Gary Gilmer:	Yes X	No ___

Please proceed to Question No. 7.

Question No. 7

With respect to the Section 20(a) claim, have plaintiffs proved that Defendant David Schoenholz is a controlling person as to:

Household:	Yes X	No ___
William Aldinger:	Yes X	No ___
Gary Gilmer:	Yes X	No ___

Please proceed to Question No. 8.

Question No. 8

With respect to the Section 20(a) claim, have plaintiffs proved that Defendant Gary Gilmer is a controlling person as to:

Household:	Yes ___	No X
William Aldinger:	Yes ___	No X
David Schoenholz:	Yes ___	No X

TABLE A
ALLEGED FALSE OR MISLEADING STATEMENTS

<table>
<tr><th>Stmt No.</th><th>Date</th><th>Document Title</th><th>Statement</th></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td>08/16/1999</td><td>Household 10-Q

Defendants' Exhibit 854</td><td>Household 10-Q for quarter ending 6/30/99: Household reported net income of $326.9 million for the quarter ended June 30, 1999 and EPS of $0.67 [HHT 0015884]:

Delinquency
Two-Months-and-Over Contractual Managed Delinquency (as a percent of managed consumer receivables):
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>6/30/99</th><th>3/31/99</th><th>12/31/98</th><th>9/30/98</th><th>6/30/98</th></tr>
<tr><td>First mortgage</td><td>12.72%</td><td>10.91%</td><td>14.90%</td><td>11.80%</td><td>11.07%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Home equity</td><td>3.29</td><td>3.54</td><td>3.67</td><td>3.73</td><td>3.55</td></tr>
<tr><td>Auto finance</td><td>1.87</td><td>1.74</td><td>2.29</td><td>2.05</td><td>1.67</td></tr>
<tr><td>MasterCard/Visa</td><td>3.11</td><td>3.61</td><td>3.75</td><td>3.73</td><td>3.30</td></tr>
<tr><td>Private label</td><td>6.62</td><td>6.37</td><td>6.20</td><td>6.55</td><td>6.10</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other unsecured</td><td>8.17</td><td>7.84</td><td>7.94</td><td>8.03</td><td>7.82</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>4.72%</td><td>4.81%</td><td>4.90%</td><td>4.96%</td><td>4.65%</td></tr>
</table>
[HHT 0015902]

* * *

"Owned consumer two-months-and-over contractual delinquency as a percent of owned consumer receivables was 4.96 percent, compared with 5.04 percent at March 31, 1999 and 4.89 percent at June 30, 1998. The annualized total consumer owned chargeoff ratio in the second quarter of 1999 was 3.54 percent, compared with 3.92 percent in the prior quarter and 3.69 percent in the year-ago quarter. Managed consumer two-months-and-over contractual delinquency ("delinquency") as a percent of managed consumer receivables was 4.72 percent, compared with 4.81 percent at March 31, 1999 and 4.65 percent at June 30, 1998. The annualized total consumer managed chargeoff ratio in the second quarter of 1999 was 4.10 percent, compared with 4.37 percent in the prior quarter and 4.26 percent in the year-ago quarter." [HHT0015897]</td></tr>
</table>

Stmt No.	Date	Document Title	Statement
2.	10/19/1999	Household Press Release Plaintiffs' Exhibit 506	October 19, 1999 Household Press Release entitled "Household International Reports Highest Quarterly Earnings in Company's History": Household "reported that third quarter net income rose 26 percent to a record $399.9 million, compared with $318.0 million a year ago. Earnings per share increased 32 percent to a record $.83, from $.63 a year ago." [HHS 02914429] * * * "Our quarter reflects excellent performance in all of our businesses, with the key drivers being accelerating internal receivable and revenue growth." [HHS 02914429] * * * "Credit Quality and Loss Reserves Credit quality remained stable in the quarter and improved from a year ago. The annualized managed net chargeoff ratio for the third quarter was 4.09 percent, compared with 4.10 percent in the second quarter and 4.33 percent in the year-ago quarter. The managed delinquency ratio (60+ days) was 4.89 percent at September 30, compared with 4.72 percent at June 30 and 4.96 percent a year ago." [HHS 02914430]
3.	11/12/1999	Household 10-Q Plaintiffs' Exhibit 736	Household 10-Q for quarter ending 9/30/99: Household reported net income of $399.9 million for the quarter ended September 30, 1999 and EPS of $0.84: [HHS 03138203] "Owned consumer two-months-and-over contractual delinquency as a percent of owned consumer receivables was 5.24 percent at September 30, 1999, compared with 4.96 percent at June 30, 1999 and 5.23 percent at September 30, 1998. The annualized total consumer owned chargeoff ratio was 3.63 percent in the third quarter of 1999, compared with 3.54 percent in the prior quarter and 3.79 percent in the year-ago quarter. Managed consumer two-months-and-over contractual delinquency as a percent of managed consumer receivables was 4.89 percent at September 30, 1999, compared with 4.72 percent at June 30, 1999 and 4.96 percent at September 30, 1998. The annualized total consumer managed chargeoff ratio was 4.09 percent in the third quarter of 1999, compared with 4.10 percent in the prior quarter and 4.33 percent in the year-ago quarter." [HHS 03138217]

<table>
<tr><th>Stmt No.</th><th>Date</th><th>Document Title</th><th>Statement</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>
* * *

Delinquency
Two-Months-and-Over Contractual Managed Delinquency (as a percent of managed consumer receivables):

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>9/30/99</th><th>6/30/99</th><th>3/31/99</th><th>12/31/98</th><th>9/30/98</th></tr>
<tr><td>First mortgage</td><td>12.56%</td><td>12.72%</td><td>10.91%</td><td>14.90%</td><td>11.80%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Home equity</td><td>3.46</td><td>3.29</td><td>3.54</td><td>3.67</td><td>3.73</td></tr>
<tr><td>Auto finance</td><td>2.26</td><td>1.87</td><td>1.74</td><td>2.29</td><td>2.05</td></tr>
<tr><td>MasterCard/Visa</td><td>3.10</td><td>3.11</td><td>3.61</td><td>3.75</td><td>3.73</td></tr>
<tr><td>Private label</td><td>6.66</td><td>6.62</td><td>6.37</td><td>6.20</td><td>6.55</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other unsecured</td><td>8.57</td><td>8.17</td><td>7.84</td><td>7.94</td><td>8.03</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>4.89%</td><td>4.72%</td><td>4.81%</td><td>4.90%</td><td>4.96%</td></tr>
</table>

[HHS 03138224]

"Credit quality remained relatively stable in the quarter and improved from a year ago. The modest increase in managed delinquency as a percent of managed consumer receivables from the prior quarter was due to the seasoning of our Beneficial home equity and other unsecured products." [HHS 03138224]
</td></tr>
<tr><td>4.</td><td>01/19/2000</td><td>Household Press Release

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 746</td><td>
January 19, 2000 Household Press Release entitled "Household International Reports Best Quarter and Year in Its History": Household "reported that fourth quarter earnings per share increased 30 percent to a record $.92 from $.71 a year ago. Fourth quarter net income rose 25 percent to a record $438.8 million, compared with $349.9 million a year ago. For the full year, Household reported record earnings per share of $3.07, which was 33 percent over 1998 operating earnings per share. Net income totaled $1.5 billion, or 29 percent above the prior year's operating net income." [HHS 03148802]

* * *

"We are very pleased to report another record quarter, the culmination of an absolutely outstanding year for Household. Growth and profitability in the quarter were excellent and exceeded our expectations. Revenues were particularly strong. . . . Our record earnings reflect an outstanding year in our consumer finance business, a dramatic turnaround in our MasterCard/Visa business, and strong results in all of our other businesses. We are particularly pleased with excellent receivable
</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Stmt No.</th><th>Date</th><th>Document Title</th><th>Statement</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>growth in 1999, particularly in our branches, while fully realizing all of the acquisition synergies of the Beneficial merger." [HHS 03148802]
* * *
"Credit Quality and Loss Reserves
Credit quality improved from both the third quarter and a year ago. The annualized net chargeoff ratio for the fourth quarter fell 13 basis points to 3.96 percent, the lowest level since 1997. The chargeoff ratio was 4.09 percent in the third quarter and 4.39 percent in the year-ago quarter. The managed delinquency ratio (60+days) improved 23 basis points to 4.66 percent at December 31, compared with 4.89 percent at September 30 and 4.90 percent a year ago." [HHS 03148804</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.</td><td>03/28/2000</td><td>Household FY99 Report on Form 10-K

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 1462</td><td>Household FY99 Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 28, 2000 Household reported net income of 1.486 billion and E.P.S. of $3.10 [p.127]:
* * *
"Delinquency and Chargeoffs. Our delinquency and net chargeoff ratios reflect, among other factors, the quality of receivables, the average age of our loans, the success of our collection efforts and general economic conditions. . . .
We track delinquency and chargeoff levels on an owned and a managed basis. We apply the same credit and portfolio management procedures to both our owned and off-balance sheet portfolios. Our focus is to use risk-based pricing and effective collection efforts for each loan. We have a process which we believe gives us a reasonable basis for predicting the asset quality of new accounts. This process is based on our experience with numerous marketing, credit and risk management tests. We also believe that our frequent and early contact with delinquent customers is helpful in managing net credit losses." [p.98]
* * *
Managed Two-Month-and-Over Contractual Delinquency Ratios
[p.115]
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>1999</th><th>1998</th><th>1997</th><th>1996</th><th>1995</th></tr>
<tr><td>Home equity</td><td>3.27%</td><td>3.67%</td><td>3.69%</td><td>3.04%</td><td>2.76%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Auto finance/1/</td><td>2.43</td><td>2.29</td><td>2.09</td><td>–</td><td>–</td></tr>
<tr><td>MasterCard/Visa</td><td>2.78</td><td>3.75</td><td>3.10</td><td>2.73</td><td>2.19</td></tr>
<tr><td>Private label</td><td>5.97</td><td>6.20</td><td>5.81</td><td>4.60</td><td>3.93</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other unsecured</td><td>8.81</td><td>7.94</td><td>7.81</td><td>6.21</td><td>5.68</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total consumer</td><td>4.66%</td><td>4.90%</td><td>4.64%</td><td>3.92%</td><td>3.36%</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Stmt No.</th><th>Date</th><th>Document Title</th><th>Statement</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Ratio of Net Chargeoffs to Average Managed Receivables for the Year</td><td>1999</td><td>1998</td><td>1997</td><td>1996</td><td>1995</td></tr>
<tr><td>Home equity</td><td>0.58%</td><td>0.63%</td><td>0.64%</td><td>0.60%</td><td>0.64%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Auto finance /1/</td><td>4.96</td><td>5.39</td><td>4.60</td><td>–</td><td>–</td></tr>
<tr><td>MasterCard/Visa</td><td>6.66</td><td>5.95</td><td>5.55</td><td>4.54</td><td>4.12</td></tr>
<tr><td>Private label</td><td>5.65</td><td>5.65</td><td>4.62</td><td>3.42</td><td>3.75</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other unsecured</td><td>6.52</td><td>6.97</td><td>5.48</td><td>4.29</td><td>3.60</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total Consumer loan products</td><td>4.13</td><td>4.29</td><td>3.84</td><td>2.96</td><td>2.51</td></tr>
<tr><td>Commercial</td><td>0.93</td><td>0.52</td><td>1.66</td><td>0.92</td><td>2.10</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>4.09%</td><td>4.24</td><td>3.80%</td><td>2.92%</td><td>2.49%</td></tr>
</table>
[p.115]</td></tr>
<tr><td>6.</td><td>04/19/2000</td><td>Household Press Release

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 453</td><td>April 19, 2000 Household Press Release entitled "Household International Reports Record First Quarter Results": Household "reported that earnings per share rose 20 percent to a first quarter record of $.78, from $.65 a year ago. Net income increased to $372.9 million, up 16 percent from $320.8 million in the first quarter of 1999." [HHS 02902345]
* * *
"This was the strongest first quarter in our company's history, with all of our businesses performing well. Revenue and receivable growth were strong, and credit quality continued to improve." [HHS 02902345]
* * *
"Credit Quality and Loss Reserves
At March 31, the managed delinquency ratio (60+days) declined to 4.43 percent, from 4.66 percent at December 31 and 4.81 percent a year ago. Dollars of delinquency were flat with year-end 1999. The annualized managed net chargeoff ratio for the first quarter was 4.00 percent compared to 3.96 percent in the prior quarter and improved 37 basis points from the year-ago quarter." [HHS 02902346]</td></tr>
</table>

Stmt No.	Date	Document Title	Statement
7.	05/10/2000	Household 10-Q Plaintiffs' Exhibit 735	Household 10-Q for 3/31/00 quarter ending: Household reported net income of $372.9 million for the quarter ended March 30, 2000 and EPS of $0.79 per share [HHS 03138125]:

* * *

CREDIT QUALITY

We track delinquency and chargeoff levels on a managed basis and we apply the same credit and portfolio management procedures as on our owned portfolio.
[HHS 03138142]

Delinquency

Two-Months-and-Over Contractual Managed Delinquency (as a percent of managed consumer receivables):

	3/31/00	12/31/99	9/30/99	6/30/99	3/31/99
Managed:					
Real estate secured	2.99%	3.27%	3.46%	3.29%	3.54%
Auto finance	1.52	2.43	2.26	1.87	1.74
MasterCard/Visa	3.06	2.78	3.10	3.11	3.61
Private label	5.94	5.97	6.66	6.62	6.37
Other unsecured	8.56	8.81	8.57	8.17	7.84
Total	4.43%	4.66%	4.89%	4.72%	4.81%
Owned	4.58%	4.81%	5.24%	4.96%	5.04%

[HHS 03138142]

* * *

"Owned consumer two-months-and-over contractual delinquency as a percent of owned consumer receivables was 4.58 percent at March 31, 2000, compared with 4.81 percent at December 31, 1999 and 5.04 percent at March 31, 1999. The annualized consumer owned chargeoff ratio was 3.53 percent in the first quarter of 2000, compared with 3.62 percent in the prior quarter and 3.92 percent in the year-ago quarter. [HHS 03138137]

Managed consumer two-months-and-over contractual delinquency as a percent of managed consumer receivables was 4.43 percent at March 31, 2000, compared with 4.66 percent at December 31, 1999 and 4.81 percent at March 31, 1999. The annualized total consumer managed chargeoff ratio was 4.00 percent in the first quarter of 2000, compared with 3.96 percent in the prior quarter and 4.37 percent in the year-ago quarter." [HHS 03138137]

Stmt No.	Date	Document Title	Statement
8.	07/19/2000	Household Press Release Plaintiffs' Exhibit 884	July 19, 2000 Household Press Release entitled "Household International Reports Record Strongest Second Quarter in Its History": Household "reported that earnings per share rose to a second quarter record $.80, up 19 percent from $.67 a year ago. Net income increased 17 percent to $383.9 million, from $326.9 million in the second quarter of 1999. . . . The company's managed receivables portfolio grew 22 percent from a year ago, reaching almost $80 billion. The company added $4.5 billion of receivables in the quarter, an increase of 6 percent. Revenues rose 20 percent compared to the year-ago quarter." [HHS 03407363] * * * "Credit Quality and Loss Reserves Credit quality improved dramatically during the quarter, as dollars of chargeoff and delinquency declined from first quarter levels. At June 30, the managed delinquency ratio (60+days) improved for the third consecutive quarter, to 4.16 percent. This represented a 27 basis-point improvement from the first quarter and a 56 basis-point improvement from a year ago. The annualized managed net chargeoff ratio for the second quarter feel 26 basis points sequentially, to 3.74 percent. The chargeoff ratio was 4.10 percent a year ago." [HHS 03407364]

<table>
<tr><th>Stmt No.</th><th>Date</th><th>Document Title</th><th>Statement</th></tr>
<tr><td>9.</td><td>08/11/2000</td><td>Household 10-Q

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 404</td><td>Household 10-Q for 6/30/00 quarter ending: Household reported net income of $383.9 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2000 and EPS of $0.80:

CREDIT QUALITY
We track delinquency and chargeoff levels on a managed basis and we apply the same credit and portfolio management procedures as on our owned portfolio.
[HHS 02879712]
Delinquency
Two-Months-and-Over Contractual Managed Delinquency (as a percent of managed consumer receivables) [HHS 02879713]:
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>6/30/00</th><th>3/31/00</th><th>12/31/99</th><th>9/30/99</th><th>6/30/99</th></tr>
<tr><td>Managed:</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Real estate secured</td><td>2.72%</td><td>2.99%</td><td>3.27%</td><td>3.46%</td><td>3.29%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Auto finance</td><td>1.99</td><td>1.52</td><td>2.43</td><td>2.26</td><td>1.87</td></tr>
<tr><td>MasterCard/Visa</td><td>3.14</td><td>3.06</td><td>2.78</td><td>3.10</td><td>3.11</td></tr>
<tr><td>Private label</td><td>5.77</td><td>5.94</td><td>5.97</td><td>6.66</td><td>6.62</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other unsecured</td><td>7.92</td><td>8.56</td><td>8.81</td><td>8.57</td><td>8.17</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>4.16%</td><td>4.43%</td><td>4.66%</td><td>4.89%</td><td>4.72%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Owned</td><td>4.25%</td><td>4.58%</td><td>4.81%</td><td>5.24%</td><td>4.96%</td></tr>
</table>
[HHS 02879693]

* * *

"Owned consumer two-months-and-over contractual delinquency as a percent of owned consumer receivables was 4.25 percent, compared with 4.58 percent at March 31, 2000 and 4.96 percent at June 30, 1999. The annualized total consumer owned chargeoff ratio in the second quarter of 2000 was 3.27 percent, compared with 3.53 percent in the prior quarter and 3.54 percent in the year-ago quarter. [HHS 02879706]

Managed consumer two-months-and-over contractual delinquency as a percent of managed consumer receivables was 4.16 percent, compared with 4.43 percent at March 31, 2000 and 4.72 percent at June 30, 1999. The annualized total consumer managed chargeoff ratio in the second quarter of 2000 was 3.74 percent, compared with 4.00 percent in the prior quarter and 4.10 percent in the year-ago quarter." [HHS 02879706]</td></tr>
</table>

Stmt No.	Date	Document Title	Statement
10.	10/18/2000	Household Press Release Plaintiffs' Exhibit 505	October 18, 2000 Household Press Release entitled "Household International Reports Highest Quarterly EPS in Its History; Ninth Consecutive Record Quarter": Household reported that "third quarter earnings per share rose 13 percent to $.94, compared to $.83 a year ago. Net income also rose to a third quarter record of $451.2 million, a 13 percent increase from $399.9 million a year ago." [HHS 02914234] * * * "Our strong third quarter results reflect a continuation of outstanding receivables and revenue growth. At the same time, we achieved year-over-year improvements in credit quality." [HHS 02914234] * * * "Credit Quality and Loss Reserves The annualized managed net chargeoff ratio for the third quarter improved for a second consecutive quarter, to 3.47 percent from 3.74 percent in the second quarter. Dollars of net chargeoff also fell for the second consecutive quarter. The third quarter chargeoff ratio dropped 62 basis points from the level of a year ago, with improvement across all products. At September 30, the managed delinquency ratio (60+days) was 4.21 percent, compared with 4.16 percent in the second quarter and significantly below the year-ago level of 4.89 percent." [HHS 02914235]
11.	11/01/2000	*St. Louis Dispatch* article Plaintiffs' Exhibit 824	"Streem says HFC never pressures people to buy credit life insurance." [HHS 03238043]

<table>
<tr><th>Stmt No.</th><th>Date</th><th>Document Title</th><th>Statement</th></tr>
<tr><td>12.</td><td>11/14/2000</td><td>Household 10-Q

Defendants' Exhibit 858</td><td>Household 10-Q for quarter ending 9/30/2000: "Household reported net income of $451.2 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2000 and EPS of $0.95 [HHT 0015984]:

CREDIT QUALITY
We track delinquency and chargeoff levels on a managed basis and we apply the same credit and portfolio management procedures as on our owned portfolio.

Delinquency
Two-Months-and-Over Contractual Managed Delinquency (as a percent of managed consumer receivables):
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>September 30, 2000</th><th>June 30, 2000</th><th>March 31, 2000</th><th>December 31, 1999</th><th>September 30, 1999</th></tr>
<tr><td>Managed:</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Real estate secured</td><td>2.77%</td><td>2.72%</td><td>2.99%</td><td>3.27%</td><td>3.46%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Auto finance</td><td>2.19</td><td>1.99</td><td>1.52</td><td>2.43</td><td>2.26</td></tr>
<tr><td>MasterCard/Visa</td><td>3.48</td><td>3.14</td><td>3.06</td><td>2.78</td><td>3.10</td></tr>
<tr><td>Private label</td><td>5.67</td><td>5.77</td><td>5.94</td><td>5.97</td><td>6.66</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other unsecured</td><td>7.72</td><td>7.92</td><td>8.56</td><td>8.81</td><td>8.57</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total Managed</td><td>4.21%</td><td>4.16%</td><td>4.43%</td><td>4.66%</td><td>4.89%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Owned</td><td>4.29%</td><td>4.25%</td><td>4.58%</td><td>4.81%</td><td>5.24%</td></tr>
</table>
[HHT 0015998]
* * *

"Owned consumer two-months-and-over contractual delinquency as a percent of owned consumer receivables was 4.29 percent, compared with 4.25 percent at June 30, 2000 and 5.24 percent at September 30, 1999. The annualized consumer owned chargeoff ratio in the third quarter of 2000 was 3.01 percent, compared with 3.27 percent in the prior quarter and 3.63 percent in the year-ago quarter.

Managed consumer two-months-and-over contractual delinquency as a percent of managed consumer receivables was 4.21 percent at September 30, 2000, compared with 4.16 percent at June 30, 2000 and 4.89 percent at September 30, 1999. The annualized total consumer managed chargeoff ratio in the third quarter of 2000 was 3.47 percent, compared with 3.74 percent in the prior quarter and 4.09 percent in the year-ago quarter." [HHT 0015994]</td></tr>
</table>

Stmt No.	Date	Document Title	Statement
13.	01/17/2001	Household Press Release Plaintiffs' Exhibit 491	January 17, 2001 Household Press Release entitled "Household International Reports Highest Full Year and Quarterly EPS in Its History; Tenth Consecutive Record Quarter": Household reported full year earnings per share of $3.55, a 16 percent increase over $3.07 a year ago and the highest earnings per share in the company's 122-year history. Net income totaled $1.7 billion, or 14 percent above the prior year. Net managed revenues for the full year increased 18 percent to $8.9 billion, compared to $7.5 billion in 1999. Household's fourth quarter earnings per share rose 12 percent to a record $1.03, from $.92 a year ago. Fourth quarter net income rose 12 percent to an all-time high of $492.7 million, compared with $438.8 million a year ago." "These strong fourth quarter results cap off a terrific year in which we delivered on all or our earnings and growth goals. . . . Growth and profitability in the quarter were excellent, while credit quality and our balance sheet remained strong. . . . Our record earnings per share reflect strong top-line growth and improved credit quality." [HHS 02912516] * * * "Credit Quality and Loss Reserves The fourth quarter annualized managed net chargeoff ratio improved for the third consecutive quarter to 3.41 percent from 3.47 percent in the third quarter. The fourth quarter chargeoff ratio was 55 basis points lower than a year ago and reached its lowest level since the fourth quarter of 1996. The managed delinquency ratio (60+days) at December 31, 2000 was 4.20 percent, stable with 4.21 percent in the third quarter and 46 basis points better than a year ago." [HHS 02912517]
14.	03/23/2001	*Origination News* article Plaintiffs' Exhibit 1307	*Origination News* – March 23, 2001: "Gary Gilmer, president and chief executive of Household's subsidiaries HFC and Beneficial said the company's 'position on predatory lending is perfectly clear. Unethical lending practices of any type are abhorrent to our company, our employees and most importantly our customers.'" [TEL 002334]

<table>
<tr><th>Stmt No.</th><th>Date</th><th>Document Title</th><th>Statement</th></tr>
<tr><td>15.</td><td>03/28/2001</td><td>Household FY00 Report on Form 10-K

Defendants' Exhibit 851</td><td>
Household FY00 Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 28, 2001 Household reported net income of 1.7 billion and E.P.S. of $3.55 [HHT 0015623]:
* * *
"Our focus is to use risk-based pricing and effective collection efforts for each loan. We have a process which we believe gives us a reasonable basis for predicting the credit quality of new accounts. This process is based on our experience with numerous marketing, credit and risk management tests. We also believe that our frequent and early contact with delinquent customers is helpful in managing net credit losses." [HHT 0015608]
* * *
"Delinquency and Chargeoffs: Our delinquency and net chargeoff ratios reflect, among other factors, changes in the mix of loans in our portfolio, the quality of our receivables, the average age of our loans, the success of our collection efforts and general economic conditions." . . .

We track delinquency and chargeoff levels on both an owned and a managed basis. We apply the same credit and portfolio management procedures to both our owned and off-balance sheet portfolios. Our focus is to use risk-based pricing and effective collection efforts for each loan. We have a process which we believe gives us a reasonable basis for predicting the credit quality of new accounts. This process is based on our experience with numerous marketing, credit and risk management tests. We also believe that our frequent and early contact with delinquent customers is helpful in managing net credit losses." [HHT 0015608]
* * *
CONSUMER TWO-MONTH-AND-OVER CONTRACTUAL DELINQUENCY RATIOS
<table>
<tr><th></th><th colspan="4">2000 Quarter End</th><th colspan="4">1999 Quarter End</th></tr>
<tr><th></th><th>4</th><th>3</th><th>2</th><th>1</th><th>4</th><th>3</th><th>2</th><th>1</th></tr>
<tr><td>Managed:</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Real estate secured</td><td>2.63%</td><td>2.77%</td><td>2.72%</td><td>2.99%</td><td>3.27%</td><td>3.46%</td><td>3.29%</td><td>3.54%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Auto finance</td><td>2.55</td><td>2.19</td><td>1.99</td><td>1.52</td><td>2.43</td><td>2.26</td><td>1.87</td><td>1.74</td></tr>
<tr><td>MasterCard/Visa</td><td>3.49</td><td>3.48</td><td>3.14</td><td>3.06</td><td>2.78</td><td>3.10</td><td>3.11</td><td>3.61</td></tr>
<tr><td>Private label</td><td>5.48</td><td>5.67</td><td>5.77</td><td>5.94</td><td>5.97</td><td>6.66</td><td>6.62</td><td>6.37</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other unsecured</td><td>7.97</td><td>7.72</td><td>7.92</td><td>8.56</td><td>8.81</td><td>8.57</td><td>8.17</td><td>7.84</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total Managed</td><td>4.20%</td><td>4.21%</td><td>4.16%</td><td>4.43%</td><td>4.66%</td><td>4.89%</td><td>4.72%</td><td>4.81%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total Owned</td><td>4.26%</td><td>4.29%</td><td>4.25%</td><td>4.58%</td><td>4.81%</td><td>5.24%</td><td>4.96%</td><td>5.04%</td></tr>
</table>
[HHT 0015609]
</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Stmt No.</th><th>Date</th><th>Document Title</th><th>Statement</th></tr>
<tr><td>16.</td><td>04/18/2001</td><td>Household Press Release

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 504</td><td>April 18, 2001 Household Press Release entitled "Household International Reports First Quarter Results; 11th Consecutive Record Quarter": Household "reported that earnings per share rose 17 percent to a first quarter record of $.91 from $.78 a year ago. Net income increased to $431.8 million, up 16 percent from $372.9 million in the first quarter of 2000. This quarter marked the 11th consecutive quarter of record results." [HHS 02914121]
* * *
"Credit Quality and Loss Reserves
At March 31, the managed delinquency ratio (60+days) was 4.25 percent, compared to 4.43 percent a year ago and 4.20 percent at December 31, 2000. The annualized managed net chargeoff ratio for the first quarter was 3.56 percent, a 44 basis points improvement from the year-ago quarter and up modestly from 3.41 percent in the prior quarter." [HHS 02914123]</td></tr>
<tr><td>17.</td><td>05/09/2001</td><td>Household 10-Q

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 733</td><td>Household 10-Q for 3/31/01 quarter ended: Household reported net income of $431.8 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2001 and EPS of $0.92 [HHS 03137911]:

CREDIT QUALITY
We track delinquency and chargeoff levels on a managed basis and we apply the same credit and portfolio management procedures as on our owned portfolio.

Delinquency
Two-Months-and-Over Contractual Delinquency (as a percent of consumer receivables):
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>March 31, 2001</th><th>December 31, 2000</th><th>September 30, 2000</th><th>June 30, 2000</th><th>March 31, 2000</th></tr>
<tr><td>Managed:</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Real estate secured</td><td>2.61%</td><td>2.63%</td><td>2.77%</td><td>2.72%</td><td>2.99%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Auto finance</td><td>1.79</td><td>2.55</td><td>2.19</td><td>1.99</td><td>1.52</td></tr>
<tr><td>MasterCard/Visa</td><td>3.68</td><td>3.49</td><td>3.48</td><td>3.14</td><td>3.06</td></tr>
<tr><td>Private label</td><td>5.50</td><td>5.48</td><td>5.67</td><td>5.77</td><td>5.94</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other unsecured</td><td>8.37</td><td>7.97</td><td>7.72</td><td>7.92</td><td>8.56</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total managed</td><td>4.25%</td><td>4.20%</td><td>4.21%</td><td>4.16%</td><td>4.43%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Owned</td><td>4.36%</td><td>4.26%</td><td>4.29%</td><td>4.25%</td><td>4.58%</td></tr>
</table>
[HHS 03137930]</td></tr>
</table>

Stmt No.	Date	Document Title	Statement
			* * * "Owned consumer two-months-and-over contractual delinquency as a percent of owned consumer receivables was 4.36 percent at March 31, 2001, compared with 4.26 percent at December 31, 2000 and 4.58 percent at March 31, 2000. The annualized consumer owned chargeoff ratio in the first quarter of 2001 was 3.12 percent, compared with 2.98 percent in the prior quarter and 3.53 percent in the year-ago quarter. Managed consumer two-months-and-over contractual delinquency as a percent of managed consumer receivables was 4.25 percent at March 31, 2001, compared with 4.20 percent at December 31, 2000 and 4.43 percent at March 31, 2000. The annualized consumer managed chargeoff ratio in the first quarter of 2001 was 3.56 percent, compared with 3.41 percent in the prior quarter and 4.00 percent in the year-ago quarter." [HHS 03137924]
18.	07/18/2001	Household Press Release Plaintiffs' Exhibit 503	July 18, 2001 Household Press Release entitled "Household International Reports Second Quarter Results; 12th Consecutive Record Quarter": Household "reported record earnings per share of $.93, up 16 percent from a year ago. Net income rose 14 percent, to $439.0 million, from $383.9 million for the second quarter of 2000." . . . "We had a terrific quarter – our 12th consecutive quarter of record results. Given the softening economic environment, I am particularly pleased with our ability to consistently deliver strong, quality earnings. Results for the quarter were excellent. . . . We enjoyed strong receivable and revenue growth compared to a year ago, with all of our businesses performing well. In addition, delinquency was stable in the quarter." [HHS 02914097] "Credit Quality and Loss Reserves At June 30th, the managed delinquency ratio (60+days) was 4.27 percent, stable with 4.25 percent in the first quarter. The managed delinquency ratio a year ago was 4.16 percent. The annualized managed net chargeoff ratio for the second quarter was 3.71 percent, essentially unchanged from the year-ago quarter and up modestly from 3.56 percent in the first quarter." [HHS 02914098]

<table>
<tr><th>Stmt No.</th><th>Date</th><th>Document Title</th><th>Statement</th></tr>
<tr><td>19.</td><td>07/27/2001</td><td>Star Tribune article

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 1451</td><td>Star Tribune – July 27, 2001: "Megan Hayden, a Household spokeswoman, said that terms of loans are disclosed to all customers, as required by state and federal laws. 'Frankly, you don't stay in business in this industry by taking advantage of your customers,' she said. 'So I take exception to any characterization that we engaged in predatory lending practices.'"</td></tr>
<tr><td>20.</td><td>08/10/2001</td><td>Household 10-Q

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 6</td><td>Household 10-Q for 6/30/01 quarter ended: Household reported net income of $439 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2001 and EPS of $0.94 [AA 062721]:

CREDIT QUALITY
We track delinquency and chargeoff levels on a managed basis and we apply the same credit and portfolio management procedures as on our owned portfolio.
[AA 062738]
Delinquency
Two-Months-and-Over Contractual Delinquency (as a percent of consumer receivables):
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>June 30, 2001</th><th>March 31, 2001</th><th>December 31, 2000</th><th>September 30, 2000</th><th>June 30, 2000</th></tr>
<tr><td>Managed:</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Real estate secured</td><td>2.63%</td><td>2.61%</td><td>2.63%</td><td>2.77%</td><td>2.72%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Auto finance</td><td>2.09</td><td>1.79</td><td>2.55</td><td>2.19</td><td>1.99</td></tr>
<tr><td>MasterCard/Visa</td><td>3.60</td><td>3.68</td><td>3.49</td><td>3.48</td><td>3.14</td></tr>
<tr><td>Private label</td><td>5.66</td><td>5.50</td><td>5.48</td><td>5.67</td><td>5.77</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other unsecured</td><td>8.43</td><td>8.37</td><td>7.97</td><td>7.72</td><td>7.92</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total managed</td><td>4.27%</td><td>4.25%</td><td>4.20%</td><td>4.21%</td><td>4.16%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Owned</td><td>4.48%</td><td>4.36%</td><td>4.26%</td><td>4.29%</td><td>4.25%</td></tr>
</table>
[AA 062739]

* * *

"Owned consumer two-months-and-over contractual delinquency as a percent of owned consumer receivables was 4.48 percent at June 30, 2001, compared with 4.36 percent at March 31, 2001 and 4.25 percent at June 30, 2000. The annualized consumer owned chargeoff ratio in the second quarter of 2001 was 3.26 percent, compared with 3.12 percent in the prior quarter and 3.27 percent in the year-ago quarter.</td></tr>
</table>

Stmt No.	Date	Document Title	Statement
			Managed consumer two-months-and-over contractual delinquency as a percent of managed consumer receivables was 4.27 percent at June 30, 2001, compared with 4.25 percent at March 31, 2001 and 4.16 percent at June 30, 2000. The annualized consumer managed chargeoff ratio in the second quarter of 2001 was 3.71 percent, compared with 3.56 percent in the prior quarter and 3.74 percent in the year-ago quarter." [AA 062733]
21.	10/17/2001	Household Press Release Plaintiffs' Exhibit 978	October 17, 2001 Household Press Release entitled "Household Reports Highest Quarterly Net Income in Its 123-Year History": Household "reported earnings per share of $1.07 rose 14 percent from $.94 the prior year. Net income increased 12 percent, to $504 million, from $451 million in the third quarter of 2000." [HHS 03453676] "Credit Quality and Loss Reserves At September 30th, the managed delinquency ratio (60+ days) was 4.43 percent, compared to 4.27 percent in the second quarter and 4.21 percent a year ago. The sequential increase was across all products and was well within company expectations. The annualized managed net chargeoff ratio for the third quarter was 3.74 percent, up slightly from 3.71 percent in the second quarter. The managed net chargeoff ratio was 3.47 percent in the prior-year quarter." [HHS 03453677]

<table>
<tr><th>Stmt No.</th><th>Date</th><th>Document Title</th><th>Statement</th></tr>
<tr><td>22.</td><td>11/14/2001</td><td>Household 10-Q

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 707</td><td>Household 10-Q for quarter ended 9/30/01: Household reported net income of $503.8 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2001 and EPS of $1.09 [HHS 03111409]:

CREDIT QUALITY
We track delinquency and chargeoff levels on a managed basis and we apply the same credit and portfolio management procedures as on our owned portfolio.
[HHS 03111425]
Delinquency
Two-Months-and-Over Contractual Delinquency (as a percent of consumer receivables):
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>September 30, 2001</th><th>June 30, 2001</th><th>March 31, 2001</th><th>December 30, 2000</th><th>September 30, 2000</th></tr>
<tr><td>Managed:</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Real estate secured</td><td>2.74%</td><td>2.63%</td><td>2.61%</td><td>2.63%</td><td>2.77%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Auto finance</td><td>2.54</td><td>2.09</td><td>1.79</td><td>2.55</td><td>2.19</td></tr>
<tr><td>MasterCard/Visa</td><td>3.91</td><td>3.60</td><td>3.68</td><td>3.49</td><td>3.48</td></tr>
<tr><td>Private label</td><td>5.88</td><td>5.66</td><td>5.50</td><td>5.48</td><td>5.67</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other unsecured</td><td>8.51</td><td>8.43</td><td>8.37</td><td>7.97</td><td>7.72</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total managed</td><td>4.43%</td><td>4.27%</td><td>4.25%</td><td>4.20%</td><td>4.21%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Owned</td><td>4.58%</td><td>4.48%</td><td>4.36%</td><td>4.26%</td><td>4.29%</td></tr>
</table>
[HHS 03111426]

* * *

"Owned consumer two-months-and-over contractual delinquency as a percent of owned consumer receivables was 4.58 percent at September 30, 2001, compared with 4.48 percent at June 30, 2001 and 4.29 percent at September 30, 2000. The annualized total consumer owned chargeoff ratio in the third quarter of 2001 was 3.43 percent, compared with 3.26 percent in the prior quarter and 3.01 percent in the year-ago quarter.

Managed consumer two-months-and-over contractual delinquency as a percent of managed consumer receivables was 4.43 percent at September 30, 2001, compared with 4.27 percent at June 30, 2001 and 4.21 percent at September 31, 2000. The annualized total consumer managed chargeoff ratio in the third quarter of 2001 was 3.74 percent, compared with 3.71 percent in the prior quarter and 3.47 percent in the year-ago quarter." [HHS 03111420]</td></tr>
</table>

Stmt No.	Date	Document Title	Statement
			* * * "Managed delinquency as a percent of managed consumer receivables increased modestly over both the previous and prior-year quarters. Compared to the previous quarter, all products reported higher delinquencies principally as the result of a weakening economy." [HHS 03111426]
23.	12/04/2001	Goldman Sachs Presentation Plaintiffs' Exhibit 1248	December 4, 2001 Goldman Sachs Presentation: defendants made false statements regarding Household's accounting practices, including reaging and restructuring. * * * "Charge off policies are appropriate for our target market and result in proper loss recognition" (PFG000158) "All policies have been consistently applied and realistically report results" (PFG000158) "Why are Household's Credit Losses Better" - better credit skills (PFG000152)
24.	01/16/2002	Household Press Release Plaintiffs' Exhibit 706	January 16, 2002 Household Press Release entitled "Household Reports Record Quarterly and Full-Year Net Income": Household "reported fourth quarter earnings per share of $1.17, its fourteenth consecutive record quarter. Fourth quarter earnings per share rose 14 percent from $1.03 the prior year. Net income in the fourth quarter increased 11 percent, to an all-time quarterly record of $549 million. For the full year, Household reported earnings per share of $4.08, representing a 15 percent increase from $3.55 in 2000. Net income for 2001 totaled $1.9 billion, also an all-time high, 13 percent above $1.7 billion earned in 2000." "Household's fourth quarter results were simply outstanding . . . demonstrating the tremendous strength and earnings power of the Household franchise. Receivable and revenue growth exceeded our expectations while credit indicators weakened only modestly in a tough economic environment. . . . In 2001, we demonstrated that our business model generates superior results in a weak economy as well as in the strong economic periods of previous years. Exceptional revenue growth of 18 percent more than offset the increases in credit losses during the year." [HHS 03110403 – HHS 03110404]

<table>
<tr><th>Stmt No.</th><th>Date</th><th>Document Title</th><th>Statement</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>* * *
"Credit Quality and Loss Reserves
At December 31st, the managed delinquency ratio (60+days) was 4.46 percent, up 3 basis points from 4.43 percent in the third quarter. The managed delinquency ratio was 4.20 percent a year ago. The annualized managed net chargeoff ratio for the fourth quarter was 3.90 percent, up 16 basis points from 3.74 percent in the third quarter. The managed net chargeoff ratio in the year-ago quarter was 3.41 percent." [HHS 03110405]</td></tr>
<tr><td>25.</td><td>02/06/2002</td><td>Copley News Services article

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 1442</td><td>Copley News Services – February 6, 2002: "You simply cannot stay in business for 125 years by misleading your borrowers . . . . We do the right thing for our borrowers. We make good loans that not only are legal loans, but are beneficial for our customers." [p.1]</td></tr>
<tr><td>26.</td><td>02/18/2002</td><td>National Mortgage News article

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 1291</td><td>National Mortgage News – February 18, 2002:

"Our first take on [the allegations of predatory lending raised in the ACORN action] is that it is not a significant issue, not indicative of any widespread problem and certainly not a concern that it will spread elsewhere." [TEL 002227]</td></tr>
<tr><td>27.</td><td>03/13/2002</td><td>Household FY01 Report on Form 10-K

Defendants' Exhibit 852</td><td>Household FY01 Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 13, 2002 Household reported Net Income of $1.923 billion in 2001, and E.P.S. of $4.13 [HHT 0015815 – HHT 0015816]:

Household International, Inc. and Subsidiaries
CREDIT QUALITY STATISTICS – OWNED BASIS
<table>
<tr><th>All dollar amounts are stated in millions.
At December 31, unless otherwise indicated.
Owned Two-Month-and-Over Contractual Delinquency Ratios</th><th>2001</th><th>2000</th><th>1999</th><th>1998</th><th>1997</th></tr>
<tr><td>Real estate secured</td><td>2.63%</td><td>2.58%</td><td>3.10%</td><td>3.95%</td><td>3.66%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Auto finance</td><td>2.92</td><td>2.46</td><td>2.02</td><td>2.90</td><td>1.48</td></tr>
<tr><td>MasterCard/Visa</td><td>5.67</td><td>4.90</td><td>3.59</td><td>5.09</td><td>3.55</td></tr>
<tr><td>Private label</td><td>5.99</td><td>5.60</td><td>6.09</td><td>6.03</td><td>5.60</td></tr>
<tr><td>Personal non-credit card</td><td>9.04</td><td>7.99</td><td>9.06</td><td>8.24</td><td>7.55</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total consumer</td><td>4.53%</td><td>4.26%</td><td>4.82%</td><td>5.31%</td><td>4.87%</td></tr>
</table>
[HHT 0015809]</td></tr>
</table>

Stmt No.	Date	Document Title	Statement

* * *

Household International, Inc. and Subsidiaries
CREDIT QUALITY STATISTICS – MANAGED BASIS

All dollar amounts are stated in millions. At December 31, unless otherwise indicated.	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
Managed Two-Month-and-Over Contractual Delinquency Ratios					
Real estate secured	2.68%	2.63%	3.27%	3.67%	3.69%
Auto finance	3.16	2.55	2.43	2.29	2.09
MasterCard/Visa	4.10	3.49	2.78	3.75	3.10
Private label	5.48	5.48	5.97	6.20	5.81
Personal non-credit card	8.87	7.97	8.81	7.94	7.81
Total consumer	4.46%	4.20%	4.66%	4.90%	4.64%

[HHT 0015810]

* * *

"Management has long recognized its responsibility for conducting the company's affairs in a manner which is responsive to the interest of employees, shareholders, investors and society in general. This responsibility is included in the statement of policy on ethical standards which provides that the company will fully comply with laws, rules and regulations of every community in which it operates and adhere to the highest ethical standards. Officers, employees and agents of the company are expected and directed to manage the business of the company with complete honesty, candor and integrity." [HHT 0015848]

* * *

"Our credit and portfolio management procedures focus on risk-based pricing and effective collection efforts for each loan. We have a process which we believe gives us a reasonable basis for predicting the credit quality of new accounts. This process is based on our experience with numerous marketing, credit and risk management tests. We also believe that our frequent and early contact with delinquent customers, as well as policies designed to manage customer relationships, such as reaging delinquent accounts to current in specific situations, are helpful in maximizing customer collections. . . . As a result, charge-off and delinquency performance has been well within our expectations." [HHT 0015797]

Stmt No.	Date	Document Title	Statement
			* * * "We believe our policies are responsive to the specific needs of the customer segment we serve. . . . *Our policies have been consistently applied and there have been no significant changes to any of our policies during any of the periods reported.* Our loss reserve estimates consider our charge-off policies to ensure appropriate reserves exist for products with longer charge-off lives. We believe our charge-off policies are appropriate and result in proper loss recognition." [HHT 0015798] * * * "Our policies for consumer receivables permit reset of the contractual delinquency status of an account to current, subject to certain limits, if a predetermined number of consecutive payments has been received and there is evidence that the reason for the delinquency has been cured. Such reaging policies vary by product and are designed to manage customer relationship and maximize collections." [HHT 0015798]

28.	04/09/2002	Household Financial Relations Conference
		
		Plaintiffs' Exhibit 135
			April 9, 2002 Financial Relations Conference:
			• Credit Quality Trend – Manageable, Modest Increases [chart on HHS 01883530]
			• Credit Policies – Overview – In some cases charge-off policy is longer than bank policy to optimize customer management. [HHS 01883554]
			• Reage Policies – Overview
			  • Reage policies are an inherent part of value proposition for our customers for which they pay above bank prices
			  • Not intended to defer credit loss recognition or to overstate net income
			  • Policies have been consistently applied and are appropriate for each product [HHS 01883557]
			• Credit Policies – Personal Non-Credit Card
			  • Restructures
			    • If an account is ever 90+, lifetime limit of 4 restructures allowed [HHS 01883579]
			Defendants included information regarding Household's reage portfolio in a number of charts included in Plaintiffs' Exhibit 135 – the charts are located at HHS01883560, HHS01883561, HHS01883562, HHS01883564, HHS01883565, HHS01883566, and HHS01883567.

Stmt No.	Date	Document Title	Statement
29.	04/17/2002	Household Press Release Plaintiffs' Exhibit 635	April 17, 2002 Household Press Release entitled "Household Reports Record First Quarter Net Income": Household "reported first quarter earnings per share of $1.09, its fifteenth consecutive record quarter. First quarter earnings per share rose 20 percent from $.91 the prior year. Net income in the first quarter increased 18 percent, to a record $511 million." "Household turned in a very strong first quarter. . . . In addition to delivering record results this quarter, we strongly added to our capital and reserve levels and further enhanced liquidity. We remain committed to maintaining a strong balance sheet and maximum financial flexibility." "Our credit quality performance was well within our expectations in light of the continued weakness in the economy. . . . We anticipate a very manageable credit environment for the remainder of the year." [HHS 02980361] * * * "Credit Quality and Loss Reserves At March 31st, the *managed basis* delinquency ratio (60+days) was 4.63 percent, up 17 basis points from 4.46 percent at year-end 2001 and up 38 basis points from 4.25 percent a year ago. The annualized *managed basis* net charge-off ratio for the first quarter of 4.09 percent increased 19 basis points from 3.90 percent in the fourth quarter of 2001. . . ." "The *owned basis* delinquency ratio at March 31st was 4.77 percent, compared to 4.53 percent at December 31st and 4.36 percent a year ago. The annualized *owned basis* charge-off ratio for the first quarter was 3.61 percent compared to 3.43 percent in the previous quarter and 3.12 percent a year ago." [HHS 02980363]
30.	04/21/2002	*Bellingham Herald* article Plaintiffs' Exhibit 1445	*Bellingham Herald* – April 21, 2002: "It is absolutely against our policy to in any way quote a rate that is different than what the true rate is . . . . I can't underscore that enough." [p.1]

<table>
<tr><th>Stmt No.</th><th>Date</th><th>Document Title</th><th>Statement</th></tr>
<tr><td>31.</td><td>05/03/2002</td><td>Chicago Tribune article

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 1440</td><td>Chicago Tribune – May 3, 2002: "Household denied that it misleads customers. 'Acorn continues to launch baseless accusations and lawsuits rather than work to enact real solutions to help eliminate predatory lending from the marketplace,' the lender's statement said." [p.1]</td></tr>
<tr><td>32.</td><td>05/10/2002</td><td>Household 10-Q

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 232</td><td>Household 10-Q for quarter ended 3/31/2002. Household reported net income of $511 million, and E.P.S of $1.09 [HHS 02135167]

CREDIT QUALITY

Delinquency – Owned Basis
Two-Months-and-Over Contractual Delinquency (as a percent of consumer receivables):
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>March 31, 2002</th><th>December 31, 2001</th><th>March, 31 2001</th></tr>
<tr><td>Real estate secured</td><td>2.88%</td><td>2.63%</td><td>2.55%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Auto finance</td><td>2.04</td><td>2.92</td><td>1.74</td></tr>
<tr><td>MasterCard/Visa</td><td>6.54</td><td>5.67</td><td>5.02</td></tr>
<tr><td>Private label</td><td>6.33</td><td>5.99</td><td>5.62</td></tr>
<tr><td>Personal non-credit card</td><td>9.60</td><td>9.04</td><td>8.79</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total Owned</td><td>4.77%</td><td>4.53%</td><td>4.36%</td></tr>
</table>
[HHS 02135187]</td></tr>
</table>

Stmt No.	Date	Document Title	Statement
33.	05/10/2002	*The Record* article Plaintiffs' Exhibit 1443	*The Record* – May 10, 2002: "Our position is that the accusations [regarding predatory lending] are baseless . . . . The loans are legal, they are compliant with state and federal laws and our own policies, and in each instance they have benefits for each customer. . . . Hayden says the loan[s] conform[] to the company's 'tangible benefits test."
34.	05/31/2002	*American Banker* article Plaintiffs' Exhibit 1446	*American Banker* – May 31, 2002: "It is our regulators' and the attorney general's job to investigate any complaints brought forth by consumers in their state, and we don't find anything unique or surprising that they are doing their job. . . . [W]e take proper steps to work with the department to uncover the facts and if necessary formulate an appropriate resolution for the borrower." . . . "some customers in Bellingham may have indeed been justified in their confusion about the rate of their loans" and claimed Household "took full and prompt responsibility" and is "satisfied that this situation was localized to the Bellingham branch."
35.	07/02/2002	*The Oregonian* Plaintiffs' Exhibit 1447	*The Oregonian* – July 2, 2002: "'We've made mistakes,' said Megan Hayden, spokeswoman for the Prospect Heights, Ill., company. 'Is there a companywide pattern of abuse? Absolutely not.'"
36.	07/17/2002	Household Press Release Plaintiffs' Exhibit 788	July 17, 2002 Household Press Release entitled "Household Reports Record Second Quarter Results on Strong Receivables Growth": Household "reported second quarter earnings per share increased 16 percent to $1.08, from $.93 the prior year. These results mark Household's sixteenth consecutive record quarter. Second quarter net income increased 17 percent, to a record $514 million." * * * "Our results this quarter were fueled by ongoing strong demand for our loan products. . . . Growth this quarter was strong, while we have maintained our conservative underwriting criteria. . . ." [HHS 03195884]

Stmt No.	Date	Document Title	Statement
			* * * “Credit Quality and Loss Reserves At June 30th, the *managed basis* delinquency ratio (60+days) was 4.53 percent, down 10 basis points from 4.63 percent at the end of March, led by improvement in the MasterCard/Visa portfolio. The managed basis delinquency ratio was 4.27 percent a year ago. The annualized *managed basis* netcharge-off ratio for the second quarter of 4.26 percent was 17 basis points higher than the first quarter and 55 basis points higher than a year ago.” “The *owned basis* delinquency ratio at June 30th was 4.61 percent, compared to 4.77 percent at March 31st and 4.48 percent a year ago. The annualized *owned basis* net charge-off ratio for the second quarter was 3.76 percent compared to 3.61 percent in the previous quarter and 3.26 a year ago.” [HHS 03195886]
37.	08/14/2002	Household Press Release Plaintiffs' Exhibit 227	August 14, 2002 Household Press Release entitled “Household International Certifies Accuracy of SEC filings in 2002”: “Household's results for the year-to-date have been fueled by strong demand for our loan products throughout our businesses. Our loan underwriting approach continues to be conservative in these times of economic uncertainty, and we remain committed to strong reserve and capital levels.” [HHS 02133695]

<table>
<tr><th>Stmt No.</th><th>Date</th><th>Document Title</th><th>Statement</th></tr>
<tr><td>38.</td><td>08/14/2002</td><td>Household 10-Q

Defendants' Exhibit 874</td><td>Household 10-Q for quarter-ended 6/30/2002 issued on 8/14/2002: Household reported net income of $507 million and E.P.S. of $1.08 [HHT 0017112]

CREDIT QUALITY
Delinquency – Owned Basis
Two-Months-and-Over Contractual Delinquency (as a percent of consumer receivables):
<table><tr><th></th><th>June 30, 2002</th><th>March 31, 2002</th><th>June 30, 2001</th></tr><tr><td>Real estate secured</td><td>2.78%</td><td>2.88%</td><td>2.59%</td></tr><tr><td>Auto finance</td><td>2.99</td><td>2.04</td><td>2.35</td></tr><tr><td>MasterCard/Visa</td><td>6.13</td><td>6.54</td><td>4.80</td></tr><tr><td>Private label</td><td>6.19</td><td>6.33</td><td>6.54</td></tr><tr><td>Personal non-credit card</td><td>9.12</td><td>9.60</td><td>8.79</td></tr><tr><td>Total Owned</td><td>4.61%</td><td>4.77%</td><td>4.48%</td></tr></table>[HHT 0017131]

* * *

"Our credit policies for consumer loans permit the reset of the contractual delinquency status of an account to current, subject to certain limits, if a predetermined number of consecutive payments has been received and there is evidence that the reason for the delinquency has been cured. Such reaging

policies vary by product and are designed to manage customer relationship and ensure maximum collections." [HHT 0017132]

* * *

Household reiterated this disclosure in its Form 10-K/A for fiscal year 2001, filed with the SEC on August 27, 2002.</td></tr>
<tr><td>39.</td><td>08/23/2002</td><td>Origination News article

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 1439</td><td>Origination News – August 23, 2002: "'We clearly follow all state and federal laws and regulations,' Household spokeswoman Megan Hayden said."</td></tr>
</table>

TABLE B

Date	Amount
07/30/99	$ 0 per share
08/02/99	$ 0 per share
08/03/99	$ 0 per share
08/04/99	$ 0 per share
08/05/99	$ 0 per share
08/06/99	$ 0 per share
08/09/99	$ 0 per share
08/10/99	$ 0 per share
08/11/99	$ 0 per share
08/12/99	$ 0 per share
08/13/99	$ 0 per share
08/16/99	$ 0 per share
08/17/99	$ 0 per share
08/18/99	$ 0 per share
08/19/99	$ 0 per share
08/20/99	$ 0 per share
08/23/99	$ 0 per share
08/24/99	$ 0 per share
08/25/99	$ 0 per share
08/26/99	$ 0 per share
08/27/99	$ 0 per share
08/30/99	$ 0 per share
08/31/99	$ 0 per share
09/01/99	$ 0 per share
09/02/99	$ 0 per share
09/03/99	$ 0 per share
09/07/99	$ 0 per share
09/08/99	$ 0 per share
09/09/99	$ 0 per share
09/10/99	$ 0 per share

Date	Amount
09/13/99	$ 0 per share
09/14/99	$ 0 per share
09/15/99	$ 0 per share
09/16/99	$ 0 per share
09/17/99	$ 0 per share
09/20/99	$ 0 per share
09/21/99	$ 0 per share
09/22/99	$ 0 per share
09/23/99	$ 0 per share
09/24/99	$ 0 per share
09/27/99	$ 0 per share
09/28/99	$ 0 per share
09/29/99	$ 0 per share
09/30/99	$ 0 per share
10/01/99	$ 0 per share
10/04/99	$ 0 per share
10/05/99	$ 0 per share
10/06/99	$ 0 per share
10/07/99	$ 0 per share
10/08/99	$ 0 per share
10/11/99	$ 0 per share
10/12/99	$ 0 per share
10/13/99	$ 0 per share
10/14/99	$ 0 per share
10/15/99	$ 0 per share
10/18/99	$ 0 per share
10/19/99	$ 0 per share
10/20/99	$ 0 per share
10/21/99	$ 0 per share
10/22/99	$ 0 per share
10/25/99	$ 0 per share

Date	Amount
10/26/99	$ 0 per share
10/27/99	$ 0 per share
10/28/99	$ 0 per share
10/29/99	$ 0 per share
11/01/99	$ 0 per share
11/02/99	$ 0 per share
11/03/99	$ 0 per share
11/04/99	$ 0 per share
11/05/99	$ 0 per share
11/08/99	$ 0 per share
11/09/99	$ 0 per share
11/10/99	$ 0 per share
11/11/99	$ 0 per share
11/12/99	$ 0 per share
11/15/99	$ 0 per share
11/16/99	$ 0 per share
11/17/99	$ 0 per share
11/18/99	$ 0 per share
11/19/99	$ 0 per share
11/22/99	$ 0 per share
11/23/99	$ 0 per share
11/24/99	$ 0 per share
11/26/99	$ 0 per share
11/29/99	$ 0 per share
11/30/99	$ 0 per share
12/01/99	$ 0 per share
12/02/99	$ 0 per share
12/03/99	$ 0 per share
12/06/99	$ 0 per share
12/07/99	$ 0 per share
12/08/99	$ 0 per share

Date	Amount
12/09/99	$ 0 per share
12/10/99	$ 0 per share
12/13/99	$ 0 per share
12/14/99	$ 0 per share
12/15/99	$ 0 per share
12/16/99	$ 0 per share
12/17/99	$ 0 per share
12/20/99	$ 0 per share
12/21/99	$ 0 per share
12/22/99	$ 0 per share
12/23/99	$ 0 per share
12/27/99	$ 0 per share
12/28/99	$ 0 per share
12/29/99	$ 0 per share
12/30/99	$ 0 per share
12/31/99	$ 0 per share
01/03/00	$ 0 per share
01/04/00	$ 0 per share
01/05/00	$ 0 per share
01/06/00	$ 0 per share
01/07/00	$ 0 per share
01/10/00	$ 0 per share
01/11/00	$ 0 per share
01/12/00	$ 0 per share
01/13/00	$ 0 per share
01/14/00	$ 0 per share
01/18/00	$ 0 per share
01/19/00	$ 0 per share
01/20/00	$ 0 per share
01/21/00	$ 0 per share
01/24/00	$ 0 per share

Date	Amount
01/25/00	$ 0 per share
01/26/00	$ 0 per share
01/27/00	$ 0 per share
01/28/00	$ 0 per share
01/31/00	$ 0 per share
02/01/00	$ 0 per share
02/02/00	$ 0 per share
02/03/00	$ 0 per share
02/04/00	$ 0 per share
02/07/00	$ 0 per share
02/08/00	$ 0 per share
02/09/00	$ 0 per share
02/10/00	$ 0 per share
02/11/00	$ 0 per share
02/14/00	$ 0 per share
02/15/00	$ 0 per share
02/16/00	$ 0 per share
02/17/00	$ 0 per share
02/18/00	$ 0 per share
02/22/00	$ 0 per share
02/23/00	$ 0 per share
02/24/00	$ 0 per share
02/25/00	$ 0 per share
02/28/00	$ 0 per share
02/29/00	$ 0 per share
03/01/00	$ 0 per share
03/02/00	$ 0 per share
03/03/00	$ 0 per share
03/06/00	$ 0 per share
03/07/00	$ 0 per share
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Date	Amount
03/09/00	$ 0 per share
03/10/00	$ 0 per share
03/13/00	$ 0 per share
03/14/00	$ 0 per share
03/15/00	$ 0 per share
03/16/00	$ 0 per share
03/17/00	$ 0 per share
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03/31/00	$ 0 per share
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04/10/00	$ 0 per share
04/11/00	$ 0 per share
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04/13/00	$ 0 per share
04/14/00	$ 0 per share
04/17/00	$ 0 per share
04/18/00	$ 0 per share
04/19/00	$ 0 per share
04/20/00	$ 0 per share

Date	Amount
04/24/00	$ 0 per share
04/25/00	$ 0 per share
04/26/00	$ 0 per share
04/27/00	$ 0 per share
04/28/00	$ 0 per share
05/01/00	$ 0 per share
05/02/00	$ 0 per share
05/03/00	$ 0 per share
05/04/00	$ 0 per share
05/05/00	$ 0 per share
05/08/00	$ 0 per share
05/09/00	$ 0 per share
05/10/00	$ 0 per share
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05/12/00	$ 0 per share
05/15/00	$ 0 per share
05/16/00	$ 0 per share
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05/25/00	$ 0 per share
05/26/00	$ 0 per share
05/30/00	$ 0 per share
05/31/00	$ 0 per share
06/01/00	$ 0 per share
06/02/00	$ 0 per share
06/05/00	$ 0 per share
06/06/00	$ 0 per share

Date	Amount
06/07/00	$ 0 per share
06/08/00	$ 0 per share
06/09/00	$ 0 per share
06/12/00	$ 0 per share
06/13/00	$ 0 per share
06/14/00	$ 0 per share
06/15/00	$ 0 per share
06/16/00	$ 0 per share
06/19/00	$ 0 per share
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06/26/00	$ 0 per share
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07/03/00	$ 0 per share
07/05/00	$ 0 per share
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07/07/00	$ 0 per share
07/10/00	$ 0 per share
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07/13/00	$ 0 per share
07/14/00	$ 0 per share
07/17/00	$ 0 per share
07/18/00	$ 0 per share
07/19/00	$ 0 per share
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Date	Amount
07/21/00	$ 0 per share
07/24/00	$ 0 per share
07/25/00	$ 0 per share
07/26/00	$ 0 per share
07/27/00	$ 0 per share
07/28/00	$ 0 per share
07/31/00	$ 0 per share
08/01/00	$ 0 per share
08/02/00	$ 0 per share
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Date	Amount
09/05/00	$ 0 per share
09/06/00	$ 0 per share
09/07/00	$ 0 per share
09/08/00	$ 0 per share
09/11/00	$ 0 per share
09/12/00	$ 0 per share
09/13/00	$ 0 per share
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10/02/00	$ 0 per share
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10/10/00	$ 0 per share
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Date	Amount
10/18/00	$ 0 per share
10/19/00	$ 0 per share
10/20/00	$ 0 per share
10/23/00	$ 0 per share
10/24/00	$ 0 per share
10/25/00	$ 0 per share
10/26/00	$ 0 per share
10/27/00	$ 0 per share
10/30/00	$ 0 per share
10/31/00	$ 0 per share
11/01/00	$ 0 per share
11/02/00	$ 0 per share
11/03/00	$ 0 per share
11/06/00	$ 0 per share
11/07/00	$ 0 per share
11/08/00	$ 0 per share
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11/22/00	$ 0 per share
11/24/00	$ 0 per share
11/27/00	$ 0 per share
11/28/00	$ 0 per share
11/29/00	$ 0 per share
11/30/00	$ 0 per share

Date	Amount
12/01/00	$ 0 per share
12/04/00	$ 0 per share
12/05/00	$ 0 per share
12/06/00	$ 0 per share
12/07/00	$ 0 per share
12/08/00	$ 0 per share
12/11/00	$ 0 per share
12/12/00	$ 0 per share
12/13/00	$ 0 per share
12/14/00	$ 0 per share
12/15/00	$ 0 per share
12/18/00	$ 0 per share
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12/21/00	$ 0 per share
12/22/00	$ 0 per share
12/26/00	$ 0 per share
12/27/00	$ 0 per share
12/28/00	$ 0 per share
12/29/00	$ 0 per share
01/02/01	$ 0 per share
01/03/01	$ 0 per share
01/04/01	$ 0 per share
01/05/01	$ 0 per share
01/08/01	$ 0 per share
01/09/01	$ 0 per share
01/10/01	$ 0 per share
01/11/01	$ 0 per share
01/12/01	$ 0 per share
01/16/01	$ 0 per share
01/17/01	$ 0 per share

Date	Amount
01/18/01	$ 0 per share
01/19/01	$ 0 per share
01/22/01	$ 0 per share
01/23/01	$ 0 per share
01/24/01	$ 0 per share
01/25/01	$ 0 per share
01/26/01	$ 0 per share
01/29/01	$ 0 per share
01/30/01	$ 0 per share
01/31/01	$ 0 per share
02/01/01	$ 0 per share
02/02/01	$ 0 per share
02/05/01	$ 0 per share
02/06/01	$ 0 per share
02/07/01	$ 0 per share
02/08/01	$ 0 per share
02/09/01	$ 0 per share
02/12/01	$ 0 per share
02/13/01	$ 0 per share
02/14/01	$ 0 per share
02/15/01	$ 0 per share
02/16/01	$ 0 per share
02/20/01	$ 0 per share
02/21/01	$ 0 per share
02/22/01	$ 0 per share
02/23/01	$ 0 per share
02/26/01	$ 0 per share
02/27/01	$ 0 per share
02/28/01	$ 0 per share
03/01/01	$ 0 per share
03/02/01	$ 0 per share

Date	Amount
03/05/01	$ 0 per share
03/06/01	$ 0 per share
03/07/01	$ 0 per share
03/08/01	$ 0 per share
03/09/01	$ 0 per share
03/12/01	$ 0 per share
03/13/01	$ 0 per share
03/14/01	$ 0 per share
03/15/01	$ 0 per share
03/16/01	$ 0 per share
03/19/01	$ 0 per share
03/20/01	$ 0 per share
03/21/01	$ 0 per share
03/22/01	$ 0 per share
03/23/01	$ 23.94 per share
03/26/01	$ 23.94 per share
03/27/01	$ 23.94 per share
03/28/01	$ 23.94 per share
03/29/01	$ 23.94 per share
03/30/01	$ 23.94 per share
04/02/01	$ 23.94 per share
04/03/01	$ 23.94 per share
04/04/01	$ 23.94 per share
04/05/01	$ 23.94 per share
04/06/01	$ 23.94 per share
04/09/01	$ 23.94 per share
04/10/01	$ 23.94 per share
04/11/01	$ 23.94 per share
04/12/01	$ 23.94 per share
04/16/01	$ 23.94 per share
04/17/01	$ 23.94 per share

Date	**Amount**
04/18/01	$ 23.94 per share
04/19/01	$ 23.94 per share
04/20/01	$ 23.94 per share
04/23/01	$ 23.94 per share
04/24/01	$ 23.94 per share
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04/27/01	$ 23.94 per share
04/30/01	$ 23.94 per share
05/01/01	$ 23.94 per share
05/02/01	$ 23.94 per share
05/03/01	$ 23.94 per share
05/04/01	$ 23.94 per share
05/07/01	$ 23.94 per share
05/08/01	$ 23.94 per share
05/09/01	$ 23.94 per share
05/10/01	$ 23.94 per share
05/11/01	$ 23.94 per share
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05/22/01	$ 23.94 per share
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05/24/01	$ 23.94 per share
05/25/01	$ 23.94 per share
05/29/01	$ 23.94 per share
05/30/01	$ 23.94 per share
05/31/01	$ 23.94 per share

Date	Amount
06/01/01	$ 23.94 per share
06/04/01	$ 23.94 per share
06/05/01	$ 23.94 per share
06/06/01	$ 23.94 per share
06/07/01	$ 23.94 per share
06/08/01	$ 23.94 per share
06/11/01	$ 23.94 per share
06/12/01	$ 23.94 per share
06/13/01	$ 23.94 per share
06/14/01	$ 23.94 per share
06/15/01	$ 23.94 per share
06/18/01	$ 23.94 per share
06/19/01	$ 23.94 per share
06/20/01	$ 23.94 per share
06/21/01	$ 23.94 per share
06/22/01	$ 23.94 per share
06/25/01	$ 23.94 per share
06/26/01	$ 23.94 per share
06/27/01	$ 23.94 per share
06/28/01	$ 23.94 per share
06/29/01	$ 23.94 per share
07/02/01	$ 23.94 per share
07/03/01	$ 23.94 per share
07/05/01	$ 23.94 per share
07/06/01	$ 23.94 per share
07/09/01	$ 23.94 per share
07/10/01	$ 23.94 per share
07/11/01	$ 23.94 per share
07/12/01	$ 23.94 per share
07/13/01	$ 23.94 per share
07/16/01	$ 23.94 per share

Date	Amount
07/17/01	$ 23.94 per share
07/18/01	$ 23.94 per share
07/19/01	$ 23.94 per share
07/20/01	$ 23.94 per share
07/23/01	$ 23.94 per share
07/24/01	$ 23.94 per share
07/25/01	$ 23.94 per share
07/26/01	$ 23.94 per share
07/27/01	$ 23.94 per share
07/30/01	$ 23.94 per share
07/31/01	$ 23.94 per share
08/01/01	$ 23.94 per share
08/02/01	$ 23.94 per share
08/03/01	$ 23.94 per share
08/06/01	$ 23.94 per share
08/07/01	$ 23.94 per share
08/08/01	$ 23.94 per share
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08/17/01	$ 23.94 per share
08/20/01	$ 23.94 per share
08/21/01	$ 23.94 per share
08/22/01	$ 23.94 per share
08/23/01	$ 23.94 per share
08/24/01	$ 23.94 per share
08/27/01	$ 23.94 per share
08/28/01	$ 23.94 per share

Date	Amount
08/29/01	$ 23.94 per share
08/30/01	$ 23.94 per share
08/31/01	$ 23.94 per share
09/04/01	$ 23.94 per share
09/05/01	$ 23.94 per share
09/06/01	$ 23.94 per share
09/07/01	$ 23.56 per share
09/10/01	$ 23.94 per share
09/17/01	$ 22.61 per share
09/18/01	$ 22.53 per share
09/19/01	$ 22.38 per share
09/20/01	$ 22.02 per share
09/21/01	$ 21.54 per share
09/24/01	$ 22.62 per share
09/25/01	$ 22.29 per share
09/26/01	$ 23.03 per share
09/27/01	$ 23.42 per share
09/28/01	$ 23.94 per share
10/01/01	$ 23.94 per share
10/02/01	$ 23.94 per share
10/03/01	$ 23.94 per share
10/04/01	$ 23.94 per share
10/05/01	$ 23.94 per share
10/08/01	$ 23.94 per share
10/09/01	$ 23.94 per share
10/10/01	$ 23.94 per share
10/11/01	$ 23.94 per share
10/12/01	$ 23.59 per share
10/15/01	$ 23.94 per share
10/16/01	$ 23.94 per share
10/17/01	$ 23.94 per share

Date	**Amount**
10/18/01	$ 23.94 per share
10/19/01	$ 23.94 per share
10/22/01	$ 23.94 per share
10/23/01	$ 23.94 per share
10/24/01	$ 23.83 per share
10/25/01	$ 23.94 per share
10/26/01	$ 23.94 per share
10/29/01	$ 23.42 per share
10/30/01	$ 23.00 per share
10/31/01	$ 22.48 per share
11/01/01	$ 22.73 per share
11/02/01	$ 22.67 per share
11/05/01	$ 23.10 per share
11/06/01	$ 23.94 per share
11/07/01	$ 23.94 per share
11/08/01	$ 23.94 per share
11/09/01	$ 23.94 per share
11/12/01	$ 23.94 per share
11/13/01	$ 23.94 per share
11/14/01	$ 23.94 per share
11/15/01	$ 23.94 per share
11/16/01	$ 23.60 per share
11/19/01	$ 23.94 per share
11/20/01	$ 23.85 per share
11/21/01	$ 23.94 per share
11/23/01	$ 23.94 per share
11/26/01	$ 23.94 per share
11/27/01	$ 23.94 per share
11/28/01	$ 23.94 per share
11/29/01	$ 23.94 per share
11/30/01	$ 23.94 per share

Date	Amount
12/03/01	$ 22.59 per share
12/04/01	$ 23.94 per share
12/05/01	$ 23.94 per share
12/06/01	$ 23.94 per share
12/07/01	$ 23.94 per share
12/10/01	$ 23.30 per share
12/11/01	$ 22.20 per share
12/12/01	$ 19.80 per share
12/13/01	$ 20.29 per share
12/14/01	$ 19.64 per share
12/17/01	$ 20.61 per share
12/18/01	$ 21.84 per share
12/19/01	$ 22.04 per share
12/20/01	$ 21.75 per share
12/21/01	$ 21.37 per share
12/24/01	$ 21.60 per share
12/26/01	$ 21.82 per share
12/27/01	$ 23.30 per share
12/28/01	$ 23.94 per share
12/31/01	$ 23.28 per share
01/02/02	$ 22.58 per share
01/03/02	$ 22.41 per share
01/04/02	$ 23.94 per share
01/07/02	$ 23.19 per share
01/08/02	$ 22.29 per share
01/09/02	$ 22.42 per share
01/10/02	$ 21.70 per share
01/11/02	$ 19.85 per share
01/14/02	$ 18.53 per share
01/15/02	$ 20.28 per share
01/16/02	$ 19.87 per share

Date	Amount
01/17/02	$ 18.90 per share
01/18/02	$ 20.03 per share
01/22/02	$ 19.24 per share
01/23/02	$ 18.59 per share
01/24/02	$ 18.86 per share
01/25/02	$ 19.70 per share
01/28/02	$ 18.10 per share
01/29/02	$ 16.58 per share
01/30/02	$ 15.76 per share
01/31/02	$ 17.12 per share
02/01/02	$ 17.34 per share
02/04/02	$ 16.06 per share
02/05/02	$ 14.99 per share
02/06/02	$ 12.47 per share
02/07/02	$ 15.56 per share
02/08/02	$ 18.71 per share
02/11/02	$ 17.94 per share
02/12/02	$ 17.49 per share
02/13/02	$ 18.36 per share
02/14/02	$ 18.04 per share
02/15/02	$ 18.00 per share
02/19/02	$ 17.84 per share
02/20/02	$ 17.72 per share
02/21/02	$ 16.00 per share
02/22/02	$ 16.24 per share
02/25/02	$ 16.45 per share
02/26/02	$ 16.72 per share
02/27/02	$ 18.55 per share
02/28/02	$ 17.81 per share
03/01/02	$ 19.02 per share
03/04/02	$ 22.21 per share

Date	Amount
03/05/02	$ 21.17 per share
03/06/02	$ 22.17 per share
03/07/02	$ 23.00 per share
03/08/02	$ 23.94 per share
03/11/02	$ 23.94 per share
03/12/02	$ 23.37 per share
03/13/02	$ 22.86 per share
03/14/02	$ 21.87 per share
03/15/02	$ 22.69 per share
03/18/02	$ 22.93 per share
03/19/02	$ 22.77 per share
03/20/02	$ 21.93 per share
03/21/02	$ 22.23 per share
03/22/02	$ 22.39 per share
03/25/02	$ 21.06 per share
03/26/02	$ 21.66 per share
03/27/02	$ 21.80 per share
03/28/02	$ 21.25 per share
04/01/02	$ 21.68 per share
04/02/02	$ 21.52 per share
04/03/02	$ 20.53 per share
04/04/02	$ 21.39 per share
04/05/02	$ 22.28 per share
04/08/02	$ 23.24 per share
04/09/02	$ 23.16 per share
04/10/02	$ 23.23 per share
04/11/02	$ 21.73 per share
04/12/02	$ 22.40 per share
04/15/02	$ 22.24 per share
04/16/02	$ 23.65 per share
04/17/02	$ 23.94 per share

Date	Amount
04/18/02	$ 23.94 per share
04/19/02	$ 23.94 per share
04/22/02	$ 23.94 per share
04/23/02	$ 23.94 per share
04/24/02	$ 23.94 per share
04/25/02	$ 23.94 per share
04/26/02	$ 23.94 per share
04/29/02	$ 22.70 per share
04/30/02	$ 23.34 per share
05/01/02	$ 22.61 per share
05/02/02	$ 21.92 per share
05/03/02	$ 21.64 per share
05/06/02	$ 21.00 per share
05/07/02	$ 20.25 per share
05/08/02	$ 21.83 per share
05/09/02	$ 21.26 per share
05/10/02	$ 19.64 per share
05/13/02	$ 20.72 per share
05/14/02	$ 21.31 per share
05/15/02	$ 20.03 per share
05/16/02	$ 19.24 per share
05/17/02	$ 18.40 per share
05/20/02	$ 18.19 per share
05/21/02	$ 17.54 per share
05/22/02	$ 17.74 per share
05/23/02	$ 17.87 per share
05/24/02	$ 17.85 per share
05/28/02	$ 17.98 per share
05/29/02	$ 17.89 per share
05/30/02	$ 16.88 per share
05/31/02	$ 16.26 per share

Date	Amount
06/03/02	$ 16.67 per share
06/04/02	$ 16.66 per share
06/05/02	$ 17.91 per share
06/06/02	$ 19.83 per share
06/07/02	$ 19.06 per share
06/10/02	$ 18.58 per share
06/11/02	$ 19.54 per share
06/12/02	$ 18.92 per share
06/13/02	$ 17.44 per share
06/14/02	$ 17.62 per share
06/17/02	$ 18.20 per share
06/18/02	$ 18.08 per share
06/19/02	$ 17.24 per share
06/20/02	$ 16.02 per share
06/21/02	$ 16.16 per share
06/24/02	$ 16.50 per share
06/25/02	$ 15.68 per share
06/26/02	$ 16.25 per share
06/27/02	$ 16.78 per share
06/28/02	$ 16.19 per share
07/01/02	$ 14.84 per share
07/02/02	$ 14.94 per share
07/03/02	$ 15.76 per share
07/05/02	$ 16.69 per share
07/08/02	$ 16.28 per share
07/09/02	$ 14.58 per share
07/10/02	$ 12.48 per share
07/11/02	$ 13.14 per share
07/12/02	$ 14.69 per share
07/15/02	$ 14.17 per share
07/16/02	$ 15.01 per share

Date	Amount
07/17/02	$ 11.59 per share
07/18/02	$ 12.56 per share
07/19/02	$ 11.33 per share
07/22/02	$ 10.38 per share
07/23/02	$ 9.30 per share
07/24/02	$ 11.68 per share
07/25/02	$ 10.57 per share
07/26/02	$ 8.68 per share
07/29/02	$ 9.19 per share
07/30/02	$ 9.55 per share
07/31/02	$ 11.49 per share
08/01/02	$ 10.63 per share
08/02/02	$ 9.59 per share
08/05/02	$ 8.11 per share
08/06/02	$ 10.06 per share
08/07/02	$ 8.28 per share
08/08/02	$ 9.60 per share
08/09/02	$ 8.73 per share
08/12/02	$ 8.29 per share
08/13/02	$ 7.06 per share
08/14/02	$ 6.39 per share
08/15/02	$ 7.61 per share
08/16/02	$ 5.76 per share
08/19/02	$ 5.22 per share
08/20/02	$ 4.65 per share
08/21/02	$ 4.98 per share
08/22/02	$ 8.14 per share
08/23/02	$ 5.85 per share
08/26/02	$ 6.77 per share
08/27/02	$ 5.58 per share
08/28/02	$ 5.22 per share

Date	Amount
08/29/02	$ 4.69 per share
08/30/02	$ 4.33 per share
09/03/02	$ 2.96 per share
09/04/02	$ 3.53 per share
09/05/02	$ 2.87 per share
09/06/02	$ 3.10 per share
09/09/02	$ 5.02 per share
09/10/02	$ 4.16 per share
09/11/02	$ 4.57 per share
09/12/02	$ 3.73 per share
09/13/02	$ 4.35 per share
09/16/02	$ 3.35 per share
09/17/02	$ -0.17 per share
09/18/02	$ 0.41 per share
09/19/02	$ 0.73 per share
09/20/02	$ 0.64 per share
09/23/02	$ -0.85 per share
09/24/02	$ -0.35 per share
09/25/02	$ -0.24 per share
09/26/02	$ 0.34 per share
09/27/02	$ -0.56 per share
09/30/02	$ -0.10 per share
10/01/02	$ -1.12 per share
10/02/02	$ -1.13 per share
10/03/02	$ -0.66 per share
10/04/02	$ -1.87 per share
10/07/02	$ -2.45 per share
10/08/02	$ -3.17 per share
10/09/02	$ -4.66 per share
10/10/02	$ -0.68 per share
10/11/02	$ 0.00 per share

Exhibit 9

HOUSEHOLD

2700 Sanders Road
Prospect Heights, IL 60070

News Release

Contact

Craig A. Streem, Vice President -- Corporate Relations and Communications (847 564-6053), or
Celeste M. Murphy, Director -- Investor Relations (847 564-7568),
both of Household International

Household Reports Record First Quarter Results; 11th Consecutive Record Quarter

- Earnings Per Share Increase 17%, to $.91
- Net Income Rises 16%, to $432 Million
- Receivables Up 17% Over First Quarter of '00 to $88 Billion

Prospect Heights, IL, April 18, 2001 -- Household International (NYSE: HI) today reported that earnings per share rose 17 percent to a first quarter record of $.91, from $.78 a year ago. Net income increased to $431.8 million, up 16 percent from $372.9 million in the first quarter of 2000. This quarter marked the 11th consecutive quarter of record results.

William F. Aldinger, Household's chairman and chief executive officer, said, "Our outstanding results reflect the sustainability and earnings power of our franchise. Receivables and revenues grew nicely in the quarter. At the same time, credit quality remained stable and we strengthened our balance sheet. We also repurchased 8.8 million shares in the quarter.

"All of our businesses are performing well and have great momentum," Aldinger added. "Our tax refund lending business enjoyed a very successful tax season and exceeded our expectations. This business contributed $.15 to our first quarter earnings per share, an increase of 25 percent over the $.12 contribution in the year-ago quarter.

"We are very comfortable with our ability to achieve our receivable and earnings per share growth targets for 2001." Aldinger concluded, " I look forward to another record year."

Case # 02-C-5893
Jaffe v. Household
Plaintiffs' Exhibit
P0504

HHS 02914121

Receivable Growth

The company's managed portfolio totaled $88.4 billion, or 17 percent above the prior-year level, with all consumer products contributing to the year-over-year increase. Growth was strongest in the real estate secured portfolio, which was up 23 percent over the year-ago period.

On a sequential basis, managed receivables grew $765 million, or an annualized 3.5 percent, as robust growth in the real estate secured portfolio offset the seasonal runoff in the company's credit card portfolios. Excluding the effect of foreign exchange translation, growth in the quarter was $1.2 billion, or an annualized 5.4 percent.

Revenues

Revenues increased over $316 million, or 15 percent, from a year ago led by higher receivable volume, higher fee income and increased tax refund anticipation loan revenues. Revenues, excluding securitization related revenues, rose 19.4 percent.

Managed net interest margin of $1.8 billion increased 20 percent from the prior year due to strong receivable volume. Household's managed net interest margin percent equaled 8.22 percent compared to 8.31 percent a year ago and up from 8.01 percent in the fourth quarter of 2000. The company's first quarter net interest margin benefited from lower funding costs resulting from recent easing in monetary policy.

Total other managed revenues, excluding securitization related revenues, rose 17.7 percent over the year-ago level. Insurance revenues increased 17.5 percent, primarily reflecting increased sales on a larger loan portfolio. Managed fee income increased $60 million, or 18 percent, compared to the first quarter of 2000, principally reflecting higher levels of credit card fees. Higher revenues from the company's tax refund lending business drove the 21 percent increase in other income.

The company's risk adjusted revenue (managed net revenues less securitization revenues and chargeoffs) expanded to 8.11 percent from 7.82 percent a year ago.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses increased 13 percent from a year ago, as the company invested in sales and collection personnel to support its growing portfolio. Household's efficiency ratio was 35.6 percent in the first quarter compared to 36.2 percent a year ago.

Compared to the fourth quarter of 2000, operating expenses increased 18 percent, also reflecting the increased investment in sales and collection personnel, and sharply higher marketing expenses. This quarter's expense level also includes higher seasonal expenses related to the tax refund anticipation loan business.

Credit Quality and Loss Reserves
At March 31, the managed delinquency ratio (60+days) was 4.25 percent, compared to 4.43 percent a year ago and 4.20 percent at December 31, 2000. The annualized managed net chargeoff ratio for the first quarter was 3.56 percent, a 44 basis points improvement from the year-ago quarter and up modestly from 3.41 percent in the prior quarter.

The company's credit loss reserves increased $146 million during the quarter. Managed credit loss reserves totaled over $3.3 billion at March 31, up $479 million from a year ago. The ratio of reserves-to-managed receivables was 3.78 percent at March 31, compared to 3.65 percent at the end of 2000 and 3.79 percent a year ago. Reserves-to-nonperforming loans were 107.6 percent at March 31 compared to 107.0 percent at December 31, 2000 and 105.9 percent a year ago.

Capital
The ratio of tangible equity to tangible managed assets improved to 7.54 percent at March 31, compared to 7.41 percent at December 31, 2000 and 6.94 percent a year earlier.

In connection with its $2 billion share repurchase program, announced on March 9, 1999, Household bought back 8.8 million shares in the first quarter, totaling $398.3 million. During the first quarter the company entered into agreements with third parties to purchase, on a forward basis, approximately 780 thousand shares of common stock at a weighted average price of $55 per share.

Notice of Live Webcast
Household will broadcast its first quarter earnings teleconference call over the Internet on its website at www.household.com. The call will begin at 9:00 am Central Daylight Time on April 18, 2001. A replay will also be available shortly after the end of the call.

Household's businesses are leading providers of consumer loans, credit cards, auto finance and credit insurance products in the United States, United Kingdom and Canada. In the United States, Household's largest business, founded in 1878, operates under the two oldest and most recognized names in consumer finance - HFC and Beneficial. Household is also one of the nation's largest issuers of private label and general purpose credit cards, including the GM Card® and the AFL-CIO's Union Privilege card. For more information, visit the company's web site at www.household.com.

This press release contains certain estimates and projections that may be forward-looking in nature, as defined by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. A variety of factors may cause actual results to differ materially from the results discussed in these forward-looking statements. Factors that might cause such a difference are discussed in Household International's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed with the SEC.

# # #

Household International, Inc.

Quarterly Financial Supplement

HOUSEHOLD

March 31, 2001 - Quarterly Highlights

Summary Managed Income Statement ($ millions)	Three Months Ended 03/31/01	12/31/00	03/31/00	% Change from Prior Qtr.	Year
Managed-basis net interest margin and other revenues (1)	$ 2,481.5	$ 2,434.7	$ 2,165.2	1.9 %	14.6 %
Managed-basis provision for credit losses (1)	932.8	917.0	816.2	1.7	14.3
Operating expenses	883.1	748.9	783.5	17.9	12.7
Income before income taxes	665.6	768.8	565.5	(13.4)	17.7
Income taxes	233.8	276.1	192.6	(15.3)	21.4
Net income	$ 431.8	$ 492.7	$ 372.9	(12.4) %	15.8 %

Common Stock Data	03/31/01	12/31/00	03/31/00	Qtr.	Year
Basic earnings per common share	$ .92	$ 1.05	$ .79	(12.4) %	16.5 %
Diluted earnings per common share	.91	1.03	.78	(11.7)	16.7
Average common shares (millions)	466.0	471.1	470.5	(1.1)	(1.0)
Average common and equivalent shares (millions)	472.0	476.1	474.0	(0.9)	(0.4)
Common stock price:					
High	$ 62.00	$ 56.94	$ 39.19	8.9 %	58.2 %
Low	52.00	43.88	29.50	18.5	76.3
Period end	59.24	55.00	37.31	7.7	58.8
Dividends declared per common share	$ .19	$ .19	$ .17	- %	11.8 %
Book value per common share	17.23	16.88	14.78	2.1	16.6

Key Ratios	03/31/01	12/31/00	03/31/00	Qtr.	Year
Return on average common shareholders' equity	21.6 %	25.4 %	22.0 %	(15.0) %	(1.8) %
Return on average owned assets	2.21	2.61	2.37	(15.3)	(6.8)
Return on average managed assets	1.77	2.09	1.82	(15.3)	(2.7)
Managed efficiency ratio	35.6	30.8	36.2	15.6	(1.7)
Managed net interest margin	8.22	8.01	8.31	2.6	(1.1)
Total shareholders' equity as a percent of managed assets	9.24	9.07	8.94	1.9	3.4
Tangible equity to tangible managed assets	7.54	7.41	6.94	1.8	8.6

(1) To aid analysis, net interest margin, other revenues, and provision for credit losses are presented on a pro forma managed basis as if receivables securitized and sold with limited recourse were held in the portfolio. Policyholders' benefits have been netted against other revenues.

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Household International, Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Income - Owned Basis

Three Months

	Three Months Ended			% Change from Prior	
($ millions)	03/31/01	12/31/00	03/31/00	Qtr.	Year
Finance and other interest income	$ 2,430.3	$ 2,415.6	$ 1,924.9	0.6 %	26.3 %
Interest expense	1,106.8	1,117.0	821.7	(0.9)	34.7
Net interest margin	1,323.5	1,298.6	1,103.2	1.9	20.0
Provision for credit losses on owned receivables	703.6	574.8	522.1	22.4	34.8
Net interest margin after provision for credit losses	619.9	723.8	581.1	(14.4)	6.7
Securitization revenue	406.3	394.7	346.4	2.9	17.3
Insurance revenue	153.6	147.7	135.0	7.4	17.5
Investment income	41.8	47.0	40.8	(11.1)	2.5
Fee income	237.9	234.4	179.3	1.5	32.7
Other income	161.7	33.5	133.3	100+	21.3
Total other revenues	1,006.3	857.3	834.8	17.4	20.5
Salaries and fringe benefits	377.6	355.6	302.1	6.2	25.0
Sales incentives	54.5	50.3	42.8	8.3	27.3
Occupancy and equipment expense	83.5	77.1	75.5	8.3	10.6
Other marketing expenses	135.2	104.3	133.1	29.6	1.6
Other servicing and administrative expenses	193.4	122.8	186.8	57.5	3.5
Amortization of acquired intangibles and goodwill	38.9	38.9	43.2	-	(10.0)
Policyholders' benefits	77.5	63.4	66.9	22.2	15.8
Total costs and expenses	960.6	812.3	850.4	18.3	13.0
Income before income taxes	665.6	768.8	565.5	(13.4)	17.7
Income taxes	233.8	276.1	192.6	(15.3)	21.4
Net income	431.8	492.7	372.9	(12.4)	15.8
Preferred dividends	(2.3)	(2.3)	(2.3)	-	-
Earnings available to common shareholders	$ 429.5	$ 490.4	$ 370.6	(12.4) %	15.9 %
Effective tax rate	35.1 %	35.9 %	34.1 %	(2.2) %	2.9 %

Balance Sheet Data

($ millions)	03/31/01	12/31/00	03/31/00
Owned assets	$ 78,253.3	$ 76,706.3	$ 64,991.4
Managed assets	97,820.3	96,955.8	84,248.7
Managed receivables	83,372.6	87,607.4	75,447.3
Debt	65,164.0	64,517.8	54,040.5
Trust originated preferred securities	875.0	675.0	375.0
Preferred stock	164.4	164.4	164.4
Common shareholders' equity	7,616.7	7,951.2	6,989.3
Total shareholders' equity as a percent of managed assets	9.24 %	9.07 %	8.94 %
Tangible equity to tangible managed assets	7.54	7.41	6.94

HHS 02914125

Consolidated Statements of Income - Managed Basis

Securitizations and sales of consumer receivables are a source of liquidity for us. We continue to service the securitized receivables after such receivables are sold and we retain a limited recourse obligation. Securitizations impact the classification of revenues and expenses in the statement of operations. When reporting on a managed basis, net interest margin, provision for credit losses, fee income, and securitization related revenue related to receivables sold are reclassified from securitization revenue into the appropriate caption.

Three Months

($ millions)	Three Months Ended 03/31/01	(1)	12/31/00	(1)	03/31/00	(1)	% Change from Prior Qtr.	Year
Finance and other interest income	$ 3,246.8	14.58 %	$ 3,183.5	14.78 %	$ 2,645.7	14.41 %	2.0 %	22.7 %
Interest expense	1,417.0	6.36	1,457.1	6.77	1,120.2	5.10	(2.8)	26.5
Net interest margin	1,829.8	8.22 %	1,726.4	8.01 %	1,525.5	8.31 %	6.0	19.9
Provision for credit losses	932.8		917.0		816.2		1.7	14.3
Net interest margin after provision for credit losses	897.0		809.4		709.3		10.8	26.5
Insurance revenue	158.6		147.7		135.0		7.4	17.5
Investment income	41.8		47.0		40.8		(11.1)	2.5
Fee income	393.2		404.0		332.8		(2.7)	18.1
Securitization related revenue/(expense)	(26.1)		139.5		84.7		(100)+	(100)+
Other income	161.7		33.5		133.3		100+	21.3
Total other revenues	723.2		771.7		706.6		(5.5)	3.2
Operating expenses and policyholders' benefits	960.6		812.3		850.4		18.3	13.0
Income before income taxes	665.6		765.8		565.5		(13.4)	17.7
Income taxes	233.8		276.1		192.6		(15.3)	21.4
Net income	$ 431.8		$ 492.7		$ 372.9		(12.4) %	15.8 %
Average managed receivables:								
Real estate secured	$ 37,338.5		$ 35,934.4		$ 27,657.1		3.9 %	35.0 %
Auto finance	4,682.9		4,455.4		3,194.4		5.1	46.6
MasterCard/Visa (2)	17,119.7		16,833.7		15,669.8		1.7	9.3
Private label	12,013.2		11,552.4		11,171.5		4.0	7.5
Other unsecured	16,356.9		15,880.1		13,885.0		3.1	17.8
Commercial and other	581.5		620.0		770.0		(6.2)	(24.5)
Total	88,102.7		85,276.0		72,347.8		3.3	21.8
Average noninsurance investments	525.0		464.9		657.9		12.9	(20.2)
Other interest-earning assets	448.5		442.5		426.0		1.4	5.3
Average managed interest-earning assets	$ 89,076.2		$ 86,183.4		$ 73,431.7		3.4 %	21.3 %

(1) % Columns: comparison to average managed interest-earning assets, annualized.
(2) MasterCard and Visa are registered trademarks of MasterCard International, Incorporated and VISA USA Inc., respectively.

Summary of Securitization Related Revenue/(Expense)

($ millions)	Three Months Ended 03/31/01	12/31/00	03/31/00
Gross gains	$ 105.9	$ 279.4	$ 164.4
Amortization	(132.0)	(139.9)	(99.7)
Securitization related revenue/(expense)	(26.1)	139.5	64.7
Over-the-life provision on new transactions	79.7	217.3	122.0
Net effect of securitization activity	$ (105.8)	$ (77.8)	$ (57.3)
Receivables securitized	$ 902.0	$ 2,793.4	$ 1,472.0

Household International, Inc.

Receivables Analysis

End of Period Managed Receivables

($ millions)	03/31/01	12/31/00	03/31/00	% Change from Prior Qtr.	% Change from Prior Year
Real estate secured	$ 38,004.8	$ 36,637.5	$ 30,844.5	3.7 %	23.2 %
Auto finance	4,808.8	4,563.3	3,403.2	5.2	41.1
MasterCard/Visa	16,570.2	17,583.4	15,512.3	(5.8)	6.8
Private label	11,875.4	11,997.3	11,007.6	(1.0)	7.9
Other unsecured	16,548.7	16,227.3	13,934.1	2.0	18.8
Commercial and other	572.7	598.6	745.8	(4.3)	(23.2)
Managed portfolio	$ 88,372.6	$ 87,607.4	$ 75,447.3	0.9 %	17.1 %

Receivables (% of Managed Portfolio)

	03/31/01	12/31/00	03/31/00
Real estate secured	43.0 %	41.8 %	40.9 %
Auto finance	5.4	5.2	4.5
MasterCard/Visa	18.8	20.1	20.5
Private label	13.4	13.7	14.6
Other unsecured (1)	18.7	18.5	18.5
Commercial and other	0.7	.7	1.0
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %

End of Period Receivables ($ millions)

	03/31/01	12/31/00	03/31/00	% Change from Prior Qtr.	% Change from Prior Year
Owned receivables:					
Real estate secured	$ 36,686.8	$ 35,179.7	$ 28,816.0	4.3 %	27.3 %
Auto finance	1,938.0	1,850.5	1,439.7	7.4	35.1
MasterCard/Visa	7,448.5	8,053.6	6,505.4	(7.5)	14.5
Private label	18,225.4	18,347.3	9,857.6	(1.2)	3.7
Other unsecured	11,814.2	11,323.1	8,825.7	4.9	34.7
Commercial and other	572.7	598.6	745.6	(4.3)	(23.2)
Total owned receivables	68,805.6	67,357.9	56,190.0	2.1	22.5
Accrued finance charges	1,322.5	1,302.5	957.5	1.5	38.1
Credit loss reserve for owned receivables	(2,282.4)	(2,111.9)	(1,909.7)	8.1	19.5
Unearned credit insurance premiums and claims reserves	(767.8)	(725.2)	(558.1)	5.9	37.6
Amounts due and deferred from receivables sales	2,342.5	2,420.5	2,367.7	(3.2)	(1.1)
Reserve for receivables serviced with limited recourse	(1,057.8)	(1,082.3)	(951.4)	(2.3)	11.2
Total owned receivables, net	68,352.6	67,161.7	58,098.0	1.8	21.9
Receivables serviced with limited recourse:					
Real estate secured	1,318.9	1,457.8	2,028.5	(9.6)	(35.0)
Auto finance	2,812.8	2,712.7	1,963.5	3.7	43.3
MasterCard/Visa	9,121.7	8,529.8	9,006.9	(4.3)	1.3
Private label	1,650.0	1,650.0	1,150.0	-	43.5
Other unsecured	4,664.5	4,899.2	5,108.4	(4.8)	(8.7)
Total receivables serviced with limited recourse	19,567.0	20,249.5	19,257.3	(3.4)	1.6
Total managed receivables, net	$ 87,929.5	$ 87,411.2	$ 75,353.3	0.6 %	16.7 %

(1) Personal homeowner loans are real estate secured loans that have been underwritten and priced as unsecured loans. Personal homeowner loans are included in the other unsecured line, and comprise 4.7% of Household's total managed portfolio at 3/31/01, 4.4% at 12/31/00, and 3.8% at 3/31/00.

Household International, Inc.

Credit Quality/Credit Loss Reserves

Two-Months-and-Over Contractual Delinquency

As a percent of managed consumer receivables, excludes commercial	3/31/01	12/31/00	3/31/00
Real estate secured	2.61 %	2.63 %	2.93 %
Auto finance	1.79	2.55	1.52
MasterCard/Visa	3.68	3.49	3.06
Private label	5.58	5.48	5.94
Other unsecured	8.37	7.97	8.58
Total	4.25 %	4.20 %	4.43 %

Quarter-to-Date Chargeoffs, Net of Recoveries

As a percent of average managed consumer receivables, annualized, excludes commercial			
Real estate secured	.44 %	.41 %	.52 %
Auto finance	5.15	5.22	5.25
MasterCard/Visa	6.27	5.83	5.69
Private label	5.08	5.06	5.65
Other unsecured	8.27	5.93	7.41
Total	3.56 %	3.41 %	4.00 %

Nonperforming Assets

($ millions)			
Nonaccrual managed receivables	$ 2,200.6	$ 2,212.3	$ 1,934.2
Accruing managed receivables 90 or more days delinquent	891.5	659.8	755.0
Renegotiated commercial loans	12.3	12.3	12.3
Total nonperforming managed receivables	3,104.4	2,884.4	2,701.5
Real estate owned	350.2	337.1	301.0
Total nonperforming assets	$ 3,454.6	$ 3,221.5	$ 3,002.5
Managed credit loss reserves as a percent of nonperforming managed receivables	107.6 %	107.0 %	105.9 %

Credit Loss Reserves

($ millions)	03/31/01		12/31/00		03/31/00	
Reserves for owned receivables at beginning of quarter	$ 2,111.9		$ 2,009.2		$ 1,757.0	
Provision for credit losses	703.6		574.8		522.1	
Chargeoffs, net of recoveries	(531.5)		(490.3)		(482.2)	
Other, net	(1.6)		18.2		112.8	
Reserves for owned receivables at end of quarter	2,282.4	3.32 %(1)	2,111.9	3.14 %(1)	1,909.7	3.40 %(1)
Credit loss reserves for receivables serviced with limited recourse at beginning of quarter	1,082.3		976.8		903.6	
Provision for credit losses	229.2		342.2		294.1	
Chargeoffs, net of recoveries	(248.1)		(231.6)		(243.8)	
Other, net	(5.6)		(5.1)		(2.5)	
Credit loss reserves for receivables serviced with limited recourse at end of quarter	1,057.8	5.41 %(1)	1,082.3	5.34 %(1)	951.4	4.94 %(1)
Total managed credit loss reserves at end of quarter	$ 3,340.2	3.78 %(1)	$ 3,194.2	3.65 %(1)	$ 2,861.1	3.79 %(1)

(1) % Columns: comparisons to appropriate receivables.

HOUSEHOLD

2700 Sanders Road
Prospect Heights, IL 60070

News Release

Household Reports Record Second Quarter Results; 12th Consecutive Record Quarter

- Earnings Per Share Increase 16%, to $.93
- Net Income Rises 14%, to $439 Million
- Receivables Up 15%, to $91.5 Billion
- Revenues Grow 19%

Prospect Heights, IL, July 18, 2001 -- Household International (NYSE: HI) today reported record earnings per share of $.93, up 16 percent from a year ago. Net income rose 14 percent, to $439.0 million, from $383.9 million for the second quarter of 2000.

William F. Aldinger, Household's chairman and chief executive officer, said, "We had a terrific quarter – our 12th consecutive quarter of record results. Given the softening economic environment, I am particularly pleased with our ability to consistently deliver strong, quality earnings.

"Results for the quarter were excellent," Aldinger added. "We enjoyed strong receivable and revenue growth compared to a year ago, with all of our businesses performing well. In addition, delinquency was stable in the quarter, while chargeoffs rose modestly, consistent with our expectations. We further strengthened our balance sheet and passed the halfway point in our share repurchase goal for the year.

"Our strong performance to date has positioned us well to achieve another record year in 2001," Aldinger concluded.

Receivable Growth

The company's managed portfolio grew 15 percent above the prior year, to $91.5 billion. All consumer products contributed to the increase, with the strongest growth in the real estate secured portfolio. This portfolio was up 17 percent over the year-ago period and comprises 43.5 percent of the total managed portfolio.

On a sequential basis, managed receivables grew $3.2 billion, or an annualized 14 percent, led by strong growth in the HFC and Beneficial branch network.

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Revenues
Led by higher receivable volume and a wider net interest margin, managed net revenues grew $395 million, or 19 percent, from a year ago.

Household's managed net interest margin of $1.9 billion increased 19 percent from the prior year. The managed net interest margin percent widened to 8.34 percent from 8.17 percent a year ago and 8.22 percent in the first quarter. The increase was driven by lower funding costs.

Managed fee income increased $43 million, or 12 percent, compared to the second quarter of 2000, principally reflecting higher levels of credit card fees. Other income increased over the prior year but declined from the first quarter level, which benefited from seasonal tax refund lending revenues.

The company's risk adjusted revenue (managed net revenues less securitization revenues and chargeoffs) expanded to 7.53 percent from 7.37 percent a year ago.

Operating Expenses
Operating expenses rose 16 percent from a year ago, driven by higher sales incentives as well as increases in compensation and other costs to support the company's growing portfolio. Higher technology spending also contributed to the increase. Household's efficiency ratio was 35.5 percent in the second quarter, essentially flat with the first quarter and improved from 36.5 percent a year ago.

Credit Quality and Loss Reserves
At June 30th, the managed delinquency ratio (60+days) was 4.27 percent, stable with 4.25 percent in the first quarter. The managed delinquency ratio a year ago was 4.16 percent . The annualized managed net chargeoff ratio for the second quarter was 3.71 percent, essentially unchanged from the year-ago quarter and up modestly from 3.56 percent in the first quarter. Virtually all of the increase in the quarter was due to higher bankruptcy filings in the MasterCard/Visa and other unsecured portfolios.

The company increased its credit loss reserves by $116 million during the quarter. Managed credit loss reserves exceeded $3.4 billion at June 30th, up $508 million from a year ago. The ratio of reserves-to-managed receivables was 3.78 percent at June 30th, unchanged from the first quarter level and up from 3.69 percent a year ago. Reserves-to-nonperforming loans were 109.9 percent at June 30th compared to 107.6 percent at March 31st and 113.0 percent a year ago.

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Capital
The ratio of tangible equity to tangible managed assets improved to 7.61 percent at June 30th, compared to 7.54 percent at March 31st and 7.23 percent a year earlier.

In connection with its $2 billion share repurchase program, announced on March 9, 1999, Household bought back 2.3 million shares in the second quarter, totaling $141 million. During the second quarter Household entered into agreements with third parties to purchase, on a forward basis, approximately 2.3 million shares of common stock at a weighted average price of $64.86 per share.

For the first six months of the year, the company has repurchased 11.1 million shares under the program. Household also announced during the second quarter a new $2 billion stock repurchase program, which will go into effect the earlier of the completion of the current program or December 31, 2001.

Notice of Live Webcast
Household will broadcast its second quarter earnings teleconference call over the Internet on its website at www.household.com. The call will begin at 9:00 am Central Daylight Time on July 18, 2001. A replay will also be available shortly after the end of the call.

Household's businesses are leading providers of consumer loans, credit cards, auto finance and credit insurance products in the United States, United Kingdom and Canada. In the United States, Household's largest business, founded in 1878, operates under the two oldest and most recognized names in consumer finance - HFC and Beneficial. Household is also one of the nation's largest issuers of private label and general purpose credit cards, including the GM Card® and the AFL-CIO's Union Plus card. For more information, visit the company's web site at www.household.com.

This press release contains certain estimates and projections that may be forward-looking in nature, as defined by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. A variety of factors may cause actual results to differ materially from the results discussed in these forward-looking statements. Factors that might cause such a difference are discussed in Household International's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed with the SEC.

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both of Household International

Household International, Inc.

Quarterly Financial Supplement

HOUSEHOLD

June 30, 2001 - Quarterly Highlights

Summary Managed Income Statement	Three Months Ended			% Change from Prior	
($ millions)	06/30/01	03/31/01	06/30/00	Qtr.	Year
Managed-basis net interest margin and other revenues (1)	$ 2,487.2	$ 2,481.5	$ 2,092.5	0.2 %	18.9 %
Managed-basis provision for credit losses (1)	934.8	932.8	744.3	0.2	25.6
Operating expenses	882.7	883.1	762.8	-	15.7
Income before income taxes	669.7	665.6	585.4	0.6	14.4
Income taxes	230.7	233.8	201.5	(1.3)	14.5
Net income	$ 439.0	$ 431.8	$ 383.9	1.7	14.4

Common Stock Data	06/30/01	03/31/01	06/30/00	Qtr.	Year
Basic earnings per common share	$ .94	$ .92	$ .80	2.2 %	17.5 %
Diluted earnings per common share	.93	.91	.80	2.2	16.3
Average common shares (millions)	463.0	466.2	473.3	(0.6)	(2.2)
Average common and equivalent shares (millions)	469.6	472.3	477.0	(0.5)	(1.6)
Common stock price:					
High	$ 69.98	$ 62.00	$ 48.19	12.9	45.2
Low	57.45	52.00	36.00	10.5	59.6
Period end	66.70	59.24	41.56	12.6	60.5
Dividends declared per common share	$ .22	$ .19	$ .19	15.8	15.8
Book value per common share	17.94	17.23	15.28	4.1	17.4

Key Ratios	06/30/01	03/31/01	06/30/00	Qtr.	Year
Return on average common shareholders' equity	21.4 %	21.6 %	21.5 %	(0.9) %	(0.5) %
Return on average owned assets	2.21	2.21	2.27	-	(2.6)
Return on average managed assets	1.78	1.77	1.78	0.6	-
Managed efficiency ratio	35.5	35.6	36.6	(0.3)	(2.7)
Managed net interest margin	8.34	8.22	8.17	1.5	2.1
Total shareholders' equity as a percent of managed assets	9.28	9.24	9.06	0.4	2.4
Tangible equity to tangible managed assets	7.61	7.54	7.23	0.9	5.3

(1) To aid analysis, net interest margin, other revenues, and provision for credit losses are presented on a pro forma managed basis as if receivables securitized and sold with limited recourse were held in the portfolio. Policyholders' benefits have been netted against other revenues.

Year to Date Highlights

Summary Managed Income Statement	Six Months Ended		
($ millions)	06/30/01	06/30/00	% Change
Managed-basis net interest margin and other revenues (1)	$ 4,968.7	$ 4,257.7	16.7 %
Managed-basis provision for credit losses (1)	1,867.6	1,560.5	19.7
Operating expenses	1,765.8	1,546.1	14.2
Income before income taxes	1,335.3	1,150.9	16.0
Income taxes	464.5	394.1	17.9
Net income	$ 870.8	$ 756.8	15.1

Common Stock Data	06/30/01	06/30/00	% Change
Basic earnings per common share	$ 1.86	$ 1.59	17.0 %
Diluted earnings per common share	1.84	1.58	16.5
Average common shares (millions)	464.5	471.8	(1.6)
Average common and equivalent shares (millions)	470.8	475.5	(1.0)
Common stock price:			
High	$ 69.98	$ 48.19	45.2
Low	52.00	29.50	76.3
Period end	66.70	41.56	60.5
Dividends declared per common share	$ .41	$ .38	13.9

Key Ratios	06/30/01	06/30/00	% Change
Return on average common shareholders' equity	21.5 %	21.8 %	(1.4) %
Return on average owned assets	2.21	2.32	(4.7)
Return on average managed assets	1.77	1.80	(1.7)
Managed efficiency ratio	35.5	36.3	(2.2)
Managed net interest margin	8.28	8.24	0.5

Household International, Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Income - Owned Basis

Three Months

	Three Months Ended			% Change from Prior	
($ millions)	06/30/01	03/31/01	06/30/00	Qtr.	Year
Finance and other interest income	$ 2,451.2	$ 2,430.3	$ 2,083.4	0.9 %	17.7 %
Interest expense	1,048.4	1,106.8	933.0	(5.3)	12.4
Net interest margin	1,402.8	1,323.5	1,150.4	6.0	21.9
Provision for credit losses on owned receivables	657.1	703.6	495.6	(6.6)	32.6
Net interest margin after provision for credit losses	745.7	619.9	654.8	20.3	13.9
Securitization revenue	400.6	406.3	355.6	(1.4)	12.7
Insurance revenue	159.3	158.6	131.8	0.4	20.9
Investment income	37.8	41.8	42.5	(9.6)	(11.1)
Fee income	232.7	237.9	195.9	(2.2)	18.8
Other income	49.4	161.7	31.9	(69.4)	54.9
Total other revenues	879.8	1,006.3	757.7	(12.6)	16.1
Salaries and fringe benefits	387.2	377.6	321.5	2.5	20.4
Sales incentives	73.6	54.5	57.4	35.0	28.2
Occupancy and equipment expense	83.7	83.5	75.6	0.2	10.7
Other marketing expenses	129.0	135.2	125.3	(4.6)	3.0
Other servicing and administrative expenses	171.7	193.4	144.1	(11.2)	19.2
Amortization of acquired intangibles and goodwill	37.5	38.9	38.9	(3.6)	(3.6)
Policyholders' benefits	73.1	77.5	64.3	(5.7)	13.7
Total costs and expenses	955.8	960.6	827.1	(0.5)	15.6
Income before income taxes	669.7	665.6	585.4	0.6	14.4
Income taxes	230.7	233.8	201.5	(1.3)	14.5
Net income	439.0	431.8	383.9	1.7	14.4
Preferred dividends	(2.3)	(2.3)	(2.3)	-	-
Earnings available to common shareholders	$ 436.7	$ 429.5	$ 381.6	1.7 %	14.4 %
Effective tax rate	34.4 %	35.1 %	34.4 %	(2.0) %	- %

Six Months

	Six Months Ended		
($ millions)	06/30/01	06/30/00	% Change
Finance and other interest income	$ 4,881.5	$ 4,008.3	21.8 %
Interest expense	2,155.2	1,754.7	22.8
Net interest margin	2,726.3	2,253.6	21.0
Provision for credit losses on owned receivables	1,360.7	1,017.7	33.7
Net interest margin after provision for credit losses	1,365.6	1,235.9	10.5
Securitization revenue	806.9	702.0	14.9
Insurance revenue	317.9	266.8	19.2
Investment income	79.6	83.3	(4.4)
Fee income	470.6	375.2	25.4
Other income	211.1	165.2	27.8
Total other revenues	1,886.1	1,592.5	18.4
Salaries and fringe benefits	764.8	623.6	22.6
Sales incentives	128.1	100.2	27.8
Occupancy and equipment expense	167.2	151.1	10.7
Other marketing expenses	264.2	258.4	2.2
Other servicing and administrative expenses	365.1	330.9	10.3
Amortization of acquired intangibles and goodwill	76.4	82.1	(6.9)
Policyholders' benefits	150.6	131.2	14.8
Total costs and expenses	1,916.4	1,677.5	14.2
Income before income taxes	1,335.3	1,150.9	16.0
Income taxes	464.5	394.1	17.9
Net income	870.8	756.8	15.1
Preferred dividends	(4.6)	(4.6)	-
Earnings available to common shareholders	$ 866.2	$ 752.2	15.2 %
Effective tax rate	34.8 %	34.2 %	1.8 %

Balance Sheet Data

($ millions)	06/30/01	03/31/01	06/30/00
Owned assets	$ 80,977.6	$ 78,253.3	$ 70,469.7
Managed assets	100,761.3	97,828.3	89,035.9
Managed receivables	91,538.5	88,372.6	79,945.0
Debt	67,792.1	65,164.0	59,076.4
Trust originated preferred securities	875.0	875.0	675.0
Preferred stock	164.4	164.4	164.4
Common shareholders' equity	7,895.4	7,616.7	7,224.7
Total shareholders' equity as a percent of managed assets	9.28 %	9.24 %	9.05 %
Tangible equity to tangible managed assets	7.61	7.54	7.23

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Household International, Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Income - Managed Basis

Securitizations and sales of consumer receivables are a source of liquidity for us. We continue to service the securitized receivables after such receivables are sold and we retain a limited recourse obligation. Securitizations impact the classification of revenues and expenses in the statement of operations. When reporting on a managed basis, net interest margin, provision for credit losses, fee income, and securitization related revenue related to receivables sold are reclassified from securitization revenue into the appropriate caption.

Three Months

($ millions)	Three Months Ended 06/30/01	(1)	03/31/01	(1)	06/30/00	(1)	% Change from Prior Qtr.	Year
Finance and other interest income	$ 3,216.8	14.17 %	$ 3,246.8	14.58 %	$ 2,839.6	14.54 %	(0.9) %	13.3 %
Interest expense	1,322.5	5.83	1,417.0	6.38	1,244.8	6.37	(6.7)	6.2
Net interest margin	1,894.3	8.34 %	1,829.8	8.22 %	1,594.8	8.17 %	3.5	18.8
Provision for credit losses	934.8		932.8		744.3		0.2	25.6
Net interest margin after provision for credit losses	959.5		897.0		850.5		7.0	12.8
Insurance revenue	159.3		158.6		131.8		0.4	20.9
Investment income	37.8		41.8		42.5		(9.6)	(11.1)
Fee income	396.3		393.2		353.3		0.8	12.2
Securitization related revenue	23.2		(26.1)		2.5		100+	100+
Other income	49.4		161.7		31.9		(69.4)	54.9
Total other revenues	666.0		729.2		562.0		(8.7)	18.5
Operating expenses and policyholders' benefits	955.8		960.6		827.1		(0.5)	15.6
Income before income taxes	669.7		665.6		585.4		0.6	14.4
Income taxes	230.7		233.8		201.5		(1.3)	14.5
Net income	$ 439.0		$ 431.8		$ 383.9		1.7	14.4
Average managed receivables:								
Real estate secured	$ 38,779.6		$ 37,318.5		$ 31,912.0		3.9 %	21.5 %
Auto finance	4,947.9		4,682.9		3,602.6		5.7	37.3
MasterCard/Visa (2)	16,969.9		17,119.7		15,748.2		(0.9)	7.8
Private label	11,971.1		12,013.2		10,964.8		(0.4)	9.2
Other unsecured	16,691.5		16,366.9		14,154.6		2.0	17.9
Commercial and other	566.9		581.5		719.5		(2.5)	(21.2)
Total	89,926.9		88,102.7		77,101.6		2.1	16.6
Average noninsurance investments	420.9		525.0		563.0		(19.8)	(25.2)
Other interest-earning assets	454.6		448.5		431.2		1.4	5.4
Average managed interest-earning assets	$ 90,802.4		$ 89,076.2		$ 78,095.8		1.9 %	16.3 %

(1) % Columns: comparison to average managed interest-earning assets, annualized.
(2) MasterCard and Visa are registered trademarks of MasterCard International, Incorporated and VISA USA Inc., respectively.

Six Months

($ millions)	Six Months Ended 06/30/01	(1)	06/30/00	(1)	% Change
Finance and other interest income	$ 6,463.6	14.37 %	$ 5,485.3	14.48 %	17.8 %
Interest expense	2,739.5	6.09	2,365.0	6.24	15.8
Net interest margin	3,724.1	8.28 %	3,120.3	8.24 %	19.4
Provision for credit losses	1,867.6		1,560.5		19.7
Net interest margin after provision for credit losses	1,856.5		1,559.8		19.0
Insurance revenue	317.9		266.8		19.2
Investment income	79.6		83.3		(4.4)
Fee income	789.5		686.1		15.1
Securitization related revenue	(2.9)		67.2		(100+)
Other income	211.1		165.2		27.8
Total other revenues	1,395.2		1,268.6		10.0
Operating expenses and policyholders' benefits	1,916.4		1,677.5		14.2
Income before income taxes	1,335.3		1,150.9		16.0
Income taxes	484.5		394.1		17.9
Net income	$ 870.8		$ 756.8		15.1
Average managed receivables:					
Real estate secured	$ 38,059.1		$ 29,784.5		27.8 %
Auto finance	4,815.4		3,398.5		41.7
MasterCard/Visa (2)	17,044.8		15,709.0		8.5
Private label	11,992.1		11,068.1		8.3
Other unsecured	16,529.2		14,018.8		17.9
Commercial and other	574.2		744.8		(22.9)
Total	89,014.8		74,724.7		19.1
Average noninsurance investments	474.4		610.5		(22.3)
Other interest-earning assets	451.5		428.6		5.3
Average managed interest-earning assets	$ 89,940.7		$ 75,763.8		18.7 %

Summary of Securitization Related Revenue

($ millions)	Three Months Ended 06/30/01	03/31/01	06/30/00
Gross gains	$ 160.4	$ 105.9	$ 93.8
Amortization	(137.2)	(132.0)	(91.3)
Securitization related revenue	23.2	(26.1)	2.5
Over-the-life provision on new transactions	120.4	79.7	72.3
Net effect of securitization activity	$ (97.2)	$ (105.8)	$ (69.8)
Receivables securitized	$ 1,371.6	$ 902.0	$ 1,004.0

($ millions)	Six Months Ended 06/30/01	06/30/00
Gross gains	$ 266.3	$ 261.2
Amortization	(269.2)	(194.0)
Securitization related revenue	(2.9)	67.2
Over-the-life provision on new transactions	200.1	194.3
Net effect of securitization activity	$ (203.0)	$ (127.1)
Receivables securitized	$ 2,273.6	$ 2,476.0

Household International, Inc.

Receivables Analysis

End of Period Managed Receivables

($ millions)	06/30/01	03/31/01	06/30/00	% Change from Prior Qtr.	% Change from Prior Year
Real estate secured	$ 38,806.5	$ 38,004.8	$ 33,964.7	4.7 %	17.2 %
Auto finance	5,159.6	4,800.8	3,850.8	7.5	34.0
MasterCard/Visa	17,043.4	16,570.2	15,887.3	2.9	7.3
Private label	11,980.0	11,875.4	10,951.3	0.9	9.4
Other unsecured	16,991.5	16,548.7	14,597.2	2.7	16.4
Commercial and other	557.5	572.7	693.7	(2.7)	(19.6)
Managed portfolio	$ 91,538.5	$ 88,372.6	$ 79,945.0	3.6 %	14.5 %

Receivables (% of Managed Portfolio)

	06/30/01	03/31/01	06/30/00
Real estate secured	43.5 %	43.0 %	42.5 %
Auto finance	5.6	5.4	4.8
MasterCard/Visa	18.6	18.8	19.8
Private label	13.1	13.4	13.7
Other unsecured (1)	18.6	18.7	18.3
Commercial and other	.6	.7	.9
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %

End of Period Receivables ($ millions)

	06/30/01	03/31/01	06/30/00	% Change from Prior Qtr.	% Change from Prior Year
Owned receivables:					
Real estate secured	$ 38,600.7	$ 36,688.8	$ 32,168.5	5.2 %	20.0 %
Auto finance	2,039.0	1,988.0	1,753.7	2.6	16.3
MasterCard/Visa	7,915.7	7,448.5	7,013.7	6.3	12.9
Private label	10,330.0	10,225.4	9,801.3	1.0	5.4
Other unsecured	12,311.9	11,884.2	9,947.9	3.6	23.8
Commercial and other	557.5	572.7	693.7	(2.7)	(19.6)
Total owned receivables	71,754.8	68,805.6	61,378.8	4.3	16.9
Accrued finance charges	1,418.6	1,322.5	1,093.1	7.3	29.8
Credit loss reserve for owned receivables	(2,376.5)	(2,282.4)	(1,986.5)	4.1	19.6
Unearned credit insurance premiums and claims reserves	(832.4)	(767.8)	(593.7)	8.4	40.2
Amounts due and deferred from receivables sales	2,325.3	2,342.5	2,192.8	(0.7)	6.0
Reserve for receivables serviced with limited recourse	(1,080.0)	(1,057.8)	(961.7)	2.1	12.3
Total owned receivables, net	71,209.8	68,362.6	61,122.8	4.2	16.5
Receivables serviced with limited recourse:					
Real estate secured	1,205.8	1,318.0	1,796.2	(8.5)	(32.9)
Auto finance	3,120.6	2,812.8	2,097.1	10.9	48.8
MasterCard/Visa	9,127.7	9,121.7	8,873.6	0.1	2.9
Private label	1,650.0	1,650.0	1,150.0	-	43.5
Other unsecured	4,679.6	4,664.5	4,649.3	0.3	0.7
Total receivables serviced with limited recourse	19,783.7	19,567.0	18,566.2	1.1	6.6
Total managed receivables, net	$ 90,993.5	$ 87,929.6	$ 79,689.0	3.5 %	14.2 %

(1) Personal homeowner loans are real estate secured loans that have been underwritten and priced as unsecured loans. Personal homeowner loans are included in the other unsecured line, and comprise 4.9% of Household's total managed portfolio at 06/30/01, 4.7% at 03/31/01, and 3.8% at 06/30/00.

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Credit Quality/Credit Loss Reserves

Two-Months-and-Over Contractual Delinquency

As a percent of managed consumer receivables, excludes commercial.	06/30/01	03/31/01	06/30/00
Real estate secured	2.83 %	2.61 %	2.72 %
Auto finance	2.09	1.79	1.99
MasterCard/Visa	3.60	3.68	3.14
Private label	5.66	5.50	5.77
Other unsecured	8.43	8.37	7.92
Total	4.27 %	4.25 %	4.18 %

Quarter-to-Date Chargeoffs, Net of Recoveries

As a percent of average managed consumer receivables, annualized, excludes commercial.			
Real estate secured	.48 %	.44 %	.47 %
Auto finance	4.47	5.15	4.28
MasterCard/Visa	6.82	8.27	5.57
Private label	5.02	5.08	5.43
Other unsecured	6.82	6.27	7.68
Total	3.71 %	3.56 %	3.74 %

Nonperforming Assets

($ millions)			
Nonaccrual managed receivables	$ 2,232.5	$ 2,200.6	$ 1,841.8
Accruing managed receivables			
90 or more days delinquent	899.9	891.5	753.9
Renegotiated commercial loans	12.3	12.3	12.3
Total nonperforming managed receivables	3,144.7	3,104.4	2,608.0
Real estate owned	355.2	350.2	323.6
Total nonperforming assets	$ 3,509.9	$ 3,454.6	$ 2,931.6
Managed credit loss reserves as a percent of nonperforming managed receivables	109.9 %	107.6 %	113.0 %

Credit Loss Reserves

($ millions)	06/30/01		03/31/01		06/30/00	
Reserves for owned receivables at beginning of quarter	$ 2,282.4		$ 2,111.8		$ 1,909.7	
Provision for credit losses	657.1		703.6		493.8	
Chargeoffs, net of recoveries	(573.2)		(531.5)		(474.0)	
Other, net	10.2		(1.6)		55.2	
Reserves for owned receivables at end of quarter	2,376.5	3.31 %(1)	2,282.4	3.32 %(1)	1,988.5	3.24 %(1)
Credit loss reserves for receivables serviced with limited recourse at beginning of quarter	1,057.8		1,082.3		851.4	
Provision for credit losses	277.7		229.2		248.7	
Chargeoffs, net of recoveries	(255.9)		(248.1)		(241.9)	
Other, net	0.4		(5.8)		3.5	
Credit loss reserves for receivables serviced with limited recourse at end of quarter	1,080.0	5.45 %(1)	1,057.8	5.41 %(1)	961.7	3.18 %(1)
Total managed credit loss reserves at end of quarter	$ 3,456.5	3.78 %(1)	$ 3,340.2	3.78 %(1)	$ 2,948.2	3.69 %(1)

(1) % Columns: comparisons to appropriate receivables.

HOUSEHOLD

2700 Sanders Road
Prospect Heights, IL 60070

News Release

Household Reports Highest Quarterly Net Income in its 123-Year History

Thirteenth Consecutive Record Quarter

- Earnings Per Share Increases 14%, to $1.07
- Net Income Rises to $504 Million
- Receivables Up 15%, to $95.7 Billion
- Revenues Grow 19%

Prospect Heights, IL, October 17, 2001 -- Household International (NYSE: HI) today reported the highest quarterly net income in the company's 123-year history and its thirteenth consecutive record quarter. Earnings per share of $1.07 rose 14 percent from $.94 the prior year. Net income increased 12 percent, to $504 million, from $451 million in the third quarter of 2000.

"Household's performance this year has been outstanding, even as the economy has continued to weaken," said William F. Aldinger, chairman and chief executive officer. "The third quarter was no exception. Receivable and revenue growth were strong, and credit performance was within our expectations. We further strengthened our balance sheet and continued to repurchase shares.

"All of our businesses contributed to our excellent results this quarter," Aldinger added. "Our product diversity and variety of distribution channels give us the flexibility to react to changes in the credit environment and consumer demand.

"The strength of our franchise gives me confidence that we will achieve the high end of our earnings target of 13 to 15 percent EPS growth for the year," Aldinger concluded.

Receivable Growth
The company's managed portfolio grew to $95.7 billion at the end of the third quarter, up 15 percent from the prior year. Despite the slowing economy, all consumer products reported solid growth. Growth in the real estate secured portfolio was strongest, with a 19 percent increase from a year ago. This portfolio comprises nearly 44 percent of total managed receivables. The company believes this provides important protection in an environment of weaker consumer credit and higher bankruptcy levels.

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On a sequential basis, managed receivables grew over $4 billion, or an annualized 18 percent, led by strong growth in loan products sold through the HFC and Beneficial branch network.

Revenues
Managed net revenues grew $422 million, or 19 percent, from a year ago. An expanded net interest margin, increased fee income and higher receivable volume drove the increase.

Compared to a year ago, Household's managed net interest margin grew $381 million, or 23 percent, to $2 billion. The company's managed net interest margin percent widened to 8.57 percent from 7.95 percent a year ago. Lower funding costs were the primary driver of the expansion.

Managed fee income increased $28 million, or 7 percent, compared to the third quarter of 2000, principally reflecting higher levels of credit card fees.

The company's risk adjusted revenue (managed net revenues less securitization revenues and chargeoffs) expanded to 7.72 percent from 7.45 percent a year ago.

Operating Expenses
Operating expenses rose 21 percent from a year ago, as the company added sales and collection personnel to support its growing portfolio. Higher levels of sales incentives, marketing and technology spending also drove the increase. Household's efficiency ratio was 34.3 percent in the third quarter, compared to 33.8 percent a year ago.

Credit Quality and Loss Reserves
At September 30th, the managed delinquency ratio (60+days) was 4.43 percent, compared to 4.27 percent in the second quarter and 4.21 percent a year ago. The sequential increase was across all products and was well within company expectations. The annualized managed net chargeoff ratio for the third quarter was 3.74 percent, up slightly from 3.71 percent in the second quarter. The managed net chargeoff ratio was 3.47 percent in the prior-year quarter.

Managed credit loss reserves increased by $99 million during the quarter, to $3.6 billion. Compared to a year ago, credit loss reserves were up $569 million. The ratio of reserves-to-managed receivables was 3.72 percent at September 30th, compared to 3.58 percent a year earlier. Reserves-to-nonperforming loans were 103.9 percent at September 30th, compared to 106.7 percent a year ago.

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Capital
The ratio of tangible equity to tangible managed assets improved to 7.82 percent at September 30th, from 7.33 percent a year earlier. On September 27, 2001, Household issued $300 million of 7.50 percent cumulative preferred stock.

In connection with its $2 billion share repurchase program, announced on March 9, 1999, Household bought back 4.1 million shares in the third quarter, totaling $237 million. For the first nine months of the year, the company has repurchased 15.2 million shares under the program.

At September 30th, Household had agreements with third parties to purchase, on a forward basis, approximately 5.7 million shares of common stock at a weighted average price of $63.17 per share.

Notice of Live Webcast
Household will broadcast its third quarter earnings teleconference call over the Internet on its website at www.household.com. The call will begin at 8:30 a.m. Central Daylight Time on October 17, 2001. A replay will also be available shortly after the end of the call.

Household's businesses are leading providers of consumer loan, credit cards, auto finance and credit insurance products in the United States, United Kingdom and Canada. In the United States, Household's largest business, founded in 1878, operates under the two oldest and most recognized names in consumer finance - HFC and Beneficial. Household is also one of the nation's largest issuers of private label and general purpose credit cards, including The GM Card® and the AFL-CIO's Union Plus® card. For more information, visit the company's web site at www.household.com.

This press release contains certain estimates and projections that may be forward-looking in nature, as defined by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. A variety of factors may cause actual results to differ materially from the results discussed in these forward-looking statements. Factors that might cause such a difference are discussed in Household International's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed with the SEC.

# # #

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both of Household International

Household International, Inc.

Quarterly Financial Supplement

HOUSEHOLD

September 30, 2001 - Quarterly Highlights

Summary Managed Income Statement

($ millions)	Three Months Ended 9/30/01	6/30/01	9/30/00	% Change from Prior Qtr.	Year
Managed-basis net interest margin and other revenues (1)	$ 2,635.7	$ 2,487.2	$ 2,213.4	6.0 %	19.1 %
Managed-basis provision for credit losses (1)	966.8	934.8	774.9	3.4	24.8
Operating expenses	905.3	882.7	747.7	3.0	21.1
Income before income taxes	763.6	669.7	690.8	14.0	10.5
Income taxes	259.8	230.7	239.6	12.6	8.4
Net income	$ 503.8	$ 439.0	$ 451.2	14.8	11.7

Common Stock Data

	9/30/01	6/30/01	9/30/00	Qtr.	Year
Basic earnings per common share	$ 1.09	$ .94	$ .95	16.0 %	14.7 %
Diluted earnings per common share	1.07	.93	.94	15.1	13.8
Average common shares (millions)	451.3	453.0	472.4	(0.4)	(2.3)
Average common and equivalent shares (millions)	467.2	469.6	477.8	(0.4)	(2.1)
Common stock price:					
High	$ 69.49	$ 69.98	$ 57.44	(0.7)	21.0
Low	48.00	57.45	41.00	(16.4)	17.1
Period end	56.38	66.70	56.63	(15.5)	(0.4)
Dividends declared per common share	$ .22	$ .22	$ .19	-	15.8
Book value per common share	18.59	17.94	16.00	3.6	16.2

Key Ratios

	9/30/01	6/30/01	9/30/00	Qtr.	Year
Return on average common shareholders' equity	23.6 %	21.4 %	24.2 %	10.3 %	(2.5) %
Return on average owned assets	2.42	2.21	2.48	10.0	(2.4)
Return on average managed assets	1.96	1.78	1.98	10.1	(1.0)
Managed efficiency ratio	34.3	35.5	33.8	(3.4)	1.5
Managed net interest margin	8.57	8.34	7.95	2.8	7.8
Total shareholders' equity as a percent of managed assets	9.39	9.28	9.06	1.2	3.6
Tangible equity to tangible managed assets	7.82	7.61	7.33	2.8	6.7

(1) To aid analysis, net interest margin, other revenues, and provision for credit losses are presented on a pro forma managed basis as if receivables securitized and sold with limited recourse were held in the portfolio. Policyholders' benefits have been netted against other revenues.

Year to Date Highlights

Summary Managed Income Statement

($ millions)	Nine Months Ended 9/30/01	9/30/00	% Change
Managed-basis net interest margin and other revenues (1)	$ 7,604.4	$ 6,471.1	17.5 %
Managed-basis provision for credit losses (1)	2,834.4	2,335.4	21.4
Operating expenses	2,671.1	2,294.0	16.4
Income before income taxes	2,098.9	1,841.7	14.0
Income taxes	724.3	633.7	14.3
Net income	$ 1,374.6	$ 1,208.0	13.8

Common Stock Data

	9/30/01	9/30/00	% Change
Basic earnings per common share	$ 2.95	$ 2.54	16.1 %
Diluted earnings per common share	2.91	2.52	15.5
Average common shares (millions)	463.5	472.1	(1.8)
Average common and equivalent shares (millions)	469.7	476.2	(1.4)
Common stock price:			
High	$ 69.98	$ 57.44	21.8
Low	48.00	29.50	62.7
Period end	56.38	56.63	(.4)
Dividends declared per common share	$ .63	$ .55	14.5

Key Ratios

	9/30/01	9/30/00	% Change
Return on average common shareholders' equity	22.2 %	22.6 %	(1.8) %
Return on average owned assets	2.28	2.38	(4.2)
Return on average managed assets	1.84	1.87	(1.6)
Managed efficiency ratio	35.1	35.5	(1.1)
Managed net interest margin	8.38	8.13	3.1

Household International, Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Income - Owned Basis

Three Months

($ millions)	Three Months Ended 9/30/01	6/30/01	9/30/00	% Change from Prior Qtr.	Year
Finance and other interest income	$ 2,536.6	$ 2,451.2	$ 2,270.4	3.5 %	11.7 %
Interest expense	1,035.2	1,048.4	1,057.2	(1.3)	(2.1)
Net interest margin	1,501.4	1,402.8	1,213.2	7.0	23.8
Provision for credit losses on owned receivables	722.9	657.1	524.4	10.0	37.9
Net interest margin after provision for credit losses	778.5	745.7	688.8	4.4	13.0
Securitization revenue	454.3	420.6	379.9	13.4	19.6
Insurance revenue	169.2	159.3	146.7	6.2	15.3
Investment income	42.3	37.8	43.9	11.9	(3.6)
Fee income	250.6	232.7	216.2	7.7	15.9
Other income	51.5	49.4	30.1	4.3	71.1
Total other revenues	967.9	879.8	816.8	10.0	18.5
Salaries and fringe benefits	408.3	387.2	333.0	5.4	22.6
Sales incentives	74.1	73.6	53.1	0.7	38.5
Occupancy and equipment expense	86.1	83.7	78.4	2.9	9.8
Other marketing expenses	127.1	129.0	108.2	(1.5)	17.5
Other servicing and administrative expenses	172.3	171.7	136.0	0.3	26.7
Amortization of acquired intangibles and goodwill	37.4	37.5	39.0	(0.3)	(4.1)
Policyholders' benefits	77.5	73.1	67.1	6.0	15.5
Total costs and expenses	982.8	955.8	814.8	2.8	20.6
Income before income taxes	763.6	669.7	690.4	14.0	10.5
Income taxes	259.8	230.7	239.6	12.6	8.4
Net income	503.8	439.0	451.2	14.8	11.7
Preferred dividends	(2.9)	(2.3)	(2.3)	26.1	26.1
Earnings available to common shareholders	$ 500.9	$ 436.7	$ 448.9	14.7 %	11.6 %
Effective tax rate	34.0 %	34.4 %	34.7 %	(1.2) %	(2.0) %

Nine Months

($ millions)	Nine Months Ended 9/30/01	9/30/00	% Change
Finance and other interest income	$ 7,418.1	$ 6,278.7	18.1 %
Interest expense	3,190.4	2,811.9	13.5
Net interest margin	4,227.7	3,466.8	21.9
Provision for credit losses on owned receivables	2,083.6	1,542.1	35.1
Net interest margin after provision for credit losses	2,144.1	1,924.7	11.4
Securitization revenue	1,261.2	1,081.9	16.6
Insurance revenue	487.1	413.5	17.8
Investment income	121.9	127.2	(4.2)
Fee income	721.2	591.4	21.9
Other income	262.6	195.3	34.5
Total other revenues	2,854.0	2,409.3	18.5
Salaries and fringe benefits	1,173.1	956.6	22.6
Sales incentives	202.2	153.3	31.9
Occupancy and equipment expense	253.3	229.5	10.4
Other marketing expenses	391.3	356.6	9.7
Other servicing and administrative expenses	537.4	466.9	15.1
Amortization of acquired intangibles and goodwill	113.8	121.1	(6.0)
Policyholders' benefits	228.1	198.3	15.0
Total costs and expenses	2,899.2	2,492.3	16.3
Income before income taxes	2,098.9	1,841.7	14.0
Income taxes	724.3	633.7	14.3
Net income	1,374.6	1,208.0	13.8
Preferred dividends	(7.5)	(6.9)	8.7
Earnings available to common shareholders	$ 1,367.1	$ 1,201.1	13.8 %
Effective tax rate	34.5 %	34.4 %	0.3 %

Balance Sheet Data

($ millions)	9/30/01	6/30/01	9/30/00
Owned assets	$ 85,177.8	$ 80,977.6	$ 73,725.6
Managed assets	105,244.2	100,781.3	92,596.1
Managed receivables	95,655.1	91,538.5	83,453.9
Debt	71,676.5	67,732.1	61,900.6
Trust originated preferred securities	875.0	875.0	675.0
Preferred stock	455.8	164.4	164.4
Common shareholders' equity	7,922.5	7,695.4	7,550.4
Total shareholders' equity as a percent of managed assets	9.39 %	9.23 %	9.06 %
Tangible equity to tangible managed assets	7.82	7.61	7.33

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Household International, Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Income – Managed Basis

Securitizations and sales of consumer receivables are a source of liquidity for us. We continue to service the securitized receivables after such receivables are sold and we retain a limited recourse obligation. Securitizations impact the classification of revenues and expenses in the statement of operations. When reporting on a managed basis, net interest margin, provision for credit losses, fee income, and securitization related revenue related to receivables sold are reclassified from securitization revenue into the appropriate caption.

Three Months

($ millions)	Three Months Ended 9/30/01	(1)	6/30/01	(1)	9/30/00	(1)	% Change from Prior Qtr.	Year
Finance and other interest income	$ 3,304.8	13.99 %	$ 3,216.8	14.17 %	$ 3,033.9	14.67 %	2.7 %	8.9 %
Interest expense	1,290.7	5.47	1,322.5	5.83	1,390.6	6.72	(3.2)	(7.3)
Net interest margin	2,014.1	8.52 %	1,894.3	8.34 %	1,643.3	7.95 %	6.9	23.2
Provision for credit losses	956.8		934.8		774.9		2.4	24.8
Net interest margin after provision for credit losses	1,057.3		959.5		868.4		10.2	21.8
Insurance revenue	169.2		159.3		146.7		6.2	15.3
Investment income	42.3		37.8		43.9		11.9	(3.6)
Fee income	407.5		396.3		380.3		2.9	7.3
Securitization related revenue	18.2		23.2		36.2		(21.6)	(49.7)
Other income	51.5		49.4		30.1		4.3	71.1
Total other revenues	689.3		666.0		637.2		3.5	8.1
Operating expenses and policyholders' benefits	982.6		955.8		814.3		2.8	20.6
Income before income taxes	763.6		669.7		690.3		14.0	10.6
Income taxes	259.8		230.7		239.6		12.6	8.4
Net income	$ 503.8		$ 439.8		$ 451.2		14.5	11.7
Average managed receivables:								
Real estate secured	$ 40,779.9		$ 38,779.8		$ 34,617.3		5.2 %	17.8 %
Auto finance	5,507.2		4,947.3		4,118.3		11.3	33.8
MasterCard/Visa (2)	17,361.4		16,964.5		16,193.1		2.3	7.2
Private label	12,178.2		11,971.1		11,088.1		1.7	9.8
Other unsecured	17,261.5		16,651.5		15,123.7		3.4	14.1
Commercial and other	545.4		566.9		664.3		(3.8)	(17.9)
Total	93,634.0		89,526.9		81,803.4		4.1	14.5
Average noninsurance investments	395.1		420.9		471.4		(6.1)	(16.2)
Other interest-earning assets	460.7		454.8		436.7		1.3	5.5
Average managed interest-earning assets	$ 94,489.8		$ 90,802.4		$ 82,711.5		4.1 %	14.2 %

Nine Months

($ millions)	Nine Months Ended 9/30/01	(1)	9/30/00	(1)	% Change
Finance and other interest income	$ 9,768.4	14.24 %	$ 8,519.2	14.56 %	14.7 %
Interest expense	4,020.2	5.86	3,755.6	6.41	7.0
Net interest margin	5,748.2	8.38 %	4,763.6	8.13 %	20.7
Provision for credit losses	2,834.4		2,335.4		21.4
Net interest margin after provision for credit losses	2,913.8		2,428.2		20.0
Insurance revenue	487.1		412.5		17.8
Investment income	121.9		127.2		(4.2)
Fee income	1,187.4		1,058.4		12.3
Securitization related revenue	15.3		101.4		(85.2)
Other income	262.6		195.3		34.5
Total other revenues	2,084.3		1,905.4		9.4
Operating expenses and policyholders' benefits	2,899.2		2,492.3		16.3
Income before income taxes	2,098.9		1,841.7		14.0
Income taxes	724.3		633.7		14.3
Net income	$ 1,374.6		$ 1,208.0		13.8
Average managed receivables:					
Real estate secured	$ 38,966.0		$ 31,395.4		24.1 %
Auto finance	5,046.2		3,638.0		38.7
MasterCard/Visa (2)	17,150.4		16,870.2		2.1
Private label	12,054.1		11,074.8		8.8
Other unsecured	16,773.2		14,287.7		18.6
Commercial and other	564.4		718.1		(21.4)
Total	90,554.6		77,084.3		17.5
Average noninsurance investments	447.9		564.1		(20.6)
Other interest-earning assets	454.6		431.3		5.4
Average managed interest-earning assets	$ 91,457.1		$ 78,079.7		17.1 %

(1) % Columns: comparison to average managed interest-earning assets, annualized.

(2) MasterCard and Visa are registered trademarks of MasterCard International, Incorporated and VISA USA Inc., respectively.

Summary of Securitization Related Revenue

($ millions)	Three Months Ended 9/30/01	6/30/01	9/30/00
Gross gains	$ 152.4	$ 160.4	$ 142.5
Amortization	(134.2)	(137.2)	(106.3)
Securitization related revenue	18.2	23.2	36.2
Over-the-life provision on new transactions	113.9	120.4	101.4
Net effect of securitization activity	$ (95.7)	$ (97.2)	$ (65.2)
Receivables securitized	$ 1,191.9	$ 1,221.8	$ 1,705.6

($ millions)	Nine Months Ended 9/30/01	9/30/00
Gross gains	$ 418.7	$ 403.7
Amortization	(403.4)	(302.3)
Securitization related revenue	15.3	101.4
Over-the-life provision on new transactions	314.0	285.7
Net effect of securitization activity	$ (298.7)	$ (190.3)
Receivables securitized	$ 3,463.5	$ 4,181.8

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Household International, Inc.

Receivables Analysis

End of Period Managed Receivables

($ millions)	9/30/01	6/30/01	9/30/00	% Change from Prior Qtr.	% Change from Prior Year
Real estate secured	$ 41,930.9	$ 39,806.5	$ 35,289.0	5.3 %	18.8 %
Auto finance	5,869.2	5,159.6	4,329.5	13.8	35.6
MasterCard/Visa	17,303.7	17,043.4	16,376.8	1.5	5.7
Private label	12,386.4	11,988.0	11,278.0	3.4	9.8
Other unsecured	17,631.5	16,991.5	15,538.3	3.8	13.5
Commercial and other	533.4	557.5	642.3	(4.3)	(17.0)
Managed portfolio	$ 95,655.1	$ 91,538.5	$ 83,453.9	4.5 %	14.6 %

Receivables (% of Managed Portfolio)

	9/30/01	6/30/01	9/30/00
Real estate secured	43.8 %	43.5 %	42.3 %
Auto finance	6.1	5.6	5.2
MasterCard/Visa	18.1	18.6	19.6
Private label	13.0	13.1	13.5
Other unsecured (1)	18.4	18.6	18.6
Commercial and other	0.6	0.6	.8
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %

End of Period Receivables ($ millions)

	9/30/01	6/30/01	9/30/00	% Change from Prior Qtr.	% Change from Prior Year
Owned receivables:					
Real estate secured	$ 40,622.3	$ 38,600.7	$ 33,595.1	5.8 %	21.5 %
Auto finance	2,340.1	2,039.0	1,917.7	14.8	22.0
MasterCard/Visa	8,066.9	7,915.7	7,203.0	1.9	12.0
Private label	10,736.4	10,330.0	10,128.0	3.9	6.0
Other unsecured	13,089.6	12,311.9	11,100.3	6.3	17.9
Commercial and other	533.4	557.5	642.3	(4.3)	(17.0)
Total owned receivables	75,388.7	71,754.8	64,586.4	5.3	17.0
Accrued finance charges	1,512.4	1,418.6	1,187.2	6.6	27.4
Credit loss reserve for owned receivables	(2,476.6)	(2,376.5)	(2,009.2)	4.2	23.3
Unearned credit insurance premiums and claims reserves	(888.2)	(832.4)	(646.0)	6.7	37.5
Amounts due and deferred from receivables sales	2,430.4	2,325.3	2,231.2	4.5	8.9
Reserve for receivables serviced with limited recourse	(1,078.4)	(1,080.0)	(976.8)	(0.1)	10.4
Total owned receivables, net	75,088.3	71,209.8	64,372.8	5.4	16.6
Receivables serviced with limited recourse:					
Real estate secured	1,108.6	1,205.8	1,693.9	(8.1)	(34.6)
Auto finance	3,529.1	3,120.6	2,411.8	13.1	46.3
MasterCard/Visa	9,236.8	9,127.7	9,173.8	1.2	.7
Private label	1,650.0	1,650.0	1,150.0	-	43.5
Other unsecured	4,541.9	4,679.6	4,438.0	(2.9)	2.3
Total receivables serviced with limited recourse	20,066.4	19,783.7	18,867.5	1.4	6.4
Total managed receivables, net	$ 95,154.7	$ 90,993.5	$ 83,240.3	4.6 %	14.3 %

(1) Personal homeowner loans are real estate secured loans that have been underwritten and priced as unsecured loans. Personal homeowner loans are included in the other unsecured line, and comprise 4.8% of Household's total managed portfolio at 09/30/01, 4.8% at 06/30/01, and 4.1% at 09/30/00.

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Credit Quality/Credit Loss Reserves

Two-Months-and-Over Contractual Delinquency

As a percent of managed consumer receivables, excludes commercial.	9/30/01	6/30/01	9/30/00
Real estate secured	2.74 %	2.53 %	2.77 %
Auto finance	2.54	2.09	2.19
MasterCard/Visa	3.91	3.60	3.48
Private label	5.88	5.66	5.67
Other unsecured	8.51	8.43	7.72
Total	4.43 %	4.27 %	4.21 %

Quarter-to-Date Chargeoffs, Net of Recoveries

As a percent of average managed consumer receivables, annualized, excludes commercial.	9/30/01	6/30/01	9/30/00
Real estate secured	.52 %	.48 %	.41 %
Auto finance	4.84	4.47	4.45
MasterCard/Visa	6.75	6.82	5.23
Private label	5.13	5.09	5.28
Other unsecured	7.00	6.82	7.05
Total	3.74 %	3.71 %	3.47 %

Nonperforming Assets

($ millions)	9/30/01	6/30/01	9/30/00
Nonaccrual managed receivables	$ 2,429.4	$ 2,232.5	$ 1,984.1
Accruing managed receivables			
90 or more days delinquent	993.6	899.9	802.6
Renegotiated commercial loans	-	12.3	12.5
Total nonperforming managed receivables	3,423.0	3,144.7	2,799.2
Real estate owned	363.1	365.2	336.9
Total nonperforming assets	$ 3,786.1	$ 3,509.9	$ 3,136.1
Managed credit loss reserves as a percent			
of nonperforming managed receivables	103.9 %	109.9 %	106.7 %

Credit Loss Reserves

($ millions)	9/30/01		6/30/01		9/30/00	
Reserves for owned receivables						
at beginning of quarter	$ 2,376.5		$ 2,282.4		$ 1,986.5	
Provision for credit losses	722.9		657.1		524.4	
Chargeoffs, net of recoveries	(630.2)		(573.2)		(474.3)	
Other, net	7.4		10.2		(28.8)	
Reserves for owned receivables at end of quarter	2,476.6	3.28 %(1)	2,376.5	3.31 %(1)	2,008.2	3.11 %(1)
Credit loss reserves for receivables serviced						
with limited recourse at beginning of quarter	1,080.0		1,057.8		961.7	
Provision for credit losses	243.9		277.7		250.5	
Chargeoffs, net of recoveries	(248.4)		(255.9)		(229.3)	
Other, net	(5.1)		0.4		(6.1)	
Credit loss reserves for receivables serviced						
with limited recourse at end of quarter	1,078.4	5.37 %(1)	1,080.0	5.46 %(1)	976.8	5.18 %(1)
Total managed credit loss reserves at end of quarter	$ 3,555.0	3.72 %(1)	$ 3,456.5	3.78 %(1)	$ 2,986.0	3.58 %(1)

(1) % Columns: comparisons to appropriate receivables.

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2700 Sanders Road,
Prospect Heights, IL 60070

News Release

Household Reports Record Quarterly and Full-Year Net Income

Highest Quarterly and Annual Net Income in Company History
Fourteenth Consecutive Record Quarter

- Fourth Quarter Earnings Per Share Rises 14%, to $1.17
- Fourth Quarter Net Income Increases to $549 Million
- Receivables Up $5.2 Billion in the Quarter, to $100.8 Billion

- Full Year Earnings Per Share of $4.08, Up 15%
- Full Year Net Income of $1.9 Billion
- Revenues Grow 18% for the Year

Prospect Heights, IL, January 16, 2002 -- Household International (NYSE: HI) today reported fourth quarter earnings per share of $1.17, its fourteenth consecutive record quarter. Fourth quarter earnings per share rose 14 percent from $1.03 the prior year. Net income in the fourth quarter increased 11 percent, to an all-time quarterly record of $549 million.

For the full year, Household reported earnings per share of $4.08, representing a 15 percent increase from $3.55 in 2000. Net income for 2001 totaled $1.9 billion, also an all-time high, 13 percent above $1.7 billion earned in 2000.

"Household's fourth quarter results were simply outstanding," said William F. Aldinger, chairman and chief executive officer, "demonstrating the tremendous strength and earnings power of the Household franchise. Receivable and revenue growth exceeded our expectations while credit indicators weakened only modestly in a tough economic environment. Recognizing the importance of a strong balance sheet, we provided $154 million in excess of owned chargeoffs, bringing our reserves to their highest level ever."

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Case # 02-C-5893
Jaffe v. Household
Plaintiffs' Exhibit
P0706

Commenting on the full-year results, Aldinger added, "In 2001, we demonstrated that our business model generates superior results in a weak economy as well as in the strong economic periods of previous years. Exceptional revenue growth of 18 percent more than offset the increases in credit losses during the year. We further strengthened our balance sheet while investing in sales and marketing to position our franchise for sustainable growth in the future. We are well-positioned to deliver 13 to 15 percent EPS growth for 2002."

Fourth Quarter Review

Receivable Growth
At December 31, 2001, the company's managed portfolio reached $100.8 billion, up $5.2 billion, or 5.4 percent, from the third quarter. Growth was strong across all products. The real estate secured portfolio increased the most, up $2.8 billion in the quarter. This portfolio comprises over 44 percent of total managed receivables.

During the quarter, the company purchased a private label credit card portfolio totaling approximately $725 million at December 31, 2001. In addition, the company sold approximately $1 billion in MasterCard/Visa receivables in the United Kingdom to Centrica, its former partner in the Goldfish Card program, as part of a settlement agreement.

Revenues
Fourth quarter managed net revenues grew $506 million, or 21 percent, from a year ago. An expanded net interest margin and higher receivable volume drove the increase.

Household's managed net interest margin for the fourth quarter was $2.2 billion, an increase of $466 million, or 27 percent, compared to a year ago. The company's managed net interest margin percent widened to 8.85 percent from 8.01 percent a year ago. Lower funding costs were the primary reasons for the expansion.

Managed fee income increased $17 million, or 4 percent, compared to the fourth quarter of 2000, principally reflecting higher levels of credit card fees.

The company's risk adjusted revenue (managed net revenues less securitization revenues and chargeoffs) expanded to 7.79 percent from 7.60 percent a year ago.

Operating Expenses
Operating expenses rose 22 percent from a year ago, driven by higher payroll costs for sales personnel and collectors, higher sales incentives, and increased marketing and technology spending. Household's efficiency ratio was 31.2 percent in the fourth quarter, compared to 30.8 percent a year ago.

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Credit Quality and Loss Reserves
At December 31st, the managed delinquency ratio (60+days) was 4.46 percent, up 3 basis points from 4.43 percent in the third quarter. The managed delinquency ratio was 4.20 percent a year ago. The annualized managed net chargeoff ratio for the fourth quarter was 3.90 percent, up 16 basis points from 3.74 percent in the third quarter. The managed net chargeoff ratio in the year-ago quarter was 3.41 percent.

Managed credit loss reserves increased by $256 million during the quarter, to $3.8 billion. Compared to year-end 2000, credit loss reserves were up $617 million. The ratio of reserves-to-managed receivables was 3.78 percent at December 31, 2001 compared to 3.72 percent at September 30th and 3.65 percent a year earlier. Reserves-to-nonperforming loans were 105 percent at December 31st, compared to 104 percent at September 30th and 107 percent a year ago.

Capital
The company strengthened its ratio of tangible equity to tangible managed assets to 7.87 percent at December 31st, from 7.82 percent at September 30th and 7.41 percent a year earlier.

In connection with its $2 billion share repurchase program, announced on March 9, 1999, Household bought back 2.2 million shares in the fourth quarter, totaling $140 million.

The company's new, two-year $2 billion share repurchase program went into effect on January 1, 2002. At December 31st, Household had agreements with third parties to purchase, on a forward basis, approximately 6.5 million shares of common stock at a weighted average price of $59.14 per share.

Full Year Highlights
- Managed receivables were up over $13 billion, or 15 percent, in 2001, with the most robust growth in real estate secured receivables.
- Managed revenues increased $1.6 billion, or 18 percent, driven by a strong net interest margin. The company's full-year net interest margin expanded 40 basis points, to 8.50 percent.
- Operating expenses grew 18 percent in 2001, as the company grew its sales and collection staff to support its growing portfolio. The company also invested in technology, e-commerce and marketing to strengthen its franchise for the future. Household's 2001 efficiency ratio was 34.0 percent compared to 34.2 percent for 2000.
- Credit losses grew moderately during 2001, with the full-year managed chargeoff ratio increasing 9 basis points, to 3.73 percent. The company strengthened its balance sheet throughout the year, providing $503 million to reserves in excess of owned chargeoffs.
- Risk adjusted revenue for 2001 improved to 7.78 percent from 7.55 percent in 2000.
- During 2001, the company repurchased 17.4 million shares, totaling $916 million.

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Notice of Live Webcast
Household will broadcast its fourth quarter earnings teleconference call over the Internet on its website at www.household.com. The call will begin at 9:00 a.m. Central Standard Time on January 16, 2002. A replay will also be available shortly after the end of the call.

About Household
Household's businesses are leading providers of consumer loan, credit cards, auto finance and credit insurance products in the United States, United Kingdom and Canada. In the United States, Household's largest business, founded in 1878, operates under the two oldest and most recognized names in consumer finance - HFC and Beneficial. Household is also one of the nation's largest issuers of private label and general purpose credit cards, including The GM Card® and the AFL-CIO's Union Plus® card. For more information, visit the company's web site at www.household.com.

This press release contains certain estimates and projections that may be forward-looking in nature, as defined by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. A variety of factors may cause actual results to differ materially from the results discussed in these forward-looking statements. Factors that might cause such a difference are discussed in Household International's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed with the SEC.

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both of Household International

Household International, Inc.

Quarterly Financial Supplement

HOUSEHOLD

December 31, 2001 - Quarterly Highlights

Summary Managed Income Statement ($ millions)	Three Months Ended 12/31/01	Three Months Ended 09/30/01	Three Months Ended 12/31/00	% Change from Prior Qtr.	% Change from Prior Year
Managed-basis net interest margin and other revenues (1)	$ 2,940.4	$ 2,625.7	$ 2,434.7	11.6 %	20.8 %
Managed-basis provision for credit losses (1)	1,184.0	966.8	917.0	22.5	29.1
Operating expenses	916.8	905.3	748.9	1.3	22.4
Income before income taxes	839.6	763.6	768.8	10.0	9.2
Income taxes	290.7	259.8	276.1	11.9	5.3
Net income	$ 548.9	$ 503.8	$ 492.7	9.0	11.4

Common Stock Data	12/31/01	09/30/01	12/31/00	Qtr.	Year
Basic earnings per common share	$ 1.18	$ 1.08	$ 1.05	8.3 %	12.4 %
Diluted earnings per common share	1.17	1.07	1.03	9.3	13.6
Average common shares (millions)	457.7	461.3	471.1	(0.8)	(2.8)
Average common and equivalent shares (millions)	463.2	467.7	476.1	(1.0)	(2.7)
Common stock price:					
High	$ 61.40	$ 69.49	$ 56.94	(11.6)	7.8
Low	51.29	48.60	43.88	6.9	16.9
Period end	57.94	56.38	55.00	2.8	5.3
Dividends declared per common share	$ .22	$ .22	$ .19	-	15.8
Book value per common share	19.47	18.59	16.88	4.7	15.3

Key Ratios	12/31/01	09/30/01	12/31/00	Qtr.	Year
Return on average common shareholders' equity	24.8 %	23.6 %	25.4 %	5.1 %	(2.4) %
Return on average owned assets	2.51	2.42	2.61	3.7	(3.8)
Return on average managed assets	2.04	1.96	2.09	4.1	(2.4)
Managed efficiency ratio	31.2	34.3	30.8	(9.0)	1.3
Managed net interest margin	8.85	8.57	8.01	3.3	10.5
Risk adjusted revenue	7.37	7.82	7.31	(5.8)	0.8
Total shareholders' equity as a percent of managed assets	9.37	9.39	9.07	(0.2)	3.3
Tangible equity to tangible managed assets	7.87	7.82	7.41	0.6	6.2

(1) To aid analysis, net interest margin, other revenues, and provision for credit losses are presented on a pro forma managed basis as if receivables securitized and sold with limited recourse were held in the portfolio. Policyholders' benefits have been netted against other revenues.

Full Year Highlights

Summary Managed Income Statement ($ millions)	Twelve Months Ended 12/31/01	Twelve Months Ended 12/31/00	% Change
Managed-basis net interest margin and other revenues (1)	$ 10,544.8	$ 8,905.8	18.4 %
Managed-basis provision for credit losses (1)	4,018.4	3,252.4	23.6
Operating expenses	3,587.9	3,042.9	17.9
Income before income taxes	2,938.5	2,610.5	12.6
Income taxes	1,015.0	909.8	11.6
Net income	$ 1,923.5	$ 1,700.7	13.1

Common Stock Data	12/31/01	12/31/00	% Change
Basic earnings per common share	$ 4.13	$ 3.59	15.0 %
Diluted earnings per common share	4.08	3.55	14.9
Average common shares (millions)	462.0	471.8	(2.1)
Average common and equivalent shares (millions)	468.1	476.2	(1.7)
Common stock price:			
High	$ 69.98	$ 57.44	21.8
Low	48.00	29.50	62.7
Period end	57.94	55.00	5.3
Dividends declared per common share	$ .85	$ .74	14.9

Key Ratios	12/31/01	12/31/00	% Change
Return on average common shareholders' equity	22.9 %	23.4 %	(2.1) %
Return on average owned assets	2.34	2.44	(4.1)
Return on average managed assets	1.89	1.93	(2.1)
Managed efficiency ratio	34.0	34.2	(0.6)
Managed net interest margin	8.50	8.10	4.9
Risk adjusted revenue	7.59	7.23	5.0

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Consolidated Statements of Income - Owned Basis

Three Months

($ millions)	Three Months Ended 12/31/01	Three Months Ended 09/30/01	Three Months Ended 12/31/00	% Change from Prior Qtr.	% Change from Prior Year
Finance and other interest income	$ 2,602.5	$ 2,536.6	$ 2,415.6	2.6 %	7.7 %
Interest expense	983.4	1,035.2	1,117.0	(5.0)	(12.0)
Net interest margin	1,619.1	1,501.4	1,298.6	7.8	24.7
Provision for credit losses on owned receivables	829.3	722.9	574.8	14.7	44.3
Net interest margin after provision for credit losses	789.8	778.5	723.8	1.5	9.1
Securitization revenue - net	514.4	454.3	394.7	13.2	30.3
Insurance revenue	175.3	169.2	147.7	3.6	18.7
Investment income	45.8	42.3	47.0	8.3	(2.6)
Fee income	245.7	250.6	234.4	(2.0)	4.8
Other income	59.9	51.5	33.5	16.3	78.8
Total other revenues	1,041.1	967.9	857.3	7.6	21.4
Salaries and fringe benefits	424.1	408.3	355.5	3.9	19.3
Sales incentives	71.0	74.1	50.3	(4.2)	41.2
Occupancy and equipment expense	84.1	86.1	77.1	(2.3)	9.1
Other marketing expenses	128.0	127.1	104.3	0.7	22.7
Other servicing and administrative expenses	172.2	172.3	122.8	(0.1)	40.2
Amortization of acquired intangibles and goodwill	37.4	37.4	38.9	-	(3.9)
Policyholders' benefits	74.5	77.5	63.4	(3.9)	17.5
Total costs and expenses	991.3	982.8	812.3	0.9	22.0
Income before income taxes	839.6	763.6	768.8	10.0	9.2
Income taxes	290.7	259.8	276.1	11.9	5.3
Net income	548.9	503.8	492.7	9.0	11.4
Preferred dividends	(8.0)	(2.9)	(2.3)	100+	100+
Earnings available to common shareholders	$ 540.9	$ 500.9	$ 490.4	8.0 %	10.3 %
Effective tax rate	34.6 %	34.0 %	35.9 %	1.8 %	(3.6) %

Twelve Months

($ millions)	Twelve Months Ended 12/31/01	Twelve Months Ended 12/31/00	% Change
Finance and other interest income	$ 10,020.6	$ 8,694.3	15.3 %
Interest expense	4,173.8	3,928.9	6.2
Net interest margin	5,846.8	4,765.4	22.7
Provision for credit losses on owned receivables	2,912.9	2,116.9	37.6
Net interest margin after provision for credit losses	2,933.9	2,648.5	10.8
Securitization revenue - net	1,775.6	1,476.6	20.2
Insurance revenue	662.4	561.2	18.0
Investment income	167.7	174.2	(3.7)
Fee income	966.9	825.8	17.1
Other income	322.5	228.8	41.0
Total other revenues	3,895.1	3,266.6	19.2
Salaries and fringe benefits	1,597.2	1,312.1	21.7
Sales incentives	273.2	203.6	34.2
Occupancy and equipment expense	337.4	306.6	10.0
Other marketing expenses	519.3	470.9	10.3
Other servicing and administrative expenses	709.6	589.7	20.3
Amortization of acquired intangibles and goodwill	151.2	160.0	(5.5)
Policyholders' benefits	302.6	261.7	15.6
Total costs and expenses	3,890.5	3,304.6	17.7
Income before income taxes	2,938.5	2,610.5	12.6
Income taxes	1,015.0	909.8	11.6
Net income	1,923.5	1,700.7	13.1
Preferred dividends	(15.5)	(9.2)	68.5
Earnings available to common shareholders	$ 1,908.0	$ 1,691.5	12.8 %
Effective tax rate	34.5 %	34.9 %	(1.1) %

Balance Sheet Data

($ millions)	12/31/01	09/30/01	12/31/00
Owned assets	$ 89,416.0	$ 85,177.8	$ 76,706.3
Managed assets	110,364.0	105,244.2	96,955.8
Managed receivables	100,822.7	95,655.1	87,607.4
Debt	75,410.2	71,676.5	64,517.8
Trust originated preferred securities	975.0	875.0	675.0
Preferred stock	455.8	455.8	164.4
Common shareholders' equity	8,202.8	7,922.8	7,951.2
Total shareholders' equity as a percent of managed assets	9.37 %	9.39 %	9.87 %
Tangible equity to tangible managed assets	7.87	7.82	7.41

HHS 03110408

Consolidated Statements of Income - Managed Basis

Securitizations and sales of consumer receivables are a source of liquidity for us. We continue to service the securitized receivables after such receivables are sold and we retain a limited recourse obligation. Securitizations impact the classification of revenues and expenses in the statement of operations. When reporting on a managed basis, net interest margin, provision for credit losses, fee income, and securitization related revenue related to receivables sold are reclassified from securitization revenue into the appropriate caption.

Three Months

	Three Months Ended						% Change from Prior	
($ millions)	12/31/01	(1)	09/30/01	(1)	12/31/00	(1)	Qtr.	Year
Finance and other interest income	$ 3,385.0	13.66 %	$ 3,304.8	13.95 %	$ 3,163.5	14.78 %	2.4 %	6.3 %
Interest expense	1,192.6	4.81	1,280.7	5.42	1,457.1	6.77	(6.9)	(18.2)
Net interest margin	2,192.4	8.85 %	2,024.1	8.57 %	1,726.4	8.01 %	8.3	27.0
Provision for credit losses	1,184.0		966.8		917.0		22.5	29.1
Net interest margin after provision								
for credit losses	1,008.4		1,057.3		809.4		(4.6)	24.6
Insurance revenue	175.3		169.2		147.7		3.6	18.7
Investment income	45.6		42.3		47.0		8.3	(2.8)
Fee income	421.1		407.9		404.0		3.2	4.2
Securitization related revenue	120.4		18.2		139.5		100+	(13.7)
Other income	59.9		51.5		33.5		16.3	78.8
Total other revenues	822.5		689.1		771.7		19.4	6.6
Operating expenses and policyholders'								
benefits	991.3		982.8		812.3		0.9	22.0
Income before income taxes	839.6		763.6		768.8		10.0	9.2
Income taxes	290.7		259.8		276.1		11.9	5.3
Net income	$ 545.9		$ 503.8		$ 492.7		8.0	11.4
Average managed receivables:								
Real estate secured	$ 43,500.4		$ 40,778.9		$ 35,834.4		6.2 %	20.5 %
Auto finance	6,155.5		5,507.6		4,455.4		11.8	38.2
MasterCard/Visa (2)	17,680.3		17,361.4		16,833.7		1.8	5.0
Private label	12,880.0		12,178.2		11,552.4		5.8	11.5
Other unsecured	17,735.4		17,261.5		15,880.1		2.7	11.7
Commercial and other	525.7		545.4		620.0		(3.6)	(15.2)
Total	98,277.3		93,634.0		85,276.0		5.0	15.2
Average noninsurance investments	402.4		395.1		464.9		1.8	(13.4)
Other interest-earning assets	466.5		460.7		442.5		1.3	5.4
Average managed interest-earning assets	$ 99,146.2		$ 94,489.8		$ 86,183.4		4.9 %	15.0 %

Twelve Months

	Twelve Months Ended				
($ millions)	12/31/01	(1)	12/31/00	(1)	% Change
Finance and other interest income	$ 13,153.4	14.08 %	$ 11,702.7	14.61 %	12.4 %
Interest expense	5,212.8	5.58	5,212.7	6.51	-
Net interest margin	7,940.6	8.50 %	6,490.0	8.10 %	22.4
Provision for credit losses	4,018.4		3,252.4		23.6
Net interest margin after provision					
for credit losses	3,922.2		3,237.6		21.1
Insurance revenue	662.4		561.2		18.0
Investment income	167.7		174.2		(3.7)
Fee income	1,618.5		1,470.4		10.1
Securitization related revenue	135.7		242.9		(44.1)
Other income	322.5		228.8		41.0
Total other revenues	2,906.8		2,677.5		8.6
Operating expenses and policyholders'					
benefits	3,490.5		3,304.6		17.7
Income before income taxes	2,938.5		2,610.6		12.6
Income taxes	1,015.0		909.8		11.8
Net income	$ 1,923.5		$ 1,700.7		13.1
Average managed receivables:					
Real estate secured	$ 40,049.6		$ 32,530.2		23.1 %
Auto finance	5,323.5		3,842.3		38.5
MasterCard/Visa (2)	17,282.8		16,111.2		7.3
Private label	12,260.6		11,194.2		9.5
Other unsecured	17,013.6		14,760.8		15.3
Commercial and other	554.9		693.5		(20.0)
Total	92,485.2		79,132.2		16.9
Average noninsurance investments	438.5		539.3		(19.1)
Other interest-earning assets	457.6		434.1		5.4
Average managed interest-earning assets	$ 93,379.3		$ 80,105.6		16.6 %

(1) % Columns: comparison to average managed interest-earning assets, annualized.

(2) MasterCard and Visa are registered trademarks of MasterCard International, Incorporated and VISA USA Inc., respectively.

Summary of Securitization Related Revenue

	Three Months Ended		
($ millions)	12/31/01	09/30/01	12/31/00
Gross gains (1)	$ 244.5	$ 152.4	$ 278.4
Amortization	(124.1)	(134.2)	(138.9)
Securitization related revenue	120.4	18.2	139.5
Over-the-life provision on new transactions (2)	183.5	113.9	217.3
Net effect of securitization activity -			
managed basis	$ (63.1)	$ (95.7)	$ (77.8)
Net gain on receivables securitized (1) - (2)	$ 61.0	$ 38.5	$ 62.1
Receivables securitized:			
Auto finance	868.1	732.0	545.0
MasterCard/Visa	-	109.9	650.0
Private label	500.0	-	500.0
Other unsecured	625.0	350.0	1,098.4
Total	$ 1,993.1	$ 1,191.9	$ 2,793.4

	Twelve Months Ended	
($ millions)	12/31/01	12/31/00
Gross gains (1)	$ 663.2	$ 683.1
Amortization	(527.5)	(440.2)
Securitization related revenue	135.7	242.9
Over-the-life provision on new transactions (2)	497.5	513.0
Net effect of securitization activity -		
managed basis	$ (361.8)	$ (270.1)
Net gain on receivables securitized (1) - (2)	$ 165.7	$ 170.1
Receivables securitized:		
Auto finance	2,573.9	1,912.6
MasterCard/Visa	261.1	1,925.0
Private label	500.0	500.0
Other unsecured	2,123.6	2,537.4
Total	$ 5,458.6	$ 6,875.0

Receivables Analysis

End of Period Managed Receivables

($ millions)	12/31/01	09/30/01	12/31/00	% Change from Prior Qtr.	% Change from Prior Year
Real estate secured	$ 44,718.6	$ 41,930.9	$ 36,637.5	6.6 %	22.1 %
Auto finance	6,395.5	5,889.2	4,563.3	9.0	40.2
MasterCard/Visa	17,395.2	17,303.7	17,583.4	0.5	(1.1)
Private label	13,613.9	12,386.4	11,997.3	11.5	15.1
Other unsecured	17,992.6	17,631.5	16,227.3	2.0	10.9
Commercial and other	506.9	533.4	598.6	(5.0)	(15.3)
Managed portfolio	$ 100,622.7	$ 95,655.1	$ 87,607.4	5.4 %	15.1 %

Receivables (% of Managed Portfolio)

	12/31/01	09/30/01	12/31/00
Real estate secured	44.4 %	43.8 %	41.8 %
Auto finance	6.3	6.1	5.2
MasterCard/Visa	17.3	18.1	20.1
Private label	13.7	13.0	13.7
Other unsecured (1)	17.8	18.4	18.5
Commercial and other	.5	.6	.7
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %

End of Period Receivables ($ millions)

	12/31/01	09/30/01	12/31/00	% Change from Prior Qtr.	% Change from Prior Year
Owned receivables:					
Real estate secured	$ 43,656.8	$ 40,822.3	$ 35,179.7	7.4 %	24.7 %
Auto finance	2,368.9	2,340.1	1,850.6	1.2	28.0
MasterCard/Visa	8,141.2	8,066.9	8,053.6	0.9	1.1
Private label	11,663.9	10,736.4	10,347.3	8.6	12.7
Other unsecured	13,337.0	13,089.6	11,328.1	1.9	17.7
Commercial and other	506.9	533.4	598.6	(5.0)	(15.3)
Total owned receivables	79,674.7	75,588.7	67,357.9	5.7	18.6
Accrued finance charges	1,559.8	1,512.4	1,302.6	3.1	19.7
Credit loss reserve for owned receivables	(2,663.1)	(2,476.6)	(2,111.9)	7.5	26.1
Unearned credit insurance premiums and claims reserves	(895.8)	(888.2)	(725.2)	0.9	23.5
Amounts due and deferred from receivables sales	2,536.2	2,430.4	2,420.6	4.4	4.8
Reserve for receivables serviced with limited recourse	(1,148.3)	(1,078.4)	(1,082.3)	6.5	6.1
Total owned receivables, net	79,263.5	75,088.3	67,161.7	5.6	18.0
Receivables serviced with limited recourse:					
Real estate secured	861.8	1,108.6	1,457.8	(22.3)	(40.9)
Auto finance	4,026.6	3,529.1	2,712.7	14.1	48.4
MasterCard/Visa	9,254.0	9,236.8	9,529.8	0.2	(2.9)
Private label	2,150.0	1,650.0	1,650.0	30.3	30.3
Other unsecured	4,656.6	4,541.9	4,899.2	2.5	(5.0)
Total receivables serviced with limited recourse	20,948.0	20,066.4	20,249.5	4.4	3.4
Total managed receivables, net	$ 100,211.5	$ 95,154.7	$ 87,411.2	5.3 %	14.7 %

(1) Personal homeowner loans are real estate secured loans that have been underwritten and priced as unsecured loans. Personal homeowner loans are included in the other unsecured line, and comprise 4.7% of Household's total managed portfolio at 12/31/01, 4.8% at 09/30/01, and 4.4% at 12/31/00.

Credit Quality/Credit Loss Reserves

Two-Months-and-Over Contractual Delinquency

As a percent of managed consumer receivables, excludes commercial.	12/31/01	09/30/01	12/31/00
Real estate secured	2.68 %	2.74 %	2.63 %
Auto finance	3.16	2.54	2.55
MasterCard/Visa	4.10	3.91	3.49
Private label	5.48	5.38	5.48
Other unsecured	8.67	8.51	7.97
Total	4.46 %	4.43 %	4.20 %

Quarter-to-Date Chargeoffs, Net of Recoveries

As a percent of average managed consumer receivables, annualized, excludes commercial.			
Real estate secured	.65 %	.52 %	.41 %
Auto finance	6.52	4.84	5.22
MasterCard/Visa	6.69	6.75	5.83
Private label	5.40	5.13	5.06
Other unsecured	7.05	7.00	5.92
Total	3.90 %	3.74 %	3.41 %

Nonperforming Assets

($ millions)			
Nonaccrual managed receivables	$ 2,566.2	$ 2,429.4	$ 2,112.3
Accruing managed receivables			
90 or more days delinquent	1,062.2	993.6	872.1
Total nonperforming managed receivables	3,628.4	3,423.0	2,984.4
Real estate owned	399.0	363.1	337.1
Total nonperforming assets	$ 4,027.4	$ 3,786.1	$ 3,321.5
Managed credit loss reserves as a percent of nonperforming managed receivables	105.0 %	103.9 %	107.0 %

Credit Loss Reserves

($ millions)	12/31/01		9/30/01		12/31/00	
Reserves for owned receivables at beginning of quarter	$ 2,478.6		$ 2,376.5		$ 2,009.2	
Provision for credit losses	823.3		722.9		574.8	
Chargeoffs, net of recoveries	(675.1)		(630.2)		(490.3)	
Other, net	32.3		7.4		18.2	
Reserves for owned receivables at end of quarter	2,663.1	3.33 %(1)	2,476.6	3.28 %(1)	2,111.9	3.14 %(1)
Credit loss reserves for receivables serviced with limited recourse at beginning of quarter	1,078.4		1,080.9		976.8	
Provision for credit losses	354.7		243.9		342.2	
Chargeoffs, net of recoveries	(288.2)		(240.4)		(231.6)	
Other, net	3.4		(5.1)		(5.1)	
Credit loss reserves for receivables serviced with limited recourse at end of quarter	1,148.3	5.48 %(1)	1,078.4	5.37 %(1)	1,082.3	5.34 %(1)
Total managed credit loss reserves at end of quarter	$ 3,811.4	3.78 %(1)	$ 3,555.0	3.72 %(1)	$ 3,194.2	3.65 %(1)

(1) % Columns: comparisons to appropriate receivables.

HOUSEHOLD

2700 Sanders Road,
Prospect Heights, IL 60070

News Release

Household Reports Record First Quarter Net Income

Fifteenth Consecutive Record Quarter

- First Quarter Earnings Per Share Rises 20%, to $1.09
- First Quarter Net Income Increases to $511 Million
- Managed Receivables Up 14.5%, to $101.2 Billion

Prospect Heights, IL – April 17, 2002 -- Household International (NYSE: HI) today reported first quarter earnings per share of $1.09, its fifteenth consecutive record quarter. First quarter earnings per share rose 20 percent from $.91 the prior year. Net income in the first quarter increased 18 percent, to a record $511 million.

"Household turned in a very strong first quarter," said William F. Aldinger, Household's chairman and chief executive officer, "resulting from excellent results in our seasonal tax refund loan business and solid profitability in our other businesses despite the relatively weak economy. In addition to delivering record results this quarter, we strongly added to our capital and reserve levels and further enhanced liquidity. We remain committed to maintaining a strong balance sheet and maximum financial flexibility.

"Our credit quality performance was well within our expectations in light of the continued weakness in the economy," Aldinger continued. "We anticipate a very manageable credit environment for the remainder of the year."

Aldinger concluded, "We are off to a great start, and I am comfortable with our ability to meet our 13 to 15 percent earnings per share growth target for 2002."

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Receivable Growth

At March 31, 2002, the company's *managed basis* portfolio, which includes loans that the company has securitized, grew $12.8 billion, or 14.5 percent, from a year ago, to $101.2 billion. The real estate secured portfolio grew the most, increasing $8.2 billion from a year-ago. Growth was balanced between the consumer lending and mortgage services businesses. In the first quarter, the company demonstrated the liquidity of this portfolio by selling approximately $900 million in whole loans and completing secured financing transactions for $1.5 billion, including a $500 million draw on a new real estate secured conduit facility.

Compared to the fourth quarter of 2001, *managed basis* receivables increased $355 million. Growth in the real estate secured book was offset by typical, seasonal runoff of credit card balances and the above mentioned whole loan sale.

The company's *owned basis* portfolio totaled $79.6 billion, at the end of the first quarter, an increase of $10.8 billion or 16 percent, from the level of a year ago. Growth in the real estate secured portfolio was strongest, with an increase of $8.9 billion. Compared to year-end 2001, the *owned basis* portfolio declined $280 million.

Revenues

Net revenues for the company's *owned basis* portfolio grew $442 million, or 19 percent, from a year ago. An expanded net interest margin and higher receivable volume drove the increase.

Household's *owned basis* net interest margin for the first quarter was $1.6 billion, an increase of $285 million, or 22 percent, compared to a year ago. An expanded net interest margin percentage and higher receivable volume drove the increase. The company's *owned basis* net interest margin percent widened to 7.87 percent from 7.60 percent a year ago. Lower funding costs were the primary reasons for the expansion, as the company received the full benefit of 2001 interest rate reductions.

The first quarter *managed basis* net interest margin rose $435 million from a year ago, to $2.3 billion. The *managed basis* net interest margin percentage widened to 8.79 percent in the first quarter from 8.22 percent in the prior year. The net interest margin on a managed basis is greater than on an owned basis because the managed basis portfolio includes relatively more unsecured loans, which have higher yields.

Fee income, on both an *owned* and *managed basis*, was unchanged compared to the first quarter of 2001. In the fourth quarter of 2001, Household sold $1 billion of MasterCard/Visa receivables in the United Kingdom.

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Securitization revenue increased $115 million, or 28 percent, from the prior year. The company securitized over $2.4 billion of receivables in the quarter, compared to $900 million in the year ago quarter. The company accelerated its level of securitizations in the first quarter as part of a number of liquidity management actions to reduce reliance on short-term unsecured debt in potentially volatile markets.

Other income increased $26 million, or 16 percent, driven by higher revenues from the company's seasonal tax refund lending business.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses rose 12 percent from a year ago, driven by higher compensation and other costs to support the company's growing portfolio. Household's *managed basis* efficiency ratio was 31.6 percent in the first quarter, compared to 35.6 percent a year ago.

Credit Quality and Loss Reserves

At March 31st, the *managed basis* delinquency ratio (60+days) was 4.63 percent, up 17 basis points from 4.46 percent at year-end 2001 and up 38 basis points from 4.25 percent a year ago. The annualized *managed basis* net charge-off ratio for the first quarter of 4.09 percent increased 19 basis points from 3.90 percent in the fourth quarter of 2001. The *managed basis* net charge-off ratio in the year-ago quarter was 3.56 percent. The company monitors trends on a managed basis because the receivables that it securitizes are subjected to underwriting standards comparable to the owned basis portfolio, are serviced by operating personnel without regard to ownership and result in similar credit exposure for the company.

The *owned basis* delinquency ratio at March 31st was 4.77 percent, compared to 4.53 percent at December 31st and 4.36 percent a year ago. The annualized *owned basis* charge-off ratio for the first quarter was 3.61 percent compared to 3.43 percent in the previous quarter and 3.12 percent a year ago.

Managed basis credit loss reserves totaled $4.1 billion at March 31st. *Managed basis* credit loss reserves as a percent of *managed basis* receivables was 4.10 percent, compared to 3.78 percent at both year-end 2001 and a year ago. *Managed basis-reserves-to-managed-nonperforming loans* were 108 percent, up from 105 percent at year end and flat with a year ago. Managed basis credit loss reserves include a provision for estimated probable losses the company expects to incur under recourse provisions on securitized receivables.

Owned basis credit loss reserves increased by $214 million during the first quarter, to $2.9 billion. The ratio of *owned basis reserves-to-owned receivables* of 3.61 percent at March 31st was higher than 3.33 percent at December 31, 2001 and 3.32 percent a year earlier. *Owned basis reserves-to-owned-nonperforming* loans were 93 percent at March 31st, compared to 91 percent at both December 31st and a year ago.

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Liquidity and Capital
During the quarter, Household accessed the debt capital markets to fund its operations in routine fashion. Recently, the company also took a number of steps to further improve liquidity management and provide additional flexibility in the event of potential future volatility in the financial markets. The company reduced its outstanding domestic commercial paper balance to $5.8 billion at March 31st, a $2.9 billion reduction from year-end levels. In addition, the company established a $1 billion investment liquidity portfolio, sold about $900 million of real estate loans and added $5 billion of incremental conduit capacity for its real estate secured product. Currently, the company's total undrawn conduit capacity is $5.4 billion. Domestic commercial paper backstop facilities are $10.1 billion, none of which have ever been drawn.

The company substantially strengthened its ratio of tangible equity to tangible managed assets to 8.41 percent at March 31st, from 7.87 percent at December 31st and 7.54 percent a year earlier. During the quarter, Household issued $400 million of preferred stock.

The company's new, two-year $2 billion share repurchase program went into effect on January 1, 2002. In connection with this program, Household bought back 1.6 million shares in the first quarter, totaling $100 million.

At March 31st, Household had agreements with third parties to purchase, on a forward basis, approximately 6 million shares of common stock at a weighted average price of $57.11 per share.

Notice of Live Webcast
Household will broadcast its first quarter earnings teleconference call over the Internet on its website at www.household.com. The call will begin at 9:00 a.m. Central Daylight Time on April 17, 2002. A replay will also be available shortly after the end of the call.

About Household
Household's businesses are leading providers of consumer loan, credit cards, auto finance and credit insurance products in the United States, United Kingdom and Canada. In the United States, Household's largest business, founded in 1878, operates under the two oldest and most recognized names in consumer finance - HFC and Beneficial. Household is also one of the nation's largest issuers of private label and general purpose credit cards, including The GM Card® and the AFL-CIO's Union Plus® card. For more information, visit the company's web site at www.household.com.

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This press release contains certain estimates and projections that may be forward-looking in nature, as defined by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. A variety of factors may cause actual results to differ materially from the results discussed in these forward-looking statements. Factors that might cause such a difference are discussed in Household International's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed with the SEC.

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both of Household International

Household International, Inc.

Quarterly Financial Supplement

HOUSEHOLD

March 31, 2002 - Quarterly Highlights

Summary Owned Income Statement	Three Months Ended			% Change from Prior	
($ millions)	3/31/02	12/31/01	3/31/01	Qtr.	Year
Owned-basis net interest margin and other revenues	$ 2,771.6	$ 2,660.2	$ 2,329.8	4.2 %	19.0 %
Owned-basis provision for credit losses	923.0	829.3	703.6	11.3	31.2
Total costs and expenses	1,071.5	991.3	960.6	8.1	11.5
Income before income taxes	777.1	839.6	665.6	(7.4)	16.8
Income taxes	266.1	290.7	233.8	(8.5)	13.8
Net income	$ 511.0	$ 548.9	$ 431.8	(6.9) %	18.3 %

Common Stock Data	3/31/02	12/31/01	3/31/01	Qtr.	Year
Basic earnings per common share	$ 1.10	$ 1.18	$ .92	(6.6) %	19.6 %
Diluted earnings per common share	1.09	1.17	.91	(6.8)	19.8
Average common shares (millions)	456.8	457.7	466.0	(0.2)	(2.0)
Average common and equivalent shares (millions)	462.1	463.2	472.0	(0.2)	(2.1)
Common stock price:					
High	$ 60.90	$ 61.40	$ 62.00	(0.8) %	(1.8) %
Low	43.50	51.29	52.00	(15.2)	(16.3)
Period end	56.80	57.94	59.24	(2.0)	(4.1)
Dividends declared per common share	$ .22	$ .22	$ .19	- %	15.8 %
Book value per common share	20.23	19.47	17.23	3.9	17.4

Selected Financial Ratios	3/31/02	12/31/01	3/31/01	Qtr.	Year
Owned Basis					
Return on average common shareholders' equity	23.4 %	26.5 %	22.4 %	(11.7) %	4.5 %
Return on average owned assets	2.26	2.51	2.21	(10.0)	2.3
Net interest margin	7.87	8.21	7.60	(4.1)	3.6
Common and preferred equity as a percentage of owned assets	10.75	9.68	9.94	11.1	8.1
Common and preferred equity and trust preferred securities as a percentage of owned assets (1)	11.83	10.77	11.06	9.8	7.0
Managed Basis					
Return on average managed assets	1.82 %	2.04 %	1.77 %	(10.8) %	2.8 %
Efficiency ratio	31.6	31.2	35.6	1.3	(11.2)
Net interest margin	8.79	8.85	8.22	(0.7)	6.9
Common and preferred equity as a percentage of managed assets	8.68	7.85	7.95	10.6	9.2
Common and preferred equity and trust preferred securities as a percentage of managed assets (1)	9.55	8.73	8.85	9.4	7.9
Tangible equity to tangible managed assets (1)	8.41	7.87	7.54	6.9	11.5

(1) Represents a non-GAAP measure which may differ from similarly named measures presented by other companies.

Household International, Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Income - Owned Basis

Three Months

($ millions)	Three Months Ended 3/31/02	12/31/01	3/31/01	% Change from Prior Qtr.	Year
Finance and other interest income	$ 2,547.0	$ 2,602.5	$ 2,430.3	(2.1) %	4.8 %
Interest expense	938.8	983.4	1,106.8	(4.5)	(15.2)
Net interest margin	1,608.2	1,619.1	1,323.5	(0.7)	21.5
Provision for credit losses on owned receivables	923.0	829.3	703.6	11.3	31.2
Net interest margin after provision for credit losses	685.2	789.8	619.9	(13.2)	10.5
Securitization revenue	521.2	514.4	406.3	1.3	28.3
Insurance revenue	170.1	175.3	158.6	(3.0)	7.3
Investment income	46.2	45.8	41.8	0.9	10.5
Fee income	237.9	245.7	237.9	(3.2)	-
Other income	188.0	59.9	161.7	100+	16.3
Total other revenues	1,163.4	1,041.1	1,006.3	11.7	15.6
Salaries and fringe benefits	445.3	424.1	377.6	5.0	17.9
Sales incentives	54.1	71.0	54.5	(23.8)	(0.7)
Occupancy and equipment expense	92.2	84.1	83.5	9.6	10.4
Other marketing expenses	148.4	128.0	135.2	15.9	9.8
Other servicing and administrative expenses	229.3	172.2	193.4	33.2	18.6
Amortization of acquired intangibles and goodwill	18.2	37.4	38.9	(51.3)	(53.2)
Policyholders' benefits	84.0	74.5	77.5	12.8	8.4
Total costs and expenses	1,071.5	991.3	960.6	8.1	11.5
Income before income taxes	777.1	839.6	665.6	(7.4)	16.8
Income taxes	266.1	290.7	233.8	(8.5)	13.8
Net income	511.0	548.9	431.8	(6.9)	18.3
Preferred dividends	(8.5)	(8.0)	(2.3)	6.3	100+
Earnings available to common shareholders	$ 502.5	$ 540.9	$ 429.5	(7.1) %	17.0 %
Effective tax rate	34.2 %	34.6 %	35.1 %	(1.2) %	(2.6) %

Securitization Revenue

($ millions)	Three Months Ended 3/31/02	12/31/01	3/31/01
Net initial gain	$ 74.4	$ 61.1	$ 26.2
Net replenishment gains	124.2	102.5	95.0
Servicing revenue and excess spread	322.6	350.8	285.1
Total	$ 521.2	$ 514.4	$ 406.3
Receivables Securitized:			
Auto finance	$ 425.0	$ 868.1	$ 378.8
MasterCard/Visa	600.0	-	73.2
Private label	500.0	500.0	-
Personal non-credit card	902.7	625.0	450.0
Total	$ 2,427.7	$ 1,993.1	$ 902.0

HHS 02980367

Household International, Inc.

Credit Quality/Credit Loss Reserves - Owned Basis

Two-Months-and-Over Contractual Delinquency

As a percent of owned consumer receivables, excludes commercial.	3/31/02	12/31/01	3/31/01
Real estate secured	2.88 %	2.53 %	2.55 %
Auto finance	2.04	2.92	1.74
MasterCard/Visa	6.54	5.67	5.02
Private label	5.33	5.99	5.62
Personal non-credit card	9.60	9.04	8.79
Total	4.77 %	4.53 %	4.36 %

Quarter-to-Date Charge-offs, Net of Recoveries

As a percent of average owned consumer receivables, annualized, excludes commercial.	3/31/02	12/31/01	3/31/01
Real estate secured	.65 %	.64 %	.43 %
Auto finance	5.63	4.91	3.93
MasterCard/Visa	9.73	7.90	8.17
Private label	6.25	5.12	5.02
Personal non-credit card	7.71	8.97	6.12
Total	3.61 %	3.43 %	3.12 %
Real estate charge-offs and REO expense as a % of average owned real estate secured receivables	1.05 %	0.94 %	0.77 %

Credit Loss Reserves

($ millions)	3/31/02		12/31/01		3/31/01	
Reserves for owned receivables at beginning of quarter	$ 2,663.1		$ 2,478.6		$ 2,111.9	
Provision for credit losses	923.0		829.3		703.6	
Charge-offs, net of recoveries	(718.7)		(675.1)		(531.5)	
Other, net	9.2		32.3		(1.6)	
Reserves for owned receivables at end of quarter	$ 2,875.6	3.61 %(1)	$ 2,663.1	3.33 %(1)	$ 2,282.4	3.32 %(1)

Nonperforming Assets

($ millions)	3/31/02	12/31/01	3/31/01
Nonaccrual owned receivables	$ 2,261.0	$ 2,079.5	$ 1,825.1
Accruing owned receivables 90 or more days delinquent	840.6	845.2	681.6
Total nonperforming owned receivables	3,101.6	2,925.7	2,506.7
Real estate owned	459.4	398.9	350.2
Total nonperforming assets	$ 3,561.0	$ 3,324.6	$ 2,856.9
Owned credit loss reserves as a percent of nonperforming owned receivables	92.7 %	91.0 %	91.1 %

(1) % Columns: comparisons to appropriate receivables.

Balance Sheet Data

($ millions)	3/31/02	12/31/01	3/31/01
Owned assets	$ 90,367.9	$ 89,416.0	$ 78,253.3
Owned receivables	79,594.5	79,874.7	68,805.6
Managed assets	111,951.1	110,364.0	97,820.3
Managed receivables	101,177.7	100,822.7	88,372.6
Debt	74,462.8	75,410.2	65,164.0
Trust originated preferred securities	975.0	975.0	875.0
Preferred stock	843.2	455.8	164.4
Common shareholders' equity	8,875.4	8,202.8	7,815.7

Household International, Inc.

Receivables Analysis

End of Period Receivables ($ millions)

	3/31/02	12/31/01	3/31/01	% Change from Prior Qtr.	% Change from Prior Year
Owned receivables:					
Real estate secured	$ 45,828.9	$ 43,856.8	$ 36,686.8	4.0 %	24.4 %
Auto finance	2,602.9	2,368.9	1,988.0	9.9	30.9
MasterCard/Visa (1)	6,970.2	8,141.2	7,448.5	(14.4)	(6.4)
Private label	10,688.4	11,663.9	10,225.4	(8.4)	4.5
Personal non-credit card	13,213.0	13,337.0	11,884.2	(0.9)	11.2
Commercial and other	491.1	506.9	572.7	(3.1)	(14.2)
Total owned receivables	79,594.5	79,874.7	68,805.6	(0.4)	15.7
Accrued finance charges	1,515.3	1,559.8	1,322.5	(2.9)	14.6
Credit loss reserve for owned receivables	(2,876.6)	(2,663.1)	(2,282.4)	8.0	26.0
Unearned credit insurance premiums and claims reserves	(886.4)	(895.8)	(767.8)	(1.0)	15.4
Interest-only strip receivables (2)	1,034.5	968.2	741.4	6.8	39.5
Amounts due and deferred from receivables sales	243.0	419.7	543.3	(42.1)	(55.3)
Total owned receivables, net	78,524.3	79,263.5	68,362.6	(0.8)	15.0
Receivables serviced with limited recourse:					
Real estate secured	619.8	861.8	1,318.0	(28.1)	(53.0)
Auto finance	4,012.7	4,026.6	2,812.8	(0.3)	42.7
MasterCard/Visa	9,378.3	9,254.0	9,121.7	1.3	2.8
Private label	2,634.0	2,150.0	1,650.0	22.5	59.6
Personal non-credit card	4,938.4	4,655.6	4,664.5	6.1	5.9
Total receivables serviced with limited recourse	21,583.2	20,948.0	19,567.0	3.0	10.3
Total managed receivables, net	$ 100,207.5	$ 100,211.5	$ 87,929.6	- %	14.0 %

End of Period Managed Receivables

($ millions)	3/31/02	(3)	12/31/01	(3)	3/31/01	(3)	% Change from Prior Qtr.	% Change from Prior Year
Real estate secured	$ 46,248.7	45.7 %	$ 44,718.6	44.4 %	$ 36,004.8	43.0 %	3.4 %	21.7 %
Auto finance	6,615.6	6.5	6,395.5	6.3	4,800.8	5.4	3.4	37.8
MasterCard/Visa	16,348.5	16.2	17,395.2	17.3	16,570.2	18.8	(6.0)	(1.3)
Private label	13,322.4	13.2	13,813.9	13.7	11,875.4	13.4	(3.6)	12.2
Personal non-credit card (4)	18,151.4	17.9	17,992.6	17.8	16,548.7	18.7	0.9	9.7
Commercial and other	491.1	.5	506.9	.5	572.7	.7	(3.1)	(14.2)
Managed portfolio	$ 101,177.7	100.0 %	$ 100,822.7	100.0 %	$ 88,372.6	100.0 %	0.4 %	14.5 %

(1) MasterCard and Visa are registered trademarks of MasterCard International, Incorporated and VISA USA Inc., respectively.

(2) The change in interest-only strip receivables, net of the related loss reserve and excluding the mark-to-market adjustment recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income, was $28.0 million at 3/31/02, $54.3 million at 12/31/01, and $3.5 million at 3/31/01. Our estimate of the recourse obligation totaled $1,269.8 million at 3/31/02, $1,148.3 million at 12/31/01, and $1,057.8 million at 3/31/01.

(3) % of managed portfolio.

(4) Personal non-credit card receivables are comprised of the following:

	3/31/02	12/31/01	3/31/01
Domestic personal unsecured	$ 9,547.1	$ 9,593.1	$ 9,162.2
Union Plus personal unsecured	1,065.0	1,067.7	867.1
Personal homeowner loans	4,926.4	4,749.2	4,165.4
Foreign unsecured	2,612.9	2,582.6	2,354.0
Total	$ 18,151.4	$ 17,992.6	$ 16,548.7

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Supplemental Managed Basis Information

Securitizations and sales of consumer receivables are a source of liquidity for us. We continue to service the securitized receivables after such receivables are sold and we retain a limited recourse obligation. Securitizations impact the classification of revenues. When reporting on a managed basis, net interest margin, provision for credit losses, fee income and securitization related revenue related to receivables sold are reclassified from securitization revenue into the appropriate caption.

Three Months

	Three Months Ended						% Change from Prior	
($ millions)	3/31/02	(1)	12/31/01	(1)	3/31/01	(1)	Qtr.	Year
Finance and other interest income	$ 3,388.5	13.15 %	$ 3,385.0	13.66 %	$ 3,245.8	14.58 %	0.1 %	4.4 %
Interest expense	1,124.0	4.36	1,192.6	4.81	1,417.0	6.36	(5.8)	(20.7)
Net interest margin	2,264.5	8.79 %	2,192.4	8.85 %	1,828.8	8.22 %	3.3	23.8
Provision for credit losses	1,362.3		1,184.0		932.8		15.1	46.0
Net interest margin after provision for credit losses	$ 902.2		$ 1,008.4		$ 897.0		(10.5) %	0.6 %
Insurance revenue	$ 170.1		$ 175.3		$ 158.6		(3.0) %	7.3 %
Investment income	46.2		45.8		41.8		0.9	10.5
Fee income	396.3		421.1		393.2		(5.9)	0.8
Securitization revenue	145.8		120.4		(26.1)		21.1	100+
Other income	188.0		59.9		161.7		100+	16.3
Total other revenues	$ 946.4		$ 822.5		$ 729.2		15.1 %	29.8 %
Average managed receivables:								
Real estate secured	$ 45,800.7		$ 43,300.4		$ 37,338.5		5.8 %	22.7 %
Auto finance	6,530.6		6,155.5		4,682.9		6.1	39.5
MasterCard/Visa	16,890.8		17,680.3		17,119.7		(4.5)	(1.3)
Private label	13,621.4		12,880.0		12,013.2		5.8	13.4
Personal non-credit card	18,030.3		17,735.4		16,366.9		1.7	10.2
Commercial and other	496.5		525.7		581.5		(5.6)	(14.6)
Total	101,370.3		98,277.3		88,102.7		3.1	15.1
Average noninsurance investments	1,178.6		402.4		525.0		100+	100+
Other interest-earning assets	538.3		466.5		448.5		15.4	20.0
Average managed interest-earning assets	$ 103,087.2		$ 99,146.2		$ 89,076.2		4.0 %	15.7 %

(1) % Columns: comparison to average managed interest-earning assets, annualized.

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Household International, Inc.

Credit Quality/Credit Loss Reserves Information - Managed Basis

Two-Months-and-Over Contractual Delinquency

As a percent of managed consumer receivables, excludes commercial.	3/31/02	12/31/01	3/31/01
Real estate secured	2.93 %	2.63 %	2.61 %
Auto finance	2.51	3.16	1.79
MasterCard/Visa	4.39	4.10	3.68
Private label	5.82	5.48	5.50
Personal non-credit card	9.02	8.87	8.37
Total	4.63 %	4.46 %	4.25 %

Quarter-to-Date Charge-offs, Net of Recoveries

As a percent of average managed consumer receivables, annualized, excludes commercial.			
Real estate secured	.65 %	.65 %	.44 %
Auto finance	6.70	6.32	5.15
MasterCard/Visa	7.17	6.69	6.27
Private label	5.57	5.40	6.03
Personal non-credit card	7.66	7.05	6.27
Total	4.09 %	3.90 %	3.56 %
Real estate charge-offs and REO expense as a % of average managed real estate secured receivables	1.05 %	0.93 %	0.77 %

Nonperforming Assets

($ millions)			
Nonaccrual managed receivables	$ 2,722.6	$ 2,566.2	$ 2,200.6
Accruing managed receivables 90 or more days delinquent	1,105.6	1,062.2	903.8
Total nonperforming managed receivables	3,828.2	3,628.4	3,104.4
Real estate owned	459.4	398.9	350.2
Total nonperforming assets	$ 4,287.6	$ 4,027.3	$ 3,454.6
Managed credit loss reserves as a percent of nonperforming managed receivables	108.3 %	105.0 %	107.6 %

Credit Loss Reserves

($ millions)	3/31/02		12/31/01		3/31/01	
Reserves for managed receivables at beginning of quarter	$ 3,811.4		$ 3,555.0		$ 3,194.2	
Provision for credit losses	1,362.3		1,184.0		932.8	
Charge-offs, net of recoveries	(1,031.5)		(963.3)		(779.6)	
Other, net	4.3		35.7		(7.2)	
Reserves for managed receivables at end of quarter	$ 4,146.5	4.10 %(1)	$ 3,811.4	3.78 %(1)	$ 3,340.2	3.78 %(1)

(1) % Columns: comparisons to appropriate receivables.

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HOUSEHOLD

2700 Sanders Road
Prospect Heights, IL 60070

News Release

Household Reports Record Second Quarter Results on Strong Receivables Growth

Sixteenth Consecutive Record Quarter

- Second Quarter Earnings Per Share of $1.08, Up 16%
- Managed Receivables of $105 Billion, Up 15%

Prospect Heights, IL -- July 17, 2002 -- Household International (NYSE: HI) today reported second quarter earnings per share increased 16 percent to $1.08, from $.93 the prior year. These results mark Household's sixteenth consecutive record quarter. Second quarter net income increased 17 percent, to a record $514 million.

"Our results this quarter were fueled by ongoing strong demand for our loan products," said William F. Aldinger, Household's chairman and chief executive officer. "Growth this quarter was strong, while we have maintained our conservative underwriting criteria. Recognizing that the U.S. economy has yet to demonstrate a sustained rebound, we continued to maintain strong levels of reserves and capital. In addition, we continued our focus on liquidity management during the quarter, given the potential for volatility in the capital markets."

Aldinger concluded, "The company's operating performance has been very strong in the first half of 2002, and, although the economic environment is likely to remain uncertain, we believe our businesses are well-positioned for the remainder of the year."

Receivable Growth

At June 30, 2002, the company's *managed basis* portfolio, which includes loans that the company has securitized, totaled $105.5 billion, an increase of $13.9 billion, or 15 percent, from a year ago. The strongest growth came in the real estate secured portfolio, with an increase of $9.1 billion from a year ago. Growth was balanced between the company's branch-based consumer lending and mortgage services businesses.

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Case # 02-C-5893
Jaffe v. Household
Plaintiffs' Exhibit
P0788

Compared to the first quarter, *managed basis* receivables rose $4.3 billion, led by strong growth in the real estate secured product line.

The company's *owned basis* portfolio totaled $83.1 billion at June 30, 2002, an increase of $11.4 billion, or 16 percent, from a year ago and $3.5 billion, or 4 percent, compared to the end of the first quarter. Growth in the real estate secured portfolio drove the increase from both prior periods.

Revenues
Net revenues for the company's *owned basis* portfolio grew $393 million, or 17 percent, from the year-ago quarter.

Household's *owned basis* net interest margin for the second quarter increased $235 million, or 17 percent, to $1.6 billion. The increase was due to a larger receivable portfolio partially offset by a decrease in the company's *owned basis* net interest margin percent to 7.66 percent from 7.83 percent a year ago. The slight decrease was due to a relative increase in real estate secured receivables and a larger liquidity-related investment portfolio. Spreads on the investment portfolio are lower than those for the loan portfolio.

The second quarter *managed basis* net interest margin rose $395 million, or 21 percent, from a year ago, to $2.3 billion. The *managed basis* net interest margin percentage widened to 8.58 percent in the second quarter from 8.34 percent in the prior year. The net interest margin on a managed basis is greater than on an owned basis because the managed basis portfolio includes relatively more unsecured loans, which have higher yields. Lower funding costs benefited the net interest margin percentage on both an owned and managed basis.

Compared to the first quarter, the net interest margin on both an *owned* and *managed basis* declined primarily due to the above-mentioned increase in the company's portfolio of investments maintained for liquidity purposes.

Fee income, on both an *owned* and *managed basis*, was below the level of both the second quarter of 2001 and the first quarter of 2002. Improvements in early stage delinquencies resulted in lower late fees in the company's credit card businesses.

Securitization revenue, on an *owned basis*, increased $126 million, or 31 percent, from the prior year. The company continued to actively access the securitization market in the second quarter as part of liquidity management actions to limit reliance on short-term unsecured debt in potentially volatile markets. The company securitized nearly $2 billion of receivables in the quarter, compared to $1.4 billion in the year ago quarter. In addition, Household completed real estate secured financing transactions of $1.25 billion during the quarter.

Other income, on both an *owned* and *managed basis*, increased $46 million, or 93 percent, from the prior year. Higher collections in the company's tax refund lending business as well as increased revenues from the company's mortgage banking subsidiary caused the increase. Other income was $93 million lower than the first quarter, which included seasonal revenues from the company's tax refund lending business.

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Operating Expenses
Operating expenses rose 10 percent from a year ago, driven by higher compensation, marketing and other costs to support the company's growing portfolio. Household's *managed basis* efficiency ratio was 32.2 percent in the second quarter, compared to 35.5 percent a year ago.

Credit Quality and Loss Reserves
The company monitors trends on a managed basis because the receivables that it securitizes are subjected to underwriting standards comparable to the owned basis portfolio, are serviced by operating personnel without regard to ownership and result in similar credit exposure for the company.

At June 30th, the *managed basis* delinquency ratio (60+days) was 4.53 percent, down 10 basis points from 4.63 percent at the end of March, led by improvement in the MasterCard/Visa portfolio. The managed basis delinquency ratio was 4.27 percent a year ago. The annualized *managed basis* net charge-off ratio for the second quarter of 4.26 percent was 17 basis points higher than the first quarter and 55 basis points higher than a year ago.

The *owned basis* delinquency ratio at June 30th was 4.61 percent, compared to 4.77 percent at March 31st and 4.48 percent a year ago. The annualized *owned basis* net charge-off ratio for the second quarter was 3.76 percent compared to 3.61 percent in the previous quarter and 3.26 percent a year ago.

Managed basis credit loss reserves totaled $4.4 billion at June 30th. *Managed basis* credit loss reserves as a percent of *managed basis* receivables equaled 4.14 percent, up from 4.10 percent at March 31st and 3.78 percent a year ago. *Managed basis* reserves-to-managed-nonperforming loans were 112 percent, up from 108 percent at the end of March and 110 percent a year ago. Managed basis credit loss reserves include a provision for estimated probable losses the company expects to incur under recourse provisions on securitized receivables.

Owned basis credit loss reserves totaled $3.0 billion at June 30th, an increase from $2.9 billion at March 31st. The ratio of *owned basis* reserves-to-owned receivables was 3.59 percent at June 30th, compared to 3.61 percent at March 31st and 3.31 percent a year earlier. *Owned basis* reserves-to-owned-nonperforming loans were 96 percent at June 30th, compared to 93 percent at the end of March and 91 percent a year ago. Owned basis reserve ratios are somewhat lower than comparable managed basis ratios because of the greater mix of real estate secured receivables in the owned portfolio which have lower credit losses.

Liquidity and Capital
During the quarter, Household continued to access the debt capital markets to fund its operations in routine fashion. The company also actively accessed the securitization markets, completing $1.25 billion in real estate secured financings and securitizing nearly $2 billion in other receivables. An additional $1 billion liquidity facility, backed by real estate secured receivables, was established in the quarter. Additionally, the company increased its investment liquidity portfolio to $4.5 billion from $1 billion at the end of March which provides additional flexibility in the event of potential volatility in the financial markets.

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The company maintained strong levels of capital. At June 30th, its ratio of tangible equity to tangible managed assets was 8.24 percent, compared to 8.41 percent at March 31st and 7.61 percent a year earlier.

In connection with its $2 billion share repurchase program, Household bought back 966,000 shares in the second quarter, totaling $60 million. At June 30th, Household had agreements with third parties to purchase, on a forward basis, approximately 6.1 million shares of common stock at a weighted average price of $55.63 per share.

Notice of Live Webcast
Household will broadcast a live teleconference call over the Internet on its website at www.household.com to discuss its second quarter results. The call will begin at 9:00 a.m. Central Daylight Time on July 17, 2002. A replay will also be available shortly after the end of the call.

About Household
Household's businesses are leading providers of consumer loan, credit cards, auto finance and credit insurance products in the United States, United Kingdom and Canada. In the United States, Household's largest business, founded in 1878, operates under the two oldest and most recognized names in consumer finance - HFC and Beneficial. Household is also one of the nation's largest issuers of private label and general purpose credit cards, including The GM Card® and the AFL-CIO's Union Plus® card. For more information, visit the company's web site at www.household.com.

This press release contains certain estimates and projections that may be forward-looking in nature, as defined by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. A variety of factors may cause actual results to differ materially from the results discussed in these forward-looking statements. Factors that might cause such a difference are discussed in Household International's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed with the SEC.

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both of Household International.

Household International, Inc.

Quarterly Financial Supplement

HOUSEHOLD

June 30, 2002 - Quarterly Highlights

Summary Owned Income Statement ($ millions)	Three Months Ended 06/30/02	Three Months Ended 03/31/02	Three Months Ended 06/30/01	% Change from Prior Qtr.	% Change from Prior Year
Owned-basis net interest margin and other revenues	$ 2,675.5	$ 2,771.6	$ 2,282.6	(3.5) %	17.2 %
Owned-basis provision for credit losses	850.9	923.0	657.1	(7.8)	29.5
Total costs and expenses	1,057.8	1,071.5	955.8	(1.3)	10.7
Income before income taxes	766.8	777.1	659.7	(1.3)	14.5
Income taxes	253.3	266.1	230.7	(4.8)	9.8
Net income	$ 513.5	$ 511.0	$ 439.0	0.5 %	17.0 %
Common Stock Data					
Basic earnings per common share	$ 1.09	$ 1.10	$ .94	(0.9) %	16.0 %
Diluted earnings per common share	1.08	1.09	.93	(0.9)	16.1
Average common shares (millions)	456.3	456.8	463.0	(0.1)	(1.4)
Average common and equivalent shares (millions)	461.2	462.1	469.6	(0.2)	(1.8)
Common stock price:					
High	$ 63.25	$ 60.90	$ 69.98	3.9 %	(9.6) %
Low	47.06	43.50	57.45	8.2	(18.1)
Period end	49.70	56.80	66.70	(12.5)	(25.5)
Dividends declared per common share	$ .25	$ .22	$ .22	13.6 %	13.6 %
Book value per common share	21.06	20.23	17.94	4.1	17.4
Selected Financial Ratios					
Owned Basis					
Return on average common shareholders' equity	22.2 %	23.4 %	22.4 %	(5.1) %	(0.9) %
Return on average owned assets	2.20	2.26	2.21	(2.7)	(0.5)
Net interest margin	7.65	7.87	7.83	(2.7)	(2.2)
Common and preferred equity as a percentage of owned assets	10.16	10.75	9.95	(5.5)	2.1
Common and preferred equity, and trust preferred securities as a percentage of owned assets (1)	11.16	11.83	11.03	(5.7)	1.1
Managed Basis					
Return on average managed assets	1.79 %	1.82 %	1.78 %	(1.6) %	0.6 %
Efficiency ratio	32.2	31.6	35.5	1.9	(9.3)
Net interest margin	8.58	8.79	8.34	(2.4)	2.9
Common and preferred equity as a percentage of managed assets	8.26	8.68	8.00	(4.8)	3.3
Common and preferred equity, and trust preferred securities as a percentage of managed assets (1)	9.08	9.55	8.87	(4.9)	2.4
Tangible equity to tangible managed assets (1)	8.24	8.41	7.61	(2.0)	8.3

(1) Represents a non-GAAP measure which may differ from similarly named measures presented by other companies.

Year-to-Date Highlights

Summary Owned Income Statement ($ millions)	Six Months Ended 06/30/02	Six Months Ended 06/30/01	% Change
Owned-basis net interest margin and other revenues	$ 5,447.1	$ 4,612.4	18.1 %
Owned-basis provision for credit losses	1,773.9	1,360.7	30.4
Total costs and expenses	2,129.3	1,916.4	11.1
Income before income taxes	1,543.9	1,335.3	15.6
Income taxes	519.4	464.5	11.8
Net income	$ 1,024.5	$ 870.8	17.7 %
Common Stock Data			
Basic earnings per common share	$ 2.19	$ 1.86	17.7 %
Diluted earnings per common share	2.17	1.84	17.9
Average common shares (millions)	456.6	464.5	(1.7)
Average common and equivalent shares (millions)	461.5	470.8	(2.0)
Common stock price:			
High	$ 63.25	$ 69.98	(9.6) %
Low	43.50	52.00	(16.3)
Period end	49.70	66.70	(25.5)
Dividends declared per common share	$ .47	$ .41	14.6 %
Selected Financial Ratios			
Owned Basis			
Return on average common shareholders' equity	22.8 %	22.4 %	1.8 %
Return on average owned assets	2.23	2.21	0.9
Net interest margin	7.77	7.72	0.6
Managed Basis			
Return on average managed assets	1.81 %	1.77 %	2.3 %
Efficiency ratio	31.9	35.5	(10.1)
Net interest margin	8.65	8.28	4.3

HHS 03195888

Household International, Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Income - Owned Basis

Three Months

($ millions)	Three Months Ended 06/30/02	03/31/02	06/30/01	% Change from Prior Qtr.	Year
Finance and other interest income	$ 2,518.5	$ 2,547.0	$ 2,451.2	2.3 %	6.8 %
Interest expense	980.9	938.8	1,048.4	4.5	(6.4)
Net interest margin	1,537.6	1,608.2	1,432.8	1.8	16.7
Provision for credit losses on owned receivables	850.9	923.0	657.1	(7.8)	29.5
Net interest margin after provision for credit losses	786.7	685.2	745.7	14.8	5.5
Securitization revenue	526.2	521.2	400.6	1.0	31.4
Insurance revenue	177.5	170.1	159.3	4.4	11.4
Investment income	44.0	46.2	37.8	(4.8)	16.4
Fee income	194.9	237.9	232.7	(18.1)	(16.2)
Other income	95.3	188.0	49.4	(49.3)	92.9
Total other revenues	1,037.9	1,163.4	879.8	(10.8)	18.0
Salaries and fringe benefits	453.0	445.3	387.2	1.7	17.0
Sales incentives	67.6	54.1	73.6	25.0	(8.2)
Occupancy and equipment expense	93.3	92.2	83.7	1.2	11.5
Other marketing expenses	141.5	148.4	129.0	(4.6)	9.7
Other servicing and administrative expenses	202.5	229.3	171.7	(11.7)	17.9
Amortization of acquired intangibles and goodwill	12.5	18.2	37.5	(31.3)	(66.7)
Policyholders' benefits	87.4	84.0	73.1	4.0	19.6
Total costs and expenses	1,057.8	1,071.5	955.8	(1.3)	10.7
Income before income taxes	766.8	777.1	669.7	(1.3)	14.5
Income taxes	253.3	266.1	230.7	(4.8)	9.8
Net income	513.5	511.0	439.0	0.5	17.0
Preferred dividends	(15.5)	(8.5)	(2.3)	82.4	100+
Earnings available to common shareholders	$ 498.0	$ 502.5	$ 436.7	(0.9) %	14.0 %
Effective tax rate	33.0 %	34.2 %	34.4 %	(3.5) %	(4.1) %

Six Months

($ millions)	Six Months Ended 06/30/02	06/30/01	% Change
Finance and other interest income	$ 5,165.5	$ 4,881.5	5.8 %
Interest expense	1,919.7	2,155.2	(10.9)
Net interest margin	3,245.8	2,726.3	19.1
Provision for credit losses on owned receivables	1,773.9	1,360.7	30.4
Net interest margin after provision for credit losses	1,471.9	1,365.6	7.8
Securitization revenue	1,047.4	808.9	29.8
Insurance revenue	347.6	317.9	9.3
Investment income	90.2	79.6	13.3
Fee income	432.8	470.6	(8.0)
Other income	283.3	211.1	34.2
Total other revenues	2,201.3	1,886.1	16.7
Salaries and fringe benefits	898.3	764.8	17.5
Sales incentives	121.7	128.1	(5.0)
Occupancy and equipment expense	185.5	167.2	10.9
Other marketing expenses	289.9	264.2	9.7
Other servicing and administrative expenses	431.8	365.1	18.3
Amortization of acquired intangibles and goodwill	30.7	75.4	(59.8)
Policyholders' benefits	171.4	150.6	13.5
Total costs and expenses	2,129.3	1,915.4	11.1
Income before income taxes	1,543.9	1,335.3	15.6
Income taxes	519.4	464.5	11.8
Net income	1,024.5	870.8	17.7
Preferred dividends	(24.0)	(4.6)	100+
Earnings available to common shareholders	$ 1,000.5	$ 866.2	15.5 %
Effective tax rate	33.6 %	34.8 %	(3.4) %

Securitization Revenue

($ millions)	Three Months Ended 06/30/02	03/31/02	06/30/01
Net initial gain	$ 73.8	$ 74.4	$ 39.9
Net replenishment gains	127.0	124.2	102.6
Servicing revenue and excess spread	325.4	322.6	258.1
Total	$ 526.2	$ 521.2	$ 400.6
Receivables Securitized:			
Auto finance	$ 925.0	$ 425.0	$ 595.0
MasterCard/Visa	613.4	600.0	78.0
Private label	-	500.0	-
Personal non-credit card	450.0	902.7	698.6
Total	$ 1,988.4	$ 2,427.7	$ 1,371.6

Securitization Revenue

($ millions)	Six Months Ended 06/30/02	06/30/01
Net initial gain	$ 148.2	$ 66.2
Net replenishment gains	251.2	197.6
Servicing revenue and excess spread	648.0	543.1
Total	$ 1,047.4	$ 806.9
Receivables Securitized:		
Auto finance	$ 1,350.0	$ 973.8
MasterCard/Visa	1,213.4	151.2
Private label	500.0	-
Personal non-credit card	1,352.7	1,148.6
Total	$ 4,416.1	$ 2,273.6

HHS 03195889

Household International, Inc.

Credit Quality/Credit Loss Reserves - Owned Basis

Two-Months-and-Over Contractual Delinquency

As a percent of owned consumer receivables, includes commercial.	06/30/02	03/31/02	06/30/01
Real estate secured	2.78 %	2.88 %	2.59 %
Auto finance	2.99	2.04	2.35
MasterCard/Visa	6.13	5.54	4.80
Private label	6.19	6.33	6.54
Personal non-credit card	9.12	9.60	8.79
Total	4.61 %	4.77 %	4.48 %

Quarter-to-Date Charge-offs, Net of Recoveries

As a percent of average owned consumer receivables, annualized, excludes commercial.	06/30/02	03/31/02	06/30/01
Real estate secured	.85 %	.65 %	.48 %
Auto finance	4.80	5.63	3.26
MasterCard/Visa	9.94	9.73	8.33
Private label	5.86	6.25	5.25
Personal non-credit card	8.59	7.71	6.84
Total	3.76 %	3.51 %	3.28 %
Real estate charge-offs and REO expense as a percent of average owned real estate secured receivables	1.23 %	1.05 %	.78 %

Credit Loss Reserves

($ millions)	06/30/02		03/31/02		06/30/01	
Reserves for owned receivables at beginning of quarter	$2,876.6		$2,663.1		$2,282.4	
Provision for credit losses	850.9		923.0		657.1	
Charge-offs, net of recoveries	(765.6)		(718.7)		(573.2)	
Other, net	21.4		9.2		10.2	
Reserves for owned receivables at end of quarter	$2,983.3	3.59 % (1)	$2,876.6	3.61 % (1)	$2,376.5	3.31 % (1)

Nonperforming Assets

($ millions)	06/30/02	03/31/02	06/30/01
Nonaccrual owned receivables	$2,356.4	$2,261.0	$1,855.2
Accruing owned receivables 90 or more days delinquent	752.0	840.6	755.9
Total nonperforming owned receivables	3,108.4	3,101.6	2,611.1
Real estate owned	456.7	459.4	365.2
Total nonperforming assets	$3,565.1	$3,561.0	$2,976.3
Owned credit loss reserves as a percent of nonperforming owned receivables	96.0 %	92.7 %	91.0 %

(1) % Columns: comparisons to appropriate receivables.

Balance Sheet Data

($ millions)	06/30/02	03/31/02	06/30/01
Owned assets	$97,345.5	$90,367.9	$80,977.6
Owned receivables	83,137.9	79,594.5	71,754.8
Investment securities	8,229.7	5,835.8	3,471.8
Managed assets	119,668.2	111,951.1	100,761.3
Managed receivables	105,460.6	101,177.7	91,538.5
Debt	82,479.9	74,462.8	67,792.1
Trust originated preferred securities	975.0	975.0	875.0
Preferred stock	843.2	843.2	164.4
Common shareholders' equity	9,047.3	8,875.4	7,896.4

HHS 03195890

Household International, Inc.

Receivables Analysis

End-of-Period Receivables

($ millions)	06/30/02	03/31/02	06/30/01	% Change from Prior Qtr.	% Change from Prior Year
Owned receivables:					
Real estate secured	$ 48,312.1	$ 45,628.9	$ 38,600.7	5.9 %	25.2 %
Auto finance	2,362.6	2,602.9	2,039.0	(9.2)	15.9
MasterCard/Visa (1)	6,880.7	6,970.2	7,915.7	(1.3)	(13.1)
Private label	10,827.1	10,688.4	10,330.0	1.3	4.8
Personal non-credit card	14,272.6	13,213.0	12,311.9	8.0	15.9
Commercial and other	482.8	491.1	557.5	(1.7)	(13.4)
Total owned receivables	83,137.9	79,594.5	71,754.8	4.5	15.9
Accrued finance charges	1,551.6	1,515.3	1,418.6	2.4	9.4
Credit loss reserve for owned receivables	(2,983.3)	(2,876.6)	(2,376.5)	3.7	25.5
Unearned credit insurance premiums and claims reserves	(878.0)	(886.4)	(832.4)	(0.9)	5.5
Interest-only strip receivables (2)	1,012.2	1,034.5	826.2	(2.2)	22.5
Amounts due and deferred from receivables sales	292.6	243.0	419.1	20.4	(30.2)
Total owned receivables, net	82,133.0	78,624.3	71,209.8	4.5	15.3
Receivables serviced with limited recourse:					
Real estate secured	575.4	619.8	1,205.6	(7.2)	(52.3)
Auto finance	4,518.2	4,012.7	3,120.6	12.6	44.8
MasterCard/Visa	9,905.8	9,378.3	9,127.7	5.6	8.5
Private label	2,649.9	2,534.0	1,650.0	0.6	60.6
Personal non-credit card	4,673.4	4,938.4	4,679.6	(5.4)	(0.1)
Total receivables serviced with limited recourse	22,322.7	21,583.2	19,783.7	3.4	12.8
Total managed receivables, net	$104,455.7	$100,207.5	$ 90,993.5	4.2 %	14.8 %

End-of-Period Managed Receivables

($ millions)	06/30/02	(3)	03/31/02	(3)	06/30/01	(3)	% Change from Prior Qtr.	% Change from Prior Year
Real estate secured	$ 48,887.5	46.4 %	$ 46,248.7	45.7 %	$ 39,806.5	43.5 %	5.7 %	22.8 %
Auto finance	6,880.8	6.5	6,615.6	6.5	5,159.6	5.6	4.0	33.4
MasterCard/Visa	16,786.5	15.9	16,348.5	16.2	17,043.4	18.6	2.7	(1.5)
Private label	13,477.0	12.8	13,322.4	13.2	11,980.0	13.1	1.2	12.5
Personal non-credit card (4)	18,946.0	15.0	18,151.4	17.9	16,991.5	18.6	4.4	11.5
Commercial and other	482.8	0.4	491.1	0.5	557.5	0.6	(1.7)	(13.4)
Managed portfolio	$ 105,460.6	100.0 %	$ 101,177.7	100.0 %	$ 91,538.5	100.0 %	4.2 %	15.2 %

(1) MasterCard and Visa are registered trademarks of MasterCard International, Incorporated and VISA USA Inc., respectively.

(2) The change in our interest-only strip receivables, net of the related loss reserve and excluding the mark-to-market adjustment recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income was $29.8 million at 06/30/02, $20.0 million at 03/31/02, and $(2.5) million at 06/30/01. Our estimate of the recourse obligation totaled $1,385.6 million at 06/30/02, $1,265.9 million at 03/31/02, and $1,060.0 million at 06/30/01.

(3) % of managed portfolio

(4) Personal non-credit card receivables are comprised of the following:

	06/30/02	03/31/02	06/30/01
Domestic personal unsecured	$ 9,711.8	$ 9,547.1	$ 9,173.6
Union Plus personal unsecured	1,193.7	1,065.0	894.3
Personal homeowner loans	5,157.5	4,926.4	4,455.1
Foreign unsecured	2,883.8	2,812.9	2,468.5
Total	$ 18,946.0	$ 18,151.4	$ 16,991.5

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Supplemental Managed Basis Information

Securitizations and sales of consumer receivables are a source of liquidity for us. We continue to service the securitized receivables after such receivables are sold and we retain a limited recourse obligation. Securitizations impact the classification of revenues. When reporting on a managed basis, net interest margin, provision for credit losses, fee income, and securitization revenue related to receivables sold are reclassified from securitization revenue into the appropriate caption.

Three Months

($ millions)	Three Months Ended 06/30/02	(1)	03/31/02	(1)	06/30/01	(1)	% Change from Prior Qtr.	Year
Finance and other interest income	$ 3,426.5	12.84 %	$ 3,392.5	13.13 %	$ 3,216.8	14.17 %	1.1 %	6.5 %
Interest expense	1,137.5	4.26	1,124.0	4.35	1,322.5	5.83	1.2	(14.0)
Net interest margin	2,289.3	8.58 %	2,254.5	8.73 %	1,894.3	8.34 %	1.1	20.9
Provision for credit losses	1,278.4		1,362.3		934.8		(6.2)	36.8
Net interest margin after provision for credit losses	$ 1,010.9		$ 892.2		$ 959.5		12.0 %	5.4 %
Insurance revenue	$ 177.5		$ 170.1		$ 159.3		4.4 %	11.4 %
Investment income	44.0		46.2		37.8		(4.8)	16.4
Fee income	362.7		396.3		396.3		(8.5)	(8.5)
Securitization revenue	134.2		145.8		23.2		(8.0)	100+
Other income	95.3		188.0		49.4		(49.3)	92.9
Total other revenues	$ 813.7		$ 946.4		$ 666.0		(14.0) %	22.2 %
Average managed receivables:								
Real estate secured	$ 47,582.1		$ 45,800.7		$ 38,779.6		3.8 %	22.5 %
Auto finance	6,684.3		6,530.6		4,947.9		2.4	35.1
MasterCard/Visa	16,730.5		15,890.8		16,969.9		(0.9)	(1.4)
Private label	13,385.5		13,621.4		11,971.1		(1.7)	11.8
Personal non-credit card	18,393.1		18,030.3		16,691.5		2.0	10.2
Commercial and other	491.5		496.5		566.9		(1.0)	(13.3)
Total	103,247.6		101,370.3		89,925.9		1.9	14.8
Average noninsurance investments	2,950.4		1,178.6		429.9		100+	100+
Other interest-earning assets	558.3		538.3		454.6		3.7	22.8
Average managed interest-earning assets	$ 106,756.3		$ 103,087.2		$ 90,802.4		3.6 %	17.6 %

Six Months

($ millions)	Six Months Ended 06/30/02	(1)	06/30/01	(1)	% Change
Finance and other interest income	$ 6,815.3	12.99 %	$ 6,463.6	14.37 %	5.4 %
Interest expense	2,261.5	4.31	2,739.5	6.09	(17.4)
Net interest margin	4,553.8	8.68 %	3,724.1	8.28 %	22.3
Provision for credit losses	2,640.7		1,867.6		41.4
Net interest margin after provision for credit losses	$ 1,913.1		$ 1,856.5		3.0 %
Insurance revenue	$ 347.6		$ 317.9		9.3 %
Investment income	90.2		79.6		13.3
Fee income	759.0		789.5		(3.9)
Securitization revenue	280.0		(2.5)		100+
Other income	283.3		211.1		34.2
Total other revenues	$ 1,760.1		$ 1,395.2		26.2 %
Average managed receivables:					
Real estate secured	$ 46,681.4		$ 38,059.1		22.7 %
Auto finance	6,607.7		4,815.4		37.2
MasterCard/Visa	16,810.7		17,044.8		(1.4)
Private label	13,503.5		11,992.1		12.6
Personal non-credit card	18,211.7		16,529.9		10.2
Commercial and other	493.9		574.2		(14.0)
Total	102,308.9		89,014.8		14.9
Average noninsurance investments	2,064.5		474.4		100+
Other interest-earning assets	548.3		451.5		21.4
Average managed interest-earning assets	$ 104,921.7		$ 89,940.7		16.7 %

(1) % Columns: comparison to average managed interest-earning assets, annualized.

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Credit Quality/Credit Loss Reserves Information - Managed Basis

Two-Months-and-Over Contractual Delinquency

As a percent of managed consumer receivables, excludes commercial	06/30/02	03/31/02	06/30/01
Real estate secured	2.82 %	2.93 %	2.63 %
Auto finance	3.18	2.51	2.09
MasterCard/Visa	3.93	4.39	3.60
Private label	5.85	5.82	5.65
Personal non-credit card	9.06	9.02	8.43
Total	4.53 %	4.63 %	4.27 %

Quarter-to-Date Charge-offs, Net of Recoveries

As a percent of average managed consumer receivables, annualized, excludes commercial	06/30/02	03/31/02	06/30/01
Real estate secured	.58 %	.65 %	.48 %
Auto finance	6.17	6.70	4.47
MasterCard/Visa	7.54	7.17	6.82
Private label	5.38	5.57	5.09
Personal non-credit card	8.56	7.86	6.82
Total	4.26 %	4.09 %	3.71 %
Real estate charge-offs and REO expense as a percent of average managed real estate secured receivables	1.23 %	1.08 %	.77 %

Credit Loss Reserves

($ millions)	06/30/02		03/31/02		06/30/01	
Reserves for managed receivables at beginning of quarter	$ 4,146.5		$ 3,811.4		$ 3,340.2	
Provision for credit losses	1,278.4		1,362.3		934.6	
Charge-offs, net of recoveries	(1,092.7)		(1,031.5)		(828.1)	
Other, net	36.7		4.3		10.6	
Reserves for managed receivables at end of quarter	$ 4,368.9	4.34 % (1)	$ 4,146.5	4.19 % (1)	$ 3,456.5	3.73 % (1)

Nonperforming Assets

($ millions)	06/30/02	03/31/02	06/30/01
Nonaccrual managed receivables	$ 2,877.6	$ 2,722.6	$ 2,232.5
Accruing managed receivables 90 or more days delinquent	1,008.8	1,105.6	912.2
Total nonperforming managed receivables	3,886.4	3,828.2	3,144.7
Real estate owned	456.7	459.4	365.2
Total nonperforming assets	$ 4,343.1	$ 4,287.6	$ 3,509.9
Managed credit loss reserves as a percent of nonperforming managed receivables	112.4 %	108.3 %	109.9 %

(1) % Columns: comparisons to appropriate receivables.

Reage Statistics

Our credit policies for consumer loans permit the reset of the contractual delinquency status of an account to current, subject to certain limits, if a predetermined number of consecutive payments has been received and there is evidence that the reason for the delinquency has been cured. Such reaging policies vary by product and are designed to manage customer relationships and ensure maximum collections. The below table summarizes the percent of the domestic portfolio outstanding as of the dates indicated by time period the reage was given or by product.

Total Domestic Portfolio

	06/30/02	12/30/01
Never reaged	83.3 %	83.1 %
Reaged in the last 6 months	7.4	9.9
Reaged in the last 7-12 months	5.1	3.3
Previously reaged	4.2	4.3
Total ever reaged	16.7	16.9
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %

Total Reaged by Product

	06/30/02	12/30/01
Real estate secured	19.1 %	20.0 %
Auto finance	15.9	15.0
MasterCard/Visa	3.4	3.2
Private label	10.5	11.1
Personal non-credit card	27.1	27.2
Total	16.7 %	16.9 %

HOUSEHOLD

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News Release

Household International Certifies Accuracy of SEC Filings in 2002

Reaffirms Business Outlook for Balance of the Year

Restates Certain Prior Period Accounts

Prospect Heights, IL., August 14, 2002 — Household International, Inc. (NYSE:HI) announced today that the company's chairman and chief executive officer, William F. Aldinger, and its president and chief operating officer, David A. Schoenholz (as the company's principal financial officer), had certified under oath to the accuracy of the company's most recent SEC filings. Copies of the signed certifications are available on the company's website at www.household.com.

Commenting on the company's recent results, Aldinger said, "Household's results for the year-to-date have been fueled by strong demand for our loan products throughout our businesses. Our loan underwriting approach continues to be conservative in these times of economic uncertainty, and we remain committed to strong reserve and capital levels. The company's operating performance in the first half of the year has been very strong, and our businesses are well-positioned for the remainder of the year."

Aldinger continued, "Household has undergone a thorough review of our financial statements and related accounting policies in conjunction with our new auditors, KPMG LLP. As part of this review, we have determined to adopt certain revisions to the accounting treatment of our Mastercard/Visa co-branding and affinity credit card relationships, and a credit card marketing agreement with a third party. We are restating earnings to reflect the cumulative impact of the adjusted items over the period in which the adjustments are applicable as determined in consultation with our new auditors at KPMG. The restatement associated with these matters has the effect of reducing second quarter earnings per share by \$.01, or approximately 1 percent, and EPS for the six months ended June 30, 2002 by \$.06, or 2.8 percent, versus what was reported in the company's earnings release of July 17, 2002. These changes are not expected to have any significant impact on our future results of operations."

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Case # 02-C-5893
Jaffe v. Household
Plaintiffs' Exhibit
P0227

The cumulative restatement relates to the following periods:

Net Income Effect of Restatement
Dollar amounts in millions

	Restatement Amount*	%	% Change from Prior Year As Reported	% Change from Prior Year As Restated
Second quarter, 2002	$ (6.1)	(1.2)%	17.0%	20.0%
First quarter, 2002	(20.0)	(3.9)	18.3	21.0
Six months ended June 30, 2002	(26.1)	(2.5)	17.7	20.5
Full year 2001	(75.9)	(3.9)	13.1	13.3
Full year 2000	(70.1)	(4.1)	14.4	14.2
Full year 1999	(58.1)	(3.9)	28.5	28.3
Years 1994 -1998	(155.8)	(3.8)		
Total effect	$ (386.0)			

*Represents the difference between Net Income as originally reported and as restated for the respective periods.

Additional detail is available in a supplemental schedule attached to this press release.

Commenting further on the restatement, Aldinger added, "These matters relate to accounting for complex co-branded, affinity and credit card marketing agreements, which were discussed with, and approved by, our prior auditors. It clearly is a good faith difference of opinion."

Aldinger further said, "The restatement, while disappointing, is small relative to the results we have reported over the period 1993 through 2001, as well as to the earnings growth trend that we have recorded. As restated, our earnings over the affected period have grown by a compounded rate of 22 percent, which is the same as the growth rate as originally reported. Further, these changes have no effect on our business model, cash flow or our on-going operations."

In the second quarter Household also announced that it was adopting the fair value method of accounting for stock options and employee stock purchase plans, commencing in 2002. The impact of this change is not expected to have a significant effect on the company's future results of operations.

Household has filed a restated Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2002 and included as an exhibit to its Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2002, a restated Form 10-K for the year-ended December 31, 2001 containing unaudited financial information. Household expects KPMG to complete the audit of the restated financials contained in the Form 10-K on or about August 31, 2002. Pending the completion of the audit, Household has suspended the issuance of unsecured debt and equity securities under its applicable shelf registrations. In any case, no significant issuances had been planned until September, 2002.

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Household will hold a conference call today, August 14, 2002, at 8:30 a.m. Eastern Daylight Time, to answer questions from the investment community. The call will be available live on our website at www.household.com, and will be available for replay until August 28, 2002. A telephonic replay will also be available beginning today at noon Eastern Daylight Time through midnight, August 16, 2002 at 719-457-0820, confirmation code 619668.

About Household

Household's businesses are leading providers of consumer loan, credit cards, auto finance and credit insurance products in the United States, United Kingdom and Canada. In the United States, Household's largest business, founded in 1878, operates under the two oldest and most recognized names in consumer finance - HFC and Beneficial. Household is also one of the nation's largest issuers of private label and general purpose credit cards, including The GM Card® and the AFL-CIO's Union Plus® card. For more information, visit the company's web site at www.household.com.

This press release contains certain estimates and projections that may be forward-looking in nature, as defined by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. A variety of factors may cause actual results to differ materially from the results discussed in these forward-looking statements. Factors that might cause such a difference are discussed in Household International's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2002, filed with the SEC.

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of Household International.

Household International, Inc.

Restatement Effects

HOUSEHOLD

Six Months Ended June 30, 2002

Selected Financial Data ($ millions, except per share data)	As Reported	Restated	% Change	% Change from Prior Year: Reported	% Change from Prior Year: Restated
Owned assets	$97,343.5	$96,806.3	(0.6) %	22.2 %	20.2 %
Common and preferred equity	9,890.4	9,504.4	(3.9)	22.7	22.9
Common and preferred equity, and trust preferred securities (1)	10,865.4	10,479.4	(3.6)	21.6	21.7
Net income	1,021.5	995.4	(2.5)	17.7	20.5
Diluted earnings per common share	$ 2.17	$ 2.11	(2.8) %	17.9 %	20.6 %

Six Months Ended June 30, 2001

Selected Financial Data ($ millions, except per share data)	As Reported	Restated	% Change
Owned assets	$ 80,977.6	$ 80,525.6	(0.6) %
Common and preferred equity	8,060.8	7,734.8	(4.0)
Common and preferred equity, and trust preferred securities (1)	8,935.8	8,603.8	(3.6)
Net income	870.8	830.8	(4.6)
Diluted earnings per common share	$ 1.84	$ 1.75	(4.9) %

For the Year Ended 2001

Selected Financial Data ($ millions, except per share data)	As Reported	Restated	% Change	% Change from Prior Year: Reported	% Change from Prior Year: Restated
Owned assets	$89,416.0	$88,910.9	(0.6) %	16.6 %	16.5 %
Common and preferred equity	8,651.6	8,298.7	(4.2)	6.7	6.0
Common and preferred equity, and trust preferred securities (1)	9,631.6	9,273.7	(3.7)	9.6	9.8
Net income	1,923.5	1,847.9	(3.9)	13.1	13.3
Diluted earnings per common share	$ 4.08	$ 3.91	(4.2) %	14.9 %	15.0 %

For the Year Ended 2000

Selected Financial Data ($ millions, except per share data)	As Reported	Restated	% Change	% Change from Prior Year: Reported	% Change from Prior Year: Restated
Owned assets	$ 76,703.3	$ 76,309.2	(0.5) %	26.3 %	26.2 %
Common and preferred equity	8,115.6	7,831.6	(3.5)	22.7	22.3
Common and preferred equity, and trust preferred securities (1)	8,790.6	8,506.8	(3.2)	25.8	25.5
Net income	1,700.7	1,630.8	(4.1)	14.4	14.2
Diluted earnings per common share	$ 3.55	$ 3.40	(4.2) %	15.8 %	15.3 %

For the Year Ended 1999

Selected Financial Data ($ millions, except per share data)	As Reported	Restated	% Change
Owned assets	$60,749.4	$60,451.8	(0.5) %
Common and preferred equity	6,615.3	6,401.4	(3.2)
Common and preferred equity, and trust preferred securities (1)	6,990.3	6,776.4	(3.1)
Net income	1,486.4	1,428.3	(3.9)
Diluted earnings per common share	$ 3.07	$ 2.95	(3.8) %

For the Year Ended 1998 (2)

Selected Financial Data ($ millions, except per share data)	As Reported	Restated	% Change
Common and preferred equity	$ 6,385.8	$ 6,230.0	(2.4) %
Common and preferred equity, and trust preferred securities (1)	6,760.8	6,605.0	(2.3)

(1) Represents a non-GAAP measure which may differ from similarly named measures presented by other companies.
(2) Restated common and total equity as of December 31, 1998 includes a cumulative charge to common equity of $155.8 million, net of tax, related to restatements associated with the accounting treatment of our MasterCard/Visa co-branding and affinity credit card relationships and a credit card marketing agreement with a third party. All were a part of our Credit Card Services segment.