
**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 8-K

**CURRENT REPORT
PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

Date of Report (Date of earliest event reported): **May 20, 2020**

FIRST HAWAIIAN, INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware

(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation)

001-14585

(Commission File Number)

99-0156159

(IRS Employer Identification No.)

**999 Bishop St., 29th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii**

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

96813

(Zip Code)

(808) 525-7000

(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

Not Applicable

(Former Name or Former Address, if Changed Since Last Report)

Check the appropriate box below if the Form 8-K filing is intended to simultaneously satisfy the filing obligation of the registrant under any of the following provisions:

- Written communications pursuant to Rule 425 under the Securities Act (17 CFR 230.425)
- Soliciting material pursuant to Rule 14a-12 under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14a-12)
- Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 14d-2(b) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14d-2(b))
- Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 13e-4(c) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13e-4(c))

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

Title of each class:

Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share

Trading Symbol(s)

FHB

Name of each exchange on which registered:

NASDAQ Global Select Market

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an emerging growth company as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act of 1933 (§230.405 of this chapter) or Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (§240.12b-2 of this chapter).

Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Item 7.01 Regulation FD Disclosure.

First Hawaiian, Inc. (the “Company”), the holding company for First Hawaiian Bank, is furnishing with this Current Report on Form 8-K a copy of an investor presentation that it intends to use for any investor meetings or related interactions during the months of May and June in fiscal year 2020. A copy of the presentation also will be posted to the Company’s website (www.fhb.com) in the Investor Relations section.

Pursuant to Regulation FD, the presentation materials are furnished as Exhibit 99.1. The information in this Item 7.01 and Exhibit 99.1 shall not be deemed to be “filed” for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), or otherwise subject to the liabilities under that Section, and shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing of the Company under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act except as expressly set forth by specific reference in such a filing.

Item 9.01 Financial Statements and Exhibits

(d) Exhibits

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
99.1 104	Presentation Materials Cover Page Interactive Data File - the cover page XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document

SIGNATURE

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

FIRST HAWAIIAN, INC.

Date: May 20, 2020


By: /s/Robert S. Harrison

Robert S. Harrison

Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer

(Principal Executive Officer)



 First Hawaiian, Inc.

Investor Presentation

May / June 2020

Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation contains, and from time-to-time in connection with this presentation our management may make, forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward looking statements reflect our views at such time with respect to, among other things, future events and our financial performance. These statements are often, but not always, made through the use of words or phrases such as “may,” “might,” “should,” “could,” “predict,” “potential,” “believe,” “expect,” “continue,” “will,” “anticipate,” “seek,” “estimate,” “intend,” “plan,” “projection,” “would,” “annualized,” and “outlook,” or the negative version of these words or other comparable words or phrases of a future or forward-looking nature. These forward-looking statements are not historical facts and are based on current expectations, estimates and projections about our industry, management’s beliefs and certain assumptions made by management, and any such forward-looking statements are subject to risks, assumptions, estimates and uncertainties that are difficult to predict. Actual results may prove to be materially different from the results expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements can be found in our SEC filings, including, but not limited to, our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019, and our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2020, which are available on our website (www.fhb.com) and the SEC’s website (www.sec.gov). Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which it is made, and we do not undertake any obligation to update or review any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise, except as required by applicable law.

Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

The information provided herein includes certain non-GAAP financial measures. We believe that these core measures provide useful information about our operating results and enhance the overall understanding of our past performance and future performance. Although these non-GAAP financial measures are frequently used by stakeholders in the evaluation of a company, they have limitations as analytical tools and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of our results or financial condition as reported under GAAP. Investors should consider our performance and financial condition as reported under GAAP and all other relevant information when assessing our performance or financial condition. The reconciliation of such measures to the comparable GAAP figures are included in the appendix of this presentation.

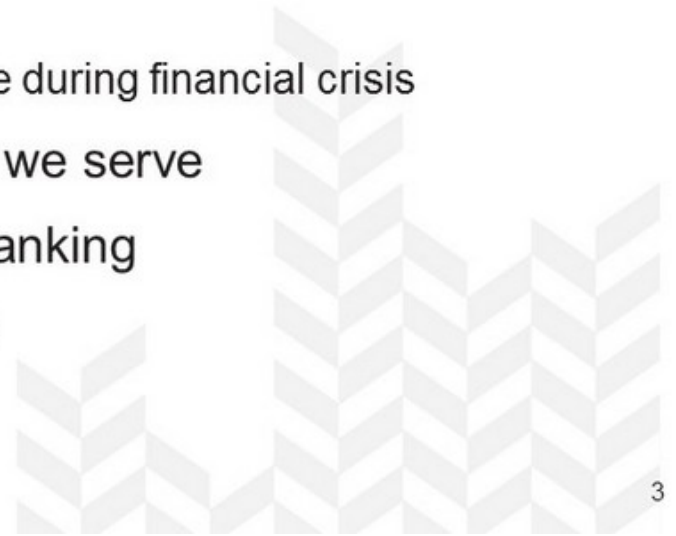
Other

References to “we,” “us,” “our,” “FHI,” “FHB,” “Company,” and “First Hawaiian” refer to First Hawaiian, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries.

Caring For Our Employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Over 50% of employees able to work from home➤ Social distancing practices for essential job functions unable to work from home➤ Temporarily closed 26, or 45%, of our branches and redeployed affected employees to augment areas experiencing higher volumes
Serving Our Customers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Loan assistance in the form of consumer loan deferrals and mortgage loan forbearance➤ Processed ~5,570 PPP loans totaling over \$970 million➤ ATM fee waivers through June 30➤ Increased daily limits on mobile deposits
Supporting The Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Launched “Aloha for Hawaii” initiative to support local restaurants and donate up to \$1mm to support programs that support non-profits with food supply and health and human service programs for those impacted by COVID-19➤ Waiving fees for non-customers to cash US Treasury stimulus checks

▶ EXPERIENCED AND WELL PREPARED

- Crisis-tested senior management team with an average of 28 years in banking industry
- Strong capital and liquidity positions
- Consistent risk management and underwriting philosophy
 - 4 members of senior management team have experience as Chief Risk Officer
 - Very good credit performance during financial crisis
- Long histories in the markets we serve
- Long history of relationship banking
 - Deep customer relationships



► Q1 2020 HIGHLIGHTS

► *Adopted Current Expected Credit Loss (“CECL”) methodology*

Q1 2020 Key Metrics	
Net Income (\$mm)	\$38.9
Diluted Earnings Per Share	\$0.30
Net Interest Margin	3.12%
Efficiency Ratio	51.3%
ROA / ROATA ¹	0.77% / 0.81%
ROE / ROATCE ¹	5.87% / 9.39%
Tier 1 Leverage Ratio	8.63%
CET1 Capital Ratio	11.65%
Total Capital ratio	12.90%
Dividend ²	\$0.26 / share

► *Strong capital and liquidity positions*

- Strong liquidity position
- Modified US Liquidity Coverage Ratio: 149%
- Strong asset quality
- Well-capitalized with 11.65% CET1 ratio
- Repurchased 0.2mm shares at a cost of \$5mm prior to suspending share repurchase program
- Declared \$0.26 / share dividend

(1) ROATA and ROATCE are non-GAAP financial measures. A reconciliation of average tangible assets and average tangible stockholders' equity to the comparable GAAP measurements is provided in the appendix of this slide presentation.

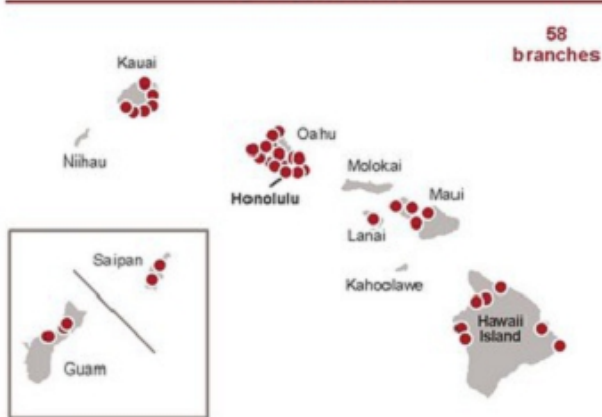
(2) Declared on April 22, 2020. Payable June 5, 2020 to shareholders of record at close of business on May 26, 2020.

▶ INVESTMENT HIGHLIGHTS

- 1 Best-in-class Financial Performance
- 2 Leading Position In Attractive Market
- 3 Experienced Leadership Team
- 4 High Quality Balance Sheet
- 5 Proven Through The Cycle Performance
- 6 Well-Capitalized With Attractive Dividend

BEST-IN-CLASS FRANCHISE

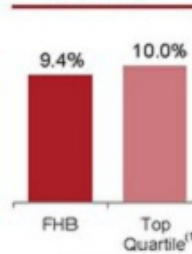
Branch Presence



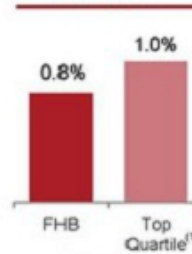
Financial Overview – 1Q 2020 YTD (\$ billions)

Market Cap	\$1.8	Loans	\$ 13.4
Assets	\$ 20.8	Deposits	\$ 17.0

ROATCE^{(2), (4)}



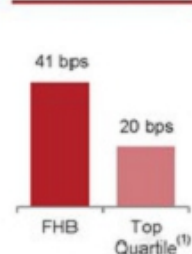
ROATA^{(2), (4)}



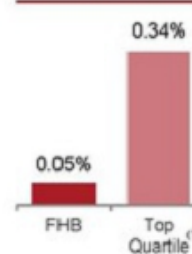
Efficiency Ratio^{(2), (3)}



NIM Δ Since 4Q 2015



NALs / Loans



Dividend Yield⁽⁵⁾



Company Highlights

- ✓ Oldest and largest Hawaii-based bank
- ✓ Full service community bank with complete suite of products & services
- ✓ #1 deposit market share in Hawaii since 2004
- ✓ Largest Hawaii-based lender
- ✓ \$14.2 bn assets under administration as of 1Q20
- ✓ Proven through the cycle and outstanding operating performance

Source: Public filings and S&P Global Market Intelligence as of 15-May-2020

Note: Financial data as of 31-Mar-2020. Market data as of 15-May-2020. NIM change based on change from 4Q15 – 1Q20.

(1) Top quartile is based on public banks \$10-\$50bn in assets constituted as of 31-Dec-2019; excludes merger targets.

(2) FHB ratios shown as core. Core operating measures exclude certain gains, expenses and one-time items. See annual and quarterly non-GAAP reconciliation of core net income, core net interest income, core noninterest income and core noninterest expense in the appendix.

(3) Core efficiency ratio is a non-GAAP financial measure. We compute our core efficiency ratio as the ratio of core noninterest expense to the sum of core net interest income and core noninterest income. Reconciliation of the components of our core efficiency ratio to comparable GAAP measures are provided in the appendix.

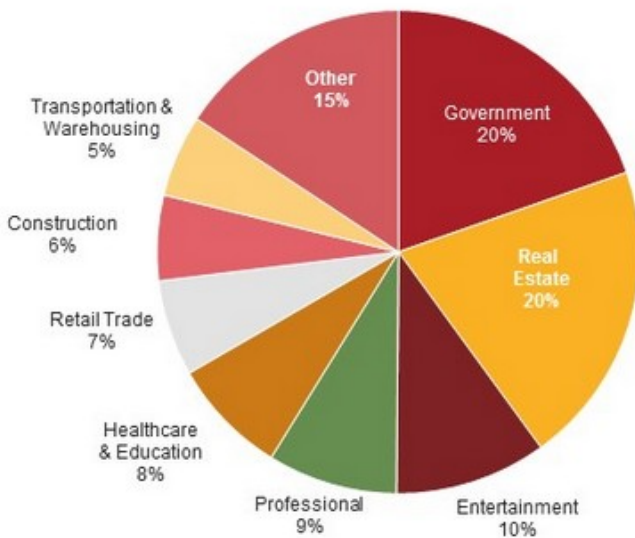
(4) ROATA (return on average tangible assets) and ROATCE (return on average tangible common equity) are non-GAAP financial measures. A reconciliation to the comparable FHB GAAP measures is provided in the appendix.

(5) Dividend yield based on dividend paid in 1Q 2020 and closing market price as of 15-May-2020.

DESPITE NEAR-TERM CHALLENGES, THE FUNDAMENTAL STRENGTHS OF HAWAII'S ECONOMY REMAIN INTACT

Hawaii GDP by Industry (2019)⁽¹⁾

Visitor spending is ~19% of Hawaii GDP⁽²⁾



⁽¹⁾ US Bureau of Economic Analysis

⁽²⁾ Based on \$17.9bn of 2019 visitor spending according to Hawaii Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism.

Fundamental Strengths

- **Attractive destination for domestic and international travelers**
 - COVID-19 has been well controlled within the state
 - Attractive alternative for travelers concerned about international travel
 - Well-developed visitor industry infrastructure
 - High quality medical care
- **Strategically important**
 - Headquarters of US Indo-Pacific Command and regional component commands: Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines
 - Over 42k active duty personnel stationed in Hawaii with over 60k dependents⁽³⁾
 - Almost 20k civilian employees⁽³⁾
 - Estimated total defense spending in Hawaii in 2018: \$7.2 bn⁽³⁾

⁽³⁾ Hawaiidefenseeconomy.org

LEADERSHIP TEAM



ROBERT HARRISON

Chairman, President & Chief Executive Officer

- Joined First Hawaiian Bank in 1996. Named Chief Executive Officer in January 2012 and Chairman of First Hawaiian Bank in May 2014. Served as Chief Operating Officer of First Hawaiian Bank from December 2009 to January 2012 and as its President from December 2009 to May 2015. He was named Vice Chairman in 2007 and served as the bank's Chief Risk Officer from 2006 to 2009.
- 31 years of industry experience.



ALAN ARIZUMI

Vice Chairman, Wealth Management Group

- Joined First Hawaiian Bank in 1983. Has served in current capacity since 2014. Over 35 years of industry experience. Past positions include Chief Risk Officer.



RALPH MESICK

Vice Chairman & Chief Risk Officer, Risk Management Group

- Joined First Hawaiian Bank in 2012. Over 30 years of industry experience. Has served in current capacity since 2016.



LANCE MIZUMOTO

Vice Chairman and Chief Lending Officer, Commercial Banking Group

- Re-joined First Hawaiian Bank in 2017. Previously with the bank from 1996-2005. Over 35 years of industry experience.



MITCHELL NISHIMOTO

Vice Chairman and Head of Retail Banking Group

- Joined First Hawaiian Bank in 1986. Past positions included Chief Risk Officer and Region Manager for Kapiolani and Maui regions.



GINA ANONUEVO

EVP & Chief Compliance Officer, Corporate Compliance Division

- Joined First Hawaiian Bank in 2006. Former FDIC Examiner with over 20 years industry experience. Has served in current capacity since 2011.



CHRIS DODS

EVP, Digital Banking & Marketing Group

- Joined First Hawaiian Bank in 2007. Over 13 years of industry experience.



RAVI MALLELA

EVP, Chief Financial Officer, Finance Group

- Joined First Hawaiian Bank in 2018. Over 16 years of industry experience.



IRIS MATSUMOTO

EVP, Human Resources Division

- Joined First Hawaiian Bank in 1998. Over 30 years of experience in human resources. Has served in current capacity since 2008.



JOEL RAPPOPORT

EVP, General Counsel & Corporate Secretary, Legal & Corporate Services Division

- Joined First Hawaiian Bank in 2017. Over 31 years industry experience.

HIGH QUALITY BALANCE SHEET, STRONG LIQUIDITY

Actions Taken Prior to the Crisis Helped to De-Risk and Strengthen the Balance Sheet

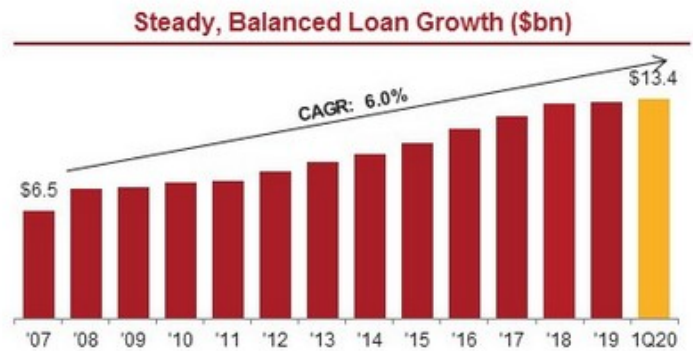
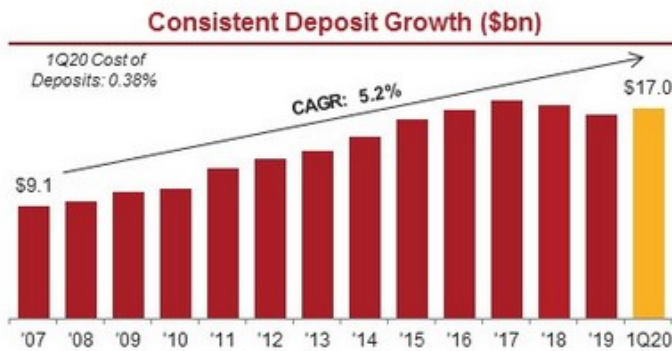
- Opportunistically executed investment portfolio transactions to improve the bank's asset / liability profile and improve the earnings potential of the investment portfolio
 - Restructured approximately \$1.1bn of investment securities in 2019
- ▶ Sold \$409mm of LIBOR-indexed SNC loans in 3Q 2019 at a weighted average price of 99.7%, which represented ~36% of mainland SNC loans at the end of 2Q 2019
 - Proceeds used to reduce non-core funding, including public time deposits, and support \$50mm increase in 2019 stock repurchase authorization
- Active management of total funding portfolio
 - Deliberate reduction in public time deposits, use of investment portfolio to fund loan growth
- Adopted CECL on Jan 1, 2020 and increased Allowance for Credit Losses (ACL) and reserve for unfunded commitments
 - Cumulative increase of \$52.1 million, or 40%, over year end 2019

Key Metrics

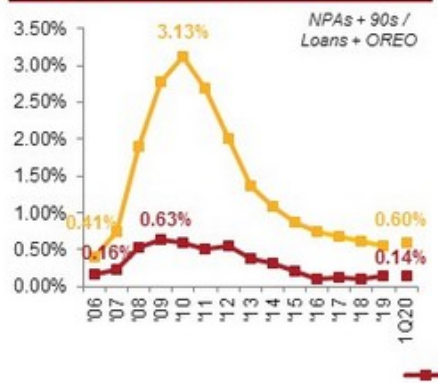
Liquidity	
Loan-to-Deposit Ratio	79%
Modified US Liquidity Coverage Ratio	149%
Capital	
Tier 1 Leverage Ratio	8.63%
CET 1 Capital Ratio	11.65%
Total Capital ratio	12.90%
Credit	
Non-accrual loans and leases / total loans and leases	0.05%
ACL / total loans and leases	1.24%

As of 3/31/20

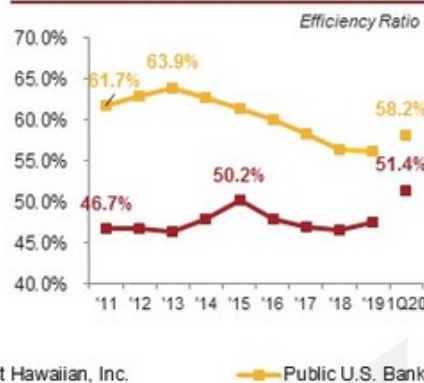
STRONG PERFORMANCE THROUGH THE CYCLE



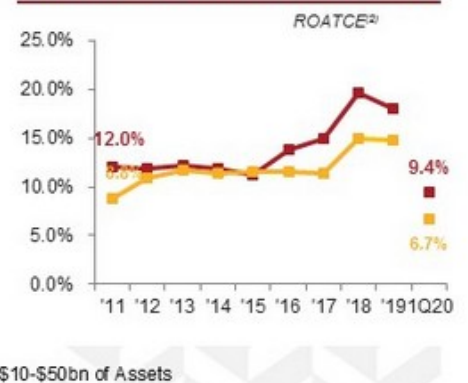
Through the Cycle Credit Performer



Strong Expense Mgmt. Culture⁽¹⁾



Consistent Record of Profitability⁽¹⁾



Source: Public filings and S&P Global Market Intelligence as of 15-May-2020

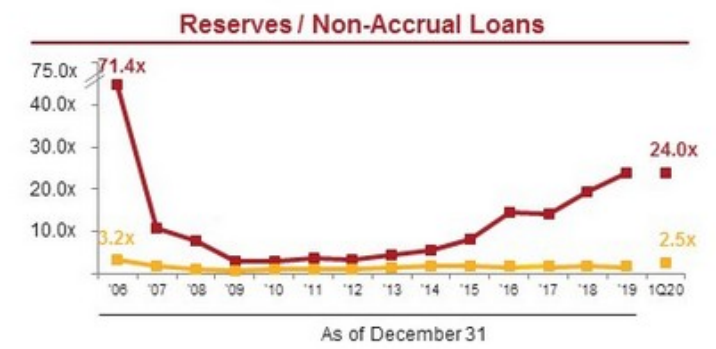
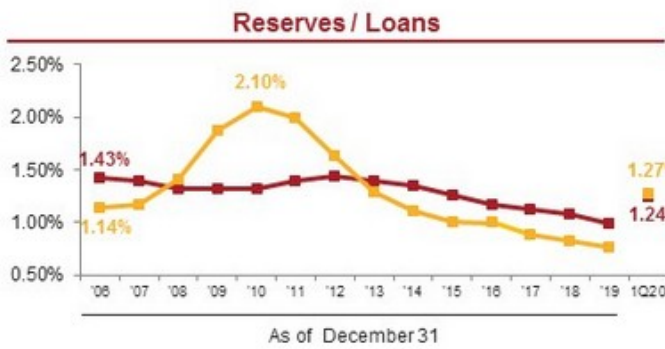
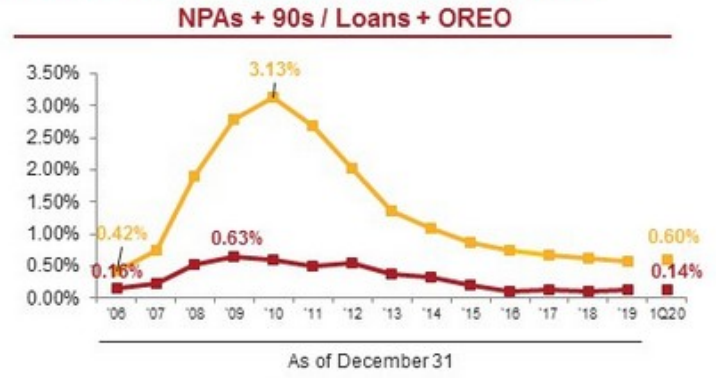
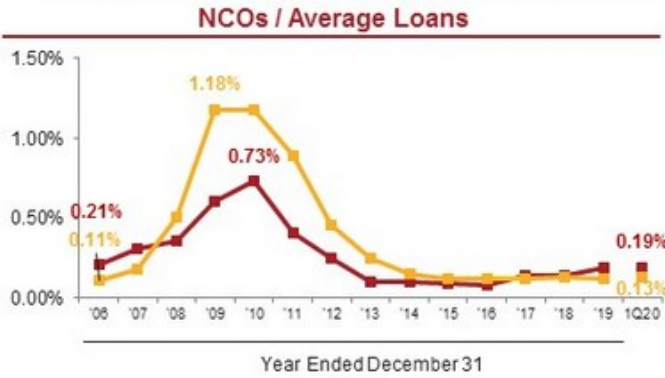
Note: Financial data as of 31-Mar-2020. \$10-\$50bn banks constituted as of 31-Dec-2019; excludes merger targets.

(1) FHB ratios shown as core. Core excludes certain gains, expenses and one-time items. See annual and quarterly non-GAAP reconciliations of core net income, core net interest income, core noninterest income and core noninterest expense used to calculate core ratios in the appendix.

(2) ROATCE (return on average tangible common equity) is a non-GAAP financial measure. A reconciliation to the comparable FHB GAAP measure is provided in the appendix.

PROVEN, CONSISTENT, AND CONSERVATIVE CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT

Strong through the cycle credit performance driven by conservative approach to credit risk management



■ First Hawaiian, Inc. ■ Public U.S. Banks with \$10-\$50bn of Assets

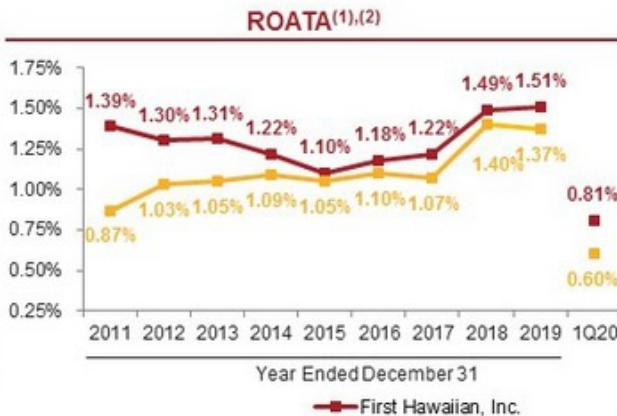
Source: Public filings and SNL Financial, available as of 15-May-2020
 Note: Financial data as of 31-Mar-2020. \$10-\$50bn banks constituted as of 31-Dec-2019; excludes merger targets.

CONSISTENT TRACK RECORD OF STRONG PROFITABILITY

Consistent Earnings



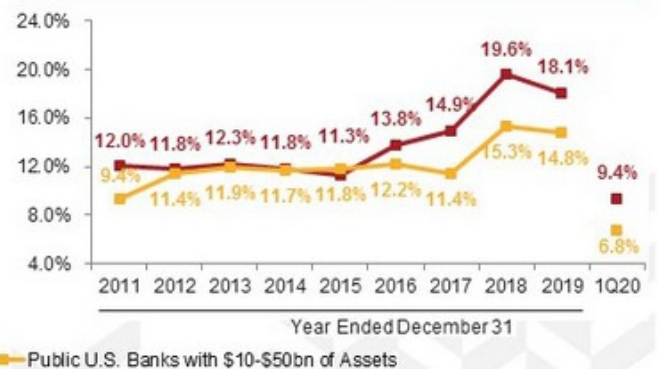
Peer Leading Profitability



Stable Earnings Drivers

- Leading loan and deposit position in attractive market
- Demonstrated history of disciplined expense management
- Consistent underwriting standards with proven performance through the credit cycle

ROATCE^{(1),(2)}



Source: Public filings and S&P Global Market Intelligence, as of 15-May-2020

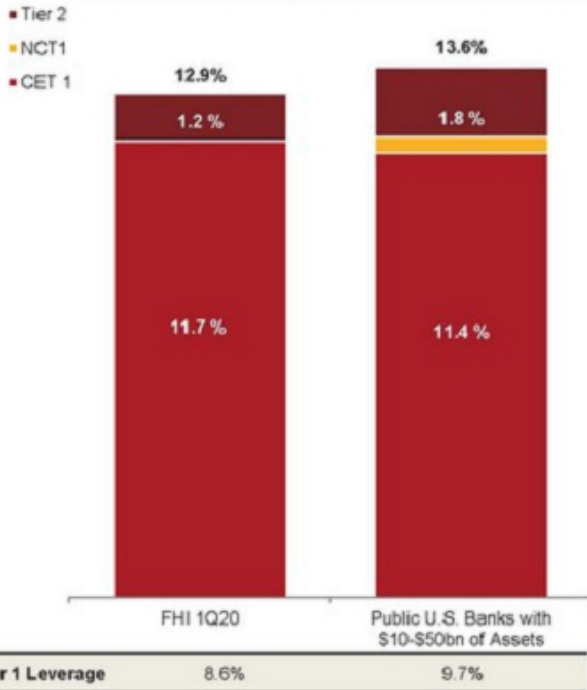
Note: Financial data as of 31-Mar-2020. \$10-\$50bn banks constituted as of 31-Dec-2019; excludes merger targets.

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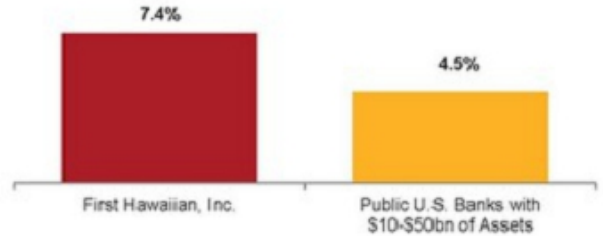
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WELL CAPITALIZED WITH AN ATTRACTIVE DIVIDEND

Robust Capital Position



Attractive Dividend Yield⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾



Capital Management Approach

- Retain sufficient earnings to support growth and maintain strong capital levels
- Held dividend at \$0.26/share and suspended share repurchase program in Q1 2020
- At March 31, 2020, First Hawaiian Inc. had \$348 million of capital over and above the amount required to remain "well capitalized," including the capital conservation buffer.


Source: Public filings and S&P Global Market Intelligence as of 15-May-2020

Note: Financial data as of 31-Mar-2020. \$10-\$50bn banks constituted as of 31-Dec-2019, excludes merger targets. Percentages may not total due to rounding.

⁽¹⁾ Dividends and share repurchases are subject to approval of FHI's board of directors, future capital needs and regulatory approvals.

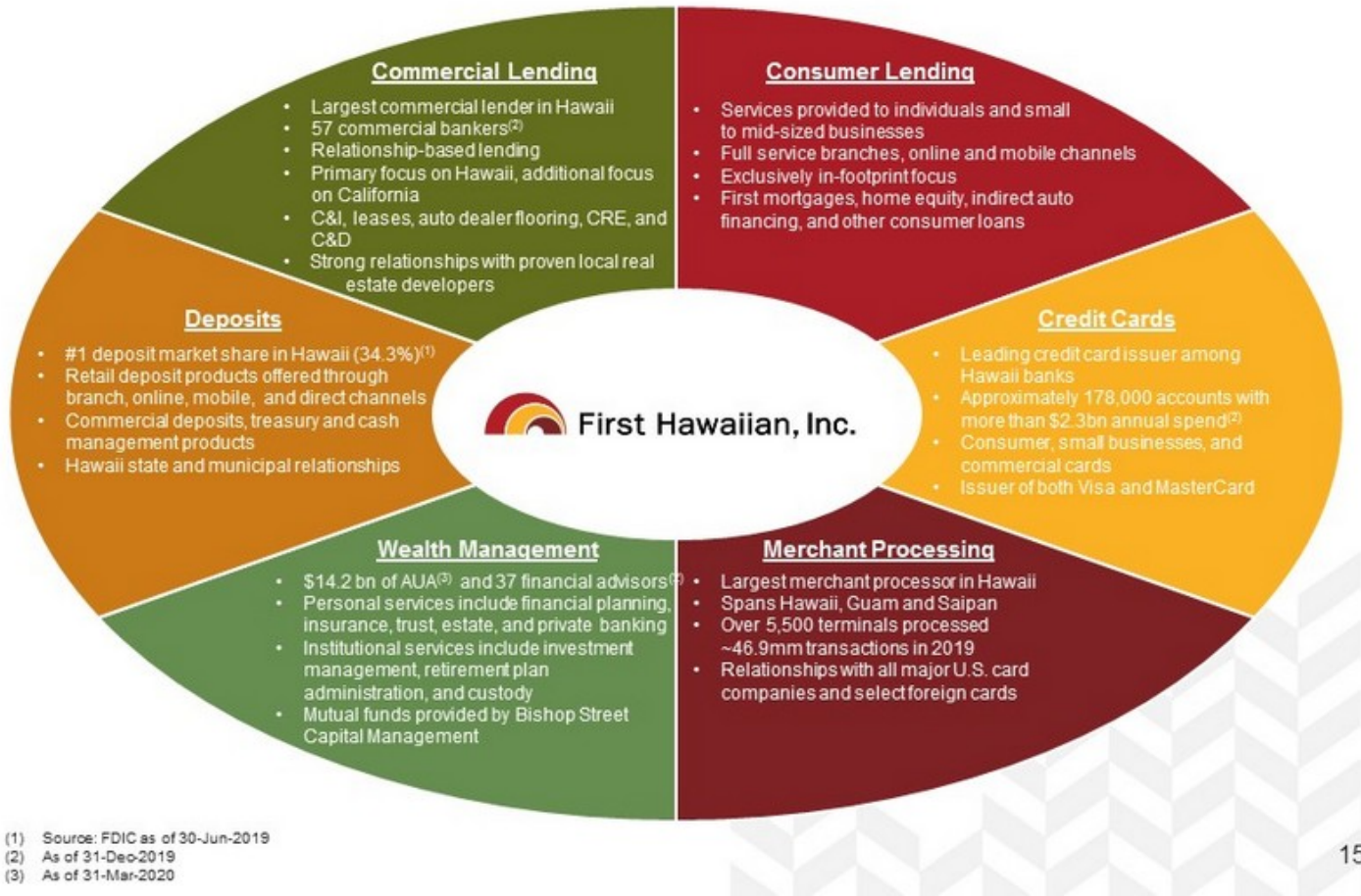
⁽²⁾ Dividend yield (MRQ) based on 1Q 2020 paid dividend and market data as of 15-May-2020.



 First Hawaiian, Inc.

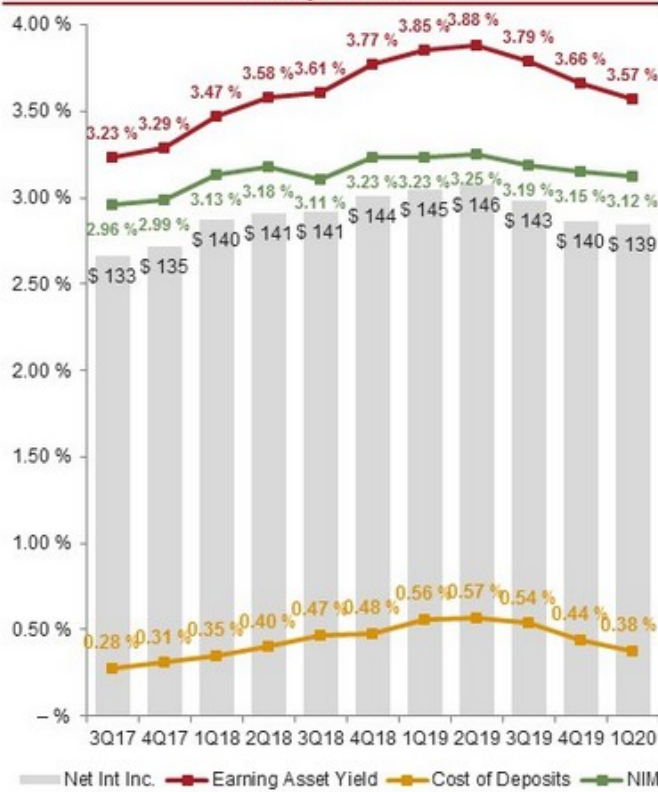
Appendix

First Hawaiian is a full service community bank focused on building relationships with our customers



MANAGING NIM THROUGH A CHALLENGING INTEREST RATE ENVIRONMENT

Deposit Repricing Actions Helped Limit 1Q 2020 NIM Compression



Opportunities to Manage Funding Costs

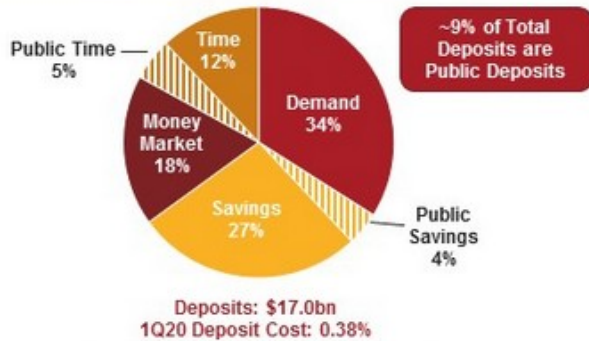
- Active repricing of high-cost commercial and consumer deposit accounts following recent rate cuts helped partially offset rate cut impact on asset yields
 - Cost of deposits declined 6 basis points to 38 basis points in 1Q 2020
- Public time deposit rates expected to track decline in market rates
- Hawaii banks experience more favorable deposit behavior than national banks across all rate cycles (see slide 28)
- \$400mm of FHLB fixed-rate advances with a weighted average rate of 2.84% maturing in 2Q and 3Q 2020 provides additional opportunity to reduce funding costs



SOLID, LOW-COST CORE DEPOSIT BASE

Strong brand, deep ties to the community and a leading market share position have driven an attractive, low-cost deposit base

Deposit Portfolio Composition



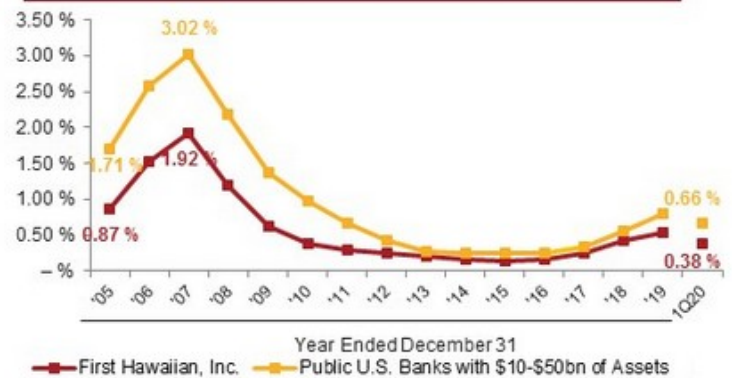
Management of Public Time Deposits

- In 2018 and 2019 we reduced the balance of public time deposits as part of our balance sheet optimization strategy
- Increase in balance of public time deposits in Q1 2020 was to fund line draws and pre-fund PPP loans
 - Public time deposits represented cost efficient matched-funding

Consistent Deposit Growth (\$bn)



Best-in-Class Cost of Deposits



Source: Public filings and S&P Global Market Intelligence, as of 15-May-2020
Note: Financial data as of 31-Mar-2020. \$10-\$50bn banks constituted as of 31-Dec-2019; excludes merger targets.

STEADY ORGANIC GROWTH AND BALANCED LOAN PORTFOLIO

Steady through the cycle organic loan growth and balanced loan portfolio

Balanced Loan Portfolio



Steady Loan Growth (\$bn)



Year Ended December 31,

Loans / Deposits	'06	'07	'08	'09	'10	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15	'16	'17	'18	'19	1Q20
Loans / Deposits	71%	72%	84%	78%	79%	89%	70%	70%	68%	67%	69%	70%	78%	80%	79%

Note: Financial data as of 31-Mar-2020

Loan Portfolio Highlights

- Largest Hawaii-based lender
- Balanced Portfolio
 - 54% Commercial, 46% Consumer
 - 80% Hawaii/Guam/Saipan, 20% Mainland
- Commercial
 - Hawaii's leading commercial bank with most experienced lending team.
 - Average commercial loan officer experience > 25 years
 - 66% Hawaii/Guam/Saipan, 34% Mainland
 - \$1.3 bn Shared National Credit portfolio
 - Participating in SNC lending for over 20 years
 - 31% Hawaii-based, 69% Mainland
 - Leading SBA lender Hawaii
 - SBA Lender of the Year (Category 1) 2017, 2018, 2019
 - Leveraged SBA experience to quickly launch PPP program and process ~5,570 applications for approximately \$970mm
- Consumer
 - Primarily a Prime and Super Prime lender
 - 90% of portfolio collateralized
 - Financing consumer auto loans for over 40 years

▶ C&I PORTFOLIO

Diversified book

As of 3/31/20	Total Balance (mm)	% of Total Loans and Leases
Auto Dealers	\$1,021	7.6%
Real Estate and Rental/Leasing	\$398	3.0%
Hospitality	\$168	1.3%
Retail (ex Auto Dealers)	\$158	1.2%
Construction Industry	\$143	1.1%
Food Service	\$135	1.0%
Transportation	\$120	0.9%
All Others	\$882	6.6%
Total	\$3,025	22.6%

- Largest commercial lender in Hawaii with long tenured staff – over 20 years on average with long-time niche focus on corporate lending and auto finance but also active small business lender in Hawaii and Guam.
- Corporate lending to SNC C&I lending is \$693 million -- most companies have operations in Hawaii and we are their local bank. With a few exceptions for long-time house accounts, the book is granular – target hold level of around \$15 million.
- Geographic diversification: 51% Hawaii/Guam/Saipan, 49% Mainland
- The dealer portfolio includes flooring balances of \$875 million. About \$638 million on the U.S mainland to large dealers or multi-store operators, majority of whom we have banked over a credit cycle. Average length of our relationship with Hawaii dealers: 18 years, and average length of our relationship with mainland dealers: 8 years, with longest being 32 years.
- Minimal exposure to high risk leveraged lending – credits with over 6 times leverage about 1% of loans
- TTC loss rate: 0.16%, Peak loss rate: 0.59%
- Classified exposure: 2.30%

Note: Net charge-off data based on 2007 – 2019 history

As of 3/31/20	Total Balance (mm)	% of Total Loans and Leases	Non-owner Occupied Balance (mm) (LTV)	Owner Occupied Balance (mm) (LTV)
Retail (ex Auto Dealer)	\$563	4.2%	\$451 (61.1%)	\$112 (62.9%)
Industrial	\$551	4.1%	\$327 (62.5%)	\$223(64.7%)
Commercial and Office >= 5mm	\$521	3.9%	\$521 (64.0%)	-
Multifamily	\$518	3.9%	\$518 (59.1%)	-
Hotel	\$368	2.8%	\$368 (53.2%)	-
Commercial and Office < 5mm	\$274	2.0%	\$186 (63.0%)	\$88 (66.6%)
All Others	\$618	4.6%	\$240 (63.6%)	\$378(64.1%)
Total	\$3,413	25.5%	\$2,611	\$802

- Most experienced CRE team in Hawaii with a diversified book: 78% in Hawaii/Guam/Saipan and 22% Mainland
- Good mix between large and small balance lending, and diversified across product type
- Mainland business is comprised of a mix of larger Hawaii-based clients that have diversified to the mainland – low leverage, good credit and long investment horizons. The remaining portfolio is part of a niche strategy, focused on large sponsors with institutional grade real estate in supply-constrained gateway markets on the West Coast
- Large office exposure is a mix of Honolulu CBD and West LA Class A properties – latter typically done in multi-property pools with average loan size of \$35 million
- TTC loss rate: 0.02%, Peak losses: 0.30%
- Classified exposure: 0.90%

Note: Net charge-off data based on 2007 – 2019 history

As of 3/31/20	Balance (mm)	LTV	% of Total Loans and Leases
Multifamily	\$200	61.7%	1.5%
Commercial and Office >= 5mm	\$52	59.8%	0.4%
Industrial	\$37	61.4%	0.3%
Retail (ex Auto Dealer)	\$16	67.3%	0.1%
Commercial and Office < 5mm	\$15	62.1%	0.1%
Hotel	\$9	49%	0.1%
All Others	\$243	62%	1.8%
Total	\$572		4.3%

- Largest construction lender in Hawaii but smaller book: 4.3% of loans with 48% in Hawaii with balance on U.S. mainland
- Housing-based focus – mix of for-sale (other) and multi-family rentals
- Through-the-Cycle (“TTC”) loss rate: 0.18%, Peak losses: 1.46%
- Classified exposure is 0.60%

Note: Net charge-off data based on 2007 – 2019 history

▶ TOTAL EXPOSURE TO SELECT INDUSTRIES AND LEVERAGED LENDING

As of 3/31/20	Total (mm)	C&I (mm)	CRE/Con (mm)	% of Total Loans and Leases	Comments
Hospitality and Hotels	\$546	\$168	\$378	4.1%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> C&I: five investment grade global names CRE: ~20 loans with WALTV of 53%
Retail (ex auto)	\$737	\$158	\$579	5.3%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Top 10 C&I exposures: 78% of balance, 85% investment grade CRE exposure is granular: top 20 loans average \$15 mm CRE loans < \$5mm are 43% of balances with WALTV of 62%
Transportation	\$168	\$168	-	1.2%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No exposure to air carriers 1/3 of exposures is tied to transpacific shipping, an essential service Remaining exposures primarily tied to local ground transportation
Food Service	\$131	\$131	-	1.0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Largest exposure of over \$32 mm was paid off at start of Q2 Largest remaining exposures are to multi-region franchise operators
Leveraged (High Risk C&I)	\$138	\$138		1.0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excludes \$206 million included above Total leveraged loans: \$344 mm Total leveraged book contains \$116 million in investment grade with \$28 million criticized

- Little or no direct exposure to entertainment, energy or nursing homes

RESIDENTIAL, HELOC AND CONSUMER LOANS

As of 3/31/20	Balance (mm)	% of Total Loans and Leases	Comments
Residential	\$3,673	27.5%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 99.9% of Residential and Home Equity loans in Hawaii/Guam/Saipan • Weighted Average LTV: 64.4% • Weighted Average FICO: 764 (Super Prime: 73%, Prime: 16%) • Peak annual net charge-offs: 0.43% • Average annual loss rate through the cycle: 0.07%
Consumer Auto	\$1,020	7.6%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of consumer auto loans in Hawaii/Guam/Saipan • Weighted Average FICO: 712 (Super Prime: 40%, Prime 30%) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10% of the portfolio has recourse • Peak annual net charge-offs: 1.84% • Average annual loss rate through the cycle: 0.82%
Home Equity	\$892	6.7%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weighted Average LTV: 55.3% • Weighted Average FICO: 754 (Super Prime: 70%, Prime: 20%) • Peak annual net charge-offs: 0.49% • Average annual loss rate through the cycle: 0.07%
Credit Card	\$325	2.4%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mature portfolio: Average account age: 13 years. 73% > 5 years old • Weighted Average FICO: 680 (Super Prime: 44%, Prime: 31%) • Peak annual net charge-offs: 3.98% • Average annual loss rate through the cycle: 1.94%
Other Consumer	\$223	1.7%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various consumer loan products • Weighted Average FICO: 718 (Super Prime: 32%, Prime: 37%) • Peak annual net charge-offs: 3.51% • Average annual loss rate through the cycle: 1.48%
Total	\$6,133	45.8%	

Notes:

- Net charge-off data based on 2007 – 2019 history
- Credit score metrics based on updated FICO scores

▶ DEFERRALS

Temporary relief to bridge the disruption

19,000
consumers
and 600
businesses

15% of
consumer
loans – mainly
residential and
auto loans

About 1/3 of
business
loans and
most dealers

- Proactive outreach started at the outset of the mandatory “stay at home”
- Combination of on-line, call center and business banker outbound calling to offer payment relief to customers impacted by the shutdown
- Primary objective: Carry a good customer through a time of trouble and give them a chance to adjust to changed circumstances
- Deferrals are a temporary, but effective, tool to bridge a disruption

As of April 17, 2020



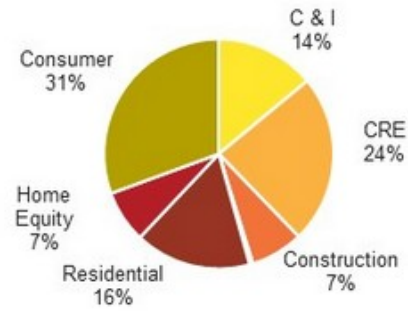
CREDIT

CECL Impact on ACL and Reserve for Unfunded Commitments

Combined ACL and Reserve for Unfunded Commitments
Roll Forward



Combined Allocation

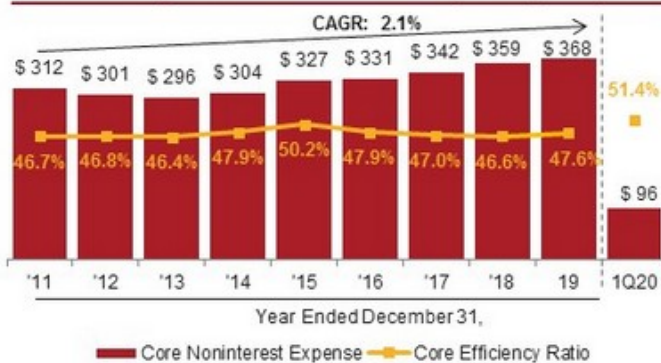


Note: Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding

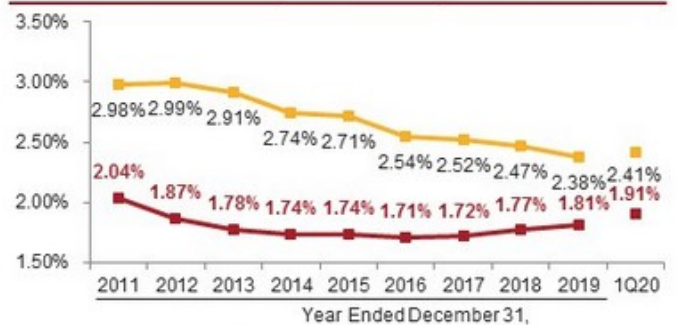
- Cumulative increase of \$52.1 million, or 40%, over year end 2019
- “Day One” adoption reflected in a one-time adjustment to capital - regulatory phase-in option waived
- “Day Two” provision considers COVID payment deferrals and scenario-based migration analysis weighted toward U-shaped recession
- Duration of shutdown and effectiveness of economic response initiatives will influence future provisioning
- Most recent forecast from the University of Hawaii Economic Research Organization (“UHERO”) served as basis for economic outlook

DEMONSTRATED HISTORY OF DISCIPLINED EXPENSE MANAGEMENT

Well Managed Core Noninterest Expense (\$mm)^{(1),(2)}



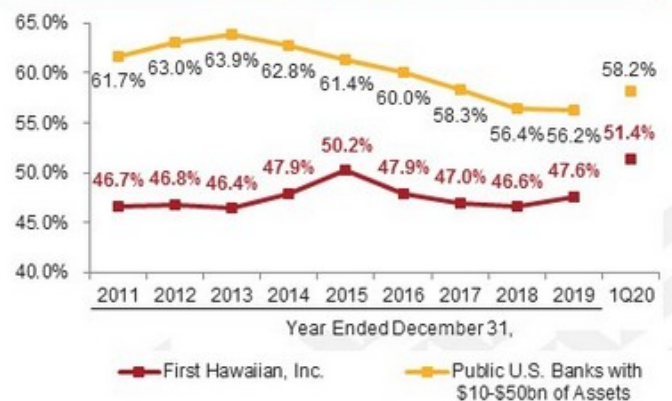
Noninterest Expense / Average Assets⁽¹⁾



2020 Expense Outlook

- 2019 core expenses plus ~6%
 - Loss of \$6.5mm reimbursement: 1.8%
 - Inflation: 2% - 3%
 - Technology investments: 1% - 2%
- Currently reviewing opportunities for expense reductions in light of anticipated changes in activity levels

Efficiency Ratio^{(1),(2)}



Source: Public filings and S&P Global Market Intelligence, as of 15-May-2020

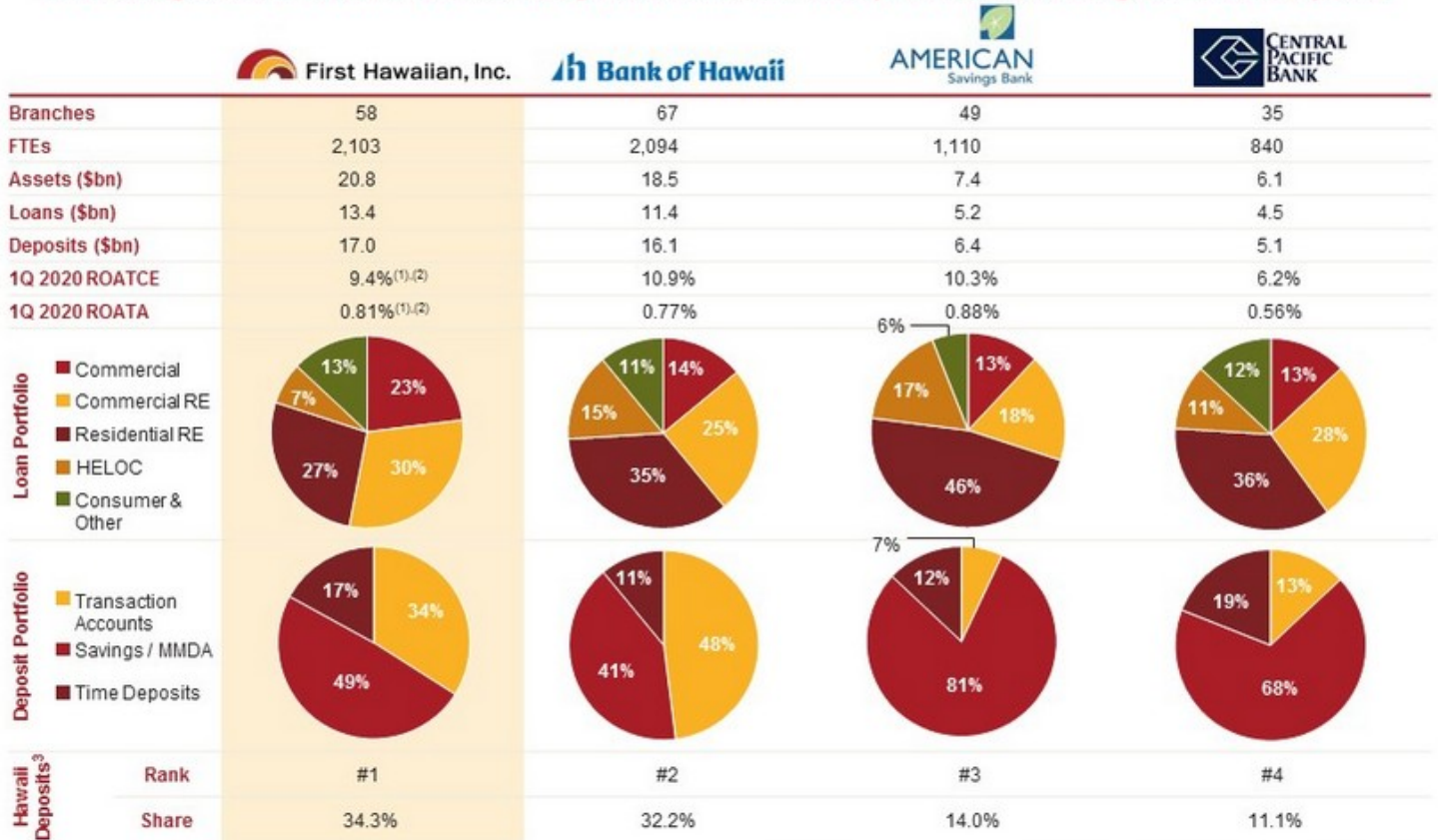
Note: Financial data as of 31-Mar-2020. \$10-\$50bn banks constituted as of 31-Dec-2019; excludes merger targets.

(1) FHB measures shown as core. Core excludes certain gains, expenses and one-time items. See annual and quarterly non-GAAP reconciliations of core net income, core net interest income, core noninterest income and core noninterest expense used to calculate core ratios in the appendix.

(2) Core efficiency ratio is a non-GAAP financial measure. We compute our core efficiency ratio as the ratio of core noninterest expense to the sum of core net interest income and core noninterest income. Reconciliation of the components of our core efficiency ratio to comparable GAAP measures are provided in the appendix.

THE LEADER IN HAWAII

The banking market in Hawaii is dominated by local banks, with the top 4 banks accounting for ~92% of deposits



Sources: S&P Global Market Intelligence, FDIC, SEC and company filings. Company filings used for peers where available, otherwise regulatory data used.

Note: Financial data as of 31-Mar-2020.

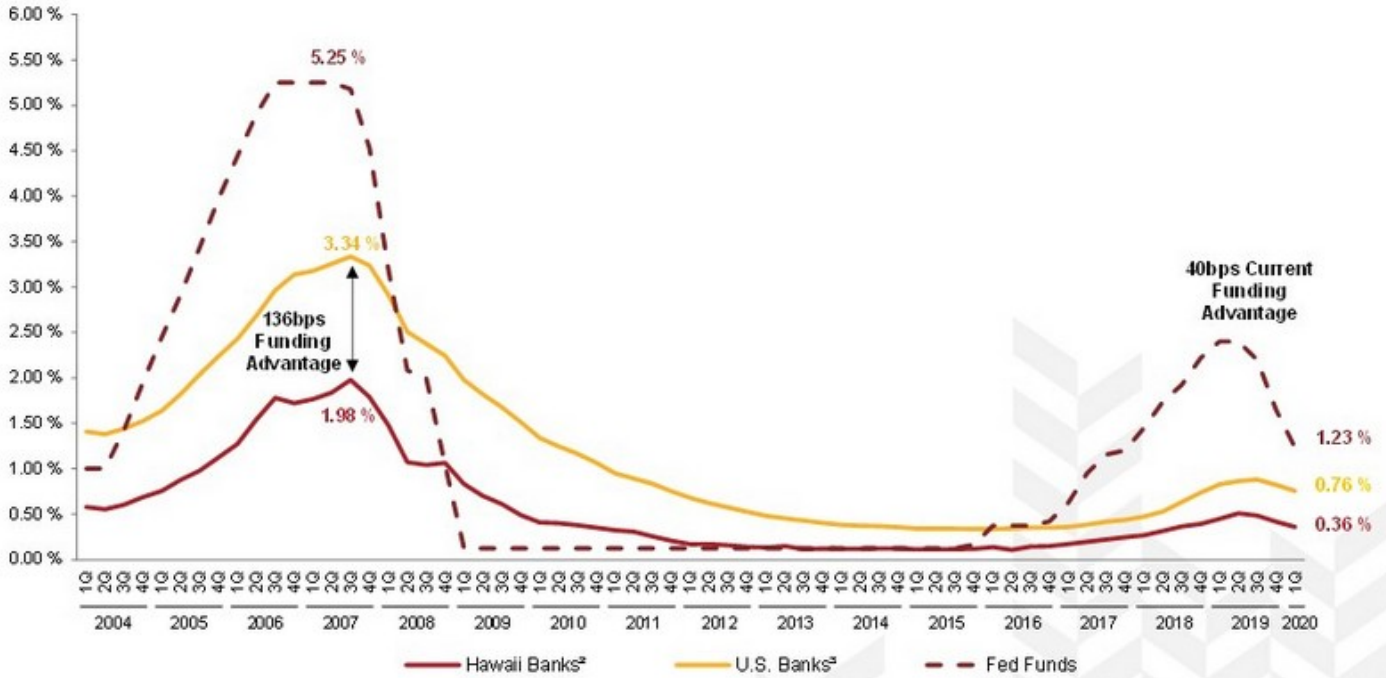
(1) ROATCE (return on average tangible common equity) and ROATA (return on average tangible assets) are non-GAAP financial measures. Reconciliations to the comparable FHB GAAP measures are provided in the appendix.

(2) FHB ROATCE and ROATA shown as core. Core excludes certain expenses, gains and one-time items. See reconciliation of core net income to the comparable FHB GAAP measure in the appendix.

(3) Deposit market share based on FDIC data as of 30-Jun-2019.

HAWAII BANKS HAVE A SIGNIFICANT DEPOSIT ADVANTAGE

Hawaii banks experience more favorable deposit behavior across all rate cycles; Hawaii banks experienced a deposit beta⁽¹⁾ of ~34% vs. ~47% for broader U.S. banks during the last rising rate cycle



Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence and the Federal Reserve website

⁽¹⁾ Deposit beta is defined as the change in deposit costs as a percentage of the change in Fed Funds over a particular period. Deposit cost uses starting point (2Q04) to peak (3Q07); one quarter lag.

⁽²⁾ Includes First Hawaiian, Bank of Hawaii, American Savings, Central Pacific, Territorial Bancorp, Hawaii National. 1Q20 cost of deposits based on publicly available company reported information.

⁽³⁾ Includes all U.S. bank holding companies excluding Hawaii-based banks. 1Q20 cost of deposits based on publicly available company reported information as of 15-May-2020.

We present net interest income, noninterest income, noninterest expense, efficiency ratio, net income, basic and diluted earnings per share and the related ratios described below, on an adjusted, or "core," basis, each a non-GAAP financial measure. These core measures exclude from the corresponding GAAP measure the impact of certain items that we do not believe are representative of our financial results. We believe that the presentation of these non-GAAP financial measures helps identify underlying trends in our business from period to period that could otherwise be distorted by the effect of certain expenses, gains and other items included in our operating results. We believe that these core measures provide useful information about our operating results and enhance the overall understanding of our past performance and future performance. Investors should consider our performance and financial condition as reported under GAAP and all other relevant information when assessing our performance or financial condition.

Core efficiency ratio, core return on average total assets and core return on average total stockholders' equity are non-GAAP financial measures. We compute our core efficiency ratio as the ratio of core noninterest expense to the sum of core net interest income and core noninterest income. We compute our core return on average total assets as the ratio of core net income to average total assets. We compute our core return on average total stockholders' equity as the ratio of core net income to average total stockholders' equity.

Return on average tangible stockholders' equity, core return on average tangible stockholders' equity, return on average tangible assets, core return on average tangible assets and tangible stockholders' equity to tangible assets and tangible bookvalue per share are non-GAAP financial measures. We compute our return on average tangible stockholders' equity as the ratio of net income to average tangible stockholders' equity, which is calculated by subtracting (and thereby effectively excluding) amounts related to the effect of goodwill from our average total stockholders' equity. We compute our core return on average tangible stockholders' equity as the ratio of core net income to average tangible stockholders' equity, which is calculated by subtracting (and thereby effectively excluding) amounts related to the effect of goodwill from our average total stockholders' equity. We compute our return on average tangible assets as the ratio of net income to average tangible assets, which is calculated by subtracting (and thereby effectively excluding) amounts related to the effect of goodwill from our average total assets. We compute our core return on average tangible assets as the ratio of core net income to average tangible assets. We compute our average tangible stockholders' equity to average tangible assets as the ratio of average tangible stockholders' equity to average tangible assets, each of which we calculate by subtracting (and thereby effectively excluding) the value of our goodwill. We compute our tangible bookvalue per share as the ratio of tangible stockholders' equity to outstanding shares. We believe that these measurements are useful for investors, regulators, management and others to evaluate financial performance and capital adequacy relative to other financial institutions. Although these non-GAAP financial measures are frequently used by stakeholders in the evaluation of a company, they have limitations as analytical tools and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of our results or financial condition as reported under GAAP.

The following tables provide a reconciliation of these non-GAAP financial measures with their most directly comparable GAAP measures.

GAAP TO NON-GAAP RECONCILIATION

For the Three Months Ended

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
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(dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

Income Statement Data:

Net income	\$ 38,866	\$ 67,836	\$ 69,924
Core net income	\$ 38,803	\$ 71,250	\$ 72,052
Average total stockholders' equity	\$ 2,660,811	\$ 2,636,651	\$ 2,540,600
Less: average goodwill	995,492	995,492	995,492
Average tangible stockholders' equity	\$ 1,665,319	\$ 1,641,159	\$ 1,545,108
Average total assets	\$ 20,313,304	\$ 20,089,601	\$ 20,494,837
Less: average goodwill	995,492	995,492	995,492
Average tangible assets	\$ 19,317,812	\$ 19,094,109	\$ 19,499,345
Return on average total stockholders' equity ⁽¹⁾	5.87 %	10.21 %	11.16 %
Core return on average total stockholders' equity (non-GAAP) ⁽¹⁾	5.87 %	10.72 %	11.50 %
Return on average tangible stockholders' equity (non-GAAP) ⁽¹⁾	9.39 %	16.40 %	18.35 %
Core return on average tangible stockholders' equity (non-GAAP) ⁽¹⁾	9.37 %	17.22 %	18.91 %
Return on average total assets ⁽¹⁾	0.77 %	1.34 %	1.38 %
Core return on average total assets (non-GAAP) ⁽¹⁾	0.77 %	1.41 %	1.43 %
Return on average tangible assets (non-GAAP) ⁽¹⁾	0.81 %	1.41 %	1.45 %
Core return on average tangible assets (non-GAAP) ⁽¹⁾	0.81 %	1.48 %	1.50 %

⁽¹⁾ Annualized for the three months ended March 31, 2020, December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019.

	As of March 31, 2020	As of December 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2019
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Balance Sheet Data:

Total stockholders' equity	\$ 2,664,685	\$ 2,640,258	\$ 2,613,202
Less: goodwill	995,492	995,492	995,492
Tangible stockholders' equity	\$ 1,669,193	\$ 1,644,766	\$ 1,617,710
Total assets	\$ 20,765,891	\$ 20,166,734	\$ 20,441,136
Less: goodwill	995,492	995,492	995,492
Tangible assets	\$ 19,760,399	\$ 19,171,242	\$ 19,445,644
Shares outstanding	129,827,968	129,928,479	135,012,015
Total stockholders' equity to total assets	12.84 %	13.09 %	12.78 %
Tangible stockholders' equity to tangible assets (non-GAAP)	8.45 %	8.58 %	8.32 %
Book value per share	\$ 20.62	\$ 20.32	\$ 19.36
Tangible book value per share (non-GAAP)	\$ 12.86	\$ 12.66	\$ 11.98

GAAP TO NON-GAAP RECONCILIATION

(dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)	For the Three Months Ended		
	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Net interest income	\$ 138,683	\$ 139,619	\$ 145,089
Core net interest income (non-GAAP)	\$ 138,683	\$ 139,619	\$ 145,089
Noninterest income	\$ 49,228	\$ 46,708	\$ 47,072
(Gain) loss on sale of securities	(85)	123	2,613
Costs associated with the sale of stock	—	4,500	—
Core noninterest income (non-GAAP)	\$ 49,143	\$ 51,331	\$ 49,685
Noninterest expense	\$ 96,466	\$ 91,058	\$ 92,623
One-time items ⁽¹⁾	—	(48)	(261)
Core noninterest expense (non-GAAP)	\$ 96,466	\$ 91,010	\$ 92,362
Net income	\$ 38,865	\$ 67,836	\$ 69,924
(Gain) loss on sale of securities	(85)	123	2,613
Costs associated with the sale of stock	—	4,500	—
One-time noninterest expense items ⁽¹⁾	—	48	261
Tax adjustments ⁽²⁾	23	(1,257)	(746)
Total core adjustments	(62)	3,414	2,128
Core net income (non-GAAP)	\$ 38,803	\$ 71,250	\$ 72,052
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.52
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.52
Efficiency ratio	51.33 %	48.86 %	48.20 %
Core basic earnings per share (non-GAAP)	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.53
Core diluted earnings per share (non-GAAP)	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.54	\$ 0.53
Core efficiency ratio (non-GAAP)	51.35 %	47.65 %	47.42 %

1) One-time items for all periods shown included nonsecuring offering costs

2) Represents the adjustments to net income, tax effected at the Company's effective tax rate for the respective period.

GAAP TO NON-GAAP RECONCILIATION - ANNUAL

	As of and for the Twelve Months Ended December 31,									
(Dollars in millions, except per share data)	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	
Net Income	\$ 284.4	\$ 264.4	\$ 183.7	\$ 230.2	\$ 213.8	\$ 216.7	\$ 214.5	\$ 211.1	\$ 199.7	
Basic EPS	\$ 2.14	\$ 1.93	\$ 1.32	\$ 1.65	\$ 1.53	\$ 1.55	\$ 1.54	\$ 1.68	\$ 1.80	
Diluted EPS	\$ 2.13	\$ 1.93	\$ 1.32	\$ 1.65	\$ 1.53	\$ 1.55	\$ 1.54	\$ 1.68	\$ 1.80	
Core Net Income	\$ 291.8	\$ 286.7	\$ 230.4	\$ 217.1	\$ 196.3	\$ 201.6	\$ 205.0	\$ 196.7	\$ 198.0	
Average Total Stockholders' Equity	\$ 2,609.4	\$ 2,457.8	\$ 2,538.3	\$ 2,568.2	\$ 2,735.8	\$ 2,698.4	\$ 2,667.4	\$ 2,664.2	\$ 2,640.6	
Less: Average Goodwill	995.5	995.5	995.5	995.5	995.5	995.5	995.5	995.5	995.5	
Average Tangible Stockholders' Equity	\$ 1,613.9	\$ 1,462.3	\$ 1,542.8	\$ 1,572.7	\$ 1,740.3	\$ 1,702.9	\$ 1,672.0	\$ 1,668.7	\$ 1,645.1	
Total Stockholders' Equity	2,640.3	2,524.8	2,532.6	2,476.5	2,736.9	2,675.0	2,651.1	2,654.2	2,677.4	
Less: Goodwill	995.5	995.5	995.5	995.5	995.5	995.5	995.5	995.5	995.5	
Tangible Stockholders' Equity	\$ 1,644.8	\$ 1,529.3	\$ 1,537.1	\$ 1,481.0	\$ 1,741.4	\$ 1,679.5	\$ 1,655.6	\$ 1,658.7	\$ 1,681.9	
Average Total Assets	20,325.7	20,247.1	19,942.8	19,334.7	18,785.7	17,493.2	16,653.6	16,085.7	15,246.8	
Less: Average Goodwill	995.5	995.5	995.5	995.5	995.5	995.5	995.5	995.5	995.5	
Average Tangible Assets	\$ 19,330.2	\$ 19,251.6	\$ 18,947.3	\$ 18,339.2	\$ 17,790.2	\$ 16,497.7	\$ 15,658.1	\$ 15,090.2	\$ 14,251.3	
Total Assets	20,166.7	20,695.7	20,549.5	19,661.8	19,352.7	18,133.7	17,118.8	16,646.7	15,839.4	
Less: Goodwill	995.5	995.5	995.5	995.5	995.5	995.5	995.5	995.5	995.5	
Tangible Assets	\$ 19,171.2	\$ 19,700.2	\$ 19,554.0	\$ 18,666.3	\$ 18,357.2	\$ 17,138.2	\$ 16,123.3	\$ 15,651.2	\$ 14,843.9	
Return on Average Total Stockholders' Equity	10.90%	10.76%	7.24%	8.96%	7.81%	8.03%	8.04%	7.92%	7.56%	
Core Return on Average Total Stockholder's Equity (non-GAAP)	11.18%	11.67%	9.08%	8.45%	7.18%	7.47%	7.68%	7.38%	7.50%	
Return on Average Tangible Stockholders' Equity (non-GAAP)	17.62%	18.08%	11.91%	14.64%	12.28%	12.72%	12.83%	12.65%	12.14%	
Core Return on Average Tangible Stockholder's Equity (non-GAAP)	18.08%	19.61%	14.93%	13.80%	11.28%	11.84%	12.26%	11.79%	12.04%	
Return on Average Total Assets	1.40%	1.31%	0.82%	1.19%	1.14%	1.24%	1.28%	1.31%	1.31%	
Core Return on Average Total Assets (non-GAAP)	1.44%	1.42%	1.16%	1.12%	1.05%	1.15%	1.23%	1.22%	1.30%	
Return on Average Tangible Assets (non-GAAP)	1.47%	1.37%	0.97%	1.26%	1.20%	1.31%	1.37%	1.40%	1.40%	
Core Return on Average Tangible Assets (non-GAAP)	1.51%	1.49%	1.22%	1.18%	1.10%	1.22%	1.31%	1.30%	1.39%	

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

GAAP TO NON-GAAP RECONCILIATION - ANNUAL

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31,

(Dollars in millions, except per share data)	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Net Interest Income	\$ 573.4	\$ 566.3	\$ 528.8	\$491.7	\$461.3	\$443.8	\$439.0	\$447.5	\$470.0
Accounting Change (ASC 310 Adjustment)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(4.3)	--	--
Early Buyout on Lease	--	--	--	--	--	(3.1)	--	--	--
Early Loan Termination ⁽²⁾	--	--	--	--	(4.8)	--	--	--	--
Core Net Interest Income (Non-GAAP)	\$ 573.4	\$ 566.3	\$ 528.8	\$491.7	\$456.5	\$440.7	\$434.7	\$447.5	\$470.0
Noninterest Income ⁽¹⁾	\$ 192.5	\$ 179.0	\$ 205.6	\$226.0	\$219.1	\$216.0	\$214.4	\$219.1	\$200.2
OTTI Losses on Available-For-Sale Securities	--	24.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gain on Sale of Securities	2.7	--	--	(4.6)	(7.7)	--	(0.2)	(16.7)	(1.7)
Gain on Sale of Stock (Visa/MasterCard)	4.5	--	--	(22.7)	(4.6)	(20.8)	(11.1)	--	--
Gain on Sale of Bank Properties	--	--	(6.9)	--	(3.4)	--	(0.4)	(6.4)	--
Other Adjustments ^{(2),(3)}	--	--	--	--	(7.5)	--	--	--	(0.9)
Core Noninterest Income (Non-GAAP)	\$199.7	\$203.1	\$198.7	\$198.8	\$195.9	\$195.1	\$202.7	\$196.0	\$197.6
Noninterest Expense ⁽¹⁾	\$ 370.4	\$ 365.0	\$ 347.6	\$337.3	\$327.3	\$304.4	\$296.7	\$301.9	\$311.7
Loss on Litigation Settlement	--	(4.1)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Non-Recurring Items ⁽⁴⁾	(2.8)	(2.3)	(5.5)	(6.2)	--	--	(0.7)	(0.7)	--
Core Noninterest Expense (Non-GAAP)	\$ 367.6	\$ 358.6	\$ 342.1	\$331.1	\$327.3	\$304.4	\$296.0	\$301.2	\$311.7
Net Income	\$ 284.4	\$ 264.4	\$ 183.7	\$230.2	\$213.8	\$216.7	\$214.5	\$211.1	\$199.7
OTTI Losses on Available-For-Sale Debt Securities	--	24.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Accounting Change (ASC 310 Adjustment)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(4.3)	--	--
Early Buyout on Lease	--	--	--	--	--	(3.1)	--	--	--
Early Loan Termination	--	--	--	--	(4.8)	--	--	--	--
Loss (Gain) on Sale of Securities	2.7	--	--	(4.6)	(7.7)	--	(0.2)	(16.7)	(1.7)
Loss (Gain) on Sale of Stock (Visa/MasterCard)	4.5	--	--	(22.7)	(4.6)	(20.8)	(11.1)	--	--
Gain on Sale of Real Estate	--	--	(6.9)	--	(3.4)	--	(0.4)	(6.4)	--
Loss on Litigation Settlement	--	4.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Adjustments ^{(2),(3)}	--	--	--	--	(7.5)	--	--	--	(0.9)
Non-Recurring Items ⁽⁴⁾	2.8	2.3	5.5	6.2	--	--	0.7	0.7	--
Tax reform Bill	--	--	47.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tax Adjustments ⁽⁵⁾	(2.6)	(8.2)	0.6	8.0	10.6	8.9	5.8	8.1	1.0
Total Core Adjustments	7.4	22.3	46.7	(13.1)	(17.5)	(15.0)	(9.5)	(14.3)	(1.7)
Core Net Income (Non-GAAP)	\$ 291.8	\$ 286.7	\$ 230.4	\$217.1	\$196.3	\$201.6	\$205.0	\$196.7	\$198.0
Core Basic EPS (Non-GAAP)	\$ 2.14	\$ 2.09	\$ 1.65	\$ 1.56	\$ 1.41	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.47	\$ 1.57	\$ 1.79
Core Diluted EPS (Non-GAAP)	\$ 2.13	\$ 2.09	\$ 1.65	\$ 1.56	\$ 1.41	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.47	\$ 1.57	\$ 1.79

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

(1) Noninterest income and expenses prior to 2017 have been revised from the amounts previously reported to reflect the reclassifications described in the footnote to Table 1 of the fourth quarter 2017 earnings release.

(2) Adjustments that are not material to our financial results have not been presented for certain periods.

(3) Other adjustments include a one-time MasterCard signing bonus and a recovery of an investment that was previously written down.

(4) One-time items for the year ended December 31, 2019 included a nonrecurring payment to a former executive of the Company pursuant to the Bank's Executive Change-in-Control Retention Plan, nonrecurring offering costs and the loss on our funding swap as a result of a 2019 decrease in the conversion rate of our Visa Class B restricted shares sold in 2016. One-time items for the year ended December 31, 2018 included public company transition-related costs, the loss on our funding swap as a result of a 2018 decrease in the conversion rate of the aforementioned Visa Class B restricted shares and nonrecurring offering costs. One-time items for the year ended December 31, 2017 included salaries and benefits stemming from the Tax Act, nonrecurring offering costs and public company transition-related costs. One-time items for the year-ended December 31, 2016 included public company transition-related costs and nonrecurring offering costs.

(5) Represents the adjustments to net income, tax effected at the Company's effective tax rate, exclusive of one-time tax reform bill expense, for the respective period.