BANK OF HAWAII CORP
Form 10-K
February 27, 2017
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K
(Mark One)

x	ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016
	OR
o	TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 for the transition period from _________ to __________

Commission File Number 1-6887
BANK OF HAWAII CORPORATION
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	99-0148992
(State of incorporation)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
130 Merchant Street, Honolulu, Hawaii	96813
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

1-888-643-3888
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Common Stock, $.01 Par Value	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:
None
Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.
Yes x No o
Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.
Yes o No x
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.
Yes x No o
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (Section 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).
Yes x No o
Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (Section 229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. o

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of “large accelerated filer,” “accelerated filer” and “smaller reporting company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer x	Accelerated filer o
Non-accelerated filer o (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company o

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act).
Yes o No x

The aggregate market value of the registrant’s outstanding voting common stock held by non-affiliates on June 30, 2016 (the last business day of the registrant’s most recently completed second fiscal quarter), determined using the per share closing price on that date on the New York Stock Exchange of $68.80, was approximately $2,891,113,806.
There was no non-voting common equity of the registrant outstanding on that date.
As of February 15, 2017, there were 42,644,446 shares of common stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Proxy Statement relating to the 2017 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on April 28, 2017, are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Report.

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Bank of Hawaii Corporation
2016 Form 10-K Annual Report
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Part I
Item 1. Business

General

Bank of Hawaii Corporation (the “Parent”) is a Delaware corporation and a bank holding company (“BHC”) headquartered in Honolulu, Hawaii. The Parent’s principal operating subsidiary, Bank of Hawaii (the “Bank”), was organized on December 17, 1897 and is chartered by the State of Hawaii. The Bank’s deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the “FDIC”) and the Bank is a member of the Federal Reserve System.

The Bank, directly and through its subsidiaries, provides a broad range of financial products and services primarily to customers in Hawaii, Guam, and other Pacific Islands. References to “we,” “our,” “us,” or “the Company” refer to the Parent and its subsidiaries and are consolidated for financial reporting purposes. The Bank’s subsidiaries include Bank of Hawaii Leasing, Inc., Bankoh Investment Services, Inc., and Pacific Century Life Insurance Corporation. The Bank’s subsidiaries are engaged in equipment leasing, securities brokerage, investment advisory services, and providing credit insurance.

We are organized into four business segments for management reporting purposes: Retail Banking, Commercial Banking, Investment Services, and Treasury and Other. See Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (“MD&A”) and Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information.

Our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and all amendments to those reports can be found free of charge on our website at www.boh.com as soon as reasonably practicable after such material is electronically filed with or furnished to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”). The SEC maintains a website, www.sec.gov, which contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC. Our Corporate Governance Guidelines; charters of the Audit and Risk Committee, the Human Resources and Compensation Committee, and the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee; and our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics are available on our website at www.boh.com. Printed copies of this information may be obtained, without charge, by written request to the Corporate Secretary at 130 Merchant Street, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96813.

Competition

The Company operates in a highly competitive environment subject to intense competition from traditional financial service providers including banks, savings associations, credit unions, mortgage companies, finance companies, mutual funds, brokerage firms, insurance companies, and other non-traditional providers of financial services including financial service subsidiaries of commercial and manufacturing companies. Some of our competitors are not subject to the same level of regulation and oversight that is required of banks and BHCs. As a result, some of our competitors may have lower cost structures. Also, some of our competitors, through delivery channels such as the Internet, may be based outside of the markets that we serve. By emphasizing our extensive branch network, exceptional service levels, and knowledge of local trends and conditions, we believe the Company has developed an effective competitive advantage in its market.

Supervision and Regulation

Our operations are subject to extensive regulation by federal and state governmental authorities. The regulations are primarily intended to protect depositors, customers, and the integrity of the U.S. banking system and capital markets.

The following information describes some of the more significant laws and regulations applicable to us. The descriptions are qualified in their entirety by reference to the applicable laws and regulations. Proposals to change the laws and regulations governing the banking industry are frequently raised in Congress, in state legislatures, and with the various bank regulatory agencies. Changes in applicable laws or regulations, or a change in the way such laws or regulations are interpreted by regulatory agencies or courts, may have a material impact on our business, operations, and earnings.

The Parent

The Parent is registered as a BHC under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (the “BHC Act”), and is subject to the supervision of and to examination by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Bank (the “FRB”). The Parent is also registered as a financial institution holding company under the Hawaii Code of Financial Institutions (the “Code”) and is subject to the registration, reporting, and examination requirements of the Code.

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The BHC Act prohibits, with certain exceptions, a BHC from acquiring beneficial ownership or control of more than 5% of the voting shares of any company, including a bank, without the FRB's prior approval. The Act also prohibits a BHC from engaging in any activity other than banking, managing or controlling banks or other subsidiaries authorized under the BHC Act, or furnishing services to or performing services for its subsidiaries.

Under FRB policy, a BHC is expected to serve as a source of financial and management strength to its subsidiary bank. A BHC is also expected to commit resources to support its subsidiary bank in circumstances where it might not do so absent such a policy. Under this policy, a BHC is expected to stand ready to provide adequate capital funds to its subsidiary bank during periods of financial adversity and to maintain the financial flexibility and capital-raising capacity to obtain additional resources for assisting its subsidiary bank.

Under the Riegle-Neal Interstate Banking and Branching Efficiency Act, banks and bank holding companies from any state are permitted to acquire banks located in any other state, subject to certain conditions, including certain nationwide and state-imposed deposit concentration limits. The Bank also has the ability, subject to certain restrictions, to acquire branches outside its home state by acquisition or merger. The establishment of new interstate branches is also possible in those states with laws that expressly permit de novo branching. Because the Code permits de novo branching by out-of-state banks, those banks may establish new branches in Hawaii. Interstate branches are subject to certain laws of the states in which they are located.

Bank of Hawaii

The Bank is subject to supervision and examination by the FRB of San Francisco and the State of Hawaii Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs' ("DCCA") Division of Financial Institutions. The Bank is subject to extensive federal and state regulations that significantly affect its business and activities. These regulatory bodies have broad authority to implement standards and to initiate proceedings designed to prohibit depository institutions from engaging in activities that may represent unsafe or unsound banking practices or constitute violations of applicable laws, rules, regulations, administrative orders, or written agreements with regulators. The standards relate generally to operations and management, asset quality, interest rate exposure, capital, and executive compensation. These regulatory bodies are authorized to take action against institutions that fail to meet such standards, including the assessment of civil monetary penalties, the issuance of cease-and-desist orders, and other actions.

Bankoh Investment Services, Inc., the broker-dealer and investment advisor subsidiary of the Bank, is incorporated in Hawaii and is regulated by the SEC, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, and the DCCA's Business Registration Division. Pacific Century Life Insurance Corporation is incorporated in Arizona and is regulated by the State of Arizona Department of Insurance.

The Dodd Frank Act

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (the "Dodd-Frank Act") has broadly affected the financial services industry and significantly restructured the financial regulatory regime since its passage in July 2010. The Dodd-Frank Act and its regulations have implemented sweeping changes to the financial regulatory landscape aimed at strengthening the sound operation of the financial services sector by requiring ongoing stress testing of banks' capital, mandating higher capital and liquidity requirements, establishing new standards for mortgage lenders, increasing regulation of executive and incentive-based compensation and numerous other provisions. Additional provisions in the Dodd-Frank Act also limit or place significant burdens and costs on activities traditionally conducted by banking organizations, such as arranging and participating in swap and derivative transactions, proprietary trading and investing in private equity and other funds. All of these new rules and regulations are expected to result in increased compliance and other costs, increased legal risk and decreased product offerings.

As is discussed throughout the following sections, many aspects of the Dodd-Frank Act are subject to further rulemaking which will take effect over several years. These new rules and regulations will continue to significantly change the current bank regulatory structure and affect the lending, deposit, investment, trading and operating activities of financial institutions, including the Company and the Bank. Although we have already experienced some decrease in revenue as a result of the rules implemented under the Dodd-Frank Act, it remains difficult to anticipate or predict the overall financial impact the Dodd-Frank Act will continue to have on the Company, our customers, our financial condition and results of operations, or the financial industry in general.

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Capital Requirements

In December 2010, the oversight body of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision finalized a set of international guidelines for determining regulatory capital known as "Basel III," which includes reforms regarding capital, leverage, and liquidity. In July 2013, the FRB, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (the "OCC") and the FDIC finalized rules to implement the Basel III capital rules in the United States. These comprehensive rules are designed to help ensure that banks maintain strong capital positions by increasing both the quantity and quality of capital held by U.S. banking organizations. The final rules became effective for the Company on January 1, 2015. The final rules also include a new capital conservation buffer which began phasing in on January 1, 2016 and will increase annually until fully phased-in by January 1, 2019. See the "Regulatory Initiatives Affecting the Banking Industry" section in MD&A for more information on Basel III.

Under the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991 ("FDICIA"), the federal banking agencies possess broad powers to take prompt corrective action to resolve problems of insured depository institutions. FDICIA identifies five capital categories for insured depository institutions: "well capitalized," "adequately capitalized," "undercapitalized," "significantly undercapitalized," and "critically undercapitalized." Under regulations established by the federal banking agencies, upon implementing the Basel III capital guidelines, a "well capitalized" institution must have a Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio of at least 6.5%, a Tier 1 Capital Ratio of at least 8%, a Total Capital Ratio of at least 10%, a Tier 1 Leverage Ratio of at least 5%, and not be subject to a capital directive order. As of December 31, 2016, the Bank was classified as "well capitalized." The classification of a depository institution under FDICIA is primarily for the purpose of applying the federal banking agencies' prompt corrective action provisions, and is not intended to be, nor should it be interpreted as, a representation of the overall financial condition or the prospects of that financial institution. See Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information.

As part of implementing the provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act, in October 2012, the FRB published final rules requiring banks with total consolidated assets of more than $10.0 billion to conduct and publish annual stress tests. In March 2014, the FRB, OCC, and FDIC issued final supervisory guidance for these stress tests. Compliance with these requirements began in October 2013. See the "Regulatory Initiatives Affecting the Banking Industry" section in MD&A for more information on stress testing.

Dividend Restrictions

The Parent is a legal entity separate and distinct from the Bank. The Parent's principal source of funds to pay dividends on its common stock and to service its debt is dividends from the Bank. Various federal and state laws and regulations limit the amount of dividends the Bank may pay to the Parent without regulatory approval. The FRB is authorized to determine the circumstances when the payment of dividends would be an unsafe or unsound practice and to prohibit such payments. The right of the Parent, its shareholders, and creditors, to participate in any distribution of the assets or earnings of its subsidiaries is also subject to the prior claims of creditors of those subsidiaries. For information regarding the limitations on the Bank's ability to pay dividends to the Parent, see Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Transactions with Affiliates and Insiders

Under federal law, the Bank is subject to restrictions that limit the transfer of funds or other items of value to the Parent, and any other non-bank affiliates in so-called "covered transactions." In general, covered transactions include loans, leases, other extensions of credit, investments and asset purchases, as well as other transactions involving the transfer of value from the Bank to an affiliate or for the benefit of an affiliate. The Dodd-Frank Act broadened the definition of affiliate, and the definition of covered transaction to include securities borrowing/lending,

repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements, and derivative transactions that the Bank may have with an affiliate. The Dodd-Frank Act also strengthened the collateral requirements and limited FRB exemptive authority.

Unless an exemption applies, covered transactions by the Bank with a single affiliate are limited to 10% of the Bank's capital and surplus, and with respect to all covered transactions with affiliates in the aggregate, they are limited to 20% of the Bank's capital and surplus.

The Federal Reserve Act also requires that certain transactions between the Bank and its affiliates be on terms substantially the same, or at least as favorable to the Bank, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with or involving other non-affiliated persons. The FRB has issued Regulation W which codifies the above restrictions on transactions with affiliates.

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The restrictions on loans to directors, executive officers, principal shareholders and their related interests (collectively referred to as “insiders”) contained in the Federal Reserve Act and Regulation O apply to all insured institutions and their subsidiaries and holding companies. These restrictions include limits on loans to one borrower and conditions that must be met before such loans can be made. There is also an aggregate limitation on all loans to insiders and their related interests. These loans cannot exceed the institution’s total unimpaired capital and surplus. The definition of “extension of credit” for transactions with executive officers, directors, and principal shareholders was also expanded under the Dodd-Frank Act to include credit exposure arising from derivative transactions, repurchase or reverse repurchase agreements, and securities lending or borrowing transactions.

Volcker Rule

On December 10, 2013, the final “Volcker Rule” under the Dodd-Frank Act was approved by the FRB, the OCC, the FDIC, the SEC, and the Commodities Futures Trading Commission. The Volcker Rule prohibits U.S. banks from engaging in proprietary trading and restricts those banking entities from sponsoring, investing in, or having certain relationships with hedge funds and private equity funds (“covered funds”). The prohibitions under the Volcker Rule are subject to a number of statutory exemptions, restrictions, and definitions. In connection with the issuance of the regulations, the FRB exercised its authority to extend the conformance period for compliance with the Volcker Rule by one year from July 21, 2014 to July 21, 2015. During the remaining conformance period, each banking entity was expected to engage in good faith efforts that will result in conformance of all its activities and investments with the requirements of the Volcker Rule by July 21, 2015. On December 18, 2014, the FRB issued an order extending, for an additional year to July 21, 2016, the Volcker Rule conformance period for banking entities to conform their investments in and relationships with covered funds subject to the Volcker Rule that were in place prior to December 31, 2013. No additional extension was granted for the conformance period for proprietary trading which expired on July 21, 2015. On July 7, 2016, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System issued an order that extended the Volcker Rule conformance period with respect to investments in, and relationships with, covered funds and foreign funds that were in place prior to December 31, 2013, to July 21, 2017. The Company does not anticipate that the Volcker Rule will have a material impact on the Company’s Consolidated Financial Statements, but continues to evaluate its application to our current and future operations.

FDIC Insurance

The FDIC provides insurance coverage for certain deposits through the Deposit Insurance Fund (the “DIF”), which the FDIC maintains by assessing depository institutions an insurance premium. Pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Act, the amount of deposit insurance coverage for deposits increased permanently from $100,000 to $250,000, per depositor, for each account ownership category. The Company pays deposit insurance premiums to the FDIC based on an assessment rate established by the FDIC.
Our FDIC insurance assessment was $8.6 million in 2016, $8.7 million in 2015, and $7.9 million in 2014.

In March 2016, the FDIC approved a final rule that imposes on banks with at least $10 billion in assets, such as the Company, a surcharge of 4.5 cents per $100 of their assessment base, after making certain adjustments. The surcharge became effective for the third quarter of 2016 and the FDIC estimates the surcharge will be imposed for approximately two years. The surcharge takes effect at the same time that the regular FDIC insurance assessment rates for all banks decline under a rule adopted by the FDIC in 2011. We estimate that the net effect of the FDIC assessment changes noted above will reduce our annual FDIC insurance expense by approximately $0.8 million.

Other Safety and Soundness Regulations

As required by FDICIA, the federal banking agencies' prompt corrective action powers impose progressively more restrictive constraints on operations, management and capital distributions, depending on the category in which an institution is classified. These actions can include: requiring an insured depository institution to adopt a capital restoration plan guaranteed by the institution's parent company; placing limits on asset growth and restrictions on activities, including restrictions on transactions with affiliates; restricting the interest rates the institution may pay on deposits; prohibiting the payment of principal or interest on subordinated debt; prohibiting the holding company from making capital distributions without prior regulatory approval; and, ultimately, appointing a receiver for the institution.

The federal banking agencies also have adopted guidelines prescribing safety and soundness standards relating to internal controls and information systems, internal audit systems, loan documentation, credit underwriting, interest rate exposure, asset growth, and compensation and benefits. The federal regulatory agencies may take action against a financial institution that does not meet such standards.

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Depositor Preference

The FDIC provides that, in the event of the "liquidation or other resolution" of an insured depository institution, the claims of depositors of the institution, including the claims of the FDIC as subrogee of insured depositors, and certain claims for administrative expenses of the FDIC as a receiver, will have priority over other general unsecured claims against the institution. If an insured depository institution fails, insured and uninsured depositors, along with the FDIC, will have priority in payment ahead of unsecured, non-deposit creditors, including depositors whose deposits are payable only outside of the United States and the parent bank holding company, with respect to any extensions of credit they have made to such insured depository institution.

Community Reinvestment and Consumer Protection Laws

In connection with its lending activities, the Bank is subject to a number of federal laws designed to protect borrowers and promote lending to various sectors of the economy and population. These include the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, the Truth-in-Lending Act, the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, and the Community Reinvestment Act (the "CRA"). In addition, federal banking regulators, pursuant to the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, have enacted regulations limiting the ability of banks and other financial institutions to disclose nonpublic consumer information to non-affiliated third parties. The regulations require disclosure of privacy policies and allow consumers to prevent certain personal information from being shared with non-affiliated third parties.

The CRA requires the appropriate federal banking agency, in connection with its examination of a bank, to assess the bank's record in meeting the credit needs of the communities served by the bank, including low and moderate income neighborhoods.
Under the CRA, institutions are assigned a rating of "outstanding," "satisfactory," "needs to improve," or "substantial non-compliance." The Bank received an "outstanding" rating in its most recent CRA evaluation.

The Company is subject to a number of federal and state consumer protection laws that extensively govern its relationship with its customers. These laws include the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, the Fair Credit Reporting Act, the Truth in Lending Act, the Truth in Savings Act, the Electronic Fund Transfer Act, the Expedited Funds Availability Act, the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, the Fair Housing Act, the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, the Service Members Civil Relief Act and these laws' respective state-law counterparts, as well as state usury laws and laws regarding unfair and deceptive acts and practices. These and other federal laws, among other things, require disclosures of the cost of credit and terms of deposit accounts, provide substantive consumer rights, prohibit discrimination in credit transactions, regulate the use of credit report information, provide financial privacy protections, prohibit unfair, deceptive and abusive practices, restrict the Company's ability to raise interest rates and subject the Company to substantial regulatory oversight. Violations of applicable consumer protection laws can result in significant potential liability from litigation brought by customers, including actual damages, restitution and attorneys' fees. Federal bank regulators, state attorneys general and state and local consumer protection agencies may also seek to enforce consumer protection requirements and obtain these and other remedies, including regulatory sanctions, customer rescission rights, action by the state attorney general and civil money penalties. Failure to comply with consumer protection requirements may also result in our failure to obtain any required bank regulatory approval for transactions the Company may wish to pursue or our prohibition from engaging in such transactions even if approval is not required.

The Dodd-Frank Act created the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (the "CFPB") as an agency responsible for promulgating regulations designed to protect consumers including implementing, examining and enforcing compliance with federal consumer financial laws. The Dodd-Frank Act adds prohibitions on unfair, deceptive and

abusive acts and practices to the scope of consumer protection regulations overseen and enforced by the CFPB. The CFPB, along with other prudential regulators and the Department of Justice, have also expanded the focus of their regulatory examinations and investigations to include "fair and responsible banking." Fair and responsible banking strives to provide equal credit opportunities to all applicants of a community, to prohibit discrimination by lenders on the basis of certain borrower characteristics, and to ensure that a bank's practices are not deceptive, unfair, or take unreasonable advantage of consumers or businesses when offering retail financial services. The focus also has been expanded to encompass the entire loan life cycle, including post-closing activities such as collections and servicing, and pre-application activities such as marketing and loan solicitation and origination. Fair and responsible banking is intended to ensure that banks provide fair and equitable access to the entire spectrum of financial products and services, including credit cards, student and auto lending, to all consumers and businesses in the marketplaces they serve, and strive to be clear and transparent in all communications with customers, treating them fairly in all circumstances.

Most of the rules and regulations under the Dodd Frank Act have been implemented. The Company continues to monitor and implement additional rules and regulations and to evaluate their application to our current and future operations.

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Bank Secrecy Act / Anti-Money Laundering Laws

The Bank is subject to the Bank Secrecy Act and other anti-money laundering laws and regulations, including the USA PATRIOT Act of 2001. The USA PATRIOT Act substantially broadened the scope of U.S. anti-money laundering laws and regulations by creating new laws, regulations, and penalties, imposing significant new compliance and due diligence obligations, and expanding the application of those laws outside the U.S. These laws and regulations require the Bank to implement policies, procedures, and controls to detect, prevent, and report potential money laundering and terrorist financing and to verify the identity of its customers. Violations of these requirements can result in substantial civil and criminal sanctions. In addition, provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act require the federal financial institution regulatory agencies to consider the effectiveness of a financial institution's anti-money laundering activities when reviewing bank mergers and BHC acquisitions.

Employees

As of December 31, 2016, we employed 2,122 full-time equivalent employees.

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Executive Officers of the Registrant

Listed below are executive officers of the Parent as of December 31, 2016.

Peter S. Ho, 51
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer since July 2010 and President since April 2008.

Kent T. Lucien, 63
Vice Chairman and Chief Financial Officer since April 2008.

Sharon M. Crofts, 51
Vice Chairman, Client Solutions Group since April 2016; Vice Chairman, Operations and Technology from October 2012 to March 2016; Senior Executive Vice President of Operations from May 2008 to October 2012.

Wayne Y. Hamano, 62
Vice Chairman since December 2008 and Chief Commercial Officer since September 2007.

Mark A. Rossi, 67
Vice Chairman, Chief Administrative Officer, General Counsel, and Corporate Secretary since February 2007.

Mary E. Sellers, 60
Vice Chairman and Chief Risk Officer since July 2005.

Donna A. Tanoue, 62
Vice Chairman, Client Relations and Community Activities since February 2007; President of the Bank of Hawaii Foundation since April 2006.

Derek J. Norris, 67
Vice Chairman, Residential and Consumer Lending since August 2014; Senior Executive Vice President and Controller from December 2009 to July 2014.

James C. Polk, 50
Vice Chairman, Consumer Banking since June 2016; Senior Executive Vice President, Consumer Banking from January 2016 to May 2016; Senior Executive Vice President, Mortgage Banking from August 2014 to January 2016; Senior Executive Vice President, Commercial Banking from September 2010 to July 2014.

Dean Y. Shigemura, 53
Senior Executive Vice President and Controller since August 2014; Senior Executive Vice President and Treasurer from May 2008 to July 2014.

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Item 1A. Risk Factors

There are a number of risks and uncertainties that could negatively affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. We are subject to various risks resulting from changing economic, environmental, political, industry, business, financial and regulatory conditions. The risks and uncertainties described below are some of the important inherent risk factors that could affect our business and operations, although they are not the only risks that may have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Changes in business and economic conditions, in particular those of Hawaii, Guam and other Pacific Islands, could lead to lower revenue, lower asset quality, and lower earnings.

Unlike larger national or other regional banks that are more geographically diversified, our business and earnings are closely tied to the economies of Hawaii and the Pacific Islands. These local economies rely heavily on tourism, the U.S. military, real estate, construction, government, and other service-based industries. Lower visitor arrivals or spending, real or threatened acts of war or terrorism, increases in energy costs, the availability of affordable air transportation, climate change, natural disasters and adverse weather, public health issues including Asian air pollution, and Federal, State of Hawaii and County budget issues may impact consumer and corporate spending. As a result, such events may contribute to a significant deterioration in general economic conditions in our markets which could adversely impact us and our customers' operations.

General economic conditions in Hawaii remained healthy in 2016, led by a strong tourism industry, relatively low unemployment, rising real estate prices, and an active construction industry. However, deterioration of economic conditions, either locally or nationally, could adversely affect the quality of our assets, credit losses, and the demand for our products and services, which could lead to lower revenues and lower earnings. The level of visitor arrivals and spending, housing prices, and unemployment rates are some of the metrics that we continually monitor. We also monitor the value of collateral, such as real estate, that secures the loans we have made. The borrowing power of our customers could also be negatively impacted by a decline in the value of collateral.

Changes in defense spending by the federal government as a result of congressional budget cuts could adversely impact the economy in Hawaii and the Pacific Islands.

The U.S. military has a major presence in Hawaii and the Pacific Islands. As a result, the U.S. military is an important aspect of the economies in which we operate. The funding of the U.S. military is subject to the overall U.S. Government budget and appropriation decisions and processes which are driven by numerous factors, including geo-political events, macroeconomic conditions, and the ability and willingness of the U.S. Government to enact legislation. U.S. Government appropriations have been and likely will continue to be affected by larger U.S. Government budgetary issues and related legislation. Cuts in defense and other security spending could have an adverse impact on the economies in which we operate, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Changes in interest rates could adversely impact our results of operations and capital.

Our earnings are highly dependent on the spread between the interest earned on loans, leases, and investment securities and the interest paid on deposits and borrowings. Changes in market interest rates impact the rates earned on loans, leases, and investment securities and the rates paid on deposits and borrowings. In addition, changes to market interest rates could impact the level of loans, leases, investment securities, deposits, and borrowings, and the credit profile of our current borrowers. Interest rates are affected by many factors beyond our control, and fluctuate in response to general economic conditions, currency fluctuations, and the monetary and fiscal policies of various

governmental and regulatory authorities. Changes in monetary policy, including changes in interest rates, will influence the origination of loans and leases, the purchase of investments, the generation of deposits, and the rates received on loans and investment securities and paid on deposits. Any substantial prolonged change in market interest rates may negatively impact our ability to attract deposits, originate loans and leases, and achieve satisfactory interest rate spreads, any of which could adversely affect our financial condition or results of operations.

Credit losses could increase if economic conditions stagnate or deteriorate.

Although economic conditions are currently healthy nationally and in Hawaii, increased credit losses for us could result if economic conditions stagnate or deteriorate. The risk of nonpayment on loans and leases is inherent in all lending activities. We maintain a reserve for credit losses to absorb estimated probable credit losses inherent in the loan, lease, and commitment portfolios as of the balance sheet date. Management makes various assumptions and judgments about the loan and lease portfolio in determining the level of the reserve for credit losses. Many of these assumptions are based on current economic conditions.

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Should economic conditions stagnate or deteriorate nationally or in Hawaii, we may experience higher credit losses in future periods.

Inability of our borrowers to make timely repayments on their loans, or decreases in real estate collateral values may result in increased delinquencies, foreclosures, and customer bankruptcies, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

Legislation and regulatory initiatives affecting the financial services industry, including new restrictions and requirements, could detrimentally affect the Company's business.

In light of the financial crisis which began in 2008, regulators have increased their focus on the regulation of financial institutions. Laws and regulations, and in particular banking and securities laws, are under intense scrutiny. The Dodd-Frank Act, enacted in July 2010, triggered sweeping reforms to the financial services industry. Although many of the rules and regulations implementing the Dodd-Frank Act have already gone into effect, some of the rules required to be implemented under the Dodd-Frank Act have yet to be implemented and will require further interpretation and rulemaking by federal regulators. We are closely monitoring all relevant sections of the Dodd-Frank Act, as well as statements and initiatives by the new administration regarding potential delay or cancellation of such rulemaking, in our efforts to comply with these new laws and regulations. The Dodd-Frank Act and its implementing rules and regulations have resulted and are likely to continue to result in increased compliance costs and fees, along with possible restrictions on our operations, any of which may have a material adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition.

The CFPB has exercised its broad rule-making, supervisory, and examination authority of consumer financial products, as well as expanded data collection and enforcement powers, over depository institutions with more than $10.0 billion in assets. As a result of greater regulatory scrutiny of consumer financial products, the Company has become subject to more and expanded regulatory examinations and/or investigations, which also could result in increased costs and harm to our reputation in the event of a failure to comply with the increased regulatory requirements. All of these rules have created challenges for product and service offerings, operations and compliance programs for the Company.

Regulation of overall safety and soundness, the CRA, federal housing and flood insurance, as they pertain to consumer financial products and services, remain with the FRB. Many of the rules and regulations of the CFPB have not been implemented, and therefore, the scope and impact of the CFPB's actions cannot be determined at this time. This creates significant uncertainty for us and for the financial services industry in general.

These new laws, regulations, and changes, and the uncertainty surrounding whether such laws, regulations and changes will be fully implemented, repealed or reinstated, may continue to increase our costs of regulatory compliance. They may significantly affect the markets in which we do business, the markets for and value of our investments, and our ongoing operations, costs, and profitability.

Changes in the capital, leverage, liquidity requirements and the introduction of stress testing requirements for financial institutions could materially affect future requirements of the Company.

Under Basel III, financial institutions are required to have more capital and a higher quality of capital. Under the final rules issued by the banking regulators, minimum requirements increased for both the quantity and quality of capital held by the Company. The phase-in period for the final rules began for the Company on January 1, 2015, with full compliance with all of the final rule's requirements phased in over a multi-year schedule.

On October 9, 2012, the FRB published final rules implementing the stress testing requirements for banks, such as the Company, with total consolidated assets of more than $10.0 billion but less than $50.0 billion. The final stress testing rules set forth the timing and type of stress test activities, as well as rules governing controls, oversight and disclosure.

Compliance with Basel III and the results of our stress testing may result in increased capital, liquidity, and disclosure requirements. See the “Regulatory Initiatives Affecting the Banking Industry” section in MD&A for more information.

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Consumer protection initiatives related to the foreclosure process could affect our remedies as a creditor.

Proposed consumer protection initiatives related to the foreclosure process, including voluntary and/or mandatory programs intended to permit or require lenders to consider loan modifications or other alternatives to foreclosure, could increase our credit losses or increase our expense in pursuing our remedies as a creditor.

Hawaii has overhauled its rules for nonjudicial, or out-of-court, foreclosures. The revised rules have had the unintended effect of many lenders forgoing nonjudicial foreclosures entirely and filing all foreclosures in court, creating a backlog that has slowed the judicial foreclosure process. In addition, the joint federal-state settlement with several mortgage servicers over foreclosure practice abuses creates additional uncertainty for the Company, and the mortgage servicing industry in general, as it relates to the implementation of mortgage loan modifications and loss mitigation practices in the future. The manner in which these issues are ultimately resolved could impact our foreclosure procedures, which in turn could affect our financial condition or results of operations.

Competition may adversely affect our business.

Our future depends on our ability to compete effectively. We compete for deposits, loans, leases, and other financial services with a variety of competitors, including banks, thrifts, savings associations, credit unions, mortgage companies, finance companies, mutual funds, brokerage firms, insurance companies, and other non-traditional providers of financial services, including financial service subsidiaries of commercial and manufacturing companies, all of which may be based in or outside of Hawaii and the Pacific Islands. We expect competitive conditions to intensify as consolidation in the financial services industry continues. The financial services industry is also likely to become more competitive as further technological advances enable more companies, including non-depository institutions, to provide financial services. Some of our competitors are not subject to the same level of regulation and oversight that is required of banks and BHCs. As a result, some of our competitors may have lower cost structures. Also, some of our competitors, through delivery channels such as the Internet, may be based outside of the markets that we serve. Under the Riegle-Neal Interstate Banking and Branching Efficiency Act, banks and bank holding companies from any state are permitted to acquire banks located in any other state, subject to certain conditions, including certain nationwide and state-imposed deposit concentration limits. Because the Code permits de novo branching by out-of-state banks, those banks may establish new branches in Hawaii. Interstate branches are subject to certain laws of the states in which they are located. Failure to effectively compete, innovate, and to make effective use of available channels to deliver our products and services could adversely affect our financial condition or results of operations.

The Parent’s liquidity is dependent on dividends from the Bank.

The Parent is a separate and distinct legal entity from the Bank. The Parent receives substantially all of its cash in the form of dividends from the Bank. These dividends are the principal source of funds to pay, for example, dividends on the Parent’s common stock or to repurchase common stock under the Parent’s share repurchase program. Various federal and state laws and regulations limit the amount of dividends that the Bank may pay to the Parent. If the amount of dividends paid by the Bank is further limited, the Parent’s ability to meet its obligations, pay dividends to shareholders, or repurchase stock, may be further limited as well.

A failure in or breach of our operational systems, information systems, or infrastructure, or those of our third party vendors and other service providers, may result in financial losses, loss of customers, or damage to our reputation.

We rely heavily on communications and information systems to conduct our business. In addition, we rely on third parties to provide key components of our infrastructure, including loan, deposit and general ledger processing, internet

connections, and network access. These types of information and related systems are critical to the operation of our business and essential to our ability to perform day-to-day operations, and, in some cases, are critical to the operations of certain of our customers. These third parties with which we do business or that facilitate our business activities, including exchanges, clearing firms, financial intermediaries or vendors that provide services or security solutions for our operations, could also be sources of operational and information security risk to us, including breakdowns or failures of their own systems or capacity constraints. Although we have safeguards and business continuity plans in place, our business operations may be adversely affected by significant and widespread disruption to our physical infrastructure or operating systems that support our business and our customers, resulting in financial losses, loss of customers, or damage to our reputation.

An interruption or breach in security of our information systems or those related to merchants and third party vendors, including as a result of cyber attacks, could disrupt our business, result in the disclosure or misuse of confidential or proprietary information, damage our reputation, or result in financial losses.

Our technologies, systems, networks and software, and those of other financial institutions have been, and are likely to continue to be, the target of cybersecurity threats and attacks, which may range from uncoordinated individual attempts to sophisticated and targeted measures directed at us. These cybersecurity threats and attacks may include, but are not limited to, attempts to access information, including customer and company information, malicious code, computer viruses and denial of service attacks that could result in unauthorized access, misuse, loss or destruction of data (including confidential customer information), account takeovers, unavailability of service or other events. These types of threats may result from human error, fraud or malice on the part of external or internal parties, or from accidental technological failure. Further, to access our products and services our customers may use computers and mobile devices that are beyond our security control systems. The risk of a security breach or disruption, particularly through cyber-attack or cyber intrusion, including by computer hackers, has increased as the number, intensity and sophistication of attempted attacks and intrusions from around the world have increased.

Our business requires the collection and retention of large volumes of customer data, including credit card numbers and other personally identifiable information in various information systems that we maintain and in those maintained by third parties with whom we contract to provide data services. We also maintain important internal company data such as personally identifiable information about our employees and information relating to our operations. The integrity and protection of that customer and company data is important to us. As customer, public, legislative and regulatory expectations and requirements regarding operational and information security have increased, our operations systems and infrastructure must continue to be safeguarded and monitored for potential failures, disruptions and breakdowns.

Our customers and employees have been, and will continue to be, targeted by parties using fraudulent e-mails and other communications in attempts to misappropriate passwords, credit card numbers, bank account information or other personal information or to introduce viruses or other malware through "trojan horse" programs to our customers' computers. These communications may appear to be legitimate messages sent by the Bank or other businesses, but direct recipients to fake websites operated by the sender of the e-mail or request that the recipient send a password or other confidential information via e-mail or download a program. Despite our efforts to mitigate these threats through product improvements, use of encryption and authentication technology to secure online transmission of confidential consumer information, and customer and employee education, such attempted frauds against us or our merchants and our third party service providers remain a serious issue. The pervasiveness of cyber security incidents in general and the risks of cyber-crime are complex and continue to evolve. In light of several recent high-profile retail data breaches involving customer personal and financial information, we believe the potential impact on the Company and any exposure to consumer losses and the cost of technology investments to improve security could cause customer and/or Bank losses, damage to our brand, and increase our costs.

Although we make significant efforts to maintain the security and integrity of our information systems and have implemented various measures to manage the risk of a security breach or disruption, there can be no assurance that our security efforts and measures will be effective or that attempted security breaches or disruptions would not be successful or damaging. Even the most well-protected information, networks, systems and facilities remain potentially vulnerable because attempted security breaches, particularly cyber-attacks and intrusions, or disruptions will occur in the future, and because the techniques used in such attempts are constantly evolving and generally are not recognized until launched against a target, and in some cases are designed not to be detected and, in fact, may not be detected. Accordingly, we may be unable to anticipate these techniques or to implement adequate security barriers or other preventative measures, and thus it is virtually impossible for us to entirely mitigate this risk. A security breach or other

significant disruption could: 1) disrupt the proper functioning of our networks and systems and therefore our operations and/or those of certain of our customers; 2) result in the unauthorized access to, and destruction, loss, theft, misappropriation or release of confidential, sensitive or otherwise valuable information of ours or our customers, including account numbers and other financial information; 3) result in a violation of applicable privacy, data breach and other laws, subjecting the Bank to additional regulatory scrutiny and exposing the Bank to civil litigation, governmental fines and possible financial liability; 4) require significant management attention and resources to remedy the damages that result; or 5) harm our reputation or cause a decrease in the number of customers that choose to do business with us or reduce the level of business that our customers do with us. The occurrence of any such failures, disruptions or security breaches could have a negative impact on our results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows as well as damage our brand and reputation.

Negative public opinion could damage our reputation and adversely impact our earnings and liquidity.

Reputational risk, or the risk to our business, earnings, liquidity, and capital from negative public opinion, could result from our actual or alleged conduct in a variety of areas, including legal and regulatory compliance, lending practices, corporate governance, litigation, ethical issues, or inadequate protection of customer information. We expend significant resources to comply with regulatory requirements. Failure to comply could result in reputational harm or significant legal or remedial costs. Damage to our reputation could adversely affect our ability to retain and attract new customers, and adversely impact our earnings and liquidity.

We are subject to certain litigation, and our expenses related to this litigation may adversely affect our results.

We are, from time to time, involved in various legal proceedings arising from our normal business activities. These claims and legal actions, including supervisory actions by our regulators, could involve large monetary claims and significant defense costs. The outcome of these cases is uncertain. Substantial legal liability or significant regulatory action against us could have material financial effects or cause significant reputational harm to us, which in turn could seriously harm our business prospects. We may be exposed to substantial uninsured liabilities, which could materially affect our results of operations and financial condition. Based on information currently available, we believe that the eventual outcome of known actions against us will not be materially in excess of such amounts accrued by us. However, in the event of unexpected future developments, it is possible that the ultimate resolution of those matters may be material to our financial results for any particular period. See the Contingencies section of Note 20 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information.

Changes in income tax laws or interpretations or in accounting standards could materially affect our financial condition or results of operations.

Changes in income tax laws could be enacted, or interpretations of existing income tax laws could change, causing an adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations. Similarly, our accounting policies and methods are fundamental to how we report our financial condition and results of operations. Some of these policies require use of estimates and assumptions that may affect the value of our assets, liabilities, and financial results. Periodically, new accounting standards are issued or existing standards are revised, changing the methods for preparing our financial statements. These changes are not within our control and may significantly impact our financial condition and results of operations.

Our performance depends on attracting and retaining key employees and skilled personnel to operate our business effectively.

Our success is dependent on our ability to recruit qualified and skilled personnel to operate our business effectively. Competition for these qualified and skilled people is intense. There are a limited number of qualified personnel in the markets we serve, so our success depends in part on the continued services of many of our current management and other key employees. Failure to retain our key employees and maintain adequate staffing of qualified personnel could adversely impact our operations and our ability to compete.

The soundness of other financial institutions, as counterparties, may adversely impact our financial condition or results of operations.

Our ability to engage in routine funding transactions could be adversely affected by the actions and commercial soundness of other financial institutions. Financial services institutions are interrelated as a result of trading, clearing, lending, counterparty, or other relationships. As a result, defaults by, or even rumors or questions about, one or more

financial services institutions or the financial services industry in general have led to market-wide liquidity problems and could lead to losses or defaults by us or by other institutions. We have exposure to many different industries and counterparties, and we routinely execute transactions with brokers and dealers, commercial banks, investment banks, mutual funds, and other institutional clients. Many of these transactions expose us to credit risk in the event of default of our counterparty or client. In addition, our credit risk may be exacerbated when the collateral held by us cannot be realized upon or is liquidated at prices not sufficient to recover the full amount of the loan or derivative exposure due us. Such losses could materially affect our financial condition or results of operations.

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Changes in the capital markets could materially affect the level of assets under management and the demand for our other fee-based services.

Changes in the capital markets could affect the volume of income from and demand for our fee-based services. Our investment management revenues depend in large part on the level of assets under management. Market volatility that leads customers to liquidate investments, move investments to other institutions or asset classes, as well as lower asset values can reduce our level of assets under management and thereby decrease our investment management revenues.

Our mortgage banking income may experience significant volatility.

Our mortgage banking income is highly influenced by the level and direction of mortgage interest rates, real estate activity, and refinancing activity. Interest rates can affect the amount of mortgage banking activity and impact fee income and the fair value of our derivative financial instruments and mortgage servicing rights. Mortgage banking income may also be impacted by changes in our strategy to manage our residential mortgage portfolio. For example, we may occasionally decide to add more conforming saleable loans to our portfolio (as opposed to selling the loans in the secondary market) which would reduce our gains on sales of residential mortgage loans. These variables could adversely affect mortgage banking income.

The requirement to record certain assets and liabilities at fair value may adversely affect our financial results.

We report certain assets, including available-for-sale investment securities, at fair value. Generally, for assets that are reported at fair value we use quoted market prices or valuation models that utilize market data inputs to estimate fair value. Because we record these assets at their estimated fair value, we may incur losses even if the asset in question presents minimal credit risk. The level of interest rates can impact the estimated fair value of investment securities. Disruptions in the capital markets may require us to recognize other-than-temporary impairments in future periods with respect to investment securities in our portfolio. The amount and timing of any impairment recognized will depend on the severity and duration of the decline in fair value of our investment securities and our estimation of the anticipated recovery period.

There can be no assurance that the Parent will continue to declare cash dividends or repurchase stock.

During 2016, the Parent repurchased 847,964 shares of common stock at a total cost of $58.0 million under its share repurchase program. The Parent also paid cash dividends of $81.2 million during 2016. In January 2017, the Parent’s Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of $0.50 per share on the Parent’s outstanding shares. In addition, from January 1, 2017 through February 15, 2017, the Parent repurchased an additional 51,500 shares of common stock at an average cost of $86.39 per share and a total cost of $4.4 million.

Whether we continue, and the amount and timing of, such dividends and/or stock repurchases is subject to capital availability and periodic determinations by our Board of Directors that cash dividends and/or stock repurchases are in the best interest of our shareholders. We continue to evaluate the potential impact that regulatory proposals may have on our liquidity and capital management strategies, including Basel III and those required under the Dodd-Frank Act. The actual amount and timing of future dividends and share repurchases, if any, will depend on market and economic conditions, applicable SEC rules, federal and state regulatory restrictions, and various other factors. In addition, the amount we spend and the number of shares we are able to repurchase under our stock repurchase program may further be affected by a number of other factors, including the stock price and blackout periods in which we are restricted from repurchasing shares. Our dividend payments and/or stock repurchases may change from time to time, and we cannot provide assurance that we will continue to declare dividends and/or repurchase stock in any particular amounts or at all. A reduction in or elimination of our dividend payments and/or stock repurchases could have a negative effect

on our stock price.

Natural disasters and adverse weather could negatively affect real estate property and bank operations.
Real estate and real estate property values play an important role for the Bank in several ways. The Bank owns many real estate properties, primarily located in Hawaii. Real estate is also utilized as collateral for many of our loans. A natural disaster could cause property values to fall, which could require the Bank to record an impairment on its financial statements. A natural disaster could also impact collateral values, which would increase our exposure to loan defaults. Our business operations could also suffer to the extent the Bank cannot utilize its branch network due to weather-related damage.

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Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

Our principal offices are located in the Financial Plaza of the Pacific in Honolulu, Hawaii. We own and lease other branch offices and operating facilities located throughout Hawaii and the Pacific Islands. Additional information with respect to premises and equipment is presented in Notes 6 and 20 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

We are from time to time subject to lawsuits, investigations and claims arising out of the conduct of our business. Management believes that the ultimate resolution of these matters is not likely to materially affect our financial position and results of operations. For additional information, see Note 20 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, under the discussion related to Contingencies.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not Applicable.

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Part II
Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Market Information, Shareholders, and Dividends

Information regarding the historical market prices of the Parent's common stock, book value, and dividends declared on that stock are shown below.

Market Prices, Book Values, and Common Stock Dividends Per Share

	Market Price Range			Book	Dividends
Year/Period	High	Low	Close	Value	Declared
2016	$89.72	$54.55	$88.69	$27.24	$ 1.89
First Quarter	69.37	54.55	68.28		0.45
Second Quarter	72.77	64.96	68.80		0.48
Third Quarter	73.44	65.19	72.62		0.48
Fourth Quarter	89.72	71.73	88.69		0.48
2015	$70.07	$53.90	$62.90	$25.79	$ 1.80
First Quarter	62.58	53.90	61.21		0.45
Second Quarter	68.10	58.70	66.68		0.45
Third Quarter	69.00	58.53	63.49		0.45
Fourth Quarter	70.07	60.55	62.90		0.45

The common stock of the Parent is traded on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE Symbol: BOH) and quoted daily in leading financial publications. As of February 15, 2017, there were 6,083 common shareholders of record.

The Parent's Board of Directors considers on a quarterly basis the feasibility of paying a cash dividend to its shareholders and the level and feasibility of repurchasing shares of the Parent's common stock. Under the Parent's historical practice, dividends declared are paid within the quarter. See "Dividend Restrictions" under "Supervision and Regulation" in Item 1 of this report and Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased [1]	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs [2]
October 1 - 31, 2016	73,455	$ 73.70	73,000	$ 70,048,576
November 1 - 30, 2016	41,234	80.13	40,500	66,798,630
December 1 - 31, 2016	20,464	87.72	20,464	65,003,445
Total	135,153	$ 77.78	133,964	

[1] During the fourth quarter of 2016, 1,189 shares were purchased by the trustee of a trust established pursuant to the Bank of Hawaii Corporation Director Deferred Compensation Plan (the "DDCP") directly from the Parent in satisfaction of the Company's obligations to participants under the DDCP. The issuance of these shares was made in reliance upon the exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act") by Section 4(a)(2) thereof. The trustee under the trust and the participants under the DDCP are accredited investors, as

defined in Rule 501(a) under the Securities Act. The transaction did not involve a public offering and occurred without general solicitation or advertising. The shares were purchased at the closing price of the Parent's common stock on the dates of purchase.

[2] The share repurchase program was first announced in July 2001. The program has no set expiration or termination date. The actual amount and timing of future share repurchases, if any, will depend on market and economic conditions, regulatory rules, applicable SEC rules, and various other factors.

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Performance Graph

The following graph shows the cumulative total return for the Parent’s common stock compared to the cumulative total returns for the Standard & Poor’s (“S&P”) 500 Index and the S&P Banks Index. The graph assumes that $100 was invested on December 31, 2011 in the Parent’s common stock, the S&P 500 Index, and the S&P Banks Index. The cumulative total return on each investment is as of December 31 of each of the subsequent five years and assumes reinvestment of dividends.

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Bank of Hawaii Corporation	$100	$103	$143	$148	$161	$234
S&P 500 Index	$100	$116	$154	$175	$177	$198
S&P Banks Index	$100	$139	$188	$213	$215	$266

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Item 6. Selected Financial Data

Summary of Selected Consolidated Financial Data

(dollars in millions, except per share amounts)	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Year Ended December 31,					
Operating Results					
Net Interest Income	$ 417.6	$ 394.1	$ 379.7	$ 358.9	$ 377.3
Provision for Credit Losses	4.8	1.0	(4.9)	—	1.0
Total Noninterest Income	197.3	186.2	180.0	186.2	200.3
Total Noninterest Expense	350.6	348.1	326.9	331.0	334.3
Net Income	181.5	160.7	163.0	150.5	166.1
Basic Earnings Per Share	4.26	3.72	3.71	3.39	3.68
Diluted Earnings Per Share	4.23	3.70	3.69	3.38	3.67
Dividends Declared Per Share	1.89	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
Performance Ratios					
Net Income to Average Total Assets (ROA)	1.15 %	1.06 %	1.14 %	1.10 %	1.22 %
Net Income to Average Shareholders' Equity (ROE)	15.79	14.82	15.50	14.78	16.23
Efficiency Ratio [1]	57.01	59.99	58.41	60.71	57.88
Net Interest Margin [2]	2.83	2.81	2.85	2.81	2.97
Dividend Payout Ratio [3]	44.37	48.39	48.52	53.10	48.91
Average Shareholders' Equity to Average Assets	7.26	7.16	7.35	7.44	7.52
Average Balances					
Average Loans and Leases	$ 8,362.2	$ 7,423.6	$ 6,405.4	$ 5,883.7	$ 5,680.3
Average Assets	15,825.4	15,136.5	14,317.5	13,692.1	13,609.2
Average Deposits	13,619.5	12,925.2	12,122.1	11,396.8	10,935.0
Average Shareholders' Equity	1,149.3	1,084.1	1,052.2	1,018.3	1,023.3
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding					
Basic Weighted Average Shares	42,644,100	43,217,818	43,899,208	44,380,948	45,115,441
Diluted Weighted Average Shares	42,879,783	43,454,877	44,125,456	44,572,725	45,249,300
As of December 31,					
Balance Sheet Totals					
Loans and Leases	$ 8,949.8	$ 7,879.0	$ 6,897.6	$ 6,095.4	$ 5,854.5
Total Assets	16,492.4	15,455.0	14,787.2	14,084.3	13,728.4
Total Deposits	14,320.2	13,251.1	12,633.1	11,914.7	11,529.5
Other Debt	267.9	245.8	173.9	174.7	128.1
Total Shareholders' Equity	1,161.5	1,116.3	1,055.1	1,012.0	1,021.7
Asset Quality					
Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses	$ 104.3	$ 102.9	$ 108.7	$ 115.5	$ 128.9
Non-Performing Assets	19.8	28.8	30.1	39.7	37.1
Financial Ratios					
Allowance to Loans and Leases Outstanding	1.17 %	1.31 %	1.58 %	1.89 %	2.20 %
Tier 1 Capital Ratio [4]	13.24	13.97	14.69	16.05	17.18

Total Capital Ratio [4]	14.49	15.22	15.94	17.31	18.45
Tier 1 Leverage Ratio [4]	7.21	7.26	7.13	7.24	7.25
Total Shareholders' Equity to Total Assets	7.04	7.22	7.14	7.19	7.44
Tangible Common Equity to Tangible Assets [5]	6.86	7.03	6.94	6.98	7.23
Tangible Common Equity to Risk-Weighted Assets [4, 5]	12.81	13.62	14.46	15.67	17.46
Non-Financial Data					
Full-Time Equivalent Employees	2,122	2,164	2,161	2,196	2,276
Branches and Offices	69	70	74	74	76
ATMs	449	456	459	466	494
Common Shareholders of Record	6,121	6,279	6,421	6,564	6,775

[1] Efficiency ratio is defined as noninterest expense divided by total revenue (net interest income and noninterest income).

[2] Net interest margin is defined as net interest income, on a taxable-equivalent basis, as a percentage of average earning assets.

[3] Dividend payout ratio is defined as dividends declared per share divided by basic earnings per share.

[4] December 31, 2016 and 2015 calculated under Basel III rules, which became effective January 1, 2015.

[5] Tangible common equity to tangible assets and tangible common equity to risk-weighted assets are Non-GAAP financial measures. See the "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section below.

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Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

The ratios “tangible common equity to tangible assets” and “tangible common equity to risk-weighted assets” are Non-GAAP financial measures. The Company believes these measurements are useful for investors, regulators, management and others to evaluate 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 analyses of results as reported under GAAP. The following table provides a reconciliation of these Non-GAAP financial measures with their most closely related GAAP measures.

GAAP to Non-GAAP Reconciliation

	December 31,				
(dollars in thousands)	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Total Shareholders’ Equity	$1,161,537	$1,116,260	$1,055,086	$1,011,976	$1,021,665
Less: Goodwill	31,517	31,517	31,517	31,517	31,517
Intangible Assets	—	—	—	—	33
Tangible Common Equity	$1,130,020	$1,084,743	$1,023,569	$980,459	$990,115
Total Assets	$16,492,367	$15,455,016	$14,787,208	$14,084,280	$13,728,372
Less: Goodwill	31,517	31,517	31,517	31,517	31,517
Intangible Assets	—	—	—	—	33
Tangible Assets	$16,460,850	$15,423,499	$14,755,691	$14,052,763	$13,696,822
Risk-Weighted Assets, determined in accordance with prescribed regulatory requirements [1]	$8,823,485	$7,962,484	$7,077,035	$6,258,143	$5,671,774
Total Shareholders’ Equity to Total Assets	7.04 %	7.22 %	7.14 %	7.19 %	7.44 %
Tangible Common Equity to Tangible Assets (Non-GAAP)	6.86 %	7.03 %	6.94 %	6.98 %	7.23 %
Tier 1 Capital Ratio [1]	13.24 %	13.97 %	14.69 %	16.05 %	17.18 %
Tangible Common Equity to Risk-Weighted Assets (Non-GAAP) [1]	12.81 %	13.62 %	14.46 %	15.67 %	17.46 %

[1] December 31, 2016 and 2015 calculated under Basel III rules, which became effective January 1, 2015.

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Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Forward-Looking Statements

This report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts and may include statements concerning, among other things, the anticipated economic and business environment in our service area and elsewhere, credit quality and other financial and business matters in future periods, our future results of operations and financial position, our business strategy and plans and our objectives and future operations. We also may make forward-looking statements in our other documents filed with or furnished to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”). In addition, our senior management may make forward-looking statements orally to analysts, investors, representatives of the media and others. Our forward-looking statements are based on numerous assumptions, any of which could prove to be inaccurate, and actual results may differ materially from those projected because of a variety of risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to: 1) general economic conditions either nationally, internationally, or locally may be different than expected, and particularly, any event that negatively impacts the tourism industry in Hawaii; 2) unanticipated changes in the securities markets, public debt markets, and other capital markets in the U.S. and internationally; 3) competitive pressures in the markets for financial services and products; 4) the impact of legislative and regulatory initiatives, particularly the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (the “Dodd-Frank Act”) and the new administration’s review of potential changes to such initiatives; 5) changes in fiscal and monetary policies of the markets in which we operate; 6) the increased cost of maintaining or the Company’s ability to maintain adequate liquidity and capital, based on the requirements adopted by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and U.S. regulators; 7) actual or alleged conduct which could harm our reputation; 8) changes in accounting standards; 9) changes in tax laws or regulations or the interpretation of such laws and regulations; 10) changes in our credit quality or risk profile that may increase or decrease the required level of our reserve for credit losses; 11) changes in market interest rates that may affect credit markets and our ability to maintain our net interest margin; 12) the impact of litigation and regulatory investigations of the Company, including costs, expenses, settlements, and judgments; 13) any failure in or breach of our operational systems, information systems or infrastructure, or those of our merchants, third party vendors and other service providers; 14) any interruption or breach of security of our information systems resulting in failures or disruptions in customer account management, general ledger processing, and loan or deposit systems; 15) changes to the amount and timing of proposed common stock repurchases; and 16) natural disasters, public unrest or adverse weather, public health, and other conditions impacting us and our customers’ operations. Given these risks and uncertainties, investors should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement as a prediction of our actual results. A detailed discussion of these and other risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results and events to differ materially from such forward-looking statements is included under the section entitled “Risk Factors” in Part I of this report. Words such as “believes,” “anticipates,” “expects,” “intends,” “targeted,” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements but are not the exclusive means of identifying such statements. We undertake no obligation to update forward-looking statements to reflect later events or circumstances, except as may be required by law.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our Consolidated Financial Statements were prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) and follow general practices within the industries in which we operate. The most significant accounting policies we follow are presented in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Application of these principles requires us to make estimates, assumptions, and judgments that affect the amounts reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying notes. Most accounting policies are not considered by management to be critical accounting policies. Several factors are considered in determining whether or not a policy is

critical in the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements. These factors include among other things, whether the policy requires management to make difficult, subjective, and complex judgments about matters that are inherently uncertain and because it is likely that materially different amounts would be reported under different conditions or using different assumptions. The accounting policies which we believe to be most critical in preparing our Consolidated Financial Statements are those that are related to the determination of the reserve for credit losses, fair value estimates, leased asset residual values, and income taxes.

Reserve for Credit Losses

A consequence of lending activities is that we may incur credit losses. The amount of such losses will vary depending upon the risk characteristics of the loan and lease portfolio as affected by economic conditions such as rising interest rates and the financial performance of borrowers. The reserve for credit losses consists of the allowance for loan and lease losses (the “Allowance”) and the reserve for unfunded commitments (the “Unfunded Reserve”). The Allowance provides for probable and estimable losses

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inherent in our loan and lease portfolio. The Allowance is increased or decreased through the provisioning process. There is no exact method of predicting specific losses or amounts that ultimately may be charged-off on particular segments of the loan and lease portfolio. The Unfunded Reserve is a component of other liabilities and represents the estimate for probable credit losses inherent in unfunded commitments to extend credit. The level of the Unfunded Reserve is adjusted by recording an expense or recovery in other noninterest expense.

Management’s evaluation of the adequacy of the reserve for credit losses is often the most critical of accounting estimates for a financial institution. Our determination of the amount of the reserve for credit losses is a critical accounting estimate as it requires significant reliance on the accuracy of credit risk ratings on individual borrowers, the use of estimates and significant judgment as to the amount and timing of expected future cash flows on impaired loans, significant reliance on estimated loss rates on homogenous portfolios, and consideration of our quantitative and qualitative evaluation of economic factors and trends. While our methodology in establishing the reserve for credit losses attributes portions of the Allowance and Unfunded Reserve to the commercial and consumer portfolio segments, the entire Allowance and Unfunded Reserve is available to absorb credit losses inherent in the total loan and lease portfolio and total amount of unfunded credit commitments, respectively.

The reserve for credit losses related to our commercial portfolio segment is generally most sensitive to the accuracy of credit risk ratings assigned to each borrower. Commercial loan risk ratings are evaluated based on each situation by experienced senior credit officers and are subject to periodic review by an independent internal team of credit specialists. The reserve for credit losses related to our consumer portfolio segment is generally most sensitive to economic assumptions and delinquency trends. The reserve for credit losses attributable to each portfolio segment also includes an amount for inherent risks not reflected in the historical analyses. Relevant factors include, but are not limited to, concentrations of credit risk (geographic, large borrower, and industry), economic trends and conditions, changes in underwriting standards, experience and depth of lending staff, trends in delinquencies, and the level of criticized and classified loans.

See Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements and the “Corporate Risk Profile – Credit Risk” section in Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (“MD&A”) for more information on the Allowance and the Unfunded Reserve.

Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in the principal or most advantageous market for an asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The degree of management judgment involved in determining the fair value of a financial instrument is dependent upon the availability of quoted market prices or observable market inputs. For financial instruments that are traded actively and have quoted market prices or observable market inputs, there is minimal subjectivity involved in measuring fair value. However, when quoted market prices or observable market inputs are not fully available, significant management judgment may be necessary to estimate fair value. In developing our fair value measurements, we maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

The fair value hierarchy defines Level 1 valuations as those based on quoted prices, unadjusted, for identical instruments traded in active markets. Level 2 valuations are those based on quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active, or model-based valuation techniques for which all significant assumptions are observable in the market. Level 3 valuations are based on model-based techniques that use at least one significant assumption not observable in the market, or significant management judgment or estimation, some of which may be internally developed.

Financial assets that are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis include available-for-sale investment securities, loans held for sale, mortgage servicing rights, investments related to deferred compensation arrangements, and derivative financial instruments. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, $2.3 billion or 14% and $2.3 billion or 15%, respectively, of our total assets consisted of financial assets recorded at fair value on a recurring basis and most of these financial assets consisted of available-for-sale investment securities measured using information from a third-party pricing service. These investments in debt securities and mortgage-backed securities were all classified in either Levels 1 or 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Financial liabilities that are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis are comprised of derivative financial instruments. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, $12.6 million and $13.6 million, respectively, or less than 1% of our total liabilities consisted of financial liabilities recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, Level 3 financial assets recorded at fair value on a recurring basis were $14.5 million and $15.8 million, respectively, or less than 1% of our total assets, and were comprised of mortgage servicing rights and derivative financial instruments. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, Level 3 financial liabilities recorded at

fair value on a recurring basis were $11.8 million and $13.6 million, respectively, or less than 1% of our total liabilities, and were comprised of derivative financial instruments.

Our third-party pricing service makes no representations or warranties that the pricing data provided to us is complete or free from errors, omissions, or defects. As a result, we have processes in place to monitor and periodically review the information provided to us by our third-party pricing service such as: 1) Our third-party pricing service provides us with documentation by asset class of inputs and methodologies used to value securities. We review this documentation to evaluate the inputs and valuation methodologies used to place securities into the appropriate level of the fair value hierarchy. This documentation is periodically updated by our third-party pricing service. Accordingly, transfers of securities within the fair value hierarchy are made if deemed necessary. 2) On a quarterly basis, management reviews the pricing information received from our third-party pricing service. This review process includes a comparison to non-binding third-party broker quotes, as well as a review of market-related conditions impacting the information provided by our third-party pricing service. We also identify investment securities which may have traded in illiquid or inactive markets by identifying instances of a significant decrease in the volume or frequency of trades relative to historic levels, as well as instances of a significant widening of the bid-ask spread in the brokered markets. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, management did not make adjustments to prices provided by our third-party pricing service as a result of illiquid or inactive markets. 3) On a quarterly basis, management also selects a sample of securities priced by the Company's third-party pricing service and reviews the significant assumptions and valuation methodologies used by the pricing service with respect to those securities. Based on this review, management determines whether the current placement of the security in the fair value hierarchy is appropriate or whether transfers may be warranted. 4) On an annual basis, to the extent available, we obtain and review independent auditor's reports from our third-party pricing service related to controls placed in operation and tests of operating effectiveness. We did not note any significant control deficiencies in our review of the independent auditor's reports related to services rendered by our third-party pricing service. 5) Our third-party pricing service has also established processes for us to submit inquiries regarding quoted prices. Periodically, we will challenge the quoted prices provided by our third-party pricing service. Our third-party pricing service will review the inputs to the evaluation in light of the new market data presented by us. Our third-party pricing service may then affirm the original quoted price or may update the evaluation on a going forward basis.

Based on the composition of our investment securities portfolio, we believe that we have developed appropriate internal controls and performed appropriate due diligence procedures to prevent or detect material misstatements. See Note 21 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information on our fair value measurements.

Leased Asset Residual Values

Lease financing receivables include a residual value component, which represents the estimated value of leased assets upon lease expiration. Our determination of residual value is derived from a variety of sources, including equipment valuation services, appraisals, and publicly available market data on recent sales transactions for similar equipment. The length of time until lease termination, the cyclical nature of equipment values, and the limited marketplace for re-sale of certain leased assets, are important variables considered in making this determination. We update our valuation analysis on an annual basis, or more frequently as warranted by events or circumstances. When we determine that the fair value is lower than the expected residual value at lease expiration, the difference is recognized as an asset impairment in the period in which the analysis is completed.

Income Taxes

We determine our liabilities for income taxes based on current tax regulation and interpretations in tax jurisdictions where our income is subject to taxation. Currently, we file tax returns in seven federal, state and local domestic

jurisdictions, and four foreign jurisdictions. In estimating income taxes payable or receivable, we assess the relative merits and risks of the appropriate tax treatment considering statutory, judicial, and regulatory guidance in the context of each tax position. Accordingly, previously estimated liabilities are regularly reevaluated and adjusted through the provision for income taxes. Changes in the estimate of income taxes payable or receivable occur periodically due to changes in tax rates, interpretations of tax law, the status of examinations being conducted by various taxing authorities, and newly enacted statutory, judicial and regulatory guidance that impact the relative merits and risks of each tax position. These changes, when they occur, may affect the provision for income taxes as well as current and deferred income taxes, and may be significant to our statements of income and condition.

Management's determination of the realization of net deferred tax assets is based upon management's judgment of various future events and uncertainties, including the timing and amount of future income, as well as the implementation of various tax planning strategies to maximize realization of the deferred tax assets. A valuation allowance is provided when it is more likely than not that some portion of the deferred tax asset will not be realized. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, we carried a valuation

allowance of $3.7 million and $3.9 million, respectively, related to deferred tax assets established in connection with our low-income housing investments.

We are also required to record a liability, referred to as an unrecognized tax benefit ("UTB"), for the entire amount of benefit taken in a prior or future income tax return when we determine that a tax position has a less than 50% likelihood of being accepted by the taxing authority. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, our liabilities for UTBs were $6.6 million and $11.6 million, respectively. See Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information on income taxes.

In 2016, the Company recognized federal and State of Hawaii investment tax credits from energy investments. The Company uses the deferral method of accounting for its investment tax credit with the benefit recognized in the provision for income taxes. These credits reduced the Company's provision for income taxes by $4.7 million, $3.5 million and $2.9 million in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

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Overview

We are a regional financial services company serving businesses, consumers, and governments in Hawaii, Guam, and other Pacific Islands. Our principal operating subsidiary, the Bank, was founded in 1897 and is the largest independent financial institution in Hawaii.

Our business strategy is to use our unique market knowledge, prudent management discipline and brand strength to deliver exceptional value to our stakeholders. Our business plan is balanced between growth and risk management while maintaining flexibility to adjust to economic changes. We will continue to focus on providing customers with best in class service and an innovative mix of products and services. We will also remain focused on continuing to deliver strong financial results while maintaining prudent risk and capital management strategies as well as our commitment to support our local communities.

Hawaii Economy

General economic conditions in Hawaii remained healthy during 2016, led by a strong tourism industry, relatively low unemployment, rising real estate prices, and an active construction industry. Total visitor arrivals increased 3.0% and visitor spending increased 4.2% during 2016 compared to 2015. The statewide seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate was 2.9% in December 2016 compared to 4.7% nationally. The volume of single-family home sales on Oahu increased 6.5% in 2016 compared to 2015, while the volume of condominium sales on Oahu increased 8.4% in 2016 compared to 2015. The median price of single-family home sales and condominium sales on Oahu increased 5.0% and 8.3%, respectively, in 2016 compared to 2015. As of December 31, 2016, months of inventory of single-family homes and condominiums on Oahu remained low at approximately 2.5 months and 2.6 months, respectively.

Earnings Summary

Net income for 2016 was $181.5 million, an increase of $20.8 million or 13% compared to 2015. Diluted earnings per share were $4.23 in 2016, an increase of $0.53 or 14% compared to 2015. Our return on average assets was 1.15% in 2016, an increase of 9 basis points from 2015, and our return on average shareholders' equity was 15.79% in 2016, an increase of 97 basis points from 2015.

Our higher net income in 2016 was primarily due to the following:

- Net interest income was $417.6 million in 2016, an increase of $23.5 million or 6% compared to 2015. This increase was primarily due to a higher level of earning assets, including growth in both our commercial and consumer lending portfolios, and a marginally higher net interest margin. The higher level of earning assets was primarily due to higher deposit balances. In addition, we also recorded an additional $1.3 million of interest income in the first quarter of 2016 due to the full recovery of a non-performing commercial and industrial loan. Our net interest margin was 2.83% in 2016, an increase of 2 basis points compared to 2015. The higher margin in 2016 was primarily due to our loans, which generally have higher yields than our investment securities, comprising a larger percentage of our earning assets compared to 2015. The higher margin in 2016 was also due in part to the aforementioned interest income recovery.

- Mortgage banking income was $19.9 million in 2016, an increase of $8.3 million or 72% compared to 2015. This increase was primarily due to higher sales of conforming saleable loans from current production and from our mortgage loan portfolio, coupled with higher loan origination and refinancing activity.

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Other noninterest expense was $64.7 million in 2016, a decrease of $6.3 million or 9% compared to 2015. This decrease was primarily due to a $9.5 million impairment charge in the third quarter of 2015 on six aircraft which were previously on lease agreements. All aircraft were sold in the first quarter of 2016 resulting in a nominal loss on sale from the reduced carrying value. The decrease in noninterest expense was partially offset by our increased investment in solar energy tax credit partnerships, which caused the related amortization expense to increase by $1.7 million. However, the federal and state tax benefits related to these partnership investments resulted in a net benefit to overall net income. The tax benefits are recorded as a reduction to income tax expense. We also experienced an increase in temporary employment services ($1.0 million) and delivery and postage ($0.9 million).

Other noninterest income was $18.6 million in 2016, an increase of $4.0 million or 27% compared to 2015. This increase was primarily due to a $2.9 million increase in net gain on sale of leased assets, and a $1.9 million increase in fees for our customer interest rate swap derivatives. The increase was partially offset by a $1.0 million distribution received in 2015 from a low-income housing partnership.

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These items were partially offset by the following:

- Salaries and benefits expense was $201.2 million in 2016, an increase of $9.2 million or 5% compared to 2015 due in part to a $4.7 million increase in incentive compensation. Salaries expense increased by $2.3 million primarily due to merit increases. Share-based compensation increased by $1.8 million due in part to the value of restricted stock units increasing as a result of the Company's higher share price. Medical, dental, and life insurance increased by $1.5 million due to higher medical claims in our self-insured plan. Commission expense increased by $1.0 million primarily due to an increase in loan origination and refinancing activity. These increases were partially offset by a $2.4 million decrease in separation expense.

- Provision for income taxes was $78.1 million in 2016, an increase of $7.6 million or 11% compared to 2015 primarily due to higher pretax income. The effective tax rate was 30.10% in 2016 compared to 30.49% in 2015. The lower effective tax rate in 2016 compared to 2015 was primarily due to a $3.0 million release of state tax reserves due to the lapse in the statute of limitations related to prior tax years and a $0.5 million release of federal tax reserves for a settlement, partially offset by a $0.3 million increase to the valuation allowance for low income housing investments and higher pretax book income compared to a fixed amount of tax credits.

- We recorded a $4.8 million provision for credit losses in 2016 compared to a $1.0 million provision recorded in 2015. The provision recorded was based on our determination that the allowance for loan and lease losses should be $104.3 million as of December 31, 2016.

We maintained a strong balance sheet throughout 2016, with what we believe are adequate reserves for credit losses, and high levels of liquidity and capital.

- Total loans and leases were $8.9 billion as of December 31, 2016, an increase of $1.1 billion or 14% from December 31, 2015 primarily due to growth in both our commercial and consumer lending portfolios.

- The allowance for loan and lease losses (the "Allowance") was $104.3 million as of December 31, 2016, an increase of $1.4 million or 1% from December 31, 2015. The ratio of our Allowance to total loans and leases outstanding decreased to 1.17% as of December 31, 2016, compared to 1.31% as of December 31, 2015. The level of our Allowance was commensurate with the Company's credit risk profile, loan portfolio growth and composition, and a healthy Hawaii economy.

- The total carrying value of our investment securities portfolio was $6.0 billion as of December 31, 2016, a decrease of $220.5 million or 4% from December 31, 2015. In 2016, we continued to reduce our investment securities as we re-invested these proceeds primarily into higher-yielding loan products. We decreased our Ginnie Mae mortgage-backed securities and increased our holdings in Small Business Administration securities, U.S. Treasury Notes and mortgage-backed securities issued by Freddie Mac. Ginnie Mae mortgage-backed securities continue to be our largest concentration in our portfolio.

- Total deposits were $14.3 billion as of December 31, 2016, an increase of $1.1 billion or 8% from December 31, 2015 primarily due to higher commercial and consumer core deposits.

- Total shareholders' equity was $1.2 billion as of December 31, 2016, an increase of $45.3 million or 4% from December 31, 2015. We continued to return capital to our shareholders in the form of share repurchases and dividends. During 2016, we repurchased 906,160 shares of common stock at a total cost of $61.8 million under our share repurchase program and from employees and/or directors in connection with income tax withholdings related to

the vesting of restricted stock, shares purchased for a deferred compensation plan, and stock swaps, less shares distributed from the deferred compensation plan. We also paid cash dividends of $81.2 million during 2016.

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Analysis of Statements of Income

Average balances, related income and expenses, and resulting yields and rates are presented in Table 1. An analysis of the change in net interest income, on a taxable-equivalent basis, is presented in Table 2.

Average Balances and Interest Rates – Taxable-Equivalent Basis — Table 1

(dollars in millions)	2016 Average Balance	2016 Income/ Expense	2016 Yield/ Rate	2015 Average Balance	2015 Income/ Expense	2015 Yield/ Rate	2014 Average Balance	2014 Income/ Expense	2014 Yield/ Rate
Earning Assets									
Interest-Bearing Deposits in Other Banks	$4.1	$ —	0.22 %	$3.4	$ —	0.22 %	$4.3	$—	0.21 %
Funds Sold	595.9	2.8	0.48	483.1	1.1	0.23	316.2	0.7	0.21
Investment Securities									
Available-for-Sale									
Taxable	1,579.1	27.7	1.75	1,554.2	26.6	1.71	1,536.5	27.7	1.80
Non-Taxable	690.6	21.9	3.17	721.7	22.9	3.18	699.6	22.7	3.24
Held-to-Maturity									
Taxable	3,615.2	72.9	2.02	3,981.2	83.3	2.09	4,412.5	99.4	2.25
Non-Taxable	244.1	9.5	3.90	247.8	9.8	3.93	251.3	10.0	3.95
Total Investment Securities	6,129.0	132.0	2.15	6,504.9	142.6	2.19	6,899.9	159.8	2.32
Loans Held for Sale	32.3	1.2	3.59	8.7	0.3	3.83	3.2	0.1	4.31
Loans and Leases [1]									
Commercial and Industrial	1,179.9	40.3	3.42	1,152.3	36.6	3.18	970.3	33.3	3.43
Commercial Mortgage	1,735.2	64.5	3.72	1,543.5	58.5	3.79	1,331.5	52.5	3.94
Construction	224.2	10.0	4.43	123.9	5.9	4.79	109.4	4.8	4.40
Commercial Lease Financing	198.6	4.8	2.40	217.8	7.5	3.46	237.6	7.0	2.96
Residential Mortgage	3,037.0	120.6	3.97	2,774.7	113.9	4.10	2,377.9	101.6	4.27
Home Equity	1,211.9	43.7	3.61	944.0	34.2	3.63	815.6	31.9	3.91
Automobile	416.8	21.5	5.16	352.3	18.4	5.21	288.8	15.4	5.32
Other [2]	358.6	27.7	7.72	315.1	23.7	7.51	274.3	20.8	7.58
Total Loans and Leases	8,362.2	333.1	3.98	7,423.6	298.7	4.02	6,405.4	267.3	4.17
Other	39.2	0.8	2.07	49.0	1.3	2.67	72.7	1.2	1.66
Total Earning Assets [3]	15,162.7	469.9	3.10	14,472.7	444.0	3.07	13,701.7	429.1	3.13
Cash and Due from Banks	129.0			130.0			143.4		
Other Assets	533.7			533.8			472.4		
Total Assets	$15,825.4			$15,136.5			$14,317.5		
Interest-Bearing Liabilities									
Interest-Bearing Deposits									
Demand	$2,757.6	$ 0.9	0.03 %	$2,616.4	$ 0.8	0.03 %	$2,390.8	$0.7	0.03 %
Savings	5,217.9	4.6	0.09	5,015.6	4.4	0.09	4,592.6	3.9	0.09
Time	1,254.9	7.1	0.57	1,252.9	4.4	0.35	1,450.3	4.9	0.34
Total Interest-Bearing Deposits	9,230.4	12.6	0.14	8,884.9	9.6	0.11	8,433.7	9.5	0.11
Short-Term Borrowings	8.4	—	0.15	8.4	—	0.15	9.3	—	0.14
Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase	569.8	23.4	4.11	655.9	25.4	3.87	747.9	25.9	3.46

Other Debt	248.8	4.3	1.71		219.7	3.0	1.37		174.4	2.6	1.45	
Total Interest-Bearing Liabilities	10,057.4	40.3	0.40		9,768.9	38.0	0.39		9,365.3	38.0	0.41	
Net Interest Income		$ 429.6				$ 406.0				$ 391.1		
Interest Rate Spread			2.70	%			2.68	%			2.72	%
Net Interest Margin			2.83	%			2.81	%			2.85	%
Noninterest-Bearing Demand Deposits	4,389.1				4,040.3				3,688.4			
Other Liabilities	229.6				243.2				211.6			
Shareholders' Equity	1,149.3				1,084.1				1,052.2			
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	$ 15,825.4				$ 15,136.5				$ 14,317.5			

[1] Non-performing loans and leases are included in the respective average loan and lease balances. Income, if any, on such loans and leases is recognized on a cash basis.

[2] Comprised of other consumer revolving credit, installment, and consumer lease financing.

[3] Interest income includes taxable-equivalent basis adjustments, based upon a federal statutory tax rate of 35%, of $12.0 million for 2016, $11.9 million for 2015, and $11.5 million for 2014.

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Analysis of Change in Net Interest Income – Taxable-Equivalent Basis — Table 2

	Year Ended December 31, 2016 Compared to 2015			Year Ended December 31, 2015 Compared to 2014		
(dollars in millions)	Volume [1]	Rate [1]	Total	Volume [1]	Rate [1]	Total
Change in Interest Income:						
Funds Sold	$0.3	$1.4	$1.7	$0.3	$0.1	$0.4
Investment Securities						
Available-for-Sale						
Taxable	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.3	(1.4)	(1.1)
Non-Taxable	(1.0)	—	(1.0)	0.7	(0.5)	0.2
Held-to-Maturity						
Taxable	(7.4)	(3.0)	(10.4)	(9.3)	(6.8)	(16.1)
Non-Taxable	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)
Total Investment Securities	(8.2)	(2.4)	(10.6)	(8.4)	(8.8)	(17.2)
Loans Held for Sale	0.9	—	0.9	0.2	—	0.2
Loans and Leases						
Commercial and Industrial	0.9	2.8	3.7	5.9	(2.6)	3.3
Commercial Mortgage	7.1	(1.1)	6.0	8.1	(2.1)	6.0
Construction	4.6	(0.5)	4.1	0.7	0.4	1.1
Commercial Lease Financing	(0.6)	(2.1)	(2.7)	(0.6)	1.1	0.5
Residential Mortgage	10.5	(3.8)	6.7	16.5	(4.2)	12.3
Home Equity	9.7	(0.2)	9.5	4.7	(2.4)	2.3
Automobile	3.3	(0.2)	3.1	3.3	(0.3)	3.0
Other [2]	3.3	0.7	4.0	3.1	(0.2)	2.9
Total Loans and Leases	38.8	(4.4)	34.4	41.7	(10.3)	31.4
Other	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.5)	0.6	0.1
Total Change in Interest Income	31.6	(5.7)	25.9	33.3	(18.4)	14.9
Change in Interest Expense:						
Interest-Bearing Deposits						
Demand	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1
Savings	0.2	—	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.5
Time	—	2.7	2.7	(0.7)	0.2	(0.5)
Total Interest-Bearing Deposits	0.2	2.8	3.0	(0.2)	0.3	0.1
Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase	(3.5)	1.5	(2.0)	(3.3)	2.8	(0.5)
Other Debt	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.5	(0.1)	0.4
Total Change in Interest Expense	(2.8)	5.1	2.3	(3.0)	3.0	—
Change in Net Interest Income	$34.4	$(10.8)	$23.6	$36.3	$(21.4)	$14.9

[1] The change in interest income and expense not solely due to changes in volume or rate has been allocated on a pro-rata basis to the volume and rate columns.

[2] Comprised of other consumer revolving credit, installment, and consumer lease financing.

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Net Interest Income

Net interest income is affected by the size and mix of our balance sheet components as well as the spread between interest earned on assets and interest paid on liabilities. Net interest margin is defined as net interest income, on a taxable-equivalent basis, as a percentage of average earning assets.
Net interest income was $417.6 million in 2016, an increase of $23.5 million or 6% compared to 2015. On a taxable-equivalent basis, net interest income was $429.6 million in 2016, an increase of $23.6 million or 6% compared to 2015. This increase was primarily due to a higher level of earning assets, including growth in both our commercial and consumer lending portfolios, and higher net interest margin. The higher level of earning assets was primarily due to higher deposit balances. In addition, we recorded an additional $1.3 million of interest income in the first quarter of 2016 due to the full recovery of a non-performing commercial and industrial loan. Net interest margin was 2.83% in 2016, a two basis points increase from 2015, primarily due to our loans, which generally have higher yields than our investment securities, comprising a larger percentage of our earning assets compared to 2015. The higher margin in 2016 was also due to the aforementioned interest income recovery.
Yields on our earning assets increased by three basis points in 2016 compared to 2015 primarily due to the aforementioned shift in the mix of our earning assets from investment securities to loans which generally have higher yields. Yields on our commercial and industrial portfolio increased by 24 basis points primarily due to higher year-over-year rates on floating rate loans and due to the aforementioned interest income recovered on a non-performing loan in the first quarter of 2016. Partially offsetting the overall yield increase in our earning assets were lower yields in our residential mortgage and commercial mortgage portfolios, and slightly higher funding costs. Yields on our residential mortgage portfolio decreased by 13 basis points primarily due to continued payoff activity of higher-rate mortgage loans and the addition of lower-rate mortgage loans to our portfolio. Yields on our commercial mortgage portfolio decreased by seven basis points, reflective of the low interest rate environment. In addition, yields on our investment securities portfolio decreased by four basis points primarily due to reinvestment of run-off into lower yielding securities, partially offset by lower premium amortization. Interest rates paid on our time deposits increased by 22 basis points due to new public time deposits at higher rates. Interest rates paid on our securities sold under agreements to repurchase increased by 24 basis points due to a decrease in repurchase agreements with local government entities which have relatively shorter terms at lower interest rates. The remaining balance in our repurchase agreements consists mainly of those with private entities which have relatively longer terms at higher interest rates. These increases to our funding costs were largely offset by growth in our demand and savings deposits, which generally have lower rates than other funding sources. The average balance of these core deposits increased by $343.5 million or 5% in 2016 compared to 2015.
Average balances of our earning assets increased by $690.0 million or 5% in 2016 compared to 2015 primarily due to an increase in the average balances of our loans and leases. Average balances of our loans and leases portfolio increased by $938.6 million primarily due to higher average balances in our commercial mortgage, residential mortgage, and home equity portfolios. The average balance of our commercial mortgage portfolio increased by $191.7 million primarily due to increased demand from new and existing customers as the real estate market in Hawaii continued to improve. The average balance of our residential mortgage portfolio increased by $262.3 million primarily due to an increase in loan origination and refinance activity. The average balance of our home equity portfolio increased by $267.9 million due in large part to strong new loan production and continued strength in the Hawaii economy. In addition, we experienced steady line utilization during 2016. Partially offsetting the increase in the average balances of our loans and leases portfolio was a $375.9 million decrease in the average balance of our total investment securities portfolio primarily due to the shift in the mix of our earning assets from investment securities to loans.
Average balances of our interest-bearing liabilities increased by $288.5 million or 3% in 2016 compared to 2015 primarily due to continued growth in our relationship checking and savings deposit products, partially offset by a decrease in our repurchase agreements.

Net interest income was $394.1 million in 2015, an increase of $14.4 million or 4% compared to 2014. On a taxable-equivalent basis, net interest income was $406.0 million in 2015, an increase of $14.9 million or 4% compared to 2014. This increase was primarily due to a higher level of earning assets, including growth in both our commercial and consumer lending portfolios. The higher level of earning assets was primarily due to higher deposit balances. Net interest margin was 2.81% in 2015, a four basis points decrease from 2014, primarily due to lower yields in our investment securities and loans, reflective of the continued low interest rate environment.

Yields on our earning assets decreased by six basis points in 2015 compared to 2014. Yields on our investment securities portfolio decreased by 13 basis points in 2015 compared to 2014 primarily due to reinvestment in lower yielding securities due to the low interest rate environment, partially offset by lower premium amortization. Yields on our loans and leases decreased by 15 basis points, with lower yields in nearly every loan category in 2015 compared to 2014 as a result of the low interest rate environment. Yields on our commercial and industrial portfolio declined by 25 basis points due in part to a large interest income

recovery in the third quarter of 2014. Yields on our commercial mortgage portfolio declined by 15 basis points. Yields on our residential mortgage portfolio decreased by 17 basis points due to continued payoff activity of higher-rate mortgage loans and the addition to our portfolio of lower-rate mortgage loans. Partially offsetting the lower yields on our earning assets in 2015 compared to 2014 were slightly lower funding costs. The lower funding costs were offset by the higher rates paid on our securities sold under agreements to repurchase. Rates paid on our securities sold under agreements to repurchase increased by 41 basis points due to a decrease in repurchase agreements with local government entities which have relatively shorter terms at lower interest rates. The remaining balance in our repurchase agreements consists mainly of those with private entities which have relatively longer terms at higher interest rates.

Average balances of our earning assets increased by $771.0 million or 6% in 2015 compared to 2014 primarily due to an increase in deposits. Average balances of our loan and lease portfolio increased by $1.0 billion primarily due to higher average balances in our commercial and industrial, commercial mortgage, and residential mortgage portfolios. The average balance of our commercial and industrial loan portfolio increased by $182.0 million due to an increase in corporate demand for funding. The average balance of our commercial mortgage portfolio increased by $212.0 million due to increased demand from new and existing customers as the real estate market in Hawaii continued to improve. The average balance of our residential mortgage portfolio increased by $396.8 million primarily due to an increase in loan origination and refinance activity. Partially offsetting the increase in the average balances of our loan and lease portfolio was a $395.0 million decrease in the average balance of our total investment securities portfolio in 2015 compared to 2014 primarily due to the shift in the mix of our earning assets from investment securities to loans.

Average balances of our interest-bearing liabilities increased by $403.6 million or 4% in 2015 compared to 2014 primarily due to continued growth in our relationship checking and savings deposit products as well as growth in our business savings product, partially offset by decreases in our time deposits and repurchase agreements.

Provision for Credit Losses

The provision for credit losses (the “Provision”) reflects our judgment of the expense or benefit necessary to achieve the appropriate amount of the Allowance. We maintain the Allowance at levels adequate to cover our estimate of probable credit losses as of the end of the reporting period. The Allowance is determined through detailed quarterly analyses of our loan and lease portfolio. The Allowance is based on our loss experience and changes in the economic environment, as well as an ongoing assessment of our credit quality. We recorded a Provision of $4.8 million in 2016, $1.0 million in 2015, and a negative Provision of $4.9 million in 2014. For further discussion on the Allowance, see the “Corporate Risk Profile – Credit Risk” section in MD&A.

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Noninterest Income

Table 3 presents the major components of noninterest income for 2016, 2015, and 2014.

Noninterest Income — Table 3

(dollars in thousands)	Year Ended December 31, 2016	2015	2014	Dollar Change 2016 to 2015	2015 to 2014	Percent Change 2016 to 2015	2015 to 2014
Trust and Asset Management	$46,203	$47,685	$47,798	$(1,482)	$(113)	(3)%	—%
Mortgage Banking	19,895	11,583	7,571	8,312	4,012	72	53
Service Charges on Deposit Accounts	33,654	34,072	35,669	(418)	(1,597)	(1)	(4)
Fees, Exchange, and Other Service Charges	55,176	53,353	53,401	1,823	(48)	3	—
Investment Securities Gains, Net	10,203	10,160	8,063	43	2,097	—	26
Annuity and Insurance	7,017	7,664	8,065	(647)	(401)	(8)	(5)
Bank-Owned Life Insurance	6,561	7,039	6,639	(478)	400	(7)	6
Other	18,634	14,663	12,811	3,971	1,852	27	14
Total Noninterest Income	$197,343	$186,219	$180,017	$11,124	$6,202	6%	3%

Trust and asset management income is comprised of fees earned from the management and administration of trusts and other customer assets. These fees are largely based upon the market value of the assets that we manage and the fee rate charged to customers. Total trust assets under administration were $8.8 billion, $8.6 billion, and $10.2 billion as of December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively. Trust and asset management income decreased by $1.5 million or 3% in 2016 compared to 2015. This decrease was primarily due to a decrease in employee benefit trust fees ($0.8 million), agency fees ($0.5 million), common trust fund fees ($0.5 million), and other trust fees ($0.6 million) primarily due to a decline in the number of customer accounts under administration. This decrease was partially offset by a $1.0 million increase in special services fees mainly the result of a $1.2 million service fee received from the sale of real estate in the second quarter of 2016. Trust and asset management income remained relatively unchanged in 2015 compared to 2014 as decreases in employee benefit trust fees ($1.0 million), agency fees ($0.5 million), and IRA fees ($0.4 million) were largely offset by a $0.9 million increase in special service fees, primarily termination fees. In addition, revocable and irrevocable trust fees increased by $0.9 million due to additional accounts.

Mortgage banking income is highly influenced by mortgage interest rates, the housing market, the amount of our loan sales, and our valuation of mortgage servicing rights. Mortgage banking income increased by $8.3 million or 72% in 2016 compared to 2015. This increase was primarily due to higher sales of conforming saleable loans from current production and from our mortgage loan portfolio, coupled with higher loan origination and refinancing activity. Mortgage banking income increased by $4.0 million or 53% in 2015 compared to 2014. This increase was primarily due to an increase in sales of conforming salable loans from current production and from our portfolio. Also contributing to the increase was higher loan origination and refinancing activity.

Service charges on deposit accounts decreased by $0.4 million or 1% in 2016 compared to 2015. This decrease was primarily due to a $0.7 million decrease in overdraft fees due in part to higher customer deposit balances and a decrease in customers opting in for debit card overdraft coverage. This decrease was partially offset by a $0.5 million increase in monthly service fees. Service charges on deposit accounts decreased by $1.6 million or 4% in 2015 compared to 2014. This decrease was primarily due to a $1.4 million decrease in overdraft fees due in part to higher customer deposit balances and a decrease in customers opting in for debit card overdraft coverage.

Fees, exchange, and other service charges are primarily comprised of debit and credit card income, fees from ATMs, merchant service activity, and other loan fees and service charges. Fees, exchange, and other service charges increased

by $1.8 million or 3% in 2016 compared to 2015. This increase was primarily due to a $1.3 million increase in debit card income due largely to increased transaction volume, and a $0.7 million increase in commissions and fees related to growth in our credit card business.
Fees, exchange, and other service charges remained relatively unchanged in 2015 compared to 2014 as decreases in other loan fees ($1.0 million), merchant income ($0.5 million), and ATM fees ($0.4 million) were largely offset by a $1.8 million increase in commissions and fees related to growth in our credit card business.

Net gains on sales of investment securities totaled $10.2 million in both 2016 and 2015, and $8.1 million in 2014. These gains were largely due to the sale of Visa Class B restricted shares (100,000, 95,000, and 90,500 shares sold in 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively). We received these Class B shares in 2008 as part of Visa’s initial public offering. These shares are transferable only under limited circumstances until they can be converted into the publicly traded Class A shares. This conversion will not

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occur until the settlement of certain litigation which is indemnified by Visa members such as the Company. Visa funded an escrow account from its initial public offering to settle these litigation claims. Should this escrow account not be sufficient to cover these litigation claims, Visa is entitled to fund additional amounts to the escrow account by reducing each member bank's Class B conversion ratio to unrestricted Class A shares. Concurrent with the sale of these Visa Class B shares, we entered into an agreement with the buyer that requires payment to the buyer in the event Visa further reduces the conversion ratio. Based on the existing transfer restriction and the uncertainty of the covered litigation, the remaining 180,914 Visa Class B shares (298,201 Class A equivalent shares) that we own are carried at a zero cost basis as of December 31, 2016. We also contributed to the Bank of Hawaii Foundation 7,800, 13,800 and 21,600 Visa Class B shares during 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Annuity and insurance income decreased by $0.6 million or 8% in 2016 compared to 2015 primarily due to a $0.5 million decrease in income related to our annuity products. Annuity and insurance income decreased by $0.4 million or 5% in 2015 compared to 2014 primarily due to a $0.2 million decrease in income related to our annuity products.

Bank-owned life insurance decreased by $0.5 million or 7% in 2016 compared to 2015 primarily due to higher death benefits received in 2015. Bank-owned life insurance increased by $0.4 million or 6% in 2015 compared to 2014 primarily due to the aforementioned higher death benefits received in 2015.

Other noninterest income increased by $4.0 million or 27% in 2016 compared to 2015. This increase was primarily due to a $2.9 million increase in net gain on sale of leased assets, and a $1.9 million increase in fees for our customer interest rate swap derivatives. The increase was partially offset by a $1.0 million distribution received in 2015 from a low-income housing partnership. Other noninterest income increased by $1.9 million or 14% in 2015 compared to 2014. This increase was primarily due to a $1.1 million increase in fees for our customer interest rate swap derivatives, coupled with the aforementioned $1.0 million distribution received from a low-income housing partnership.

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Noninterest Expense

Table 4 presents the major components of noninterest expense for 2016, 2015, and 2014.

Noninterest Expense — Table 4

(dollars in thousands)	Year Ended December 31, 2016	2015	2014	Dollar Change 2016 to 2015	2015 to 2014	Percent Change 2016 to 2015	2015 to 2014
Salaries and Benefits:							
Salaries	$116,721	$114,389	$114,199	$2,332	$190	2 %	— %
Incentive Compensation	23,409	18,667	17,471	4,742	1,196	25	7
Share-Based Compensation	12,150	10,390	8,808	1,760	1,582	17	18
Commission Expense	7,514	6,533	4,831	981	1,702	15	35
Retirement and Other Benefits	17,262	16,968	16,800	294	168	2	1
Payroll Taxes	10,133	10,095	9,916	38	179	—	2
Medical, Dental, and Life Insurance	13,038	11,580	10,555	1,458	1,025	13	10
Separation Expense	923	3,341	448	(2,418)	2,893	(72)	646
Total Salaries and Benefits	201,150	191,963	183,028	9,187	8,935	5	5
Net Occupancy	30,252	30,217	37,296	35	(7,079)	—	(19)
Net Equipment	20,578	20,162	18,479	416	1,683	2	9
Data Processing	15,208	16,472	14,979	(1,264)	1,493	(8)	10
Professional Fees	10,072	9,660	9,794	412	(134)	4	(1)
FDIC Insurance	8,615	8,669	7,936	(54)	733	(1)	9
Other Expense:							
Delivery and Postage Services	9,909	9,025	8,764	884	261	10	3
Mileage Program Travel	4,712	4,753	5,615	(41)	(862)	(1)	(15)
Merchant Transaction and Card Processing Fees	4,344	4,608	4,372	(264)	236	(6)	5
Advertising	5,992	5,344	5,273	648	71	12	1
Amortization - Solar Energy Partnership Investments	4,072	2,370	1,209	1,702	1,161	72	96
Other	35,674	44,861	30,154	(9,187)	14,707	(20)	49
Total Other Expense	64,703	70,961	55,387	(6,258)	15,574	(9)	28
Total Noninterest Expense	$350,578	$348,104	$326,899	$2,474	$21,205	1 %	6 %

Total salaries and benefits increased by $9.2 million or 5% in 2016 compared to 2015 due in part to a $4.7 million increase in incentive compensation. Salaries expense increased by $2.3 million primarily due to merit increases. Share-based compensation increased by $1.8 million due in part to the value of restricted stock units increasing as a result of the Company’s higher share price. Medical, dental, and life insurance increased by $1.5 million due to higher expenses related to our self-insured medical plans. Commission expense increased by $1.0 million primarily due to an increase in loan origination and refinancing activity. These increases were partially offset by a $2.4 million decrease in separation expense. Total salaries and benefits increased by $8.9 million or 5% in 2015 compared to 2014 due in part to a $2.9 million increase in separation expense. Commission expense increased by $1.7 million primarily due to an increase in loan origination and refinancing activity. Share-based compensation increased by $1.6 million due to additional restricted stock units being amortized and the value of restricted stock units increasing as a result of the Company’s higher share price. In addition, incentive compensation increased by $1.2 million and medical, dental, and life insurance increased by $1.0 million primarily due to higher medical claims in our self-insured plan.

Net occupancy expense remained relatively unchanged in 2016 compared to 2015. Net gain on sale of real estate property decreased $2.2 million from $5.9 million in 2015 to $3.7 million in 2016. Utilities expense decreased by $1.0 million primarily due to lower electricity rates and usage. In addition, net rental expense decreased by $0.6 million, and depreciation and amortization decreased by $0.5 million. Net occupancy decreased by $7.1 million or 19% in 2015 compared to 2014. This decrease was primarily due to the aforementioned $5.9 million gain on sale of real estate property in 2015. In addition, electricity rates declined due in part to lower oil prices.

Net equipment expense increased by $0.4 million or 2% in 2016 compared to 2015 primarily due to an increase in depreciation on information technology equipment. Net equipment expense increased by $1.7 million or 9% in 2015 compared to 2014 primarily due to a $0.7 million increase in software license fees and maintenance. In addition, we incurred a $0.3 million loss on disposal of fixed assets primarily related to the closure of a Honolulu branch. Depreciation expense also increased slightly during 2015 compared to 2014.

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Data processing expense decreased by $1.3 million or 8% in 2016 compared to 2015 primarily due to the roll-out of EMV chip-enabled debit cards in 2015. Data processing expense increased by $1.5 million or 10% in 2015 compared to 2014 primarily due to the aforementioned roll-out of EMV chip-enabled debit cards.

FDIC insurance remained relatively unchanged in 2016 compared to 2015. FDIC insurance increased by $0.7 million or 9% in 2015 compared to 2014 due in part to a credit adjustment received in the third quarter of 2014 and an increase in the assessment base.

Other noninterest expense decreased by $6.3 million or 9% in 2016 compared to 2015. This decrease was primarily due to a $9.5 million impairment charge in the third quarter of 2015 on six aircraft which were previously on lease agreements. All aircraft were sold in the first quarter of 2016 resulting in a nominal loss on sale from the reduced carrying value. The decrease in noninterest expense was partially offset by our increased investment in solar energy tax credit partnerships, which caused the related amortization expense to increase by $1.7 million. However, the federal and state tax benefits related to these partnership investments resulted in a net benefit to overall net income. The tax benefits are recorded as a reduction to income tax expense. We also experienced an increase in temporary employment services ($1.0 million) and delivery and postage ($0.9 million). Other noninterest expense increased by $15.6 million or 28% in 2015 compared to 2014. This increase was primarily due to the aforementioned $9.5 million impairment charge on six aircraft in the third quarter of 2015. Insurance expense increased by $2.2 million primarily due to a reserve reduction in the fourth quarter of 2014. In addition, we increased our investment in solar energy tax credit partnerships, which caused the related amortization expense to increase by $1.2 million.

Income Taxes

Table 5 presents our provision for income taxes and effective tax rates for 2016, 2015, and 2014:

Provision for Income Taxes and Effective Tax Rates Table 5

(dollars in thousands)	Provision for Income Taxes	Effective Tax Rates	
2016	$78,133	30.10	%
2015	70,498	30.49	%
2014	74,596	31.39	%

The provision for income taxes was $78.1 million in 2016, an increase of $7.6 million or 11% compared to 2015. The effective tax rate was 30.10% in 2016 compared to 30.49% in 2015. The lower effective tax rate in 2016 compared to 2015 was primarily due to a $3.0 million release of state tax reserves due to the lapse in the statute of limitations related to prior tax years and a $0.5 million release of federal tax reserves for a settlement with the IRS for prior tax years, partially offset by a $0.3 million increase to the valuation allowance for low income housing investments and higher pretax book income compared to a fixed amount of tax credits.

The provision for income taxes was $70.5 million in 2015, a decrease of $4.1 million or 5% compared to 2014. The effective tax rate was 30.49% in 2015 compared to 31.39% in 2014. The lower effective tax rate in 2015 compared to 2014 was primarily due to a $1.2 million release of a valuation allowance for the expected utilization of capital losses due to the sale of two low-income housing investments, $0.9 million in additional tax credits, and a $0.4 million release of reserves from uncertain tax positions.

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Analysis of Business Segments

Our business segments are Retail Banking, Commercial Banking, Investment Services, and Treasury and Other. Table 6 summarizes net income from our business segments for 2016, 2015, and 2014. Additional information about segment performance is presented in Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Business Segment Net Income Table 6

	Year Ended December 31,		
(dollars in thousands)	2016	2015	2014
Retail Banking	$74,635	$49,715	$35,926
Commercial Banking	77,297	58,425	51,990
Investment Services	14,081	12,298	11,704
Total	166,013	120,438	99,620
Treasury and Other	15,448	40,266	63,422
Consolidated Total	$181,461	$160,704	$163,042

Retail Banking

Net income increased by $24.9 million or 50% in 2016 compared to 2015 primarily due to increases in net interest income and noninterest income, partially offset by increases in noninterest expense and the Provision. The increase in net interest income was primarily due to higher volume in both the lending and deposit portfolios as well as higher earnings credits on the segment’s deposit portfolio. The increase in noninterest income was primarily due to higher mortgage banking income as well as higher debit card and credit card income, partially offset by a decrease in overdraft fees. The increase in mortgage banking income was primarily due to higher sales of conforming saleable loans from current production and from our mortgage portfolio, coupled with higher loan origination and refinancing activity. The increase in debit card income was due largely to increased transaction volume and the increase in our credit card income was primarily due to higher commissions and fees related to growth in our credit card business. The increase in noninterest expense was primarily due to higher allocated expenses, higher salaries and benefits expense, and lower net gain on sale of real estate property. The increase in the Provision was primarily due to higher net charge-offs in our installment loan and credit card portfolios and lower net recoveries of home equity loans previously charged off.

Net income increased by $13.8 million or 38% in 2015 compared to 2014 primarily due to increases in net interest income and noninterest income. This was partially offset by increases in the Provision and noninterest expense. The increase in net interest income was primarily due to higher volume in both the lending and deposit portfolios and partially due to the higher earnings credits on the segment’s deposit portfolio. The increase in noninterest income was primarily due to higher mortgage banking income due to an increase in sales of conforming salable loans from current production and from our portfolio. Also contributing to the increase in mortgage banking income was higher loan origination and refinancing activity. The increase in noninterest income was also due to higher commissions and fees income related to growth in our credit card business, partially offset by a decrease in overdraft fees due in part to higher customer deposit balances and a decrease in customers opting in for debit card overdraft coverage. The increase in the Provision was primarily due to higher net recoveries in 2014 of loans and leases previously charged-off and higher net charge-offs in our indirect auto and credit card portfolios. The increase in noninterest expense was primarily due to higher allocated expenses, higher commissions expense due to an increase in mortgage loan origination and refinance activity, higher data processing expense related to the roll-out of EMV chip-enabled debit cards, and an increase in operational losses.

Commercial Banking

Net income increased by $18.9 million or 32% in 2016 compared to 2015 primarily due to increases in net interest income and noninterest income, and to decreases in the Provision and noninterest expense. The increase in net interest income was primarily due to higher volume in both the lending and deposit portfolios. The increase in noninterest income was primarily due to higher net gains on sale of leased equipment and higher fees related to our customer interest rate swap derivatives. The decrease in the Provision was due to higher net recovery of loans and leases in 2016. The decrease in noninterest expense was due to a $9.5 million impairment charge taken in 2015 on six aircraft previously on lease agreements, partially offset by higher allocated expenses.

Net income increased by $6.4 million or 12% in 2015 compared to 2014 primarily due to an increase in net interest income, partially offset by increases to the Provision and noninterest expense and to a decrease in noninterest income. The increase in net

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interest income was primarily due to higher volume in both the lending and deposit portfolios, and partially due to higher earnings credits on the segment's deposit portfolio. The increase in the Provision was due to lower net recoveries of loans and leases in 2015. The increase in noninterest expense was primarily due to the aforementioned $9.5 million impairment charge taken in 2015 on six aircraft previously on lease agreements, and higher allocated expenses. The decrease in noninterest income was primarily attributable to a $1.0 million loss on the sale of an aircraft lease and lower merchant income.

Investment Services

Net income increased by $1.8 million or 14% in 2016 compared to 2015 primarily due to increases in net interest income, partially offset by a decrease in noninterest income and an increase in noninterest expense. The increase in net interest income was due to higher volume resulting from the transfer of loans and deposits from the Retail Banking segment and higher earnings credit on the segment's deposit portfolio. The decrease in noninterest income was primarily due to lower trust and asset management market values and lower fees related to the transition of various services provided to some institutional 401k plans, partially offset by a one-time special service fee income resulting from sale of trust real estate and higher investment advisor fees. The increase in noninterest expense was primarily due to higher allocated expenses.

Net income increased by $0.6 million or 5% in 2015 compared to 2014 primarily due to increases in net interest income and noninterest income, partially offset by increases in the Provision and noninterest expense. The increase in net interest income was due to higher loan and deposit volume combined with higher earnings credits on the segment's deposit portfolio. The increase in noninterest income was primarily due to higher investment advisory fees and a referral fee related to the transition of various services provided to some institutional 401k plans. The increase in the Provision was due to lower net recovery of loans in 2015. The increase in noninterest expense was primarily due to higher salaries and allocated expenses.

Treasury and Other

Net income decreased by $24.8 million or 62% in 2016 compared to 2015 primarily due to a decrease in net interest income and an increase in the Provision, partially offset by a reduction in the provision for income taxes. The decrease in net interest income was primarily due to higher deposit funding costs and lower interest income from the investment securities portfolio resulting from a reduction in volume and lower associated yields partially offset by an increase in funding income related to lending activities. The Provision in this business segment represents the residual provision for credit losses to arrive at the total Provision for the Company. The provision for income taxes in this business segment represents the residual amount to arrive at the total tax expense for the Company. The overall effective tax rate decreased to 30.10% in 2016 compared to 30.49% in 2015.

Net income decreased by $23.2 million or 37% in 2015 compared to 2014 primarily due to a decrease in net interest income and an increase in noninterest expense partially offset by a reduction in the provision for income taxes and an increase in noninterest income. The decrease in net interest income was primarily due to higher deposit funding costs and lower interest income from the investment securities portfolio resulting from a reduction in volume and lower associated yields partially offset by an increase in funding income related to lending activities. Noninterest expenses increased due to an increase in separation expense. The increase in noninterest income was due to an increase in net gains on sales of investment securities, primarily resulting from an increase in the number of Visa Class B restricted shares sold in 2015 as compared to 2014. In 2015, 95,000 Visa Class B shares were sold compared to 90,500 shares in 2014. The overall effective tax rate decreased to 30.49% in 2015 compared to 31.39% in 2014.

Other organizational units (Technology, Operations, Marketing, Human Resources, Finance, Credit and Risk Management, and Corporate and Regulatory Administration) included in Treasury and Other provide a wide range of support to the Company's other income earning segments. Expenses incurred by these support units are charged to the business segments through an internal cost allocation process.

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Analysis of Statements of Condition

Investment Securities

Table 7 presents the maturity distribution at amortized cost, weighted-average yield to maturity, and fair value of our investment securities.

Maturities and Average Yield on Securities

(dollars in millions)	1 Year or Less	Weighted Average Yield	After 1 Year-5 Years	Weighted Average Yield	After 5 Years-10 Years	Weighted Average Yield	Over 10 Years	Weighted Average Yield	Total	Tab We Av Yie
As of December 31, 2016										
Available-for-Sale										
Debt Securities Issued by the U.S. Treasury and Government Agencies [2]	$0.6	1.6 %	$98.1	2.2 %	$308.8	1.4 %	$—	— %	$407.5	1.6
Debt Securities Issued by States and Political Subdivisions [1]	22.8	3.0	353.5	2.8	242.9	4.2	43.0	6.1	662.2	3.6
Debt Securities Issued by Corporations	5.0	1.7	243.0	1.5	25.0	2.4	—	—	273.0	1.6
Mortgage-Backed Securities [2]										
Residential - Government Agencies	8.9	3.1	130.8	1.9	100.7	2.2	—	—	240.4	2.1
Residential - U.S. Government-Sponsored Enterprises	—	—	302.9	2.3	208.3	2.1	—	—	511.2	2.3
Commercial - Government Agencies	—	—	15.9	2.0	73.7	1.7	—	—	89.6	1.7
Total Mortgage-Backed Securities	8.9	3.1	449.6	2.2	382.7	2.1	—	—	841.2	2.1
Total	$37.3	2.8 %	$1,144.2	2.2 %	$959.4	2.4 %	$43.0	6.1 %	$2,183.9	2.4
Held-to-Maturity										
Debt Securities Issued by the U.S. Treasury and Government Agencies [2]	$155.1	0.8 %	$375.0	1.3 %	$—	— %	$—	— %	$530.1	1.2
Debt Securities Issued by States and Political Subdivisions [1]	—	—	68.5	3.5	124.6	5.3	49.2	6.2	242.3	5.0
Debt Securities Issued by Corporations	—	—	3.2	2.5	132.4	2.1	—	—	135.6	2.1
Mortgage-Backed Securities [2]										
Residential - Government Agencies	15.7	2.5	1,520.9	2.1	403.5	3.3	—	—	1,940.1	2.3

Residential - U.S. Government-Sponsored Enterprises	0.2	4.4	365.8	2.1	386.8	2.3	—	—	752.8	2.2
Commercial - Government Agencies	—	—	123.1	3.1	102.8	2.4	6.2	3.8	232.1	2.8
Total Mortgage-Backed Securities	15.9	2.5	2,009.8	2.1	893.1	2.8	6.2	3.8	2,925.0	2.3
Total	$171.0	0.9 %	$2,456.5	2.0 %	$1,150.1	2.9 %	$55.4	5.9 %	$3,833.0	2.3
Total Investment Securities										
As of December 31, 2016	$208.3		$3,600.7		$2,109.5		$98.4		$6,016.9	
As of December 31, 2015	$166.3		$4,051.1		$1,838.6		$162.8		$6,218.8	

[1] Weighted-average yields on obligations of states and political subdivisions are generally tax-exempt and are computed on a taxable-equivalent basis using a federal statutory tax rate of 35%.

[2] Maturities for Small Business Administration debt securities and mortgage-backed securities anticipate future prepayments.

The carrying value of our investment securities portfolio was $6.0 billion as of December 31, 2016, a decrease of $220.5 million or 4% compared to December 31, 2015. As of December 31, 2016, our investment securities portfolio was comprised of securities with an average base duration of approximately 3.2 years.

We continually evaluate our investment securities portfolio in response to established asset/liability management objectives, changing market conditions that could affect profitability, and the level of interest rate risk to which we are exposed. These evaluations may cause us to change the level of funds we deploy into investment securities, change the composition of our investment securities portfolio, and change the proportion of investments made into the available-for-sale and held-to-maturity investment categories.

In 2016, we continued to reduce our positions in mortgage-backed securities issued by Ginnie Mae. We re-invested these proceeds primarily into higher-yielding loan products. In addition, we increased our holdings in Small Business Administration securities, U.S. Treasury Notes and mortgage-backed securities issued by Freddie Mac. Ginnie Mae mortgage-backed securities continue to be our largest concentration in our portfolio. As of December 31, 2016, our portfolio of Ginnie Mae mortgage-backed securities was primarily comprised of securities issued in 2008 or later. As of December 31, 2016, these mortgage-backed securities were all AAA-rated. As of December 31, 2016, our available-for-sale investment securities portfolio was comprised of securities with an average base duration of approximately 2.6 years.

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Gross unrealized gains in our investment securities portfolio were $53.8 million as of December 31, 2016 and $84.9 million as of December 31, 2015. Gross unrealized losses on our temporarily impaired investment securities were $57.2 million as of December 31, 2016 and $40.5 million as of December 31, 2015. The gross unrealized loss positions were primarily related to mortgage-backed securities issued by Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, and corporate debt securities. See Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information.

As of December 31, 2016, included in our investment securities portfolio were debt securities issued by political subdivisions within the State of Hawaii of $521.8 million, representing 56% of the total fair value of the Company's municipal debt securities. Of the entire Hawaii municipal bond portfolio, 94% were credit-rated Aa2 or better by Moody's while the remaining Hawaii municipal bonds were credit-rated A2 or better by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization. Also, approximately 77% of the Company's Hawaii municipal bond holdings were general obligation issuances. As of December 31, 2016, there were no other holdings of municipal debt securities that were issued by a single state or political subdivision which comprised more than 10% of the total fair value of the Company's municipal debt securities.
The Company's corporate bond holdings as of December 31, 2016 had a fair value of $403.7 million. Of this total, $134.5 million or 33% was fully guaranteed by the Export-Import Bank of the United States, an agency of the U.S. government. Of the remaining $269.2 million of corporate bonds, 76% were credit-rated A or better by Standard & Poor's while most of the remaining corporate bonds were credit-rated A- or better by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization.
Loans and Leases

Table 8 presents the composition of our loan and lease portfolio by major categories.

Loans and Leases Table 8

	December 31,				
(dollars in thousands)	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Commercial					
Commercial and Industrial	$1,249,791	$1,115,168	$1,055,243	$911,367	$829,512
Commercial Mortgage	1,889,551	1,677,147	1,437,513	1,247,510	1,097,425
Construction	270,018	156,660	109,183	107,349	113,987
Lease Financing	208,332	204,877	226,189	262,207	274,969
Total Commercial	3,617,692	3,153,852	2,828,128	2,528,433	2,315,893
Consumer					
Residential Mortgage	3,163,073	2,925,605	2,571,090	2,282,894	2,349,916
Home Equity	1,334,163	1,069,400	866,688	773,385	770,376
Automobile	454,333	381,735	323,848	255,986	209,832
Other [1]	380,524	348,393	307,835	254,689	208,504
Total Consumer	5,332,093	4,725,133	4,069,461	3,566,954	3,538,628
Total Loans and Leases	$8,949,785	$7,878,985	$6,897,589	$6,095,387	$5,854,521

[1] Comprised of other revolving credit, installment, and lease financing.

Total loans and leases were $8.9 billion as of December 31, 2016. This represents a $1.1 billion or 14% increase from December 31, 2015.

The commercial loan and lease portfolio is comprised of commercial and industrial loans, commercial mortgages, construction loans, and lease financing. Commercial and industrial loans are made primarily to corporations, middle market, and small businesses for the purpose of financing equipment acquisition, expansion, working capital, and other general business purposes. Commercial mortgages and construction loans are offered to real estate investors,

developers, and builders primarily domiciled in Hawaii. Commercial mortgages are secured by first mortgages on commercial real estate at loan-to-value ratios generally not exceeding 75%. The commercial properties are predominantly developments such as retail centers, apartments, industrial properties, and to a lesser extent, specialized properties such as hotels. The primary source of repayment for investor property is cash flow from the property and for owner-occupied property is the operating cash flow from the business. Construction loans are for the purchase or construction of a property for which repayment will be generated by the property. We classify loans as construction until the completion of the construction phase. Following construction, if a loan is retained, the loan is reclassified to the commercial mortgage category. Lease financing consists of direct financing leases and leveraged leases and are used by commercial customers to finance capital purchases. Although our primary market is Hawaii, the commercial portfolio contains loans to some borrowers based on the U.S. Mainland, including some Shared National Credits.

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Commercial loans and leases were $3.6 billion as of December 31, 2016, an increase of $463.8 million or 15% from December 31, 2015. Commercial and industrial loans increased by $134.6 million or 12% from December 31, 2015 due to an increase in corporate demand for funding. Commercial mortgage loans increased by $212.4 million or 13% from December 31, 2015 primarily due to increased demand from new and existing customers as the Hawaii economy continued to be strong. Construction loans increased by $113.4 million or 72% from December 31, 2015 primarily due to increased activity in construction projects such as condominiums and low-income housing. Lease financing increased by $3.5 million or 2% from December 31, 2015 primarily due to an increase of energy tax credit leases, partially offset by paydowns.

The consumer loan and lease portfolio is comprised of residential mortgage loans, home equity lines and loans, indirect auto loans and leases, and other consumer loans including personal credit lines, direct installment loans, and rewards-based consumer credit cards. These products are generally offered in the geographic markets we serve. Although we offer a variety of products, our residential mortgage loan portfolio is primarily comprised of fixed-rate loans concentrated in Hawaii. We also offer a variety of home equity lines and loans, usually secured by second mortgages on residential property of the borrower. Automobile lending activities include loans and leases secured by new or used automobiles. We originate automobile loans and leases on an indirect basis through selected dealerships. Direct installment loans are generally unsecured and are often used for personal expenses or for debt consolidation.

Consumer loans and leases were $5.3 billion as of December 31, 2016, an increase of $607.0 million or 13% from December 31, 2015. Residential mortgage loans increased by $237.5 million or 8% from December 31, 2015 primarily due to an increase in loan origination and refinance activity. Home equity loans increased by $264.8 million or 25% from December 31, 2015 due in large part to strong new loan production and continued strength in the Hawaii economy. In addition, we experienced steady line utilization during 2016. Automobile loans increased by $72.6 million or 19% from December 31, 2015 primarily driven by market share gains and steady consumer demand. Other consumer loans increased by $32.1 million or 9% from December 31, 2015 primarily due to growth in our automobile leasing portfolio.

See Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements and the "Corporate Risk Profile – Credit Risk" section of MD&A for more information on our loan and lease portfolio.

Table 9 presents the geographic distribution of our loan and lease portfolio.

Geographic Distribution of Loan and Lease Portfolio — Table 9

	December 31, 2016					
(dollars in thousands)	Hawaii	U.S. Mainland [1]	Guam	Other Pacific Islands	Foreign [2]	Total
Commercial						
Commercial and Industrial	$1,076,742	$105,474	$66,573	$639	$363	$1,249,791
Commercial Mortgage	1,700,162	31,003	158,386	—	—	1,889,551
Construction	262,558	—	1,196	6,264	—	270,018
Lease Financing	56,752	147,092	1,309	—	3,179	208,332
Total Commercial	3,096,214	283,569	227,464	6,903	3,542	3,617,692
Consumer						
Residential Mortgage	3,067,079	—	93,764	2,230	—	3,163,073
Home Equity	1,296,976	1,776	34,090	1,321	—	1,334,163
Automobile	360,759	13	89,617	3,944	—	454,333
Other [3]	303,372	—	40,293	36,859	—	380,524

Total Consumer	5,028,186	1,789	257,764	44,354	—	5,332,093
Total Loans and Leases	$8,124,400	$285,358	$485,228	$51,257	$3,542	$8,949,785
Percentage of Total Loans and Leases	91 %	3 %	5 %	1 %	0 %	100 %

[1] For secured loans and leases, classification as U.S. Mainland is made based on where the collateral is located. For unsecured loans and leases, classification as U.S. Mainland is made based on the location where the majority of the borrower's business operations are conducted.

[2] Loans classified as Foreign represent those which are recorded in the Company's international business units.

[3] Comprised of other revolving credit, installment, and lease financing.

Our commercial and consumer lending activities are concentrated primarily in Hawaii and the Pacific Islands. Our commercial loan and lease portfolio to borrowers based on the U.S. Mainland includes leveraged lease financing and participation in Shared National Credits. Our consumer loan and lease portfolio includes limited lending activities on the U.S. Mainland.

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Our Hawaii loan and lease portfolio increased by $955.0 million or 13% from December 31, 2015, reflective of a healthy Hawaii economy.

Table 10 presents a maturity distribution for selected loan categories.

Maturities for Selected Loan Categories [1] Table 10

(dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2016			
	Due in One Year or Less	Due After One to Five Years [2]	Due After Five Years [2]	Total
Commercial and Industrial	$333,763	$430,444	$485,584	$1,249,791
Construction	74,193	106,731	89,094	270,018
Total	$407,956	$537,175	$574,678	$1,519,809

[1] Based on contractual maturities.

[2] As of December 31, 2016, loans maturing after one year consisted of $700.6 million in variable rate loans and $411.3 million in fixed rate loans.

Goodwill

Goodwill was $31.5 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015. As of December 31, 2016, based on our qualitative assessment, there were no reporting units where we believed it was more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit was less than its carrying amount, including goodwill. As a result, we had no reporting units where there was a reasonable possibility of failing Step 1 of the goodwill impairment test. See Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information on our goodwill impairment policy.

Other Assets

Other assets were $194.7 million as of December 31, 2016, a decrease of $4.7 million or 2% from December 31, 2015. This decrease was primarily due to the sale of six aircraft ($4.7 million carrying value as of December 31, 2015) that were previously on lease agreements. See Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information on the composition of our other assets.

Deposits

Table 11 presents the components of our deposits by major customer categories as of December 31, 2016 and 2015.

Deposits Table 11

(dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2016	2015
Consumer	$6,997,482	$6,445,510
Commercial	6,110,189	5,502,739
Public and Other	1,212,569	1,302,854
Total Deposits	$14,320,240	$13,251,103

Total deposits were $14.3 billion as of December 31, 2016, a $1.1 billion or 8% increase from December 31, 2015. This increase was primarily due to a $607.5 million increase in commercial deposits, mainly reflecting core deposit growth. In addition, consumer deposits increased by $552.0 million, mainly due to continued growth in our

relationship checking and savings deposits products. These increases were partially offset by a $90.3 million decrease in public and other deposits primarily due to a decrease in public time deposits.

Table 12 presents the components of our savings deposits as of December 31, 2016 and 2015.

Savings Deposits	Table 12	
	December 31,	
(dollars in thousands)	2016	2015
Money Market	$1,947,775	$1,794,742
Regular Savings	3,447,924	3,230,449
Total Savings Deposits	$5,395,699	$5,025,191

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Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase

Table 13 presents the composition of our securities sold under agreements to repurchase.

Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase		Table 13
	December 31,	
(dollars in thousands)	2016	2015
Private Institutions	$500,000	$575,000
Government Entities	23,378	53,857
Total Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase	$523,378	$628,857

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase decreased by $105.5 million or 17% from December 31, 2015. This decrease was primarily due to repurchase agreements maturing in 2016. As of December 31, 2016, the weighted-average maturity was 40 days for our repurchase agreements with government entities and 3.0 years for our repurchase agreements with private institutions. Some of our repurchase agreements with private institutions may be terminated at earlier specified dates by the private institution or in some cases by either the private institution or the Company. If all such agreements were to terminate at the earliest possible date, the weighted-average maturity for our repurchase agreements with private institutions would decrease to 1.6 years. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the weighted-average interest rate for repurchase agreements with government entities was 0.31% and 0.37%, respectively, while the weighted-average interest rate for repurchase agreements with private institutions as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 was 4.14% and 4.22%, respectively, with all rates being fixed. Each of our repurchase agreements is accounted for as collateralized financing arrangements (i.e., a secured borrowing) and not as a sale and subsequent repurchase of securities. See Note 9 and 19 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information.

Other Debt

Other debt was $267.9 million as of December 31, 2016, an increase of $22.2 million or 9% from December 31, 2015. This increase was primarily due to three additional FHLB advances totaling $75.0 million taken during 2016, partially offset by a
$50.0 million FHLB advance which matured during the first quarter of 2016. As of December 31, 2016, our ten FHLB advances totaled $250.0 million with a weighted-average interest rate of 1.28% and maturity dates ranging from 2018 to 2020. These advances were primarily for asset/liability management purposes. As of December 31, 2016, our remaining line of credit with the FHLB was $1.7 billion.

Pension and Postretirement Plan Obligations

Retirement benefits payable were $48.5 million as of December 31, 2016, a $1.1 million or 2% increase from December 31, 2015. Our pension and postretirement benefit obligations and net periodic benefit cost are actuarially determined based on a number of key assumptions, including the discount rate, the expected return on plan assets, and the health-care cost trend rate. The accounting for pension and postretirement benefit plans reflect the long-term nature of the obligations and the investment horizon of the plan assets. The increase in retirement benefits payable was primarily due to utilizing a lower discount rate.

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The discount rate is used to determine the present value of future benefit obligations and the net periodic benefit cost. The discount rate used to value the present value of future benefit obligations as of each year-end is the rate used to estimate the net periodic benefit cost for the following year. Table 14 presents a sensitivity analysis of a 25 basis point change in discount rates to the pension and postretirement benefit plan's net periodic benefit cost and benefit obligations:

Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis — Table 14

	Base Discount Rate		Impact of Discount Rate 25 Basis Point Increase		Discount Rate 25 Basis Point Decrease	
(dollars in thousands)	Pension Benefit	Postretirement Benefits	Pension Benefits	Postretirement Benefits	Pension Benefits	Postretirement Benefits
2016 Net Periodic Benefit Cost	4.70 %	4.74 %	$ 18	$ (88)	$ (26)	$ 89
Benefit Plan Obligations as of December 31, 2016	4.45 %	4.57 %	(2,805)	(795)	2,881	822
Estimated 2017 Net Periodic Benefit Cost	4.45 %	4.57 %	29	(75)	(38)	76

See Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information on our pension and postretirement benefit plans.

Foreign Activities

Cross-border outstandings are defined as loans (including accrued interest), acceptances, interest-bearing deposits with other banks, other interest-bearing investments, and any other monetary assets which are denominated in dollars or other non-local currency. As of December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, we did not have cross-border outstandings to any foreign country which exceeded 0.75% of our total assets.

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Corporate Risk Profile

Managing risk is an essential part of successfully operating our business. Management believes that the most prominent risk exposures for the Company are credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk management, capital management, and operational risk.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that borrowers or counterparties will be unable or unwilling to repay their obligations in accordance with the underlying contractual terms. We manage and control credit risk in the loan and lease portfolio by adhering to well-defined underwriting criteria and account administration standards established by management. Written credit policies document underwriting standards, approval levels, exposure limits, and other limits or standards deemed necessary and prudent. Portfolio diversification at the obligor, industry, product, and/or geographic location levels is actively managed to mitigate concentration risk. In addition, credit risk management also includes an independent credit review process that assesses compliance with commercial and consumer credit policies, risk ratings, and other critical credit information. In addition to implementing risk management practices that are based upon established and sound lending practices, we adhere to sound credit principles. We understand and evaluate our customers' borrowing needs and capacity to repay, in conjunction with their character and history.

Commercial and industrial loans are made primarily for the purpose of financing equipment acquisition, expansion, working capital, and other general business purposes. Lease financing consists of direct financing leases and leveraged leases and are used by commercial customers to finance capital purchases ranging from computer equipment to transportation equipment. The credit decisions for these transactions are based upon an assessment of the overall financial capacity of the applicant. A determination is made as to the applicant's ability to repay in accordance with the proposed terms as well as an overall assessment of the risks involved. In addition to an evaluation of the applicant's financial condition, a determination is made of the probable adequacy of the primary and secondary sources of repayment, such as additional collateral or personal guarantees, to be relied upon in the transaction. Credit agency reports of the applicant's credit history supplement the analysis of the applicant's creditworthiness.

Commercial mortgages and construction loans are offered to real estate investors, developers, builders, and owner-occupants primarily domiciled in Hawaii. These loans are secured by first mortgages on real estate at loan-to-value ("LTV") ratios deemed appropriate based on the property type, location, overall quality, and sponsorship. Generally, these LTV ratios do not exceed 75%. The commercial properties are predominantly developments such as retail centers, apartments, industrial properties and, to a lesser extent, more specialized properties such as hotels. Substantially our entire commercial mortgage loans are secured by properties located in our primary market area.

In the underwriting of our commercial mortgage loans, we obtain appraisals for the underlying properties. Decisions to lend are based on the economic fundamentals of the property and the creditworthiness of the borrower. In evaluating a proposed commercial mortgage loan, we primarily emphasize the ratio of the property's projected net cash flows to the loan's debt service requirement. The debt service coverage ratio normally is not less than 120% and it is computed after deducting for a vacancy factor and property expenses as appropriate. In addition, a personal guarantee of the loan or a portion thereof is sometimes required from the principal(s) of the borrower. We typically require title insurance insuring the priority of our lien, fire, and extended coverage casualty insurance, and flood insurance, if appropriate, in order to protect our security interest in the underlying property. In addition, business interruption insurance or other insurance may be required. Owner-occupant commercial mortgage loans are underwritten based upon the cash flow of the business provided that the real estate asset is utilized in the operation of the business. Real estate is evaluated independently as a secondary source of repayment. As noted above, LTV ratios generally do not exceed 75%.

Construction loans are underwritten against projected cash flows derived from rental income, business income from an owner-occupant, or the sale of the property to an end-user. We may mitigate the risks associated with these types of loans by requiring fixed-price construction contracts, performance and payment bonding, controlled disbursements, and pre-sale contracts or pre-lease agreements.

We offer a variety of first mortgage and junior lien loans to consumers within our markets with residential home mortgages comprising our largest loan category. These loans are generally secured by a primary residence and are underwritten using traditional underwriting systems to assess the credit risks and financial capacity and repayment ability of the consumer. Decisions are primarily based on LTV ratios, debt-to-income ("DTI") ratios, liquidity, and credit scores. LTV ratios generally do not exceed 80%, although higher levels are permitted with mortgage insurance. We offer variable rate mortgage loans with interest rates that are subject to change every year after the first, third, fifth, or seventh year, depending on the product and are based on the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"). Variable rate mortgage loans are underwritten at fully-indexed interest rates. We do not offer

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payment-option facilities, sub-prime or Alt-A loans, or any product with negative amortization. We will selectively offer interest-only mortgage loans through our Private Banking channel.

Home equity loans are secured by both first and second liens on residential property of the borrower. The underwriting terms for the home equity product generally permits borrowing availability, in the aggregate, up to 89.99% of the value of the collateral property at the time of origination. We offer fixed and variable rate home equity loans, with variable rate loans underwritten at fully-indexed interest rates. Our procedures for underwriting home equity loans include an assessment of an applicant’s overall financial capacity and repayment ability. Decisions are primarily based on LTV ratios, DTI ratios, and credit scores. We do not offer home equity loan products with reduced documentation.

Automobile lending activities include loans and leases secured by new or used automobiles. We originate automobile loans and leases on an indirect basis through selected dealerships in Hawaii, Guam and Saipan. Our procedures for underwriting automobile loans include an assessment of an applicant’s overall financial capacity and repayment ability, credit history, and the ability to meet existing obligations and payments on the proposed loan. Although an applicant’s creditworthiness is the primary consideration, the underwriting process also includes a comparison of the value of the collateral security to the proposed loan amount. We require borrowers to maintain full coverage automobile insurance on automobile loans and leases, with the Bank listed as either the loss payee or additional insured.

General economic conditions in Hawaii remained healthy during 2016, led by a strong tourism industry, relatively low unemployment, rising real estate prices, and an active construction industry. Our overall credit risk position reflects these positive economic trends and our loan portfolio growth and composition.

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Non-Performing Assets and Accruing Loans and Leases Past Due 90 Days or More

Table 15 presents a five-year history of non-performing assets and accruing loans and leases past due 90 days or more.

Non-Performing Assets and Accruing Loans and Leases Past Due 90 Days or More Table 15

	December 31,				
(dollars in thousands)	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Non-Performing Assets					
Non-Accrual Loans and Leases					
Commercial					
Commercial and Industrial	$151	$5,829	$9,088	$11,929	$5,534
Commercial Mortgage	997	3,469	745	2,512	3,030
Construction	—	—	—	—	833
Total Commercial	1,148	9,298	9,833	14,441	9,397
Consumer					
Residential Mortgage	13,780	14,598	14,841	20,264	21,725
Home Equity	3,147	4,081	3,097	1,740	2,074
Total Consumer	16,927	18,679	17,938	22,004	23,799
Total Non-Accrual Loans and Leases	18,075	27,977	27,771	36,445	33,196
Foreclosed Real Estate	1,686	824	2,311	3,205	3,887
Total Non-Performing Assets	$19,761	$28,801	$30,082	$39,650	$37,083
Accruing Loans and Leases Past Due 90 Days or More					
Commercial					
Commercial and Industrial	$—	$—	$2	$1,173	$27
Total Commercial	—	—	2	1,173	27
Consumer					
Residential Mortgage	3,127	4,453	4,506	4,564	6,908
Home Equity	1,457	1,710	2,596	3,009	2,701
Automobile	894	315	616	322	186
Other [1]	1,592	1,096	941	790	587
Total Consumer	7,070	7,574	8,659	8,685	10,382
Total Accruing Loans and Leases Past Due 90 Days or More	$7,070	$7,574	$8,661	$9,858	$10,409
Restructured Loans on Accrual Status and Not Past Due 90 Days or More	$52,208	$49,430	$45,474	$51,123	$31,844
Total Loans and Leases	$8,949,785	$7,878,985	$6,897,589	$6,095,387	$5,854,521
Ratio of Non-Accrual Loans and Leases to Total Loans and Leases	0.20%	0.36%	0.40%	0.60%	0.57%
Ratio of Non-Performing Assets to Total Loans and Leases and Foreclosed Real Estate	0.22%	0.37%	0.44%	0.65%	0.63%
Ratio of Commercial Non-Performing Assets to Total Commercial Loans and Leases and Commercial Foreclosed Real Estate	0.03%	0.29%	0.38%	0.61%	0.45%
Ratio of Consumer Non-Performing Assets to	0.35%	0.41%	0.47%	0.68%	0.75%

Total Consumer Loans and Leases and Consumer Foreclosed Real Estate										
Ratio of Non-Performing Assets and Accruing Loans and Leases Past Due 90 Days or More to Total Loans and Leases and Foreclosed Real Estate	0.30	%	0.46	%	0.56	%	0.81	%	0.81	%

[1] Comprised of other revolving credit, installment, and lease financing.

Table 16 presents the activity in Non-Performing Assets ("NPAs") for 2016:

Non-Performing Assets (dollars in thousands)	Table 16
Balance at Beginning of Year	$28,801
Additions	11,174
Reductions	
Payments	(10,166)
Return to Accrual Status	(9,186)
Sales of Foreclosed Real Estate	(309)
Charge-offs/Write-downs	(553)
Total Reductions	(20,214)
Balance at End of Year	$19,761

NPAs consist of non-accrual loans and leases, and foreclosed real estate. Changes in the level of non-accrual loans and leases typically represent increases for loans and leases that reach a specified past due status, offset by reductions for loans and leases that are charged-off, paid down, sold, transferred to foreclosed real estate, or are no longer classified as non-accrual because they have returned to accrual status.

Total NPAs were $19.8 million as of December 31, 2016, a decrease of $9.0 million or 31% from December 31, 2015. The decrease was experienced in both the commercial and consumer lending portfolios. The ratio of our NPAs to total loans and leases, and foreclosed real estate was 0.22% as of December 31, 2016 and 0.37% as of December 31, 2015.

Commercial and industrial non-accrual loans decreased by $5.7 million or 97% from December 31, 2015 due to payoffs. In particular, one loan with a carrying value of $4.3 million as of December 31, 2015 was paid off during the first quarter of 2016. As of December 31, 2016, two commercial borrowers comprised the entire non-accrual balance in this category.

Commercial mortgage non-accrual loans decreased by $2.5 million or 71% from December 31, 2015 primarily due to the return of one loan to accrual status and paydowns on two loans. We have individually evaluated the three remaining commercial mortgage non-accrual loans for impairment and have recorded no partial charge-offs.

The largest component of our NPAs continues to be residential mortgage loans. Residential mortgage non-accrual loans decreased by $0.8 million or 6% from December 31, 2015 primarily due to paydowns and payoffs. In addition, two loans modified in a troubled debt restructuring ("TDR") were returned to accrual status. Residential mortgage non-accrual loans remain at elevated levels due mainly to the lengthy judiciary foreclosure process as well as residential mortgage loan modifications the Bank entered into to assist our borrowers wishing to remain in their residences despite having financial challenges. As of December 31, 2016, our residential mortgage non-accrual loans were comprised of 34 loans with a weighted average current LTV ratio of 67%.

Foreclosed real estate represents property acquired as the result of borrower defaults on loans. Foreclosed real estate is recorded at fair value, less estimated selling costs, at the time of foreclosure. On an ongoing basis, properties are appraised as required by market conditions and applicable regulations. Foreclosed real estate increased by $0.9 million or 105% from December 31, 2015 primarily due to the addition of one residential property.

Loans and Leases Past Due 90 Days or More and Still Accruing Interest

Loans and leases in this category are 90 days or more past due, as to principal or interest, and are still accruing interest because they are well secured and in the process of collection. Loans and leases past due 90 days or more and still

accruing interest were $7.1 million as of December 31, 2016, a $0.5 million or 7% decrease from December 31, 2015. This decrease was primarily in our residential mortgage portfolio.

Impaired Loans

Impaired loans are defined as loans for which we believe it is probable we will not collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Included in impaired loans are all classes of commercial non-accruing loans (except lease financing and small business loans), all loans modified in a TDR (including accruing TDRs), and other loans where we believe that we will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Impaired loans exclude lease financing and smaller balance homogeneous loans (consumer and small business non-accruing loans) that are collectively evaluated for impairment. Impaired loans were $60.7 million as of December 31, 2016 and $66.7 million as of

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December 31, 2015, and had a related Allowance of $3.6 million as of December 31, 2016 and $3.6 million as of December 31, 2015. The decrease in impaired loans was primarily due to the aforementioned loan payoff of one commercial and industrial loan with a carrying value of $4.3 million as of December 31, 2015. The decrease was also due to paydowns. As of December 31, 2016, we recorded cumulative charge-offs of $15.5 million related to our total impaired loans. Our impaired loans are considered in management's assessment of the overall adequacy of the Allowance.

If interest due on the balances of all non-accrual loans as of December 31, 2016 had been accrued under the original terms, approximately $1.4 million in total interest income would have been recorded in 2016, compared to $0.1 million actually recorded as interest income on those loans.

Loans Modified in a Troubled Debt Restructuring

Table 17 presents information on loans whose terms have been modified in a TDR:

Loans Modified in a Troubled Debt Restructuring		Table 17
	December 31,	
(dollars in thousands)	2016	2015
Commercial		
Commercial and Industrial	$10,170	$14,860
Commercial Mortgage	9,157	9,827
Construction	1,513	1,604
Total Commercial	20,840	26,291
Consumer		
Residential Mortgage	25,625	28,981
Home Equity	1,516	1,089
Automobile	9,660	7,012
Other [1]	2,326	1,665
Total Consumer	39,127	38,747
Total	$59,967	$65,038

[1] Comprised of other revolving credit and installment financing.

Loans modified in a TDR decreased by $5.1 million or 8% from December 31, 2015. This decrease was primarily due to the aforementioned loan payoff of one commercial and industrial loan with a carrying value of $4.3 million as of December 31, 2015. Residential mortgage loans remain our largest TDR loan class and represent loans in which we lowered monthly payments to accommodate the borrowers' financial needs for a period of time. As of December 31, 2016, $52.2 million or 87% of loans modified in a TDR were performing in accordance with their modified contractual terms and were on accrual status.

Generally, loans modified in a TDR are returned to accrual status after the borrower has demonstrated performance under the modified terms by making at least six consecutive payments. See Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a description of the modification programs that we currently offer to our customers.

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Reserve for Credit Losses

The Company's reserve for credit losses is comprised of two components, the Allowance and the reserve for unfunded commitments (the "Unfunded Reserve"). Table 18 presents the activity in the Company's reserve for credit losses for the years ended December 31:

Reserve for Credit Losses					Table 18
(dollars in thousands)	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Balance at Beginning of Period	$108,952	$114,575	$121,521	$134,276	$144,025
Loans and Leases Charged-Off					
Commercial					
Commercial and Industrial	(865)	(954)	(2,002)	(8,083)	(3,617)
Construction	—	—	—	—	(330)
Lease Financing	—	—	(66)	(16)	—
Consumer					
Residential Mortgage	(723)	(613)	(771)	(2,013)	(4,408)
Home Equity	(1,104)	(1,330)	(1,672)	(5,220)	(6,717)
Automobile	(6,355)	(5,860)	(3,961)	(2,131)	(2,082)
Other [1]	(9,462)	(7,682)	(6,967)	(7,657)	(7,005)
Total Loans and Leases Charged-Off	(18,509)	(16,439)	(15,439)	(25,120)	(24,159)
Recoveries on Loans and Leases Previously Charged-Off					
Commercial					
Commercial and Industrial	8,058	1,948	4,625	1,681	3,939
Commercial Mortgage	53	61	57	557	67
Construction	23	32	29	365	8
Lease Financing	3	132	10	41	177
Consumer					
Residential Mortgage	1,151	1,297	3,448	3,540	2,820
Home Equity	1,776	2,489	1,637	1,943	1,335
Automobile	2,207	1,917	1,577	1,628	1,931
Other [1]	1,881	1,755	2,154	1,962	3,154
Total Recoveries on Loans and Leases Previously Charged-Off	15,152	9,631	13,537	11,717	13,431
Net Loans and Leases Charged-Off	(3,357)	(6,808)	(1,902)	(13,403)	(10,728)
Provision for Credit Losses	4,750	1,000	(4,864)	—	979
Provision for Unfunded Commitments	500	185	(180)	648	—
Balance at End of Period [2]	$110,845	$108,952	$114,575	$121,521	$134,276
Components					
Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses	$104,273	$102,880	$108,688	$115,454	$128,857
Reserve for Unfunded Commitments	6,572	6,072	5,887	6,067	5,419
Total Reserve for Credit Losses	$110,845	$108,952	$114,575	$121,521	$134,276
Average Loans and Leases Outstanding	$8,362,210	$7,423,572	$6,405,431	$5,883,686	$5,680,279
Ratio of Net Loans and Leases Charged-Off to Average Loans and Leases Outstanding	0.04%	0.09%	0.03%	0.23%	0.19%
Ratio of Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses to Loans and Leases Outstanding	1.17%	1.31%	1.58%	1.89%	2.20%

[1] Comprised of other revolving credit, installment, and lease financing.

[2] Included in this analysis is activity related to the Company's reserve for unfunded commitments, which is separately recorded in other liabilities in the consolidated statements of condition.

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Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses

Table 19 presents the allocation of the Allowance by loan and lease category.

Allocation of Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses — Table 19

(dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Commercial					
Commercial and Industrial	$22,797	$22,052	$26,822	$31,942	$20,724
Commercial Mortgage	33,893	31,889	31,118	29,495	33,182
Construction	7,771	5,541	4,927	5,588	3,592
Lease Financing	1,219	1,232	1,684	4,421	15,206
Total Commercial	65,680	60,714	64,551	71,446	72,704
Consumer					
Residential Mortgage	6,435	11,151	14,069	14,631	18,063
Home Equity	13,442	13,118	14,798	13,072	24,261
Automobile	9,763	8,516	4,251	4,016	2,370
Other [1]	8,953	9,381	11,019	12,289	11,459
Total Consumer	38,593	42,166	44,137	44,008	56,153
Total Allocation of Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses	$104,273	$102,880	$108,688	$115,454	$128,857

	December 31, 2016		2015		2014		2013		2012
	Alloc. Allow. as % of loan or lease category	Loan category as % of total loans and leases	Alloc. Allow. as % of loan or lease category	Loan category as % of total loans and leases	Alloc. Allow. as % of loan or lease category	Loan category as % of total loans and leases	Alloc. Allow. as % of loan or lease category	Loan category as % of total loans and leases	Alloc. Allow. as % of loan or lease category
Commercial									
Commercial and Industrial	1.82 %	13.96 %	1.98 %	14.15 %	2.54 %	15.30 %	3.50 %	14.95 %	2.50
Commercial Mortgage	1.79	21.11	1.90	21.29	2.16	20.84	2.36	20.47	3.02
Construction	2.88	3.02	3.54	1.99	4.51	1.58	5.20	1.76	3.15
Lease Financing	0.59	2.33	0.60	2.60	0.74	3.28	1.69	4.30	5.53
Total Commercial	1.82	40.42	1.93	40.03	2.28	41.00	2.83	41.48	3.14
Consumer									
Residential Mortgage	0.20	35.34	0.38	37.13	0.55	37.28	0.64	37.45	0.77
Home Equity	1.01	14.91	1.23	13.57	1.71	12.56	1.69	12.69	3.15
Automobile	2.15	5.08	2.23	4.85	1.31	4.70	1.57	4.20	1.13
Other [1]	2.35	4.25	2.69	4.42	3.58	4.46	4.83	4.18	5.50
	0.72	59.58	0.89	59.97	1.08	59.00	1.23	58.52	1.59

Total Consumer																
Total	1.17	%	100.00	%	1.31	%	100.00	%	1.58	%	100.00	%	1.89	%	100.00	% 2.20

[1] Comprised of other revolving credit, installment, and lease financing.

As of December 31, 2016, the Allowance was $104.3 million or 1.17% of total loans and leases outstanding, compared with an Allowance of $102.9 million or 1.31% of total loans and leases outstanding as of December 31, 2015. The level of the Allowance was commensurate with the Company's stable credit risk profile, loan portfolio growth and composition, and a healthy Hawaii economy.

Net charge-offs of loans and leases were $3.4 million or 0.04% of total average loans and leases in 2016 compared to $6.8 million or 0.09% of total average loans and leases in 2015. Net charge-offs in our consumer portfolios were $10.6 million in 2016 compared to $8.0 million in 2015. This increase was primarily reflected in our automobile and other consumer portfolios, reflective of the growth and seasoning in these portfolios. Net recoveries in our commercial portfolios were $7.3 million in 2016 compared to net recoveries of $1.2 million in 2015. This increase was primarily due to the recovery of one commercial and industrial loan.

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Although we determine the amount of each component of the Allowance separately, the Allowance as a whole was considered appropriate by management as of December 31, 2016 based on our ongoing analysis of estimated probable credit losses, credit risk profiles, economic conditions, coverage ratios, and other relevant factors.

The allocation of the Allowance to our commercial portfolio segment increased by $5.0 million or 8% from December 31, 2015. This increase was primarily due to a $4.2 million increase in the Allowance allocated to the commercial mortgage and construction portfolios due to strong loan growth.
The allocation of the Allowance to our consumer portfolio segment decreased by $3.6 million or 8% from December 31, 2015 and is consistent with current asset quality metrics and economic conditions.

See Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information on the Allowance and credit quality indicators.

Reserve for Unfunded Commitments

The Unfunded Reserve was $6.6 million as of December 31, 2016, an increase of $0.5 million or 8% from December 31, 2015. The process used to determine the Unfunded Reserve is consistent with the process for determining the Allowance, as adjusted for estimated funding probabilities.

Other Credit Risks

In the normal course of business, we serve the needs of state and political subdivisions in multiple capacities, including traditional banking products such as deposit services, and by investing in municipal debt securities. The carrying value of our municipal debt securities was $914.1 million as of December 31, 2016 and $977.9 million as of December 31, 2015. We also maintained investments in corporate bonds with a carrying value of $404.8 million as of December 31, 2016 and $460.2 million as of December 31, 2015. We are exposed to credit risk in these investments should the issuer of a security be unable to meet its financial obligations. This may result in the issuer failing to make scheduled interest payments and/or being unable to repay the principal upon maturity. See the “Analysis of Statements of Condition - Investment Securities” section in MD&A for more information.

Our use of derivative financial instruments has been very limited in recent years. However, these financial instruments do expose the Company to counterparty credit risk. See Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information.

Market Risk

Market risk is the potential of loss arising from adverse changes in interest rates and prices. We are exposed to market risk as a consequence of the normal course of conducting our business activities. Our market risk management process involves measuring, monitoring, controlling, and mitigating risks that can significantly impact our statements of income and condition. In this management process, market risks are balanced with expected returns in an effort to enhance earnings performance while limiting volatility.

Our primary market risk exposure is interest rate risk.

Interest Rate Risk

The objective of our interest rate risk management process is to maximize net interest income while operating within acceptable limits established for interest rate risk and maintaining adequate levels of funding and liquidity. The potential cash flows, sales, or replacement value of many of our assets and liabilities, especially those that earn or pay

interest, are sensitive to changes in the general level of interest rates. This interest rate risk arises primarily from our core business activities of extending loans and accepting deposits. Our investment securities portfolio is also subject to significant interest rate risk.

Many factors affect our exposure to changes in interest rates, such as general economic and financial conditions, customer preferences, historical pricing relationships, and repricing characteristics of financial instruments. Our earnings are affected not only by general economic conditions but also by the monetary and fiscal policies of the U.S. and its agencies, particularly the Federal Reserve Bank (the “FRB”). The monetary policies of the FRB can influence the overall growth of loans, investment securities, and deposits and the level of interest rates earned on assets and paid for liabilities.

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In managing interest rate risk, we, through the Asset/Liability Management Committee ("ALCO"), measure short and long-term sensitivities to changes in interest rates. The ALCO, which is comprised of members of executive management, utilizes several techniques to manage interest rate risk, which include:

- adjusting the statement of condition mix or altering the interest rate characteristics of assets and liabilities;
- changing product pricing strategies;
- modifying characteristics of the investment securities portfolio; and
- using derivative financial instruments.

Our use of derivative financial instruments, as detailed in Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, has generally been limited. This is due to natural on-balance sheet hedges arising out of offsetting interest rate exposures from loans and investment securities with deposits and other interest-bearing liabilities. In particular, the investment securities portfolio is utilized to manage the interest rate exposure and sensitivity to within the guidelines and limits established by the ALCO. We utilize natural and offsetting economic hedges in an effort to reduce the need to employ off-balance sheet derivative financial instruments to hedge interest rate risk exposures. Expected movements in interest rates are also considered in managing interest rate risk. Thus, as interest rates change, we may use different techniques to manage interest rate risk.

A key element in our ongoing process to measure and monitor interest rate risk is the utilization of an asset/liability simulation model that attempts to capture the dynamic nature of the statement of condition. The model is used to estimate and measure the statement of condition sensitivity to changes in interest rates. These estimates are based on assumptions about the behavior of loan and deposit pricing, repayment rates on mortgage-based assets, and principal amortization and maturities on other financial instruments. The model's analytics include the effects of standard prepayment options on mortgages and customer withdrawal options for deposits. While such assumptions are inherently uncertain, we believe that our assumptions are reasonable.

We utilize net interest income simulations to analyze short-term income sensitivities to changes in interest rates. Table 20 presents, for the twelve months subsequent to December 31, 2016 and 2015, an estimate of the change in net interest income that would result from a gradual and immediate change in interest rates, moving in a parallel fashion over the entire yield curve, relative to the measured base case scenario. The base case scenario assumes the statement of condition and interest rates are generally unchanged. Based on our net interest income simulation as of December 31, 2016, net interest income is expected to increase as interest rates rise. This is due in part to our strategy to maintain a relatively short investment portfolio duration. In addition, rising interest rates would drive higher rates on loans and investment securities, as well as induce a slower pace of premium amortization on certain securities within our investment portfolio. However, lower interest rates would likely cause a decline in net interest income as lower rates would lead to lower yields on loans and investment securities, as well as drive higher premium amortization on existing investment securities. Since deposit costs are already at low levels, we believe that lower interest rates are unlikely to significantly impact our funding costs. Based on our net interest income simulation as of December 31, 2016, net interest income sensitivity to changes in interest rates for the twelve months subsequent to December 31, 2016 was more sensitive compared to the sensitivity profile for the twelve months subsequent to December 31, 2015. The increase in sensitivity was due to changes in our statement of condition mix, including overall loan and core deposit growth. Also contributing to the sensitivity increase was lengthening the tenor of our liabilities, including public funds and term debt, as well as higher liquidity.

Net Interest Income Sensitivity Profile Table 20

	Impact on Future Annual Net Interest Income
(dollars in thousands)	

	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
Gradual Change in Interest Rates (basis points)				
+200	$17,752	4.1 %	$11,217	2.7 %
+100	8,524	1.9	5,095	1.2
-100	(10,810)	(2.5)	(7,132)	(1.7)
Immediate Change in Interest Rates (basis points)				
+200	$45,372	10.4%	$28,194	6.9 %
+100	22,090	5.0	12,840	3.1
-100	(27,888)	(6.4)	(20,437)	(5.0)

To analyze the impact of changes in interest rates in a more realistic manner, non-parallel interest rate scenarios are also simulated. These non-parallel interest rate scenarios indicate that net interest income may decrease from the base case scenario

should the yield curve flatten or become inverted for a period of time. Conversely, if the yield curve were to steepen, net interest income may increase.

Other Market Risks

In addition to interest rate risk, we are exposed to other forms of market risk in our normal business transactions. Foreign currency and foreign exchange contracts expose us to a small degree of foreign currency risk. These transactions are primarily executed on behalf of customers. Our trust and asset management income are at risk to fluctuations in the market values of underlying assets, particularly debt and equity securities. Also, our share-based compensation expense is dependent on the fair value of our stock options, restricted stock units, and restricted stock at the date of grant. The fair value of stock options, restricted stock units, and restricted stock is impacted by the market price of the Parent's common stock on the date of grant and is at risk to changes in equity markets, general economic conditions, and other factors.

Liquidity Risk Management

The objective of our liquidity risk management process is to manage cash flow and liquidity in an effort to provide continuous access to sufficient, reasonably priced funds. Funding requirements are impacted by loan originations and refinancings, deposit balance changes, liability issuances and settlements, and off-balance sheet funding commitments. We consider and comply with various regulatory guidelines regarding required liquidity levels and periodically monitor our liquidity position in light of the changing economic environment and customer activity. Based on periodic liquidity assessments, we may alter our asset, liability, and off-balance sheet positions. The ALCO monitors sources and uses of funds and modifies asset and liability positions as liquidity requirements change. This process, combined with our ability to raise funds in money and capital markets and through private placements, provides flexibility in managing the exposure to liquidity risk.

In an effort to satisfy our liquidity needs, we actively manage our assets and liabilities. We have access to immediate liquid resources in the form of cash which is primarily on deposit with the FRB. Potential sources of liquidity also include investment securities in our available-for-sale securities portfolio, our ability to sell loans in the secondary market, and to secure borrowings from the FRB and FHLB. Our held-to-maturity securities, while not intended for sale, may also be utilized in repurchase agreements to obtain funding. Our core deposits have historically provided us with a long-term source of stable and relatively lower cost source of funding. Additional funding is available through the issuance of long-term debt or equity.

Maturities and payments on outstanding loans and investment securities also provide a steady flow of funds. Liquidity is further enhanced by our ability to pledge loans to access secured borrowings from the FHLB and FRB. As of December 31, 2016, we could have borrowed an additional $1.7 billion from the FHLB and an additional $625.7 million from the FRB based on the amount of collateral pledged.

We continued our focus on maintaining a strong liquidity position throughout 2016. As of December 31, 2016, cash and cash equivalents were $879.6 million, the carrying value of our available-for-sale investment securities was $2.2 billion, and total deposits were $14.3 billion. As of December 31, 2016, our available-for-sale investment securities portfolio was comprised of securities with an average base duration of approximately 2.6 years.

Capital Management

We actively manage capital, commensurate with our risk profile, in our efforts to enhance shareholder value. We also seek to maintain capital levels for the Company and the Bank at amounts in excess of the regulatory "well-capitalized"

thresholds. Periodically, we may respond to market conditions by implementing changes to our overall balance sheet positioning to manage our capital position.

The Company and the Bank are each subject to regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements could cause certain mandatory and discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, would likely have a material effect on our financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Company and the Bank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative and qualitative measures intended to ensure capital adequacy. In July 2013, the federal banking agencies approved the final rules implementing the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision's capital guidelines for U.S. banks. Under the final rules, minimum requirements increased for both the quantity and quality of capital held by the Company. These rules became effective for the Company on January 1, 2015, with full compliance with all of the final rule's requirements phased in over a multi-year schedule, to be fully phased-in by January 1, 2019. As of December 31, 2016, the Company's capital levels remained characterized as "well-capitalized." The Company's regulatory capital ratios are presented in Table 21 below. There have been

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no conditions or events since December 31, 2016 that management believes have changed either the Company's or the Bank's capital classifications. See the "Regulatory Initiatives Affecting the Banking Industry" section below for further discussion on Basel III.

As of December 31, 2016, shareholders' equity was $1.2 billion, an increase of $45.3 million or 4% from December 31, 2015. Earnings for 2016 of $181.5 million, common stock issuances of $10.3 million, and share-based compensation of $6.8 million were offset by cash dividends paid of $81.2 million, common stock repurchases of $61.8 million, and other comprehensive loss of $10.3 million. In 2016, we also repurchased 847,964 shares of our common stock under our share repurchase program at an average cost per share of $68.42 and a total cost of $58.0 million. From the beginning of our share repurchase program in July 2001 through December 31, 2016, we repurchased a total of 53.6 million shares of common stock and returned a total of $2.03 billion to our shareholders at an average cost of $37.84 per share.

From January 1, 2017 through February 15, 2017, the Parent repurchased an additional 51,500 shares of common stock at an average cost of $86.39 per share and a total cost of $4.4 million. The actual amount and timing of future share repurchases, if any, will depend on market and economic conditions, regulatory rules, applicable SEC rules, and various other factors.

In January 2017, the Parent's Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of $0.50 per share on the Parent's outstanding shares. The dividend will be payable on March 14, 2017 to shareholders of record at the close of business on February 28, 2017.

Table 21 presents a five-year history of activities and balances in our capital accounts, along with key capital ratios.

Shareholders' Equity and Regulatory Capital — Table 21

	December 31,				
(dollars in thousands)	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Change in Shareholders' Equity					
Net Income	$181,461	$160,704	$163,042	$150,502	$166,076
Cash Dividends Paid	(81,157)	(78,367)	(79,660)	(80,534)	(81,645)
Dividend Reinvestment Program	4,271	4,316	4,479	4,656	4,721
Common Stock Repurchased	(61,807)	(52,981)	(64,046)	(39,655)	(81,444)
Other[1]	2,509	27,502	19,295	(44,658)	11,290
Increase (Decrease) in Shareholders' Equity	$45,277	$61,174	$43,110	$(9,689)	$18,998
Regulatory Capital [2]					
Shareholders' Equity	$1,161,537	$1,116,260	$1,055,086	$1,011,976	$1,021,665
Less: Goodwill [3]	27,413	27,416	31,517	31,517	31,550
Postretirement Benefit Liability Adjustments	(28,892)	(28,860)	(34,115)	(22,394)	(30,569)
Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Investment Securities [4]	(5,014)	5,304	15,984	(1,300)	45,977
Other	(198)	(198)	2,069	(137)	24
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	1,168,228	1,112,598	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tier 1 Capital	1,168,228	1,112,598	1,039,631	1,004,290	974,683
Allowable Reserve for Credit Losses	110,300	99,647	88,785	78,761	71,680
Total Regulatory Capital	$1,278,528	$1,212,245	$1,128,416	$1,083,051	$1,046,363
Risk-Weighted Assets [2]	$8,823,485	$7,962,484	$7,077,035	$6,258,143	$5,671,774

Key Regulatory Capital Ratios [2]					
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio	13.24 %	13.97 %	N/A%	N/A%	N/A%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	13.24	13.97	14.69	16.05	17.18
Total Capital Ratio	14.49	15.22	15.94	17.31	18.45
Tier 1 Leverage Ratio	7.21	7.26	7.13	7.24	7.25

[1] Includes unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale investment securities, minimum pension liability adjustments, and common stock issuances under share-based compensation and related tax benefits.

[2] December 31, 2016 and 2015 calculated under Basel III rules, which became effective January 1, 2015.

[3] December 31, 2016 and 2015 calculated net of deferred tax liabilities.

[4] December 31, 2016 and 2015 includes unrealized gains and losses related to the Company's reclassification of available-for-sale investment securities to the held-to-maturity category.

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Regulatory Initiatives Affecting the Banking Industry

Basel III

The FRB and the FDIC approved the final rules implementing the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision's ("BCBS") capital guidelines for U.S. banks. Under the final rules, minimum requirements increased for both the quantity and quality of capital held by the Company. The rules include a new common equity Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets minimum ratio of 4.5%, raise the minimum ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets from 4.0% to 6.0%, require a minimum ratio of Total Capital to risk-weighted assets of 8.0%, and require a minimum Tier 1 leverage ratio of 4.0%. A new capital conservation buffer, comprised of common equity Tier 1 capital, was also established above the regulatory minimum capital requirements. This capital conservation buffer began phasing in beginning January 1, 2016 at 0.625% of risk-weighted assets and will increase each subsequent year by an additional 0.625% until reaching its final level of 2.5% on January 1, 2019. Strict eligibility criteria for regulatory capital instruments were also implemented under the final rules. The final rules also revised the definition and calculation of Tier 1 capital, Total Capital, and risk-weighted assets.

The phase-in period for the final rules became effective for the Company on January 1, 2015, with full compliance with all of the final rules' requirements phased in over a multi-year schedule, to be fully phased-in by January 1, 2019. As of December 31, 2016, the Company's capital levels remained characterized as "well-capitalized" under the new rules.

Management continues to monitor regulatory developments and their potential impact to the Company's liquidity requirements.

Stress Testing

The Dodd-Frank Act required federal banking agencies to issue regulations that obligate banks with total consolidated assets of more than $10.0 billion to conduct and publish company-run annual stress tests to assess the potential impact of different scenarios on the consolidated earnings and capital of each bank and certain related items over a nine-quarter forward-looking planning horizon, taking into account all relevant exposures and activities. On October 9, 2012, the FRB published final rules implementing the stress testing requirements for banks, such as the Company, with total consolidated assets of more than $10.0 billion but less than $50.0 billion. These rules set forth the timing and type of stress test activities, as well as rules governing controls, oversight and disclosure.

In March 2014, the FRB, OCC, and FDIC issued final supervisory guidance for these stress tests. This joint final supervisory guidance discusses supervisory expectations for stress test practices, provides examples of practices that would be consistent with those expectations, and offers additional details about stress test methodologies. It also emphasizes the importance of stress testing as an ongoing risk management practice.

We submitted our latest stress testing results to the FRB on July 29, 2016 and disclosed the results to the public (via posting to our website) on October 25, 2016.

Deposit Insurance Fund ("DIF") Assessment

In March 2016, the FDIC approved a final rule that imposes on banks with at least $10 billion in assets, such as the Company, a surcharge of 4.5 cents per $100 of their assessment base, after making certain adjustments. The surcharge became effective for the third quarter of 2016 and the FDIC estimates the surcharge will be imposed for approximately two years. The surcharge takes effect at the same time that the regular FDIC insurance assessment rates

for all banks decline under a rule adopted by the FDIC in 2011. We estimate that the net effect of the FDIC assessment changes noted above will reduce our annual FDIC insurance expense by approximately $0.8 million.

Operational Risk

Operational risk represents the risk of loss resulting from our operations, including, but not limited to, the risk of fraud by employees or persons outside the Company, errors relating to transaction processing and technology, failure to adhere to compliance requirements, and the risk of cyber attacks. We are also exposed to operational risk through our outsourcing arrangements, and the effect that changes in circumstances or capabilities of our outsourcing vendors can have on our ability to continue to perform operational functions necessary to our business. The risk of loss also includes the potential legal actions that could arise as a result of an operational deficiency or as a result of noncompliance with applicable regulatory standards, adverse business decisions or their implementation, and customer attrition due to potential negative publicity. Operational risk is inherent in all business activities, and management of this risk is important to the achievement of Company goals and objectives.

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Our Operating Risk Committee (the “ORC”) provides oversight and assesses the most significant operational risks facing the Company. We have developed a framework that provides for a centralized operating risk management function through the ORC, supplemented by business unit responsibility for managing operational risks specific to their business units. Our internal audit department also validates the system of internal controls through ongoing risk-based audit procedures and reports on the effectiveness of internal controls to executive management and the Audit and Risk Committee of the Board of Directors.

We continuously strive to strengthen our system of internal controls to improve the oversight of operational risk. While our internal controls have been designed to minimize operational risks, there is no assurance that business disruption or operational losses will not occur. On an ongoing basis, management reassesses operational risks, implements appropriate process changes, and invests in enhancements to our systems of internal controls.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements and Guarantees

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We hold interests in several unconsolidated variable interest entities (“VIEs”). These unconsolidated VIEs are primarily low-income housing partnerships and solar energy tax credit partnership investments. Variable interests are defined as contractual ownership or other interests in an entity that change with fluctuations in an entity’s net asset value. The primary beneficiary consolidates the VIE. We have determined that the Company is not the primary beneficiary of these entities. As a result, we do not consolidate these VIEs. See discussion of our accounting policy related to VIEs in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Guarantees

We pool Federal Housing Administration (“FHA”) insured and U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (“VA”) guaranteed residential mortgage loans for sale to Ginnie Mae. We also sell residential mortgage loans in the secondary market to Fannie Mae. The agreements under which we sell residential mortgage loans to Ginnie Mae or Fannie Mae and the insurance or guaranty agreements with the FHA and VA contain provisions that include various representations and warranties regarding the origination and characteristics of the residential mortgage loans. Although these loans are primarily sold on a non-recourse basis, we may be obligated to repurchase residential mortgage loans or reimburse the respective investor if it is found that required documents were not delivered or were defective.

We also service substantially all of the loans we sell to investors in the secondary market. Each agreement under which we act as servicer generally specifies a standard of responsibility for our actions and provides protection against expenses and liabilities incurred by us when acting in compliance with the respective servicing agreements. However, if we commit a material breach of obligations as servicer, we may be subject to various penalties which may include the repurchase of an affected loan or a reimbursement to the respective investor.

See discussion of our risks related to representation and warranty provisions as well as our risks related to residential mortgage loan servicing activities in Note 20 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Contractual Obligations

Our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2016 were as follows:

Contractual Obligations [1] Table 22

(dollars in thousands)	Less Than One Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	After 5 Years	Total
Deposits with No Stated Maturity	$13,102,533	$—	$—	$—	$13,102,533
Time Deposits	865,027	220,106	121,916	10,658	1,217,707
Funds Purchased	9,616	—	—	—	9,616
Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase	23,378	200,000	275,000	25,000	523,378
Other Debt [2]	449	225,897	32,833	—	259,179
Banker's Acceptances Outstanding	90	—	—	—	90
Capital Lease Obligations	825	1,650	1,650	25,581	29,706
Non-Cancelable Operating Leases	13,632	22,153	18,411	103,083	157,279
Purchase Obligations	13,421	17,570	13,305	2,290	46,586
Pension and Postretirement Benefit Contributions [3]	1,427	2,763	2,905	8,776	15,871
Total Contractual Obligations	$14,030,398	$690,139	$466,020	$175,388	$15,361,945

[1] Our liability for unrecognized tax benefits ("UTBs") as of December 31, 2016 was $6.6 million. We were unable to reasonably estimate the period of cash settlement with the respective taxing authority. As a result, our liability for UTBs is not included in this disclosure.

[2] Includes interest on non-recourse debt.

[3] Amounts only include obligations related to the unfunded non-qualified pension plan and postretirement benefit plan.

Commitments to extend credit, standby letters of credit, and commercial letters of credit do not necessarily represent future cash requirements in that these commitments often expire without being drawn upon; therefore, these items are not included in the above table (see Note 20 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information). Our non-cancelable operating leases and capital lease obligations are primarily related to branch premises, equipment, and a portion of the Company's headquarters' building with lease terms extending through 2052. Purchase obligations arise from agreements to purchase goods or services that are enforceable and legally binding. Other contracts included in purchase obligations primarily consist of service agreements for various systems and applications supporting bank operations. Pension and postretirement benefit contributions represent the minimum expected contribution to the unfunded non-qualified pension plan and postretirement benefit plan. Actual contributions may differ from these estimates.

See discussion of credit, lease, and other contractual commitments in Note 20 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Future Application of Accounting Pronouncements

See discussion of the expected impact of accounting pronouncements recently issued but that we have not adopted as of December 31, 2016 in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Selected Quarterly Consolidated Financial Data

Table 23 presents our selected quarterly financial data for 2016 and 2015.

Condensed Statements of Income Table 23

	Three Months Ended 2016				Three Months Ended 2015			
(dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)	Dec 31	Sep 30	Jun 30	Mar 31	Dec 31	Sep 30	Jun 30	Mar 31
Interest Income	$117,067	$113,979	$113,785	$113,069	$111,370	$107,360	$107,250	$106,130
Interest Expense	9,974	10,067	10,235	10,045	9,726	9,469	9,468	9,360
Net Interest Income	107,093	103,912	103,550	103,024	101,644	97,891	97,782	96,770
Provision for Credit Losses	3,250	2,500	1,000	(2,000)	1,000	—	—	—
Investment Securities Gains (Losses), Net	(337)	(328)	(312)	11,180	(181)	24	86	10,231
Noninterest Income	46,840	48,442	46,831	45,027	44,947	43,197	45,839	42,076
Noninterest Expense	89,589	87,532	86,071	87,386	85,727	91,888	83,574	86,915
Income Before Provision for Income Taxes	60,757	61,994	62,998	73,845	59,683	49,224	60,133	62,162
Provision for Income Taxes	17,244	18,501	18,753	23,635	16,851	14,948	18,979	19,720
Net Income	$43,513	$43,493	$44,245	$50,210	$42,832	$34,276	$41,154	$42,442
Per Common Share								
Basic Earnings Per Share	$1.03	$1.02	$1.04	$1.17	$1.00	$0.79	$0.95	$0.98
Diluted Earnings Per Share	$1.02	$1.02	$1.03	$1.16	$0.99	$0.79	$0.95	$0.97
Dividends Declared Per Share	$0.48	$0.48	$0.48	$0.45	$0.45	$0.45	$0.45	$0.45
Performance Ratios								
Net Income to Average Total Assets (ROA)	1.07%	1.09%	1.14%	1.30%	1.11%	0.89%	1.10%	1.15%

Net Income to Average Shareholders' Equity (ROE)	14.90	14.89	15.56	17.88	15.41	12.45	15.33	16.18
Efficiency Ratio [1]	58.33	57.58	57.35	54.88	58.55	65.12	58.16	58.30
Net Interest Margin [2]	2.83	2.80	2.85	2.86	2.85	2.77	2.81	2.81

1 The efficiency ratio is defined as noninterest expense divided by total revenue (net interest income and noninterest income).

2 The net interest margin is defined as net interest income, on a taxable equivalent basis, as a percentage of average earning assets.

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Fourth Quarter Results and Other Matters

Net Income

Net income for the fourth quarter of 2016 was $43.5 million, an increase of $0.7 million or 2% compared to the fourth quarter of 2015. Diluted earnings per share were $1.02 for the fourth quarter of 2016, an increase of $0.03 or 3% compared to the fourth quarter of 2015.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income, on a taxable-equivalent basis, for the fourth quarter of 2016 was $110.1 million, an increase of $5.5 million or 5% compared to the fourth quarter of 2015. This increase was primarily due to a higher level of earning assets, including growth in both our commercial and consumer lending portfolios. The higher level of earning assets was primarily due to higher deposit balances. Net interest margin was 2.83% for the fourth quarter of 2016, a decrease of 2 basis point compared to the fourth quarter of 2015. Loan and investment yields decreased slightly in the fourth quarter of 2016 compared to the fourth quarter of 2015 primarily due to lower yields in our investment securities and loans. However, this was partially offset by our loans and leases, which generally have higher yields than investment securities, comprising a larger percentage of our earning assets in the current quarter. Market interest rates rose significantly during the fourth quarter of 2016. To the extent interest rates remain at these higher levels or increase further, our margins may improve. However, as interest rates are still at relatively low levels, any potential increase in our margin will take time to be fully realized.

Provision for Credit Losses

We recorded a Provision of $3.3 million in the fourth quarter of 2016 compared to a Provision of $1.0 million recorded in the fourth quarter of 2015, while recording net charge-offs of loans and leases of $3.0 million and $2.2 million in the fourth quarters of 2016 and 2015, respectively. The Provision recorded was based on our determination that the allowance for loan and lease losses should be $104.3 million as of December 31, 2016.

Noninterest Income

Noninterest income, other than net gains on sales of investment securities, was $46.8 million in the fourth quarter of 2016, an increase of $1.9 million or 4% compared to the fourth quarter of 2015. This increase was primarily due to a $3.1 million increase in mortgage banking income, mainly due to a $2.2 million valuation impairment recovery on our mortgage servicing rights. In addition, we experienced higher sales of conforming saleable loans from current production and from our mortgage loan portfolio, and higher loan origination and refinancing activity. The increase was partially offset by a $1.0 million distribution received in 2015 from a low-income housing partnership.

Noninterest Expense

Noninterest expense was $89.6 million in the fourth quarter of 2016, an increase of $3.9 million or 5% compared to the fourth quarter of 2015. This increase was primarily due to a $3.0 million decrease in net gain on sale of real estate property. Salaries and benefits expense increased by $2.6 million primarily due to an increase in incentive compensation and share-based compensation. The increase in share-based compensation was primarily due to the value of restricted stock units increasing as a result of the Company's higher share price. The increase in noninterest expense was partially offset by a $1.4 million decrease in data processing expense primarily due to the roll-out of EMV chip-enabled debit cards in 2015.

Provision for Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes was $17.2 million in the fourth quarter of 2016, an increase of $0.4 million or 2% compared to the fourth quarter of 2015. The effective tax rate for the fourth quarter of 2016 was 28.38% compared with an effective tax rate of 28.23% for the fourth quarter of 2015.

Common Stock Repurchase Program

In the fourth quarter of 2016, we repurchased 133,964 shares of our common stock under our share repurchase program at an average cost per share of $77.83 and a total cost of $10.4 million. See Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information related to our common stock repurchase program.

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Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

See the Market Risk section in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation included in Item 7 of this report.

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Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Bank of Hawaii Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of condition of Bank of Hawaii Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016. These financial statements are the responsibility of Bank of Hawaii Corporation's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (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 financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Bank of Hawaii Corporation and subsidiaries at December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Bank of Hawaii Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in the Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) and our report dated February 27, 2017 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Honolulu, Hawaii
February 27, 2017

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Bank of Hawaii Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Income

	Year Ended December 31,		
(dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)	2016	2015	2014
Interest Income			
Interest and Fees on Loans and Leases	$333,239	$298,522	$267,407
Income on Investment Securities			
Available-for-Sale	41,892	41,492	42,475
Held-to-Maturity	79,087	89,650	105,860
Deposits	9	8	9
Funds Sold	2,861	1,133	673
Other	812	1,305	1,209
Total Interest Income	457,900	432,110	417,633
Interest Expense			
Deposits	12,647	9,626	9,534
Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase	23,406	25,364	25,905
Funds Purchased	12	12	13
Other Debt	4,256	3,021	2,525
Total Interest Expense	40,321	38,023	37,977
Net Interest Income	417,579	394,087	379,656
Provision for Credit Losses	4,750	1,000	(4,864)
Net Interest Income After Provision for Credit Losses	412,829	393,087	384,520
Noninterest Income			
Trust and Asset Management	46,203	47,685	47,798
Mortgage Banking	19,895	11,583	7,571
Service Charges on Deposit Accounts	33,654	34,072	35,669
Fees, Exchange, and Other Service Charges	55,176	53,353	53,401
Investment Securities Gains, Net	10,203	10,160	8,063
Annuity and Insurance	7,017	7,664	8,065
Bank-Owned Life Insurance	6,561	7,039	6,639
Other	18,634	14,663	12,811
Total Noninterest Income	197,343	186,219	180,017
Noninterest Expense			
Salaries and Benefits	201,150	191,963	183,028
Net Occupancy	30,252	30,217	37,296
Net Equipment	20,578	20,162	18,479
Data Processing	15,208	16,472	14,979
Professional Fees	10,072	9,660	9,794
FDIC Insurance	8,615	8,669	7,936
Other	64,703	70,961	55,387
Total Noninterest Expense	350,578	348,104	326,899
Income Before Provision for Income Taxes	259,594	231,202	237,638
Provision for Income Taxes	78,133	70,498	74,596
Net Income	$181,461	$160,704	$163,042
Basic Earnings Per Share	$4.26	$3.72	$3.71
Diluted Earnings Per Share	$4.23	$3.70	$3.69
Dividends Declared Per Share	$1.89	$1.80	$1.80
Basic Weighted Average Shares	42,644,100	43,217,818	43,899,208

Diluted Weighted Average Shares	42,879,783	43,454,877	44,125,456

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Bank of Hawaii Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

	Year Ended December 31,		
(dollars in thousands)	2016	2015	2014
Net Income	$181,461	$160,704	$163,042
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Tax:			
Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Investment Securities	(10,318)	(2,125)	16,858
Defined Benefit Plans	(31)	5,254	(11,721)
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	(10,349)	3,129	5,137
Comprehensive Income	$171,112	$163,833	$168,179

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Bank of Hawaii Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Condition

(dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Assets		
Interest-Bearing Deposits in Other Banks	$3,187	$4,130
Funds Sold	707,343	592,892
Investment Securities		
Available-for-Sale	2,186,041	2,256,818
Held-to-Maturity (Fair Value of $3,827,527 and $4,006,412)	3,832,997	3,982,736
Loans Held for Sale	62,499	4,808
Loans and Leases	8,949,785	7,878,985
Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses	(104,273)	(102,880)
Net Loans and Leases	8,845,512	7,776,105
Total Earning Assets	15,637,579	14,617,489
Cash and Due From Banks	169,077	158,699
Premises and Equipment, Net	113,505	111,199
Accrued Interest Receivable	46,444	44,719
Foreclosed Real Estate	1,686	824
Mortgage Servicing Rights	23,663	23,002
Goodwill	31,517	31,517
Bank-Owned Life Insurance	274,188	268,175
Other Assets	194,708	199,392
Total Assets	$16,492,367	$15,455,016
Liabilities		
Deposits		
Noninterest-Bearing Demand	$4,772,727	$4,286,331
Interest-Bearing Demand	2,934,107	2,761,930
Savings	5,395,699	5,025,191
Time	1,217,707	1,177,651
Total Deposits	14,320,240	13,251,103
Funds Purchased	9,616	7,333
Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase	523,378	628,857
Other Debt	267,938	245,786
Retirement Benefits Payable	48,451	47,374
Accrued Interest Payable	5,334	5,032
Taxes Payable and Deferred Taxes	21,674	17,737
Other Liabilities	134,199	135,534
Total Liabilities	15,330,830	14,338,756
Commitments, Contingencies, and Guarantees (Note 20)		
Shareholders' Equity		
Common Stock ($.01 par value; authorized 500,000,000 shares; issued / outstanding: December 31, 2016 - 57,856,672 / 42,635,978 and December 31, 2015 - 57,749,071 / 43,282,153)	576	575
Capital Surplus	551,628	542,041
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	(33,906)	(23,557)
Retained Earnings	1,415,440	1,316,260

Treasury Stock, at Cost (Shares: December 31, 2016 - 15,220,694 and December 31, 2015 - 14,466,918)	(772,201)	(719,059)
Total Shareholders’ Equity	1,161,537	1,116,260
Total Liabilities and Shareholders’ Equity	$16,492,367	$15,455,016

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Bank of Hawaii Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity

(dollars in thousands)	Common Shares Outstanding	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Accum. Other Compre-hensive Income (Loss)	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2013	44,490,385	$ 572	$522,505	$ (31,823)	$1,151,754	$(631,032)	$1,011,976
Net Income	—	—	—	—	163,042	—	163,042
Other Comprehensive Income	—	—	—	5,137	—	—	5,137
Share-Based Compensation	—	—	7,870	—	—	—	7,870
Common Stock Issued under Purchase and Equity Compensation Plans and Related Tax Benefits	345,278	2	1,557	—	(335)	9,543	10,767
Common Stock Repurchased	(1,111,455)	—	—	—	—	(64,046)	(64,046)
Cash Dividends Declared ($1.80 per share)	—	—	—	—	(79,660)	—	(79,660)
Balance as of December 31, 2014	43,724,208	$ 574	$531,932	$ (26,686)	$1,234,801	$(685,535)	$1,055,086
Net Income	—	—	—	—	160,704	—	160,704
Other Comprehensive Income	—	—	—	3,129	—	—	3,129
Share-Based Compensation	—	—	7,689	—	—	—	7,689
Common Stock Issued under Purchase and Equity Compensation Plans and Related Tax Benefits	401,904	1	2,420	—	(878)	19,457	21,000
Common Stock Repurchased	(843,959)	—	—	—	—	(52,981)	(52,981)
Cash Dividends Declared ($1.80 per share)	—	—	—	—	(78,367)	—	(78,367)
Balance as of December 31, 2015	43,282,153	$ 575	$542,041	$ (23,557)	$1,316,260	$(719,059)	$1,116,260
Net Income	—	—	—	—	181,461	—	181,461
Other Comprehensive Loss	—	—	—	(10,349)	—	—	(10,349)
Share-Based Compensation	—	—	6,786	—	—	—	6,786

Common Stock Issued under Purchase and Equity Compensation Plans and Related Tax Benefits	259,985	1	2,801	—	(1,124)	8,665	10,343
Common Stock Repurchased	(906,160)	—	—	—	—	(61,807)	(61,807)
Cash Dividends Declared ($1.89 per share)	—	—	—	—	(81,157)	—	(81,157)
Balance as of December 31, 2016	42,635,978	$ 576	$551,628	$ (33,906)	$1,415,440	$(772,201)	$1,161,537

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Bank of Hawaii Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	Year Ended December 31,		
(dollars in thousands)	2016	2015	2014
Operating Activities			
Net Income	$181,461	$160,704	$163,042
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:			
Provision for Credit Losses	4,750	1,000	(4,864)
Impairment of Equipment Held for Sale	—	9,453	—
Depreciation and Amortization	12,871	12,785	12,442
Amortization of Deferred Loan and Lease Fees	(1,467)	(1,896)	(2,064)
Amortization and Accretion of Premiums/Discounts on Investment Securities, Net	43,728	49,698	50,280
Share-Based Compensation	6,786	7,689	7,870
Benefit Plan Contributions	(1,284)	(1,974)	(1,561)
Deferred Income Taxes	7,187	(6,517)	(5,211)
Net Gains on Sales of Loans and Leases	(11,113)	(4,139)	(2,896)
Net Gains on Investment Securities	(10,203)	(10,160)	(8,063)
Proceeds from Sales of Loans Held for Sale	273,597	86,338	72,096
Originations of Loans Held for Sale	(280,391)	(81,224)	(68,006)
Tax Benefits from Share-Based Compensation	(1,153)	(1,076)	(670)
Net Change in Other Assets and Other Liabilities	1,760	13,331	(2,915)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	226,529	234,012	209,480
Investing Activities			
Investment Securities Available-for-Sale:			
Proceeds from Prepayments and Maturities	398,405	413,587	325,211
Proceeds from Sales	10,430	67,985	16,574
Purchases	(367,346)	(468,573)	(375,620)
Investment Securities Held-to-Maturity:			
Proceeds from Prepayments and Maturities	806,339	979,007	776,876
Purchases	(677,652)	(518,664)	(525,070)
Purchase of Bank-Owned Life Insurance	—	—	(35,000)
Net Change in Loans and Leases	(1,263,749)	(1,092,118)	(809,382)
Proceeds from Sales of Loans	147,898	101,803	—
Premises and Equipment, Net	(15,177)	(14,130)	(13,660)
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(960,852)	(531,103)	(640,071)
Financing Activities			
Net Change in Deposits	1,069,137	618,014	718,433
Net Change in Short-Term Borrowings	(103,196)	(60,870)	(82,971)
Proceeds from Other Debt	75,000	175,000	—
Repayments of Other Debt	(50,000)	(100,000)	—
Tax Benefits from Share-Based Compensation	1,153	1,076	670
Proceeds from Issuance of Common Stock	9,079	15,364	9,995
Repurchase of Common Stock	(61,807)	(52,981)	(64,046)
Cash Dividends Paid	(81,157)	(78,367)	(79,660)
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	858,209	517,236	502,421

Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	123,886	220,145	71,830
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	755,721	535,576	463,746
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	$879,607	$755,721	$535,576
Supplemental Information			
Cash Paid for Interest	$39,482	$37,419	$36,795
Cash Paid for Income Taxes	57,005	72,740	72,127
Non-Cash Investing and Financing Activities:			
Transfer from Loans to Foreclosed Real Estate	1,058	676	3,950
Transfers from Loans to Loans Held for Sale	189,972	101,803	—

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

Bank of Hawaii Corporation (the "Parent") is a Delaware corporation and a bank holding company headquartered in Honolulu, Hawaii. Bank of Hawaii Corporation and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Company") provide a broad range of financial products and services to customers in Hawaii, Guam, and other Pacific Islands. The majority of the Company's operations consist of customary commercial and consumer banking services including, but not limited to, lending, leasing, deposit services, trust and investment activities, brokerage services, and trade financing.

The accounting and reporting principles of the Company conform to U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") and prevailing practices within the financial services industry. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates and such differences could be material to the financial statements.

Certain prior period information has been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

The following is a summary of the Company's significant accounting policies:

Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Parent and its subsidiaries. The Parent's principal operating subsidiary is Bank of Hawaii (the "Bank"). All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Variable Interest Entities

Variable interests are defined as contractual ownership or other interests in an entity that change with fluctuations in an entity's net asset value. The primary beneficiary consolidates the variable interest entity ("VIE"). The primary beneficiary is defined as the enterprise that has both the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance and the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits that could be significant to the VIE.

The Company has limited partnership interests in several low-income housing partnerships. These partnerships provide funds for the construction and operation of apartment complexes that provide affordable housing to low-income households. If these developments successfully attract a specified percentage of residents falling in that lower income range, state and/or federal income tax credits are made available to the partners. The tax credits are generally recognized over 10 years. In order to continue receiving the tax credits each year over the life of the partnership, the low-income residency targets must be maintained.

Prior to January 1, 2015, the Company utilized the effective yield method whereby the Company recognized tax credits generally over 10 years and amortized the initial cost of the investment to provide a constant effective yield over the period that tax credits are allocated to the Company. On January 1, 2015, the Company adopted ASU No. 2014-01, "Accounting for Investments in Qualified Affordable Housing Projects" prospectively for new investments. ASU No. 2014-01 permits reporting entities to make an accounting policy election to account for their investments in qualified affordable housing projects using the proportional amortization method if certain conditions are met. As

permitted by ASU No. 2014-01, the Company elected to continue to utilize the effective yield method for investments made prior to January 1, 2015.

Unfunded commitments to fund these low-income housing partnerships were $16.2 million and $25.3 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. These unfunded commitments are unconditional and legally binding and are recorded in other liabilities in the consolidated statements of condition. See Note 18 Affordable Housing Projects Tax Credit Partnerships for more information.

The Company also has limited partnership interests in solar energy tax credit partnership investments. These partnerships develop, build, own and operate solar renewable energy projects. Over the course of these investments, the Company expects to receive federal and state tax credits, tax-related benefits, and excess cash available for distribution, if any. The Company may be

called to sell its interest in the limited partnerships through a call option once all investment tax credits have been recognized. Tax benefits associated with these investments are generally recognized over 6 years.
These entities meet the definition of a VIE; however, the Company is not the primary beneficiary of the entities, as the general partner has both the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the economic performance of the entities and the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits that could be significant to the entities. While the partnership agreements allow the limited partners, through a majority vote, to remove the general partner, this right is not deemed to be substantive as the general partner can only be removed for cause.

The investments in these entities are initially recorded at cost, which approximates the maximum exposure to loss as a result of the Company's involvement with these unconsolidated entities. The balance of the Company's investments in these entities was $78.9 million and $79.0 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and is included in other assets in the consolidated statements of condition.

Investment Securities

Investment securities are accounted for according to their purpose and holding period. Trading securities are those that are bought and held principally for the purpose of selling them in the near term. The Company held no trading securities as of December 31, 2016 and 2015. Available-for-sale investment securities, comprised of debt and mortgage-backed securities, are those that may be sold before maturity due to changes in the Company's interest rate risk profile or funding needs, and are reported at fair value with unrealized gains and losses, net of taxes, reported as a component of other comprehensive income. Held-to-maturity investment securities, comprised of debt and mortgage-backed securities, are those that management has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity and are reported at amortized cost.

Realized gains and losses are recorded in noninterest income and are determined on a trade date basis using the specific identification method. Interest and dividends on investment securities are recognized in interest income on an accrual basis. Premiums and discounts are amortized or accreted into interest income using the interest method over the expected lives of the individual securities.

Transfers of debt securities from the available-for-sale category to the held-to-maturity category are made at fair value at the date of transfer. The unrealized holding gain or loss at the date of transfer remains in accumulated other comprehensive income and in the carrying value of the held-to-maturity investment security. Premiums or discounts on investment securities are amortized or accreted as an adjustment of yield using the interest method over the estimated life of the security. Unrealized holding gains or losses that remain in accumulated other comprehensive income are also amortized or accreted over the estimated life of the security as an adjustment of yield, offsetting the related amortization of the premium or accretion of the discount.

Other-Than-Temporary-Impairments of Investment Securities

The Company conducts an other-than-temporary-impairment ("OTTI") analysis of investment securities on a quarterly basis or more often if a potential loss-triggering event occurs. A write-down of a debt security is recorded when fair value is below amortized cost in circumstances where: (1) the Company has the intent to sell a security; (2) it is more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis; or (3) the Company does not expect to recover the entire amortized cost basis of the security. If the Company intends to sell a security or if it is more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the security before recovery, an OTTI write-down is recognized in earnings equal to the entire difference between the security's amortized cost basis and its fair value. If the Company does not intend to sell the security or it is not more likely than not that it will be required to sell the security before recovery, the OTTI write-down is separated into an amount representing credit loss,

which is recognized in earnings, and an amount related to all other factors, which is recognized in other comprehensive income. To determine the amount related to credit loss on a debt security, the Company applies a methodology similar to that used for evaluating the impairment of loans. As of December 31, 2016, management determined that the Company did not own any investment securities that were other-than-temporarily-impaired.

Loans Held for Sale

Residential mortgage loans with the intent to be sold in the secondary market are accounted for on an aggregate basis under the fair value option. Fair value is primarily determined based on quoted prices for similar loans in active markets. Non-refundable fees and direct loan origination costs related to residential mortgage loans held for sale are recognized as part of the cost basis of the loan at the time of sale. Gains and losses on sales of residential mortgage loans (sales proceeds minus carrying value) are recorded in the mortgage banking component of noninterest income.

Commercial loans that management has an active plan to sell are valued on an individual basis at the lower-of-cost-or fair value. Fair value is primarily determined based on quoted prices for similar loans in active markets or agreed upon sales prices. Any reduction in the loan's value, prior to being transferred to the held-for-sale category, is reflected as a charge-off of the recorded investment in the loan resulting in a new cost basis, with a corresponding reduction in the allowance for loan and lease losses. Further decreases in the fair value of the loan are recognized in noninterest expense.

Loans and Leases

Loans are reported at the principal amount outstanding, net of unearned income including unamortized deferred loan fees and costs, and cumulative net charge-offs. Interest income is recognized on an accrual basis. Loan origination fees, certain direct costs, and unearned discounts and premiums, if any, are deferred and are generally amortized into interest income as yield adjustments using the interest method over the contractual life of the loan. Loan commitment fees are generally recognized into noninterest income. Other credit-related fees are recognized as fee income, a component of noninterest income, when earned.

Direct financing leases are carried at the aggregate of lease payments receivable plus the estimated residual value of leased property, less unearned income. Leveraged leases, which are a form of direct financing leases, are carried net of non-recourse debt. Unearned income on direct financing and leveraged leases is amortized over the lease term by methods that approximate the interest method. Residual values on leased assets are periodically reviewed for impairment.

Portfolio segments are defined as the level at which an entity develops and documents a systematic methodology to determine its allowance for loan and lease losses (the "Allowance"). Management has determined that the Company has two portfolio segments of loans and leases (commercial and consumer) in determining the Allowance. Both quantitative and qualitative factors are used by management at the portfolio segment level in determining the adequacy of the Allowance for the Company. Classes of loans and leases are a disaggregation of a Company's portfolio segments. Classes are defined as a group of loans and leases which share similar initial measurement attributes, risk characteristics, and methods for monitoring and assessing credit risk. Management has determined that the Company has eight classes of loans and leases (commercial and industrial, commercial mortgage, construction, lease financing, residential mortgage, home equity, automobile, and other). The "other" class of loans and leases is comprised of revolving credit, credit cards, installment, and lease financing arrangements.

Non-Performing Loans and Leases

Generally, all classes of commercial loans and leases are placed on non-accrual status upon becoming contractually past due 90 days as to principal or interest (unless loans and leases are adequately secured by collateral, are in the process of collection, and are reasonably expected to result in repayment), when terms are renegotiated below market levels, or where substantial doubt about full repayment of principal or interest is evident. For residential mortgage and home equity loan classes, loans past due 120 days as to principal or interest may be placed on non-accrual status, and a partial charge-off may be recorded, depending on the collateral value and/or the collectability of the loan. For automobile and other consumer loan classes, the entire outstanding balance of the loan is charged off when the loan becomes 120 days past due (180 days past due for credit cards) as to principal or interest.

When a loan or lease is placed on non-accrual status, the accrued and unpaid interest receivable is reversed and the loan or lease is accounted for on the cash or cost recovery method until qualifying for return to accrual status. All payments received on non-accrual loans and leases are applied against the principal balance of the loan or lease. A

loan or lease may be returned to accrual status when all delinquent interest and principal become current in accordance with the terms of the loan or lease agreement and when doubt about repayment is resolved.

Generally, for all classes of loans and leases, a charge-off is recorded when it is probable that a loss has been incurred and when it is possible to determine a reasonable estimate of the loss. For all classes of commercial loans and leases, a charge-off is determined on a judgmental basis after due consideration of the debtor's prospects for repayment and the fair value of collateral. For the pooled segment of the Company's commercial and industrial loan class, which consists of small business loans, the entire outstanding balance of the loan remains on accrual status until it is charged off during the month that the loan becomes 120 days past due as to principal or interest. As previously mentioned, for residential mortgage and home equity loan classes, a partial charge-off may be recorded at 120 days past due as to principal or interest depending on the collateral value and/or the collectability of the loan. In the event that a loan or line in the home equity loan class is behind another financial institution's first mortgage, the entire outstanding balance of the loan is charged off when the loan becomes 120 days past due as to principal or interest, unless the combined loan-to-value ratio is 60% or less. As noted above, loans in the automobile and other consumer loan

classes are charged off in its entirety upon the loan becoming 120 days past due (180 days past due for credit cards) as to principal or interest.

Impaired Loans

A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due from the borrower in accordance with the contractual terms of the loan, including scheduled interest payments. Impaired loans include all classes of commercial non-accruing loans (except lease financing and small business loans), and all loans modified in a troubled debt restructuring. Impaired loans exclude lease financing and smaller balance homogeneous loans (consumer and small business non-accruing loans) that are collectively evaluated for impairment.

For all classes of commercial loans, a quarterly evaluation of individual commercial borrowers is performed to identify impaired loans. The identification of specific borrowers for review is based on a review of non-accrual loans as well as those loans specifically identified by management as exhibiting above average levels of risk.

When a loan has been identified as being impaired, the amount of impairment is measured based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, the loan's observable market price, or the estimated fair value of the collateral, less any selling costs, if the loan is collateral-dependent. If the measurement of the impaired loan is less than the recorded investment in the loan (including accrued interest, net of deferred loan fees or costs, and unamortized premiums or discounts), impairment is recognized by establishing or adjusting an existing allocation of the Allowance, or by recording a partial charge-off of the loan to its fair value. Interest payments made on impaired loans are typically applied to principal unless collectability of the principal amount is reasonably assured, in which case interest income may be accrued or recognized on a cash basis.

Loans Modified in a Troubled Debt Restructuring

Loans are considered to have been modified in a troubled debt restructuring when, due to a borrower's financial difficulties, the Company makes certain concessions to the borrower that it would not otherwise consider. Modifications may include interest rate reductions, principal or interest forgiveness, forbearance, and other actions intended to minimize economic loss and to avoid foreclosure or repossession of collateral. Generally, a non-accrual loan that has been modified in a troubled debt restructuring remains on non-accrual status for a period of at least 6 months to demonstrate that the borrower is able to meet the terms of the modified loan. However, performance prior to the modification, or significant events that coincide with the modification, are included in assessing whether the borrower can meet the new terms and may result in the loan being returned to accrual status at the time of loan modification or after a shorter performance period. If the borrower's ability to meet the revised payment schedule is uncertain, the loan remains on non-accrual status.

Reserve for Credit Losses

The Company's reserve for credit losses is comprised of two components, the Allowance and the reserve for unfunded commitments (the "Unfunded Reserve").

Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses

The Company maintains an Allowance adequate to cover management's estimate of probable credit losses as of the balance sheet date. Loans and leases that are charged off reduce the Allowance while recoveries of loans and leases previously charged off increase the Allowance. Other changes to the level of the Allowance are recognized through

charges or credits to the provision for credit losses (the "Provision"). The Allowance considers both unimpaired and impaired loans and is developed and documented at the portfolio segment level (commercial and consumer).

The level of the Allowance related to the Company's commercial portfolio segment is generally based on the credit risk ratings and historical loss experience of individual borrowers. This is supplemented as necessary by credit judgment to address observed changes in trends and conditions, and other relevant environmental and economic factors that may affect the collectability of loans and leases. Excluding those loans and leases evaluated individually for impairment, the Company's remaining commercial loans and leases are pooled and collectively evaluated for impairment based on business unit and internal risk rating segmentation.

The level of the Allowance related to the Company’s consumer portfolio segment is generally based on analyses of homogeneous pools of loans and leases. Loans and leases are pooled based on similar loan and lease risk characteristics for collective evaluation of impairment. Loss estimates are calculated based on historical rolling average loss rates and average delinquency flows to loss. Consumer loans that have been individually evaluated for impairment or modified in a troubled debt restructuring are excluded from the homogeneous pools. Impairment related to such loans is generally determined based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan’s original effective interest rate.

The Allowance also includes an estimate for inherent losses not reflected in the historical analyses. Relevant factors include, but are not limited to, concentrations of credit risk (geographic, large borrower, and industry), economic trends and conditions, changes in underwriting standards, experience and depth of lending staff, trends in delinquencies, and the level of net charge-offs. In addition, the Company uses a variety of other tools to estimate probable credit losses including, but not limited to, a rolling quarterly forecast of asset quality metrics; stress testing; and performance indicators based on the Company’s own experience, peers, or other industry sources.

Reserve for Unfunded Commitments

The Unfunded Reserve is a component of other liabilities and represents the estimate for probable credit losses inherent in unfunded commitments to extend credit. Unfunded commitments to extend credit include banker’s acceptances, and standby and commercial letters of credit. The process used to determine the Unfunded Reserve is consistent with the process for determining the Allowance, as adjusted for estimated funding probabilities or loan and lease equivalency factors. The level of the Unfunded Reserve is adjusted by recording an expense or recovery in other noninterest expense.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and due from banks, interest-bearing deposits in other banks, and funds sold. All amounts are readily convertible to cash and have maturities of less than 90 days.

Premises and Equipment

Premises and equipment, including leasehold improvements, are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Capital leases are included in premises and equipment at the capitalized amount less accumulated amortization.

Premises and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets. Estimated useful lives generally range up to 30 years for buildings and up to 10 years for equipment. Capitalized leased assets and leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset or the lease term. Repairs and maintenance are charged to expense as incurred, while improvements which extend the estimated useful life of the asset are capitalized and depreciated over the estimated remaining life of the asset.

Premises and equipment are periodically evaluated for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Impairment exists when the expected undiscounted future cash flows of premises and equipment are less than its carrying amount. In that event, the Company records a loss for the difference between the carrying amount and the fair value of the asset based on quoted market prices, if applicable, or a discounted cash flow analysis.

Foreclosed Real Estate

Foreclosed real estate consists of properties acquired through foreclosure proceedings or acceptance of a deed-in-lieu of foreclosure. These properties are recorded at fair value less estimated costs to sell the property. If the recorded investment in the loan exceeds the property's fair value at the time of acquisition, a charge-off is recorded against the Allowance. If the fair value of the property at the time of acquisition exceeds the carrying amount of the loan, the excess is recorded either as a recovery to the Allowance if a charge-off had previously been recorded, or as a gain on initial transfer in other noninterest income. Subsequent decreases in the property's fair value and operating expenses of the property are recognized through charges to other noninterest expense. The fair value of the property acquired is based on third party appraisals, broker price opinions, recent sales activity, or a combination thereof, subject to management judgment.

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Mortgage Servicing Rights

Mortgage servicing rights are recognized as assets when mortgage loans are sold and the rights to service those loans are retained. Mortgage servicing rights are initially recorded at fair value by using a discounted cash flow model to calculate the present value of estimated future net servicing income.

The Company’s mortgage servicing rights accounted for under the fair value method are carried on the statements of condition at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in mortgage banking income in the period in which the change occurs. Changes in the fair value of mortgage servicing rights are primarily due to changes in valuation inputs, assumptions, and the collection and realization of expected cash flows.

The Company’s mortgage servicing rights accounted for under the amortization method are initially recorded at fair value. However, these mortgage servicing rights are amortized in proportion to and over the period of estimated net servicing income. An impairment analysis is prepared on a quarterly basis by estimating the fair value of the mortgage servicing rights and comparing that value to the carrying amount. A valuation allowance is established when the carrying amount of these mortgage servicing rights exceeds fair value.

Goodwill

Goodwill is initially recorded as the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net assets acquired in a business combination and is subsequently evaluated at least annually for impairment. Goodwill impairment testing is performed at the reporting unit level, equivalent to a business segment or one level below. The Company has goodwill assigned to the following reporting units: Investment Services and Retail Banking.

The Company performs its annual evaluation of goodwill impairment in the fourth quarter of each year and on an interim basis if events or changes in circumstances indicate that there may be impairment. The Company performs a qualitative assessment to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. The qualitative factors considered include, but are not limited to, macroeconomic and State of Hawaii economic conditions, industry and market conditions and trends, the Company’s financial performance, market capitalization, stock price, and any Company-specific events relevant to the assessment. If the assessment of qualitative factors indicates that it is not more likely than not that an impairment exists, no further testing is performed; otherwise an impairment test is performed. The goodwill impairment test is a two-step test. The first step of the goodwill impairment test compares the estimated fair value of identified reporting units with their carrying amount, including goodwill. If the estimated fair value of a reporting unit is less than the carrying value, the second step must be performed to determine the implied fair value of the reporting unit’s goodwill and the amount of goodwill impairment, if any. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined as if the reporting unit were being acquired in a business combination. If the implied fair value of goodwill exceeds the goodwill assigned to the reporting unit, there is no impairment. If the implied fair value of goodwill is less than the carrying amount, a loss would be recognized in other noninterest expense to reduce the carrying amount to the implied fair value of goodwill. Subsequent reversals of goodwill impairment are prohibited. For the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company’s goodwill impairment evaluation, based on its qualitative assessment, indicated there was no impairment.

Non-Marketable Equity Securities

The Company is required to own Federal Home Loan Bank (“FHLB”) of Des Moines and Federal Reserve Bank (“FRB”) stock as a condition of membership. These non-marketable equity securities are accounted for at cost which equals par or redemption value. These securities do not have a readily determinable fair value as their ownership is restricted and there is no market for these securities. These securities can only be redeemed or sold at their par value and only to the

respective issuing government supported institution or to another member institution. The Company records these non-marketable equity securities as a component of other assets and are periodically evaluated for impairment. Management considers these non-marketable equity securities to be long-term investments. Accordingly, when evaluating these securities for impairment, management considers the ultimate recoverability of the par value rather than by recognizing temporary declines in value.

Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase

The Company enters into agreements under which it sells securities subject to an obligation to repurchase the same or similar securities. Under these arrangements, the Company may transfer legal control over the assets but still retain effective control through an agreement that both entitles and obligates the Company to repurchase the assets. As a result, securities sold under

agreements to repurchase are accounted for as collateralized financing arrangements (i.e., secured borrowings) and not as a sale and subsequent repurchase of securities. The obligation to repurchase the securities is reflected as a liability in the Company's consolidated statements of condition, while the securities underlying the securities sold under agreements to repurchase remain in the respective asset accounts. See Note 19 Balance Sheet Offsetting for more information.

Pension and Postretirement Benefit Plans

The Company incurs certain employment-related expenses associated with its two frozen pension plans and a postretirement benefit plan (the "Plans"). In order to measure the expense associated with the Plans, various assumptions are made including the discount rate, expected return on plan assets, anticipated mortality rates, and expected future healthcare costs. The assumptions are based on historical experience as well as current facts and circumstances. The Company uses a December 31 measurement date for its Plans. As of the measurement date, plan assets are determined based on fair value, generally representing observable market prices. The projected benefit obligation is primarily determined based on the present value of projected benefit distributions at an assumed discount rate.

Net periodic pension benefit costs include interest costs based on an assumed discount rate, the expected return on plan assets based on actuarially derived market-related values, and the amortization of net actuarial gains or losses. Net periodic postretirement benefit costs include service costs, interest costs based on an assumed discount rate, and the amortization of prior service credits and net actuarial gains or losses. Differences between expected and actual results in each year are included in the net actuarial gain or loss amount, which is recognized in other comprehensive income. The net actuarial gain or loss in excess of a 10% corridor is amortized in net periodic benefit cost over the average remaining expected lives of the pension plan participants and over the average remaining future service years of the postretirement benefit plan participants. The prior service credit is amortized over the average remaining service period to full eligibility for participating employees expected to receive benefits.

The Company recognizes in its consolidated statements of condition an asset for a plan's overfunded status or a liability for a plan's underfunded status. The Company also measures the Plans' assets and obligations that determine its funded status as of the end of the year and recognizes those changes in other comprehensive income, net of tax.

Income Taxes

The Parent files a consolidated federal income tax return with the Bank and its subsidiaries. Calculation of the Company's provision for income taxes requires the interpretation of income tax laws and regulations and the use of estimates and judgments in its determination. The Company is subject to examination by governmental authorities that may give rise to income tax issues due to differing interpretations. Changes to the liability for income taxes also occur due to changes in income tax rates, implementation of new business strategies, resolution of issues with taxing authorities, and newly enacted statutory, judicial, and regulatory guidance.

Deferred income taxes are provided to reflect the tax effect of temporary differences between financial statement carrying amounts and the corresponding tax basis of assets and liabilities. Deferred income taxes are calculated by applying enacted statutory tax rates and tax laws to future years in which temporary differences are expected to reverse. The impact on deferred tax assets and liabilities from a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that the tax rate change is enacted. A deferred tax valuation allowance is established if it is more likely than not that a deferred tax asset will not be realized.

The Company's tax sharing policy provides for the settlement of income taxes between each relevant subsidiary as if the subsidiary had filed a separate return. Payments are made to the Parent by subsidiaries with tax liabilities and

subsidiaries that generate tax benefits receive payments for those benefits as used.

The Company maintains reserves for certain tax positions that arise in the normal course of business. As of December 31, 2016, these positions were evaluated based on an assessment of probabilities as to the likelihood of whether a liability had been incurred. Such assessments are reviewed as events occur and adjustments to the reserves are made as appropriate. In evaluating a tax position for recognition, the Company evaluates whether it is more likely than not that a tax position will be sustained upon examination, including resolution of related appeals or litigation processes, based on the technical merits of the position. If the tax position meets the more likely than not recognition threshold, the tax position is measured and recognized in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements as the largest amount of tax benefit that, in management's judgment, is greater than 50% likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement.

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Treasury Stock

Shares of the Parent's common stock that are repurchased are recorded in treasury stock at cost. On the date of subsequent re-issuance, the treasury stock account is reduced by the cost of such stock on a first-in, first-out basis.

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period, assuming conversion of all potentially dilutive common stock equivalents.

Derivative Financial Instruments

In the ordinary course of business, the Company enters into derivative financial instruments as an end-user in connection with its risk management activities and to accommodate the needs of its customers. The Company has elected not to qualify for hedge accounting methods addressed under current provisions of GAAP. Derivative financial instruments are stated at fair value on the consolidated statements of condition with changes in fair value reported in current period earnings.

Share-Based Compensation

The Company may grant share-based compensation to employees and non-employee directors in the form of restricted stock, restricted stock units and stock options. The fair value of restricted stock is determined based on the closing price of the Parent's common stock on the date of grant. The Company recognizes compensation expense related to restricted stock on a straight-line basis over the vesting period for service-based awards, plus additional recognition of costs associated with accelerated vesting based on the projected attainment of Company performance measures. Beginning in 2014, the Company issued restricted stock units ("RSUs") payable solely in cash which are accounted for as other liabilities in the consolidated statements of condition. The fair value of RSUs is initially valued based on the closing price of the Parent's common stock on the date of grant and is amortized in the statement of income over the vesting period. The RSUs are subsequently remeasured in the same manner described above at the end of each reporting period until settlement. The fair value of stock options is estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and related assumptions. The Company uses historical data to predict option exercise and employee termination behavior. Expected volatilities are based on the historical volatility of the Parent's common stock. The expected term of options granted is derived from actual historical exercise activity and represents the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding. The risk-free rate is derived from the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant based on the expected life of the option. The dividend yield is equal to the dividend yield of the Parent's common stock at the time of grant. The amortization of the expense related to stock options reflects estimated forfeitures, adjusted for actual forfeiture experience. Amortization expense related to stock options is recorded in the statements of income as a component of salaries and benefits for employees and as a component of other noninterest expense for non-employee directors, with a corresponding increase to capital surplus in shareholders' equity. As the expense related to stock options is recognized, a deferred tax asset is established that represents an estimate of future income tax deductions from the release of restrictions or the exercise of stock options.

Advertising Costs

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising costs were $6.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 and $5.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

International Operations

The Bank has operations that are conducted in certain Pacific Islands that are denominated in U.S. dollars. These operations are classified as domestic.

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Fair Value Measurements

Fair value measurements apply whenever GAAP requires or permits assets or liabilities to be measured at fair value either on a recurring or nonrecurring basis. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in the principal or most advantageous market for an asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value is based on the assumptions that management believes market participants would use when pricing an asset or liability. Fair value measurement and disclosure guidance established a three-level fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the use of inputs used in valuation methodologies. Management maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs when determining fair value measurements. Management reviews and updates the fair value hierarchy classifications of the Company's assets and liabilities on a quarterly basis. The three-level fair value hierarchy is as follows:

Level 1:	Inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices, unadjusted, for identical assets or liabilities in active markets. A quoted price in an active market provides the most reliable evidence of fair value and shall be used to measure fair value whenever available. A contractually binding sales price also provides reliable evidence of fair value.
Level 2:	Inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active; or inputs to the valuation methodology that utilize model-based techniques for which all significant assumptions are observable in the market.
Level 3:	Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement; inputs to the valuation methodology that utilize model-based techniques for which significant assumptions are not observable in the market; or inputs to the valuation methodology that requires significant management judgment or estimation, some of which may be internally developed.

In determining fair value measurements, management assesses whether the volume and level of activity for an asset or liability have significantly decreased. In such instances, management determines whether recent quoted prices are associated with illiquid or inactive markets. If management concludes that quoted prices are associated with illiquid or inactive markets, adjustments to quoted prices may be necessary or management may conclude that a change in valuation technique or the use of multiple valuation techniques may be appropriate to estimate an asset or liability's fair value. See Note 14 Employee Benefits and Note 21 Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities for the required fair value measurement disclosures.

Correction of an Immaterial Error to the Financial Statements

The Company determined during the fourth quarter of 2016 the proceeds from the sale of residential mortgage loans transferred from portfolio to held for sale were incorrectly reported on the consolidated statements of cash flows. The consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2015 was adjusted to decrease both the originations of loans held for sale and proceeds from sales of loans held for sale by $101.8 million, with no net impact to the net cash provided by operating activities. In addition, the net change in loans and leases was increased by $101.8 million, and a new line item, proceeds from sales of loans, was inserted for $101.8 million, with no net impact to net cash used in investing activities. These corrections did not impact the consolidated statements of income or the consolidated statements of condition. The Company evaluated the effect of the incorrect presentation of the consolidated statements of cash flows, both qualitatively and quantitatively, and concluded it did not materially misstate the Company's previously issued financial statements. There was no transfer of loans to loans held for sale during the year ended December 31, 2014.

Accounting Standards Adopted in 2016

In February 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-02, “Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis.” This ASU affects reporting entities that are required to evaluate whether they should consolidate certain legal entities. Specifically, the amendments: (1) modify the evaluation of whether limited partnerships and similar legal entities are variable interest entities (“VIEs”) or voting interest entities; (2) eliminate the presumption that a general partner should consolidate a limited partnership; (3) affect the consolidation analysis of reporting entities that are involved with VIEs, particularly those that have fee arrangements and related party relationships; and (4) provide a scope exception from consolidation guidance for reporting entities with interests in legal entities that are required to comply with or operate in accordance with requirements that are similar to those in Rule 2a-7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 for registered money market funds. The Company adopted ASU No. 2015-02 effective January 1, 2016. The adoption of ASU No. 2015-02 did not have a material impact on the Company’s Consolidated Financial Statements.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-05, "Customer's Accounting for Fees Paid in a Cloud Computing Arrangement." This ASU provides guidance to customers about whether a cloud computing arrangement includes a software license. If a cloud computing arrangement includes a software license, the customer should account for the software license element of the arrangement consistent with the acquisition of other software licenses. If a cloud computing arrangement does not include a software license, the customer should account for the arrangement as a service contract. The new guidance does not change the accounting for a customer's accounting for service contracts. The purpose of ASU 2015-05 is to clarify which fees paid in a cloud computing arrangement should be capitalized and which fees should be expensed as incurred. The Company prospectively adopted ASU No. 2015-05 effective January 1, 2016. The adoption of ASU No. 2015-05 did not have a material impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Accounting Standards Pending Adoption

In May 2014, the FASB and the International Accounting Standards Board (the "IASB") jointly issued a comprehensive new revenue recognition standard that will supersede nearly all existing revenue recognition guidance under GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). Previous revenue recognition guidance in GAAP consisted of broad revenue recognition concepts together with numerous revenue requirements for particular industries or transactions, which sometimes resulted in different accounting for economically similar transactions. In contrast, IFRS provided limited revenue recognition guidance and, consequently, could be difficult to apply to complex transactions. Accordingly, the FASB and the IASB initiated a joint project to clarify the principles for recognizing revenue and to develop a common revenue standard for U.S. GAAP and IFRS that would: (1) remove inconsistencies and weaknesses in revenue requirements; (2) provide a more robust framework for addressing revenue issues; (3) improve comparability of revenue recognition practices across entities, industries, jurisdictions, and capital markets; (4) provide more useful information to users of financial statements through improved disclosure requirements; and (5) simplify the preparation of financial statements by reducing the number of requirements to which an entity must refer. To meet those objectives, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers." The standard's core principle is that a company will recognize revenue when it transfers promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. In doing so, companies generally will be required to use more judgment and make more estimates than under current guidance. These may include identifying performance obligations in the contract, estimating the amount of variable consideration to include in the transaction price and allocating the transaction price to each separate performance obligation. The standard was initially effective for public entities for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016; early adoption was not permitted. However, in August 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-14, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers - Deferral of the Effective Date" which deferred the effective date by one year (i.e., interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017). For financial reporting purposes, the standard allows for either full retrospective adoption, meaning the standard is applied to all of the periods presented, or modified retrospective adoption, meaning the standard is applied only to the most current period presented in the financial statements with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognized at the date of initial application. In addition, the FASB has begun to issue targeted updates to clarify specific implementation issues of ASU 2014-09. These updates include ASU No. 2016-08, "Principal versus Agent Considerations (Reporting Revenue Gross versus Net)," ASU No. 2016-10, "Identifying Performance Obligations and Licensing," ASU No. 2016-12, "Narrow-Scope Improvements and Practical Expedients," and ASU No. 2016-20 "Technical Corrections and Improvements to Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers." Since the guidance does not apply to revenue associated with financial instruments, including loans and securities that are accounted for under other GAAP, the Company does not expect the new guidance to have a material impact on revenue most closely associated with financial instruments, including interest income and expense. The Company is currently performing

an overall assessment of revenue streams potentially affected by the ASU including trust and asset management fees, deposit related fees, interchange fees, and merchant income, to determine the potential impact the new guidance is expected to have on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements. In addition, the Company continues to follow certain implementation issues relevant to the banking industry which are still pending resolution. The Company plans to adopt ASU No. 2014-09 on January 1, 2018 utilizing the modified retrospective approach.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-01, "Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities." This ASU addresses certain aspects of recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of financial instruments by making targeted improvements to GAAP as follows: (1) require equity investments (except those accounted for under the equity method of accounting or those that result in consolidation of the investee) to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income. However, an entity may choose to measure equity investments that do not have readily determinable fair values at cost minus impairment, if any, plus or minus changes resulting from observable price changes in orderly transactions for the identical or a similar investment of the same issuer; (2) simplify the impairment assessment of

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equity investments without readily determinable fair values by requiring a qualitative assessment to identify impairment. When a qualitative assessment indicates that impairment exists, an entity is required to measure the investment at fair value; (3) eliminate the requirement to disclose the fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost for entities that are not public business entities; (4) eliminate the requirement for public business entities to disclose the method(s) and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value that is required to be disclosed for financial instruments measured at amortized cost on the balance sheet; (5) require public business entities to use the exit price notion when measuring the fair value of financial instruments for disclosure purposes; (6) require an entity to present separately in other comprehensive income the portion of the total change in the fair value of a liability resulting from a change in the instrument-specific credit risk when the entity has elected to measure the liability at fair value in accordance with the fair value option for financial instruments; (7) require separate presentation of financial assets and financial liabilities by measurement category and form of financial asset (that is, securities or loans and receivables) on the balance sheet or the accompanying notes to the financial statements; and (8) clarify that an entity should evaluate the need for a valuation allowance on a deferred tax asset related to available-for-sale securities in combination with the entity's other deferred tax assets. ASU No. 2016-01 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Early application is permitted as of the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption only for provisions (3) and (6) above. Early adoption of the other provisions mentioned above is not permitted. The Company has performed a preliminary evaluation of the provisions of ASU No. 2016-01. Based on this evaluation, the Company has determined that ASU No. 2016-01 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements; however, the Company will continue to closely monitor developments and additional guidance.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, "Leases." Under the new guidance, lessees will be required to recognize the following for all leases (with the exception of short-term leases): 1) a lease liability, which is the present value of a lessee's obligation to make lease payments, and 2) a right-of-use asset, which is an asset that represents the lessee's right to use, or control the use of, a specified asset for the lease term. Lessor accounting under the new guidance remains largely unchanged as it is substantially equivalent to existing guidance for sales-type leases, direct financing leases, and operating leases. Leveraged leases have been eliminated, although lessors can continue to account for existing leveraged leases using the current accounting guidance. Other limited changes were made to align lessor accounting with the lessee accounting model and the new revenue recognition standard. All entities will classify leases to determine how to recognize lease-related revenue and expense. Quantitative and qualitative disclosures will be required by lessees and lessors to meet the objective of enabling users of financial statements to assess the amount, timing, and uncertainty of cash flows arising from leases. The intention is to require enough information to supplement the amounts recorded in the financial statements so that users can understand more about the nature of an entity's leasing activities. ASU No. 2016-02 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018; early adoption is permitted. All entities are required to use a modified retrospective approach for leases that exist or are entered into after the beginning of the earliest comparative period in the financial statements. They have the option to use certain relief; full retrospective application is prohibited. The Company has several lease agreements, such as branch locations, which are currently considered operating leases, and therefore, not recognized on the Company's consolidated statements of condition. The Company expects the new guidance will require these lease agreements to now be recognized on the consolidated statements of condition as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability. Therefore, the Company's preliminary evaluation indicates the provisions of ASU No. 2016-02 are expected to impact the Company's consolidated statements of condition. However, the Company continues to evaluate the extent of potential impact the new guidance will have on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-09, "Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting." This ASU includes provisions intended to simplify various aspects related to how share-based payments are accounted for and presented in the financial statements. Some of the key provisions of this new ASU include: (1)

companies will no longer record excess tax benefits and certain tax deficiencies in additional paid-in capital ("APIC"). Instead, they will record all excess tax benefits and tax deficiencies as income tax expense or benefit in the income statement, and APIC pools will be eliminated. The guidance also eliminates the requirement that excess tax benefits be realized before companies can recognize them. In addition, the guidance requires companies to present excess tax benefits as an operating activity on the statement of cash flows rather than as a financing activity; (2) increase the amount an employer can withhold to cover income taxes on awards and still qualify for the exception to liability classification for shares used to satisfy the employer's statutory income tax withholding obligation. The new guidance will also require an employer to classify the cash paid to a tax authority when shares are withheld to satisfy its statutory income tax withholding obligation as a financing activity on its statement of cash flows (current guidance did not specify how these cash flows should be classified); and (3) permit companies to make an accounting policy election for the impact of forfeitures on the recognition of expense for share-based payment awards. Forfeitures can be estimated, as required today, or recognized when they occur. ASU No. 2016-09 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016. The Company adopted ASU No. 2016-09 on January 1, 2017 and elected to recognize forfeitures as they occur. The Company expects adoption of ASU No. 2016-09 could result in increased volatility to reported income tax expense related to excess tax benefits and tax

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deficiencies for employee share-based transactions, however, the actual amounts recognized in income tax expense will be dependent on the amount of employee share-based transactions and the stock price at the time of vesting or exercise.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13, "Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments." This ASU significantly changes how entities will measure credit losses for most financial assets and certain other instruments that aren't measured at fair value through net income. In issuing the standard, the FASB is responding to criticism that today's guidance delays recognition of credit losses. The standard will replace today's "incurred loss" approach with an "expected loss" model. The new model, referred to as the current expected credit loss ("CECL") model, will apply to: (1) financial assets subject to credit losses and measured at amortized cost, and (2) certain off-balance sheet credit exposures. This includes, but is not limited to, loans, leases, held-to-maturity securities, loan commitments, and financial guarantees. The CECL model does not apply to available-for-sale ("AFS") debt securities. For AFS debt securities with unrealized losses, entities will measure credit losses in a manner similar to what they do today, except that the losses will be recognized as allowances rather than reductions in the amortized cost of the securities. As a result, entities will recognize improvements to estimated credit losses immediately in earnings rather than as interest income over time, as they do today. The ASU also simplifies the accounting model for purchased credit-impaired debt securities and loans. ASU 2016-13 also expands the disclosure requirements regarding an entity's assumptions, models, and methods for estimating the allowance for loan and lease losses. In addition, entities will need to disclose the amortized cost balance for each class of financial asset by credit quality indicator, disaggregated by the year of origination. ASU No. 2016-13 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019; early adoption is permitted for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Entities will apply the standard's provisions as a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the first reporting period in which the guidance is effective (i.e., modified retrospective approach). The Company has begun its implementation efforts by establishing a Company-wide implementation team. This team has assigned roles and responsibilities, key tasks to complete, and a general timeline to be followed. The implementation team meets periodically to discuss the latest developments and ensure progress is being made. The Company's preliminary evaluation indicates the provisions of ASU No. 2016-13 are expected to impact the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements, in particular the level of the reserve for credit losses. However, the Company continues to evaluate the extent of the potential impact.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-15, "Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments." Current GAAP is unclear or does not include specific guidance on how to classify certain transactions in the statement of cash flows. This ASU is intended to reduce diversity in practice in how eight particular transactions are classified in the statement of cash flows. ASU No. 2016-15 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted, provided that all of the amendments are adopted in the same period. Entities will be required to apply the guidance retrospectively. If it is impracticable to apply the guidance retrospectively for an issue, the amendments related to that issue would be applied prospectively. As this guidance only affects the classification within the statement of cash flows, ASU No. 2016-15 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-04, "Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment." The guidance removes Step 2 of the goodwill impairment test, which requires a hypothetical purchase price allocation. Goodwill impairment will now be the amount by which a reporting unit's carrying value exceeds its fair value, not to exceed the carrying amount of goodwill. All other goodwill impairment guidance will remain largely unchanged. ASU No. 2017-04 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019, applied prospectively. Early adoption is permitted for any impairment tests performed after January 1, 2017. The Company expects to early adopt upon the next goodwill impairment test in 2017. ASU No. 2017-04 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Note 2. Restrictions on Cash

The Company is required to maintain cash on hand or on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank based on the amount of certain customer deposits, mainly checking accounts. The Bank's average required reserve balances were $153.4 million and $99.3 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

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Note 3. Investment Securities

The amortized cost, gross unrealized gains and losses, and fair value of the Company’s investment securities as of December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014 were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
December 31, 2016				
Available-for-Sale:				
Debt Securities Issued by the U.S. Treasury and Government Agencies	$407,478	$ 2,531	$ (1,294)	$408,715
Debt Securities Issued by States and Political Subdivisions	662,231	11,455	(1,887)	671,799
Debt Securities Issued by Corporations	273,044	5	(3,870)	269,179
Mortgage-Backed Securities:				
Residential - Government Agencies	240,412	4,577	(1,145)	243,844
Residential - U.S. Government-Sponsored Enterprises	511,234	971	(5,218)	506,987
Commercial - Government Agencies	89,544	—	(4,027)	85,517
Total Mortgage-Backed Securities	841,190	5,548	(10,390)	836,348
Total	$2,183,943	$ 19,539	$ (17,441)	$2,186,041
Held-to-Maturity:				
Debt Securities Issued by the U.S. Treasury and Government Agencies	$530,149	$ 1,562	$ (771)	$530,940
Debt Securities Issued by States and Political Subdivisions	242,295	9,991	—	252,286
Debt Securities Issued by Corporations	135,620	416	(1,528)	134,508
Mortgage-Backed Securities:				
Residential - Government Agencies	1,940,076	20,567	(23,861)	1,936,782
Residential - U.S. Government-Sponsored Enterprises	752,768	798	(10,919)	742,647
Commercial - Government Agencies	232,089	940	(2,665)	230,364
Total Mortgage-Backed Securities	2,924,933	22,305	(37,445)	2,909,793
Total	$3,832,997	$ 34,274	$ (39,744)	$3,827,527
December 31, 2015				
Available-for-Sale:				
Debt Securities Issued by the U.S. Treasury and Government Agencies	$356,260	$ 3,472	$ (838)	$358,894
Debt Securities Issued by States and Political Subdivisions	709,724	22,498	(304)	731,918
Debt Securities Issued by Corporations	313,136	236	(4,502)	308,870
Mortgage-Backed Securities:				
Residential - Government Agencies	310,966	6,546	(1,267)	316,245
Residential - U.S. Government-Sponsored Enterprises	442,760	1,368	(2,264)	441,864
Commercial - Government Agencies	103,227	—	(4,200)	99,027
Total Mortgage-Backed Securities	856,953	7,914	(7,731)	857,136
Total	$2,236,073	$ 34,120	$ (13,375)	$2,256,818
Held-to-Maturity:				
Debt Securities Issued by the U.S. Treasury and Government Agencies	$489,747	$ 1,359	$ (1,139)	$489,967
Debt Securities Issued by States and Political Subdivisions	245,980	17,114	—	263,094
Debt Securities Issued by Corporations	151,301	368	(2,041)	149,628

Mortgage-Backed Securities:				
Residential - Government Agencies	2,191,138	27,893	(19,067)	2,199,964
Residential - U.S. Government-Sponsored Enterprises	647,762	1,656	(2,616)	646,802
Commercial - Government Agencies	256,808	2,381	(2,232)	256,957
Total Mortgage-Backed Securities	3,095,708	31,930	(23,915)	3,103,723
Total	$3,982,736	$ 50,771	$ (27,095)	$4,006,412
December 31, 2014				
Available-for-Sale:				
Debt Securities Issued by the U.S. Treasury and Government Agencies	$325,365	$ 5,933	$ (40)	$331,258
Debt Securities Issued by States and Political Subdivisions	723,474	21,941	(1,445)	743,970
Debt Securities Issued by Corporations	298,272	546	(3,985)	294,833
Mortgage-Backed Securities:				
Residential - Government Agencies	452,493	10,986	(1,043)	462,436
Residential - U.S. Government-Sponsored Enterprises	276,390	2,262	(191)	278,461
Commercial - Government Agencies	186,813	—	(8,581)	178,232
Total Mortgage-Backed Securities	915,696	13,248	(9,815)	919,129
Total	$2,262,807	$ 41,668	$ (15,285)	$2,289,190
Held-to-Maturity:				
Debt Securities Issued by the U.S. Treasury and Government Agencies	$498,767	$ 2,008	$ (1,159)	$499,616
Debt Securities Issued by States and Political Subdivisions	249,559	15,459	—	265,018
Debt Securities Issued by Corporations	166,686	109	(3,442)	163,353
Mortgage-Backed Securities:				
Residential - Government Agencies	2,862,369	45,407	(20,636)	2,887,140
Residential - U.S. Government-Sponsored Enterprises	379,365	3,635	(15)	382,985
Commercial - Government Agencies	309,933	241	(3,791)	306,383
Total Mortgage-Backed Securities	3,551,667	49,283	(24,442)	3,576,508
Total	$4,466,679	$ 66,859	$ (29,043)	$4,504,495

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The table below presents an analysis of the contractual maturities of the Company's investment securities as of December 31, 2016. Debt securities issued by government agencies (Small Business Administration securities) and mortgage-backed securities are disclosed separately in the table below as these investment securities may prepay prior to their scheduled contractual maturity dates.

(dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Available-for-Sale:		
Due in One Year or Less	$27,855	$27,963
Due After One Year Through Five Years	597,063	596,178
Due After Five Years Through Ten Years	267,948	272,249
Due After Ten Years	42,959	45,127
	935,825	941,517
Debt Securities Issued by Government Agencies	406,928	408,176
Mortgage-Backed Securities:		
Residential - Government Agencies	240,412	243,844
Residential - U.S. Government-Sponsored Enterprises	511,234	506,987
Commercial - Government Agencies	89,544	85,517
Total Mortgage-Backed Securities	841,190	836,348
Total	$2,183,943	$2,186,041
Held-to-Maturity:		
Due in One Year or Less	$155,107	$155,104
Due After One Year Through Five Years	446,716	449,231
Due After Five Years Through Ten Years	257,018	261,732
Due After Ten Years	49,223	51,667
	908,064	917,734
Mortgage-Backed Securities:		
Residential - Government Agencies	1,940,076	1,936,782
Residential - U.S. Government-Sponsored Enterprises	752,768	742,647
Commercial - Government Agencies	232,089	230,364
Total Mortgage-Backed Securities	2,924,933	2,909,793
Total	$3,832,997	$3,827,527

Investment securities with carrying values of $2.4 billion, $2.5 billion, and $2.8 billion as of December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively, were pledged to secure deposits of governmental entities and securities sold under agreements to repurchase.

The table below presents the gains and losses from the sales of investment securities for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014.

(dollars in thousands)	2016	2015	2014
Gross Gains on Sales of Investment Securities	$11,180	$11,640	$8,063
Gross Losses on Sales of Investment Securities	(977)	(1,480)	—
Net Gains on Sales of Investment Securities	$10,203	$10,160	$8,063

The losses during the year ended December 31, 2016 were due to fees paid to the counterparties of our prior Visa Class B share sale transactions. The securities sold for losses in 2015 were government agency commercial mortgage-backed securities categorized as available-for-sale. These securities were sold to reduce our allocation to the

sector and did not represent an overall change in strategy.

The income tax expense related to the Company’s net realized gains on the sales of investment securities was $4.0 million in 2016 and 2015, and $3.2 million in 2014.

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The Company's investment securities in an unrealized loss position, segregated by continuous length of impairment, were as follows:

	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
(dollars in thousands)	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
December 31, 2016						
Available-for-Sales:						
Debt Securities Issued by the U.S. Treasury and Government Agencies	$143,715	$(562)	$89,211	$(732)	$232,926	$(1,294)
Debt Securities Issued by States and Political Subdivisions	211,188	(1,873)	6,725	(14)	217,913	(1,887)
Debt Securities Issued by Corporations	67,332	(714)	196,838	(3,156)	264,170	(3,870)
Mortgage-Backed Securities:						
Residential - Government Agencies	38,355	(89)	11,185	(1,056)	49,540	(1,145)
Residential - U.S. Government-Sponsored Enterprises	397,385	(5,218)	—	—	397,385	(5,218)
Commercial - Government Agencies	5,097	(164)	80,420	(3,863)	85,517	(4,027)
Total Mortgage-Backed Securities	440,837	(5,471)	91,605	(4,919)	532,442	(10,390)
Total	$863,072	$(8,620)	$384,379	$(8,821)	$1,247,451	$(17,441)
Held-to-Maturity:						
Debt Securities Issued by the U.S. Treasury and Government Agencies	$169,926	$(771)	$—	$—	$169,926	$(771)
Debt Securities Issued by Corporations	69,601	(971)	15,933	(557)	85,534	(1,528)
Mortgage-Backed Securities:						
Residential - Government Agencies	835,227	(15,313)	231,377	(8,548)	1,066,604	(23,861)
Residential - U.S. Government-Sponsored Enterprises	693,047	(10,919)	—	—	693,047	(10,919)
Commercial - Government Agencies	87,586	(2,597)	18,653	(68)	106,239	(2,665)
Total Mortgage-Backed Securities	1,615,860	(28,829)	250,030	(8,616)	1,865,890	(37,445)
Total	$1,855,387	$(30,571)	$265,963	$(9,173)	$2,121,350	$(39,744)
December 31, 2015						
Available-for-Sales:						
Debt Securities Issued by the U.S. Treasury and Government Agencies	$144,260	$(822)	$5,452	$(16)	$149,712	$(838)
Debt Securities Issued by States and Political Subdivisions	72,248	(252)	6,798	(52)	79,046	(304)
Debt Securities Issued by Corporations	101,269	(1,747)	162,304	(2,755)	263,573	(4,502)
Mortgage-Backed Securities:						
Residential - Government Agencies	30,679	(130)	9,117	(1,137)	39,796	(1,267)
Residential - U.S. Government-Sponsored Enterprises	346,603	(2,264)	—	—	346,603	(2,264)
Commercial - Government Agencies	—	—	99,026	(4,200)	99,026	(4,200)
Total Mortgage-Backed Securities	377,282	(2,394)	108,143	(5,337)	485,425	(7,731)
Total	$695,059	$(5,215)	$282,697	$(8,160)	$977,756	$(13,375)

Held-to-Maturity:						
Debt Securities Issued by the U.S. Treasury and Government Agencies	$264,747	$(1,139)	$—	$—	$264,747	$(1,139)
Debt Securities Issued by Corporations	28,218	(66)	71,208	(1,975)	99,426	(2,041)
Mortgage-Backed Securities:						
Residential - Government Agencies	562,502	(5,828)	414,207	(13,239)	976,709	(19,067)
Residential - U.S. Government-Sponsored Enterprises	450,147	(2,616)	—	—	450,147	(2,616)
Commercial - Government Agencies	74,040	(958)	52,207	(1,274)	126,247	(2,232)
Total Mortgage-Backed Securities	1,086,689	(9,402)	466,414	(14,513)	1,553,103	(23,915)
Total	$1,379,654	$(10,607)	$537,622	$(16,488)	$1,917,276	$(27,095)

The Company does not believe that the investment securities that were in an unrealized loss position as of December 31, 2016, which were comprised of 307 securities, represent an other-than-temporary impairment. Total gross unrealized losses were

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primarily attributable to changes in interest rates, relative to when the investment securities were purchased, and not due to the credit quality of the investment securities. As of December 31, 2016, the gross unrealized losses reported for mortgage-backed securities were mostly related to investment securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Association. The Company does not intend to sell the investment securities that were in an unrealized loss position and it is not more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the investment securities before recovery of their amortized cost bases, which may be at maturity.

Interest income from taxable and non-taxable investment securities for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014 were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
(dollars in thousands)	2016	2015	2014
Taxable	$100,541	$109,912	$127,128
Non-Taxable	20,438	21,230	21,207
Total Interest Income from Investment Securities	$120,979	$131,142	$148,335

As of December 31, 2016, included in the Company's investment securities portfolio were debt securities issued by political subdivisions within the State of Hawaii of $521.8 million, representing 56% of the total fair value of the Company's municipal debt securities. Of the entire Hawaii municipal bond portfolio, 94% were credit-rated Aa2 or better by Moody's while the remaining Hawaii municipal bonds were credit-rated A2 or better by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization. Of the Company's total Hawaii municipal bond holdings, 77% were general obligation issuances. As of December 31, 2016, there were no other holdings of municipal debt securities that were issued by a single state or political subdivision which comprised more than 10% of the total fair value of the Company's municipal debt securities.
As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the carrying value of the Company's Federal Home Loan Bank of Des Moines ("FHLB Des Moines") stock and Federal Reserve Bank stock was as follows:

	December 31,	
(dollars in thousands)	2016	2015
Federal Home Loan Bank Stock	$20,000	$19,000
Federal Reserve Bank Stock	20,063	19,836
Total	$40,063	$38,836

These securities can only be redeemed or sold at their par value and only to the respective issuing government-supported institution or to another member institution. The Company records these non-marketable equity securities as a component of other assets and periodically evaluates these securities for impairment. Management considers these non-marketable equity securities to be long-term investments. Accordingly, when evaluating these securities for impairment, management considers the ultimate recoverability of the par value rather than by recognizing temporary declines in value.

Visa Class B Restricted Shares

In 2008, the Company received Visa Class B restricted shares as part of Visa's initial public offering. These shares are transferable only under limited circumstances until they can be converted into the publicly traded Class A common shares. This conversion will not occur until the settlement of certain litigation which is indemnified by Visa members, including the Company. Visa funded an escrow account from its initial public offering to settle these litigation claims. Should this escrow account not be sufficient to cover these litigation claims, Visa is entitled to fund additional amounts to the escrow account by reducing each member bank's Class B conversion ratio to unrestricted Class A shares. As of December 31, 2016, the conversion ratio was 1.6483.

During the first quarter of 2016, the Company recorded an $11.2 million net gain on the sale of 100,000 Visa Class B shares. Concurrent with this sale, the Company entered into an agreement with the buyer that requires payment to the buyer in the event Visa further reduces the conversion ratio. Based on the existing transfer restriction and the uncertainty of the outcome of the Visa litigation mentioned above, the remaining 180,914 Class B shares (298,201 Class A equivalents) that the Company owns as of December 31, 2016 are carried at a zero cost basis.

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Note 4. Loans and Leases and the Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses

Loans and Leases

The Company's loan and lease portfolio was comprised of the following as of December 31, 2016 and 2015:

	December 31,	
(dollars in thousands)	2016	2015
Commercial		
Commercial and Industrial	$1,249,791	$1,115,168
Commercial Mortgage	1,889,551	1,677,147
Construction	270,018	156,660
Lease Financing	208,332	204,877
Total Commercial	3,617,692	3,153,852
Consumer		
Residential Mortgage	3,163,073	2,925,605
Home Equity	1,334,163	1,069,400
Automobile	454,333	381,735
Other [1]	380,524	348,393
Total Consumer	5,332,093	4,725,133
Total Loans and Leases	$8,949,785	$7,878,985

[1] Comprised of other revolving credit, installment, and lease financing.

Total loans and leases were reported net of unearned income of $36.3 million and $47.3 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Commercial loans and residential mortgage loans of $1.1 billion and $1.0 billion were pledged to secure an undrawn FRB line of credit as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, residential mortgage loans of $2.3 billion and $1.7 billion, respectively, were pledged under a blanket pledge arrangement to secure FHLB advances. See Note 10 Other Debt for FHLB advances outstanding as of December 31, 2016 and 2015.

Net gains related to sales of residential mortgage loans, recorded as a component of mortgage banking income, were $11.8 million, $5.9 million, and $2.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively. Net gains on sales of commercial loans were not material for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014.

Substantially all of the Company's lending activity is with customers located in Hawaii. A substantial portion of the Company's real estate loans are secured by real estate in Hawaii.

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Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses

The following presents by portfolio segment, the activity in the Allowance for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014. The following also presents by portfolio segment, the balance in the Allowance disaggregated on the basis of the Company's impairment measurement method and the related recorded investment in loans and leases as of December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014.

(dollars in thousands)	Commercial	Consumer	Total
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016			
Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses:			
Balance at Beginning of Period	$60,714	$42,166	$102,880
Loans and Leases Charged-Off	(865)	(17,644)	(18,509)
Recoveries on Loans and Leases Previously Charged-Off	8,137	7,015	15,152
Net Loans and Leases Recovered (Charged-Off)	7,272	(10,629)	(3,357)
Provision for Credit Losses	(2,306)	7,056	4,750
Balance at End of Period	$65,680	$38,593	$104,273
As of December 31, 2016			
Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses:			
Individually Evaluated for Impairment	$45	$3,510	$3,555
Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	65,635	35,083	100,718
Total	$65,680	$38,593	$104,273
Recorded Investment in Loans and Leases:			
Individually Evaluated for Impairment	$21,572	$39,126	$60,698
Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	3,596,120	5,292,967	8,889,087
Total	$3,617,692	$5,332,093	$8,949,785
For the Year Ended December 31, 2015			
Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses:			
Balance at Beginning of Period	$64,551	$44,137	$108,688
Loans and Leases Charged-Off	(954)	(15,485)	(16,439)
Recoveries on Loans and Leases Previously Charged-Off	2,173	7,458	9,631
Net Loans and Leases Recovered (Charged-Off)	1,219	(8,027)	(6,808)
Provision for Credit Losses	(5,056)	6,056	1,000
Balance at End of Period	$60,714	$42,166	$102,880
As of December 31, 2015			
Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses:			
Individually Evaluated for Impairment	$205	$3,373	$3,578
Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	60,509	38,793	99,302
Total	$60,714	$42,166	$102,880
Recorded Investment in Loans and Leases:			
Individually Evaluated for Impairment	$27,950	$38,747	$66,697
Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	3,125,902	4,686,386	7,812,288
Total	$3,153,852	$4,725,133	$7,878,985
For the Year Ended December 31, 2014			
Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses:			
Balance at Beginning of Period	$71,446	$44,008	$115,454
Loans and Leases Charged-Off	(2,068)	(13,371)	(15,439)
Recoveries on Loans and Leases Previously Charged-Off	4,721	8,816	13,537

Net Loans and Leases Recovered (Charged-Off)	2,653	(4,555)	(1,902)
Provision for Credit Losses	(9,548)	4,684	(4,864)
Balance at End of Period	$64,551	$44,137	$108,688
As of December 31, 2014			
Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses:			
Individually Evaluated for Impairment	$2,387	$3,561	$5,948
Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	62,164	40,576	102,740
Total	$64,551	$44,137	$108,688
Recorded Investment in Loans and Leases:			
Individually Evaluated for Impairment	$25,116	$39,631	$64,747
Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	2,803,012	4,029,830	6,832,842
Total	$2,828,128	$4,069,461	$6,897,589

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Credit Quality Indicators

The Company uses several credit quality indicators to manage credit risk in an ongoing manner. The Company uses an internal credit risk rating system that categorizes loans and leases into pass, special mention, or classified categories. Credit risk ratings are applied individually to those classes of loans and leases that have significant or unique credit characteristics that benefit from a case-by-case evaluation. These are typically loans and leases to businesses or individuals in the classes which comprise the commercial portfolio segment. Groups of loans and leases that are underwritten and structured using standardized criteria and characteristics, such as statistical models (e.g., credit scoring or payment performance), are typically risk-rated and monitored collectively. These are typically loans and leases to individuals in the classes which comprise the consumer portfolio segment.

The following are the definitions of the Company's credit quality indicators:

Pass:	Loans and leases in all classes within the commercial and consumer portfolio segments that are not adversely rated, are contractually current as to principal and interest, and are otherwise in compliance with the contractual terms of the loan or lease agreement. Management believes that there is a low likelihood of loss related to those loans and leases that are considered pass.
Special Mention:	Loans and leases that have potential weaknesses that deserve management's close attention. If not addressed, these potential weaknesses may result in deterioration of the repayment prospects for the loan or lease. Management believes that there is a moderate likelihood of some loss related to those loans and leases that are considered special mention.
Classified:	Loans and leases in the classes within the commercial portfolio segment that are inadequately protected by the sound worth and paying capacity of the borrower or of the collateral pledged, if any. Classified loans and leases are also those in the classes within the consumer portfolio segment that are past due 90 days or more as to principal or interest. Residential mortgage loans that are past due 90 days or more as to principal or interest may be considered pass if the Company is in the process of collection and the current loan-to-value ratio is 60% or less. Home equity loans that are past due 90 days or more as to principal or interest may be considered pass if the Company is in the process of collection, the first mortgage is with the Company, and the current combined loan-to-value ratio is 60% or less. Residential mortgage and home equity loans may be current as to principal and interest, but may be considered classified for a period of up to six months following a loan modification. Following a period of demonstrated performance in accordance with the modified contractual terms, the loan may be removed from classified status. Management believes that there is a distinct possibility that the Company will sustain some loss if the deficiencies related to classified loans and leases are not corrected in a timely manner.

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The Company's credit quality indicators are periodically updated on a case-by-case basis. The following presents by class and by credit quality indicator, the recorded investment in the Company's loans and leases as of December 31, 2016 and 2015.

	December 31, 2016				
(dollars in thousands)	Commercial and Industrial	Commercial Mortgage	Construction	Lease Financing	Total Commercial
Pass	$1,203,025	$1,792,119	$ 264,287	$207,386	$3,466,817
Special Mention	20,253	66,734	4,218	5	91,210
Classified	26,513	30,698	1,513	941	59,665
Total	$1,249,791	$1,889,551	$ 270,018	$208,332	$3,617,692

(dollars in thousands)	Residential Mortgage	Home Equity	Automobile	Other [1]	Total Consumer
Pass	$3,149,294	$1,327,676	453,439	$379,793	$5,310,202
Special Mention	—	2,964	—	—	2,964
Classified	13,779	3,523	894	731	18,927
Total	$3,163,073	$1,334,163	$ 454,333	$380,524	$5,332,093
Total Recorded Investment in Loans and Leases					$8,949,785

	December 31, 2015				
(dollars in thousands)	Commercial and Industrial	Commercial Mortgage	Construction	Lease Financing	Total Commercial
Pass	$1,059,475	$1,591,696	$ 154,976	$204,348	$3,010,495
Special Mention	28,076	43,674	80	76	71,906
Classified	27,617	41,777	1,604	453	71,451
Total	$1,115,168	$1,677,147	$ 156,660	$204,877	$3,153,852

(dollars in thousands)	Residential Mortgage	Home Equity	Automobile	Other [1]	Total Consumer
Pass	$2,910,667	$1,064,253	$ 381,420	$347,710	$4,704,050
Classified	14,938	5,147	315	683	21,083
Total	$2,925,605	$1,069,400	$ 381,735	$348,393	$4,725,133
Total Recorded Investment in Loans and Leases					$7,878,985

[1] Comprised of other revolving credit, installment, and lease financing.

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Aging Analysis

The following presents by class, an aging analysis of the Company's loan and lease portfolio as of December 31, 2016 and 2015.

(dollars in thousands)	30 - 59 Days Past Due	60 - 89 Days Past Due	Past Due 90 Days or More	Non-Accrual	Total Past Due and Non-Accrual	Current	Total Loans and Leases	Non-Accrual Loans and Leases that are Current [2]
As of December 31, 2016								
Commercial								
Commercial and Industrial	$10,698	$1,016	$ —	$ 151	$ 11,865	$1,237,926	$1,249,791	$ —
Commercial Mortgage	128	17	—	997	1,142	1,888,409	1,889,551	416
Construction	—	—	—	—	—	270,018	270,018	—
Lease Financing	—	—	—	—	—	208,332	208,332	—
Total Commercial	10,826	1,033	—	1,148	13,007	3,604,685	3,617,692	416
Consumer								
Residential Mortgage	6,491	106	3,127	13,780	23,504	3,139,569	3,163,073	1,628
Home Equity	3,063	2,244	1,457	3,147	9,911	1,324,252	1,334,163	1,015
Automobile	11,692	2,162	894	—	14,748	439,585	454,333	—
Other [1]	3,200	1,532	1,592	—	6,324	374,200	380,524	—
Total Consumer	24,446	6,044	7,070	16,927	54,487			