

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2012

or

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
(State of incorporation)

99-0148992
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

130 Merchant Street, Honolulu, Hawaii
(Address of principal executive offices)

96813
(Zip Code)

1-888-643-3888
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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 No

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 No

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

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

As of April 16, 2012, there were 45,523,728 shares of common stock outstanding.

Bank of Hawaii Corporation
Form 10-Q
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Bank of Hawaii Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Income (Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
(dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)	2012	2011
Interest Income		
Interest and Fees on Loans and Leases	\$ 64,691	\$ 66,593
Income on Investment Securities		
Available-for-Sale	17,713	37,669
Held-to-Maturity	26,413	7,633
Deposits	2	(2)
Funds Sold	129	251
Other	280	279
Total Interest Income	109,228	112,423
Interest Expense		
Deposits	3,473	5,232
Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase	7,304	7,041
Funds Purchased	5	6
Long-Term Debt	498	447
Total Interest Expense	11,280	12,726
Net Interest Income	97,948	99,697
Provision for Credit Losses	351	4,691
Net Interest Income After Provision for Credit Losses	97,597	95,006
Noninterest Income		
Trust and Asset Management	10,918	11,806
Mortgage Banking	5,050	3,122
Service Charges on Deposit Accounts	9,591	9,932
Fees, Exchange, and Other Service Charges	12,399	14,945
Investment Securities Gains (Losses), Net	(90)	6,084
Insurance	2,278	2,771
Other	7,936	5,262
Total Noninterest Income	48,082	53,922
Noninterest Expense		
Salaries and Benefits	47,024	46,782
Net Occupancy	10,516	10,327
Net Equipment	5,826	4,698
Professional Fees	2,132	2,158
FDIC Insurance	2,071	3,244
Other	17,638	18,873
Total Noninterest Expense	85,207	86,082
Income Before Provision for Income Taxes	60,472	62,846
Provision for Income Taxes	16,662	20,486
Net Income	\$ 43,810	\$ 42,360
Basic Earnings Per Share	\$ 0.96	\$ 0.89
Diluted Earnings Per Share	\$ 0.95	\$ 0.88
Dividends Declared Per Share	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.45
Basic Weighted Average Shares	45,709,936	47,851,612
Diluted Weighted Average Shares	45,875,238	48,074,656

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

Bank of Hawaii Corporation and Subsidiaries**Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Unaudited)**

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
(dollars in thousands)	2012	2011
Net Income	\$ 43,810	\$ 42,360
Other Comprehensive Loss, Net of Tax:		
Net Unrealized Losses on Investment Securities	(6,454)	(19,500)
Defined Benefit Plans	153	471
Other Comprehensive Loss	(6,301)	(19,029)
Comprehensive Income	\$ 37,509	\$ 23,331

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

Bank of Hawaii Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Condition (Unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Assets		
Interest-Bearing Deposits	\$ 3,333	\$ 3,036
Funds Sold	213,458	512,384
Investment Securities		
Available-for-Sale	3,469,260	3,451,885
Held-to-Maturity (Fair Value of \$3,877,269 and \$3,754,206)	3,779,272	3,657,796
Loans Held for Sale	10,655	18,957
Loans and Leases	5,598,932	5,538,304
Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses	(135,606)	(138,606)
Net Loans and Leases	5,463,326	5,399,698
Total Earning Assets	12,939,304	13,043,756
Cash and Noninterest-Bearing Deposits	154,100	154,489
Premises and Equipment	106,543	103,550
Customers' Acceptances	117	476
Accrued Interest Receivable	48,032	43,510
Foreclosed Real Estate	3,530	3,042
Mortgage Servicing Rights	23,915	24,279
Goodwill	31,517	31,517
Other Assets	452,351	441,772
Total Assets	\$ 13,759,409	\$ 13,846,391
Liabilities		
Deposits		
Noninterest-Bearing Demand	\$ 2,964,372	\$ 2,850,923
Interest-Bearing Demand	1,964,487	2,005,983
Savings	4,440,674	4,398,638
Time	1,251,637	1,337,079
Total Deposits	10,621,170	10,592,623
Funds Purchased	11,024	10,791
Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase	1,825,646	1,925,998
Long-Term Debt	30,687	30,696
Banker's Acceptances	117	476
Retirement Benefits Payable	41,862	46,949
Accrued Interest Payable	6,318	5,330
Taxes Payable and Deferred Taxes	104,259	95,840
Other Liabilities	122,429	135,021
Total Liabilities	12,763,512	12,843,724
Shareholders' Equity		
Common Stock (\$.01 par value; authorized 500,000,000 shares; issued / outstanding: March 31, 2012 - 57,290,145 / 45,605,881 and December 31, 2011 - 57,134,470 / 45,947,116)	571	571
Capital Surplus	509,860	507,558
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	28,962	35,263
Retained Earnings	1,024,736	1,003,938
Treasury Stock, at Cost (Shares: March 31, 2012 - 11,684,264 and December 31, 2011 - 11,187,354)	(568,232)	(544,663)
Total Shareholders' Equity	995,897	1,002,667
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$ 13,759,409	\$ 13,846,391

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

Bank of Hawaii Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity (Unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)	Common Shares Outstanding	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Accum. Other Compre- hensive Income	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2011	45,947,116	\$ 571	\$ 507,558	\$ 35,263	\$ 1,003,938	\$ (544,663)	\$1,002,667
Net Income	-	-	-	-	43,810	-	43,810
Other Comprehensive Loss	-	-	-	(6,301)	-	-	(6,301)
Share-Based Compensation	-	-	1,831	-	-	-	1,831
Common Stock Issued under Purchase and Equity Compensation Plans and Related Tax Benefits	326,174	-	471	-	(2,317)	7,735	5,889
Common Stock Repurchased	(667,409)	-	-	-	-	(31,304)	(31,304)
Cash Dividends Paid (\$0.45 per share)	-	-	-	-	(20,695)	-	(20,695)
Balance as of March 31, 2012	45,605,881	\$ 571	\$ 509,860	\$ 28,962	\$ 1,024,736	\$ (568,232)	\$ 995,897
Balance as of December 31, 2010	48,097,672	\$ 570	\$ 500,888	\$ 26,965	\$ 932,629	\$ (449,919)	\$1,011,133
Net Income	-	-	-	-	42,360	-	42,360
Other Comprehensive Loss	-	-	-	(19,029)	-	-	(19,029)
Share-Based Compensation	-	-	744	-	-	-	744
Common Stock Issued under Purchase and Equity Compensation Plans and Related Tax Benefits	130,609	-	397	-	(1,588)	5,721	4,530
Common Stock Repurchased	(467,403)	-	-	-	-	(21,929)	(21,929)
Cash Dividends Paid (\$0.45 per share)	-	-	-	-	(21,584)	-	(21,584)
Balance as of March 31, 2011	47,760,878	\$ 570	\$ 502,029	\$ 7,936	\$ 951,817	\$ (466,127)	\$ 996,225

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

Bank of Hawaii Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
(dollars in thousands)	2012	2011
Operating Activities		
Net Income	\$ 43,810	\$ 42,360
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:		
Provision for Credit Losses	351	4,691
Depreciation and Amortization	3,503	3,438
Amortization of Deferred Loan and Lease Fees	(757)	(721)
Amortization and Accretion of Premiums/Discounts on Investment Securities, Net	13,474	13,183
Share-Based Compensation	1,831	744
Benefit Plan Contributions	(5,246)	(358)
Deferred Income Taxes	(7,300)	591
Net Gains on Sales of Leases	(2,743)	(122)
Net Losses (Gains) on Investment Securities	90	(6,084)
Proceeds from Sales of Loans Held for Sale	98,734	159,507
Originations of Loans Held for Sale	(90,432)	(150,554)
Tax Benefits from Share-Based Compensation	(559)	(485)
Net Change in Other Assets and Other Liabilities	(5,082)	215
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	49,674	66,405
Investing Activities		
Investment Securities Available-for-Sale:		
Proceeds from Prepayments and Maturities	251,471	310,045
Proceeds from Sales	34,831	682,283
Purchases	(317,058)	(761,659)
Investment Securities Held-to-Maturity:		
Proceeds from Prepayments and Maturities	211,085	37,566
Purchases	(343,443)	(118,185)
Net Change in Loans and Leases	(61,502)	(3,399)
Premises and Equipment, Net	(6,496)	(1,997)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities	(231,112)	144,654
Financing Activities		
Net Change in Deposits	28,547	23,396
Net Change in Short-Term Borrowings	(100,119)	(155,301)
Tax Benefits from Share-Based Compensation	559	485
Proceeds from Issuance of Common Stock	5,432	4,168
Repurchase of Common Stock	(31,304)	(21,929)
Cash Dividends Paid	(20,695)	(21,584)
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities	(117,580)	(170,765)
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(299,018)	40,294
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	669,909	607,547
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$ 370,891	\$ 647,841
Supplemental Information		
Cash Paid for Interest	\$ 10,292	\$ 11,128
Cash Paid for Income Taxes	2,410	3,365
Non-Cash Investing Activities:		
Transfer from Investment Securities Available-for-Sale to Investment Securities Held-to-Maturity	-	2,220,814
Transfer from Loans to Foreclosed Real Estate	1,023	866
Transfers from Loans to Loans Held for Sale	-	7,547

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

Bank of Hawaii Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

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 (the “Company”) provides a broad range of financial products and services to customers in Hawaii, Guam, and other Pacific Islands. The Parent’s principal and only operating subsidiary is Bank of Hawaii (the “Bank”). All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and accompanying notes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, the consolidated financial statements reflect normal recurring adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the results for the interim periods.

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

These statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and related notes included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011. Operating results for the interim period disclosed herein are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2012.

Use of Estimates in the Preparation of Financial Statements

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.

Investment Securities

Realized gains and losses are recorded in noninterest income using the specific identification method.

Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase

In April 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the “FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2011-03, “*Reconsideration of Effective Control for Repurchase Agreements.*” The provisions of ASU No. 2011-03 modify the criteria for determining when repurchase agreements would be accounted for as a secured borrowing rather than as a sale. Currently, an entity that maintains effective control over transferred financial assets must account for the transfer as a secured borrowing rather than as a sale. ASU No. 2011-03 removes from the assessment of effective control the criterion requiring the transferor to have the ability to repurchase or redeem the financial assets on substantially the agreed terms, even in the event of default by the transferee. The FASB believes that contractual rights and obligations determine effective control and that there does not need to be a requirement to assess the ability to exercise those rights. ASU No. 2011-03 does not change the other existing criteria used in the assessment of effective control. The Company adopted the provisions of ASU No. 2011-03 prospectively for transactions or modifications of existing transactions that occurred on or after January 1, 2012. As the Company accounted for all of its repurchase agreements as collateralized financing arrangements prior to the adoption of ASU No. 2011-03, the adoption had no impact on the Company’s Consolidated Financial Statements.

In May 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-04, “*Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRSs.*” The provisions of ASU No. 2011-04 result in a consistent definition of fair value and common requirements for the measurement of and disclosure about fair value between U.S. GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”). The changes to U.S. GAAP as a result of ASU No. 2011-04 are as follows: (1) The concepts of highest and best use and valuation premise are only relevant when measuring the fair value of nonfinancial assets (that is, it does not apply to financial assets or any liabilities); (2) U.S. GAAP currently prohibits application of a blockage factor in valuing financial instruments with quoted prices in active markets. ASU No. 2011-04 extends that prohibition to all fair value measurements; (3) An exception is provided to the basic fair value measurement principles for an entity that holds a group of financial assets and financial liabilities with offsetting positions in market risks or counterparty credit risk that are managed on the basis of the entity’s net exposure to either of those risks. This exception allows the entity, if certain criteria are met, to measure the fair value of the net asset or liability position in a manner consistent with how market participants would price the net risk position; (4) Aligns the fair value measurement of instruments classified within an entity’s shareholders’ equity with the guidance for liabilities; and (5) Disclosure requirements have been enhanced for Level 3 fair value measurements to disclose quantitative information about unobservable inputs and assumptions used, to describe the valuation processes used by the entity, and to qualitatively describe the sensitivity of fair value measurements to changes in unobservable inputs and the interrelationships between those inputs. In addition, entities must report the level in the fair value hierarchy of items that are not measured at fair value in the statement of condition but whose fair value must be disclosed. The Company adopted the provisions of ASU No. 2011-04 effective January 1, 2012. The fair value measurement provisions of ASU No. 2011-04 had no impact on the Company’s Consolidated Financial Statements. See Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the enhanced disclosures required by ASU No. 2011-04.

Comprehensive Income

In June 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-05, “*Presentation of Comprehensive Income.*” The provisions of ASU No. 2011-05 allow an entity the option to present the total of comprehensive income, the components of net income, and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. In both options, an entity is required to present each component of net income along with total net income, each component of other comprehensive income along with a total for other comprehensive income, and a total amount for comprehensive income. Under either method, entities are required to present on the face of the financial statements reclassification adjustments for items that are reclassified from other comprehensive income to net income in the statement(s) where the components of net income and the components of other comprehensive income are presented. ASU No. 2011-05 also eliminates the option to present the components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of changes in shareholders’ equity but does not change the items that must be reported in other comprehensive income or when an item of other comprehensive income must be reclassified to net income. ASU No. 2011-05 was effective for the Company’s interim reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2012, with retrospective application required. In December 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-12, “*Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05.*” The provisions of ASU No. 2011-12 defer indefinitely the requirement for entities to present reclassification adjustments out of accumulated other comprehensive income by component in both the statement in which net income is presented and the statement in which other comprehensive income is presented. ASU No. 2011-12, which shares the same effective date as ASU No. 2011-05, does not defer the requirement for entities to present components of comprehensive income in either a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. The Company adopted the provisions of ASU No. 2011-05 and ASU No. 2011-12 which resulted in a new statement of comprehensive income for the interim period ended March 31, 2012. The adoption of ASU No. 2011-05 and ASU No. 2011-12 had no impact on the Company’s statements of income and condition.

Future Application of Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-11, “*Disclosures About Offsetting Assets and Liabilities.*” This project began as an attempt to converge the offsetting requirements under U.S. GAAP and IFRS. However, as the Boards were not able to reach a converged solution with regards to offsetting requirements, the Boards developed convergent disclosure requirements to assist in reconciling differences in the offsetting requirements under U.S. GAAP and IFRS. The new disclosure requirements mandate that entities disclose both gross and net information about instruments and transactions eligible for offset in the statement of financial position as well as instruments and transactions subject to an agreement similar to a master netting arrangement. ASU No. 2011-11 also requires disclosure of collateral received and posted in connection with master netting agreements or similar arrangements. ASU No. 2011-11 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. As the provisions of ASU No. 2011-11 only impact the disclosure requirements related to the offsetting of assets and liabilities, the adoption will have no impact on the Company’s Consolidated Financial Statements.

Note 2. Investment Securities

The amortized cost, gross unrealized gains and losses, and fair value of the Company's investment securities as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
March 31, 2012				
Available-for-Sale:				
Debt Securities Issued by the U.S. Treasury and Government Agencies	\$ 1,210,740	\$ 10,538	\$ (243)	\$ 1,221,035
Debt Securities Issued by States and Political Subdivisions	641,997	15,827	(7,237)	650,587
Debt Securities Issued by Corporations	92,801	1,407	(460)	93,748
Mortgage-Backed Securities Issued by				
Government Agencies	1,414,953	36,854	(919)	1,450,888
U.S. Government-Sponsored Enterprises	50,407	2,595	-	53,002
Total Mortgage-Backed Securities	1,465,360	39,449	(919)	1,503,890
Total	\$ 3,410,898	\$ 67,221	\$ (8,859)	\$ 3,469,260
Held-to-Maturity:				
Debt Securities Issued by the U.S. Treasury and Government Agencies	\$ 179,466	\$ 5,716	\$ -	\$ 185,182
Mortgage-Backed Securities Issued by				
Government Agencies	3,556,227	91,107	(1,426)	3,645,908
U.S. Government-Sponsored Enterprises	43,579	2,600	-	46,179
Total Mortgage-Backed Securities	3,599,806	93,707	(1,426)	3,692,087
Total	\$ 3,779,272	\$ 99,423	\$ (1,426)	\$ 3,877,269
December 31, 2011				
Available-for-Sale:				
Debt Securities Issued by the U.S. Treasury and Government Agencies	\$ 1,220,282	\$ 11,204	\$ (468)	\$ 1,231,018
Debt Securities Issued by States and Political Subdivisions	391,276	15,783	-	407,059
Debt Securities Issued by Corporations	97,917	607	(2,137)	96,387
Mortgage-Backed Securities Issued by				
Government Agencies	1,618,913	38,066	(1,107)	1,655,872
U.S. Government-Sponsored Enterprises	58,548	3,001	-	61,549
Total Mortgage-Backed Securities	1,677,461	41,067	(1,107)	1,717,421
Total	\$ 3,386,936	\$ 68,661	\$ (3,712)	\$ 3,451,885
Held-to-Maturity:				
Debt Securities Issued by the U.S. Treasury and Government Agencies	\$ 179,474	\$ 6,704	\$ -	\$ 186,178
Mortgage-Backed Securities Issued by				
Government Agencies	3,429,038	89,801	(2,918)	3,515,921
U.S. Government-Sponsored Enterprises	49,284	2,823	-	52,107
Total Mortgage-Backed Securities	3,478,322	92,624	(2,918)	3,568,028
Total	\$ 3,657,796	\$ 99,328	\$ (2,918)	\$ 3,754,206

The table below presents an analysis of the contractual maturities of the Company's investment securities as of March 31, 2012. Mortgage-backed securities are disclosed separately in the table below as these investment securities may repay prior to their scheduled contractual maturity dates.

(dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Available-for-Sale:		
Due in One Year or Less	\$ 467,965	\$ 469,450
Due After One Year Through Five Years	456,697	464,277
Due After Five Years Through Ten Years	277,377	282,148
Due After Ten Years	743,499	749,495
	1,945,538	1,965,370
Mortgage-Backed Securities Issued by		
Government Agencies	1,414,953	1,450,888
U.S. Government-Sponsored Enterprises	50,407	53,002
Total Mortgage-Backed Securities	1,465,360	1,503,890
Total	\$ 3,410,898	\$ 3,469,260
Held-to-Maturity:		
Due After One Year Through Five Years	\$ 179,466	\$ 185,182
Mortgage-Backed Securities Issued by		
Government Agencies	3,556,227	3,645,908
U.S. Government-Sponsored Enterprises	43,579	46,179
Total Mortgage-Backed Securities	3,599,806	3,692,087
Total	\$ 3,779,272	\$ 3,877,269

Investment securities with carrying values of \$3.4 billion and \$3.6 billion as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, were pledged to secure deposits of governmental entities and securities sold under agreements to repurchase. As of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the Company did not have any investment securities pledged where the secured party had the right to sell or repledge the collateral.

Gross gains on the sales of investment securities were \$0.2 million and \$10.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Gross losses on the sales of investment securities were \$0.3 million and \$4.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

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

(dollars in thousands)	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
March 31, 2012						
Debt Securities Issued by						
the U.S. Treasury and Government Agencies	\$ 85,549	\$ (239)	\$ 848	\$ (4)	\$ 86,397	\$ (243)
Debt Securities Issued by						
States and Political Subdivisions	248,545	(7,237)	-	-	248,545	(7,237)
Debt Securities Issued by Corporations	19,540	(460)	-	-	19,540	(460)
Mortgage-Backed Securities Issued by						
Government Agencies	510,368	(2,185)	14,580	(160)	524,948	(2,345)
Total	\$ 864,002	\$ (10,121)	\$ 15,428	\$ (164)	\$ 879,430	\$ (10,285)
December 31, 2011						
Debt Securities Issued by						
the U.S. Treasury and Government Agencies	\$ 127,644	\$ (464)	\$ 920	\$ (4)	\$ 128,564	\$ (468)
Debt Securities Issued by Corporations	38,059	(2,137)	-	-	38,059	(2,137)
Mortgage-Backed Securities Issued by						
Government Agencies	727,726	(3,751)	34,824	(274)	762,550	(4,025)
Total	\$ 893,429	\$ (6,352)	\$ 35,744	\$ (278)	\$ 929,173	\$ (6,630)

The Company does not believe that the investment securities that were in an unrealized loss position as of March 31, 2012, which was comprised of 71 securities, represent an other-than-temporary impairment. Total gross unrealized losses were 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. 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.

As of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the gross unrealized losses reported for mortgage-backed securities related to investment securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Association.

As of March 31, 2012, the carrying value of the Company's Federal Home Loan Bank stock and Federal Reserve Bank stock was \$61.3 million and \$18.7 million, respectively. 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 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.

Note 3. 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 March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011:

(dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Commercial		
Commercial and Industrial	\$ 788,718	\$ 817,170
Commercial Mortgage	948,196	938,250
Construction	110,184	98,669
Lease Financing	285,860	311,928
Total Commercial	2,132,958	2,166,017
Consumer		
Residential Mortgage	2,319,485	2,215,892
Home Equity	773,643	780,691
Automobile	193,851	192,506
Other ¹	178,995	183,198
Total Consumer	3,465,974	3,372,287
Total Loans and Leases	\$ 5,598,932	\$ 5,538,304

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

Net losses related to the sales of residential mortgage loans, recorded as a component of mortgage banking income, were \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses (the "Allowance")

The following presents by portfolio segment, the activity in the Allowance for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011. 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 March 31, 2012 and 2011.

(dollars in thousands)	Commercial	Consumer	Total
Three Months Ended March 31, 2012			
Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses:			
Balance at Beginning of Period	\$ 80,562	\$ 58,044	\$ 138,606
Loans and Leases Charged-Off	(1,761)	(5,998)	(7,759)
Recoveries on Loans and Leases Previously Charged-Off	2,029	2,379	4,408
Net Loans and Leases Charged-Off	268	(3,619)	(3,351)
Provision for Credit Losses	(2,656)	3,007	351
Balance at End of Period	\$ 78,174	\$ 57,432	\$ 135,606
As of March 31, 2012			
Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses:			
Individually Evaluated for Impairment	\$ 83	\$ 4,100	\$ 4,183
Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	78,091	53,332	131,423
Total	\$ 78,174	\$ 57,432	\$ 135,606
Recorded Investment in Loans and Leases:			
Individually Evaluated for Impairment	\$ 13,989	\$ 29,987	\$ 43,976
Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	2,118,969	3,435,987	5,554,956
Total	\$ 2,132,958	\$ 3,465,974	\$ 5,598,932
Three Months Ended March 31, 2011			
Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses:			
Balance at Beginning of Period	\$ 80,977	\$ 66,381	\$ 147,358
Loans and Leases Charged-Off	(1,657)	(5,703)	(7,360)
Recoveries on Loans and Leases Previously Charged-Off	622	2,047	2,669
Net Loans and Leases Charged-Off	(1,035)	(3,656)	(4,691)
Provision for Credit Losses	7,591	(2,900)	4,691
Balance at End of Period	\$ 87,533	\$ 59,825	\$ 147,358
As of March 31, 2011			
Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses:			
Individually Evaluated for Impairment	\$ -	\$ 3,837	\$ 3,837
Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	87,533	55,988	143,521
Total	\$ 87,533	\$ 59,825	\$ 147,358
Recorded Investment in Loans and Leases:			
Individually Evaluated for Impairment	\$ 4,668	\$ 22,842	\$ 27,510
Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	2,062,466	3,236,953	5,299,419
Total	\$ 2,067,134	\$ 3,259,795	\$ 5,326,929

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 in the classes within the commercial portfolio segment 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. The special mention credit quality indicator is not used for classes of loans and leases that are included in the consumer portfolio segment. 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.

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 March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011.

March 31, 2012

(dollars in thousands)	Commercial and Industrial	Commercial Mortgage	Construction	Lease Financing	Total Commercial
Pass	\$ 734,022	\$ 869,387	\$ 88,911	\$ 256,521	\$ 1,948,841
Special Mention	33,382	43,580	7,029	25,594	109,585
Classified	21,314	35,229	14,244	3,745	74,532
Total	\$ 788,718	\$ 948,196	\$ 110,184	\$ 285,860	\$ 2,132,958

(dollars in thousands)	Residential Mortgage	Home Equity	Automobile	Other¹	Total Consumer
Pass	\$ 2,287,599	\$ 768,745	\$ 193,728	\$ 178,139	\$ 3,428,211
Classified	31,886	4,898	123	856	37,763
Total	\$ 2,319,485	\$ 773,643	\$ 193,851	\$ 178,995	\$ 3,465,974
Total Recorded Investment in Loans and Leases					\$ 5,598,932

December 31, 2011

(dollars in thousands)	Commercial and Industrial	Commercial Mortgage	Construction	Lease Financing	Total Commercial
Pass	\$ 765,339	\$ 859,891	\$ 83,722	\$ 282,081	\$ 1,991,033
Special Mention	30,316	43,805	370	26,257	100,748
Classified	21,515	34,554	14,577	3,590	74,236
Total	\$ 817,170	\$ 938,250	\$ 98,669	\$ 311,928	\$ 2,166,017

(dollars in thousands)	Residential Mortgage	Home Equity	Automobile	Other¹	Total Consumer
Pass	\$ 2,186,063	\$ 776,473	\$ 192,336	\$ 182,431	\$ 3,337,303
Classified	29,829	4,218	170	767	34,984
Total	\$ 2,215,892	\$ 780,691	\$ 192,506	\$ 183,198	\$ 3,372,287
Total Recorded Investment in Loans and Leases					\$ 5,538,304

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

Aging Analysis of Accruing and Non-Accruing Loans and Leases

The following presents by class, an aging analysis of the Company's accruing and non-accruing loans and leases as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011.

(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 March 31, 2012								
Commercial								
Commercial and Industrial	\$ 1,069	\$ 1,192	\$ 2	\$ 5,852	\$ 8,115	\$ 780,603	\$ 788,718	\$ 5,277
Commercial Mortgage	499	-	-	2,113	2,612	945,584	948,196	932
Construction	1,897	-	-	1,482	3,379	106,805	110,184	1,482
Lease Financing	-	-	-	4	4	285,856	285,860	4
Total Commercial	3,465	1,192	2	9,451	14,110	2,118,848	2,132,958	7,695
Consumer								
Residential Mortgage	8,414	6,843	6,590	26,356	48,203	2,271,282	2,319,485	2,269
Home Equity	3,815	2,293	2,829	2,069	11,006	762,637	773,643	250
Automobile	2,675	236	124	-	3,035	190,816	193,851	-
Other ¹	1,540	999	543	-	3,082	175,913	178,995	-
Total Consumer	16,444	10,371	10,086	28,425	65,326	3,400,648	3,465,974	2,519
Total	\$ 19,909	\$ 11,563	\$ 10,088	\$ 37,876	\$ 79,436	\$ 5,519,496	\$ 5,598,932	\$ 10,214
As of December 31, 2011								
Commercial								
Commercial and Industrial	\$ 2,959	\$ 743	\$ 1	\$ 6,243	\$ 9,946	\$ 807,224	\$ 817,170	\$ 5,661
Commercial Mortgage	678	-	-	2,140	2,818	935,432	938,250	959
Construction	-	-	-	2,080	2,080	96,589	98,669	-
Lease Financing	-	-	-	5	5	311,923	311,928	5
Total Commercial	3,637	743	1	10,468	14,849	2,151,168	2,166,017	6,625
Consumer								
Residential Mortgage	8,878	9,258	6,422	25,256	49,814	2,166,078	2,215,892	1,856
Home Equity	5,310	2,694	2,194	2,024	12,222	768,469	780,691	97
Automobile	4,095	839	170	-	5,104	187,402	192,506	-
Other ¹	1,679	1,528	435	-	3,642	179,556	183,198	-
Total Consumer	19,962	14,319	9,221	27,280	70,782	3,301,505	3,372,287	1,953
Total	\$ 23,599	\$ 15,062	\$ 9,222	\$ 37,748	\$ 85,631	\$ 5,452,673	\$ 5,538,304	\$ 8,578

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

² Represents non-accrual loans that are not past due 30 days or more; however, full payment of principal and interest is still not expected.

Impaired Loans

The following presents by class, information related to the Company's impaired loans as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011.

(dollars in thousands)	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance for Loan Losses
March 31, 2012			
Impaired Loans with No Related Allowance Recorded:			
Commercial			
Commercial and Industrial	\$ 9,153	\$ 16,503	\$ -
Commercial Mortgage	2,113	2,613	-
Construction	1,482	1,812	-
Total Commercial	12,748	20,928	-
Total Impaired Loans with No Related Allowance Recorded	\$ 12,748	\$ 20,928	\$ -
Impaired Loans with an Allowance Recorded:			
Commercial			
Commercial and Industrial	\$ 949	\$ 949	\$ 64
Commercial Mortgage	292	292	19
Total Commercial	1,241	1,241	83
Consumer			
Residential Mortgage	23,596	28,689	4,004
Automobile	5,876	5,876	59
Other ¹	515	515	37
Total Consumer	29,987	35,080	4,100
Total Impaired Loans with an Allowance Recorded	\$ 31,228	\$ 36,321	\$ 4,183
Impaired Loans:			
Commercial	\$ 13,989	\$ 22,169	\$ 83
Consumer	29,987	35,080	4,100
Total Impaired Loans	\$ 43,976	\$ 57,249	\$ 4,183
December 31, 2011			
Impaired Loans with No Related Allowance Recorded:			
Commercial			
Commercial and Industrial	\$ 6,176	\$ 13,526	\$ -
Commercial Mortgage	2,140	2,640	-
Total Commercial	8,316	16,166	-
Total Impaired Loans with No Related Allowance Recorded	\$ 8,316	\$ 16,166	\$ -
Impaired Loans with an Allowance Recorded:			
Commercial			
Commercial and Industrial	\$ 4,447	\$ 4,447	\$ 846
Commercial Mortgage	292	292	19
Construction	2,080	2,080	330
Total Commercial	6,819	6,819	1,195
Consumer			
Residential Mortgage	25,726	30,606	4,138
Home Equity	21	21	1
Automobile	6,190	6,190	75
Other ¹	528	528	42
Total Consumer	32,465	37,345	4,256
Total Impaired Loans with an Allowance Recorded	\$ 39,284	\$ 44,164	\$ 5,451
Impaired Loans:			
Commercial	\$ 15,135	\$ 22,985	\$ 1,195
Consumer	32,465	37,345	4,256
Total Impaired Loans	\$ 47,600	\$ 60,330	\$ 5,451

¹ Comprised of other revolving credit and installment financing.

The following presents by class, information related to the average recorded investment and interest income recognized on impaired loans for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011.

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2012		Three Months Ended March 31, 2011	
	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
(dollars in thousands)				
Impaired Loans with No Related Allowance Recorded:				
Commercial				
Commercial and Industrial	\$ 7,665	\$ -	\$ 1,311	\$ -
Commercial Mortgage	2,127	-	3,350	-
Construction	741	-	144	-
Total Commercial	10,533	-	4,805	-
Total Impaired Loans with No Related Allowance Recorded	\$ 10,533	\$ -	\$ 4,805	\$ -
Impaired Loans with an Allowance Recorded:				
Commercial				
Commercial and Industrial	\$ 2,698	\$ 33	\$ 4,717	\$ 68
Commercial Mortgage	292	4	391	4
Construction	1,040	-	144	-
Total Commercial	4,030	37	5,252	72
Consumer				
Residential Mortgage	24,661	80	21,950	79
Home Equity	11	-	21	-
Automobile	6,033	154	5,845	143
Other ¹	522	7	425	6
Total Consumer	31,227	241	28,241	228
Total Impaired Loans with an Allowance Recorded	\$ 35,257	\$ 278	\$ 33,493	\$ 300
Impaired Loans:				
Commercial	\$ 14,563	\$ 37	\$ 10,057	\$ 72
Consumer	31,227	241	28,241	228
Total Impaired Loans	\$ 45,790	\$ 278	\$ 38,298	\$ 300

¹ Comprised of other revolving credit and installment financing.

For the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, the amount of interest income recognized by the Company within the period that the loans were impaired were primarily related to loans modified in a troubled debt restructuring that remained on accrual status. For the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, the amount of interest income recognized using a cash-basis method of accounting during the period that the loans were impaired was not material.

Modifications

A modification of a loan constitutes a troubled debt restructuring (“TDR”) when the Company for economic or legal reasons related to a borrower’s financial difficulties grants a concession to the borrower that it would not otherwise consider. Loans modified in a TDR were \$36.1 million and \$38.8 million as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. There were no commitments to lend additional funds on loans modified in a TDR as of March 31, 2012.

The Company offers various types of concessions when modifying a loan or lease, however, forgiveness of principal is rarely granted. Commercial and industrial loans modified in a TDR often involve temporary interest-only payments, term extensions, and converting revolving credit lines to term loans. Additional collateral, a co-borrower, or a guarantor is often requested. Commercial mortgage and construction loans modified in a TDR often involve reducing the interest rate for the remaining term of the loan, extending the maturity date at an interest rate lower than the current market rate for new debt with similar risk, or substituting or adding a new borrower or guarantor. Construction loans modified in a TDR may also involve extending the interest-only payment period. Lease financing modifications generally involves a short-term forbearance period, usually about three months, after which the missed payments are added to the end of the lease term, thereby extending the maturity date. Interest continues to accrue on the missed payments and as a result, the effective yield on the lease remains unchanged. As the forbearance period usually involves an insignificant payment delay, lease financing modifications typically do not meet the reporting criteria for a TDR. Residential mortgage loans modified in a TDR are primarily comprised of loans where monthly payments are lowered to accommodate the borrowers’ financial needs for a period of time, normally two years. During that time, the borrower’s entire monthly payment is applied to principal. After the lowered monthly payment period ends, the borrower reverts back to paying principal and interest per the original terms with the maturity date adjusted accordingly. Land loans are also included in the class of residential mortgage loans. Land loans are typically structured as interest-only monthly payments with a balloon payment due at maturity. Land loans modified in a TDR typically involve extending the balloon payment by one to three years, changing the monthly payments from interest-only to principal and interest, while leaving the interest rate unchanged. Home equity modifications are made infrequently and are offered to borrowers if the Company does not hold the first mortgage. Home equity modifications are uniquely designed to meet the specific needs of each borrower. Borrowers having both a first mortgage and home equity loan with the Company are offered a residential mortgage loan modification. Automobile loans modified in a TDR are primarily comprised of loans where the Company has lowered monthly payments by extending the term.

Loans modified in a TDR are typically already on non-accrual status and partial charge-offs have in some cases already been taken against the outstanding loan balance. As a result, loans modified in a TDR for the Company may have the financial effect of increasing the specific Allowance associated with the loan. An Allowance for impaired consumer and commercial loans that have been modified in a TDR 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. Management exercises significant judgment in developing these estimates.

The following presents by class, information related to loans modified in a TDR during the three months ended March 31, 2012.

Troubled Debt Restructurings ¹ (dollars in thousands)	Loans Modified as a TDR for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2012		
	Number of Contracts	Recorded Investment (as of period end)	Increase in Allowance (as of period end)
Consumer			
Automobile	41	\$ 453	\$ 5
Total Consumer	41	453	5
Total	41	\$ 453	\$ 5

¹ The period end balances reflect all pay downs and charge-offs since the modification date. TDRs fully paid off, charged-off, or foreclosed upon by period end are not included.

The following presents by class, loans modified in a TDR that defaulted during the three months ended March 31, 2012, and within twelve months of their modification date. A TDR is considered to be in default once it becomes 60 days or more past due following a modification.

TDRs that Defaulted During the Period, Within Twelve Months of their Modification Date (dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2012	
	Number of Contracts	Recorded Investment (as of period end) ¹
Consumer		
Residential Mortgage	2	\$ 702
Automobile	2	13
Total Consumer	4	715
Total	4	\$ 715

¹ The period end balances reflect all pay downs and charge-offs since the modification date. TDRs fully paid off, charged-off, or foreclosed upon by period end are not included.

Of the two residential mortgage loans modified in a TDR that subsequently defaulted, one was modified by temporarily lowering monthly payments and applying all payments during this time to principal. The other residential mortgage loan in default pertained to a land loan which was modified from an interest only loan to an amortizing loan, while granting a brief extension on the balloon payment. The automobile loans modified in a TDR that subsequently defaulted were primarily modified by lowering monthly payments by extending the term. There were no other loans modified as a TDR that defaulted during the three months ended March 31, 2012, and within twelve months of their modification date.

Commercial and consumer loans modified in a TDR are closely monitored for delinquency as an early indicator of possible future default. If loans modified in a TDR subsequently default, the Company evaluates the loan for possible further impairment. The Allowance may be increased, adjustments may be made in the allocation of the Allowance, or partial charge-offs may be taken to further write-down the carrying value of the loan.

Note 4. Mortgage Servicing Rights

The Company's portfolio of residential mortgage loans serviced for third parties was \$3.1 billion and \$3.2 billion as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. Generally, the Company's residential mortgage loans sold to third parties are sold on a non-recourse basis. The Company's mortgage servicing activities include collecting principal, interest, and escrow payments from borrowers; making tax and insurance payments on behalf of borrowers; monitoring delinquencies and executing foreclosure proceedings; and accounting for and remitting principal and interest payments to investors. Servicing income, including late and ancillary fees, was \$2.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011. Servicing income is recorded as a component of mortgage banking income in the Company's consolidated statements of income. The Company's residential mortgage investor loan servicing portfolio is primarily comprised of fixed rate loans concentrated in Hawaii.

For the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, the change in the carrying value of the Company's mortgage servicing rights accounted for under the fair value measurement method was as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
(dollars in thousands)		
Balance at Beginning of Period	\$ 7,131	\$ 10,226
Changes in Fair Value:		
Due to Change in Valuation Assumptions ¹	(313)	66
Due to Payoffs	(395)	(600)
Total Changes in Fair Value of Mortgage Servicing Rights	(708)	(534)
Balance at End of Period	\$ 6,423	\$ 9,692

¹ Principally represents changes in discount rates and loan repayment rate assumptions, mostly due to changes in interest rates.

For the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, the change in the carrying value of the Company's mortgage servicing rights accounted for under the amortization method was as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
(dollars in thousands)		
Balance at Beginning of Period	\$ 17,148	\$ 15,153
Servicing Rights that Resulted From Asset Transfers	1,008	1,488
Amortization	(664)	(414)
Balance at End of Period	\$ 17,492	\$ 16,227
Fair Value of Mortgage Servicing Rights Accounted for Under the Amortization Method		
Beginning of Period	\$ 17,159	\$ 20,340
End of Period	\$ 20,406	\$ 22,661

The key data and assumptions used in estimating the fair value of the Company's mortgage servicing rights as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 were as follows:

	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Weighted-Average Constant Prepayment Rate ¹	13.22%	15.56%
Weighted-Average Life (in years)	5.88	5.03
Weighted-Average Note Rate	4.82%	4.87%
Weighted-Average Discount Rate ²	6.25%	6.31%

¹ Represents annualized loan repayment rate assumption.

² Derived from multiple interest rate scenarios that incorporate a spread to the London Interbank Offered Rate swap curve and market volatilities.

A sensitivity analysis of the Company's fair value of mortgage servicing rights to changes in certain key assumptions as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 is presented in the following table.

(dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Constant Prepayment Rate		
Decrease in fair value from 25 basis points ("bps") adverse change	\$ (345)	\$ (295)
Decrease in fair value from 50 bps adverse change	(681)	(582)
Discount Rate		
Decrease in fair value from 25 bps adverse change	(395)	(331)
Decrease in fair value from 50 bps adverse change	(778)	(652)

This analysis generally cannot be extrapolated because the relationship of a change in one key assumption to the change in the fair value of the Company's mortgage servicing rights usually is not linear. Also, the effect of changing one key assumption without changing other assumptions is not realistic.

Note 5. 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 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 and are delivered to and held as collateral by third party trustees.

As of March 31, 2012, the contractual maturities of the Company's securities sold under agreements to repurchase were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Amount
Overnight	\$ -
2 to 30 Days	746,101
31 to 90 Days	151,703
Over 90 Days	927,842
Total	\$ 1,825,646

Note 6. Other Comprehensive Loss

The following table presents the components of other comprehensive loss for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011.

(dollars in thousands)	Before Tax	Tax Effect	Net of Tax
Three Months Ended March 31, 2012			
Net Unrealized Losses on Investment Securities:			
Net Unrealized Losses Arising During the Period	\$ (6,586)	\$ (2,590)	\$ (3,996)
Less: Reclassification Adjustment for Gains Realized in Net Income	(4,024)	(1,566)	(2,458)
Net Unrealized Losses on Investment Securities	(10,610)	(4,156)	(6,454)
Defined Benefit Plans:			
Amortization of Prior Service Credit and Net Actuarial Losses During the Period	251	98	153
Defined Benefit Plans, Net	251	98	153
Other Comprehensive Loss	\$ (10,359)	\$ (4,058)	\$ (6,301)
Three Months Ended March 31, 2011			
Net Unrealized Losses on Investment Securities:			
Net Unrealized Losses Arising During the Period	\$ (25,471)	\$ (10,033)	\$ (15,438)
Less: Reclassification Adjustment for Gains Realized in Net Income	(6,701)	(2,639)	(4,062)
Net Unrealized Losses on Investment Securities	(32,172)	(12,672)	(19,500)
Defined Benefit Plans:			
Amortization of Prior Service Credit and Net Actuarial Losses During the Period	777	306	471
Defined Benefit Plans, Net	777	306	471
Other Comprehensive Loss	\$ (31,395)	\$ (12,366)	\$ (19,029)

Note 7. Earnings Per Share

There were no adjustments to net income, the numerator, for purposes of computing basic earnings per share. The following is a reconciliation of the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for computing diluted earnings per share and antidilutive stock options and restricted stock outstanding for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
Denominator for Basic Earnings Per Share	45,709,936	47,851,612
Dilutive Effect of Stock Options	140,773	193,226
Dilutive Effect of Restricted Stock	24,529	29,818
Denominator for Diluted Earnings Per Share	45,875,238	48,074,656
Antidilutive Stock Options and Restricted Stock Outstanding	561,982	230,453

Note 8. Business Segments

The Company's business segments are defined as Retail Banking, Commercial Banking, Investment Services, and Treasury and Other. The Company's internal management accounting process measures the performance of the business segments based on the management structure of the Company. This process, which is not necessarily comparable with similar information for any other financial institution, uses various techniques to assign balance sheet and income statement amounts to the business segments, including allocations of income, expense, the provision for credit losses, and capital. This process is dynamic and requires certain allocations based on judgment and other subjective factors. Unlike financial accounting, there is no comprehensive authoritative guidance for management accounting that is equivalent to GAAP. Previously reported results have been reclassified to conform to the current organizational reporting structure.

The net interest income of the business segments reflects the results of a funds transfer pricing process that matches assets and liabilities with similar interest rate sensitivity and maturity characteristics and reflects the allocation of net interest income related to the Company's overall asset and liability management activities on a proportionate basis. The basis for the allocation of net interest income is a function of the Company's assumptions that are subject to change based on changes in current interest rates and market conditions. Funds transfer pricing also serves to transfer interest rate risk to Treasury. However, the other business segments have some latitude to retain certain interest rate exposures related to customer pricing decisions within guidelines.

Retail Banking

Retail Banking offers a broad range of financial products and services to consumers and small businesses. Loan and lease products include residential mortgage loans, home equity lines of credit, automobile loans and leases, installment loans, and small business loans and leases. Deposit products include checking, savings, and time deposit accounts. Retail Banking also offers retail life insurance products. Products and services from Retail Banking are delivered to customers through 70 Hawaii branch locations, 498 ATMs throughout Hawaii and the Pacific Islands, e-Bankoh (on-line banking service), a 24-hour customer service center, and a mobile banking service.

Commercial Banking

Commercial Banking offers products including corporate banking, commercial real estate loans, commercial lease financing, auto dealer financing, and deposit products. Commercial lending and deposit products are offered to middle-market and large companies in Hawaii. Commercial real estate mortgages focus on customers that include investors, developers, and builders predominantly domiciled in Hawaii. Commercial Banking also includes international banking and operations at the Bank's 11 branches in the Pacific Islands and also provides merchant services to its small business customers.

Investment Services

Investment Services includes private banking, trust services, investment management, and institutional investment advisory services. A significant portion of this segment's income is derived from fees, which are generally based on the market values of assets under management. The private banking and personal trust group assists individuals and families in building and preserving their wealth by providing investment, credit, and trust services to high-net-worth individuals. The investment management group manages portfolios and creates investment products. Institutional client services offer investment advice to corporations, government entities, and foundations. This segment also provides a full service brokerage offering equities, mutual funds, life insurance, and annuity products.

Treasury consists of corporate asset and liability management activities, including interest rate risk management and a foreign currency exchange business. This segment's assets and liabilities (and related interest income and expense) consist of interest-bearing deposits, investment securities, federal funds sold and purchased, government deposits, and short and long-term borrowings. The primary sources of noninterest income are from bank-owned life insurance, net gains from the sale of investment securities, and foreign exchange income related to customer-driven currency requests from merchants and island visitors. The net residual effect of the transfer pricing of assets and liabilities is included in Treasury, along with the elimination of intercompany transactions.

Other organizational units (Technology, Operations, Marketing, Human Resources, Finance, Credit and Risk Management, and Corporate and Regulatory Administration) 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.

Selected business segment financial information as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011 were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Retail Banking	Commercial Banking	Investment Services	Treasury and Other	Consolidated Total
Three Months Ended March 31, 2012					
Net Interest Income	\$ 39,970	\$ 31,442	\$ 3,546	\$ 22,990	\$ 97,948
Provision for Credit Losses	4,030	(668)	(12)	(2,999)	351
Net Interest Income After Provision for Credit Losses	35,940	32,110	3,558	25,989	97,597
Noninterest Income	19,136	11,577	14,074	3,295	48,082
Noninterest Expense	(44,507)	(23,530)	(15,131)	(2,039)	(85,207)
Income Before Provision for Income Taxes	10,569	20,157	2,501	27,245	60,472
Provision for Income Taxes	(3,910)	(3,017)	(926)	(8,809)	(16,662)
Net Income	\$ 6,659	\$ 17,140	\$ 1,575	\$ 18,436	\$ 43,810
Total Assets as of March 31, 2012	\$ 3,198,548	\$ 2,294,278	\$ 252,915	\$ 8,013,668	\$ 13,759,409
Three Months Ended March 31, 2011					
Net Interest Income	\$ 44,424	\$ 35,004	\$ 3,863	\$ 16,406	\$ 99,697
Provision for Credit Losses	5,043	(188)	(140)	(24)	4,691
Net Interest Income After Provision for Credit Losses	39,381	35,192	4,003	16,430	95,006
Noninterest Income	20,120	9,058	15,051	9,693	53,922
Noninterest Expense	(43,818)	(24,503)	(15,403)	(2,358)	(86,082)
Income Before Provision for Income Taxes	15,683	19,747	3,651	23,765	62,846
Provision for Income Taxes	(5,803)	(6,802)	(1,351)	(6,530)	(20,486)
Net Income	\$ 9,880	\$ 12,945	\$ 2,300	\$ 17,235	\$ 42,360
Total Assets as of March 31, 2011	\$ 3,046,673	\$ 2,264,528	\$ 234,847	\$ 7,416,256	\$ 12,962,304

Note 9. Pension Plans and Postretirement Benefit Plan

Components of net periodic benefit cost for the Company's pension plans and the postretirement benefit plan are presented in the following table for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011.

(dollars in thousands)	Pension Benefits		Postretirement Benefits	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Three Months Ended March 31,				
Service Cost	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 145	\$ 123
Interest Cost	1,263	1,305	320	359
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(1,568)	(1,612)	-	-
Amortization of:				
Prior Service Credit	-	-	(81)	(53)
Net Actuarial Losses	332	830	-	-
Net Periodic Benefit Cost	\$ 27	\$ 523	\$ 384	\$ 429

The net periodic benefit cost for the Company's pension plans and postretirement benefit plan are recorded as a component of salaries and benefits in the consolidated statements of income. For the three months ended March 31, 2012, the Company contributed \$5.1 million to the pension plans and \$0.1 million to the postretirement benefit plan. The Company expects to contribute \$5.5 million to the pension plans and \$1.3 million to the postretirement benefit plan for the year ending December 31, 2012.

Note 10. Derivative Financial Instruments

The following table presents the Company's derivative financial instruments, their fair values, and balance sheet location as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011:

Derivative Financial Instruments Not Designated as Hedging Instruments ¹ (dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2012		December 31, 2011	
	Asset Derivatives	Liability Derivatives	Asset Derivatives	Liability Derivatives
Interest Rate Lock Commitments	\$ 2,312	\$ -	\$ 2,344	\$ 10
Forward Commitments	189	69	8	946
Interest Rate Swap Agreements	33,229	33,489	35,503	35,779
Foreign Exchange Contracts	116	91	230	97
Total	\$ 35,846	\$ 33,649	\$ 38,085	\$ 36,832

¹ Asset derivatives are included in other assets and liability derivatives are included in other liabilities in the consolidated statements of condition.

The following table presents the Company's derivative financial instruments and the amount and location of the net gains recognized in the statements of income for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011:

Derivative Financial Instruments Not Designated as Hedging Instruments (dollars in thousands)	Location of Net Gains Recognized in the Statements of Income	Three Months Ended March 31,	
		2012	2011
Interest Rate Lock Commitments	Mortgage Banking	\$ 3,704	\$ 1,480
Forward Commitments	Mortgage Banking	266	236
Interest Rate Swap Agreements	Other Noninterest Income	16	28
Foreign Exchange Contracts	Other Noninterest Income	867	897
Total		\$ 4,853	\$ 2,641

Management has received authorization from the Bank's Board of Directors to use derivative financial instruments as an end-user in connection with its risk management activities and to accommodate the needs of its customers. As with any financial instrument, derivative financial instruments have inherent risks. Market risk is defined as the risk of adverse financial impact due to fluctuations in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and equity prices. Market risks associated with derivative financial instruments are balanced with the expected returns to enhance earnings performance and shareholder value, while limiting the volatility of each. The Company uses various processes to monitor its overall market risk exposure, including sensitivity analysis, value-at-risk calculations, and other methodologies.

Derivative financial instruments are also subject to credit and counterparty risk, which is defined as the risk of financial loss if a borrower or counterparty is either unable or unwilling to repay borrowings or settle a transaction in accordance with the underlying contractual terms. Credit and counterparty risks associated with derivative financial instruments are similar to those relating to traditional financial instruments. The Company manages derivative credit and counterparty risk by evaluating the creditworthiness of each borrower or counterparty, adhering to the same credit approval process used for commercial lending activities.

Derivative financial instruments are required to be carried at their fair value on the Company's consolidated statements of condition. As of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the Company did not designate any derivative financial instruments as formal hedging relationships. The Bank's free-standing derivative financial instruments have been recorded at fair value on the Company's consolidated statements of condition. These financial instruments have been limited to interest rate lock commitments ("IRLCs"), forward commitments, interest rate swap agreements, and foreign exchange contracts.

The Company enters IRLCs for residential mortgage loans which commit us to lend funds to a potential borrower at a specific interest rate and within a specified period of time. IRLCs that relate to the origination of mortgage loans that will be held for sale are considered derivative financial instruments under applicable accounting guidance. Outstanding IRLCs expose the Company to the risk that the price of the mortgage loans underlying the commitments may decline due to increases in mortgage interest rates from inception of the rate lock to the funding of the loan. To mitigate this risk, the Company utilizes forward commitments as economic hedges against the potential decreases in the values of the loans held for sale. The IRLCs and forward commitments are free-standing derivatives which are carried at fair value with changes recorded in the mortgage banking component of noninterest income in the Company's consolidated statements of income. Changes in the fair value of IRLCs and forward commitments subsequent to inception are based on changes in the fair value of the underlying loan resulting from the fulfillment of the commitment and changes in the probability that the loan will fund within the terms of the commitment, which is affected primarily by changes in interest rates and the passage of time.

The Company enters into interest rate swap agreements to facilitate the risk management strategies of a small number of commercial banking customers. The Company mitigates this risk by entering into equal and offsetting interest rate swap agreements with highly rated third party financial institutions. The interest rate swap agreements are free-standing derivatives which are carried at fair value with changes included in other noninterest income in the Company's consolidated statements of income. The Company is party to master netting arrangements with its institutional counterparties; however, the Company does not offset assets and liabilities under these arrangements for financial statement presentation. Collateral, usually in the form of marketable securities, is posted by the counterparty with liability positions in accordance with contract thresholds. The Company had net liability positions with its financial institution counterparties totaling \$33.5 million and \$35.8 million as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. The collateral posted by the Company for these net liability positions was \$3.2 million and \$3.6 million as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively.

The Company's interest rate swap agreements with institutional counterparties contain credit-risk-related contingent features tied to the Company's debt ratings or capitalization levels. Under these provisions, if the Company's debt rating falls below investment grade or if the Company's capitalization levels fall below stipulated thresholds, certain counterparties may require immediate and ongoing collateralization on interest rate swaps in net liability positions, or may require immediate settlement of the contracts. As of March 31, 2012, the Company's debt ratings and capital levels were in excess of these minimum requirements.

The Company utilizes foreign exchange contracts to offset risks related to transactions executed on behalf of customers. The foreign exchange contracts are free-standing derivatives which are carried at fair value with changes included in other noninterest income in the Company's consolidated statements of income.

Note 11. Credit Commitments

The Company's credit commitments as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Unfunded Commitments to Extend Credit	\$ 1,946,032	\$ 1,975,327
Standby Letters of Credit	66,219	74,082
Commercial Letters of Credit	12,895	18,486
Total Credit Commitments	\$ 2,025,146	\$ 2,067,895

Unfunded Commitments to Extend Credit

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of the terms or conditions established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Since commitments may expire without being drawn, the total commitment amount does not necessarily represent future cash requirements.

Standby and Commercial Letters of Credit

Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Company to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. Standby letters of credit generally become payable upon the failure of the customer to perform according to the terms of the underlying contract with the third party, while commercial letters of credit are issued specifically to facilitate commerce and typically result in the commitment being drawn on when the underlying transaction is consummated between the customer and a third party. The contractual amount of these letters of credit represents the maximum potential future payments guaranteed by the Company. The Company has recourse against the customer for any amount it is required to pay to a third party under a standby letter of credit, and holds cash and deposits as collateral on those standby letters of credit for which collateral is deemed necessary.

Note 12. Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

Fair Value Hierarchy

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. GAAP established a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the use of inputs used in valuation methodologies into the following three levels:

- 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.

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.

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

Investment Securities Available-for-Sale

Fair values of investment securities available-for-sale were primarily measured using information from a third-party pricing service. This service provides pricing information by utilizing evaluated pricing models supported with market data information. Standard inputs include benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, two-sided markets, benchmark securities, bids, offers, and reference data from market research publications. Level 1 investment securities are comprised of debt securities issued by the U.S. Treasury. As quoted prices were available, unadjusted, for identical securities in active markets, these securities were classified as Level 1 measurements. Level 2 investment securities were primarily comprised of debt securities issued by the Small Business Administration, states and municipalities, corporations, as well as mortgage-backed securities issued by government agencies. Fair values were estimated primarily by obtaining quoted prices for similar assets in active markets or through the use of pricing models. In cases where there may be limited or less transparent information provided by the Company's third-party pricing service, fair value may be estimated by the use of secondary pricing services or through the use of non-binding third-party broker quotes.

On a quarterly basis, management reviews the pricing information received from the Company's 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 the Company's third-party pricing service. Management primarily identifies 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 historical levels, as well as instances of a significant widening of the bid-ask spread in the brokered markets. Investment securities that are deemed to have been trading in illiquid or inactive markets may require the use of significant unobservable inputs. As of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, management did not make adjustments to prices provided by the third-party pricing service as a result of illiquid or inactive markets. On a quarterly basis, management also reviews a sample of securities priced by the Company's third-party pricing service to review significant assumptions and valuation methodologies used. 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. The Company's 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. The Company's third-party pricing service will review the inputs to the evaluation in light of the new market data presented by us. The Company's third-party pricing service may then affirm the original quoted price or may update the evaluation on a going forward basis.

Loans Held for Sale

The fair value of the Company's residential mortgage loans held for sale was determined based on quoted prices for similar loans in active markets, and therefore, is classified as a Level 2 measurement.

Mortgage Servicing Rights

Mortgage servicing rights do not trade in an active market with readily observable market data. As a result, the Company estimates the fair value of mortgage servicing rights by using a discounted cash flow model to calculate the present value of estimated future net servicing income. The Company stratifies its mortgage servicing portfolio on the basis of loan type. The assumptions used in the discounted cash flow model are those that we believe market participants would use in estimating future net servicing income. Significant assumptions in the valuation of mortgage servicing rights include estimated loan repayment rates, the discount rate, servicing costs, and the timing of cash flows, among other factors. Mortgage servicing rights are classified as Level 3 measurements due to the use of significant unobservable inputs, as well as significant management judgment and estimation.

Other Assets

Other assets recorded at fair value on a recurring basis are primarily comprised of investments related to deferred compensation arrangements. Quoted prices for these investments, primarily in mutual funds, are available in active markets. Thus, the Company's investments related to deferred compensation arrangements are classified as Level 1 measurements in the fair value hierarchy.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivative financial instruments recorded at fair value on a recurring basis are comprised of interest rate lock commitments ("IRLCs"), forward commitments, interest rate swap agreements, and foreign exchange contracts. The fair values of IRLCs are calculated based on the value of the underlying loan, which in turn is based on quoted prices for similar loans in the secondary market. However, this value is adjusted by a factor which considers the likelihood that the loan in a lock position will ultimately close. This factor, the closing ratio, is derived from the Bank's internal data and is adjusted using significant management judgment. As such, IRLCs are classified as Level 3 measurements. Forward commitments are classified as Level 2 measurements as they are primarily based on quoted prices from the secondary market based on the settlement date of the contracts, interpolated or extrapolated, if necessary, to estimate a fair value as of the end of the reporting period. The fair values of interest rate swap agreements are calculated using a discounted cash flow approach and utilize Level 2 observable inputs such as the LIBOR swap curve, effective date, maturity date, notional amount, and stated interest rate. In addition, the Company included into its fair value calculation a credit factor adjustment which was based primarily on management judgment. Thus, interest rate swap agreements are classified as a Level 3 measurement. The fair values of foreign exchange contracts are calculated using the Bank's multi-currency accounting system which utilizes contract specific information such as currency, maturity date, contractual amount, and strike price, along with market data information such as the spot rates of specific currency and yield curves. Foreign exchange contracts are classified as Level 2 measurements because while they are valued using the Bank's multi-currency accounting system, significant management judgment or estimation is not required.

The Company is exposed to credit risk if borrowers or counterparties fail to perform. The Company seeks to minimize credit risk through credit approvals, limits, monitoring procedures, and collateral requirements. The Company generally enters into transactions with borrowers and counterparties that carry high quality credit ratings. Credit risk associated with borrowers or counterparties as well as the Company's non-performance risk is factored into the determination of the fair value of derivative financial instruments.

The table below presents the balances of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011:

(dollars in thousands)	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets or Liabilities (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
March 31, 2012				
Investment Securities Available-for-Sale				
Debt Securities Issued by the U.S. Treasury and Government Agencies	\$ 784,674	\$ 436,361	\$ -	\$ 1,221,035
Debt Securities Issued by States and Political Subdivisions	-	650,587	-	650,587
Debt Securities Issued by Corporations	-	93,748	-	93,748
Mortgage-Backed Securities Issued by Government Agencies	-	1,450,888	-	1,450,888
U.S. Government-Sponsored Enterprises	-	53,002	-	53,002
Total Mortgage-Backed Securities	-	1,503,890	-	1,503,890
Total Investment Securities Available-for-Sale	784,674	2,684,586	-	3,469,260
Loans Held for Sale	-	10,655	-	10,655
Mortgage Servicing Rights	-	-	6,423	6,423
Other Assets	12,350	-	-	12,350
Net Derivative Assets and Liabilities	-	145	2,052	2,197
Total Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis as of March 31, 2012	\$ 797,024	\$ 2,695,386	\$ 8,475	\$ 3,500,885
December 31, 2011				
Investment Securities Available-for-Sale				
Debt Securities Issued by the U.S. Treasury and Government Agencies	\$ 822,508	\$ 408,510	\$ -	\$ 1,231,018
Debt Securities Issued by States and Political Subdivisions	-	407,059	-	407,059
Debt Securities Issued by Corporations	-	96,387	-	96,387
Mortgage-Backed Securities Issued by Government Agencies	-	1,655,872	-	1,655,872
U.S. Government-Sponsored Enterprises	-	61,549	-	61,549
Total Mortgage-Backed Securities	-	1,717,421	-	1,717,421
Total Investment Securities Available-for-Sale	822,508	2,629,377	-	3,451,885
Loans Held for Sale	-	18,957	-	18,957
Mortgage Servicing Rights	-	-	7,131	7,131
Other Assets	11,082	-	-	11,082
Net Derivative Assets and Liabilities	-	(805)	2,058	1,253
Total Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis as of December 31, 2011	\$ 833,590	\$ 2,647,529	\$ 9,189	\$ 3,490,308

For the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, the changes in Level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Mortgage Servicing Rights ¹	Net Derivative Assets and Liabilities ²	Total
Three Months Ended March 31, 2012			
Balance as of January 1, 2012	\$ 7,131	\$ 2,058	\$ 9,189
Realized and Unrealized Net Gains (Losses):			
Included in Net Income	(708)	3,720	3,012
Transfers to Loans Held for Sale	-	(3,726)	(3,726)
Balance as of March 31, 2012	\$ 6,423	\$ 2,052	\$ 8,475
Total Unrealized Net Gains (Losses) Included in Net Income Related to Assets Still Held as of March 31, 2012	\$ (313)	\$ 2,052	\$ 1,739
Three Months Ended March 31, 2011			
Balance as of January 1, 2011	\$ 10,226	\$ (332)	\$ 9,894
Realized and Unrealized Net Gains (Losses):			
Included in Net Income	(534)	1,508	974
Transfers to Loans Held for Sale	-	(570)	(570)
Balance as of March 31, 2011	\$ 9,692	\$ 606	\$ 10,298
Total Unrealized Net Gains Included in Net Income Related to Assets Still Held as of March 31, 2011	\$ 66	\$ 606	\$ 672

¹ Realized and unrealized gains and losses related to mortgage servicing rights are reported as a component of mortgage banking income in the Company's consolidated statements of income.

² Realized and unrealized gains and losses related to interest rate lock commitments are reported as a component of mortgage banking income in the Company's consolidated statements of income. Realized and unrealized gains and losses related to interest rate swap agreements are reported as a component of other noninterest income in the Company's consolidated statements of income.

For Level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring or non-recurring basis as of March 31, 2012, the significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurements were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Fair Value at March 31, 2012	Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Significant Unobservable Input Value
Mortgage Servicing Rights	\$ 26,829	Discounted Cash Flow	Weighted Average Constant Prepayment Rate ¹ Weighted Average Discount Rate ²	13.22 % 6.25 %
Net Derivative Assets and Liabilities				
Interest Rate Lock Commitments	\$ 2,312	Pricing Model	Weighted Average Closing Ratio	92.20 %
Interest Rate Swap Agreements	\$ (260)	Discounted Cash Flow	Weighted Average Credit Factor	0.78 %

¹ Represents annualized loan repayment rate assumption.

² Derived from multiple interest rate scenarios that incorporate a spread to the London Interbank Offered Rate swap curve and market volatilities.

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the Company's mortgage servicing rights are the weighted average constant prepayment rate and weighted average discount rate. Significant increases (decreases) in any of those inputs in isolation could result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement. Although the constant prepayment rate and the discount rate are not directly interrelated, they will generally move in opposite directions.

The Company estimates the fair value of mortgage servicing rights by using a discounted cash flow model to calculate the present value of estimated future net servicing income. The Company's Treasury Division enters observable and unobservable inputs into the model to arrive at an estimated fair value. To assess the reasonableness of the fair value measurement, the Treasury Division performs a backtest by applying the model to historical prepayment data. The fair value and constant prepayment rate are also compared to forward-looking estimates to assess reasonableness. The Treasury Division also compares the fair value of the Company's mortgage servicing rights to a value calculated by an independent third-party. Discussions are held with members from the Treasury, Mortgage Banking, and Controllers Divisions, along with the independent third-party to discuss and reconcile the fair value estimates and key assumptions used by the respective parties in arriving at those estimates. A subcommittee of the Company's Asset/Liability Management Committee is responsible for providing oversight over the valuation methodology and key assumptions.

The significant unobservable input used in the fair value measurement of the Company's IRLCs is the closing ratio, which represents the percentage of loans currently in a lock position which management estimates will ultimately close. Generally, the fair value of an IRLC is positive (negative) if the prevailing interest rate is lower (higher) than the IRLC rate. Therefore, an increase in the closing ratio (i.e., higher percentage of loans are estimated to close) will result in the fair value of the IRLC to increase if in a gain position, or decrease if in a loss position. The closing ratio is largely dependent on the loan processing stage that a loan is currently in and the change in prevailing interest rates from the time of the rate lock. The closing ratio is computed by our secondary marketing system using historical data and the ratio is periodically reviewed by the Company's Secondary Marketing Department of the Mortgage Banking Division for reasonableness.

The unobservable input used in the fair value measurement of the Company's interest rate swap agreements is the credit factor. This factor represents the risk that a counterparty is either unable or unwilling to settle a transaction in accordance with the underlying contractual terms. A significant increase (decrease) in the credit factor could result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement. The credit factor is determined by the Treasury Division based on the risk rating assigned to each counterparty in which the Company holds a net asset position. The Company's Credit Policy Committee periodically reviews and approves the Expected Default Frequency of the Economic Capital Model for Credit Risk. The Expected Default Frequency is used as the credit factor for the interest rate swap agreements.

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis

The Company may be required periodically to measure certain assets and liabilities at fair value on a nonrecurring basis in accordance with GAAP. These adjustments to fair value usually result from the application of lower-of-cost-or-fair value accounting or impairment write-downs of individual assets. As of March 31, 2012 and 2011, there were no adjustments to fair value for the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis in accordance with GAAP.

Fair Value Option

The Company elected the fair value option for all residential mortgage loans held for sale originated on or after October 1, 2011. This election allows for a more effective offset of the changes in fair values of the loans held for sale and the derivative financial instruments used to economically hedge them without having to apply complex hedge accounting requirements. As noted above, the fair value of the Company's residential mortgage loans held for sale was determined based on quoted prices for similar loans in active markets.

The following table reflects the difference between the aggregate fair value and the aggregate unpaid principal balance of the Company's residential mortgage loans held for sale as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011.

(dollars in thousands)	Aggregate Fair Value	Aggregate Unpaid Principal	Aggregate Fair Value Less Aggregate Unpaid Principal
March 31, 2012			
Loans Held for Sale	\$ 10,655	\$ 10,308	\$ 347
December 31, 2011			
Loans Held for Sale	\$ 18,957	\$ 18,088	\$ 869

Changes in the estimated fair value of residential mortgage loans held for sale are reported as a component of mortgage banking income in the Company's consolidated statements of income. For the three months ended March 31, 2012, the Company recorded a net loss of \$0.2 million as a result of the change in fair value of the Company's residential mortgage loans held for sale.

Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The assumptions used below are expected to approximate those that market participants would use in valuing these financial instruments.

Investment Securities Held-to-Maturity

The fair value of the Company's investment securities held-to-maturity was primarily measured using information from a third-party pricing service. Level 1 investment securities are comprised of debt securities issued by the U.S. Treasury as quoted prices were available, unadjusted, for identical securities in active markets. If quoted prices were not available, fair values were estimated primarily by obtaining quoted prices for similar assets in active markets or through the use of pricing models. In cases where there may be limited or less transparent information provided by the Company's third-party pricing service, fair value may be estimated by the use of secondary pricing services or through the use of non-binding third-party broker quotes.

Loans

The fair value of the Company's loans was estimated by discounting the expected future cash flows using the current interest rates at which similar loans would be made to borrowers with similar credit ratings and for the same remaining maturities. Loans were first segregated by type such as commercial, real estate, and consumer, and were then further segmented into fixed and variable rate and loan quality categories. Expected future cash flows were projected based on contractual cash flows, adjusted for estimated prepayments.

Time Deposits

The fair values of the Company's time deposits were estimated using discounted cash flow analyses. The discount rates used were based on rates currently offered for deposits with similar remaining maturities. The fair values of the Company's time deposit liabilities do not take into consideration the value of the Company's long-term relationships with depositors, which may have significant value.

Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase

The fair value of the Company's securities sold under agreements to repurchase was calculated using discounted cash flow analyses, applying discount rates currently offered for new agreements with similar remaining maturities and considering the Company's non-performance risk.

Long-Term Debt

The fair value of the Company's long-term debt was calculated using a discounted cash flow approach and applying discount rates currently offered for new notes with similar remaining maturities and considering the Company's non-performance risk.

The following presents the carrying amount, fair value, and placement in the fair value hierarchy of the Company's financial instruments as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011. This table excludes financial instruments for which the carrying amount approximates fair value. For short-term financial assets such as cash and cash equivalents, the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value due to the relatively short time between the origination of the instrument and its expected realization. For financial liabilities such as noninterest-bearing demand, interest-bearing demand, and savings deposits, the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value due to these products having no stated maturity.

(dollars in thousands)	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Fair Value Measurements		
			Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets or Liabilities (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
March 31, 2012					
Financial Instruments - Assets					
Investment Securities Held-to-Maturity	\$ 3,779,272	\$ 3,877,269	\$ 185,182	\$ 3,692,087	\$ -
Loans ¹	5,139,744	5,478,687	-	-	5,478,687
Financial Instruments - Liabilities					
Time Deposits	1,251,637	1,261,177	-	1,261,177	-
Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase	1,825,646	1,931,916	-	1,931,916	-
Long-Term Debt ²	21,787	23,774	-	23,774	-
December 31, 2011					
Financial Instruments - Assets					
Investment Securities Held-to-Maturity	\$ 3,657,796	\$ 3,754,206	\$ 186,178	\$ 3,568,028	\$ -
Loans ¹	5,098,681	5,373,777	-	-	5,373,777
Financial Instruments - Liabilities					
Time Deposits	1,337,079	1,347,576	-	1,347,576	-
Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase	1,925,998	2,031,057	-	2,031,057	-
Long-Term Debt ²	21,787	24,076	-	24,076	-

¹ Comprised of loans, net of unearned income and the Allowance related to loans.

² Excludes capitalized lease obligations.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Forward-Looking Statements

This report contains forward-looking statements concerning, among other things, the economic and business environment in our service area and elsewhere, credit quality, and other financial and business matters in future periods. 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) the competitive pressure among financial services and products; 4) the impact of legislative and regulatory initiatives, particularly the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act"); 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 interruption or breach in security of our information systems resulting in failures or disruptions in customer account management, general ledger processing, and loan or deposit systems; 14) changes to the amount and timing of proposed common stock repurchases; and 15) natural disasters or adverse weather, public unrest, public health and other conditions that impact us and our customers' operations. For 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, refer to the section entitled "Risk Factors" in Part II of this report and Part I of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011, and subsequent periodic and current reports, filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). 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 do not undertake an obligation to update forward-looking statements to reflect later events or circumstances.

Reclassifications

Certain prior period information in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ("MD&A") has been reclassified to conform to current period classifications.

Overview

Bank of Hawaii Corporation (the "Parent") is a Delaware corporation and a bank holding company headquartered in Honolulu, Hawaii. The Parent's principal and only operating subsidiary is Bank of Hawaii (the "Bank").

The Bank, directly and through its subsidiaries, provides a broad range of financial services to businesses, consumers, and governments in Hawaii, Guam, and other Pacific Islands. References to "we," "our," "us," or the "Company" refer to the Parent and its subsidiaries that are consolidated for financial reporting purposes.

Exceptional people working together are the foundation for our success and enable us to build exceptional value for our customers, communities, shareholders, and each other. Excellence, integrity, respect, innovation, commitment, and teamwork are the core values for the way we do business. Our business plan is balanced between growth and risk management, including the flexibility to adjust, given the uncertainties of an economy in recovery. We remain cautious about the economy, interest rates, and loan demand. We intend to continue to focus on providing customers with a competitive mix of products and services, improving expense management, and efficiently managing capital.

Hawaii Economy

Hawaii's economy was stable with continued improvement in certain aspects, particularly in tourism, during the first two months of 2012. For the first two months of 2012, total visitor arrivals increased by 6.7% and visitor spending increased by 11.4% compared to the same period in 2011. The increase in visitor spending was primarily due to strong spending growth from visitors from Japan and Canada. Hotel occupancy and revenue per available room also continued to improve. Overall, state job growth has begun to stabilize as the statewide seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate was 6.4% in March 2012, compared to 8.2% nationally. For the first three months of 2012, the volume of single-family home sales on Oahu was slightly lower than the same period in 2011, while the median price of single-family homes sold was higher compared to the same period in 2011. Months of inventory continued to remain low at approximately 4 months as of March 31, 2012.

Net income for the first quarter of 2012 was \$43.8 million, an increase of \$1.5 million or 3% compared to the same period in 2011. Diluted earnings per share were \$0.95 for the first quarter of 2012, an increase of \$0.07 or 8% compared to the same period in 2011. Higher net income for the first quarter of 2012 was primarily due to the following:

- The provision for credit losses (the “Provision”) for the first quarter of 2012 was \$0.4 million, a decrease of \$4.3 million or 93% compared to the same period in 2011. The lower Provision in the first quarter of 2012 was primarily due to improving credit trends and the underlying risk profile of the loan portfolio as economic conditions in Hawaii continued to stabilize.
- Mortgage banking income for the first quarter of 2012 was \$5.1 million, an increase of \$1.9 million or 62% compared to the same period in 2011. Higher mortgage banking income in the first quarter of 2012 was primarily due to higher loan origination volume and favorable interest rate movements related to our derivative financial instruments.
- Other noninterest income for the first quarter of 2012 was \$7.9 million, an increase of \$2.7 million or 51% compared to the same period in 2011. The increase in other noninterest income in the first quarter of 2012 was primarily due to a lessee exercising its early buy-out option on two cargo ship leveraged leases which resulted in a pre-tax gain of \$3.5 million. The transaction also resulted in a tax gain of \$2.7 million in the first quarter of 2012.

The impact of these items was partially offset by lower net interest income, debit card income, and investment securities gains. Net interest income was \$97.9 million for the first quarter of 2012, a decrease of \$1.7 million or 2% compared to the same period in 2011. The decrease in net interest income was primarily due to lower yields on loans and investments, a result of the low interest rate environment and investing conservatively. Debit card income was \$3.5 million for the first quarter of 2012, a decrease of \$3.0 million or 46% compared to the same period in 2011. The decrease in debit card income was primarily due to changes in debit card interchange rules as a result of pricing restrictions imposed by the Durbin Amendment. Net investment securities losses were nominal for the first quarter of 2012, compared with net investment securities gains of \$6.1 million for the same period in 2011.

Our results for the first quarter of 2012 were influenced by a generally improving economy in Hawaii. However, we remained cautious about the slow pace of economic recovery both in Hawaii and on the U.S. Mainland. We also continued to monitor regulatory changes and the associated costs of compliance. As a result of the uncertainties in the economic recovery, we sought to maintain adequate reserves for credit losses and high levels of liquidity and capital. In particular:

- The allowance for loan and lease losses (the “Allowance”) was \$135.6 million as of March 31, 2012, a decrease of \$3.0 million or 2% from December 31, 2011. The ratio of our Allowance to total loans and leases outstanding decreased to 2.42% as of March 31, 2012, compared to 2.50% as of December 31, 2011. Absent significant deterioration in the economy and assuming continued improvement and/or stability in credit quality, we may decrease the level of the Allowance in future periods.
- Total deposits were \$10.6 billion as of March 31, 2012, relatively unchanged from December 31, 2011. Customers continue to remain cautious about investing and spending and our strong brand continues to play a key role in new account acquisitions.
- We continued to invest excess liquidity in high-grade investment securities. As of March 31, 2012, the total carrying value of our investment securities portfolio was \$7.2 billion. During the first quarter of 2012, we continued to increase our municipal bond holdings in an effort to partially offset extension risk associated with our mortgage-backed securities.
- Total shareholders’ equity was \$995.9 million as of March 31, 2012, relatively unchanged from December 31, 2011. We continued to return capital to our shareholders in the form of share repurchases and dividends. During the first quarter of 2012, we repurchased 638,844 shares of common stock at a total cost of \$30.0 million under our share repurchase program. We also paid cash dividends of \$20.7 million during the first quarter of 2012.

In 2012, we may see continued economic recovery and improving prospects for loan growth. However, we remain cautious about the uncertainties of government regulation as well as increased pressure on fee-based revenues in future periods. In particular, the full year impact of compliance with the Durbin Amendment in 2012 is expected to significantly reduce debit card income. In 2012, we intend to continue to focus on controlling expenses and maintaining adequate levels of liquidity, reserves for credit losses, and capital.

Our financial highlights are presented in Table 1.

Financial Highlights	Table 1	
	Three Months Ended March 31,	
(dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)	2012	2011
For the Period:		
Operating Results		
Net Interest Income	\$ 97,948	\$ 99,697
Provision for Credit Losses	351	4,691
Total Noninterest Income	48,082	53,922
Total Noninterest Expense	85,207	86,082
Net Income	43,810	42,360
Basic Earnings Per Share	0.96	0.89
Diluted Earnings Per Share	0.95	0.88
Dividends Declared Per Share	0.45	0.45
Performance Ratios		
Return on Average Assets	1.29 %	1.32 %
Return on Average Shareholders' Equity	17.26	16.86
Efficiency Ratio ¹	58.35	56.04
Net Interest Margin ²	3.06	3.24
Dividend Payout Ratio ³	46.88	50.56
Average Shareholders' Equity to Average Assets	7.46	7.86
Average Balances		
Average Loans and Leases	\$ 5,563,358	\$ 5,311,781
Average Assets	13,681,229	12,965,633
Average Deposits	10,430,215	9,873,727
Average Shareholders' Equity	1,020,668	1,018,788
Market Price Per Share of Common Stock		
Closing	\$ 48.35	\$ 47.82
High	48.75	49.23
Low	44.08	44.32
	March 31,	December 31,
	2012	2011
As of Period End:		
Balance Sheet Totals		
Loans and Leases	\$ 5,598,932	\$ 5,538,304
Total Assets	13,759,409	13,846,391
Total Deposits	10,621,170	10,592,623
Long-Term Debt	30,687	30,696
Total Shareholders' Equity	995,897	1,002,667
Asset Quality		
Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses	\$ 135,606	\$ 138,606
Non-Performing Assets	41,406	40,790
Financial Ratios		
Allowance to Loans and Leases Outstanding	2.42 %	2.50 %
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	16.50	16.68
Total Capital Ratio	17.76	17.95
Tier 1 Leverage Ratio	6.57	6.73
Total Shareholders' Equity to Total Assets	7.24	7.24
Tangible Common Equity to Tangible Assets ⁴	7.02	7.03
Tangible Common Equity to Risk-Weighted Assets ⁴	17.62	17.93
Non-Financial Data		
Full-Time Equivalent Employees	2,318	2,370
Branches and Offices	81	81
ATMs	498	506

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

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. Table 2 provides a reconciliation of these Non-GAAP financial measures with financial measures defined by GAAP.

GAAP to Non-GAAP Reconciliation	Table 2	
	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>		
Total Shareholders' Equity	\$ 995,897	\$ 1,002,667
Less: Goodwill	31,517	31,517
Intangible Assets	71	83
Tangible Common Equity	\$ 964,309	\$ 971,067
Total Assets	\$ 13,759,409	\$ 13,846,391
Less: Goodwill	31,517	31,517
Intangible Assets	71	83
Tangible Assets	\$ 13,727,821	\$ 13,814,791
Risk-Weighted Assets, determined in accordance with prescribed regulatory requirements	\$ 5,473,661	\$ 5,414,481
Total Shareholders' Equity to Total Assets	7.24%	7.24%
Tangible Common Equity to Tangible Assets (Non-GAAP)	7.02%	7.03%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	16.50%	16.68%
Tangible Common Equity to Risk Weighted Assets (Non-GAAP)	17.62%	17.93%

Average Balances and Interest Rates – Taxable-Equivalent Basis

Average balances, related income and expenses, and resulting yields and rates are presented in Table 3. An analysis of the change in net interest income, on a taxable-equivalent basis, is presented in Table 4.

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2012			Three Months Ended March 31, 2011		
	Average Balance	Income/ Expense	Yield/ Rate	Average Balance	Income/ Expense	Yield/ Rate
(dollars in millions)						
Earning Assets						
Interest-Bearing Deposits	\$ 3.2	\$ -	0.25 %	\$ 4.0	\$ -	(0.16) %
Funds Sold	262.4	0.1	0.19	457.2	0.3	0.22
Investment Securities						
Available-for-Sale	3,451.6	19.7	2.28	5,646.9	38.0	2.70
Held-to-Maturity	3,737.3	26.4	2.83	901.0	7.6	3.39
Loans Held for Sale	12.0	0.1	4.22	8.5	0.1	5.65
Loans and Leases ¹						
Commercial and Industrial	805.9	8.1	4.03	775.8	7.9	4.11
Commercial Mortgage	941.6	10.5	4.50	851.2	10.3	4.93
Construction	103.5	1.4	5.34	80.6	1.0	5.05
Commercial Lease Financing	294.3	1.7	2.33	333.6	2.3	2.75
Residential Mortgage	2,264.4	27.7	4.90	2,100.6	28.6	5.44
Home Equity	778.9	8.6	4.43	796.0	9.6	4.91
Automobile	193.1	3.0	6.20	203.1	3.6	7.14
Other ²	181.6	3.7	8.08	170.9	3.2	7.53
Total Loans and Leases	5,563.3	64.7	4.66	5,311.8	66.5	5.04
Other	79.9	0.3	1.40	79.9	0.3	1.40
Total Earning Assets ³	13,109.7	111.3	3.40	12,409.3	112.8	3.65
Cash and Noninterest-Bearing Deposits	137.2			134.5		
Other Assets	434.3			421.8		
Total Assets	\$ 13,681.2			\$12,965.6		
Interest-Bearing Liabilities						
Interest-Bearing Deposits						
Demand	\$ 1,867.1	0.1	0.02	\$ 1,805.0	0.2	0.04
Savings	4,439.0	1.3	0.12	4,536.9	2.2	0.20
Time	1,260.2	2.1	0.66	1,045.9	2.8	1.10
Total Interest-Bearing Deposits	7,566.3	3.5	0.18	7,387.8	5.2	0.29
Short-Term Borrowings	15.7	-	0.12	17.1	-	0.13
Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase	1,916.0	7.3	1.51	1,761.2	7.1	1.60
Long-Term Debt	30.7	0.5	6.49	32.7	0.4	5.48
Total Interest-Bearing Liabilities	9,528.7	11.3	0.47	9,198.8	12.7	0.56
Net Interest Income		\$ 100.0			\$ 100.1	
Interest Rate Spread			2.93 %			3.09 %
Net Interest Margin			3.06 %			3.24 %
Noninterest-Bearing Demand Deposits	2,864.0			2,485.8		
Other Liabilities	267.8			262.2		
Shareholders' Equity	1,020.7			1,018.8		
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$ 13,681.2			\$12,965.6		

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 \$2,070,000 and \$383,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

(dollars in millions)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2012 Compared to March 31, 2011		
	Volume ¹	Rate ¹	Total
Change in Interest Income:			
Funds Sold	\$ (0.1)	\$ (0.1)	\$ (0.2)
Investment Securities			
Available-for-Sale	(13.1)	(5.2)	(18.3)
Held-to-Maturity	20.3	(1.5)	18.8
Loans and Leases			
Commercial and Industrial	0.3	(0.1)	0.2
Commercial Mortgage	1.1	(0.9)	0.2
Construction	0.3	0.1	0.4
Commercial Lease Financing	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.6)
Residential Mortgage	2.1	(3.0)	(0.9)
Home Equity	(0.1)	(0.9)	(1.0)
Automobile	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.6)
Other ²	0.2	0.3	0.5
Total Loans and Leases	3.4	(5.2)	(1.8)
Total Change in Interest Income	10.5	(12.0)	(1.5)
Change in Interest Expense:			
Interest-Bearing Deposits			
Demand	-	(0.1)	(0.1)
Savings	-	(0.9)	(0.9)
Time	0.5	(1.2)	(0.7)
Total Interest-Bearing Deposits	0.5	(2.2)	(1.7)
Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase	0.6	(0.4)	0.2
Long-Term Debt	-	0.1	0.1
Total Change in Interest Expense	1.1	(2.5)	(1.4)
Change in Net Interest Income	\$ 9.4	\$ (9.5)	\$ (0.1)

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.

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 earnings assets.

Net interest income, on a taxable-equivalent basis, remained relatively unchanged at \$100.0 million in the first quarter of 2012 compared to the same period in 2011. Our net interest margin decreased by 18 basis points in the first quarter of 2012 compared to the same period in 2011.

Yields on our earning assets decreased by 25 basis points in the first quarter of 2012 compared to the same period in 2011, reflective of higher levels of liquidity and lower yields on investment securities and loans. Yields on our investment securities portfolio decreased by 23 basis points in the first quarter of 2012 compared to the same period in 2011. Also contributing to the decline in yields on our earning assets in 2012 were lower yields in nearly every category of loans and leases. Partially offsetting the lower yields on our earning assets were lower funding costs primarily due to lower rates paid on our interest-bearing deposits, reflective of the re-pricing of our deposits at lower interest rates. Rates paid on our time deposits decreased by 44 basis points in the first quarter of 2012 compared to the same period in 2011.

Average balances of our earning assets increased by \$700.4 million or 6% in the first quarter of 2012 compared to the same period in 2011, primarily due to a \$641.0 million increase in average balances of our investment securities portfolio. In 2011 and during the first quarter of 2012, we reduced our holdings in mortgage-backed securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Association (“Ginnie Mae”). Average balances of our mortgage-backed securities issued by Ginnie Mae decreased by \$487.8 million in the first quarter of 2012 compared to the same period in 2011. We invested our excess liquidity into U. S. Treasury notes, municipal bonds, and securities issued by the Small Business Administration (the “SBA”) in an effort to manage extension risk related to our mortgage-backed securities. Average balances of our investments in U.S. Treasury notes increased by \$263.8 million, average balances of our municipal bond holdings increased by \$426.6 million, and average balances of our SBA securities increased by \$419.9 million in the first quarter of 2012 compared to the same period in 2011. Also contributing to the increase in our average balances of earning assets was a \$251.5 million increase in average loan and lease balances primarily due to a \$163.8 million increase in the average balance of our residential mortgage loan portfolio primarily due to our decision to retain additional conforming saleable loans in our portfolio as well as a \$90.4 million increase in the average balance of our commercial mortgage portfolio due to new business activity.

Average balances of our interest-bearing liabilities increased by \$329.9 million or 4% in the first quarter of 2012 compared to the same period in 2011 primarily due to growth in our time deposits and securities sold under agreements to repurchase. Average balances in our time deposits increased by \$214.3 million primarily due to a \$290.0 million increase in our public time deposits with balances of \$100,000 or more. Average balances in our securities sold under agreements to repurchase increased by \$154.8 million in the first quarter of 2012 compared to the same period in 2011 primarily due to new placements to accommodate local government entities.

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 the 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 credit quality. We recorded a Provision of \$0.4 million in the first quarter of 2012 compared to a Provision of \$4.7 million in the same period in 2011. The lower Provision recorded in the first quarter of 2012 reflected improving credit trends and the underlying risk profile of the loan portfolio as economic conditions in Hawaii continued to further stabilize. Net charge-offs were \$3.4 million for the first quarter of 2012, a \$1.3 million or 29% decrease compared to the same period in 2011. Non-performing assets, however, were \$41.4 million as of March 31, 2012, a \$0.6 million or 2% increase from December 31, 2011. For further discussion, see the "Corporate Risk Profile - Reserve for Credit Losses" section in MD&A for information on net charge-offs, non-performing assets, and other factors considered by management in assessing the credit quality of the loan portfolio and establishing the Allowance.

Noninterest Income

Noninterest income decreased by \$5.8 million or 11% in the first quarter of 2012 compared to the same period in 2011. 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 \$9.8 billion as of March 31, 2012, \$9.3 billion as of December 31, 2011, and \$10.3 billion as of March 31, 2011. Trust and asset management income decreased by \$0.9 million or 8% in the first quarter of 2012 compared to the same period in 2011. This decrease was primarily due to a \$0.5 million decline in special service fees which were mainly the result of two large termination fees recorded in the first quarter of 2011. In addition, tax service fees and mutual fund investment management fees were each lower by \$0.2 million in the first quarter of 2012 compared to the same period in 2011.

Mortgage banking income is highly influenced by mortgage interest rates and the housing market. Mortgage banking income increased by \$1.9 million or 62% in the first quarter of 2012 compared to the same period in 2011. This increase was primarily due to a \$2.3 million increase in net gains related to the fair value of mortgage-related derivative financial instruments, the result of higher loan origination volume and favorable interest rate movements. Residential mortgage loan originations were \$293.8 million in the first quarter of 2012, a \$42.1 million or 17% increase compared to the same period in 2011. Residential mortgage loan sales were \$98.7 million in the first quarter of 2012, a \$60.8 million or 38% decrease compared to the same period in 2011. This decrease was primarily due to our decision to retain additional conforming saleable loans in our portfolio.

Service charges on deposit accounts decreased by \$0.3 million or 3% in the first quarter of 2012 compared to the same period in 2011 primarily due to a decline in account analysis fees.

Fees, exchange, and other service charges are primarily comprised of debit card income, fees from ATMs, merchant service activity, and other loan fees and service charges. Fees, exchange, and other service charges decreased by \$2.5 million or 17% in the first quarter of 2012 compared to the same period in 2011. This decrease was primarily due to a \$3.0 million decline in debit card income resulting mainly from the pricing restrictions imposed by the Durbin Amendment, which was effective October 1, 2011.

Sales of investment securities resulted in a net loss of \$0.1 million in the first quarter of 2012 compared to a net gain of \$6.1 million for the same period in 2011. The amount and timing of our sales of investments securities are dependent on a number of factors, including our efforts to preserve capital levels while managing duration and extension risk

Insurance income decreased by \$0.5 million or 18% in the first quarter of 2012 compared to the same period in 2011. This decrease was primarily due to lower sales of our fixed annuity products, due largely to declining yields on those products.

Other noninterest income increased by \$2.7 million or 51% in the first quarter of 2012 compared to the same period in 2011. This increase was primarily due to a lessee exercising its early buy-out option on two cargo ship leveraged leases which resulted in a pre-tax gain of \$3.5 million. This increase was partially offset by a \$1.0 million pre-tax loss related to the sale and termination of an aircraft lease.

Noninterest Expense

Noninterest expense decreased by \$0.9 million or 1% in the first quarter of 2012 compared to the same period in 2011.

Table 5 presents the components of salaries and benefits expense.

Salaries and Benefits	Table 5	
	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
(dollars in thousands)	2012	2011
Salaries	\$ 28,687	\$ 29,075
Incentive Compensation	4,054	3,466
Share-Based Compensation and Cash Grants for the Purchase of Company Stock	1,685	675
Commission Expense	1,536	1,663
Retirement and Other Benefits	4,390	4,962
Payroll Taxes	3,818	4,039
Medical, Dental, and Life Insurance	2,437	2,223
Separation Expense	417	679
Total Salaries and Benefits	\$ 47,024	\$ 46,782

Salaries and benefits expense increased by \$0.2 million or 1% in the first quarter of 2012 compared to the same period in 2011. Share-based compensation increased by \$1.0 million primarily due to amortization related to stock options granted during the period. This increase was largely offset by decreases in retirement and salaries expense.

Net equipment expense increased by \$1.1 million or 24% in the first quarter of 2012 compared to the same period in 2011. This increase was primarily due to the purchase of technology equipment.

FDIC insurance expense decreased by \$1.2 million or 36% in the first quarter of 2012 compared to the same period in 2011. This decrease was primarily due to lower rate assessments as a result of new rules finalized by the FDIC. As required by the Dodd-Frank Act, on February 7, 2011, the FDIC finalized new rules which redefined the assessment base as “average consolidated total assets minus average tangible equity.” The new rate schedule and other revisions to the assessment rules became effective April 1, 2011.

Other noninterest expense decreased by \$1.2 million or 7% in the first quarter of 2012 compared to the same period in 2011. This decrease was primarily due to operating losses incurred during the first quarter of 2011. Operating losses include losses as a result of fraud, items processing, theft, or bank error.

Provision for Income Taxes

Table 6 presents our provision for income taxes and effective tax rates.

Provision for Income Taxes and Effective Tax Rates	Table 6	
	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
(dollars in thousands)	2012	2011
Provision for Income Taxes	\$ 16,662	\$ 20,486
Effective Tax Rates	27.55%	32.60%

The lower effective tax rate for the first quarter of 2012 compared to the same period in 2011 was primarily due to the sale of our equity interest in two leveraged leases, which resulted in a \$2.7 million credit to the provision for income taxes in the first quarter of 2012.

Investment Securities

The carrying value of our investment securities was \$7.2 billion as of March 31, 2012, an increase of \$138.9 million or 2% compared to December 31, 2011.

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.

During the first quarter of 2012, we continued to reduce somewhat our positions in mortgage-backed securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Corporation (“Ginnie Mae”). We increased our holdings in municipal bonds in an effort to manage extension risk related to our mortgage-backed securities. As of March 31, 2012, our remaining portfolio of Ginnie Mae mortgage-backed securities were primarily comprised of securities issued between 2008 and 2011. As of March 31, 2012, the credit ratings of these mortgage-backed securities were all AAA-rated, with a low probability of a change in ratings in the near future. As of March 31, 2012, our remaining available-for-sale investment securities portfolio is comprised of securities with an average base duration of less than three years.

Gross unrealized gains in our investment securities portfolio were \$166.6 million as of March 31, 2012 and \$168.0 million as of December 31, 2011. Gross unrealized losses on our temporarily impaired investment securities were \$10.3 million as of March 31, 2012 and \$6.6 million as of December 31, 2011. As of March 31, 2012, the gross unrealized losses were primarily attributable to changes in interest rates related to municipal bonds, relative to when the investment securities were purchased.

As of March 31, 2012, we did not own any subordinated debt, or preferred or common stock of the Federal National Mortgage Association or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation. See Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information.

Table 7 presents the composition of our loan and lease portfolio by major categories.

(dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Commercial		
Commercial and Industrial	\$ 788,718	\$ 817,170
Commercial Mortgage	948,196	938,250
Construction	110,184	98,669
Lease Financing	285,860	311,928
Total Commercial	2,132,958	2,166,017
Consumer		
Residential Mortgage	2,319,485	2,215,892
Home Equity	773,643	780,691
Automobile	193,851	192,506
Other ¹	178,995	183,198
Total Consumer	3,465,974	3,372,287
Total Loans and Leases	\$ 5,598,932	\$ 5,538,304

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

Total loans and leases as of March 31, 2012 increased by \$60.6 million or 1% from December 31, 2011.

Commercial loans and leases as of March 31, 2012 decreased by \$33.1 million or 2% from December 31, 2011. Commercial and industrial loans decreased by \$28.5 million or 3% from December 31, 2011 primarily due to several large payoffs during the first quarter of 2012. Commercial mortgage loans increased by \$9.9 million or 1% from December 31, 2011 and construction loans increased by \$11.5 million or 12% from December 31, 2011 primarily due to new business activity in these portfolios. While we have seen growth in the construction lending portfolio during the first quarter of 2012, demand for new development activity remains soft. Lease financing decreased by \$26.1 million or 8% from December 31, 2011 primarily due to a \$16.6 million decrease in balances related to a lessee’s decision to exercise its early buy-out option on two cargo ship leveraged leases. Also contributing to the decrease in lease financing balances was a \$6.1 million decrease related to the sale and termination of an aircraft lease in the first quarter of 2012.

Consumer loans and leases as of March 31, 2012 increased by \$93.7 million or 3% from December 31, 2011. Residential mortgage loans increased by \$103.6 million or 5% from December 31, 2011 primarily due to higher loan origination volume as well as our decision to retain additional conforming saleable loans in our portfolio. Home equity loans decreased by \$7.0 million or 1% from December 31, 2011 and other consumer loans decreased by \$4.2 million or 2% from December 31, 2011 primarily due to continued pay downs and reduced line utilization. As of March 31, 2012, automobile loan balances remained relatively unchanged from December 31, 2011.

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

Geographic Distribution of Loan and Lease Portfolio

Table 8

(dollars in thousands)	Hawaii	U.S. Mainland ¹	Guam	Other Pacific Islands	Foreign ²	Total
March 31, 2012						
Commercial						
Commercial and Industrial	\$ 685,047	\$ 31,524	\$ 67,123	\$ 2,640	\$ 2,384	\$ 788,718
Commercial Mortgage	850,923	33,771	63,502	-	-	948,196
Construction	109,395	-	789	-	-	110,184
Lease Financing	31,297	210,579	20,198	-	23,786	285,860
Total Commercial	1,676,662	275,874	151,612	2,640	26,170	2,132,958
Consumer						
Residential Mortgage	2,166,074	-	147,783	5,628	-	2,319,485
Home Equity	743,276	9,829	18,441	2,097	-	773,643
Automobile	139,068	7,445	44,730	2,608	-	193,851
Other ³	132,335	-	19,347	27,309	4	178,995
Total Consumer	3,180,753	17,274	230,301	37,642	4	3,465,974
Total Loans and Leases	\$ 4,857,415	\$ 293,148	\$ 381,913	\$ 40,282	\$ 26,174	\$ 5,598,932
December 31, 2011						
Commercial						
Commercial and Industrial	\$ 700,570	\$ 42,296	\$ 67,870	\$ 3,325	\$ 3,109	\$ 817,170
Commercial Mortgage	849,551	23,965	64,711	3	20	938,250
Construction	98,669	-	-	-	-	98,669
Lease Financing	30,488	236,203	21,868	-	23,369	311,928
Total Commercial	1,679,278	302,464	154,449	3,328	26,498	2,166,017
Consumer						
Residential Mortgage	2,059,448	-	150,676	5,768	-	2,215,892
Home Equity	750,196	10,512	17,877	2,106	-	780,691
Automobile	140,111	9,073	41,113	2,209	-	192,506
Other ³	139,229	-	19,136	24,828	5	183,198
Total Consumer	3,088,984	19,585	228,802	34,911	5	3,372,287
Total Loans and Leases	\$ 4,768,262	\$ 322,049	\$ 383,251	\$ 38,239	\$ 26,503	\$ 5,538,304

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. Lease financing classified as Foreign represent those with air transportation carriers based outside the United States.

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.

Table 9 presents the major components of other assets.

Other Assets	Table 9	
(dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Bank-Owned Life Insurance	\$ 213,480	\$ 213,113
Federal Home Loan Bank and Federal Reserve Bank Stock	79,946	79,946
Low-Income Housing and Other Equity Investments	42,112	35,860
Derivative Financial Instruments	35,846	38,085
Prepaid Expenses	29,855	28,979
Accounts Receivable	13,849	13,607
Federal and State Tax Deposits	6,069	6,069
Other	31,194	26,113
Total Other Assets	\$ 452,351	\$ 441,772

Other assets increased by \$10.6 million or 2% from December 31, 2011. The increase in other assets from December 31, 2011 was primarily due to a \$7.5 million increase in commitments to fund low-income housing investments. Also contributing to the increase was a \$3.0 million increase in receivables related to pay downs on investment securities that were in the process of settlement, a \$2.1 million increase in prepaid corporate insurance, and a \$2.0 million increase related to the transfer of an aircraft to equipment held for sale upon termination of the lease in the first quarter of 2012. This was partially offset by a \$2.2 million decrease in the fair value of our derivative financial instruments and a \$1.9 million decrease in prepaid FDIC assessments due to amortization recorded in the first quarter of 2012.

As of March 31, 2012, the carrying value of our Federal Home Loan Bank of Seattle ("FHLB") stock was \$61.3 million. Our investment in the FHLB is a condition of membership and, as such, is required to obtain credit and other services from the FHLB. As of December 31, 2011, the FHLB met all of its regulatory capital requirements, but remained classified as "undercapitalized" by its primary regulator, the Federal Housing Finance Agency ("Finance Agency"), due to several factors including the possibility that further declines in the value of its private-label mortgage-backed securities could cause it to fall below its risk-based capital requirements. As such, the FHLB remains restricted from redeeming or repurchasing capital stock or paying dividends. We consider our investment in the FHLB as a long-term investment and we value the investment based on the ultimate recoverability of the par value rather than by recognizing temporary declines in value. We understand that in addition to meeting all of its regulatory capital requirements, as of December 31, 2011, the FHLB met all minimum financial requirements stipulated under a Consent Order issued by the Finance Agency in October 2010. The FHLB also continues to meet its debt obligations and if needed has an additional source of liquidity available to U.S. Government-Sponsored Enterprises through the U.S. Treasury. Based upon the foregoing, we have not recorded an impairment of the carrying value of our FHLB stock as of March 31, 2012.

Table 10 presents the composition of our deposits by major customer categories.

Deposits	Table 10	
(dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Consumer	\$ 5,377,804	\$ 5,241,827
Commercial	4,307,931	4,320,712
Public and Other	935,435	1,030,084
Total Deposits	\$ 10,621,170	\$ 10,592,623

Our strong brand continues to play a key role as we compete with other financial institutions for a share of the deposit market.

During the first quarter of 2012, customers continued to seek liquidity and safety in light of a U.S. and Hawaii economy that was improving at a slow pace. Deposit balances as of March 31, 2012 increased by \$28.5 million or less than 1% from December 31, 2011. The increase was primarily due to a \$57.0 million increase in our personal and business non-interest bearing demand accounts. Also contributing to the increase was a \$45.5 million increase in our consumer preferred interest-bearing checking accounts and a \$24.5 million increase in our bonus rate savings accounts. This was partially offset by a \$94.6 million decrease in public deposits primarily due to seasonal payments of debt service obligations.

Table 11 presents the composition of our savings deposits.

Savings Deposits	Table 11	
(dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Money Market	\$ 1,707,531	\$ 1,732,999
Regular Savings	2,733,143	2,665,639
Total Savings Deposits	\$ 4,440,674	\$ 4,398,638

Table 12 presents our quarterly average balance of time deposits of \$100,000 or more.

Average Time Deposits of \$100,000 or More	Table 12	
(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended	
	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Average Time Deposits	\$ 886,634	\$ 769,024

Borrowings

Borrowings consisted of funds purchased as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011. Borrowings were \$11.0 million as of March 31, 2012, a \$0.2 million or 2% increase from December 31, 2011. We manage the level of our borrowings to ensure that we have adequate sources of liquidity. Due to our successful deposit gathering efforts and our strong capital levels, our level of borrowings as a source of funds has remained low.

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

(dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Government Entities	\$ 1,225,646	\$ 1,325,998
Private Institutions	600,000	600,000
Total Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase	\$ 1,825,646	\$ 1,925,998

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase as of March 31, 2012 decreased by \$100.4 million or 5% from December 31, 2011. The decrease was primarily due to lower levels of placements to accommodate local government entities. As of March 31, 2012, the weighted average maturity was 79 days for our securities sold under agreements to repurchase with government entities and 5.5 years for securities sold under agreements to repurchase with private institutions, subject to the private institutions' right to terminate agreements at earlier specified dates which could decrease the weighted average maturity to 2.5 years. As of March 31, 2012, all of our securities sold under agreements to repurchase were at fixed interest rates. As of March 31, 2012, the weighted average interest rate for outstanding agreements with government entities and private institutions was 0.07% and 4.66%, respectively. We have not entered into agreements in which the securities sold and the related liability was not recorded on the consolidated statements of condition.

Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt was \$30.7 million as of March 31, 2012, unchanged from December 31, 2011. Due to our strong liquidity position, we have not needed additional long-term funding in recent years.

European Debt Crisis

We continue to monitor the debt crisis in Europe and the potential direct and indirect impact it may have on us. As of March 31, 2012, we had no exposures to sovereign European governments and our non-sovereign European exposures posed a low risk of loss to the Company. The U.S. and Hawaii economies and our customers may be adversely affected by future developments arising from the debt crisis in Europe. However, we believe that there is a low risk that this indirect exposure will have a material impact to our financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

Our business segments are defined as Retail Banking, Commercial Banking, Investment Services, and Treasury and Other.

Table 14 summarizes net income from our business segments. Additional information about segment performance is presented in Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
Retail Banking	\$ 6,659	\$ 9,880
Commercial Banking	17,140	12,945
Investment Services	1,575	2,300
Total	25,374	25,125
Treasury and Other	18,436	17,235
Consolidated Total	\$ 43,810	\$ 42,360

Retail Banking

Net income decreased by \$3.2 million or 33% in the first quarter of 2012 compared to the same period in 2011 primarily due to decreases in net interest income and noninterest income, coupled with an increase in noninterest expense. The decrease in net interest income was primarily due to lower earnings credits on the segment's deposit portfolio and lower loan margins, partially offset by higher average deposit balances and higher average loan balances. The decrease in noninterest income was primarily due to lower debit card interchange income as the result of the pricing restrictions imposed by the Durbin Amendment, partially offset by higher mortgage banking income. The increase in noninterest expense was primarily due to higher other operating expense and the purchase of technology equipment.

Commercial Banking

Net income increased by \$4.2 million or 32% in the first quarter of 2012 compared to the same period in 2011 primarily due to decreases in the provision for income taxes and noninterest expense, coupled with an increase in noninterest income. This was partially offset by a decrease in net interest income. Both the decrease in provision for income taxes and the increase in noninterest income were attributed to a gain recognized upon a lessee exercising its early buy-out option on two cargo ship leveraged leases. The decrease in noninterest expense was primarily due to lower other operating expense. The decrease in net interest income was primarily due to lower earnings credits on the segment's deposit portfolio.

Investment Services

Net income decreased by \$0.7 million or 32% in the first quarter of 2012 compared to the same period in 2011 primarily due to decreases in noninterest income and net interest income. This was partially offset by a decrease in noninterest expense. The decrease in noninterest income was due to lower special service (termination) fees. The decrease in net interest income was primarily due to lower earnings credits on the segment's deposit portfolio. The decrease in noninterest expense was primarily due to lower direct operating expenses.

Treasury and Other

Net income increased by \$1.2 million or 7% in the first quarter of 2012 compared to the same period in 2011 primarily due to an increase in net interest income coupled with a lower Provision. This was partially offset by a decrease in noninterest income. The increase in net interest income was primarily due to lower deposit funding costs. The decrease in the Provision represents a reduction in the Allowance due to improvements in credit quality. The decrease in noninterest income was primarily due to lower net investment securities gains.

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.

Corporate Risk Profile

Credit Risk

As of March 31, 2012, our overall credit risk position reflects a continued stabilizing Hawaii economy. However, we remain cautious because of the slow pace of economic recovery both in Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland. We also remain concerned about U.S. and global economic volatility.

Although asset quality has improved over the past 2 years, we remain vigilant in light of the uncertainties in the U.S. economy as well as concerns related to specific segments of our lending portfolio that present a higher risk profile. As of March 31, 2012, the higher risk segments within our loan and lease portfolio continue to be concentrated in residential home building, residential land loans, home equity loans, and air transportation leases. In addition, loans and leases based on Hawaiian islands other than Oahu (the “neighbor islands”) may present a higher risk profile as the neighbor islands have continued to experience higher levels of unemployment and have shown signs of slower economic recovery when compared to Oahu.

We continue to monitor our loan and lease portfolio to identify higher risk segments. We also actively manage exposures with deteriorating asset quality to reduce levels of potential loss exposure and have systematically built our reserves and capital base to address both anticipated and unforeseen issues. Risk management activities have included curtailing activities in some higher risk segments. We have also conducted detailed analysis of portfolio segments and stress tested those segments to ensure that reserve and capital levels are appropriate. We are also performing frequent loan and lease-level risk monitoring and risk rating review which provides opportunities for early interventions to allow for credit exits or restructuring, loan and lease sales, and voluntary workouts and liquidations.

Table 15 presents balances in our loan and lease portfolio which demonstrate a higher risk profile.

Higher Risk Loans and Leases Outstanding		Table 15	
	March 31,	December 31,	
(dollars in thousands)	2012	2011	
Residential Home Building	\$ 13,148	\$ 13,475	
Residential Land Loans	17,602	18,163	
Home Equity Loans	21,359	21,413	
Air Transportation	27,548	36,144	
Total	\$ 79,657	\$ 89,195	

As of March 31, 2012, our higher risk loans and leases outstanding decreased by \$9.5 million or 11% from December 31, 2011.

Residential home building loans represented \$54.4 million or 49% of our total commercial construction portfolio balance as of March 31, 2012. The higher risk loans in our residential home building portfolio consist of loans with a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that could jeopardize the orderly repayment of the loans. These higher risk loans were \$13.1 million as of March 31, 2012. This included \$1.7 million in projects on the neighbor islands. The Allowance associated with the higher risk residential home building loans, which was comprised of four loans, was \$3.0 million or 23% of outstanding loan balances. There were no delinquencies in this portfolio of higher risk loans, however, one of the loans is on non-accrual status due to concerns about its full collectability.

Residential land loans in our residential mortgage portfolio consist of consumer loans secured by unimproved lots. These loans often represent higher risk due to the volatility in the value of the underlying collateral. Our residential land loan portfolio was \$17.6 million as of March 31, 2012, of which \$15.2 million related to properties on the neighbor islands. The decrease in our higher risk exposure in this portfolio segment for the first quarter of 2012 was primarily due to \$0.3 million in pay downs and \$0.3 million in loan charge-offs. Residential land loans that have not been modified in a troubled debt restructuring (“TDR”) are collectively evaluated for impairment in connection with the evaluation of our residential mortgage portfolio. There was a nominal specific Allowance associated with the remaining balance of our residential land loans. There was one residential land loan that was past due 90 days or more as to principal or interest.

The higher risk segment within our Hawaii home equity lending portfolio was \$21.4 million or 3% of our total home equity loans outstanding as of March 31, 2012. The higher risk segment within our Hawaii home equity portfolio includes those loans originated in 2005 or later, with current monitoring credit scores below 600, and with original loan-to-value (“LTV”) ratios greater than 70%. Higher risk loans in our Hawaii home equity portfolio are collectively evaluated for impairment in connection with the evaluation of our entire home equity portfolio. As of March 31, 2012, there was no specific Allowance associated with the balance of our higher risk home equity loans. The higher risk home equity loans had a 90 day past due delinquency ratio of 2.2% and \$0.5 million in gross charge-offs were recorded during the first quarter of 2012.

We consider all of our air transportation leases to be of higher risk due to the volatile financial profile of the industry. Domestic air transportation carriers continue to demonstrate a higher risk profile due to fuel costs, pension plan obligations, consumer demand, and marginal pricing power. Carriers are migrating to newer generations of more fuel efficient fleets which is negatively impacting older generation aircraft

valuations. We believe that volatile fuel costs, coupled with a slowly recovering economy, could place additional pressure on the financial health of air transportation carriers for the foreseeable future. As of March 31, 2012, included in our commercial leasing portfolio were four leveraged leases on aircraft that were originated in the 1990's and prior.

Outstanding credit exposure related to these leveraged leases was \$27.5 million as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011. In the first quarter of 2012, we sold one aircraft and terminated the lease and transferred one aircraft to equipment held for sale, a component of other assets, at the lease

termination date. These two transactions decreased our higher risk air transportation exposure by \$8.6 million, which had a related Allowance of \$3.0 million. As of March 31, 2012, the Allowance associated with our air transportation leases was \$20.0 million or 73% of the outstanding balance. For the first quarter of 2012, there were no delinquencies in our air transportation lease portfolio and no charge-offs were recorded.

All of these higher risk loans and leases have been considered in our quarterly evaluation of the adequacy of the Allowance.

Table 16 presents information on non-performing assets (“NPAs”) 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 16	
	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
(dollars in thousands)		
Non-Performing Assets		
Non-Accrual Loans and Leases		
Commercial		
Commercial and Industrial	\$ 5,852	\$ 6,243
Commercial Mortgage	2,113	2,140
Construction	1,482	2,080
Lease Financing	4	5
Total Commercial	9,451	10,468
Consumer		
Residential Mortgage	26,356	25,256
Home Equity	2,069	2,024
Total Consumer	28,425	27,280
Total Non-Accrual Loans and Leases	37,876	37,748
Foreclosed Real Estate	3,530	3,042
Total Non-Performing Assets	\$ 41,406	\$ 40,790
Accruing Loans and Leases Past Due 90 Days or More		
Commercial		
Commercial and Industrial	\$ 2	\$ 1
Total Commercial	2	1
Consumer		
Residential Mortgage	6,590	6,422
Home Equity	2,829	2,194
Automobile	124	170
Other ¹	543	435
Total Consumer	10,086	9,221
Total Accruing Loans and Leases Past Due 90 Days or More	\$ 10,088	\$ 9,222
Restructured Loans on Accrual Status and Not Past Due 90 Days or More	\$ 29,539	\$ 33,703
Total Loans and Leases	\$ 5,598,932	\$ 5,538,304
Ratio of Non-Accrual Loans and Leases to Total Loans and Leases	0.68%	0.68%
Ratio of Non-Performing Assets to Total Loans and Leases, Loans Held for Sale, and Foreclosed Real Estate	0.74%	0.73%
Ratio of Commercial Non-Performing Assets to Total Commercial Loans and Leases, Commercial Loans Held for Sale, and Commercial Foreclosed Real Estate	0.53%	0.56%
Ratio of Consumer Non-Performing Assets to Total Consumer Loans and Leases and Consumer Foreclosed Real Estate	0.87%	0.85%
Ratio of Non-Performing Assets and Accruing Loans and Leases Past Due 90 Days or More to Total Loans and Leases, Loans Held for Sale, and Foreclosed Real Estate	0.92%	0.90%
Changes in Non-Performing Assets		
Balance at December 31, 2011	\$ 40,790	
Additions	5,334	
Reductions		
Payments	(2,524)	
Return to Accrual Status	(535)	
Sales of Foreclosed Real Estate	(1,049)	
Charge-offs/Write-downs	(610)	
Total Reductions	(4,718)	
Balance at March 31, 2012	\$ 41,406	

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

NPAs consist of non-accrual loans and leases, including those held for sale 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 \$41.4 million as of March 31, 2012, an increase of \$0.6 million or 2% from December 31, 2011. The ratio of our non-accrual loans and leases to total loans and leases was 0.68% as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011.

Commercial and industrial non-accrual loans decreased by \$0.4 million or 6% from December 31, 2011 primarily due to pay downs. As of March 31, 2012, three commercial borrowers comprised 99% of the non-accrual balance in this category. We individually evaluated these loans for impairment and have previously recorded partial charge-offs of \$5.1 million on two of these loans.

Commercial mortgage non-accrual loans remained relatively unchanged from December 31, 2011. We have individually evaluated all three of these loans for impairment and have previously recorded a partial charge-off of \$0.5 million on one of these loans.

There was one construction non-accrual loan as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011. The \$0.6 million decrease from December 31, 2011 was due to a partial charge-off of \$0.3 million and pay downs of \$0.3 million.

Residential mortgage non-accrual loans increased by \$1.1 million or 4% from December 31, 2011 primarily due to \$4.0 million in additions with 58% representing Oahu owner occupant properties. This increase was partially offset by \$2.5 million in repayments. Residential mortgage non-accrual loans remain at elevated levels due mainly to the lengthy judiciary foreclosure process. As of March 31, 2012, our residential mortgage non-accrual loans were comprised of 64 loans with a weighted average current LTV ratio of 84%.

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 \$0.5 million or 16% from December 31, 2011 primarily due to the foreclosure of two residential properties in the first quarter of 2012, partially offset by the sale of two residential properties.

Included in NPAs are loans that we consider impaired. Impaired loans are defined as loans 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), and all loans modified in a TDR. 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 \$44.0 million as of March 31, 2012 and \$47.6 million as of December 31, 2011, and had a related Allowance of \$4.2 million as of March 31, 2012 and \$5.5 million as of December 31, 2011. The decrease in impaired loans during the first quarter of 2012 was primarily due to \$2.5 million in residential mortgage loan repayments, and \$0.4 million returning to accrual status. As of March 31, 2012, we have recorded charge-offs of \$13.3 million related to our impaired loans. As of March 31, 2012, our impaired loans have been included in management's assessment of the overall adequacy of the Allowance.

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

Loans Modified in a Troubled Debt Restructuring

Table 17

(dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Restructured Loans on Accrual Status and Not Past Due 90 Days or More	\$ 29,539	\$ 33,703
Restructured Loans Included in Non-Accrual Loans or Accruing Loans Past Due 90 Days or More	6,582	5,127
Total Restructured Loans	\$ 36,121	\$ 38,830

Loans modified in a TDR decreased by \$2.7 million or 7% from December 31, 2011. The majority of our TDRs are residential mortgage loans where we lowered monthly payments to accommodate the borrowers' financial needs for a period of time. Generally, loans modified in a TDR are returned to accrual status after the borrower has demonstrated performance under the modified terms by making six consecutive payments. The decrease in loans modified in a TDR from December 31, 2011 was primarily due to the repayment of a \$1.8 million residential mortgage loan in the first quarter of 2012.

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 \$10.1 million as of March 31, 2012, a \$0.9 million or 9% increase from December 31, 2011. The increase was primarily in our neighbor island home equity and residential mortgage portfolios.

Table 18 presents the activity in our reserve for credit losses.

	Table 18		
	Three Months Ended		
(dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011	March 31, 2011
Reserve for Credit Losses			
Balance at Beginning of Period	\$ 144,025	\$ 148,829	\$ 152,777
Loans and Leases Charged-Off			
Commercial			
Commercial and Industrial	(1,431)	(733)	(1,657)
Construction	(330)	-	-
Consumer			
Residential Mortgage	(1,580)	(2,888)	(1,751)
Home Equity	(2,441)	(3,714)	(1,359)
Automobile	(526)	(688)	(1,029)
Other ¹	(1,451)	(1,585)	(1,564)
Total Loans and Leases Charged-Off	(7,759)	(9,608)	(7,360)
Recoveries on Loans and Leases Previously Charged-Off			
Commercial			
Commercial and Industrial	1,933	469	572
Commercial Mortgage	24	8	-
Lease Financing	72	29	50
Consumer			
Residential Mortgage	666	531	259
Home Equity	570	469	339
Automobile	538	528	649
Other ¹	605	551	800
Total Recoveries on Loans and Leases Previously Charged-Off	4,408	2,585	2,669
Net Loans and Leases Charged-Off	(3,351)	(7,023)	(4,691)
Provision for Credit Losses	351	2,219	4,691
Balance at End of Period ²	\$ 141,025	\$ 144,025	\$ 152,777
Components			
Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses	\$ 135,606	\$ 138,606	\$ 147,358
Reserve for Unfunded Commitments	5,419	5,419	5,419
Total Reserve for Credit Losses	\$ 141,025	\$ 144,025	\$ 152,777
Average Loans and Leases Outstanding	\$ 5,563,358	\$ 5,420,352	\$ 5,311,781
Ratio of Net Loans and Leases Charged-Off to			
Average Loans and Leases Outstanding (annualized)	0.24%	0.51%	0.36%
Ratio of Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses to Loans and Leases Outstanding	2.42%	2.50%	2.77%

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.

We maintain a reserve for credit losses that consists of two components, the Allowance and a reserve for unfunded commitments (the "Unfunded Reserve"). The reserve for credit losses provides for the risk of credit losses inherent in the loan and lease portfolio and is based on loss estimates derived from a comprehensive quarterly evaluation. The evaluation reflects analyses of individual borrowers and historical loss experience, supplemented as necessary by credit

judgment that considers observable trends, conditions, and other relevant environmental and economic factors. The level of the Allowance is adjusted by recording an expense or recovery through the Provision. The level of the Unfunded Reserve is adjusted by recording an expense or recovery in other noninterest expense.

As of March 31, 2012, the Allowance was \$135.6 million or 2.42% of total loans and leases outstanding, compared with an Allowance of \$138.6 million or 2.50% of total loans and leases outstanding as of December 31, 2011. The decrease in the Allowance was commensurate with improvements in credit quality and a generally improving economy in Hawaii. With continued stability in the Hawaii economy and continued improvements in our credit quality, including reductions in our higher risk loan segments, we may require a lower level of the Allowance in future periods.

The allocation of the Allowance between the commercial and consumer categories changed during the first quarter of 2012 based on management's ongoing assessment of the Allowance. Factors contributing to the change in the allocation of the Allowance included management's consideration of energy prices, economic uncertainty both domestically and globally, and the direct and indirect impact these items potentially have on Hawaii tourism, employment, and discretionary spending. We continue to see improvements in our credit quality, with most metrics showing positive trends through 2011 and for the first quarter of 2012.

Net charge-offs of loans and leases were \$3.4 million or 0.24% of total average loans and leases in the first quarter of 2012, a decrease of \$3.7 million or 52% from the fourth quarter of 2011. Net commercial recoveries were \$0.3 million in the first quarter of 2012 compared to net commercial charge-offs of \$0.2 million in the fourth quarter of 2011. This improvement was primarily due to a \$1.4 million recovery in the first quarter of 2012 related to a previously charged-off commercial and industrial loan, partially offset by a \$0.7 million charge-off on a commercial and industrial loan and a \$0.3 million partial charge-off on a commercial construction loan. Net consumer charge-offs were \$3.6 million in the first quarter of 2012 compared to \$6.8 million in the fourth quarter of 2011. This decrease was primarily due to improved credit quality in our residential mortgage and home equity portfolios.

Net charge-offs of loans and leases decreased by \$1.3 million in the first quarter of 2012 compared to the same period in 2011. Net commercial charge-offs decreased by \$1.3 million in the first quarter of 2012 compared to the same period in 2011 due to the recovery and charge-offs noted above along with improved credit quality in our small business commercial and industrial portfolio. Net consumer charge-offs were relatively unchanged in the first quarter of 2012 compared to the same period in 2011.

Although we determine the amount of each component of the Allowance separately, the Allowance as a whole was considered appropriate by management as of March 31, 2012, based on our ongoing analysis of estimated probable credit losses, credit risk profiles, economic conditions, coverage ratios, and other relevant factors.

The Unfunded Reserve was \$5.4 million as of March 31, 2012, unchanged from December 31, 2011. 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.

Risks Related to Representation and Warranty Provisions

We sell residential mortgage loans in the secondary market primarily to Fannie Mae. We also pool Federal Housing Administration ("FHA") insured and U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs ("VA") guaranteed residential mortgage loans for sale to Ginnie Mae. These pools of FHA-insured and VA-guaranteed residential mortgage loans are securitized by Ginnie Mae. The agreements under which we sell residential mortgage loans to Fannie Mae or Ginnie Mae and the insurance or guaranty agreements with FHA and VA contain provisions that include various representations and warranties regarding the origination and characteristics of the residential mortgage loans. Although the specific representations and warranties vary among investors, insurance or guarantee agreements, they typically cover ownership of the loan, validity of the lien securing the loan, the absence of delinquent taxes or liens against the property securing the loan, compliance with loan criteria set forth in the applicable agreement, compliance with applicable federal, state, and local laws, and other matters.

As of March 31, 2012, the unpaid principal balance of our portfolio of residential mortgage loans sold was \$3.0 billion. These loans are generally sold on a non-recourse basis. The agreements under which we sell residential mortgage loans require us to deliver various documents to the investor or its document custodian. Although these loans are primarily sold on a non-recourse basis, we may be obligated to repurchase residential mortgage loans where required documents are not delivered or are defective. Investors may require the immediate repurchase of a mortgage loan when an early payment default underwriting review reveals significant underwriting deficiencies, even if the mortgage loan has subsequently been brought current. Upon receipt of a repurchase request, we work with investors or insurers to arrive at a mutually agreeable resolution. Repurchase demands are typically reviewed on an individual loan by loan basis to validate the claims made by the investor or insurer and to determine if a contractually required repurchase event has occurred. We manage the risk associated with potential repurchases or other forms of settlement through our underwriting and quality assurance practices and by servicing mortgage loans to meet investor and secondary market standards. In the first quarter of 2012, we repurchased one residential mortgage loan with an unpaid principal balance of \$0.3 million as a result of the representation and warranty provisions contained in these contracts. This loan was delinquent as to principal and interest at the time of repurchase. However, no losses were incurred related to this repurchase. As of March 31, 2012, there were no pending repurchase requests related to representation and warranty provisions.

In addition to servicing loans in our portfolio, substantially all of the loans we sell to investors are sold with servicing rights retained. The loans we service were originated by us or by other mortgage loan originators. As servicer, our primary duties are to: (1) collect payments due from borrowers; (2) advance certain delinquent payments of principal and interest; (3) maintain and administer any hazard, title, or primary mortgage insurance policies relating to the mortgage loans; (4) maintain any required escrow accounts for payment of taxes and insurance and administer escrow payments; and (5) foreclose on defaulted mortgage loans or, to the extent consistent with the documents governing a securitization, consider alternatives to foreclosure, such as loan modifications or short sales.

Each agreement under which we act as servicer generally specifies a standard of responsibility for actions taken by us in such capacity 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 our obligations as servicer, we may be subject to termination if the breach is not cured within a specified period following notice. The standards governing servicing and the possible remedies for violations of such standards vary by investor. These standards and remedies are determined by servicing guides issued by the investors as well as the contract provisions established between the investors and the Bank. Remedies could include repurchase of an affected loan. As of March 31, 2012, there were no pending repurchase requests related to loan servicing activities.

Although to date repurchase requests related to representation and warranty provisions, and servicing activities have been limited, it is possible that requests to repurchase mortgage loans may increase in frequency as investors more aggressively pursue all means of recovering losses on their purchased loans. However, as of March 31, 2012, we believe that this exposure is not material due to the historical level of repurchase requests and loss trends and thus have not established a liability for losses related to mortgage loan repurchases. As of March 31, 2012, 99% of our residential mortgage loans serviced for investors were current. We maintain ongoing communications with our investors and will continue to evaluate this exposure by monitoring the level and number of repurchase requests as well as the delinquency rates in our investor portfolios.

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 normal business activities of gathering deposits and extending loans. 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 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. The nature and impact of future changes in monetary policies are generally not predictable.

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

The use of derivative financial instruments, as detailed in Note 10 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. The model is used to estimate and measure the balance sheet sensitivity to changes in interest rates. These estimates are based on assumptions on 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 these assumptions are reasonable. As a result, the simulation model attempts to capture the dynamic nature of the balance sheet.

We utilize net interest income simulations to analyze short-term income sensitivities to changes in interest rates. Table 19 presents, for the next twelve months subsequent to March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, 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 balance sheet and interest rates are generally unchanged. Based on the net interest income simulation as of March 31, 2012, net interest income sensitivity to changes in interest rates as of March 31, 2012 was relatively unchanged compared to the sensitivity profile as of December 31, 2011. As a result of our strategy to maintain a relatively short investment portfolio duration, net interest income is expected to increase as interest rates rise. Economic conditions and government intervention continue to result in interest rates remaining relatively low.

Net Interest Income Sensitivity Profile **Table 19**

(dollars in thousands)	Impact on Future Annual Net Interest Income			
	March 31, 2012		December 31, 2011	
Gradual Change in Interest Rates (basis points)				
+200	\$ 3,179	0.8%	\$ 2,934	0.8%
+100	2,534	0.7%	2,036	0.5%
-100	(7,849)	-2.1%	(7,900)	-2.0%
Immediate Change in Interest Rates (basis points)				
+200	\$ 8,372	2.2%	\$ 10,086	2.6%
+100	7,377	1.9%	7,226	1.9%
-100	(25,101)	-6.6%	(25,750)	-6.7%

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 should 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 the stock options and restricted stock at the date of grant. The fair value of both stock options 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 growth, 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 immediate liquid resources in cash and noninterest-bearing deposits and funds sold. The potential sources of short-term liquidity include interest-bearing deposits as well as the ability to sell certain assets including available-for-sale investment securities. Short-term liquidity is further enhanced by our ability to sell loans in the secondary market and to secure borrowings from the FRB and FHLB. Short-term liquidity is also generated from securities sold under agreements to repurchase, funds purchased, and short-term borrowings. 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. In recent years, we have retired some long-term debt due to our strong liquidity position.

We continued to maintain a strong liquidity position throughout the first quarter of 2012. As of March 31, 2012, cash and cash equivalents were \$370.9 million, available-for-sale investment securities were \$3.5 billion, and total deposits were \$10.6 billion. As of March 31, 2012, we continued to maintain our excess liquidity primarily in mortgage-backed securities issued by Ginnie Mae and in U.S. Treasury Notes. As of March 31, 2012, our available-for-sale investment securities portfolio was comprised of securities with an average base duration of less than three years.

Capital Management

In our ongoing efforts to maximize shareholder value over time, we regularly review our capital management activities including the amount of earnings we retain in excess of cash dividends paid and the amount and pace of common stock repurchases. We also seek to maintain capital levels for the Company and the Bank at amounts in excess of the regulatory “well-capitalized” thresholds by an amount commensurate with our risk profile. 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 can cause certain mandatory and discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could 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. These measures were established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy. As of March 31, 2012, the Company and the Bank were “well capitalized” under this regulatory framework. The Company’s regulatory capital ratios are presented in Table 20 below. There have been no conditions or events since March 31, 2012 that management believes have changed either the Company’s or the Bank’s capital classifications.

As of March 31, 2012, shareholders’ equity was \$995.9 million, relatively unchanged from December 31, 2011. Earnings for the first quarter of 2012 of \$43.8 million and common stock issuances of \$5.9 million were offset by cash dividends paid of \$20.7 million and a net decrease in unrealized gains related to available-for-sale and held-to-maturity investment securities of \$6.5 million. In the first quarter of 2012, we also repurchased 638,844 shares of our common stock under our share repurchase program at an average cost per share of \$46.93 and a total cost of \$30.0 million. From the beginning of our share repurchase program in July 2001 through March 31, 2012, we repurchased a total of 49.2 million shares of common stock and returned a

total of \$1.8 billion to our shareholders at an average cost of \$36.12 per share. As of March 31, 2012, remaining buyback authority under our share repurchase program was \$44.0 million of the total \$1.82 billion repurchase amount authorized by our Board of Directors. See the “Regulatory Initiatives Related to Liquidity, Capital, and Stress Testing” section in MD&A for more information.

From April 1, 2012 through April 16, 2012, the Parent repurchased an additional 85,000 shares of common stock at an average cost of \$47.47 per share for a total of \$4.0 million. Remaining buyback authority was \$40.0 million as of April 16, 2012. 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 April 2012, the Parent’s Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.45 per share on the Parent’s outstanding shares. The dividend will be payable on June 14, 2012 to shareholders of record at the close of business on May 31, 2012.

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, as they continue to progress through the final rule-making process. See further discussion below on the potential impact that these regulatory proposals may have on our liquidity and capital requirements.

Table 20 presents our regulatory capital and ratios as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011.

Regulatory Capital and Ratios		Table 20	
	March 31,	December 31,	
(dollars in thousands)	2012	2011	
Regulatory Capital			
Shareholders’ Equity	\$ 995,897	\$ 1,002,667	
Less: Goodwill	31,517	31,517	
Postretirement Benefit Liability Adjustments	2,766	2,815	
Net Unrealized Gains on Investment Securities	56,479	62,932	
Other	2,194	2,230	
Tier 1 Capital	902,941	903,173	
Allowable Reserve for Credit Losses	69,317	68,624	
Total Regulatory Capital	\$ 972,258	\$ 971,797	
Risk-Weighted Assets	\$ 5,473,661	\$ 5,414,481	
Key Regulatory Capital Ratios			
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	16.50%	16.68%	
Total Capital Ratio	17.76	17.95	
Tier 1 Leverage Ratio	6.57	6.73	

Regulatory Initiatives Related to Liquidity, Capital, and Stress Testing

Basel III

On December 16, 2010, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision released the final text of the Basel III package on capital, leverage, and liquidity reforms. Under Basel III, financial institutions are required to have more capital and a higher quality of capital. It does so by increasing the minimum regulatory capital ratios, narrowing the definition of capital, and requiring capital buffers. Basel III also imposes a leverage ratio requirement and liquidity standards.

The new minimum capital requirements will be phased in between January 2013 and January 2015 as follows: (1) the minimum requirement for Tier 1 common equity ratio will be increased from the current 2.0% to 4.5%; (2) the minimum requirement for the Tier 1 Capital Ratio to be considered “adequately capitalized” will be increased from the current 4.0% to 6.0%; (3) an additional 2.5% of Tier 1 common equity to total risk-weighted assets (to be phased in between January 1, 2016 and January 1, 2019); and (4) a minimum Tier 1 Leverage Ratio of 3% (to be tested under a stress scenario starting January 1, 2013).

The liquidity proposals under Basel III include: (1) a liquidity coverage ratio (to become effective January 1, 2015); (2) a net stable funding ratio (to become effective January 1, 2018); and (3) a set of monitoring tools to establish minimum reporting requirements of financial institutions to their regulatory supervisors. The liquidity coverage ratio is intended to ensure that banks have sufficient high-quality liquid assets to sustain a significant liquidity stress scenario lasting 30 days. The net stable funding ratio, which has a one year time horizon, is intended to promote the use of more stable sources of funding on an ongoing basis.

Proposed Joint Guidance on Stress Testing

The Dodd-Frank Act also requires federal banking agencies to issue regulations that require banks with total consolidated assets of more than \$10.0 billion to conduct and publish annual stress tests. On June 15, 2011, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the FRB, and the FDIC issued joint proposed guidance on annual stress testing. Under the proposed regulations, each bank subject to these rules would be required to conduct and publish annual stress tests to assess the potential impact of different scenarios on the consolidated earnings and capital of that bank and certain related items over a nine-quarter forward-looking planning horizon, taking into account all relevant exposures and activities. As of the date of this filing, final regulations have not been issued.

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, business continuation and disaster recovery, and the risk of cyber security attacks. 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.

The Operational 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.

While we believe that 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 its systems of internal controls.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements, Credit Commitments, and Contractual Obligations

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We hold interests in several unconsolidated variable interest entities (“VIEs”). These unconsolidated VIEs are primarily low-income housing partnerships. 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.

Credit Commitments and Contractual Obligations

Our credit commitments and contractual obligations have not changed materially since previously reported in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

See the “Market Risk” section of MD&A.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures*Disclosure Controls and Procedures*

The Company’s management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”)) as of March 31, 2012. The Company’s disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission’s rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company’s management, including the Company’s Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based on this evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of March 31, 2012.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in the Company’s internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that occurred during the quarter ended March 31, 2012 that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect the Company’s internal control over financial reporting.

Part II - Other Information

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

As previously disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K, on February 15, 2011, a purported class action lawsuit was filed in the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, State of Hawaii, by customers who claimed that the Bank had improperly charged overdraft fees on debit card transactions. The lawsuit was similar to industry lawsuits filed against other financial institutions pertaining to overdraft fee debit card transactions. On July 15, 2011, the Company reached a tentative settlement with the plaintiffs that provided for a payment by the Company of \$9.0 million into a class settlement fund, the proceeds of which will be used to refund class members and to pay attorneys' fees and administrative and other costs, in exchange for a complete release of all claims asserted against the Company. As of June 30, 2011, the \$9.0 million tentative settlement amount was fully accrued for by the Company. On September 2, 2011, the court gave its initial approval to the settlement, and on September 19, 2011, the \$9.0 million settlement amount was paid to the Fund Administrator. On February 14, 2012, the court gave its final approval to the settlement. As of April 20, 2012, the Administrator paid refunds to all class members.

In addition to the litigation noted above, the Company is subject to various other pending and threatened legal proceedings arising out of the normal course of business or operations. On at least a quarterly basis, the Company assesses its liabilities and contingencies in connection with outstanding legal proceedings utilizing the most recent information available. On a case-by-case basis, reserves are established for those legal claims for which it is probable that a loss will be incurred and the amount of such loss can be reasonably estimated. Based on information currently available, management believes that the eventual outcome of these other actions against the Company will not be materially in excess of such amounts accrued by the Company. However, in the event of unexpected future developments, it is possible that the ultimate resolution of those matters may be material to the Company's statement of income for any particular period.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There are no material changes from the risk factors set forth under Part I, Item 1A. "Risk Factors" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

The Parent's repurchases of its common stock during the first quarter of 2012 were as follows:

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
January 1 - 31, 2012	126,877	\$ 46.17	115,000	\$ 68,668,246
February 1 - 29, 2012	158,595	46.68	150,000	61,659,250
March 1 - 31, 2012	381,937	47.24	373,844	44,002,298
Total	667,409	\$ 46.90	638,844	

¹ During the first quarter of 2012, 28,565 shares were purchased from employees in connection with stock swaps, shares purchased for a deferred compensation plan, and income tax withholdings related to the vesting of restricted stock. These shares were not purchased as part of the publicly announced program. 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. As of March 31, 2012, \$44.0 million remained of the total \$1.82 billion total repurchase amount authorized by the Parent's Board of Directors under the share repurchase program. The program has no set expiration or termination date.

Item 6. Exhibits

A list of exhibits to this Form 10-Q is set forth on the Exhibit Index and is incorporated herein by reference.

Signatures

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

Date: April 23, 2012

Bank of Hawaii Corporation

By: /s/ Peter S. Ho
Peter S. Ho
Chairman of the Board,
Chief Executive Officer, and
President

By: /s/ Kent T. Lucien
Kent T. Lucien
Chief Financial Officer

Exhibit Index

Exhibit Number

31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) Under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) Under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
32	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101	Interactive Data File

**Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)
Under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

I, Peter S. Ho, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Bank of Hawaii Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit and risk committee of the registrant's board of directors:
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: April 23, 2012

/s/ Peter S. Ho

Peter S. Ho
Chairman of the Board,
Chief Executive Officer, and
President

**Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)
Under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

I, Kent T. Lucien, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Bank of Hawaii Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit and risk committee of the registrant's board of directors:
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: April 23, 2012

/s/ Kent T. Lucien
Kent T. Lucien
Chief Financial Officer

**Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer
Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted
Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

We hereby certify pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that the Form 10-Q of Bank of Hawaii Corporation for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2012 (the "Periodic Report"):

- fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- the information contained in the Periodic Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of Bank of Hawaii Corporation.

Date: April 23, 2012

/s/ Peter S. Ho
Peter S. Ho
Chairman of the Board,
Chief Executive Officer, and
President

/s/ Kent T. Lucien
Kent T. Lucien
Chief Financial Officer

The foregoing certification is being furnished solely pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 and is not being filed as part of the Periodic Report or as a separate disclosure document.

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boh-20120331.xsd

boh-20120331_cal.xml

boh-20120331_lab.xml

boh-20120331_pre.xml

boh-20120331_def.xml