

FIRST HORIZON NATIONAL CORP
Form DEF 14A
March 12, 2018

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

SCHEDULE 14A INFORMATION

Proxy Statement Pursuant to Section 14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
(Amendment No.)

Filed by the Registrant x
Filed by a Party other than the Registrant o
Check the appropriate box:

- o Preliminary Proxy Statement
- o Confidential, for Use of the Commission Only (as permitted by Rule 14a-6(e)(2))
- x Definitive Proxy Statement
- o Definitive Additional Materials
- o Soliciting Material Pursuant to Sec. 240.14a-12

FIRST HORIZON NATIONAL CORPORATION

(Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

(Name of Person(s) Filing Proxy Statement, if other than the Registrant)

Payment of Filing Fee (Check the appropriate box):

- x No fee required.
- o Fee computed on table below per Exchange Act Rules 14a-6(i)(1) and 0-11.

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March 12, 2018

Dear Fellow Shareholder:

You are cordially invited to attend First Horizon National Corporation's 2018 annual meeting of shareholders. We will hold the meeting on April 24, 2018 at the First Tennessee First Ops Building, 3451 Prescott Road, Memphis, Tennessee 38118, at 10:00 a.m. local time.

Our strategic and operating results in 2017 were outstanding. We completed three acquisitions, growing our total assets to \$41 billion and becoming the fourth largest regional bank in the Southeast, with over 800,000 customers and more than 300 branches in Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Georgia, Texas and Virginia. Loan and deposit growth was exceptional across First Tennessee, and we retained our No. 1 deposit market share in Tennessee and continued to grow organically in our other markets. First Horizon continued to receive recognition as a great banking organization and a great place to work. Highlights include:

- Ranked by American Banker as No. 5 among the Top 10 Most Reputable U.S. Banks.
- Completed the acquisition of Capital Bank, a \$10 billion banking organization with over 150 branches in four states.
Completed the acquisition of Coastal Securities, a national leader in the trading, securitization and analysis of Small Business Administration loans, and of Profession Mortgage Company, a leading provider of institutional debt capital and commercial mortgage loan servicing.
- Annual common dividend rate increased 29% to 36 cents per share in 2017 and increased again early in 2018 by 33% to 48 cents per share.
- Consolidated revenue increased by 4% and net interest income was up 16% compared with 2016.
- Regional banking pre-tax income was up 36% compared with 2016.
- Regional banking average loans and average deposits grew 13% and 11% compared with 2016.

As we mark our 154th year, our Firstpower culture, with its emphasis on Accountability, Adaptability, Integrity and Relationships, continues to help us meet the challenges that we face. The strength of our culture and the quality of our people were reaffirmed with top-employer recognition from Fortune, American Banker, Working Mother, the National Association for Female Executives, the Human Rights Campaign, the Dave Thomas Foundation for Adoption, and the Profiles in Diversity Journal. As a result of the recently passed tax reform bill and in recognition of the

outstanding performance of our employees, we were happy to award \$1,000 bonuses to approximately 70% of our employees at the end of 2017 and increase the minimum pay level of our employees to \$15 an hour early in 2018.

First Horizon strives to make a positive difference in the communities we serve through the First Tennessee Foundation and the First Tennessee Community Development Fund. Together the Foundation and the Community Development Fund invested nearly \$11 million in our communities in 2017 alone. Through our partnership with financial literacy organization Operation HOPE, our Education & Empowerment Program provides financial education to youth, adults and small businesses to improve financial health in the communities we serve. More than 8,000 participants have received free financial empowerment education and one-on-one credit counseling through our 13 HOPE Inside locations.

Accompanying this letter are the formal notice of the annual meeting, our 2018 proxy statement and our annual report to shareholders, which contains detailed financial information relating to our activities and operating performance during 2017. Though it is being delivered to you with our proxy statement, the annual report to shareholders is not “soliciting material” under SEC Regulation 14A.

At the meeting, we will ask you to elect twelve directors; to vote on technical amendments to modernize the Company’s Restated Charter; to vote on an advisory resolution to approve executive compensation (“say on pay”); and to ratify the appointment of KPMG LLP as our independent auditors for 2018. The accompanying proxy statement contains information about these matters.

Your vote is important. You may vote your proxy by telephone, over the internet or, if you received a paper proxy card by mail, you may also vote by signing, dating, and returning the proxy card by mail (as directed on the proxy card). Even if you plan to attend the meeting, please vote your proxy by telephone or over the internet or return your proxy card as soon as possible.

Thank you for your continued support of First Horizon, and I look forward to seeing you at the annual meeting.

D. Bryan Jordan

Chairman of the Board,

President and Chief Executive Officer

Notice of Annual Shareholders' Meeting

April 24, 2018

10:00 a.m. Central Time

The annual meeting of the holders of First Horizon National Corporation's common stock will be held on April 24, 2018, at 10:00 a.m. local time at the First Tennessee First Ops Building, 3451 Prescott Road, Memphis, Tennessee 38118.

The items of business are:

1. Election of twelve directors to serve until the 2019 annual meeting of shareholders and until their successors are duly elected and qualified.
2. Vote on technical amendments to modernize the Company's Restated Charter.
3. Vote on an advisory resolution to approve executive compensation ("say on pay").
4. Ratification of the appointment of auditors.

These items are described more fully in the following pages, which are made a part of this notice. The close of business on February 23, 2018 is the record date for the meeting. All holders of record of First Horizon's common stock as of that time are entitled to vote at the meeting. The holders of First Horizon's depositary shares, each representing a 1/4000th interest in a share of non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock, Series A, issued by First Horizon on January 31, 2013, are not entitled to vote at the meeting, but are entitled under the Tennessee Business Corporation Act to receive this notice of the meeting (which states that one of the purposes of the meeting is to consider the proposed amendments to the Restated Charter) and a copy or summary of the proposed amendments.

Management requests that you vote your proxy by telephone or over the internet or that you sign and return the form of proxy promptly, as applicable, so that if you are unable to attend the meeting your shares can nevertheless be voted. You may revoke a proxy at any time before it is exercised at the annual meeting in the manner described on page 5 of the proxy statement.

Clyde A. Billings, Jr.

Senior Vice President, Assistant General Counsel
and Corporate Secretary

Memphis, Tennessee
March 12, 2018

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Please (1) vote your proxy by telephone (2) vote your proxy over the internet or (3) mark, date, sign and promptly mail the form of proxy, as applicable, so that your shares will be represented at the meeting.

If you hold your shares in street name, it is critical that you instruct your broker or bank how to vote if you want your vote to count in the election of directors, the amendments to the Restated Charter, and the advisory resolution to approve executive compensation (Vote Item Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of this proxy statement). Under current regulations, if you hold your shares in street name and you do not instruct your broker or bank how to vote in these matters, no votes will be cast on your behalf with respect to these matters. For additional information, see page 6 of the proxy statement.

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Proxy Summary

Please read the entire proxy statement before voting. This summary highlights information contained elsewhere in this proxy statement and does not contain all of the information that you should consider. Page references are supplied to help you find further information in the proxy statement.

The Annual Meeting

Time and Date:	10:00 a.m. local time, April 24, 2018
Place:	First Tennessee First Ops Building, 3451 Prescott Road, Memphis, Tennessee 38118
Record Date:	February 23, 2018
Common Shares Outstanding and Entitled to Vote on Record Date:	326,835,154

Internet Availability: First Horizon uses the SEC's "notice and access" rule. Notice of internet availability of proxy materials will be sent on or about March 12, 2018.

Vote Items

	Matter	Board Recommendation	Page Reference
Vote Item 1	Election of directors. We are asking you to elect the 12 nominees named in this proxy statement as directors for a one-year term. Each of our current directors is standing for re-election.	FOR each director nominee	27
Vote Item 2	Amendments to modernize our Restated Charter. We are asking you to approve several technical amendments to modernize and streamline our Restated Charter.	FOR	36
Vote Item 3	Advisory resolution on executive compensation. In accordance with SEC rules, we are asking you to approve, on an advisory basis, the compensation of our named executive officers as disclosed in this proxy statement.	FOR	38
Vote Item 4	Ratification of appointment of auditors. We are asking you to ratify the appointment of KPMG LLP as our auditors for 2018.	FOR	40

2017 Performance Highlights

Our strategic and operating results in 2017 were outstanding. Compared to 2016, we achieved

36%	4%	16%
growth in regional bank pre-tax income	growth in consolidated revenue	growth in net interest income

More detailed discussion of our financial performance can be found on pages 43 to 45 of the Compensation Discussion and Analysis section of this proxy statement. In addition, we completed three strategic acquisitions, growing our total assets to \$41 billion and becoming the fourth largest regional bank in the Southeast, with over 800,000 customers and more than 300 branches in Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Georgia, Texas and Virginia.

Acquisitions Closed in 2017

Capital Bank	Coastal Securities	Professional Mortgage Company
<i>November 30, 2017</i>	<i>April 3, 2017</i>	<i>October 2, 2017</i>
\$10 billion banking organization with over 150 branches in four Southeastern U.S. states	National leader in the trading, securitization, and analysis of Small Business Administration loans	Leading provider of institutional debt capital and commercial mortgage loan servicing

Compensation Highlights (detailed discussion begins on page 43)

Our compensation policies and practices are designed to align the interests of our employees with the interests of our shareholders. We seek to attract, retain, incent, and reward individuals who contribute to our long-term success. We strive to link pay to Company performance for all executive officers, including our CEO. Our compensation practices embrace many best practice corporate governance principles.

D. Bryan Jordan, our CEO, was recruited as CFO in 2007 and promoted to CEO in September 2008. He has led the restructuring of the company, the development and implementation of new strategies, and the recruitment of the current management team. He has emphasized improving economic profit and controlling costs. Our operating results have improved significantly during his tenure. The Compensation Committee considered his significant contributions in turning around the company when making decisions about his pay for 2017. In each of the past three years, Mr. Jordan has met or exceeded his personal goals. He provides consistent, critical leadership in dynamic times. Mr. Jordan's regular annual target-level pay continues to be below the median of FHN's peer group. His pay mix—the structure of the various components of his pay—is in line with company peers. The Committee believes that Mr. Jordan's leadership is known throughout the industry. He is a director or executive committee member of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, American Bankers Association, Mid-Size Bank Coalition of America, Tennessee Bankers Association, and Operation HOPE (which strives to provide banking services to financially or socially disadvantaged persons). In 2016 he was named CEO of the year by *Inside Memphis Business*, and was featured as a top-ten CEO in *American Banker*. These associations and recognitions reflect well on our company and enhance Mr. Jordan's connections to the financial services community. Mr. Jordan's direct compensation actually paid or earned during or in relation to 2017 (consisting of salary, bonus paid, and stock awards vested) was approximately \$10.7 million. See page 66 for details.

Our executive compensation practices embrace many best practice corporate governance principles.

Compensation Practices We Employ

Performance-based (at-risk) and stock-based pay emphasized
Performance measures drive shareholder value
Performance measures emphasize controllable outcomes
Committee use of independent consultant on pay
Meaningful share ownership requirements
Require holding 50% of after-tax vested stock awards during career with the company, rising to 75% if multiple-of-salary minimum stock ownership levels are not met
Double-trigger on change in control features and agreements (CIC event plus qualifying termination)
Clawbacks if financial results relevant to cash or stock performance awards are restated under various circumstances

Practices We Avoid or Prohibit

Tax gross-up features*
Stock option repricings
Discount-priced stock options
Single-trigger change in control payouts
Employment agreements
Hedging transactions in First Horizon stock (e.g., trading derivatives, taking short positions, or hedging long positions)
Personal use of corporate aircraft**

* An excise tax gross-up feature is grandfathered in certain older change-in-control severance agreements, but has not been used in new agreements since 2008.

**The CEO's spouse is permitted to accompany the CEO on business flights.

Governance Highlights (a detailed discussion begins on page 8)

First Horizon is dedicated to operating in accordance with sound corporate governance principles. We believe that these principles not only form the basis for our reputation of integrity in the marketplace but also are essential to our efficiency and overall success. Some of our corporate governance principles, policies and practices are listed below.

Annual director elections

Majority voting

Independent Lead Director

All non-employee directors (10 of 12 directors) are independent

Board refreshment: 5 new directors in the last 6 years

Clawback policy

Stock ownership guidelines for directors and executives

*****Ranked by American Banker as No. 5
among the Top 10 Most Reputable U.S. Banks***
Member, 2018 Bloomberg Gender-Equality Index
Top 50 Companies for Executive Women
***Top Employer Recognition from Fortune, American Banker,
Working Mother, Profiles in Diversity Journal, the Dave Thomas
Foundation for Adoption and the Human Rights Campaign*****

3

2018 ANNUAL MEETING & PROXY STATEMENT—GENERAL MATTERS

2018 Annual Meeting & Proxy Statement—General Matters

Purpose of the Annual Meeting of Common Shareholders

Our Board of Directors is soliciting proxies to be voted at our upcoming annual meeting of the holders of First Horizon's common stock (and at any adjournment or adjournments of the meeting). At the meeting, our common shareholders will act to elect twelve directors; to vote on technical amendments to modernize our Restated Charter; to vote on an advisory resolution to approve executive compensation ("say on pay"); and to ratify the appointment of KPMG LLP as our independent auditors for 2018.

Date, Time & Place of the Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the holders of our common stock will be held on Tuesday, April 24, 2018 at 10:00 a.m. local time at the First Tennessee First Ops Building, 3451 Prescott Road, Memphis, Tennessee 38118. To obtain additional information or directions to be able to attend the meeting and vote in person, contact our Corporate Communications office at 866-365-4313.

Terms Used in this Proxy Statement

In this proxy statement, First Horizon National Corporation is referred to by the use of "we," "us" or similar pronouns, or simply as "FHN" or "First Horizon," and First Horizon and its consolidated subsidiaries are referred to collectively as "the company." The term "shares" means First Horizon's common stock, and the term "shareholders" means the holders of that common stock, unless otherwise clearly stated. In addition,

the notice of the 2018 annual meeting of shareholders, this proxy statement, our annual report to shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2017, and the proxy card are referred to as our "proxy materials." Though the annual report to shareholders is included in the term "proxy materials," it is not "soliciting material" under SEC Regulation 14A.

Internet Availability of Proxy Materials

Except as noted below, we are again this year using the SEC's "notice and access" rule, which allows us to furnish our proxy materials over the internet to our shareholders instead of mailing paper copies of those materials to each shareholder. As a result, beginning on or about March 12, 2018, we sent to most of our shareholders by mail or e-mail a notice of internet availability of proxy materials, which contains instructions on how to access our proxy materials over the internet and vote online. This notice is not a proxy card and cannot be used to vote your shares. If you received only a notice, you will not receive paper copies of the proxy materials unless you request the materials by following the instructions on the notice.

If you received a paper copy of the notice, we encourage you to help us save money and reduce the environmental impact of delivering paper notices by signing up to receive all of your future proxy materials electronically.

The holders of First Horizon's depositary shares, each representing a 1/4000th interest in a share of non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock, Series A, issued by First Horizon on January 31, 2013 (the "preferred holders"), are not entitled to vote at the annual meeting, but are entitled under the Tennessee Business Corporation Act to receive notice of the meeting (stating that one of the purposes of the meeting is to consider the proposed technical amendments to modernize our

2018 ANNUAL MEETING & PROXY STATEMENT—GENERAL MATTERS

Restated Charter) and a copy or summary of the proposed amendments. Therefore, in fulfillment of this requirement, we will be delivering copies of the notice of annual meeting and this proxy statement to the preferred holders beginning on or about March 12, 2018 in accordance with such holders' previously expressed delivery preferences.

If you own shares of common stock in more than one account—for example, in a joint account with your spouse and in your individual brokerage account—you may have received more than one notice. To vote all of your shares, please follow each of the separate voting instructions that you received for your shares of common stock held in each of your different accounts.

Voting by Proxy & Revoking your Proxy

The First Horizon Board of Directors is asking you to give us your proxy. Giving us your proxy means that you authorize another person or persons to vote your shares of our common stock at the annual meeting of shareholders in the manner you direct. Giving us your proxy allows your shares to be voted even if you do not attend the annual meeting in person. You may revoke your proxy at any time before it is exercised by writing to the Corporate Secretary, by timely delivering a properly executed, later-dated proxy (including by telephone or internet) or by voting by ballot at the meeting. All shares represented by valid proxies received pursuant to this solicitation, and not revoked before they are exercised, will be voted in the manner specified on the proxy. **If you submit a proxy**

without giving specific voting instructions, your shares will be voted in accordance with the recommendations of our Board of Directors as follows:

FOR:

1. Election of twelve directors to serve until the 2019 annual meeting of shareholders and until their successors are duly elected and qualified.
2. Vote on technical amendments to modernize the Company's Restated Charter.
3. Approval of an advisory resolution to approve executive compensation ("say on pay").
4. Ratification of the appointment of auditors.

Solicitation of Proxies

First Horizon will pay the entire cost of soliciting the proxies. In following up the original solicitation of the proxies, we may request brokers and others to send proxy materials to the beneficial owners of the shares and may reimburse them for their expenses in so doing. If we deem it necessary, we may also use several of our employees to solicit proxies from the shareholders, either personally or by telephone, letter or e-mail, for which they will

receive no compensation in addition to their normal compensation. We have hired Morrow Sodali LLC, 470 West Ave., Stamford, CT 06902 to aid us in the solicitation of proxies for a fee of \$9,000 plus out-of-pocket expenses. An additional charge of \$6.50 per holder will be incurred should we choose to have Morrow Sodali LLC solicit individual holders of record.

Quorum & Vote Requirements

Except for our depositary shares (each representing a 1/4000th interest in a share of non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock, Series A, issued by First Horizon on January 31, 2013), which have limited voting rights and no right to vote at the annual meeting, our common stock is our only class of voting securities. There were 326,835,154 shares of common stock outstanding and entitled to vote as of February 23, 2018, the record date for the annual shareholders' meeting.

Each share is entitled to one vote. A quorum of the shares must be represented at the meeting to take action on any matter at the meeting. A majority of the votes entitled to be cast constitutes a quorum for purposes of the annual meeting. Both "abstentions" and broker "non-votes" will be considered present for quorum purposes, but will not otherwise have any effect on the vote items.

2018 ANNUAL MEETING & PROXY STATEMENT—GENERAL MATTERS

The affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast is required to elect the nominees as directors, and we have adopted a director resignation policy that requires a director who does not receive the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast with respect to his or her election to tender his or her resignation. For additional information on our director resignation policy, see the summary of the policy in the “Corporate Governance & Board Matters” section of this proxy statement beginning on page 8. The policy is also contained in our

Corporate Governance Guidelines, which are available on our website at www.firsthorizon.com (click on “Investor Relations,” then “Corporate Governance,” and then “Governance Documents”).

The affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast is required to approve the proposed amendments to our Restated Charter, to approve the advisory resolution on executive compensation and to ratify the appointment of auditors.

Effect of Not Casting Your Vote

Shares Held in Street Name. If you hold your shares in street name it is critical that you instruct your broker or bank how to vote if you want your vote to count in the election of directors, the amendments to our Restated Charter and the advisory resolution to approve executive compensation (Vote Item Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of this proxy statement). Under current regulations, your broker or bank will not have the ability to vote your uninstructed shares in these matters on a discretionary basis. Thus, if you hold your shares in street name and you do not instruct your broker

or bank how to vote, no votes will be cast on your behalf with respect to these matters. Your broker or bank will have the ability to vote uninstructed shares on the ratification of the appointment of auditors (Vote Item No. 4).

Shareholders of Record. If you are a shareholder of record and you do not vote your proxy, no votes will be cast on your behalf on any of the items of business at the annual meeting unless you attend the annual meeting and vote your shares there.

Duplicate Mailings & Householding

Duplicate mailings in most cases are inconvenient for you and an unnecessary expenditure for us. We encourage you to eliminate them whenever you can as described below.

Multiple Accounts. Some of our shareholders own their shares using multiple accounts registered in variations of the same name. If you have multiple accounts, we encourage you to consolidate your accounts by having all your shares registered in exactly the same name and address. You may do this by contacting our stock transfer agent, Equiniti Trust Company (EQ), by phone toll-free at 1-877-536-3558, or by mail to Shareowner Services, P.O. Box 64854, St. Paul, MN 55164-0854.

Shares Held in Street Name. If you and other members of your household are beneficial owners of shares, meaning that you own shares indirectly through a broker, bank, or other nominee, you may eliminate any duplication of mailings by contacting your broker, bank, or other nominee. If you have eliminated duplicate mailings but for any reason would like to resume them, you must contact your broker, bank, or other nominee.

Shareholders with the Same Address; Requesting Changes. If you are among the shareholders who receive paper copies of our proxy materials, SEC rules allow us to mail a single copy of those materials to all shareholders residing at the same address if certain conditions are met. This practice is referred to as “householding.” (Householding does not apply to either the proxy card or the notice of internet availability of proxy materials.) If your household receives only one copy of the proxy materials and if you wish to start receiving separate copies in your name, apart from others in your household, you must request that action by contacting our stock transfer agent, EQ, by phone toll-free at 1-877-536-3558 or by writing to it at Shareowner Services, Attn: Householding, P.O. Box 64854, St. Paul, MN 55164-0854. That request must be made by each person in the household who desires a separate copy. Within 30 days after your request is received we will start sending you separate mailings. If you and members of your household are receiving multiple copies and you want to eliminate the duplications, please request that action by contacting EQ using the contact

2018 ANNUAL MEETING & PROXY STATEMENT—GENERAL MATTERS

information given in this paragraph above. In either case, in your communications, please refer to your account number. Please be aware that if you hold shares both in your own name and as a beneficial owner through a broker, bank or other nominee, it is not possible to eliminate duplications as between these two types of ownership. If your household receives only a single copy of the proxy materials, and if you desire your own separate copies for the 2018 annual meeting, you may pick up copies in person at the meeting in April or download them

from our website using the website address listed in the box below. If you would like additional copies mailed, we will mail them promptly if you request them from our Investor Relations department at our website or by mail to Investor Relations, P.O. Box 84, Memphis, TN 38101. You may also request that additional copies be mailed by calling our Corporate Communications department at 1-866-365-4313. However, we cannot guarantee you will receive mailed copies before the 2018 annual meeting.

Important Notice Regarding the Availability of Proxy Materials for the Shareholder Meeting to Be Held on April 24, 2018.

This proxy statement, our proxy card, and our annual report to shareholders are available at <http://ir.fhnc.com>.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE & BOARD MATTERS

Corporate Governance & Board Matters

In accordance with our Bylaws, First Horizon is managed under the direction of and all corporate powers are exercised by or under the authority of our Board of Directors. Our Board of Directors currently has twelve members. All of our directors are also directors of First Tennessee Bank National Association (the “Bank” or “FTB”). The Bank is our principal operating subsidiary.

First Horizon is dedicated to operating in accordance with sound corporate governance principles. We believe that these principles not only form the basis for our reputation of integrity in the marketplace but also are essential to our efficiency and overall success. Some of our corporate governance principles, policies and practices are highlighted below.

Corporate Governance Highlights

- **Annual director elections.** All our directors are elected by our shareholders every year.
- **Majority voting.** Our directors are elected by a majority of the votes cast in uncontested elections (plurality vote in contested elections).
- **Director resignation policy.** We have adopted a director resignation policy for directors who do not receive the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast.
- **Independence.** All current non-employee director nominees are independent under the NYSE listing standards.
- **Board refreshment.** Our Board values fresh perspectives. Over the past six years, we have added five new directors to our Board, and a majority of our directors have served for eight years or fewer.
- **Shareholder engagement.** Dialogue with our shareholders is a critical part of our company’s success. Our Investor Relations area conducts ongoing dialogue with our shareholders via conferences, road shows, on-site visits and the like and communicates financial and strategic matters through public disclosures such as quarterly earnings presentations, analyst packets and SEC filings. In addition, over the past several years our outside directors have met with both investors and proxy advisory firms to discuss issues of importance to them.
- **Lead Director.** Independent director Colin V. Reed serves as the Lead Director. The principal duties of the Lead Director are specified in the Corporate Governance Guidelines.
- **Other directorships.** None of our current directors serves on more than two public company boards other than First Horizon; eleven of our twelve current directors serve on one or no other public company boards.
- **Clawback.** Our Compensation Recovery Policy (commonly known as a “clawback” policy) makes performance compensation paid based on erroneous financial data recoverable if the recipient caused the error or is responsible

for the data's accuracy. Additional clawback provisions apply to most types of stock awards if certain other misconduct occurs, such as fraud or certain competitive activities, or (starting in 2014) if grant or payment of an award was based on erroneous financial data or if a termination for cause occurs.

Stock ownership guidelines. Our guidelines require non-employee directors to own five times their annual cash •base retainer in First Horizon stock. Executive officers must own between two and six times their salary in First Horizon stock, depending on their position. See page 52 for additional details about the guidelines.

Individual director evaluations. Each year, the Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee evaluates the •performance of each non-employee director prior to determining whether to recommend him or her to the Board for renomination. See page 27 for additional detail on this process.

Hedging. Company policy prohibits directors and executive officers from hedging with respect to First Horizon stock.

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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE & BOARD MATTERS

Key Corporate Governance Documents

Our Board has adopted the following key corporate governance documents. All of these are available, along with several other governance documents, such as our compensation recovery policy, stock ownership guidelines, and committee charters, on our website at www.firsthorizon.com (click on “Investor Relations,” then “Corporate Governance,” and then “Governance Documents”). Paper copies are also available to shareholders upon request to the Corporate Secretary.

Corporate Governance Guidelines Provide our directors with guidance as to their legal accountabilities, promote the functioning of the Board and its committees, and set forth a common set of expectations as to how the Board should perform its functions.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics •Sets forth the overarching principles that guide the conduct of every aspect of our business.

Any waiver of the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics for an executive officer or director must be promptly disclosed to shareholders in any manner that is acceptable under the NYSE listing standards, including but not limited to distribution of a press release, disclosure on our website, or disclosure on Form 8-K.

Code of Ethics for Senior Financial Officers Promotes honest and ethical conduct, proper disclosure of financial information and compliance with applicable governmental laws, rules and regulations by our senior financial officers and other employees who have financial responsibilities.

We intend to satisfy our disclosure obligations under Item 5.05 of Form 8-K related to amendments or waivers of the Code of Ethics for Senior Financial Officers by posting such information on our website.

We have also adopted a Compliance and Ethics Program Policy, which highlights our commitment to having an effective compliance and ethics program by exercising due diligence to prevent and detect criminal conduct and otherwise by promoting an organizational culture that encourages ethical conduct and a commitment to compliance with the law.

Director Resignation Policy

Our Board has adopted a director resignation policy that requires a director who does not receive the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast with respect to his or her election to tender his or her resignation. Under the policy, the Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee must promptly consider the resignation tender and a range of possible responses and make a recommendation to the Board. The Board will act on the Nominating & Corporate

Governance Committee's recommendation within 90 days following certification of the shareholder vote. Thereafter, the Board will promptly disclose its decision regarding whether to accept the director's resignation tender, including an explanation of the decision (or the

reason(s) for rejecting the resignation offer, if applicable), in a Form 8-K (or other appropriate report) filed with or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission. If any director's tender of resignation under the policy is not accepted by the Board, such director will serve until the next annual meeting of shareholders and until his or her successor has been duly elected and qualified. Any director who tenders his or her resignation pursuant to the director resignation policy shall not participate in the Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee recommendation or Board action regarding whether to accept the tender of resignation. If a majority of the members of the Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE & BOARD MATTERS

did not receive the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast at the same election, then all the directors who are “independent” under the listing standards of the New York Stock Exchange and who received the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast shall appoint a committee amongst themselves to consider the resignation tenders and recommend to the Board whether to accept them.

This committee may, but need not, consist of all of the independent directors who received the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast. The director resignation policy is contained in our Corporate Governance Guidelines, which are available on our website at www.firsthorizon.com (click on “Investor Relations,” then “Corporate Governance,” and then “Governance Documents”).

Independence & Categorical Standards

Independence

Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The NYSE listing standards require a majority of our directors and all of the members of the Compensation Committee, the Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee and the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors to be independent as defined in the listing standards. Under these standards, our Board of Directors is required to determine affirmatively that a director has no material relationship with the company for that director to qualify as independent. In order to assist in making independence determinations, the Board, upon the recommendation of the Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee, has adopted the categorical standards set forth below. In making its independence determinations, each of the Board and the Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee considered the relationships between each director and the company, including those that fall within the categorical standards. In addition, the NYSE listing standards require that the Board specifically consider certain factors in determining the independence of any director who will serve on the Compensation Committee. These factors are described under the heading “The Compensation Committee—In General” below in this proxy statement. Our Board specifically considered such factors in making the independence determinations for all of our

directors, including those who serve on the Compensation Committee.

Based on its review and the application of the categorical standards, the Board, upon the recommendation of the Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee, determined that all ten of our current non-employee directors (Messrs. Compton, Emkes, Foss, Gilchrist, Niswonger, Reed, Subramaniam and Yancy and Mmes. Palmer and Stewart) are independent under the NYSE listing standards and that R. Brad Martin, who served on our Board until December 2017, was independent under the NYSE listing standards during the time he served as a director. The Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee and the Board determined that all transactions and relationships with each director identified above as independent fell within our categorical standards. Neither Mr. Jordan, as our Chief Executive Officer, nor Mr. Taylor, as our Vice Chairman, is independent.

The categorical standards established by the Board, which were last revised in 2010, are set forth below and are also available on our website at www.firsthorizon.com (click on “Investor Relations,” then “Corporate Governance,” and then “Governance Documents”).

Director Transactions by Category or Type

With respect to each director who is identified above as independent under the NYSE listing standards, the Board considered the following types or categories of transactions, relationships or arrangements in determining the director’s independence under the NYSE standards and our categorical standards.

Provision by the company, in the ordinary course of business and on substantially the same terms and conditions as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with non-affiliated persons, of the following banking and financial services and services incidental thereto to directors, their immediate family members and/or to entities with which directors or their immediate family members are affiliated: deposit accounts (all directors except Mr. Gilchrist and Ms. Stewart); treasury management products (Messrs. Compton, Martin, Niswonger,

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Subramaniam, and Yancy); loans (including mortgage loans), letters of credit, guaranties, credit cards and/or other lines of credit (Messrs. Foss, Martin, Niswonger, Reed, Subramaniam and Yancy and Ms. Palmer); investment advisory services (Mr. Niswonger); broker/dealer services (Messrs. Emkes, Martin, Niswonger, Reed and Yancy); financial planning (Mr. Reed); capital markets (Mr. Subramaniam); trust services (Mr. Compton); insurance brokerage (Messrs. Niswonger, Reed and Yancy); safe deposit boxes (Messrs. Martin and Niswonger); purchasing card services (Mr. Niswonger) and currency exchange (Mr. Compton).

• Provision by an entity affiliated with a director or his or her immediate family member, in the ordinary course of business and on substantially the same terms and conditions as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with non-affiliated persons, of the following products and services to the company: package delivery and print services (Mr. Subramaniam); hotel lodging for business travel by employees of the company (Messrs. Niswonger and Reed); venues for business development and for holding seminars and other corporate functions (Messrs. Niswonger and Reed); restaurant meals and sundries for business purposes (Messrs. Martin and Reed).

• Charitable contributions by the company or the First Horizon Foundation to charitable organizations with which a director or immediate family member is affiliated (all directors except Ms. Stewart and Mr. Reed).

• Employment by the company in a non-executive position of an immediate family member of a director (Mr. Yancy).

Categorical Standards

Each of the following relationships between the Corporation (as defined below) and its subsidiaries, on the one hand, and a director, an immediate family member of a director, or a company or other entity as to which the director or an immediate family member is a director, executive officer, employee or shareholder (or holds a similar position), on the other hand, will be deemed to be immaterial and therefore will not preclude a determination by the Board of Directors that the director is independent for purposes of the NYSE listing standards:

1. Depository and other banking and financial services relationships (excluding extensions of credit which are covered in paragraph 2), including transfer agent, registrar, indenture trustee, other trust and fiduciary services, personal banking, capital markets, investment banking, equity research, asset management, investment management, custodian, securities brokerage, financial planning, cash management, insurance brokerage, broker/dealer, express processing, merchant processing, bill payment processing, check clearing, credit card and other similar services, provided that the relationship is in the ordinary course of business and on substantially the same terms and conditions as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with non-affiliated persons.
2. An extension of credit, provided that, at the time of the initial approval of the extension of credit as to (1), (2) and (3), (1) such extension of credit was in the ordinary course of business, (2) such extension of credit

was made in compliance with applicable law, including Regulation O of the Federal Reserve, Section 23A and 23B of the Federal Reserve Act and Section 13(k) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, (3) such extension of credit was on substantially the same terms as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with non-affiliated persons, and (4) the extension of credit has not been placed on non-accrual status.

Contributions (other than mandatory matching contributions) made by the Corporation or any of its subsidiaries or First Horizon Foundation to a charitable organization as to which the director is an executive officer, director, or trustee or holds a similar position or as to which an immediate family member of the director is an executive officer; 3. provided that the amount of the contributions to the charitable organization in a fiscal year does not exceed the greater of \$500,000 or 2% of the charitable organization's consolidated gross revenue (based on the charitable organization's latest available income statement).

Vendor or other business relationships (excluding banking and financial services relationships and extensions of credit covered by paragraph 1 or 2 above), provided that the relationship is in the ordinary course of business and on 4. substantially the same terms and conditions as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with non-affiliated persons.

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5. All compensation and benefits provided to non-employee directors for service as a director.

All compensation and benefits provided in the ordinary course of business to an immediate family member of a director for services to the Corporation or any of its subsidiaries as long as such immediate family member is compensated comparably to similarly situated employees and is not an executive officer of the Corporation or based on salary and bonus within the top 1,000 most highly compensated employees of the Corporation.

6. Excluded from relationships considered by the Board is any relationship (except contributions included in category 3) between the Corporation and its subsidiaries, on the one hand, and a company or other entity as to which the director or an immediate family member is a director or, in the case of an immediate family member, an employee (but not an executive officer or significant shareholder), on the other hand.

The fact that a particular relationship or transaction is not addressed by these standards or exceeds the thresholds in these standards does not create a presumption that the director is or is not independent.

The following definitions apply to the categorical standards listed above:

“Corporation” means First Horizon National Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries.

“Executive Officer” means an entity’s president, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer (or, if there is no such accounting officer, the controller), any vice president of the entity in charge of a principal business unit, division or function, any other officer who performs a policy-making function, or any other person who performs similar policy-making functions for the entity.

“Immediate family members” of a director means the director’s spouse, parents, children, siblings, mother-in-law, father-in-law, sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, brothers-in-law, sisters-in-law and anyone (other than domestic employees) who shares the director’s home.

“Significant shareholder” means a passive investor [meaning a person who is not in control of the entity] who beneficially owns more than 10% of the outstanding equity, partnership or membership interests of an entity.

“Beneficial ownership” will be determined in accordance with Rule 13d-3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Board Leadership Structure & Role in Risk Oversight

Leadership Structure

First Horizon's Board leadership structure has evolved significantly over the years. Prior to 2007, the Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer roles were held by the same individual (except for two transition periods relating to CEO succession). In 2007, the Board made certain governance changes in order to facilitate the implementation of strategic changes it was then initiating, including the appointment of a new CEO and of a separate individual as the Chairman of the Board. Under the Bylaws, the position of Chairman of the Board was at that time an executive officer position, but in 2009, the Board adopted amendments to the Bylaws that made the position of Chairman of the Board a non-officer position. In 2012, the Board elected Mr. Jordan, our President and CEO, as Chairman of the Board as well.

Under First Horizon's current Bylaws, the Chairman of the Board presides at all meetings of the shareholders and of the Board (except, with respect to meetings of the Board, as the Board may otherwise determine) and has the powers and

performs the duties as are normally incident to the position and as may be assigned by the Board. The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for carrying out the orders of and the resolutions and policies adopted by the Board, has general management of the business of the company and exercises general supervision over all of its affairs.

Mr. Reed, who is independent under the listing standards of the NYSE, is currently serving as Lead Director for the Board. The Lead Director's responsibilities include, among other things, supporting the Chairman of the Board in developing (in conjunction with the Corporate Secretary) the agenda for each Board meeting and in defining the scope, quality, quantity and timeliness of the flow of information between management and the Board; presiding (or, if he cannot be in attendance, designating another independent director to preside) at executive sessions of the Board; taking any actions he deems necessary or appropriate in connection with the Board and committee self-evaluation process

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(including contacting each director individually to obtain additional input on Board and committee effectiveness, if he deems appropriate); receiving reports from directors who have concerns about another director's performance pursuant to our process for individual director performance evaluations; and receiving communications from shareholders pursuant to our process for communications with the Board.

We believe that our current board leadership structure, with a combined CEO and Chairman position and with a separate Lead Director who is independent under the NYSE listing standards and has the principal duties specified in the Corporate Governance Guidelines, is most appropriate for our company at this time. We believe that combining the roles of CEO and Chairman facilitates our prudent management of the company. Holding both roles best positions Mr. Jordan as CEO and Chairman to be aware of major issues facing the company on a day-to-day and long-term basis and to identify key risks and developments facing the company that should be brought to the Board's attention. The combined role also provides a single point of leadership for the company so that the company maintains a unified message and strategic direction.

The combined CEO/Chairman position is counterbalanced by our strong Lead Director position, currently held by Mr. Reed, who is also chair of the Executive & Risk Committee of the Board. The Lead Director, who has the responsibilities described above, provides an

independent voice on issues facing the company and ensures that key issues are brought to the Board's attention. The Board and its committees also regularly hold executive sessions with no members of management present, thereby providing an opportunity for the independent directors to discuss their views freely; the executive sessions of the Board are generally presided over by the Lead Director (or his designee, if he cannot attend). All four regular meetings of the Board in 2017 concluded with such an executive session. The Board itself has a high degree of independence, with all ten of the non-employee directors qualifying as independent under the NYSE listing standards. In addition, the Board values the fresh perspectives brought by new directors: over the past six years, we have added five new directors to our Board.

We recognize that different board leadership structures may be appropriate for First Horizon at different times and in different situations. As part of our Board self-evaluation process, the Board annually evaluates the company's leadership structure to ensure that it provides the most appropriate structure. As stated in our Corporate Governance Guidelines, the Board is free to select its Chairman and First Horizon's Chief Executive Officer in the manner it considers in the best interests of the company at any given point in time. The Board has separated the roles of Chairman and CEO in the past and will consider doing so in the future should circumstances arise that make such separation appropriate.

Board Role in Risk Oversight

As stated in our Corporate Governance Guidelines, oversight of risk management is central to the role of the Board. Our risk management processes are reflected in a Board policy on risk management governance and in a Board statement of strategic objectives and risk appetite. The policy delegates primary responsibility for enterprise risk management oversight to the Executive & Risk Committee. The role of that Committee, as well as that of the Audit, Compensation, Information Technology and Trust Committees, is outlined below. Each of these committees and the full Board receive regular reports from management regarding the company's risks, and each committee reports regularly to the full Board concerning risk.

Executive & Risk Committee. The Executive & Risk Committee's charter authorizes and directs the Committee to assist the Board in its oversight of (i) the establishment and operation of our enterprise risk management framework, including

policies and procedures establishing risk management governance, risk management procedures, risk control infrastructure, and processes and systems for implementing and monitoring compliance with the framework with respect to the management of credit, market, operational, liquidity, interest rate sensitivity, capital and equity investment risks, including emerging risks, (ii) the adoption, implementation and periodic review of significant risk management and compliance policies and (iii) our risk appetite statement. In fulfilling its risk responsibilities, the Board delegated the following duties to the Committee: to review periodically and recommend to the Board the risk appetite parameters to be employed by management in operating the company; to receive information on our business practices, policies and procedures related to the risks listed above; to monitor results to ensure alignment with First Horizon's risk appetite; to review periodic risk and compliance reports from the Chief Risk Officer and the Chief Credit Officer,

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including reports on major risk exposures and steps taken to monitor, mitigate and control such exposures; to review periodically with management regulatory correspondence and actions; to review and approve First Horizon's stress testing program and results; and to establish (or recommend to the Board the establishment of) risk management and compliance policies and periodically review such policies, as appropriate. The Committee's charter specifically states that the Committee may meet separately in executive session with the Chief Risk Officer as often as the Committee deems necessary or appropriate.

In connection with its credit risk responsibilities, the Committee oversees First Horizon's independent Credit Assurance Services department. The Committee charter requires the Committee to advise the Chief Audit Executive (who has responsibility for the Credit Assurance Services department) that he or she is expected to provide the Committee summaries of and, as appropriate, significant reports to management prepared by the Credit Assurance Services department and management's responses thereto; approve the department's Annual Review Plan and schedule of activities; meet quarterly with the Chief Audit Executive in separate executive session to discuss any matters that the Committee or the Chief Audit Executive believes should be discussed privately; and review the Annual Credit Assurance Services department Statement of Independence.

Under Federal Reserve regulations, the company must have a risk committee that is chaired by a director who is independent as defined in those regulations and that has at least one member with "experience in identifying, assessing and managing risk exposures of large, complex firms." The Executive & Risk Committee meets those requirements and serves as the risk committee for purposes of the Federal Reserve regulations.

Audit Committee. Other Board committees play a role in First Horizon's risk management processes as well. In accordance with the NYSE listing standards and its charter, the Audit Committee receives reports from the Chief Audit Executive regarding risk governance, risk assessment and risk management, the adequacy of the company's policies and compliance with legal and regulatory requirements. Pursuant to its charter, the Audit Committee also reviews employee complaints or material reports or inquiries received from regulators or government agencies and management's responses; meets periodically with the company's Chief Risk Officer to discuss any risk and compliance matters that may have a material effect

on the company's financial statements or internal controls; discusses any significant compliance issues raised in reports or inquiries received from regulators or government agencies; reviews periodic reports regarding the Compliance and Ethics Program on the effectiveness of that program; and discusses with the General Counsel pending and threatened claims that may have a material impact on the financial statements. The Bank's Trust Audit Committee (whose members are the same as those of the Audit Committee) carries out a risk oversight role with respect to the fiduciary activities of the Bank. The Committee is charged with ensuring that suitable audits (by internal or external auditors) of all significant Bank fiduciary activities are made either annually or on a continuous basis for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Trust Division is being administered in accordance with applicable law, regulation and sound fiduciary principles.

Compensation Committee. The Compensation Committee is chiefly responsible for compensation-related risks. The charter of the Committee requires the Committee to oversee our compliance with all applicable laws and regulations relating to (i) appropriate management of the risks associated with incentive compensation programs or arrangements or (ii) public, regulatory, or other reporting associated with such risks, programs or arrangements. Additional information about the Committee’s role in risk management is included under the heading “The Compensation Committee—Compensation Risk” on page 20.

Information Technology Committee. The purposes of the Information Technology Committee are (1) to assist management in its understanding of information technology trends, its development and maintenance of an information technology strategy, its management of major information technology investments, and its identification and assessment of information technology threats, and (2) to assist the Board in its oversight of information technology matters. It is responsible for reviewing strategic information technology threats and First Horizon’s information technology risk profile.

Trust Committee. The Trust Committee, which is a committee of the Bank’s Board, is responsible for overseeing the fiduciary activities of the Bank, including risks arising in connection with such activities. The Trust Committee receives reports from management of the Trust Division and any other units operating pursuant to the fiduciary powers of the Bank regarding fiduciary account records and the investment and distribution of fiduciary account funds.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE & BOARD MATTERS**Board Committees****Committee Charters & Committee Composition**

The Board has five standing committees: the Audit Committee, the Compensation Committee, the Executive & Risk Committee, the Information Technology Committee and the Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee. The charter of each of these committees is currently available on our website at www.firsthorizon.com (click on “Investor Relations,” then “Corporate Governance,” and then “Governance Documents”). Paper copies are available to shareholders upon request to the Corporate Secretary. The Audit Committee, the Compensation Committee, and the Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee are each

composed of directors who are independent, as defined above under the heading “Independence & Categorical Standards” beginning on page 10. The chair of the Executive & Risk Committee is also independent, as defined by the Federal Reserve regulations that govern risk committees. The current membership of each of the Board’s standing committees is set forth in the table below. Membership and chairmanship continued during the entire period from January 1, 2017 until the filing of this proxy statement unless otherwise indicated in the notes following the table.

Audit Committee	Compensation Committee	Executive & Risk Committee	Information Technology Committee	Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee
Mr. Compton	Mr. Compton	Mr. Compton	Mr. Emkes	Mr. Compton (chair)
Mr. Emkes (chair)	Mr. Emkes(2)	Mr. Gilchrist	Mr. Gilchrist	Mr. Foss(1)
Mr. Foss(1)	Ms. Palmer (chair)	Mr. Jordan	Ms. Stewart (chair)	Mr. Gilchrist
Mr. Gilchrist	Mr. Reed	Mr. Niswonger	Mr. Subramaniam	Mr. Niswonger
Ms. Stewart		Ms. Palmer		Mr. Subramaniam
Mr. Subramaniam		Mr. Reed (chair)		
Mr. Yancy		Mr. Taylor(1)		

(1) Messrs. Foss and Taylor became directors and members of these committees on November 30, 2017.

(2) Mr. Emkes became a member of the Compensation Committee on January 23, 2018.

Mr. Yancy also serves as chair of the Trust Committee, a standing committee of the Bank on which Ms. Stewart and Mr. Niswonger also serve. Mr. Emkes is the chair of the Trust Audit Committee, a standing committee of the Bank on which all the other members of the Audit Committee listed above also serve. R. Brad Martin, who served on our Board of Directors until December 2017, was a member of the Compensation and Nominating & Corporate Governance Committees until his departure from the Board.

The Audit Committee

Overview

The Audit Committee was established by our Board of Directors and operates under a written charter that was last amended in 2017 to update a reference to an auditing standard and clarify the Committee's duties with respect to oversight of the Internal Audit Department. The charter is attached to this proxy statement at Appendix A. In 2017, the Committee met eight times and took action by written consent once for the principal purpose of executing its responsibilities under the Committee's charter. Five of those meetings concluded with an executive session during which management was not present.

Subject to the limitations and provisions of its charter, the Committee assists our Board in its oversight of our accounting and financial reporting principles and policies, internal controls and procedures, the integrity of our financial statements, our compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, the independent auditor's qualifications and independence, and the performance of the independent auditor and our internal audit function. The Committee is directly responsible for the appointment (subject, if applicable, to shareholder ratification), retention, compensation and termination of the independent auditor as well as for overseeing the work of and

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evaluating the independent auditor and its independence. The members of the Committee are themselves independent, as that term is defined in the NYSE listing standards (described above), and meet the additional independence requirements prescribed by Section 10A(m)(3) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules of the SEC promulgated thereunder. In addition, the Board of Directors has determined that all the members of the Committee are financially literate as required by the NYSE listing standards. The Audit Committee's Report is included below.

Audit Committee Financial Expert

The Board of Directors has determined that Mark A. Emkes (chair of the Audit Committee) is an audit committee financial expert, as that term is defined in Item 407(d)(5) of SEC Regulation S-K. Mr. Emkes received his Bachelor of Arts in Economics from DePauw University and his Masters of Business Administration in International Management from the Thunderbird School of Global Management. Over the course of his career, Mr. Emkes served in various positions with Tokyo-based Bridgestone Corporation, including as President and Managing Director of Bridgestone Firestone Mexico and of Bridgestone Firestone Brazil, President of Bridgestone Latin America, and Chairman and CEO of Bridgestone North America.

In each of these positions, he actively supervised the divisional chief financial officer, who reported directly to him, and he reviewed financial results regularly. His service with Bridgestone culminated

in his position as Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President of Bridgestone Americas, Inc., a company with approximately \$12 billion in annual revenue, and as a director of its parent company, Bridgestone Corporation. As CEO of Bridgestone Americas, Inc., Mr. Emkes was responsible for the financial statements of the subsidiary, and he actively supervised the CFO, regularly reviewing results in detail and discussing with the CFO issues relating to the subsidiary's financial statements, including issues relating to its estimates, accruals and reserves. He annually signed a certificate for Bridgestone Corporation in connection with the certification process for Japan's version of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and a management representation letter in connection with the audit of the financial results of Bridgestone Corporation (the financial statements of which were audited in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles). For part of Mr. Emkes's tenure at Bridgestone Americas, the internal audit division reported to him. Most recently, Mr. Emkes served as the Commissioner of the Department of Finance and Administration of the State of Tennessee, a position he retired from in May 2013. Mr. Emkes has served on First Horizon's Audit Committee since 2008.

Independence of Audit Committee Financial Expert. Mr. Emkes meets in all respects the independence requirements of the NYSE and Section 10A(m)(3) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules of the SEC promulgated thereunder.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary set forth in any of our previous filings under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, that might incorporate future filings by reference, including this proxy statement, in whole or in part, the following Audit Committee Report and the statements regarding members of the Committee who are not independent (if any) shall not be incorporated by reference into any such filings.

Audit Committee Report

The roles of the Audit Committee (“Committee”) are (1) to assist First Horizon’s Board of Directors in its oversight of (a) the company’s accounting and financial reporting principles and policies and internal controls and procedures, (b) the integrity of its financial statements, (c) its compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, (d) the independent auditor’s qualifications and independence, and (e) the performance of the independent auditor and internal audit function; and (2) to prepare this report to be included in First Horizon’s annual proxy statement pursuant to the proxy rules of the SEC. The Committee operates pursuant to a charter that was last amended and restated by the Board in 2017. As set forth in the Committee’s charter, management of First Horizon

is responsible for preparation, presentation and integrity of the company’s financial statements and for maintaining appropriate accounting and financial reporting principles and policies and internal controls and procedures to provide for compliance with accounting standards and applicable laws and regulations, and the internal auditor is responsible for testing such internal controls and procedures. The independent auditor is responsible for planning and carrying out audits of First Horizon’s annual financial statements and effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, reviews of First Horizon’s quarterly financial statements prior to the filing of each quarterly report on Form 10-Q and certain other procedures.

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In the performance of its oversight function, the Committee has considered and discussed the audited financial statements with management and the independent auditors. The Committee has discussed with the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer their respective certifications that were included in First Horizon's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017. The Committee has also discussed with the independent auditors the matters required to be discussed by Auditing Standard No. 1301, *Communications with Audit Committees*, issued by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (formerly the Statement on Auditing Standards No. 61, as amended (AICPA, *Professional Standards*, Vol. 1. AU Section 380), as adopted by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board in Rule 3200T). Finally, the Committee has received the written disclosures and the letter from the independent auditors required by applicable requirements of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board regarding the independent accountant's communications with the audit committee concerning independence, has adopted an audit and non-audit services pre-approval policy and considered whether the provision of non-audit services by the independent auditors to First Horizon is compatible with maintaining the auditor's independence and has discussed with the auditors the auditors' independence. At each of its regular quarterly meetings, the Committee is scheduled to meet, in separate executive sessions with no members of management present, with both the independent auditors and the internal auditor to discuss any matters that the Committee in its discretion deems appropriate.

While the Board of Directors has determined that each member of the Audit Committee has the

broad level of general financial experience required to serve on the Committee and that Mr. Emkes is an audit committee financial expert as that term is defined in Item 407(d)(5) of Regulation S-K, none of the members of the Committee currently devotes specific attention to the narrower fields of auditing or accounting or is professionally engaged in the practice of auditing or accounting, nor are they performing the functions of auditors or accountants, nor are they experts in respect of auditor independence. Members of the Committee rely without independent verification on the information provided to them and on the representations made by management and the independent auditors. Accordingly, the Committee's oversight does not provide an independent basis to determine that management has maintained appropriate accounting and financial reporting principles or appropriate internal controls and procedures designed to assure compliance with accounting standards and applicable laws and regulations. Furthermore, the Committee's considerations and discussions referred to above do not assure that the audit of First Horizon's financial statements has been carried out in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, that the financial statements are presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles or that First Horizon's auditors are in fact "independent."

Based upon the reports and discussions described in this report, and subject to the limitations on the role and responsibilities of the Committee referred to above and in the Committee's charter, the Committee recommended to the Board of Directors that the audited financial statements be included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017 filed with the SEC.

Submitted by the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors.

Audit Committee

Mark A. Emkes, Chair

John C. Compton

Peter N. Foss

Corydon J. Gilchrist

Cecelia D. Stewart

Rajesh Subramaniam

Luke Yancy III

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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE & BOARD MATTERS

The Compensation Committee

In General

The Compensation Committee operates under a written charter that was last amended and restated by the Board of Directors in 2014. The purposes of the Compensation Committee are (1) to discharge the Board's responsibilities relating to the compensation of our executive officers, (2) to produce an annual report on executive compensation for inclusion in our proxy statement, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the SEC [the current report is set forth below], (3) to identify and recommend to the Board individuals for appointment as officers, (4) to evaluate our management, and (5) to carry out certain other duties as set forth in the Committee's charter.

The members of the Committee are independent, as that term is defined in the NYSE listing standards (described above), and meet the additional independence requirements that specifically apply to Compensation Committee members as set forth in the listing standards (as prescribed by Section 10C of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules of the SEC promulgated thereunder). In affirmatively determining the independence of all of the directors (other than Messrs. Jordan and Taylor), including those who serve on the Committee, the Board has considered all factors specifically relevant to determining whether any of those directors has a relationship to the company which is material to that director's ability to be independent from management in connection with the duties of a Committee member, including, but

not limited to, the source of compensation of such director, including any consulting, advisory or other compensatory fee paid by the company to such director, and whether such director is affiliated with First Horizon, a subsidiary of First Horizon, or an affiliate of a subsidiary of First Horizon.

Most of our executive compensation plans specify that they will be administered by a committee. The Committee's charter provides that the Committee will administer plan-committee functions under our various executive-level compensation plans. Under the charter, at least two members of the Committee must be "outside directors" for purposes of Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and at least two members of the Committee must be "non-employee directors" for purposes of Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Many of our plans have similar provisions concerning their respective plan committees. The charter stipulates that if a Committee member is disqualified under one or the other of those tests, then that member must recuse him- or herself from participating in decisions impacted by the relevant test. In that situation, the remaining members would constitute the Committee for that action. On occasion, in connection with a specific action, a Committee member may feel that his or her qualification under one of those tests may be in doubt for some reason; in that case, the member may elect refusal to avoid any risk of possible disqualification.

Processes & Procedures Regarding Executive & Director Compensation

The Committee's Authority

The charter of the Compensation Committee provides that the Committee has the authority to review and approve corporate goals and objectives relevant to the compensation of the CEO, to evaluate the performance of the CEO in light of those goals and objectives, to set the CEO's compensation level based on this evaluation, and to fix the compensation, including bonus and other compensation and any severance or similar termination payments, of executive officers. The Committee also has the authority, pursuant to its charter, to make recommendations to the Board concerning the adoption or amendment of employee benefit plans, management compensation plans, incentive compensation plans and equity-based plans, including plans applicable to executive officers, and to make

recommendations to the Board concerning director compensation. The charter also provides that the Committee will oversee the company's compliance with all applicable laws and regulations relating to (1) appropriate management of the risks associated with incentive compensation programs or arrangements, (2) the compensation of the company's executive officers and (3) any reporting associated with either. The Committee may not delegate any of the substantive authority described in this paragraph related to executive and director compensation to any other persons. In 2017, the Committee met five times (and took action by written consent once) for the principal purpose of executing its responsibilities under the Committee's charter; all five of the meetings included an executive session during which management was not present.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE & BOARD MATTERS

Director Compensation

The Committee periodically conducts a review of our director compensation program. The last comprehensive review took place in 2017. During each comprehensive review, the design and amount of director compensation is considered by management, and any changes are recommended to the Committee, either as a short list of alternatives or as single-item recommendations. In general, management uses a consultant in formulating many of its recommendations, both for advice in designing director compensation and as a source of peer-company data. (Additional information on the use of consultants in compensation matters is provided below.) Management also prepares various presentations, analyses, and other tools for the Committee to use in considering director compensation decisions. As a result of the most recent review process, several changes were made and took effect in April 2017. A complete description of our current director compensation program can be found under the heading “Director Compensation” beginning on page 80 of this proxy statement.

Executive Compensation

The Committee determines the CEO’s salary and bonus in executive session independent of management, generally on an annual basis. That determination is based on a review of the CEO’s personal plan results for the prior year, along with peer CEO salary data provided by management’s compensation consultant as well as input from the Committee’s independent compensation consultant. The CEO participates in establishing his personal plan, but otherwise is not involved in the determination of his own salary.

Our CEO recommends to the Committee salary levels for the executive officers other than himself. Other compensation matters (bonus, equity awards, etc.) involving executives are reviewed by management, including the CEO, which then makes recommendations to the Committee, either as a short list of alternatives or as single-item recommendations. Management uses a consultant in formulating certain of its recommendations, both for advice and as a source of peer-company data. Management also prepares various presentations, analyses, forecasts, and other tools for the Committee to use in considering compensation decisions during the year. The Committee’s independent consultant reviews all proposals and makes recommendations to the Committee.

Benefit Programs and Plans

Management monitors and considers benefit programs used by other companies, or needed within our company, to attract and retain key employees. Recommendations are presented by management to the Committee for review and discussion. The CEO ultimately oversees these management processes. New benefit plans, or significant amendments to existing plans, typically are considered by the full Board based on recommendations from the Committee. Enrollment and other administrative actions associated with the benefit plans are handled mainly through third party vendors in accordance with the terms in the Board-approved plans. If executive-level exceptions are required for administration of the plans, such as approval of an early retirement, management generally reviews the facts of the

situation and provides a recommendation to the Committee for approval.

Use of Consultants

Management uses a national compensation consulting firm to provide advice with respect to executive and director compensation matters. Management also uses a number of other specialist firms to provide data relevant to specific needs such as funding for non-qualified deferred compensation and any special compensation arrangements that are unique to specific business units such as the capital markets industry. The consultants provide competitive data/trends, keep management informed of best practices and work with management to develop programs that permit the company to attract and retain the talent needed.

In 2017, management continued its engagement of McLagan as its primary advisor for executive and director compensation matters. Among other things, management directed McLagan to provide objective advice to management, the Committee and the Board on executive and director compensation, to provide expertise in executive and director compensation design, market practices in our industry and data to support recommendations, and to ensure timely reports to management and the Committee on all critical accounting, tax, securities law and market developments and trends relating to executive and director compensation. In addition, management engages nationally-recognized law firms as appropriate to provide advice on compliance with new laws, administration of stock plans, and compensation-related agreements and arrangements. Management also engages other advisers from time to time to provide expertise in executive and director compensation matters.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE & BOARD MATTERS

In 2017, the Compensation Committee continued its engagement of Frederic W. Cook & Co., Inc. (“FW Cook”) to provide it with independent analysis and advice on executive compensation-related matters. Among other things, FW Cook assists the Committee in its reviews of compensation program actions recommended by management, reviewing the chosen peer group and survey data for competitive comparisons and advising the Committee on best practices and ideas for board governance of executive compensation. FW Cook was specifically directed to undertake no work on behalf of management, and the firm has no other relationships with the company or management.

The NYSE listing standards require that all compensation consultants, legal counsel or other advisers to the Committee (which we collectively refer to as “advisers”) undergo an assessment of independence from management. The Committee must consider all factors relevant to each adviser’s independence from management, including the following:

- the provision of other services to the company by the person that employs the adviser;
- the amount of fees received from the company by the person that employs the adviser, as a percentage of the total revenue of the person that employs the adviser;
- the policies and procedures of the person that employs the adviser that are designed to prevent conflicts of interest;
- any business or personal relationship of the adviser with a member of the Committee;
- any stock of the company owned by the adviser; and
- any business or personal relationship of the adviser or the person employing the adviser with an executive officer of the company

The Committee has assessed the independence of FW Cook and all other advisers to the Committee as required by the NYSE listing standards, considering the factors described above, and has determined that FW Cook (and the individual adviser that FW Cook employs with respect to the engagement by the company) is independent of management. The Committee has also considered the factors listed above for determining whether the work performed by FW Cook has raised any conflict of interest and has concluded that no such conflict of interest exists.

Compensation Risk

Management and the Committee seek to balance several competing corporate goals: to motivate employees to achieve key goals through appropriate risk-taking; to avoid incenting inappropriate risk-taking and reinforce risk management practices; to promote retention in the face of efforts by competitors to poach talent; and to comply with regulatory standards concerning compensation and risk management. At least once each year the Committee meets with

management to review and assess risks associated with incentive and other compensation plans.

As part of the 2017 review, management conducted a risk and culture assessment of the top three tiers of management. This “tone from the top” assessment evaluated leadership performance and behaviors against risk management expectations. The results of this assessment, which management judged to be satisfactory, were reported to the Committee in 2017.

In 2017 senior management measured achievement using risk-adjusted return on capital and economic profit. These performance measures

adjust profit for risk and measure profit net of the cost of capital employed. This approach has been applied to individual business lines and products, among other things, and it discourages business activities which entail risk or capital usage disproportionate to expected profit and encourages activities whose profit is at least commensurate with risk and capital usage. Our focus on these metrics is intended to drive capital-efficient, risk-appropriate, and therefore superior performance over the long term. This focus is directly supportive of our risk management goals and practices.

Other risk management features employed in various performance and retention incentives include a qualitative risk assessment used in annual personal performance, which can directly impact annual bonus and salary decisions; use of a mandatory deferral feature for many incentives; forfeiture of equity awards for termination for cause and certain misconduct; clawback of previously-paid awards for certain types of misconduct; and corrective clawback for incentive awards if payment is based on erroneous data.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary set forth in any of our previous filings under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, that might incorporate future filings by reference, including this proxy statement, in whole or in part, the following Compensation Committee Report shall not be incorporated by reference into any such filings.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE & BOARD MATTERS

Compensation Committee Report

The Compensation Committee of our Board of Directors has reviewed and discussed with management, among other things, the section of this proxy statement captioned “Compensation Discussion & Analysis” beginning on page 43. Based on that review and discussion, the Compensation Committee recommended to our Board that the “Compensation Discussion & Analysis” section be included in this proxy statement.

Compensation Committee

Vicki R. Palmer, Chair
John C. Compton
Mark A. Emkes
Colin V. Reed

The Executive & Risk Committee

The Executive & Risk Committee was established by our Board of Directors and operates under a written charter that was last amended and restated in 2015. The Committee met eight times during 2017.

The Board has delegated primary responsibility for enterprise risk management oversight to the Executive & Risk Committee. In connection with its credit risk responsibilities, the Committee oversees First Horizon’s independent Credit Assurance Services department. Additional information on the Committee’s risk-related duties is available under the heading “Board Role in Risk Oversight—

Executive & Risk Committee” beginning on page 12 above. As an executive committee, the Committee is authorized and empowered to exercise during the intervals between meetings of the Board all authority of the Board, except as prohibited by applicable law and provided that it may not approve acquisitions, divestitures or the entry into definitive agreements (not in the ordinary course of business) where the purchase or sale price or transaction amount exceeds \$100 million. Also, no authority has been delegated to the Committee in its charter to approve any acquisition involving the issuance of our stock.

The Information Technology Committee

The Information Technology Committee was established in 2015 and operates under a written charter that was last amended in July 2017 to make minor clarifying changes. The purposes of the Committee are (1) to assist management in its understanding of information technology trends, its development and maintenance of an information technology strategy, its management of major

information technology investments, and its identification and assessment of information technology threats, and (2) to assist the Board in its oversight of information technology matters.

The Committee met four times in 2017 for the principal purpose of executing its responsibilities under its charter.

The Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee

In General

The Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee operates under a written charter that was last amended in 2014. The purposes of the Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee are (1) to identify and recommend to the Board individuals for nomination as members of the Board and its committees, (2) to develop and recommend to the Board a set of corporate governance principles applicable to the company,

and (3) to oversee the evaluation of the Board and management. The Committee met four times in 2017 for the principal purpose of executing its responsibilities under its charter.

Beginning in 2016 and continuing in 2017, a director search firm was retained to assist the Committee in assessing Board competencies and identifying potential director candidates.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE & BOARD MATTERS

Nominations of Directors; Consideration of Diversity in Identifying Director Nominees

With respect to the nominating process, the Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee discusses and evaluates possible candidates in detail and suggests individuals whose potential membership on the Board could be explored in greater depth. The Committee, with input from the Chairman of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer and the Lead Director, recommends new nominees for the position of independent director based on the following criteria:

- Personal qualities and characteristics, experience, accomplishments and reputation in the business community.
- Current knowledge and contacts in the communities in which the company does business and in the company's industry or other industries relevant to the company's business.
- Diversity of viewpoints, background, experience and other demographics.
- Ability and willingness to commit adequate time to Board and committee matters.
- The fit of the individual's skills and personality with those of other directors and potential directors in building a Board that is effective and responsive to its duties and responsibilities.

The Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee does not set specific, minimum qualifications that nominees must meet in order for the Committee to recommend them to the Board of Directors, but rather believes that each nominee

should be evaluated based on his or her individual merits, taking into account the needs of the company and the composition of the Board of Directors.

As described above and set forth in our Corporate Governance Guidelines, diversity, broadly defined to mean diversity of viewpoints, background, experience and other demographics, is one criterion on which the Committee bases its recommendations of new nominees for director positions. The inclusion of diversity in the listed criteria for director nominees reflects the Board's belief that diversity is important to the effective functioning of the Board. More generally, our Board-adopted Code of Business Conduct and Ethics reflects First Horizon's firm commitment to non-discrimination and equal opportunity for employees, customers and suppliers and to treatment of everyone without discrimination or harassment based on race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, age, veteran status or disability. However, neither the Committee nor the Board has a formal policy with regard to the consideration of diversity in identifying director nominees.

Once a candidate is identified whom the Committee wants seriously to consider and move toward nomination, the Chairman and CEO and/or other directors as the Committee determines will enter into a discussion with that candidate.

Shareholder Recommendations of Director Nominees

The Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee will consider individuals recommended by shareholders as director nominees, and any such individual is given appropriate consideration in the same manner as individuals recommended by the Committee. Shareholders who wish to submit individuals for consideration by the Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee as director nominees may do so by submitting, in compliance with the procedures and along with the other information required by our Bylaws (as described below), a notice in writing that gives such individuals' names to the Corporate Secretary. Our Bylaws require that to be timely, a shareholder's notice must be delivered to or mailed and received at our principal executive offices not less than 90 days nor more than 120 days prior to the date of the meeting. However, if fewer than 100 days' notice or prior public disclosure of the date of the meeting is given or made to shareholders, a notice by a shareholder to be timely must be so delivered or received not later than the close of business on the 10th day

following the earlier of (i) the day on which such notice of the date of such meeting was mailed or (ii) the day on which such public disclosure was made. A shareholder's notice must state:

- the name, age, business address and residence address of the person whom the shareholder proposes to nominate; the principal occupation or employment of such person; the class and number of shares of First Horizon that are beneficially owned by such person on the date of the notice;
- any other information relating to such person that is required to be disclosed in solicitations of proxies for election of directors or is otherwise required, in each case pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (including, without limitation, such person's written consent to being named in the proxy statement as a nominee and to serving as a director if elected);

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE & BOARD MATTERS

- the name and address, as they appear on our books, of the shareholder giving the notice and any other shareholders known by such shareholder to be supporting the proposed nominee; and
- the class and number of shares of our stock which are beneficially owned by the shareholder giving the notice on the date of the notice and by any other shareholders known by the shareholder giving the notice to be supporting the proposed nominee on the date of such shareholder's notice.

Compensation Committee Interlocks & Insider Participation

Messrs. Compton and Reed and Ms. Palmer, all non-employee directors, served as members of the Board of Director's Compensation Committee during 2017, as did R. Brad Martin, who served as a member of the Committee until he stepped down as a member of the Board of Directors in

December 2017. Refer to the table in "Corporate Governance and Board Matters—Composition of Board Committees" above for additional committee information. No interlocking relationships existed with respect to any of the members of the Committee.

Board & Committee Meeting Attendance

During 2017, the Board of Directors held six meetings (four of which took place over a period of two days) and took action by written consent twice. The Audit Committee held eight meetings and took action by written consent once, the Compensation Committee held five meetings and took action by written consent once, the Executive & Risk Committee held eight meetings, the Information Technology Committee held four meetings, and the Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee held four meetings. The Trust Committee of the Bank's Board held three meetings. The average

attendance at Board and committee meetings exceeded 95 percent. No incumbent director attended fewer than 75 percent of the meetings of the Board and the committees of the Board on which he or she served during 2017. As set forth in our Corporate Governance Guidelines, our directors are expected to make every effort to attend every meeting of First Horizon's shareholders. For the last 10 years, all of our directors have been in attendance at every annual meeting of shareholders, except for one director in 2012 and one director in 2014.

Executive Sessions of the Board

To ensure free and open discussion and communication among the non-management directors of the Board and its committees, our Corporate Governance Guidelines provide that the non-management directors will meet in regularly scheduled executive sessions and as often as the Board shall request, with no members of management present, and that if any non-management directors are not independent under NYSE listing standards, the independent, non-

management directors will meet in executive session at least once a year. All of our non-management directors were independent during all of 2017, and during 2017, those independent, non-management directors met four times in executive session of the Board. The Lead Director presides (or, if he cannot be in attendance, designates another independent director to preside) at the executive sessions of the Board.

Communication with the Board of Directors

A shareholder who desires to communicate with the Board of Directors on matters other than director nominations should submit his or her communication in writing to the Lead Director, c/o Corporate Secretary, First Horizon National Corporation, 165 Madison Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee 38103, and identify himself or herself

as a shareholder. The Corporate Secretary will forward all communications to the Lead Director for a determination as to how to proceed. Other interested parties desiring to communicate with the Board of Directors should submit their communications in the same manner.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE & BOARD MATTERS

Approval, Monitoring & Ratification Procedures for Related Party Transactions

The Audit Committee of the Board has adopted procedures for the approval, monitoring, and ratification of transactions between First Horizon, on the one hand, and our directors, executive officers or 5% shareholders, their immediate family members, their affiliated entities and their immediate family members' affiliated entities, on the other hand. A copy of our procedures is available on our website at www.firsthorizon.com (click on "Investor Relations," then "Corporate Governance," and then "Governance Documents"). Our procedures require management to submit any proposed "related party transaction" (defined as a transaction that is required to be disclosed in our proxy statement pursuant to the requirements of Item 404(a) of Regulation S-K promulgated by the SEC) or amendment to an existing related party transaction to the Audit Committee for approval or ratification. In some cases, the matter may be determined by the chair of the Audit Committee. In considering whether to approve a given transaction, the Audit Committee (or chair) must consider:

- whether the terms of the related party transaction are fair to First Horizon and on terms at least as favorable as would apply if the other party was not, or did not have an affiliation with, a director or executive officer of First Horizon;
- whether First Horizon is currently engaged in other related party transactions with the related party at issue or other related parties of the same director or executive officer;
- whether there are demonstrable business reasons for First Horizon to enter into the related party transaction;
- whether the related party transaction would impair the independence of a director; and
- whether the related party transaction would present an improper conflict of interest for any director or executive officer of First Horizon, taking into account the size of the transaction, the overall financial position of the director or executive officer, the direct or indirect nature of the interest of the director or executive officer in the transaction, the ongoing nature of any proposed relationship, and any other factors the Audit Committee deems relevant.

Transactions with Related Persons

First Horizon, the Bank and the subsidiaries of each, as applicable, have entered into lending transactions and/or other banking or financial services transactions in the ordinary course of business with our executive officers, directors, nominees, their immediate family members and affiliated entities, and the persons of which we are aware that beneficially own more than five percent of our common stock, and we expect to have such transactions in the future. Such transactions were made in the ordinary course of business, were made on substantially the same terms, including

interest rates and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with persons not related to the company, and did not involve more than the normal risk of collectability or present other unfavorable features. We

note that as a perquisite we offer all employees discounts on certain financial services (for example, no-fee domestic wire transfers). These discounts are available to our executive officers except in relation to credit extended at the time an executive officer is serving as such.

STOCK OWNERSHIP INFORMATION**Stock Ownership Information**

As of December 31, 2017, there were 9,319 shareholders of record of our common stock. To our knowledge, there were four persons who owned beneficially, as that term is defined by Rule 13d-3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, more than five percent (5%) of our common stock as of December 31, 2017. Certain information concerning beneficial ownership of our common stock by those persons as of December 31, 2017 is set forth in the following table:

Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner*	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership	Percent of Class
BlackRock, Inc.	29,317,893	9.0 %
Invesco Ltd.	17,799,276	5.5 %
State Street Corporation	16,813,805	5.15 %
The Vanguard Group, Inc.	25,423,000	7.79 %

* Addresses appear in the text below.

BlackRock. The information in the table above with respect to BlackRock is based on information set forth in Schedule 13G/A, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 25, 2018 by BlackRock, Inc. on behalf of its subsidiaries BlackRock (Netherlands) B.V., BlackRock Advisors (UK) Limited, BlackRock Advisors, LLC, BlackRock Asset Management Canada Limited, BlackRock Asset Management Ireland Limited, BlackRock Asset Management Schweiz AG, Blackrock Financial Management, Inc., BlackRock Fund Advisors, BlackRock Institutional Trust Company, N.A., BlackRock International Limited, BlackRock Investment Management (Australia) Limited, BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Ltd, BlackRock Investment Management, LLC, BlackRock Japan Co Ltd and BlackRock Life Limited, BlackRock (Luxembourg) S.A., 55 East 52nd Street, New York, NY 10055. According to this Schedule 13G, BlackRock has sole voting power with respect to 27,692,231 shares of our common stock and sole dispositive power with respect to 29,317,893 shares of our common stock.

Invesco. The information in the table above with respect to Invesco Ltd. (“Invesco”) is based on information set forth in Amendment No. 2 to Schedule 13G filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 9, 2018 by Invesco on behalf of its subsidiaries Invesco Advisers, Inc. Invesco Investment Advisers, LLC and Invesco PowerShares Capital Management, LLC, 1555 Peachtree Street NE, Suite 1800, Atlanta, Georgia 30309. According to this Schedule 13G, Invesco has sole voting power with respect to 16,688,916 shares of our common stock and sole

dispositive power with respect to 17,799,276 shares of our common stock.

State Street. Except as described below, the information in the table above with respect to State

Street Corporation (“State Street”) is based on information set forth in Schedule 13G, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 14, 2018 by State Street on behalf of its subsidiaries State Street Bank and Trust Company, SSGA Funds Management, Inc., State Street Global Advisor Trust Company, State Street Global Advisors Asia Ltd, State Street Global Advisors Singapore Ltd., State Street Global Advisors Limited, State Street Global Advisors GmbH, and State Street Global Advisors, Australia, State Street Financial Center, One Lincoln Street, Boston MA 02111. According to this document, State Street has shared voting power with respect to 16,813,805 shares of our common stock and shared dispositive power with respect to 16,813,805 shares of our common stock. The Schedule 13G filed by State Street states that the 16,813,805 shares of First Horizon common stock reported as beneficially owned by State Street represent 7.18% of First Horizon’s outstanding common stock. This percentage appears to be based on the number of shares outstanding as of 9-30-17, which was 234,230,515. We issued additional shares of our common stock in the fourth quarter in connection with our acquisition of Capital Bank Financial Corp. The percent of class shown for State Street in the table above is based on the 326,736,214 shares outstanding as of 12-31-17.

Vanguard. The information in the table above with respect to The Vanguard Group, Inc. (“Vanguard”) is based on information set forth in Amendment No. 6 to Schedule 13G, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 9, 2018 by Vanguard, 100 Vanguard Boulevard, Malvern, Pennsylvania 19355. According to this Schedule 13G, Vanguard has sole voting power with respect to 165,730 shares of our common stock, shared voting power with respect to

STOCK OWNERSHIP INFORMATION

29,942 shares of our common stock, shared dispositive power with respect to 171,802 shares of our common stock and sole dispositive power with respect to 25,423,000 shares of our common stock.

The table below sets forth certain information concerning beneficial ownership of our common stock by each director and nominee, each executive officer named in the Summary Compensation Table, and the directors and executive officers as a group. The information in the table is as of December 31, 2017 except as otherwise noted in the notes to the table.

Security Ownership of Management

Name of Beneficial Owner	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership	Percent of Class
John C. Compton	74,477	*
Mark A. Emkes	45,103	*
Peter N. Foss	68,712	*
Corydon J. Gilchrist	71,331	*
D. Bryan Jordan	1,045,107 (4)	*
Michael E. Kisber(2)	717,288 (4)	*
William C. Losch, III	311,207 (4)	*
Scott M. Niswonger	531,289	*
Vicki R. Palmer	93,830 (3)	*
David T. Popwell	351,318 (4)	*
Colin V. Reed	97,714 (3)	*
Cecelia D. Stewart	14,947	*
Rajesh Subramaniam	3,407	*
R. Eugene Taylor	1,222,558 (4)	*
Charles T. Tuggle, Jr.	311,235 (4)	*
Luke Yancy III	49,769 (3)	*
Directors and Executive Officers as a Group (20 persons)	5,757,216 (4)	1.75 %

* No current individual director, nominee or executive officer beneficially owns more than one percent (1%) of our outstanding common stock or depositary shares.

(1) The respective directors, nominees and officers have sole voting and investment powers with respect to all of such shares except as specified in notes (3) and (4).

The numbers of shares covered by stock options reported in the table have been adjusted proportionately to reflect the effects of dividends paid in common stock from October 1, 2008 through January 1, 2011.

No current director or executive officer beneficially owns any of the depositary shares, each representing a 1/4000th interest in a share of non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock, Series A, issued by First Horizon on January 31, 2013.

(2) The share balance for Mr. Kisber does not include 27,994 shares deferred prior to January 2005 under our stock option program and our restricted stock incentive plan, which at that time permitted participants to defer receipt of shares upon the exercise of options and receipt of shares prior to the lapsing of restrictions imposed on restricted stock awards, respectively. These shares are not currently issued and are not considered to be beneficially owned for purposes of Rule 13d-3, but are reflected in a deferral account on our books as phantom stock units or restricted stock units.

(3) Includes the following shares as to which the named non-employee directors have the right to acquire beneficial ownership through the exercise of stock options granted under our director plans, all of which are 100% vested or will have vested within 60 days of December 31, 2017: Ms. Palmer—45,282; and Mr. Yancy—10,048.

(4) Includes the following shares of restricted stock with respect to which the named person or group has sole voting power but no investment power: Mr. Losch—11,064; Mr. Popwell—14,005; Mr. Taylor—108,303 and the director and executive officer group—245,653. Includes the following shares as to which the named person or group has the right to acquire beneficial ownership through the exercise of stock options granted under our stock option plans, all of which are 100% vested or will have vested within 60 days of December 31, 2017: Mr. Jordan—405,393; Mr. Kisber—367,186; Mr. Losch—143,121; Mr. Popwell—151,451; Mr. Tuggle—120,554 and the director and executive officer group—1,480,399. Also includes shares held at December 31, 2017 in 401(k) Savings Plan accounts.

VOTE ITEM NO. 1—ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

Vote Item No. 1—Election of Directors

Overview. The Board of Directors is proposing for election all twelve of our current directors: Messrs. Compton, Emkes, Foss, Gilchrist, Jordan, Niswonger, Reed, Subramaniam, Taylor and Yancy and Mmes. Palmer and Stewart, at the 2018 annual meeting, to hold office until the 2019 annual meeting of shareholders and until their successors are duly elected and qualified. Messrs. Foss and Taylor were elected by the Board of Directors in November 2017 in connection with First Horizon’s merger with Capital Bank Financial Corporation (“Capital Bank”). They were recommended as nominees for positions on our Board by Capital Bank and First Horizon pursuant to the provisions of the merger agreement between the two companies. If any nominee proposed by the Board of Directors is unable to accept election, which the Board of Directors has no reason to anticipate, the persons named in the enclosed form of proxy will vote for the election of such other persons as directed by the Board, unless the Board decides to reduce the number of directors pursuant to the Bylaws.

Identification and Nomination of Candidates. The Board and the Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee regularly assess the composition of the Board as a whole and the contributions of each director. The Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee’s charter assigns to that Committee the duty to identify individuals believed to be qualified to become Board members and to recommend to the Board the individuals to stand for election or reelection as directors. In nominating candidates, the Committee may take into consideration such factors as it deems appropriate, including personal qualities and characteristics, experience, accomplishments and reputation in the business community; current knowledge and contacts in the communities in which the company does business and in the company’s industry or other industries relevant to the company’s business; diversity of viewpoints, background, experience and other demographics; ability and willingness to commit adequate time to Board and committee matters; and the fit of the individual’s skills and personality with those of other directors and potential directors in building a Board that is effective and responsive to its duties and responsibilities and the needs of the company.

Assessment of the Board’s Composition. At each of its regularly scheduled meetings, the Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee reviews the composition of the Board as a whole, considering the mix of skills and experience that directors bring to the Board, and evaluates Board

composition in light of the company’s then-current business needs as well as applicable legal, regulatory and NYSE requirements. Among the areas considered by the Committee are each director’s independence under the NYSE listing standards; experience, including experience as a public company officer or director; primary area of business expertise; geographical markets experience; and projected retirement date. In accordance with the requirements of the National Bank Act, the Committee also considers the proportion of directors who reside in Tennessee (or within 100 miles of Memphis). In light of this review, the Committee assesses whether the Board has the necessary tools to perform its oversight functions effectively and recommends, as appropriate, new nominees for consideration by the Board. The Board, with oversight provided by the Committee, also conducts an annual self-evaluation that includes an evaluation of whether Board members have an appropriately broad and diverse range of experience and whether committee members have the right expertise, background and skills to be effective and responsive to their duties and responsibilities as committee members.

Individual Director Evaluations. The Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee also conducts annual individual director evaluations. To facilitate these evaluations, the Board has adopted a Statement of Expectations of Directors. The Statement of Expectations contains specific activities and conduct each director should engage in or adhere to and includes consideration of each director's background, expertise and skills. The Statement of Expectations is provided to each new director at the time of orientation and to all directors once a year. Each year, the Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee conducts evaluations against the Statement of Expectations of the performance of each non-employee director prior to determining whether to recommend him or her to the Board for renomination.

Board Experiences, Qualifications, Attributes and Skills. Our Board selected our twelve director nominees based on the belief that each one brings significant experience and expertise that will serve First Horizon well. The breadth of their expertise and their mix of attributes is reflected in the table below. Following the table is a summary for each nominee of the particular experiences, qualifications, attributes or skills that led the Board to conclude that he or she should serve as a director of First Horizon, as well as the age, current principal occupation (which has continued for at least five years unless otherwise indicated),

VOTE ITEM NO. 1—ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

name and principal business of the organization in which his or her occupation is carried on, directorships in other reporting companies (including those held in the past but not currently held), and year first elected to our Board. All of our directors are also directors of the Bank.

Director committee appointments are disclosed below and in a table on page 15 in the “Corporate Governance and Board Matters—Committee Charters & Committee Composition” section of this proxy statement above.

VOTE ITEM NO. 1—ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

Our director nominees at a glance

8	5	4	10	2
have experience as a CEO/President*	have finance or accounting experience**	have experience in the banking industry	have served as a director or officer of another public company***	have experience in information technology matters
1	12	4	8	5
has served in government	have strategic planning/leadership experience	are diverse in terms of race, gender or ethnicity	have marketing and retail distribution experience	joined the Board within the last six years

* CEO or president of a firm or major operating division

** Audit committee financial expert, CFO, or background in accounting or financial planning and analysis

*** Public company director or executive officer

John C. Compton
 Partner at Clayton, Dubilier & Rice
 Independent director since 2011
 Age 56

Mr. Compton is a Partner at Clayton, Dubilier & Rice, a New York-based private equity firm. Prior to 2015, he was a private investor and consultant and served as an Operating Advisor to Clayton, Dubilier & Rice. He served as CEO of Pilot Flying J, Knoxville, Tennessee, a national operator of travel centers, until February 2013. Prior to September 2012, he served for twenty-nine years in various senior leadership positions with PepsiCo Inc., a global food, snack and beverage company, including Chief Executive Officer of PepsiCo Americas Foods, President and CEO of Quaker, Tropicana, Gatorade and CEO of PepsiCo North America, culminating in his service as President of PepsiCo.

Committees:

Audit, Compensation, Executive & Risk and Nominating & Corporate Governance (chair) and the Bank's Trust Audit Committee

Skills and Expertise:

- Leadership experience at a public company
- Experience in matters affecting public companies, including finance and accounting, employee matters, mergers and acquisitions, risk assessment, civic affairs, government relations, corporate governance, securities markets and compliance and similar matters

- Extensive experience in sales, marketing, operations and general management
- Knowledge of public company governance matters due to public company board service
- East Tennessee resident with knowledge of the east Tennessee market

Prior Public Company Board Service: US Foods Holding Corp. (2015-2018); Pepsi Bottling Group (2008-2010)

Non-Profit Board Service: Serves on the board of two non-profit organizations.

VOTE ITEM NO. 1—ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

Mark A. Emkes

Retired Commissioner, Department of Finance and Administration, State of Tennessee and retired Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President, Bridgestone Americas, Inc.

Mr. Emkes retired in May 2013 as the Commissioner of the Department of Finance and Administration of the State of Tennessee, a position he had served in since January 2011. Prior to his service as Commissioner, he served as the Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President of Bridgestone Americas, Inc. and as a director of its parent company, Tokyo-based Bridgestone Corporation, a worldwide tire and rubber manufacturer.

Independent director
since 2008

Age 65

Committees:

Audit (chair), Compensation and Information Technology and the Bank's Trust Audit Committee (chair)

Skills and Expertise:

- Leadership experience at a large subsidiary of a public company
- Experience in governmental affairs

Audit Committee Financial Expert

- Experience in finance and accounting, employee matters, mergers and acquisitions, risk assessment, civic affairs, government relations, corporate governance and compliance and similar matters associated with leadership positions at public companies
- Knowledge of public company executive compensation and governance matters due to public company board service
- Nashville resident with knowledge of the Nashville market

Other Current Public Company Board Service: CoreCivic, Inc. (since 2014) (Chairman of the Board since 2016) and Greif, Inc. (since 2008)

Prior Public Company Board Service: Bridgestone Corporation (2004-2010) and Clarcor Inc. (2010-2017)

Non-Profit Board Service: Serves on the board of two non-profit organizations.

Peter N. Foss
General Manager,
GE/NFL Head Health
Program
Independent director
since 2017
Age 74

Mr. Foss is currently the general manager of the GE/NFL Head Health Program. Prior to his retirement in 2013, he served for 35 years in various leadership positions with General Electric Company, a global digital industrial company, including most recently as General Manager for Enterprise Selling and as President of the General Electric Company's Olympic Sponsorship and Corporate Accounts. Mr. Foss became a director of First Horizon and the Bank upon the closing of First Horizon's acquisition of Capital Bank Financial Corp. in 2017.

Committees:

Audit and Nominating
& Corporate
Governance and Bank's
Trust Audit Committee

Skills and Expertise:

- Extensive managerial and sales experience
- Senior level policy-making experience at a public company
- Banking and financial services experience as a director of several banking organizations
- Knowledge of public company audit, executive compensation and governance matters due to public company board service
- North Carolina resident with knowledge of the North Carolina market

Other Current Public Company Board Service: Healthcare Trust of America, Inc. (since 2015)

Prior Public Company Board Service: Capital Bank Financial Corp. (2009-2017), Capital Bank Corp. (2011-2012), Green Bankshares, Inc. (2011-2012) and TIB Financial Corp. (2011-2012)

Non-Profit Board Service: Serves on the boards of two non-profit organizations.

VOTE ITEM NO. 1—ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

Corydon J. Gilchrist
Private investor and Chartered
Financial Analyst
Independent director
since 2012
Age 47

Mr. Gilchrist is a private investor and a Chartered Financial Analyst. From 2000 to 2011 he was a portfolio manager and partner at Marsico Capital Management. While at Marsico, Mr. Gilchrist was the sole portfolio manager for Marsico's 21st Century Fund and the lead portfolio manager for Marsico's Global Fund. Before joining Marsico, he was a senior analyst and portfolio manager covering emerging markets at The Principal Financial Group.

Skills and Expertise:

- Extensive expertise in macro and micro investment analysis

Committees:

Audit, Executive & Risk, Information
Technology and Nominating &
Corporate Governance and the Bank's
Trust Audit Committee

- Understanding of business value, business risk and strategic decision-making

- Experience analyzing various matters, including finance and accounting, securities markets, corporate governance, mergers and acquisitions, and risk assessment, that affect public companies

Non-Profit Board Service: Serves on the boards of two non-profit organizations.

D. Bryan Jordan
Chairman of the Board,
President and Chief
Executive Officer of
First Horizon and the
Bank
Chairman of the Board
since 2012; director
since 2008
Age 56

Mr. Jordan is Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer of First Horizon and the Bank. He was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors in 2012 and has held the positions of President and Chief Executive Officer and director since 2008. Mr. Jordan was the Chief Financial Officer of First Horizon and the Bank from 2007 to 2008, and prior to that he served in various positions at Regions Financial Corporation and its subsidiary Regions Bank, including (beginning in 2002) as Chief Financial Officer. Prior to 2000, he held various finance and accounting related positions at Wachovia Corporation.

Committees:

Skills and Expertise:

Executive & Risk

- Extensive experience in the banking and financial services industry

- Experience in finance and accounting, employee matters, mergers and acquisitions, risk assessment, civic affairs, government relations, corporate governance, securities markets and compliance and similar matters associated with leadership positions at public companies
- Knowledge of public company audit and governance matters due to public company board service

Other Current Public Company Board Service: AutoZone, Inc. (since 2013)

Non-Profit Board Service: Serves on the boards of several non-profit organizations.

VOTE ITEM NO. 1—ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

Scott M. Niswonger Mr. Niswonger is the Chairman and founder of Landair Transport, Inc., a time-definite Chairman and founder of trucking, warehousing, and supply-chain management company. He previously served as Landair Transport, Inc. Chief Executive Officer (until 2003) of Landair and as Chairman of the Board (until 2005) Independent director and Chief Executive Officer (until 2003) of Forward Air, Inc., which operated as one since 2011 company with Landair until the two were separated into two public companies in 1998; Age 70 Landair has since again become a private company.

Skills and Expertise:

- Leadership experience at two public companies

Committees:

Executive & Risk,
Nominating & Corporate
Governance, and the
Bank's Trust Committee

- Extensive experience in matters affecting both public and private companies, including sales, marketing and logistics, finance and accounting, employee matters, mergers and acquisitions, risk assessment, civic affairs and government relations, corporate governance and securities markets and compliance

- East Tennessee resident with knowledge of the east Tennessee market

Prior Public Company Board Service: Landair Transport, Inc. (1998-2003) and Forward Air, Inc. (1998-2005)

Non-Profit Board Service: Serves on the boards of several non-profit organizations.

Vicki R. Palmer Ms. Palmer is the President of The Palmer Group, LLC, Atlanta, Georgia, a general consulting President of The firm. Between 2004 and 2009, she served as Executive Vice President, Financial Services and Palmer Group, Administration, Coca-Cola Enterprises Inc. ("CCE"), Atlanta, Georgia, a bottler of soft drink LLC products. She was responsible for overseeing treasury, pension and retirement benefits, asset Independent management, internal audit and risk management, was a member of CCE's Risk Committee, served director since 1993 on CCE's Senior Executive Committee and had oversight responsibility for CCE's enterprise-wide Age 64 risk assessment process.

Committees:

Compensation
(chair), Executive

Skills and Expertise:

& Risk

- Expertise in public company finance, risk management and administration
- Senior level policy-making experience at a public company
- Knowledge of public company audit and governance matters due to public company board service

Other Current Public Company Board Service: Haverty Furniture Companies Inc. (since 2001)

Non-Profit Board Service: Serves on the boards of several non-profit organizations.

VOTE ITEM NO. 1—ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

Colin V. Reed

Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Ryman Hospitality Properties, Inc.
Independent director since 2006

Mr. Reed is the Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Ryman Hospitality Properties, Inc. (“Ryman”), Nashville, Tennessee, a real estate investment trust. Ryman is the successor by merger to Gaylord Entertainment Company (“Gaylord”), a diversified hospitality and entertainment company whose conversion to a real estate investment trust and subsequent merger into Ryman was led by Mr. Reed. Mr. Reed was elected Chairman of the Board of Gaylord in 2005 and Chief Executive Officer in 2001.

Skills and Expertise:

Lead director
Age 70

- Leadership experience at a public company
- Extensive experience in finance and accounting as well as employee matters, mergers and acquisitions, risk assessment, civic affairs, government relations, corporate governance, securities markets and compliance and similar matters associated with leadership positions at public companies

Committees:

Compensation, Executive & Risk (chair)

- Knowledge of public company matters due to public company board service
- Nashville resident with knowledge of the Nashville market

Other Current Public Company Board Service: Ryman Hospitality Properties, Inc. (since 2001)

Prior Public Company Board Service: Rite Aid Corporation (2003-2005)

Cecelia D. Stewart

Retired President of U.S. Consumer and Commercial Banking of Citigroup, Inc.
Independent director since 2014
Age 59

Cecelia D. Stewart retired as the President of U.S. Consumer and Commercial Banking of Citigroup, Inc., a global diversified financial services holding company, in 2014. She had held that position since 2011. From 2009 to 2011, she was President of the retail banking group and CEO of Morgan Stanley Private Bank N.A. Ms. Stewart’s career in banking began at Wachovia Bank N.A. in 1978, where she held a variety of regional banking positions, culminating in her service as Executive Vice President and Head of Retail and Small Business Banking from 2003 to 2008.

Committees:

Audit, Information
Technology (chair), and
the Bank's Trust and
Trust Audit Committees

Skills and Expertise:

- Extensive experience in banking and financial services
- Senior level policy-making experience at a public company
- Experience in employee matters, finance and accounting, risk assessment, and similar matters associated with running a large division of a public company
- Knowledge of public company executive compensation, information technology and other matters due to public company board service

Other Current Public Company Board Service: United States Cellular Corporation (since 2013)

Non-Profit Board Service: Serves on the board of a non-profit organization.

VOTE ITEM NO. 1—ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

Rajesh Subramaniam

Executive Vice President,
Marketing and Communications,
FedEx Services, Inc. and FedEx
Corp.
Independent director
since 2016
Age 52

Mr. Subramaniam is Executive Vice President, Marketing and Communications, FedEx Services, Inc. and FedEx Corp., Memphis, Tennessee, a provider of transportation, e-commerce and business services. From 2003 to 2006, Mr. Subramaniam was the President of FedEx Canada, and from 1999 to 2003, he served as Vice President of Marketing for FedEx's Asia Pacific business.

Skills and Expertise:

- Senior level policy-making experience at a public company
- In-depth experience in marketing, public relations, communications, crisis management, corporate strategy, global pricing and revenue management, customer experience, portfolio management and innovation

Committees:

Audit, Information Technology,
Nominating & Corporate
Governance, and the Bank's Trust
Audit Committee

- Expertise in information technology, including leadership of digital transformation

- Memphis resident with knowledge of the Memphis market

Non-Profit Board Service: Serves on the boards of several non-profit organizations.

R. Eugene Taylor

Vice Chairman of
the Board of First
Horizon and the
Bank
Director since 2017
Age 70

Mr. Taylor is the Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of First Horizon and the Bank, a position he assumed upon the closing of First Horizon's acquisition of Capital Bank Financial Corp. ("Capital Bank") in 2017. He served as Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer of Capital Bank from 2009 until 2017. Prior to 2009, Mr. Taylor spent 38 years at Bank of America Corporation, most recently as the Vice Chairman of the firm and President of Global Corporate & Investment Banking.

Committees:

Executive & Risk

Skills and Expertise:

- Extensive experience in the banking and financial services industry
- Experience in finance and accounting, employee matters, mergers and acquisitions, risk assessment, civic affairs, government relations, corporate governance, securities markets and compliance and similar matters associated with leadership positions at public companies
- Knowledge of public company executive compensation and governance matters due to public company board service
- North Carolina resident with knowledge of the North Carolina market

Other Current Public Company Board Service: Sonic Automotive, Inc. (since 2015)

Prior Public Company Board Service: Capital Bank Financial Corp. (2009-2017), Capital Bank Corp. (2011-2012), Green Bankshares, Inc. (2011-2012) and TIB Financial Corp. (2011-2012)

VOTE ITEM NO. 1—ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

Luke Yancy III Retired President and Chief Executive Officer of the MMBC Continuum Independent director since 2001 Age 68	Mr. Yancy retired as the President and Chief Executive Officer of the MMBC Continuum, Memphis, Tennessee, a non-profit organization that promotes minority and women business enterprises, in September 2017. Prior to 2000, Mr. Yancy was President, West Region, of AmSouth Bank and, prior to its acquisition by AmSouth in 1999, First American Bank.
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Skills and Expertise:

- | | |
|---|---|
| Committees:

Audit and the Bank's Trust
(chair) and Trust Audit
Committees | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Experience in banking and financial services, including as commercial lending division head, group manager of business lending and consumer lending and senior credit officer
• Wide-ranging ties in the mid-south community

• Memphis resident with knowledge of the Memphis market |
|---|---|

The Board of Directors unanimously recommends that the shareholders vote for the election of all director nominees as described in Item No. 1.

VOTE ITEM NO. 2—VOTE ON TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO MODERNIZE OUR RESTATED CHARTER

Vote Item No. 2—Vote on Technical Amendments to Modernize Our Restated Charter

General Description of the Proposed Amendments

Our Board of Directors has approved, and recommends your approval of, several technical amendments to modernize our Restated Charter (“Charter”). Our Charter was originally adopted in 1968. Since then, Tennessee corporate law has been updated and corporate practices have changed significantly, but our Charter has not been amended to reflect those changes. We are proposing amendments that would replace Articles 5 and 11, delete Articles 7 and 8 and correct outdated cross-references in Articles 10 and 14. The amendments are described in greater

detail below. On January 23, 2018, the Board approved and authorized the proposed amendments and directed that the amendments be submitted to a vote of the holders of common stock at the Annual Meeting. If our shareholders approve this Vote Item 2, we expect to file a Certificate of Amendment with the Tennessee Secretary of State as soon as practicable following shareholder approval. Upon filing of the Certificate with the Tennessee Secretary of State, the proposed amendments will become effective.

Detailed Description of the Proposed Amendments

Amendments to Article 5

Article 5 of the Charter states the purposes and powers of the company. In the style of 50 years ago, it is two pages long with many details no longer listed in Tennessee law and no longer required to be listed in the charter. Therefore, we propose replacing current Article 5 with the following:

5. PURPOSES AND POWERS.

The Corporation is organized: to conduct one or more financial services businesses, including any and all related, ancillary, or supportive businesses; to own other companies or enterprises (or interests therein) which conduct financial services businesses, including any and all related, ancillary, or supportive businesses; to engage in any lawful act or activity for which corporations may be organized now or hereafter under the Tennessee Business Corporation Act or other statutes or law of Tennessee; and for every other lawful purpose or purposes. Except as provided otherwise in this Restated Charter, the Corporation has each and every power enumerated in or permitted now or

hereafter by the statutes or law of Tennessee, and all powers ancillary thereto.

Article 5 of the Charter, as currently in effect, is included as part of Appendix B to this proxy statement.

Deletion of Articles 7 and 8

Article 7 deals with the commencement of business. It is factually unnecessary. Article 8 states that First Horizon shareholders do not have pre-emptive rights. Current Tennessee law provides that shareholders automatically have no pre-emptive rights unless the charter provides otherwise. It is unnecessary to repeat in our Charter what Tennessee law already provides, and removing Article 8 will not change our shareholders' rights in any respect. Therefore, we are proposing to delete both Articles 7 and 8 in their entirety.

Articles 7 and 8 of the Charter, as currently in effect, are included as part of Appendix B to this proxy statement.

Amendment to Article 10

Article 10 of the Charter provides for serial preferred stock. The first paragraph contains a statutory cross-reference that is out of date and inconsistent in style with the other articles of the Charter. Therefore, we are proposing to update and modernize the cross-reference in the last sentence of the first paragraph as follows:

10. SERIAL PREFERRED STOCK.

[FIRST PARAGRAPH] * * * The Board of Directors shall have the authority to divide any or all such classes into series and, within the limitation of the statutes and law of Tennessee, particularly Section 48-16-102 of

VOTE ITEM NO. 2—VOTE ON TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO MODERNIZE OUR RESTATED CHARTER

the Tennessee Business Corporation Act or any successor provision thereto, fix and determine the relative rights and preferences of the shares of any series so established.

The relevant portion of Article 10 of the Charter, as currently in effect, is included as part of Appendix B to this proxy statement.

Amendment to Article 11

Article 11 of the Charter deals with the powers of the company. It contains substantial detail that is no longer required to be included in a corporate charter by Tennessee law. Only one power currently enumerated, that of the Board to remove any director for cause, must remain in the Charter if that power is to be preserved, and so it is included in the proposed replacement language. We are proposing to replace current Article 11 with the following:

11. MANAGEMENT BY BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

(a) All corporate powers shall be exercised by, and the business and affairs of the Corporation shall be managed under the direction of, the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors may exercise all powers conferred or permitted by the statutes or law of Tennessee.

(b) Without in any way limiting any of the objects or purposes or powers of the Board of Directors, whether primary or secondary, it is hereby expressly declared and provided that the Board of Directors shall have the power to remove any director for cause, within the meaning of applicable statutes or law of Tennessee, by a vote of a majority of the entire Board of Directors.

Article 11 of the Charter, as currently in effect, is included as part of Appendix B to this proxy statement.

Amendment to Article 14

Article 14 of our Charter limits the personal liability of directors as permitted by a particular Tennessee statute, section 48-12-102(b)(3) of the Tennessee Business Corporation Act. The limitation has three exceptions, one of which is a cross-reference to another section. The referenced section number has changed from 48-18-304 to 48-18-302. Therefore, we propose to replace current Article 14 with the following:

14. DIRECTOR LIABILITY.

No director shall be personally liable to the Corporation or its shareholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as director, except for liability (i) for any breach of the director's duty of loyalty to the Corporation or its shareholders, (ii) for acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law, or (iii) under Section 48-18-302, or any successor provision thereto, of the Tennessee Business Corporation Act.

Article 14 of the Charter, as currently in effect, is included as part of Appendix B to this proxy statement.

The Board of Directors unanimously recommends that the shareholders vote for the approval of the proposed amendments to the Charter as described in Item No. 2.

VOTE ITEM NO. 3—ADVISORY RESOLUTION TO APPROVE EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

**Vote Item No. 3—Advisory Resolution to
Approve Executive Compensation**

First Horizon's executive compensation program received solid shareholder support last year and was approved, on an advisory basis, by 95.2% of the votes cast at the 2017 annual meeting. In accordance with SEC rules, we are again seeking a vote from our shareholders to approve, on an advisory basis, the compensation of our named executive officers as disclosed in this proxy statement. Highlights of our corporate performance in

2017 and the ways in which we link executive compensation to long-term performance are discussed below. The Compensation Discussion & Analysis beginning on page 43 of this proxy statement provides a detailed discussion of 2017 compensation for our executive officers and related matters. We encourage you to review closely both that section and the tabular disclosure that follows it.

2017 Corporate Performance and Compensation Outcomes

Our strategic and operating results in 2017 were outstanding. We completed three acquisitions—of Capital Bank, Coastal Securities and Professional Mortgage Company, becoming the fourth largest regional bank in the Southeast with \$41 billion in total assets and more than 800,000 customers. Compared with 2016, consolidated revenues increased by 4%, while net interest income was up 16%. In 2017 we increased our per share common dividend rate by 29%, to 36 cents per year, and we increased it again in early 2018 by 33% to 48 cents per year.

Underlying our results were solid achievements in our core businesses of regional banking and fixed income in 2017. Fixed income average daily revenue was approximately \$696 thousand. Compared with 2016, regional banking pre-tax income increased by 36%, and average loans and average deposits were up 13% and 11%, respectively. We continued to discipline our deployment of resources based on economic profit

(EP) principles and risk-adjusted return on capital analytics.

The Compensation Committee took these achievements and results into account in executive compensation decisions. Our compensation policies and practices are designed to align the interests of all of our employees, including our executives, with the interests of our shareholders. We seek to attract, retain, incent, and reward individuals who contribute to the long-term success of the company. Key practices linking performance to compensation include significant weighting of pay mix in favor of awards at risk for financial or market performance, meaningful share retention requirements for executives, and correlation of the payouts of financial performance awards with total returns to our shareholders. Details regarding these practices and their effects are discussed throughout the Compensation Discussion & Analysis section of this proxy statement beginning on page 43.

“Say on Pay” Resolution

Under Section 14A of the Securities Exchange Act, our shareholders are entitled to an advisory vote on the compensation of our named executive officers as disclosed in this proxy statement pursuant to the compensation disclosure rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission, including the Compensation Discussion & Analysis, compensation tables and the related material. This advisory vote, commonly known as a “say on pay” proposal, gives our shareholders the opportunity to endorse or not endorse our executive pay program. At the 2017 annual meeting, our shareholders had the opportunity to cast an advisory vote on how frequently we should hold a “say on pay” vote. The Board recommended and the shareholders approved an annual frequency for

the “say on pay” vote, and the Board subsequently determined that we would in fact conduct a “say on pay” vote at each annual meeting.

We believe that the information we have provided in the Compensation Discussion & Analysis, the executive compensation tables and the related disclosure contained in this proxy statement demonstrates that our executive compensation program was designed appropriately and is working to ensure management’s interests are aligned with our shareholders’ interests to support the long-term success of First Horizon. Accordingly, the Board of Directors unanimously

VOTE ITEM NO. 3—ADVISORY RESOLUTION TO APPROVE EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

recommends that you vote in favor of the following resolution:

“RESOLVED, that the holders of the common stock of First Horizon National Corporation (“Company”) approve, on an advisory basis, the compensation of the Company’s executive officers named in the Summary Compensation Table of the Company’s proxy statement for the 2018 annual meeting of shareholders as such compensation is disclosed in such proxy statement pursuant to the compensation disclosure rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission, including the

Compensation Discussion & Analysis, the executive compensation tables and the related disclosure contained in the proxy statement.”

Because your vote is advisory, it will not be binding upon the Board, and the vote on this item will not be construed as overruling a Board decision or as creating or implying any additional fiduciary duty by the Board. However, the Compensation Committee will take into account the outcome of the vote when considering future executive compensation arrangements.

The Board of Directors unanimously recommends that the shareholders vote for Item No. 3.

VOTE ITEM NO. 4—RATIFICATION OF APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS**Vote Item No. 4—Ratification of Appointment of Auditors****Appointment of Auditors for 2018**

KPMG LLP audited our annual consolidated financial statements for the year 2017. The Audit Committee has appointed KPMG LLP to be our auditors for the year 2018. Although not required by law, regulation or the rules of the New York Stock Exchange, the Board has determined, as a matter of good corporate governance and consistent with past practice, to submit to the shareholders as Vote Item No. 4 the ratification of KPMG LLP's appointment as our auditors for the year 2018, with the recommendation that the

shareholders vote for Item No. 4. Representatives of KPMG LLP are expected to be present at the annual meeting of shareholders with the opportunity to make a statement and to respond to appropriate questions. The 2017 engagement letter with KPMG LLP was subject to alternative dispute resolution procedures. If the shareholders do not vote to ratify KPMG LLP's appointment as our auditors for the year 2018, the Board of Directors will consider what course of action would be appropriate.

Fees Billed to Us by Auditors during 2016 and 2017

The table below and the paragraphs following it provide information regarding the fees billed to us by KPMG LLP during 2016 and 2017 for services

rendered in the categories of audit fees, audit-related fees, tax fees and all other fees.

	2016	2017
Audit Fees	\$1,991,000	\$2,871,230
Audit-Related Fees	268,500	287,898
Tax Fees	95,000	190,000
All Other Fees	0	0
Total	\$2,354,500	\$3,449,128

Audit Fees. Represents the aggregate fees billed to us by KPMG LLP for professional services rendered for the audit of our consolidated financial statements, including the audit of internal controls over financial reporting, and review of our quarterly financial statements or for services that are normally provided by KPMG LLP in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements, including registration statements and offerings, and acquisition-related audit procedures.

Audit-Related Fees. Represents the aggregate fees billed to us by KPMG LLP for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of our consolidated financial statements and that are not reported under “Audit Fees” above. The amount for both years consists of fees for audits of subsidiaries, compliance attestation and other

procedures and reports on controls placed in operation and tests of operating effectiveness.

Tax Fees. Represents the aggregate fees, if any, billed to us by KPMG LLP for professional services for tax compliance, tax advice, and tax planning. The amounts for 2016 and 2017 consist of fees for assistance with tax research and tax consulting services.

All Other Fees. Represents the aggregate fees (if any) billed to us by KPMG LLP for products and services other than those reported under the three preceding paragraphs.

None of the services provided to us by KPMG LLP and described in the paragraphs entitled “Audit-Related Fees,” “Tax Fees” and “All Other Fees” above were approved pursuant to the de minimis exception of SEC Rule 2-01(c)(7)(i)(C).

Policy on Pre-Approval of Audit & Non-Audit Services

The Audit Committee has adopted a policy providing for pre-approval of all audit and non-audit services to be performed by KPMG LLP, as the

registered public accounting firm that performs the audit of our consolidated financial statements that are filed with the SEC. Services either may be

VOTE ITEM NO. 4—RATIFICATION OF APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS

approved in advance by the Audit Committee specifically on a case-by-case basis (“specific pre-approval”) or may be approved in advance (“advance pre-approval”). Advance pre-approval requires the Committee to identify in advance the specific types of services that may be provided and the fee limits applicable to such types of services, which limits may be expressed as a limit by type of service or by category of services. All requests to provide services that have been pre-approved in advance must be submitted to the Chief Accounting Officer prior to the provision of such services for a determination that the service to be provided is of the type and within the fee limit that has been pre-approved. Unless the type of service to be provided by KPMG LLP has received advance pre-approval under the policy and the fee for such service is within the limit pre-approved, the service will require specific pre-approval by the Committee.

The terms of and fee for the annual audit engagement must receive the specific pre-approval of the Committee. “Audit,” “Audit-related,” “Tax,” and “All Other” services, as those terms are defined in the policy, have the advance pre-

approval of the Committee, but only to the extent those services have been specified by the Committee and only in amounts that do not exceed the fee limits specified by the Committee. Such advance pre-approval shall be for a term of 12 months following the date of pre-approval unless the Committee specifically provides for a different term. Unless the Committee specifically determines otherwise, the aggregate amount of the fees pre-approved for All Other services for the fiscal year must not exceed seventy-five percent (75%) of the aggregate amount of the fees pre-approved for the fiscal year for Audit services, Audit-related services, and those types of Tax services that represent tax compliance or tax return preparation.

The policy delegates the authority to pre-approve services to be provided by KPMG LLP, other than the annual audit engagement and any changes thereto, to the chair of the Committee. The chair may not, however, make a determination that causes the 75% limit described above to be exceeded. Any service pre-approved by the chair will be reported to the Committee at its next regularly scheduled meeting.

The Board of Directors unanimously recommends that the shareholders vote for Item No. 4.

OTHER MATTERS

Other Matters

The Board of Directors, at the time of the preparation and printing of this proxy statement, knew of no other business to be brought before the meeting other than the matters described in this proxy statement. If any other business properly comes before the meeting, the persons named in the enclosed proxy will have discretionary authority to vote all proxies in accordance with their best judgment.

Shareholder Proposal & Nomination Deadlines

If you intend to present a shareholder proposal at the 2019 annual meeting, it must be received by the Corporate Secretary, First Horizon National Corporation, P.O. Box 84, Memphis, Tennessee, 38101, not later than November 12, 2018, for inclusion in the proxy statement and form of proxy relating to that meeting. In addition, Sections 2.8 and 3.6 of our Bylaws provide that a shareholder who wishes to nominate a person for election to the Board or submit a proposal at a shareholders' meeting must comply with certain procedures whether or not the matter is included in our proxy statement. These procedures require written notification to us, generally not less than 90 nor more than 120 days prior to the date of the shareholders' meeting. If, however, we give fewer than 100 days' notice or public disclosure of the shareholders' meeting date to shareholders, then we must receive the shareholder notification not later than 10 days after the earlier of the date notice of the shareholders' meeting was mailed or publicly disclosed.

Shareholder proposals and

nominations for election to the Board must be submitted to the Corporate Secretary. The shareholder must disclose certain information about the nominee or item proposed, the shareholder and any other shareholders known to support the nominee or proposal. Section 2.4 of our Bylaws provides that our annual meeting of shareholders will be held each year on the date and at the time fixed by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors has determined that our 2019 annual meeting will be held on April 23, 2019. Thus, shareholder proposals submitted outside the process that permits them to be included in our proxy statement and director nominations must be submitted to the Corporate Secretary between December 24, 2018 and January 23, 2019, or the proposals will be considered untimely. Untimely proposals may be excluded by the Chairman or our proxies may exercise their discretion and vote on these matters in a manner they determine to be appropriate.

COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

This CD&A section of our proxy statement discusses and analyzes the compensation programs applicable to our senior executives. In particular, this section focuses on five of those executives, referred to as the “Named Executive Officers” or “NEOs”:

Named Executive Officer Position

D. Bryan Jordan	Chairman of the Board, President, and Chief Executive Officer
William C. Losch III	Executive Vice President – Chief Financial Officer
Michael E. Kisber	President – FTN Financial
David T. Popwell	President – Banking
Charles T. Tuggle, Jr.	Executive Vice President – General Counsel

The Compensation Committee of the Board oversees compensation for all NEOs. For more information see “The Compensation Committee” beginning on page 18 of this proxy statement.

CD&A Executive Highlights

2017 Financial & Strategic Overview

Our model for long-term financial performance targets is referred to as the “bonefish.” We hope to achieve bonefish targets using organic expansion and improvement coupled with strategic acquisitions. Our “head” goal in 2017 was return on tangible common equity (ROTCE) of at least 15%. Key measures which support the bonefish head included: Return on assets (ROA); Efficiency ratio (Efficiency); Ratio of net charge-offs to average loans (NCO Ratio); and Net interest margin (NIM).

Results for 2017 in those measures are presented below. Non-bonefish measures (earnings per share (EPS), return on equity (ROE), and loan growth) also are presented, for context. ROTCE and adjusted results are not in accord with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The impacts of tax reform legislation and certain other notable items have been excluded from all adjusted results. Non-GAAP items are reconciled to GAAP items in Appendix C.

2017 Financial Highlights

EPS / Adj EPS \$0.65 / \$1.11	ROA / Adj ROA 0.59% / 0.96% <i>2017 Bonefish: 1.10% - 1.30%</i>	ROE / Adj ROE 6.2% / 10.7%	ROTCE / Adj ROTCE 7.2% / 12.3% <i>2017 Bonefish: 15%+</i>
Efficiency / Adj Eff. 77% / 69% <i>2017 Bonefish: 60% - 65%</i>	NCO Ratio 0.06% <i>2017 Bonefish: 0.20% - 0.60%</i>	NIM 3.12% <i>2017 Bonefish: 3.25% - 3.50%</i>	Avg. Loan Growth 10%

Strategic Acquisitions Closed in 2017

Capital bank	Coastal Securities	Professional Mortgage Company
\$10 billion banking organization with over 150 branches in four Southeastern U.S. states	National leader in the trading, securitization, and analysis of Small Business Administration loans	Leading provider of institutional debt capital and commercial mortgage loan servicing

COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Snapshot of First Horizon at Year-End 2017

2017 Industry Operating Environment

During 2017 the environment for the financial services industry in the United States was mixed, with very low rates, coupled with slow but improving growth, driving key outcomes.

The Federal Reserve raised rates late in 2016 and three times in 2017, each time modestly. The still-low rate environment continues to compress margins and returns. The effects of the recent rate hikes, moderating that compression, have been somewhat countered by a flattening of the yield curve. Flattening occurs when the Fed's hikes in short-term rates are not fully matched by market hikes in long-term rates.

Credit quality continued to be stable with loan charge-offs at unusually low levels for many lenders in many sectors of the economy.

- Economic expansion in the U.S. continued for an eighth year, still at a modest but positive pace. Mortgage rates rose but continued to be very low. Housing values and transaction activity in many markets were stable or strong.

Infrastructure costs challenged all banks, driven by new technologies and continuing evolution in customer demand for them, as well as by technology security concerns.

Banks continued to focus heavily on improving efficiency. Variable cost control is a critical method to maintain profitability.

- Consolidation within our industry, excluding the four largest U.S. banks, continued at moderate levels.

The unemployment rate in the U.S. declined during the year to fairly low levels. Average wage growth remained low. Underemployment continued to be problematic.

First Horizon Transformation Since 2007

Before 2008 we embarked on a national expansion of our mortgage platform and had begun to open bank branches in selected mortgage markets. The mortgage business had been profitable, but created substantial losses starting in 2007, when that business experienced substantial disruptions world-wide and a serious recession followed. That year our CEO departed and, later in 2007, Bryan Jordan was hired as Chief Financial Officer.

In 2008 we sold our mortgage businesses and Mr. Jordan was named CEO. Even with the businesses sold, however, we retained exposure for certain potential liabilities related to the businesses when we owned them. As the recession continued, losses from credit defaults

and mortgage repurchases grew. By 2009 legacy mortgage losses had become substantial.

During 2009 Mr. Jordan, with many senior roles filled with new hires and newly-promoted persons, began to develop management tools around the concepts of economic profit (profit after deducting the cost of invested capital) and risk-adjusted return on invested capital. Although managing legacy losses was a substantial task, management's focus shifted to what we could control. These efforts led to the formulation of long-term primary and secondary financial goals which eventually became depicted in our "bonefish" diagram of long-term goals. The bonefish did not include goals for overall net income or shareholder

COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

returns, but instead focused on return on equity (which has since been replaced with return on tangible common equity). The “head” measure aligns with economic profit principles and discipline, which ultimately drive bottom line results and shareholder returns.

As a result of these efforts, we divested a number of businesses and assets which did not “pull their weight” in terms of capital invested or risks taken. We invested resources with discipline, driven by expected economic profit or strong support of economically profitable endeavors. We cut expenses when it made economic sense. We

ingrained this discipline throughout the organization, creating and refining management tools to capture data, from the bottom up, on which to base decisions and measure outcomes.

As a result, our Board recognizes that our company has been transformed during Mr. Jordan’s tenure. A decade ago we were forced to abandon our national expansion strategy and, as substantial losses mounted, our quarterly cash dividend was eliminated. Today our business is sound and growing. Although this transformation involved a long process with many steps, key events are highlighted below.

**First Horizon Turn-Around
Timeline of Key Events**

Year	Events	Net Income Avail. to Common (\$ in millions)	Year-end stock price*	Annual Common Div. Rate*
	2Q: \$690M common stock sale augments capital, increases common shares by >50%			
2008	3Q: Sale of national mortgage businesses, promotion of Bryan Jordan to CEO	\$ (199)	\$ 9.24	Declined from \$0.67 to 0
	4Q: Enter TARP program			
2009	FY: Loan losses climb due to the recession and collapse of real estate values.	\$ (329)	\$ 12.60	0
	2Q:			
2010				

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	First public presentation of the Bonefish long-term goals in earnings slides. "Head" goal was ROE >15%; actual ROE in 2010 was a loss.			
	4Q: Repay TARP funds, exit program	\$ (58)	\$ 11.78	0
	FY: \$190M repurchase loss accruals regarding legacy mortgage lending, primarily with GSEs			
2011	FY: \$160M repurchase loss accruals regarding legacy mortgage lending, primarily with GSEs	\$ 131	\$ 8.00	\$ 0.04
2012	FY: \$299M repurchase loss accruals regarding legacy mortgage lending, primarily with GSEs	\$ (27)	\$ 9.91	\$ 0.04
2013	FY: \$170M repurchase loss accruals regarding legacy mortgage lending, including GSE settlements	\$ 21	\$ 11.65	\$ 0.20
2014	2Q: 150 th anniversary of First Tennessee Bank founding	\$ 216	\$ 13.58	\$ 0.20
2015	1Q: \$162M settlement with DOJ & HUD regarding legacy FHA mortgage lending	\$ 80	\$ 14.52	\$ 0.24
	4Q: \$0.4B TrustAtlantic Bank merger closed			
2016		\$ 221	\$ 20.01	\$ 0.28
2017	4Q: \$10B Capital Bank merger closed	\$ 159	\$ 19.99	\$ 0.36
	4Q: Tax reform triggers \$82M of adverse tax adjustments			
2018	2Q: Expect to complete Capital Bank integration	na	na	\$ 0.48

* 2008-10 prices and dividends have been adjusted to reflect stock dividends distributed from October 2008 to January 2011.

COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Alignment of Pay with Performance

Policies and Practices

Our compensation policies and practices are designed to align the interests of our employees with the interests of our shareholders. We seek to attract, retain, incent, and reward individuals who contribute to our long-term success. Key practices linking performance to compensation include:

The Committee favors significant weighting of pay mix in favor of awards at risk for financial or market performance. See “CEO Pay and Performance” and “Relative Sizing & Mix” beginning on pages 46 and 53 for details.

The Committee imposes a meaningful share retention requirement. Our stock ownership guidelines extend the effective time horizon of our stock awards substantially, requiring executives to hold 50% of net after tax shares from awards until retirement after multiple-of-salary minimum ownership levels are attained (increasing to a 75% retention requirement if an executive holds less than the minimum ownership level).

The Committee strives to achieve correlation of payout with TSR, especially over longer time horizons. Payouts of our financial-performance awards over the past several years have correlated well with total returns to our shareholders over the time periods covered by those awards. TSR did not directly drive payout; instead, this pattern shows that our financial performance metrics are well-linked to the interests of our shareholders.

2017 Actions

Key actions taken for 2017 implementing our pay-for-performance policies and practices were:

Bonus Metrics. Early in 2017 the Committee established quantitative income and efficiency grids, directly tied to budget.

PSU Metrics. Early in 2017 the Committee granted PSUs which will rank our return-on-equity performance against a broad set of peer banks.

Regular Annual Pay Mix. For 2017, the structure and mix of regular annual pay components for executives remained strongly weighted in favor of at-risk features related to financial performance or our stock's market value. As discussed below, Mr. Jordan had 80% of his regular 2017 target package at-risk.

CEO Pay and Performance

Mr. Jordan was recruited as CFO in 2007 and promoted to CEO in September 2008. As discussed above in "First Horizon Transformation Since 2007" beginning on page 44, during and since the financial crisis Mr. Jordan has led the restructuring of our company, the development and implementation of new strategies, and the recruitment of the current management team. He has emphasized improving economic profit and controlling cost. Our operating results have improved significantly during his tenure. The Compensation Committee considered his significant contributions when making decisions about his pay for 2017. In each of the past three years, Mr. Jordan has met or exceeded his personal goals. He provides consistent, critical leadership in these dynamic times.

The Committee believes that Mr. Jordan's leadership is known throughout the industry. He is a director or executive committee member of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, American Bankers Association, Mid-Size Bank Coalition of

America, Tennessee Bankers Association, and Operation HOPE (which strives to provide banking services to financially or socially disadvantaged persons). In 2016 he was named CEO of the year by *Inside Memphis Business*, and was featured as a top-ten CEO in *American Banker*. These associations and recognitions reflect well on our company and enhance Mr. Jordan's connections to the financial services community.

Mr. Jordan's target-level pay is in line with FHN's peer group. His pay mix, the structure of the various components, is also consistent with that of company peers.

The Committee has weighted the pay mix of our NEOs heavily in favor of incentives tied to the *financial performance* of our company's operations and the *market performance* of our common stock. As illustrated in the following diagram, fully 80% of Mr. Jordan's regular pay package, measured at target, is at-risk in one or both of those areas:

COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

CEO Pay At Risk for Performance

Performance and pay mix have both short-term and long-term components. The relationship of these components to each other, and to our total shareholder return (TSR), is illustrated in the four charts that follow. TSR consists of stock price performance plus reinvested dividends.

The first two charts show total regular short-term compensation paid to the CEO in recent years and TSR over the same period. For this purpose, short-term pay is limited to cash salary, salary

stock units (SSUs) measured at grant (2012-13 only), and total earned annual bonus. Those components have short time horizons, and they are especially sensitive to the annual changes in financial performance and environmental circumstances that tend to impact TSR in the short term. The trend in regular short-term CEO pay in the past three years, after SSUs were discontinued, has been aligned with the trend in our TSR.

* In 2012 and 2013 we used a SSU program as a retention incentive, reducing other pay components compared to current levels. Bonus opportunity increased when the program ended.

Despite environmental headwinds and market volatility, an investment in our common stock at the end of 2012 more than doubled in value by the end of 2017. TSR partly is driven by our dividend rate, which grew over this period, but mainly is driven by our stock price. Stock prices are largely a reflection of investor expectations for the company's future.

Our earnings during many of the years shown have been impacted significantly, and somewhat unpredictably, by "non-strategic" obligations associated with legacy mortgage-related businesses. Earnings in our regional banking business generally have improved during this period even though lending margins have been squeezed by the low rate

environment and fee

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COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

revenues have been reduced by regulatory and market pressures. Earnings in our fixed income business have been reduced during much of this period mainly due to the rate environment, with some volatility. Although our stock price has been volatile during this period, impacting TSR in the short term, over these years our stock price has been less severely impacted by the factors mentioned above than our earnings have been.

The next two charts compare actual payouts of bonus and regular performance stock unit (PSU) awards and our TSR during the award timeframes. The first chart shows the percentage of annual MIP target bonus paid to our CEO in each of the years 2012 to 2017 alongside the TSR we achieved during the calendar year covered by the

bonus. The second chart shows the percentage of target earned for those regular PSUs that vested during 2012-2017 alongside the TSR we achieved during each PSU's lifetime. A regular PSU's lifetime runs from grant to initial vesting, roughly three years for each award. In each case the TSR base level is set at 100%; a positive return is added to 100%, and a negative return is subtracted from that level.

The charts show that the percentage earned is aligned with the TSR achieved during the same period. Specifically, bonuses have tended to be above 100% of target only when single-year TSR has been quite strong, and regular PSU payout percentages have tended to fall and rise in step with the TSR achieved during each PSU's lifetime.

TSR has not been used as a performance goal in our regular annual MIP bonus and PSU awards (though it has been used in a few special long-term awards). The alignment of regular MIP bonus and PSU outcomes with TSR over corresponding

time periods illustrates that the performance goals set by the Committee, and the Committee's exercise of discretion in administering those programs, have, over time, aligned well with significant growth of shareholder value.

COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Alignment with Governance Principles

Our executive compensation practices embrace many best practice corporate governance principles.

Practices We Employ Include

Performance-based (at-risk) and stock-based pay emphasized
Performance measures drive shareholder value
Performance measures emphasize controllable outcomes
Committee use of independent compensation consultant
Meaningful share ownership requirements
Require holding 50% of after-tax vested stock awards during career with the company, rising to 75% if multiple-of-salary minimum stock ownership levels are not met
Double-trigger on change in control features and agreements (CIC event plus qualifying termination)
Clawbacks if financial results relevant to cash or stock performance awards are restated under various circumstances

Practices We Avoid or Prohibit Include

Tax gross-up features*
Stock option repricings
Discount-priced stock options
Single-trigger change in control payouts
Employment agreements
Hedging transactions in First Horizon stock (e.g., trading derivatives, taking short positions, or hedging long positions)
Personal use of corporate aircraft**

* An excise tax gross-up feature is grandfathered in certain older change-in-control severance agreements, but has not been used in new agreements since 2008.

** The CEO's spouse is permitted to accompany the CEO on business flights.

Overview of Direct Compensation Components

Unchanged from 2016, the major components of executive compensation in 2017 consisted of cash salary, annual bonus under our Management Incentive Plan (MIP), and annual stock awards granted under our Equity Compensation Plan (ECP). Executive stock awards in 2017 consisted of performance stock units (PSUs), stock options, and restricted stock units (RSUs).

The key corporate performance measure for 2017 cash bonuses was based on consolidated pre-tax earnings. The key performance measure for 2017 PSUs was based on return on equity (ROE) for our core segments measured in relation to certain peer banks over three years. The following presents an overview of the direct compensation components for our NEOs.

COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Regular Direct Compensation Components in 2017

Component	Primary Purpose	Key Features
Cash salary	Provide competitive baseline compensation to attract and retain executive talent.	Salaries are determined based on prevailing market levels with adjustments for individual factors such as performance, experience, skills, and tenure.
Annual cash bonus under MIP	Create a financial incentive for achieving or exceeding one-year company and/or team goals.	For the NEOs except Mr. Kisber, the key metric was adjusted pre-tax earnings coupled with several non-numeric factors, including earnings quality and risk management. For Mr. Kisber the key metric was adjusted pre-tax earnings for our fixed income segment. See “Annual MIP Bonus” starting on page 55 for details.
Annual stock awards: PSUs, stock options, and RSUs	Provide performance and service-vested equity-based long-term incentives that reward achievement of specific corporate goals, provide a retention incentive, and promote alignment with shareholders’ interests.	PSU payout depends upon our core ROE ranking relative to peers during the performance period 2017-19. After final performance is determined in 2020, PSUs are paid in stock in 2022, following a mandatory two-year deferral period. Stock options are priced at market, vest annually over four years, and have seven-year terms. RSUs vest after three years and are paid in shares of stock. See “Stock Awards” starting on page 59 for details.

Compensation Practices & Philosophies

Retention and Competition

Our compensation programs are designed to attract and retain a talented workforce. We recruit from a broad talent pool. Our people in turn may be recruited by competitors, other financial services firms, and firms in other industries. The

total compensation opportunity we provide at each level is designed to be competitive so that over the long term we reduce the risk of losing our best people.

Use of Peer Bank Data

The Compensation Committee reviews the compensation practices of a peer group of selected U.S. banks of roughly comparable size and business mix (Peer Banks). The peer review helps our programs remain competitive. For many years the Committee has considered specific data from Peer Banks in setting the compensation components for our executives. The Peer Banks used in 2017 were fourteen regional financial services companies selected by the Committee,

shown in the diagram below. The Peer Bank group is adjusted periodically in response to changes in our company or the industry, but was unchanged for 2017.

Late in 2017 we acquired Capital Bank, which increased our asset size by roughly one-third. Overall, we have increased our asset size by more than 60% since 2012, and our business mix has shifted toward traditional banking services. For 2018 the Committee fully reconsidered our Peer

COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Bank list, re-evaluating our current size, business mix, and target markets. As a result, for 2018 we removed three banks and added two, for thirteen

Peer Banks total. The change in Peer Banks used in 2017 versus 2018 is illustrated in this diagram:

Changes to Peer Bank List from 2017 to 2018

*City National and First Niagara have been acquired. Pre-acquisition compensation data was included in the Peer Bank data we used to create 2017 awards, but these banks were not included in performance determinations.

The Committee uses peer and other market data to help establish the size and terms of the components of direct compensation for executives. Salary is targeted at the median of the market for each position. Actual salaries may be higher or lower than median based on individual factors—performance, experience, skills, and tenure—or retention needs. Bonus opportunities and equity awards are targeted similarly: target-level compensation is intended to be paid for median performance, and maximum compensation is intended to be paid for top-quartile performance.

For special compensation components, including retention awards and individual retirement and severance arrangements, relevant market data often is not available. In those cases the Committee relies on recommendations from management (for awards other than to the CEO) along with external advice from the Committee's independent consultant to determine the types,

amounts, or terms of such benefits that are reasonable and appropriate for the circumstances.

The Total Shareholder Return Performance Graph ("TSR graph") that appears in our annual report to shareholders (on page 186 of that report) uses the published Keefe, Bruyette & Woods regional banking index (ticker symbol KRX) against which to compare our TSR. The KRX index encompasses fifty regional U.S. banks, including us. The annual PSU awards granted to executives in 2017 used the KRX index banks as the group against which our core-segment ROE will be ranked over the three-year performance period of those awards. The Committee believes that, in the context of a multi-year financial performance award, the KRX index provides a larger, and more stable, group representing "the industry" against which to measure our performance, even though many of those banks would not be appropriate for benchmarking compensation practices.

Impact of Shareholder Vote on Compensation

The Compensation Committee made nearly all key decisions regarding 2017 compensation for the NEOs early in the year. At that time the Committee knew the outcome of the vote for the shareholder advisory resolution on executive compensation at the 2016 annual meeting: “For” received 98.2% of the shares voted, similar to the results in 2015 and 2014. The 2016 outcome was part of the mix of factors considered by the Committee early in 2017, and had no direct or

separately identifiable effect on Committee decisions. Although not considered by the Committee in relation to 2017 awards, at the 2017 annual meeting “For” received 95.2% of the shares voted. We view these levels of shareholder support for our executive compensation program as indicative of broad shareholder agreement with the philosophy and policies on which our executive compensation program is premised.

COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Stock Ownership Guidelines

Under our stock ownership guidelines all NEOs and directors are required to retain 50% of the net after-tax shares received from stock awards. The retention level increases to 75% unless certain minimum stock ownership levels are met. The retention requirement applies during the rest of their careers with us, except that executives who reach age 55 are permitted to sell shares held at least three years to diversify ahead of retirement. Supportive of the guidelines, a separate policy prohibits hedging our stock.

The CEO's minimum ownership level under the guidelines is six times cash salary. The levels for the other named executives are two or three times their respective cash salaries, depending upon position. Director levels generally are five times

cash base retainer, and the Vice Chairman's level is six times cash salary. For this purpose, fully-owned shares, restricted stock, RSUs paid in shares, and shares held in tax-deferred plans are counted, while PSUs, stock options, and RSUs paid in cash are not counted.

We intend for the combined emphasis on corporate performance in setting executive compensation and meaningful stock retention to strongly link the interests of our executives with those of our shareholders.

Guideline ownership levels are assessed annually in the third quarter. In the 2017 assessment, all NEOs exceeded guideline ownership levels and all complied with the retention requirement.

Clawback Policy & Practices

Performance compensation under the MIP, ECP, or otherwise that is paid based on erroneous financial data is recoverable under our Compensation Recovery Policy if the recipient caused the error or is responsible for the data's accuracy. Additional clawback provisions apply to

most types of stock awards if: certain misconduct occurs, such as fraud or solicitation; grant or payment of an award is based on erroneous financial data; or employment is terminated for cause. The look-back period for recovery generally is two years after vesting.

Use of Compensation Consultants

The Committee continued its engagement of an independent consulting firm, Frederic W. Cook & Co., Inc. (“FW Cook”), to provide analysis and advice on all executive compensation-related matters (including assessment of peer groups, competitive market data, pay mix, and compensation design). Among other things, FW Cook assists the Committee in its reviews of compensation program actions recommended by management. FW Cook has no other relationships with the company or management. Key engagement items for FW Cook in 2017 were:

• Review written Committee meeting materials.

• Confer with the Committee chair and management regarding compensation matters.

• Annually meet with the Committee (July).

• Advise the Committee regarding executive programs under the ECP and MIP.

In 2017 management engaged an external compensation consultant, McLagan, mainly to conduct an updated competitive pay assessment for executives and for peer metrics.

Additional information concerning our use of compensation consultants appears under the caption “The Compensation Committee—Use of Consultants” on pages 19-20 of this proxy statement.

Role of Management in Compensation Decisions

Management administers our compensation plans, monitors compensation programs used by other companies, and considers whether new or amended compensation programs are needed to maintain the competitiveness of our executive compensation packages. Management presents recommendations to the Committee for approval. The CEO ultimately oversees the development of

recommendations. If executive-level exceptions are appropriate, such as approval of an executive’s early retirement, management generally reviews the facts of the situation and provides a recommendation to the CEO and, ultimately,

to the Committee for approval. The CEO does not participate in Committee deliberations concerning his own compensation.

COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Tax Deductibility

In 2017 and earlier years, section 162(m) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code generally disallowed a tax deduction to public companies for compensation exceeding \$1 million paid during the year to the CEO and the three other highest-paid executive officers at year-end (excluding the Chief Financial Officer). Certain performance-based compensation was not, however, subject to the deduction limit. The Committee considered these tax implications in making compensation decisions for 2017.

Although deductibility was an important consideration, competitive and other factors could outweigh it. As a result, although a substantial majority of NEO compensation was designed to be

“performance-based” each year, a portion was not. That portion varied from year to year.

Late in 2017 Congress repealed the performance-based exception, applicable in 2018. As a result, section 162(m) is likely to play no significant role in structuring future executive compensation awards. The application of transition provisions to awards outstanding when repeal occurred is uncertain in some respects, but in many cases may require adherence to significant restrictions if deductibility is to be preserved. When dealing with various outstanding awards in the future, the Committee intends to consider preservation of deductibility as one factor, among many, in making decisions consistent with the objectives of the program in question and our business needs.

Direct Compensation Components for NEOs

The direct components of NEO compensation in 2017 were cash salary, annual bonus under the MIP, and annual stock awards consisting of RSUs, stock options, and PSUs under our shareholder-

approved Equity Compensation Plan. An overview of these components appears under “Overview of Direct Compensation Components” beginning on page 49 of this proxy statement above.

Relative Sizing & Mix

In setting the size of the direct compensation components for 2017, the Compensation Committee considered the total compensation opportunity at target payout levels for each position. The target total mix of the direct components is summarized in the following chart, which illustrates the regular annual pay packages

planned by the Committee early in the year. Special promotion or retention awards are not included in the chart. See “Summary Compensation Table” beginning on page 67 for additional information concerning amounts paid or earned in 2017.

2017 Direct Compensation Mix at Target

Mr. Kisber’s compensation package differs from the other NEOs’ and is structured to be competitive within the fixed income industry. The chart shows his *potential* mix for 2017. His annual bonus opportunity has approximately double the weighting of other NEOs, and the other components are relatively compressed. Also, unlike other NEOs, stock awards

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actually granted to him in a given year depend significantly upon performance of our fixed income business the previous year. Mr. Kisber's stock award mix reflects his total opportunity for grants early in 2018 based on 2017 performance. See "Annual MIP Bonus—MIP Bonus for FTN Executive," "Stock Awards—Overview" and "Stock Awards—Fixed Income Award Practices" on pages 58, 59, and 61 below for additional information.

The amount of each component usually is determined in relation to cash salary. Salary levels are based largely on these factors: individual experience, individual performance, level of responsibility, and competitive market levels. A

specific need for retention also can play a role. No specific weighting is given to any one factor. The size of each direct component for the named executives as a percentage of cash salary is shown in the chart below.

Sizing of 2017 Direct Compensation Components**As a Percentage of Annual Cash Salary**

NEO	2017 Annual Stock Awards				
	Annual Bonus (target)	Restricted Stock Units	Stock Options	Performance Stock Units (target)	Total Stock Awards
Mr. Jordan	140%	63%	63%	125%	250%
Mr. Losch	100%	70%	35%	35%	140%
Mr. Kisber*	583%	83%	93%	140%	317%
Mr. Popwell	100%	70%	35%	35%	140%
Mr. Tuggle	90%	55%	28%	28%	110%

*Mr. Kisber's compensation package differs from the other NEOs' to provide a compensation opportunity that is competitive within the fixed income industry. This table shows his *potential* package for 2017. See "Annual MIP Bonus—MIP Bonus for FTN Executive," "Stock Awards—Overview" and "Stock Awards—Fixed Income Award Practices" pages 58, 59, and 61 below for additional information.

Key factors considered when target levels were set are the appropriate mix of base pay (salary) versus pay at risk for corporate performance or stock value performance, and the mix between short- and long-term compensation. The chart and table above show that the CEO's regular compensation package is more heavily weighted in favor of financial performance, and more heavily at-risk overall, than the other NEOs except Mr. Kisber. This practice is consistent with the greater responsibilities of the CEO position, prevalent market practices among our Peer Banks, and our compensation philosophy which endeavors to link a substantial portion of executive pay to performance.

The relative mix of the compensation components for the NEOs did not change in 2017, nor did any NEO receive a salary raise.

Late in 2017 the Committee decided, for 2018, to align the mix of equity award components of all executives (other than Mr. Kisber) with that of Mr. Jordan. Accordingly, the 2018 stock awards of all such executives will consist of 50% PSUs (twice the 2017 proportion), 25% RSUs (half the 2017 proportion), and 25% options (unchanged).

Certain benefits such as life and disability insurance are also related to cash salary. There is no other significant interdependence among the compensation components.

Valuation of Stock Awards

The percentages shown for all regular 2017 stock awards in the table above are based upon 2017 salary rates and upon our closing stock price on the grant date, February 10, 2017, which was \$19.73 per share.

In 2017, for purposes of converting the percentages mentioned above into specific share or unit numbers the Committee used the following valuation methods: for RSUs, 100% of market value at grant; for stock options, 25%; and for PSUs, 86.5%.

RSUs and PSUs. The valuation methods for RSUs and PSUs are consistent with those used for financial reporting purposes. Neither award type is discounted for the risk of forfeiture due to employment termination or non-performance. PSUs in 2017 were discounted 13.5% from target levels for the two-year post-vesting holding period imposed on recipients.

Stock Options. The actual value of a service-vested option cannot be determined in any definitive way. Many commonly used estimation methods, including the method used for financial reporting, were developed in connection with ordinary market trading of short-term options. The Committee believes that those methods overstate the value that an executive generally would ascribe to our long-term, unmarketable options with service-vesting requirements. That overstatement is

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structural, given the original usage of those methods. For those reasons, the Committee believes that the relatively simple and stable 25% method it has used for several years provides a more appropriate approximation of value for our option program.

Tally Sheets

The Committee uses a tally sheet tool in considering annual adjustments to executive pay

levels and mix. A sheet for each executive summarizes all major categories of current and recent compensation levels, including the aggregate retention value and duration of unvested awards. Tally sheets are reviewed in conjunction with market data related to each executive position.

Salary

Early in the year, the CEO develops a personal plan that contains financial and strategic goals aligned with the Board-approved company plan for the year. The CEO submits that plan to the Committee for review and approval. The Board of Directors also reviews the plan. The Committee reviews the CEO's achievement of objectives in his personal plan for the preceding year when

assessing the CEO's salary for the coming year. The Committee also weighs competitive practices within the industry as well as corporate initiatives. For other NEOs, the Committee approves salaries each year taking the CEO's recommendations into account.

No NEO received a salary raise in 2017.

Annual MIP Bonus

Under our shareholder-approved Management Incentive Plan (MIP), the annual bonus opportunity offered to each NEO (other than Mr. Kisber, as discussed at the end of this section) is based on target amounts and performance goals that are approved by the Committee early in that year.

Ordinary MIP Bonus

For 2017, similar to the past several years, the Committee established a maximum MIP bonus opportunity per person equal to 2% of adjusted consolidated 2017 pre-tax earnings. Pre-tax earnings and other financial performance measures for 2017 were required to be adjusted for certain specific items, including changes in accounting principles and certain unusual or non-recurring items, such as litigation settlements. The 2% maximum was to be determined using these “required adjustments”; no discretionary

adjustments were allowed in setting the 2% maximum. The required adjustments are similar to, but not the same as, the notable item adjustments presented in Appendix C.

Subject to the 2% maximum, the Committee could exercise negative discretion to determine the final bonus amount. Early in 2017 the Committee established a formulaic structure to guide its exercise of negative discretion. Individual bonuses were determined by applying a corporate rating, along with an individual rating, to individual target bonus amounts set for each NEO. The corporate rating, in turn, was determined by adding together an income factor and an efficiency factor; the resulting sum was subjected to several potential company-wide subjective adjustments. These calculation processes are depicted below:

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Corporate Rating

The income and efficiency factors each were developed to provide target-level rewards for achieving budget, and superior rewards for exceeding budget, in 2017. The specific goals and drivers, relative to budget, are provided in the two tables that follow. The automatic adjustments to the financial performance numbers that were used for the 2% pre-tax earnings maximum mentioned above also were used for these two factors.

Calculation of the income factor was set up to be quantitative, without discretionary input from the Committee. For results at or worse than budget, the efficiency factor likewise was set up in a traditional performance grid. For efficiency results better than budget, however, the Committee wanted to retain full discretionary control over the impact of that factor upon the final bonus.

The two factors were weighted 75% and 25%, respectively. The Committee wanted efficiency outcomes to have a specific and meaningful impact on bonuses, while continuing to emphasize the critical and overall importance of earnings to the company and our shareholders. Specific drivers of the income factor and the efficiency factor are presented in the next two grid tables.

2017 Income Factor Grid (75% Wtg)

Adj'd 2017 Pre-Tax Earnings	Percent of Budget	Income Factor*
\$444 million & above	110% & above	110% to max of 150%
\$404-444 million	100% - 110%	100% - 110%
\$404 million (budget)	100%	100%
\$364-404 million	90% - 100%	90% - 100%
\$303-363 million	75% - 90%	75% - 90%
\$202-362 million	50% - 75%	50% - 75%
Below \$202 million	below 50%	0%

* Income Factor was interpolated within each row.

2017 Efficiency Factor Grid (25% Wtg)

Adj'd 2017 Non-Interest Expense (ex Fixed Income)	Percent of Budget	Efficiency Factor*
Below \$700 million	Below 100%* max of 150%*	
\$700 million (budget)	100%	100%
\$700-714 million	100% - 102%	90% - 100%
\$714-728 million	102% - 104%	75% - 90%
Above \$728 million	Above 104%	0%

*Efficiency Factor was interpolated within each row. If performance had been better than budget, the Committee would have determined the Efficiency Factor using discretion.

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Subjective Corporate Rating Adjustments

In 2017 the sum of the income and efficiency factors was subject to several potential subjective adjustments, leading ultimately to the final corporate rating. Overall, the subjective adjustments could have resulted in a change of up to 25%, plus or minus. Potential adjustment categories in 2017 were:

- Balanced scorecard results
- Risk management results
- Quality of earnings assessment
- Contributions to non-strategic results
- Other adjustments, as determined by the Committee

The balanced scorecard process ranked our company among Peer Banks on eighteen financial measures. The scorecard process used quantitative financial measures and peer rankings, but was not used in a quantitative manner to determine a specific numerical rating. Instead, the Committee considered the scorecard results in a subjective manner.

The risk management factor was intended to be used if unusual or exceptional events occurred that tested our level of preparedness, or if events occurred that reflected well or poorly upon our risk management functions.

Under “quality of earnings” the Committee intended, among other things, to take account of unusual shortfalls or windfalls in revenues associated with interest rate movements during the year relative to budgetary expectations.

Our non-strategic segment encompasses several businesses which have been largely discontinued and are being wound down over many years. This segment often has contributed significant expenses to our operating results, and occasionally significant items of income, during the past several years. Although the income and efficiency factors

exclude these impacts, the Committee retained the ability to adjust bonuses up or down depending upon the Committee’s subjective assessment of how these legacy businesses are managed to mitigate long-term impacts on the company.

All points in this process were subject to further adjustment up or down by the Committee.

Actual corporate adjustments made using this framework are discussed under “2017 MIP Bonus Outcomes” below.

Individual Rating

In addition to the corporate rating, each NEO’s individual rating could directly impact final bonus results. Each individual rating was to be based on the Committee’s subjective assessment of personal plan results and any other individual factors the Committee chose to consider. Individual ratings could range from 0% to 150%.

In 2017, the CEO’s personal plan included six major performance areas: strategic, financial (structural improvements and revenue growth), customer, shareholder value, employees, and risk management & credit quality. These areas had no particular weighting and were not applied in a quantitative manner except that risk management could affect up to 20 percentage points of the MIP individual rating. Each NEO’s personal plan substantially overlapped the CEO’s and also was related to operations managed by that NEO.

Actual individual rating impacts are discussed under “2017 MIP Bonus Outcomes” immediately below.

2017 MIP Bonus Outcomes

The outcomes of the MIP bonus process for the NEOs other than Mr. Kisber are summarized in the following table.

2017 MIP Bonus Outcomes

NEO	Income Factor	Efficiency Factor	Overall Impact of Adjustments	Corporate Rating	Individual Rating	Bonus Target (\$)	Final Bonus (\$)
Mr. Jordan	75 %	25 %	0 %	100 %	100 %	1,225,000	1,225,000
Mr. Losch	75 %	25 %	0 %	100 %	111 %	475,000	525,000
Mr. Popwell	75 %	25 %	0 %	100 %	115 %	500,000	575,000
Mr. Tuggle	75 %	25 %	0 %	100 %	100 %	427,500	427,500

Pre-tax earnings for 2017, after all required adjustments were made, totaled about \$391 million. The most significant required adjustment excluded certain expenses for the Capital Bank merger. Adjusted pre-tax earnings resulted in an overall maximum bonus per person

of \$4 million (the plan maximum). Much smaller specific positive and negative additional quantitative adjustments were made, the two largest of which were to exclude certain charitable contributions motivated in part by tax reform and certain life insurance gains. The net effect was to

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increase pre-tax earnings to \$401 million, which was slightly below budget and resulted in an income factor that rounded to 75%. Non-interest expense, excluding our fixed income segment and after all required adjustments, totaled \$699 million in 2017. That was slightly better than budget and resulted in an efficiency factor that rounded to 25%.

The Committee determined that no subjective adjustments to the corporate rating be made in 2017. Although many aspects of our operating results were outstanding, short-term impacts were significant to our bottom line results. On balance, since the most impactful events of 2017 are expected to have long-term, rather than short-term, benefits, the Committee decided to refrain from any subjective adjustments to the corporate rating for this year. Accordingly, the final corporate rating was 100% (75% plus 25%).

Although the Committee believes our CEO has done an outstanding job, it determined to make no individual adjustment to Mr. Jordan's 2017 bonus. In significant part, this inaction reflects a difficulty of having a single-year bonus structure when the most important event of 2017, the Capital Bank merger, will take several years to prove itself.

For bonuses paid to Messrs. Losch and Popwell, the Committee made positive individual adjustments of about 11% and 15%, respectively. The Committee determined that both NEOs performed exceptionally well in 2017 overall, especially in connection with the Capital Bank integration planning and, for Mr. Popwell, our bank's excellent performance before considering the merger.

MIP Bonus for FTN Executive

Mr. Kisber is the president of our fixed income business unit (FTN Financial). His bonus for 2017 was earned under the MIP, but was driven by the overall incentive pool created under the FTN Financial Incentive Compensation Plan to provide a compensation opportunity consistent with that of competitors in that industry. The incentive pool generally is funded as a specified percentage of divisional net profits, as defined, plus an additional percentage if net profits exceed a specified return on expense.

The structure of Mr. Kisber's pay package has not changed in many years. His compensation elements for any given year are paid or granted *during* that year and the next.

For 2017, Mr. Kisber's package generally was 15% of the incentive pool, subject to possible reduction approved by the Committee, and subject to a \$6 million overall cap on the package. Early in 2018, the fixed income pool for 2017

was to be determined and the Committee was to determine Mr. Kisber's final percentage and dollar amount. That final dollar amount was to be allocated and paid, until the final amount was exhausted, in the following order:

Salary, paid during 2017: the first \$0.6 million

Cash MIP bonus, to be paid in 2018: the next \$2.5 million

Regular annual stock awards, to be granted in 2018: the next \$1.9 million

Special MIP-driven RSUs (18-month vesting period, settled in cash), to be granted in 2018: the last \$1.0 million.

The first \$0.5 million of regular stock awards were to be granted as RSUs, and any remainder (up to \$1.4 million) were to be granted 60% in PSUs and 40% in stock options. The Committee retained the discretion under the MIP to reduce any calculated bonus amount for Mr. Kisber, but made no reduction for 2017.

Mr. Kisber's 2016 package resulted in the grant to him of several stock awards early in 2017. Those grants, for 2016, appear as grants made *during* 2017 in various tables under "Recent Compensation" beginning on page 66.

In the chart which follows, Mr. Kisber's potential compensation package for each of the years 2014 through 2017 (far left column) is compared to his actual compensation earned for each of those years, without regard to which year payment or grant occurred. The total value earned has varied over these years, reflecting significant variability in the earnings of our fixed income segment. All dollar values of awards are measured at grant using values assigned by the Committee, as discussed in the "Stock Awards" section beginning on page 59. PSU values granted are shown at 100% of target; actual vesting of PSUs will depends upon company performance relative to applicable PSU performance goals.

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Mr. Kisber Potential vs Actual Pay Package 2014-2017

(\$ in thousands)

Our fixed income segment's contribution to our pretax earnings in 2017, after deducting all compensation, was \$24 million. Mr. Kisber's earned package for 2017 was \$2,999,000. Net of salary, his calculated package would have resulted in a cash bonus of \$2,399,000 and no stock awards. Although Mr. Kisber's cash bonus is paid

under our executive MIP, it is funded from our fixed income managers' bonus pool. In order to increase funds available for manager bonuses from that pool, Mr. Kisber asked the Committee to reduce his 2017 bonus by \$300,000. The Committee agreed, and his final bonus for 2017 was \$2,099,000, as shown in the chart.

Stock Awards

Overview

In 2017, the CEO's annual stock award mix was one-half PSUs, with RSUs and options comprising one-quarter each. For other NEOs except Mr. Kisber, the more heavily weighted component consisted of RSUs. The Committee believes that these mixes provide appropriate incentives to our NEOs to focus on performance goals and to remain with our company.

The dollar amounts and mix of awards granted in 2017 to the NEOs are illustrated in the following table. Dollar amounts are shown using values assigned by the Committee. PSU values are shown at target levels. Further information about each award type is provided in the remainder of this discussion.

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2017 Annual Stock Award Grant Mix

(\$ in thousands)

Mr. Kisber's "potential" column illustrates the maximum potential for annual stock award grants in early 2018 based on 2017 performance, excluding the potential for a special type of RSUs which are treated as part of his MIP bonus. Mr. *Kisber's "actual" column shows the awards he actually received early in 2017, which were based on 2016 performance. See "MIP Bonus—MIP Bonus for FTN Executive" above, and "Stock Awards—Fixed Income Award Practices" and "2017 Grants of Plan-Based Awards" below, for additional information.

Restricted Stock Units

Regular RSUs granted to NEOs vest in March three years after grant if the NEO remains employed with the company through the vesting date. They are settled in shares. Dividends accrue during the vesting period and are paid in cash at vesting.

Stock Options

NEO stock option awards in 2017 vest in equal installments in March of the first four years following grant if the NEO remains employed with the company through the vesting dates. There is no accrual of cash dividends on options. Each option has a seven-year term and is priced at market at the time of grant. Options will achieve value only to the extent market value on the exercise date exceeds the option price fixed on the grant date.

A stock option provides a retention incentive over its vesting period directly linked to our stock price growth. Options inherently align compensation with the interests of shareholders.

Performance Stock Units

2017 PSUs

Consistent with competitive practice, the Committee makes annual grants of performance equity awards with a three-year performance period. The financial goals established at the beginning of each performance period are company-wide in focus and are uniform for all executives. Grants are made annually, so financial results in any given

year can affect three outstanding awards. The Committee sets performance goals each year based on the company's objectives at that time, and may change the types and amounts of awards compared to prior years based on desired managerial focus, competitive pressures, and other factors.

Payout of 2017 PSUs will be based on goal achievement as shown in the following chart. Adjusted ROE of our core business segments, averaged over the three-year period 2017-19, will be ranked against the average ROE results of those banks that, at the end of the performance period, comprise the KBW Regional Bank Index (ticker symbol KRX). Payout can range from 50% to 150% of the target amount granted, or payout

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can be zero if performance falls below the 50% threshold. Dividends accrue until payment but are paid only to the extent the underlying units vest. Performance will be determined in 2020 but payment will be deferred until 2022.

Only whole-year ROE results count in the rankings. The adjustments to our ROE are the same as the required adjustments associated with the 2% maximum under the 2017 MIP bonus opportunity, discussed above under “Ordinary MIP Bonus” starting on page 55. The required adjustments are similar to, but not the same as, the notable item adjustments presented in Appendix C.

The KRX banks currently are fifty U.S. regional banks, a wider range of institutions than those in our Peer Bank group used for other purposes. For PSU awards, the Committee believes that an independently-selected group of competitors like the KRX banks provides a larger, more stable group against which to measure our performance over a three-year period. This rank structure was continued from recent years primarily because the use of a relative-rank goal rather than an absolute measure should provide a better reflection of our results versus competitors. It was chosen in part because of the volatile environment for us and our industry. The awards should self-adapt to industry events that will unfold over a three-year time horizon and cannot be predicted in advance.

Most Recent PSU Performance

As discussed above, PSUs perform based on our ROE performance ranked against KRX peers. Peer data for a given year is not fully available until the following March. The most recent PSUs with final performance determined were granted in 2014 with a 2014-16 performance period, vesting in 2017. Our adjusted ROE over those three performance years ranked in the top half of the KRX peers. The following table shows the payout of the 2014 PSUs in relation to TSR and our stock price.

2014 PSU Statistics

PSU Payout (% of Target)	113%
TSR over PSU Lifetime	158%
FHN Stock Price at Grant	\$11.77/share
FHN Stock Price at Vesting	\$17.63/share

Fixed Income Award Practices

The overall amount of annual stock awards granted to Mr. Kisber, the head of our fixed income business, is impacted by the previous year’s results. See “MIP Bonus—MIP Bonus for FTN Executive” starting on page 58 above.

2016 CEO Retention Award

In February 2016 the Committee approved a special retention award for our CEO. The award consists of 155,238 seven-year stock units and 411,747 late-vesting stock options.

The units have a 7-year service vesting and financial performance period. The units' performance goal is met if the TSR value of a share of our stock during the seven-year period is at least \$11.63/share, which is slightly higher than market value on the grant date.

The stock options were granted at-market with service vesting in 2020, 2021, and 2022, or four, five, and six years after grant. The options expire in 2023, seven years after grant.

The Committee wanted this award to have substantial retention value as well as a strong linkage to shareholder value. The entire award continues to be at-risk for the market performance of our common stock during its seven-year duration. In making this award the Committee wanted to close a gap it perceived in the competitiveness of Mr. Jordan's target compensation and the retention value of his outstanding awards. The Committee believes that Mr. Jordan's leadership and experience have been critical to our company's recent successes and will remain crucial in the years to come.

2012 CEO Retention Award

In May 2012 the Committee granted our CEO a special performance-based retention award. The award consisted of PSUs covering \$3 million of stock (valued at grant) with a highly challenging goal. The award would have vested if our stock price had achieved \$20/share for 60 consecutive trading days before the fifth anniversary of grant, or if the TSR value of a share of our stock measured at the end of those five years had been at least \$20/share. Our stock value at grant was

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\$9.22 per share, so to achieve either of those alternative goals our stock value had to more than double in five years.

At the time of grant the Committee considered those goals to be appropriately challenging. The low interest rate and subdued economic environments, along with continued drag from our exited “non-strategic” businesses, created substantial challenges to achieving the kind of sustained stock value growth necessary to meet either of the goals.

TSR value for this award was measured using a starting value (\$9.22, our stock price at grant), a

closing value (\$18.41, our average stock price at the end of the award’s term), and an assumed reinvestment of actual dividends since grant.

The performance period ended on May 7, 2017. Although our stock price early in 2017 was above \$20, in the end neither goal was met and the award forfeited. The final TSR value for this award was \$19.88. Although an investment in our shares would have increased in value by 216% during the PSU’s lifetime, final TSR was twelve cents below what was needed for payout.

CEO Multi-Year Cash Bonus

In October 2017 the Compensation Committee approved a special cash bonus for our CEO, Bryan Jordan, of \$5.5 million. Committee members discussed the bonus with the entire Board of Directors in executive session. By making this award the Committee, and the entire Board, recognized and rewarded our CEO for the extraordinary overall performance our company has achieved over the past six years. That performance has resulted in exceptional wealth creation for each shareholder who owned our stock before 2012 and still owns it today.

The bonus was discretionary. The Committee assessed our long-term performance qualitatively, but also took into account quantitative performance measures. The section captioned “First Horizon Transformation Since 2007,” beginning on page 44, outlines major events since the recession. For this bonus, the Committee focused on the period after the financial crisis ended. Six years ago, at the end of 2011, our company was in stable condition but with significant headwinds and turbulence, impeding efforts to grow our business, our earnings prospects, and our stock value. At that time, we had been out of the TARP program for a year; loan growth and interest margins were low; and we had significant potential liability exposures from discontinued businesses dealing with mortgages, much larger than those of our peers. Our stock value had declined each of the previous two years (by over one-third, in total), reflecting the market’s judgment that our prospects were unclear and our risks were high. For similar reasons, it was difficult to engage in serious pursuit of strategic acquisitions.

Our management team's focus then, as now, was to control what could be controlled while resolving the legacy issues as optimally as possible. The

focus on controllable items resulted in several key, broad initiatives:

- grow loan and deposit relationships by emphasizing, with all employees, the importance of superior customer service;
 - grow loans and defend margins by penetrating and developing higher-profit market niches, which we call our specialty lending areas;
 - exercise discipline in making acquisitions in terms of price, business “fit,” and post-closing execution;
 - create a culture which seeks always to spend less while maintaining service and profitability levels, and to spend more only when revenue prospects warrant; and
- manage the entire enterprise using metrics which focus on returns in relation to invested capital and risk, so that
- capital-inefficient activities, and those with risk-reward imbalances, are curtailed while efficient activities with acceptable risk are nurtured.

Starting before 2011, but especially since then, these and similar initiatives have been transformational. Loans and deposits in our regional banking segment have grown significantly and steadily, more than offsetting significant run-off of legacy business in the non-strategic segment. Although total expenses have been volatile, controllable expenses, especially those in the banking segment, have been cut while earnings have grown. Not all controllable expenses are down—costs associated with driving higher revenues or efficiencies are up in many cases, but only after management assesses the ability of those costs to more than pay for themselves. The steady and still-compounding successes in these and other areas:

- allowed our Board to raise our common dividend per share four times, from 4 cents annually in

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2012 to 36 cents annually in 2017 (48 cents in 2018);

• resulted in our stock price increasing from \$8.00 per share at year-end 2011 to \$19.29 per share on October 20, 2017, the last trading day before the Committee meeting;

• for an investor who owned 1,000 shares in 2011 with dividends reinvested, grew that investment from \$8,000 to more than \$21,000; and

• positioned us to pursue seriously and then successfully close our merger in 2017 with Capital Bank Financial. The Committee also considered the forfeiture of the 2012 special PSUs, discussed above. In the Committee’s view, under Mr. Jordan’s leadership the company and its shareholders obtained an extraordinary gain in share value. That gain fell just short of the aggressive goal established in that award. Because that award forfeited, the Committee felt that Mr. Jordan’s exceptional performance, directly benefiting all shareholders, was not properly being recognized and rewarded.

Deferral, Retirement, and Other Benefits

Benefits other than Change in Control

We provide retirement and other post-employment benefits that we believe are customary in our industry. We provide them to remain competitive in retaining and recruiting talent. The table below summarizes the major types of benefits provided to

NEOs. Many of these benefits are broad-based and so available to most or all full-time employees, and many others are available generally to employees whose compensation levels exceed certain thresholds, regardless of officer status.

Deferral, Retirement, and Other Benefits Summary

Benefit	Type	Benefit Provided	Further Information
Savings Plan (broad-based)	Tax-qualified defined contribution (retirement savings)	Participants may defer a portion of salary into a fully funded tax-advantaged savings account, up to IRS dollar limits. We provide a 100% match on the first 6% of salary deferred.	Match amounts for the NEOs are included in column (i) of the Summary Compensation Table on page 67, with additional information provided in the table captioned “All Other Compensation (Col (i)) for 2017” on page 69 and its explanatory

Savings
Restoration
Plan

Non-qualified
deferral

Provides a restorative benefit to savings plan participants whose compensation exceeds IRS limits, as if the savings plan were not subject to those limits.

notes.

Restoration match amounts for the NEOs are included with savings plan match amounts; see the row above. Match amount and withdrawal information is provided under "Non- Qualified Deferred Compensation Plans" beginning on page 76.

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Benefit	Type	Benefit Provided	Further Information
Deferred Compensation Plan	Non-qualified deferral	Participants may defer payment of a portion of salary, bonus, and other cash compensation. Taxation is deferred until paid. There is no company match. The plan pays at-market returns indexed to the performance of certain mutual funds selected by the participant. We hedge this obligation by purchasing those funds.	Deferral and withdrawal information for the NEOs, along with other plan information, is provided under “Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plans” beginning on page 76.
Pension Plan (broad-based)	Tax-qualified defined benefit (retirement)	Participants earned a defined retirement benefit dependent mainly on salary level (up to IRS limits) and tenure. The plan was closed to new hires after August 31, 2007; the benefit was frozen at year-end 2012.	Pension benefit information for the NEOs, along with other plan information, is provided under “Pension Plans” beginning on page 75. Any change in pension value for the NEOs is included in column (h) of the Summary Compensation Table on page 67 and the related notes on page 68.
Pension Restoration Plan	Non-qualified defined benefit (retirement)	Provides a restorative benefit to pension plan participants. The two plans work together as if the IRS limits did not exist. Employees may elect annually to participate in several programs such as health and dental insurance, vision, dependent care, etc. We provide an allowance for this purpose based on salary, tenure, and certain wellness incentives, subject to IRS limits. A participant may elect to use any leftover allowance for the savings plan.	Restoration benefits and value changes are included with those of the pension plan; see the row above.
Health & Welfare programs (broad-based)	Cafeteria benefit program	Provides a benefit of 2.5 times base salary if death occurs during active service, which is reduced to 1.0 times salary if death occurs following departure due to disability or retirement. This executive benefit substitutes for a broad-based survivor benefit.	The amounts of these broad-based benefits for the NEOs are not reported in other tables or charts of this proxy statement, except that any savings plan contributions made by the company are reported as part of the match amounts. See the “Savings Plan” row above.
Survivor Benefit Plan	Death benefit	Provides a benefit of 2.5 times base salary if death occurs during active service, which is reduced to 1.0 times salary if death occurs following departure due to disability or retirement. This executive benefit substitutes for a broad-based survivor benefit.	Cost amounts for the NEOs are included in column (i) of the Summary Compensation Table on page 67, with additional information provided in the table captioned “All Other Compensation (Col (i)) for 2017” on page 69 and its explanatory notes.

COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Benefit	Type	Benefit Provided	Further Information
Executive disability program	Disability benefit	The executive benefit cap is \$25,000 per month. An executive may elect to purchase, with personal funds, an additional disability benefit of up to \$5,000 per month. This executive benefit substitutes for a broad-based survivor benefit. We provide a limited range of other executive perquisites that are customary in our industry, including financial counseling, imputed income for certain usage of corporate aircraft (for spousal attendance at business events), and executive wellness.	Cost amounts for the NEOs are included in column (i) of the Summary Compensation Table on page 67, with additional information provided in the table captioned “All Other Compensation (Col (i)) for 2017” on page 69 and its explanatory notes.
Other Perquisites	Misc.		Cost amounts for the NEOs are included in column (i) of the Summary Compensation Table on page 67, with additional information provided in the table captioned “All Other Compensation (Col (i)) for 2017” on page 69 and its explanatory notes.

Change in Control (CIC) Benefits

The financial services industry experiences periods of significant consolidation separated by periods of modest activity. Merger activity abated substantially following the last recession, but (excluding the four largest U.S. banks) resumed several years ago. Although this industry pattern has created substantial business opportunities for us and others, it also has created substantial personal uncertainties for employees. Our CIC severance agreements and CIC plan features were put in place a number of years ago in response to these uncertainties.

We have CIC severance agreements with each NEO. These are not employment agreements. They provide significant benefits if employment is terminated in connection with a CIC event, but otherwise provide no employment protection. Additional information about these contracts is provided under the caption “CIC Severance Agreements” in the “Change in Control” section beginning on page 78 of this proxy statement.

The primary objectives of our CIC severance agreements are to allow us to compete for executive talent during normal times, mitigating the personal risk that a CIC would present. If a CIC situation were to arise, the agreements also provide an incentive for our executive team to remain with the company, focused on corporate objectives, during the pursuit, closing, and transition periods that accompany CIC transactions in our industry.

Under many of our programs a CIC event can cause awards or benefits to vest, be paid, or be calculated and paid at target payout levels. The main objective of these features is to allow us to offer competitive compensation packages in an industry where robust periods of consolidation occur. Like our CIC severance agreements, these program features have a double trigger, which means that vesting or payment is accelerated only when a CIC event occurs resulting in termination of employment.

Compensation Committee Report

The Compensation Committee Report is located on page 21 of this proxy statement under the caption “The Compensation Committee.”

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Recent Compensation

This Recent Compensation section provides detailed information about the compensation paid to our named executive officers in 2017. This section should be read in conjunction with the immediately preceding Compensation Discussion and Analysis section.

2017 Direct Compensation Actually Paid

A comprehensive Summary Compensation Table, along with detailed footnotes and commentary, is presented in the next several sections. To provide context for that information, the following chart shows direct compensation amounts actually paid in 2017 to our named executive officers, except that the 2017 MIP bonus (which was paid early in

2018) is included rather than any earlier bonus. Direct compensation components include salary, bonus paid, and stock awards vested. For this purpose, amounts are considered “paid” if they were paid or deferred on a fully-vested basis. All amounts are shown before reduction for withholding taxes and other payroll deductions.

2017 Direct Compensation Actually Paid

(\$ in millions)

Key details regarding the segments in this chart follow:

- *MIP Bonus.* Each annual bonus award under the MIP for 2017 was paid in cash early in 2018.

- *Stock Awards Vested.* Awards vested in 2017 consisted of performance stock units (PSUs), restricted stock shares (RS), RSUs, and stock options. Values are based on the market price of our stock on the vesting date. Stock options are valued based on the “spread” at vesting, which

is the difference between market price at that time and the option price; any negative spreads at vesting are ignored.

- *Multi-Year Bonus for CEO.* In 2017 we paid our CEO a special cash bonus for exceptional performance since 2011. Because this was an unusual event Mr. Jordan’s direct compensation is shown with and without that bonus included.

See “CEO Multi-Year Cash Bonus” beginning on page 62 for additional information.

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Summary Compensation & Award Grant Tables

Summary Compensation Table

The amounts shown in the Summary Compensation Table include all compensation earned for 2017, including amounts deferred by those persons for all services rendered in all capacities to us and our subsidiaries. Compensation amounts from the past two years

are also included. Additional compensation information is provided in the remainder of this section. No named executive officer who served as a director was separately compensated as a director.

Summary Compensation Table 2015-2017

(a) Name and Principal Position	(b) Year	(c) Salary (\$)	(d) Bonus* (\$)	(e) Stock Awards (\$)	(f) Option Awards (\$)	(g) Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)	(h) Change in Pension** Value & NonQualified Deferred Compensation Earnings (\$)	(i) All Other Compensation (\$)
D.B. Jordan Chairman, President, & CEO	2017	\$875,000	\$5,500,000	\$1,640,822	\$520,273	\$1,225,000	\$479,791	\$92,879
	2016	868,654	—	2,736,995	1,768,560	1,323,000	225,014	88,227
	2015	815,000	—	1,144,893	429,016	1,155,000	—	81,582
W.C. Losch EVP & CFO	2017	\$475,000	—	\$498,769	\$158,164	\$525,000	\$—	\$43,885
	2016	468,654	—	498,804	168,685	513,000	—	42,329
	2015	425,000	—	604,276	167,247	425,000	—	41,382
M.E. Kisber President— FTN Financial	2017	\$600,000	—	\$954,879	\$288,449	\$2,099,000	\$121,354	\$49,632
	2016	600,000	—	352,992	—	2,500,000	65,990	50,347
	2015	600,000	—	—	—	2,500,000	—	48,917

D.T. Popwell	2017	\$500,000	—	\$525,026	\$166,484	\$ 575,000	\$ 86,332	\$ 62,223
President– Banking	2016	493,654	—	525,050	177,563	540,000	49,306	59,959
	2015	450,000	—	672,517	177,086	450,000	—	53,853
C.T. Tuggle	2017	\$475,000	—	\$391,882	\$124,269	\$ 427,500	\$ 82,935	\$ 41,172
EVP & General Counsel	2016	475,000	—	391,905	132,539	461,700	9,750	40,883
	2015	475,000	—	391,896	146,868	427,500	—	38,343

* In October 2017 Mr. Jordan received a special cash bonus in recognition of outstanding performance over the past six years. See “CEO Multi-Year Cash Bonus” beginning on page 62.

** In this column negative values are ignored rather than netted. For Messrs. Jordan, Kisber, and Popwell, actual pension value changes for 2015 were negative: (\$39,521), (\$28,213), and (\$21,405), respectively.

Explanations of certain columns follow:

Col (c) Salary. Annual cash salary is shown.

Col (d) Bonus. Column (g) shows the annual MIP bonus awards earned. Mr. Jordan was paid a discretionary special bonus in October 2017 to recognize outstanding performance over the past six years, as discussed in “CEO Multi-Year Cash Bonus” beginning on page 62.

Cols (e)-(f) Accounting Values. Columns (e) and (f) show the grant date fair value of the awards using the accounting method applicable to our financial statements. The accounting valuation method makes assumptions about growth and

volatility of our stock value, expected duration in the case of options, vesting, forfeiture, future company performance, and other matters. A discussion of those assumptions appears in note 19 to our 2017 annual report to shareholders. Actual future events may be substantially inconsistent with the assumptions. Accordingly, the actual values realized by an award holder are likely to differ substantially from these accounting values.

Col (e) Stock Awards. Column (e) includes the accounting values of RSU, PSU, and retention RS awards granted during each year. These do not represent amounts paid or earned; they are

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the values attributed to awards under applicable accounting rules.

Col (e) Regular PSUs. PSUs are performance-based, using a three-year performance period. Eventual payout may be higher or lower than the accounting values used in column (e), and may be zero. PSUs also have a service-vesting requirement. PSUs granted after 2014 also have a mandatory two-year deferral period after vesting. Generally, PSU performance depends upon our adjusted core-segment ROE ranking relative to certain peer banks during the performance period. Each year, a percentage of PSUs (50% to 150%) will vest if threshold or higher performance goals are achieved during the performance period and if the holder remains employed with the company through the vesting date. PSUs settle with shares rather than cash. In column (e) PSU amounts are shown at their original accounting values assigned at grant. Those accounting values are less than the possible payouts if all performance conditions are maximally achieved. The following table provides a summary of the maximum payouts of the PSU awards for each named executive, based on our stock values on the respective grant dates.

**Maximum Dollar Values* of PSUs
(Based on Share Price at Grant Date)**

Name	2015	2016	2017
Mr. Jordan	\$1,144,996	\$1,641,213	\$1,640,956
Mr. Losch	223,186	249,465	249,427
Mr. Kisber	—	—	682,322
Mr. Popwell	236,306	262,584	262,554
Mr. Tuggle	195,993	196,000	195,964

*Maximum dollar values = 150% of target unit levels for all years presented valued at grant date fair value. Actual maximum values depend upon our actual stock price when paid.

Col (e) Regular RSUs. Since 2014 the annual equity award package has included RSUs which vest in three years and settle in shares.

Col (e)-(f) Retention Awards. On occasion special retention awards are made to selected individuals.

In 2015, retention RS awards were granted to Messrs. Losch and Popwell. They vest five years after grant.

In 2016, retention stock units (col (e)) and stock options (col (f)) were granted to Mr. Jordan. The stock units have a seven-year service-vesting and performance period. The option price was set at our market price on the grant date. The retention options have a seven-year term and vest in equal parts four, five, and six years after grant.

Col (f) Stock Options. Column (f) includes the accounting values of stock options granted.

Col (g) Annual MIP Bonus Awards. This column shows the annual bonus earned for each year under our MIP. For all three years, MIP bonuses (except for Mr. Kisber) were based upon achievement in the following areas: pre-set levels of adjusted annual pre-tax earnings (core-segment earnings for 2015, consolidated for 2016 and 2017); execution of personal plan goals; and individual contribution to risk management, quality of earnings, and objectives for our non-strategic business segment; and the results of a balanced scorecard process ranking us among selected peer banks on a matrix of balance sheet, capital, expense, earnings, and other measures. Mr. Kisber's bonuses were based on the net profits of our FTN Financial division, of which he is the President. For any given year, FTN net profits also drove stock awards granted to Mr. Kisber the following year.

Col (h) Pension & Deferred Compensation. Column (h) includes changes in defined benefit pension actuarial values, which are the aggregate increase during the year in actuarial value of both pension plans (qualified and restoration). Our pension plans were closed to new employees in 2007. Mr. Losch does not participate. Pension benefits were frozen in 2012. Incremental changes in actuarial pension values occur after 2012 mainly due to changes in discount rates used, changes in mortality tables, and changes to life expectancy due to the passage of time. No above-market earnings on deferred compensation were accrued during the year for any of the named executives.

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Col (i) All Other Compensation. Elements of “All Other Compensation” for 2017 consist of the following:

All Other Compensation (Col (i)) for 2017