## D.A. Davidson's Financial Institutions Conference



Building Rewarding Relationships
May 9, 2024

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## Flushing Financial Snapshot (NASDAQ: FFIC)



## Continued Strong Credit Quality

- Conservative Underwriting Leads to Excellent Asset Quality
- \$4,000 or less than 1 basis point of quarterly net charge offs
- 24 bps of 30-89 day delinquencies
- Criticized and classified loans down $23 \%$ QoQ and were only 87 basis points of loans
- NPAs flat QoQ and are only 53 basis points of assets
- Drivers of the credit performance
- Conservative underwriting
- 89\% of the loan portfolio secured by real estate
- Average LTVs of less than $36 \%$
- 1.8x DCR for multifamily and investor commercial real estate ( $67 \%$ of total loans)
- Strong sponsor support


## Excellent Credit Quality In Key Portfolios

| Portfolio Data Points | Multifamily | Investor CRE | Office |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Portfolio Size: | $\$ 2.6$ billion | $\$ 1.9$ billion | $\$ 234$ million |
| Average Loan Size: | $\$ 1.2$ million | $\$ 2.5$ million | $\$ 3.1$ million |
| Current Weighted Average Coupon: | $4.81 \%$ | $4.90 \%$ | $4.91 \%$ |
| Weighted Average LTV: | $45 \%$ | $51 \%$ | $49 \%$ |
| \% of Loans with LTV >75\% | $0 \%$ | $0 \%$ | $0 \%$ |
| Weighted Average DCR: | 1.8 x | 1.9 x | 2.0 l |
| NPLs/Loans | $0.18 \%$ | $0 \%$ | $0 \%$ |
| 30-89 Day Delinquent/Loans | $0.41 \%$ | $0.47 \%$ | $2.45 \%$ |
| Criticized and Classified Loans/Loans | 54 bps | 5 bps | 6 bps |
| mercFLushing |  |  |  |

## Net Charge-offs Significantly Better Than the Industry; Strong DCR



Weighted average debt coverage ratios (DCR) for Multifamily and Investor CRE portfolios at $\sim 1.8 \mathrm{x}^{2}$

- 200 bps shock increase in rates produces a weighted average DCR of $\sim 1.46 x^{3}$
$-10 \%$ increase in operating expense yields a weighted average DCR of $\sim 1.74 x^{3}$
- 200 bps shock increase in rates and $10 \%$ increase in operating expenses results in a weighted average DCR ~1.31³
- In all scenarios, weighted average LTV is less than $50 \%{ }^{3}$

FFICFLUSHING ${ }_{\text {Financial corporation }}{ }^{1}$ "Industry" includes FDIC insured institutions from "FDIC Statistics At A Glance"
${ }^{2}$ Based on most recent Annual Loan Review

## Noncurrent Loans / Loans



- Over two decades and multiple credit cycles, Flushing Financial has a history of better than industry credit quality
- Average LTVs on the Real Estate portfolio is less than $36 \%{ }^{4}$
- Only $\$ 38.2$ million of real estate loans ( $0.6 \%$ of gross loans) with an LTV of $75 \%$ or more ${ }^{4}$; $\$ 9.2$ million have mortgage insurance
${ }^{3}$ Based upon a sample size of 74\% of multifamily and investor real estate loans as of December 31, 2023


## Low Risk Credit Profile Results

NPAs / Assets


30-89 Day Delinquencies /Total Loans


Criticized and Classified Loans / Gross Loans


## ACL by Loan Segment (1Q24)



## Low Risk Multifamily Loan Portfolio

Multifamily Ratios vs Peer Banks ${ }^{1}$
Criticized and Classified Multifamily Loans /
Total Multifamily Loans


389\%


## Loan Rating Criteria

- We employ a quantitative model to determine loan risk rates for real estate loans
- The model consists of four factors: property condition, current DCR, current LTV, and loan payment history with DCR and LTV combining for $70 \%$ of the weight
- The model output cannot be manually overridden to improve the risk rating, but can be downgraded


## Multifamily Credit Quality Statistics ${ }^{2}$

- 30-89 day delinquencies of are $0.41 \%$ of total multifamily loans
- NPL loans are $0.18 \%$ of total multifamily loans
- Criticized and Classified loans to multifamily loans are 0.54\%
- LLRs to multifamily criticized and classified loans are $75 \%$


## Compression of GAAP \& Core NIM and Closing vs Satisfaction Yields Spreads QoQ



## Drivers to Improve Profitability Profile

- Profitability is pressured due to the impact of higher rates on net interest margin
- Net interest margin improvement can come from:
- Areas We Control
- Improving lending spreads on new originations and are willing to sacrifice volume to enhance profitability
- Loans to continue to reprice higher by approximately 200 bps
- Asset and loan mix
- Limiting expansion of funding costs through lower CD rates
- Market Impacts
- A positively sloped yield curve will help to reduce funding costs and/or increase the yield on assets
- A reduction in interest rates should also help reduce the pressure on funding costs
- Continued focus on bending the expense curve
- Maintain strong credit quality


## Average Total Deposits Expand YoY and QoQ



## CDs Continue to Reprice

Total CDs of $\$ 2.5$ Billion;
Repricing Dates with Weighted Average Rate ${ }^{1}$


- CDs have a weighted average rate of $4.56 \%{ }^{1}$ as of March 31, 2024
- Current CD rates are approximately 3.75\%-4.25\%
- Approximately $95 \%{ }^{1}$ of the CD portfolio will mature within one year
- $\$ 449.7$ million in 2Q24 at $4.15 \%^{1}$
- \$579.4 million in 3Q24 at 4.89\%
- $\$ 495.4$ million in 4Q24 at $5.01 \%$
- \$144.4 million in 1Q25 at 4.44\%
- Historically, we retain a high percentage of maturing CDs


## Effective Floating Rate Loans Rise are ~25\% of the Loan Portfolio; Significant Repricing to Occur Through 2026



- Floating rate loans include any loans (including back-to-back swaps) tied to an index that reprices within 90 days; Including interest rate hedges of $\$ 500$ million, $\$ 1.7$ billion or $\sim 25 \%$ of the loan portfolio is effectively floating rate
- Through 2026, loans to reprice ~212-225 bps higher assuming index values as of March 31, 2024
- $\sim 18 \%$ of loans reprice ( $\sim 25 \%$ including all loan portfolio hedges) with every Fed move and an additional 10-15\% reprice annually


## Interest Rate Hedges Provide Income and Reduce Rate Sensitivity

| Swap <br> Type | Notional <br> (\$ Million) | 1Q24 <br> Avg Bal <br> (\$ Million) | 1Q24 <br> Yield with <br> Swaps | 1Q24 <br> Yield Without <br> Swaps | Net <br> Benefit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Investments | $\$ 200.0$ | $\$ 1,119.1$ | $4.53 \%$ | $4.25 \%$ | $+0.28 \%$ |
| Loans | $\$ 700.8$ | $\$ 6,804.1$ | $5.46 \%$ | $5.23 \%$ | $+0.23 \%$ |
| Funding | $\$ 776.8$ | $\$ 7,849.1$ | $3.42 \%$ | $3.77 \%$ | $+0.35 \%$ |

- The $\$ 1.7$ billion of total interest rate hedges has annualized net interest income of $\$ 42.7$ million as of March 31, 2024
- The net benefit will expand if the Fed raises rates or compress if the Fed cuts rates
- Only $\$ 51$ million of funding hedges are due to mature in 2024 at a weighted average rate of $1.32 \%$ and will largely be replaced with $\$ 50$ million of forward starting funding hedges at a rate of $0.80 \%$


## Book Value and Tangible Book Value Per Share Growth YoY

1.1\% YoY Book Value Per Share Growth

1.1\% YoY Increase in Tangible Book Value Per Share


## Strong Asian Banking Market Focus

## Asian Communities - Total Loans $\$ 746$ million and Deposits $\$ 1.3$ billion

18\% of Total Deposits
Multilingual Branch Staff Serves Diverse Customer Base in NYC Metro Area

Growth Aided by the Asian Advisory Board

Sponsorships of Cultural Activities Support New and Existing Opportunities

One Third of Branches are in Asian markets

## Outlook

- Balance Sheet
- Expect stable loans
- Focused on improving funding mix; expect normal seasonal funding patterns
- Net Interest Income
- Expecting NIM is close to a bottom (assuming stable Fed rates)
- Will depend primarily on the loan closings and CD repricing
- $\$ 1.7$ billion of retail CDs to mature over the next year at a weighted average rate of $4.69 \%$; closer to market rates
- Scheduled $\$ 583$ million of loans to reprice 212 bps in 2024 (based on March 31, 2024 index values)
- Noninterest Income
- Approximately $\$ 38.9$ million of back-to-back swaps in the loan pipeline; banking services fee income to benefit in the quarter as these loans close
- Noninterest Expense
- 2024 Core noninterest expense expected to rise low to mid single digits from the 2023 base of $\$ 151.4$ million
- Effective Tax Rate
- Expecting mid 20s\% for 2024


## Key Takeaways - Staying Disciplined in a Challenging Environment

## - Areas of Focus

- Increase NIM and Reduce Volatility
- Loan and CD repricing
- Focusing on noninterest bearing deposits
- Maintain Credit Discipline
- Low risk profile
- Conservative loan underwriting
- History of low credit losses
- Minimal exposure to Manhattan office buildings
- Preserve Strong Liquidity and Capital
- Low uninsured and uncollateralized deposits with high available liquidity
- Favorable capital ratios
- Bend the Expense Curve
- Low expense growth in 1Q24
- Environment Remains a Challenge
- Uncertain interest rate outlook
- Weak loan demand at reasonable spreads that fit our underwriting standards

Appendix


## Digital Banking Usage Continues to Increase

## 18\%

Increase in Monthly Mobile Deposit Active Users March 2024 YoY

## Internet Banks

iGObanking and BankPurely national deposit gathering platforms
~2\% of Average Deposits in March 2024

## $\sim 30,000$

Users with Active Online
Banking Status
1\%
March 2024 YoY Growth

## Numerated

Small Business Lending
Platform
\$2.3MM of Commitments in 1Q24

## 18\%

Digital Banking
Enrollment
March 2024 YoY Growth
~11,700
Zelle ${ }^{\circledR}$ Transactions
$\sim \$ 4.2 \mathrm{MM}$
Zelle Dollar Transactions in March 2024

Technology Enhancements Remain a Priority to Grow Customer Base and Increase Engagement

## Annual Financial Highlights

|  | 2023 |  | 2022 |  | 2021 |  | 2020 |  | 2019 |  | 2018 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reported Results |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EPS | \$0.96 |  | \$2.50 |  | \$2.59 |  | \$1.18 |  | \$1.44 |  | \$1.92 |  |
| ROAA | 0.34 | \% | 0.93 | \% | 1.00 | \% | 0.48 | \% | 0.59 | \% | 0.85 | \% |
| ROAE | 4.25 |  | 11.44 |  | 12.60 |  | 5.98 |  | 7.35 |  | 10.30 |  |
| NIM FTE | 2.24 |  | 3.11 |  | 3.24 |  | 2.85 |  | 2.47 |  | 2.70 |  |
| Core ${ }^{1}$ Results |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EPS | \$0.83 |  | \$2.49 |  | \$2.81 |  | \$1.70 |  | \$1.65 |  | \$1.94 |  |
| ROAA | 0.29 | \% | 0.92 | \% | 1.09 | \% | 0.68 | \% | 0.68 | \% | 0.85 | \% |
| ROAE | 3.69 |  | 11.42 |  | 13.68 |  | 8.58 |  | 8.42 |  | 10.39 |  |
| NIM FTE | 2.21 |  | 3.07 |  | 3.17 |  | 2.87 |  | 2.49 |  | 2.72 |  |
| Credit Quality |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NPAs/Loans \& REO | 0.67 | \% | 0.77 | \% | 0.23 | \% | 0.31 | \% | 0.24 | \% | 0.29 | \% |
| LLRs/Loans | 0.58 |  | 0.58 |  | 0.56 |  | 0.67 |  | 0.38 |  | 0.38 |  |
| LLR/NPLs | 159.55 |  | 124.89 |  | 248.66 |  | 214.27 |  | 164.05 |  | 128.87 |  |
| NCOs/Average Loans | 0.16 |  | 0.02 |  | 0.05 |  | 0.06 |  | 0.04 |  | - |  |
| Criticized \& Classifieds/Loans | 1.11 |  | 0.98 |  | 0.87 |  | 1.07 |  | 0.66 |  | 0.96 |  |
| Capital Ratios |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CET 1 | 10.25 | \% | 10.52 | \% | 10.86 | \% | 9.88 | \% | 10.95 | \% | 10.98 | \% |
| Tier 1 | 10.93 |  | 11.25 |  | 11.75 |  | 10.54 |  | 11.77 |  | 11.79 |  |
| Total Risk-based Capital | 14.33 |  | 14.69 |  | 14.32 |  | 12.63 |  | 13.62 |  | 13.72 |  |
| Leverage Ratio | 8.47 |  | 8.61 |  | 8.98 |  | 8.38 |  | 8.73 |  | 8.74 |  |
| TCE/TA | 7.64 |  | 7.82 |  | 8.22 |  | 7.52 |  | 8.05 |  | 7.83 |  |
| Balance Sheet |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Book Value/Share | \$23.21 |  | \$22.97 |  | \$22.26 |  | \$20.11 |  | \$20.59 |  | \$19.64 |  |
| Tangible Book Value/Share | 22.54 |  | 22.31 |  | 21.61 |  | 19.45 |  | 20.02 |  | 19.07 |  |
| Dividends/Share | 0.88 |  | 0.88 |  | 0.84 |  | 0.84 |  | 0.84 |  | 0.80 |  |
| Average Assets (\$B) | 8.5 |  | 8.3 |  | 8.1 |  | 7.3 |  | 6.9 |  | 6.5 |  |
| Average Loans (\$B) | 6.8 |  | 6.7 |  | 6.6 |  | 6.0 |  | 5.6 |  | 5.3 |  |
| Average Deposits (\$B) | 6.9 |  | 6.5 |  | 6.4 |  | 5.2 |  | 5.0 |  | 4.7 |  |

Over a 28 Year Track Record of Steady Growth


## Approach to Real Estate Lending: Low Leverage \& Shared Philosophy

- Since 1929, we have a long history of lending in metro New York City
- Historically, credit quality has outperformed the industry and peers
- From 2001-2023, median NCOs to average loans has been 4 bps compared to 52 bps for the industry
- Median noncurrent loans to total loans has been 37 bps compared to 130 bps for the industry over the same period


## - The key to our success is shared client philosophy

- Our clients tend to have low leverage (average LTV is $<36 \%$ ) and strong cash flows (DCR is 1.8 x for multifamily and CRE ${ }^{1}$ )
- Multigenerational- our clients tend to build portfolio of properties; generally, buy and hold
- Borrowers are not transaction oriented - average real estate loan seasoning is over 8 years, which is generally passed the 5-year reset for multifamily and investor CRE loans
- We do not attract clients who are short term borrowers, who want funds on future cash flows, or who are aggressively trying to convert rent regulated units into market rents


## Loans Secured by Real Estate Have an Average LTV of $\sim 36 \%$



89\% Real Estate Based

- Multifamily: 38.0\%
- Non Real Estate: 11.0\%
- Owner Occupied CRE: 10.0\%
- One-to-four family - Mixed Use: 8.0\%
- General Commercial: 8.0\%
- CRE - Strip Mall: 6.0\%
- CRE - Shopping Center: 5.0\%

One-to-four family - Residential: 4.0\%

- CRE - Single Tenant: 2.0\%

■ Industrial: 2.0\%
$\square$ Office - Multi Tenant: 2.0\%

- Health Care/Medical Use: 1.0\%
- Commercial Special Use: 1.0\%

■ Construction: 1.0\%
■ Office - Single Tenant: 1.0\%

## Multifamily: Conservative Underwriting Standards

| Portfolio Data Points |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Portfolio Size: | $\$ 2.6$ billion |
| Average Loan Size: | $\$ 1.2$ million |
| Current Weighted Average Coupon: | $4.81 \%$ |
| Weighted Average LTV: | $45 \%$ |
| \% of Loans with LTV >75\% | $0 \%$ |
| Weighted Average DCR: | 1.8 x |
| NPLs/Loans | $0.18 \%$ |
| 30-89 Day Delinquent/Loans | $0.41 \%$ |
| Criticized and Classified Loans/Loans | 54 bps |

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## Underwriting Standards at Origination

- All loans underwritten with a 250-300 bps increase in rates at origination; especially when rates were low
- Debt coverage ratios (DCR) based on current rents; not projected cash flows
- Underwritten Net Operating Income (NOI) at origination includes forecasted increases in expenses and potential increase interest rates, which limits overall leverage
- Cap rates were underwritten to $5 \%$ + when rates were low
- Annual loan reviews performed; cash flows updated annually and a trend analysis on the portfolio is performed
- 30-year amortization
- Loans generally reset every 5 years (FHLB Advance rate +225 bps)


## Multifamily: Manageable Repricing Risk

| Actual Repricing |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (\$000s) | At Origination |  | At Reprice Date |  |
|  | 2019 | Stressed | CAGR | 2023 |
| Purchase Price: | \$7,500 |  |  | \$7,500 |
| Loan Amount: | \$4,250 | \$3,824 |  | \$3,824 |
| LTV: | 56.7\% |  |  | 51.0\% |
| Rate: | 3.75\% | 5.75\% |  | 6.45\% |
| Annual Payment: | \$159 | \$301 |  | \$324 |
| Income: | 725 | 848 | 4\% | 848 |
| Expense: | 362 | 423 | 4\% | 423 |
| NOI: | \$363 | \$425 |  | \$425 |
| DCR: | 2.28 | 1.41 |  | 1.31 |
|  | NOI Sensitivity |  |  |  |
|  | CAGR | 2023 | CAGR | 2023 |
| Loan Balance: |  | \$3,824 |  | \$3,824 |
| Repricing Rate: |  | 6.45\% |  | 6.45\% |
| Annual Payment: |  | \$324 |  | \$324 |
| Income: | 4\% | 848 | 4\% | 848 |
| Expense: | 6\% | 458 | 8\% | 492 |
| NOI: |  | \$390 |  | \$356 |
| DCR: |  | 1.20 |  | 1.10 |

## Key Data Points

- During 2023, $\$ 296$ million of loans repriced ~196 bps higher to $6.61 \%$; all loans repriced to contractual rate
- For the remained of $2024, \$ 245.9$ million of loans are forecasted to reprice 237 bps higher to a weighted average rate of $6.73 \%^{1}$
- Example of a typical 2023 loan repricing:
- Income and expense increased at an approximate 4\% CAGR
- Rate resets to FHLB 5-yr advance +225 bps
- NOI sensitivity provided for illustrative purposes only; actual expense CAGR has been 4\%


## Multifamily: DCR Risks Are Well Contained

| Debt Coverage Ratio Details ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Multifamily weighted <br> average DCR | $1.8 x^{2}$ |
| Amount of loans with a <br> DCR of 1.0-1.2x | $\$ 126.7$ million $^{3}$ |

## Key Data Points ${ }^{1}$

- Underwriting assumes higher rates at origination leading to strong DCRs
- Low amount of loans with DCRs less than 1.2 x and minimal amount below 1.0x
- Borrowers have significant equity positions in these loans, especially for those with DCRs less than 1.0 x
- Credit performance is favorable with no criticized, classified, or delinquent loans more than 30 days
- Only $\$ 28.4$ million of loans with a DCR $<1.2 x$ are due to reprice in 2024 with a weighted average coupon of $4.78 \%$
- $\$ 59.9$ million are fixed rate or due to reprice in 2028 or later


## Multifamily: Minimal Interest Only; High Quality Performance

Interest Only Loan Details ${ }^{1}$

| Total interest only loans | $\$ 262.8$ million |
| :--- | :---: |
| Weighted average LTV | $49.1 \%$ |
| Weighted average DCR | 2.6 x |
| Amount of loans with a <br> DCR $<1.2 x$ | $\$ 0^{2}$ |
| $30-89$ <br> Delinquent/Loans | $\$ 0$ |

Criticized and Classified
Loans/Loans
\$0

| Amount of loans to | - $\$ 137.2$ million |
| :--- | :--- |
| become fully amortizing in | DCR of $3.5 x$ current and <br> $\sim 2.2 x$ when fully <br> amortized |
| 2024 |  |

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## Key Data Points

- Interest only loans are typically only offered to relationship customers who have a prior history with the Bank
- A client requests an interest only loan when cash flows early in the project are low and will increase after improvements occur
- Significant equity or multiple properties are offsetting factors
- Loans are generally interest only for 1-3 years and then become fully amortizing
- Underwritten based a fully amortizing basis
- Credit performance is stellar with no delinquencies greater than 30 days, no criticized, and no classified loans


## Multifamily: Rent Regulated Portfolio - Granular and Low Risk

| Portfolio Data Points ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Portfolio Size: | \$1.6 billion |
| Average Loan Size: | \$1.3 million |
| Current Weighted Average Coupon: | 4.75\% |
| Weighted Average LTV: | 48\% |
| \% of Loans with LTV > $75 \%$ | 0\% |
| Weighted Average DCR: | $1.8 x^{2}$ |
| Average Seasoning: | 7.2 years |
| 30-89 Day Delinquent | \$3.4 million |
| Criticized and Classified Loans | \$3.2 million |
| Buildings that are 100\% rent regulated | \$787 million |
| Buildings that are 50-99\% rent regulated | \$527 million |
| Buildings that are < $50 \%$ rent regulated | \$306 million |
|  |  |

## Key Data Points

- New York City area has a shortage of affordable housing creating the need for rent regulated units; annual the Rent Guidelines Board establishes rental increases for these units
- Loans that contain rent regulated properties are about two thirds of the multifamily portfolio
- This portfolio is very granular with about half the portfolio in buildings that are $100 \%$ rent regulated and half with a mix of market rents
- Borrowers have over 50\% equity in these properties
- With average seasoning over 7 years, these borrowers have experienced rate resets
- Credit performance is solid with low levels of delinquencies, criticized, and classified loans


## Investor CRE: Conservative Underwriting Standards

## Portfolio Data Points

| Portfolio Size: | \$1.9 billion |
| :--- | :---: |
| Average Loan Size: | $\$ 2.5$ million |
| Current Weighted Average Coupon: | $4.90 \%$ |
| Weighted Average LTV: | $51 \%$ |
| \% of Loans with LTV >75\% | $0 \%$ |
| Weighted Average DCR: | $1.88 x$ |
| NPLs/Loans | $0 \%$ |
| 30-89 Day Delinquent/Loans | $0.47 \%$ |
| Criticized and Classified Loans/Loans | 5 bp |

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## Underwriting Standards at Origination

- All loans underwritten with a 250-300 bps increase in rates at origination; especially when rates were low
- Debt coverage ratios (DCR) based on current rents; not projected cash flows
- Underwritten Net Operating Income (NOI) at origination includes forecasted increases in expenses and potential increase interest rates, which limits overall leverage
- Cap rates were underwritten to $5 \%$ + when rates were low
- Annual loan reviews performed; cash flows updated annually and a trend analysis on the portfolio is performed
- 30-year amortization
- Loans generally reset every 5 years (FHLB Advance rate +225 bps)


## Geographically Diverse Multifamily and CRE Portfolios

Multifamily Geography


Non-Owner Occupied CRE Geography


## Well-Diversified Commercial Business Portfolio



## Average loan size of $\$ 1.1$ million

## Reconciliation of GAAP Earnings and Core Earnings

## Non-cash Fair Value Adjustments to GAAP Earnings

The variance in GAAP and core earnings is partly driven by the impact of non-cash net gains and losses from fair value adjustments. These fair value adjustments relate primarily to borrowings carried at fair value under the fair value option.

Core Net Income, Core Diluted EPS, Core ROAE, Core ROAA, Pre-provision, Pre-tax Net Revenue, Core Net Interest Income FTE, Core Net Interest Margin FTE, Core Interest Income and Yield on Total Loans, Core Noninterest Income, Core Noninterest Expense and Tangible Book Value per common share are each non-GAAP measures used in this presentation. A reconciliation to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measures appears below in tabular form. The Company believes that these measures are useful for both investors and management to understand the effects of certain interest and noninterest items and provide an alternative view of the Company's performance over time and in comparison, to the Company's competitors. These measures should not be viewed as a substitute for net income. The Company believes that tangible book value per common share is useful for both investors and management as this measure is commonly used by financial institutions, regulators and investors to measure the capital adequacy of financial institutions. The Company believes this measure facilitates comparison of the quality and composition of the Company's capital over time and in comparison, to its competitors. This measure should not be viewed as a substitute for total shareholders' equity.

These non-GAAP measures have inherent limitations, are not required to be uniformly applied and are not audited. They should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of results reported under GAAP. These non-GAAP measures may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies.

## Reconciliation of GAAP to CORE Earnings - Quarters



## Reconciliation of GAAP Revenue and Pre-provision Pre-tax Net Revenue - Quarters

| (Dollars in thousands) | $\begin{gathered} \text { March 31, } \\ 2024 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { December 31, } \\ 2023 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { September 30, } \\ 2023 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } 30, \\ 2023 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March 31, } \\ 2023 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GAAP Net interest income | \$ | 42,397 | \$ | 46,085 |  | 44,427 | 43,378 | \$ | 45,262 |
| Net (gain) loss from fair value adjustments on qualifying hedges |  | 187 |  | 872 |  | $(1,348)$ | 205 |  | (100) |
| Net amortization of purchase accounting adjustments |  | (271) |  | (461) |  | (347) | (340) |  | (306) |
| Core Net interest income | \$ | 42,313 | \$ | 46,496 |  | 42,732 | 43,243 | \$ | 44,856 |
| GAAP Noninterest income | \$ | 3,084 | \$ | 7,402 |  | 3,309 | 5,020 | \$ | 6,857 |
| Net (gain) loss from fair value adjustments |  | 834 |  | (906) |  | 1,246 | (294) |  | $(2,619)$ |
| Life insurance proceeds |  | - |  | (697) |  | (23) | (561) |  | - |
| Core Noninterest income | \$ | 3,918 | \$ | 5,799 |  | 4,532 | 4,165 | \$ | 4,238 |
| GAAP Noninterest expense | \$ | 39,892 | \$ | 40,735 |  | 36,388 | 35,110 | \$ | 39,156 |
| Net amortization of purchase accounting adjustments |  | (102) |  | (106) |  | (110) | (113) |  | (118) |
| Miscellaneous expense |  | - |  | (526) |  | - | - |  | - |
| Core Noninterest expense | \$ | 39,790 | \$ | 40,103 |  | 36,278 | 34,997 | \$ | 39,038 |
| Net interest income | \$ | 42,397 | \$ | 46,085 |  | 44,427 | 43,378 | \$ | 45,262 |
| Noninterest income |  | 3,084 |  | 7,402 |  | 3,309 | 5,020 |  | 6,857 |
| Noninterest expense |  | $(39,892)$ |  | $(40,735)$ |  | $(36,388)$ | $(35,110)$ |  | $(39,156)$ |
| Pre-provision pre-tax net revenue | \$ | 5,589 | \$ | $\underline{12,752}$ |  | 11,348 | 13,288 | \$ | 12,963 |
| Core: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net interest income | \$ | 42,313 | \$ | 46,496 |  | 42,732 | 43,243 | \$ | 44,856 |
| Noninterest income |  | 3,918 |  | 5,799 |  | 4,532 | 4,165 |  | 4,238 |
| Noninterest expense |  | (39,790) |  | $(40,103)$ |  | $(36,278)$ | $(34,997)$ |  | $(39,038)$ |
| Pre-provision pre-tax net revenue | \$ | 6,441 | \$ | 12,192 |  | 10,986 | 12,411 | \$ | 10,056 |
| Efficiency Ratio |  | 86.1 |  | 76.7 |  | 76.8 | 73.8 |  | 79.5 |

## Reconciliation of GAAP to Core Net Interest Income and NIM - Quarters



## Calculation of Tangible Stockholders' Common Equity to Tangible Assets - Quarters



## Reconciliation of GAAP Earnings and Core Earnings - Years

(Dollars In thousands, except per share data)

GAAP income (loss) before income taxes
Day 1, Provision for Credit Losses - Empire transaction
Net (gain) loss from fair value adjustments
Net (gain) loss on sale of securities
Life insurance proceeds
Net gain on sale or disposition of assets
Net (gain) loss from fair value adjustments on qualifying hedges
Accelerated employee benefits upon Officer's death
Prepayment penalty on borrowings
Net amortization of purchase accounting adjustments
Miscellaneous/Merger expense
Core income before taxes
Provision for core income taxes
Core net income

GAAP diluted earnings (loss) per common share
Day 1, Provision for Credit Losses - Empire transaction, net of tax
Net (gain) loss from fair value adjustments, net of tax
Net (gain) loss on sale of securities, net of tax
Life insurance proceeds
Net gain on sale or disposition of assets, net of tax
Net (gain) loss from fair value adjustments on qualifying hedges, net of tax
Accelerated employee benefits upon Officer's death, net of tax
Prepayment penalty on borrowings, net of tax
Net amortization of purchase accounting adjustments, net of tax
Miscellaneous/Merger expense, net of tax
NYS tax change

Core diluted earnings per common share ${ }^{(1)}$

Core net income, as calculated above
Average assets
Average equity
Core return on average assets ${ }^{(2)}$
Core return on average equity ${ }^{(2)}$
Years Ended


## Reconciliation of GAAP Revenue and Pre-Provision Pre-Tax Net Revenue - Years

| (Dollars In thousands) | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { December 31, } \\ 2023 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { December 31, } \\ 2022 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { December 31, } \\ 2021 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { December 31, } \\ 2020 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { December 31, } \\ 2019 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { December 31, } \\ 2018 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GAAP Net interest income | \$ | 179,152 | \$ | 243,616 | \$ | 247,969 | \$ | 195,199 | \$ | 161,940 | \$ | 167,406 |
| Net (gain) loss from fair value adjustments on qualifying hedges |  | (371) |  | (775) |  | $(2,079)$ |  | 1,185 |  | 1,678 |  | - |
| Net amortization of purchase accounting adjustments |  | $(1,454)$ |  | $(2,542)$ |  | $(3,049)$ |  | (11) |  | - |  | - |
| Core Net interest income | \$ | 177,327 | \$ | 240,299 | \$ | 242,841 | \$ | 196,373 | \$ | 163,618 | \$ | 167,406 |
| GAAP Noninterest income | \$ | 22,588 | \$ | 10,009 | \$ | 3,687 | \$ | 11,043 | \$ | 9,471 | \$ | 10,337 |
| adjustments |  | $(2,573)$ |  | $(5,728)$ |  | 12,995 |  | 2,142 |  | 5,353 |  | 4,122 |
| Net (gain) loss on sale of securities |  | - |  | 10,948 |  | (113) |  | 701 |  | 15 |  | 1,920 |
| Life insurance proceeds |  | $(1,281)$ |  | $(1,822)$ |  | - |  | (659) |  | (462) |  | $(2,998)$ |
| Net gain on disposition of assets |  | - |  | (104) |  | (621) |  | - |  | (770) |  | $(1,141)$ |
| Core Noninterest income | \$ | 18,734 | \$ | 13,303 | \$ | 15,948 | \$ | 13,227 | \$ | 13,607 | \$ | 12,240 |
| GAAP Noninterest expense | \$ | 151,389 | \$ | 143,692 | \$ | 147,322 | \$ | 137,931 | \$ | 115,269 | \$ | 111,683 |
| Prepayment penalty on borrowings |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | $(7,834)$ |  | - |  | - |
| Accelerated employee benefits upon |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Officer's death |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | (455) |  | (149) |
| Net amortization of purchase accounting adjustments |  | (447) |  | (512) |  | (560) |  | (91) |  | - |  | - |
| Miscellaneous/Merger expense |  | (526) |  | - |  | $(2,562)$ |  | $(6,894)$ |  | $(1,590)$ |  | - |
| Core Noninterest expense | \$ | 150,416 | \$ | 143,180 | \$ | 144,200 | \$ | 123,112 | \$ | 113,224 | \$ | 111,534 |
| GAAP: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net interest income | \$ | 179,152 | \$ | 243,616 | \$ | 247,969 | \$ | 195,199 | \$ | 161,940 | \$ | 167,406 |
| Noninterest income |  | 22,588 |  | 10,009 |  | 3,687 |  | 11,043 |  | 9,471 |  | 10,337 |
| Noninterest expense |  | $(151,389)$ |  | $(143,692)$ |  | (147,322) |  | $(137,931)$ |  | 115,269) |  | $(111,683)$ |
| Pre-provision pre-tax net revenue | \$ | 50,351 | \$ | 109,933 | \$ | 104,334 | \$ | 68,311 | \$ | 56,142 | \$ | 66,060 |
| Core: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net interest income | \$ | 177,327 | \$ | 240,299 | \$ | 242,841 | \$ | 196,373 | \$ | 163,618 | \$ | 167,406 |
| Noninterest income |  | 18,734 |  | 13,303 |  | 15,948 |  | 13,227 |  | 13,607 |  | 12,240 |
| Noninterest expense |  | $(150,416)$ |  | $(143,180)$ |  | $(144,200)$ |  | $(123,112)$ |  | 113,224) |  | $(111,534)$ |
| Pre-provision pre-tax net revenue | \$ | 45,645 | \$ | 110,422 | \$ | 114,589 | \$ | 86,488 | \$ | 64,001 | \$ | 68,112 |
| Efficiency Ratio |  | 76.7 |  | 56.5 |  | 55.7 |  | 58.7 |  | 63.9 |  | 62.1 |

## Reconciliation of GAAP and Core Net Interest Income and NIM - Years



# Calculation of Tangible Stockholders' Common Equity to Tangible Assets - Years 

| (Dollars in thousands) | $\begin{gathered} \text { December 31, } \\ 2023 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { December 31, } \\ 2022 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { December 31, } \\ 2021 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { December 31, } \\ 2020 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { December 31, } \\ 2019 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { December 31, } \\ 2018 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Equity | \$ | 669,837 | \$ | 677,157 | \$ | 679,628 | \$ | 618,997 | \$ | 579,672 | \$ | 549,464 |
| Less: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goodwill |  | $(17,636)$ |  | $(17,636)$ |  | $(17,636)$ |  | $(17,636)$ |  | $(16,127)$ |  | $(16,127)$ |
| Core deposit intangibles |  | $(1,537)$ |  | $(2,017)$ |  | $(2,562)$ |  | $(3,172)$ |  | - |  | - |
| Intangible deferred tax liabilities |  | - |  | - |  | 328 |  | 287 |  | 292 |  | 290 |
| Tangible Stockholders' Common Equity | \$ | 650,664 | \$ | 657,504 | \$ | 659,758 | \$ | 598,476 | \$ | 563,837 | \$ | 533,627 |
| Total Assets | \$ | 8,537,236 | \$ | 8,422,946 | \$ | 8,045,911 | \$ | 7,976,394 | \$ | 7,017,776 | \$ | 6,834,176 |
| Less: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goodwill |  | $(17,636)$ |  | $(17,636)$ |  | $(17,636)$ |  | $(17,636)$ |  | $(16,127)$ |  | $(16,127)$ |
| Core deposit intangibles |  | $(1,537)$ |  | $(2,017)$ |  | $(2,562)$ |  | $(3,172)$ |  | - |  | - |
| Intangible deferred tax liabilities |  | - |  | - |  | 328 |  | 287 |  | 292 |  | 290 |
| T angible Assets | \$ | 8,518,063 | \$ | 8,403,293 | \$ | 8,026,041 | \$ | 7,955,873 | \$ | 7,001,941 | \$ | 6,818,339 |
| Tangible Stockholders' Common Equity to |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| T angible Assets |  | 7.64 |  | 7.82 |  | 8.22 |  | 7.52 |  | 8.05 |  | 7.83 |

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