

SUNTRUST BANKS INC
Form DEF 14A
March 13, 2017
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

SCHEDULE 14A

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

Filed by the Registrant Filed by a Party other than the Registrant

Check the appropriate box:

Preliminary Proxy Statement

CONFIDENTIAL, FOR USE OF THE COMMISSION ONLY (AS PERMITTED BY RULE 14a-6(e)(2))

Definitive Proxy Statement

Definitive Additional Materials

Soliciting Material Under Rule 14a-12

SUNTRUST BANKS, INC.

(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):

No fee required.

Fee computed on table below per Exchange Act Rules 14a-6(i)(1) and 0-11.

(1) Title of each class of securities to which transaction applies:

(2) Aggregate number of securities to which transaction applies:

(3) Per unit price or other underlying value of transaction computed pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 0-11:

(4) Proposed maximum aggregate value of transaction:

(5) Total fee paid:

Fee paid previously with preliminary materials.

Check box if any part of the fee is offset as provided by Exchange Act Rule 0-11 (a)(2) and identify the filing for which the offsetting fee was paid previously. Identify the previous filing by registration statement number, or the Form or Schedule and the date of its filing.

(1) Amount Previously Paid:

(2) Form, Schedule or Registration Statement No.:

(3) Filing Party:

(4) Date Filed:

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March 13, 2017

Fellow Owners:

One of my most important obligations is to oversee the work our company does to execute on its purpose of *Lighting the Way to Financial Well-Being* while also deploying our owners' capital and delivering consistently improving financial results, always making sure that this work is done responsibly and with the utmost integrity.

I am proud of the strong financial performance that SunTrust delivered in 2016 and the value we created for our owners. 2016 was the fifth consecutive year in which we grew earnings per share, improved efficiency, and increased capital return. This progress is the result of our consistent long-term strategy, which involves, among other things, three key areas of focus: (1) growing and deepening client relationships, (2) improving efficiency, and (3) optimizing the balance sheet and enhancing returns.

At SunTrust, leadership starts with your Board of Directors, which remains very focused on the Company's strategic initiatives to strengthen financial performance, which in turn will foster long-term sustainable growth for our clients and owners. We are extremely fortunate to benefit from their wisdom, experience, expertise, and dedication. We elected two new directors in the past year—Dallas S. Clement and Bruce L. Tanner—each of whom brings fresh perspectives and new areas of expertise to our Board. At the same time, Robert M. Beall, II, David H. Hughes, and William A. Linnenbringer retired from the Board. Bob, David, and Bill were dedicated and committed to representing the interests of SunTrust's clients, teammates, and of course, shareholders.

I am also grateful for each member of our Executive Leadership Team who provides their industry-leading expertise and strong leadership to their 24,000 teammates, each of whom was critical to SunTrust's success in 2016.

I hope to see you at our 2017 annual meeting of shareholders on Tuesday, April 25, 2017, in Atlanta. Whether or not you plan to attend the meeting, please vote as promptly as possible to make sure your vote is counted. Every shareholder vote is important.

Sincerely,

William H. Rogers, Jr.

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

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To the Shareholders of SunTrust Banks, Inc.

The Annual Meeting of Shareholders of SunTrust Banks, Inc. will be held in Suite 105 on the Atrium level of SunTrust Plaza Garden Offices, 303 Peachtree Center Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia, 30308 on Tuesday, April 25, 2017, at 9:30 a.m. local time, for the following purposes:

1. To elect 12 directors nominated by the Board of Directors to serve until the next annual meeting of shareholders and until their respective successors have been elected,
 2. To approve, on an advisory basis, the Company's executive compensation,
 3. To hold an advisory vote on the frequency of the advisory vote on executive compensation, and
 4. To ratify the appointment of Ernst & Young LLP as our independent auditor for 2017.
- Only shareholders of record at the close of business on February 15, 2017 will be entitled to notice of and to vote at the Annual Meeting or any adjournment thereof.

For your convenience, we will offer a listen-only, audio webcast of the meeting. If you choose to listen to the webcast, go to investors.suntrust.com shortly before the meeting time and follow the instructions provided. If you miss the meeting, you may listen to a replay of the webcast on our Investor Relations website beginning the afternoon of April 25. Please note that you will not be able to vote your shares via the webcast. If you plan to listen to the webcast, please submit your vote using one of the methods described below prior to the meeting.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Raymond D. Fortin,

Corporate Secretary

March 13, 2017

Important Notice Regarding the Availability of Proxy Materials for the Shareholder Meeting to Be Held on April 25, 2017. The 2017 Proxy Statement and the 2016 Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2016 are also available at www.proxydocs.com/sti.

IMPORTANT NOTICE: Whether or not you plan to attend the Annual Meeting, please vote your shares: (1) via a toll-free telephone call, (2) via the internet, or (3) if you received a paper copy of this proxy statement, by completing, signing, dating and returning the enclosed proxy as soon as possible in the postage paid envelope provided. If you hold shares of common stock through a broker or other nominee, your broker or other nominee will vote your shares for you if you provide instructions on how to vote your shares. In the absence of instructions, your broker can only vote your shares on certain limited matters, but will not be able to vote your shares on other matters (including the election of directors). It is important that you provide

voting instructions because brokers and other nominees do not generally have authority to vote your shares for the election of directors without instructions from you.

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SUNTRUST BANKS, INC.
303 PEACHTREE STREET, N.E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30308

PROXY STATEMENT

2017 ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

How to Vote:

The following summary is intended to provide a broad overview of the items that you will find elsewhere in this proxy statement. As this is only a summary, we encourage you to read the entire proxy statement for more information about these topics prior to voting.

online at **www.investorvote.com/STI**
calling toll-free from the United States, U.S.
territories and Canada at **1-800-652-VOTE**
(8683)
returning the proxy card **BY MAIL**
or attending the meeting to vote **IN**
PERSON

Date and Time: April 25, 2017 at 9:30 AM

Place: SunTrust Plaza Garden Offices, 303 Peachtree
Center Avenue, Suite 105, Atlanta, Georgia, 30308

Record Date: February 15, 2017

Audio Webcast: investors.suntrust.com
SunTrust at a Glance

General¹

1,367 full-service branches

\$205 billion total assets

24,375 teammates²

NYSE: STI

Governance

all independent directors other than CEO

lead independent director

all directors elected annually

majority vote standard in bylaws

10 of 11 independent director nominees joined since 2010.

average director tenure is 5.8 years.

Compensation

strong clawback policies

share ownership and retention requirements

85% of NEO target compensation is at risk

double-triggers required for Change-in-Control severance

no tax gross-ups

¹ as of December 31, 2016.

² full-time equivalent employees

Proxy Statement and Solicitation

The enclosed proxy is solicited on behalf of the Board of Directors of SunTrust Banks, Inc. in connection with the Annual Meeting of Shareholders of SunTrust to be held in Suite 105 on the Atrium level of SunTrust Plaza Garden Offices, 303 Peachtree Center Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia, 30308, on Tuesday, April 25, 2017, at 9:30 a.m. local time. We are first mailing this proxy statement and the enclosed proxy to our shareholders on or about March 13, 2017. We will bear the cost of soliciting proxies. SunTrust has retained Georgeson Shareholder Communications, Inc. to assist in the solicitation of proxies for a fee of \$10,000 plus expenses. Proxies may also be solicited by our employees. Proxies may be solicited in person, by physical and electronic mail, and by telephone call.

Table of Contents**Proxy Summary****Meeting Agenda and Voting Recommendation**

Proposal	Board's Recommendation	Page Reference
1. Election of 12 Directors	FOR EACH	4
2. Advisory Vote To Approve Executive Compensation	FOR	41
3. Advisory Vote on Frequency of Say-On-Pay Votes	every ONE YEAR	42
4. Ratification of Independent Auditor	FOR	44

Director Nominees (Proposal No. 1, page 4)

Each director nominee is elected annually by a majority of votes cast. See pages 4-5 of this proxy statement for more information.

Director	Age	Since	Tenure	Independent	Committees
Dallas S. Clement	51	2015	1		AC, GN
Paul R. Garcia	64	2014	2		CC, RC
M. Douglas Ivester	69	1998	18		EC, GN, RC
Kyle Prechtl Legg	65	2011	5		AC, CC,* EC
Donna S. Morea	62	2012	4		CC, RC
David M. Ratcliffe	68	2011	5		CC, EC, RC*
William H. Rogers, Jr.	59	2011	5	CEO	EC*
Agnes Bundy Scanlan	59	nominee	0		to be determined
Frank P. Scruggs, Jr.	65	2013	3		CC, RC
Bruce L. Tanner	58	2015	1		GN, RC
Thomas R. Watjen	62	2010	6		AC,* EC, GN
Dr. Phail Wynn, Jr.	69	2004	12		AC, EC, GN*

AC Audit Committee

CC Compensation Committee

* Committee Chair

EC Executive Committee

GN Governance and Nominating Committee

RC Risk Committee

Advisory Vote to Approve Executive Compensation (Proposal No. 2, page 41)

Our shareholders have the opportunity to cast a non-binding advisory vote to approve our executive compensation. We recommend that you review our Compensation Discussion and Analysis, which begins on page 18 for a description of the actions and decisions of the Compensation Committee of the Board during 2016 regarding our compensation programs, as well as the accompanying compensation tables and related narrative. We are pleased that last year our shareholders approved executive compensation by more than 90% of votes cast.

The Board of Directors recommends a vote FOR the proposal.

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Proxy Summary

Advisory Vote on the Frequency of Say-On-Pay Votes (Proposal No. 3, page 42)

In addition to the advisory approval of our executive compensation program, we are also seeking a non-binding determination from our shareholders as to the frequency with which shareholders would have an opportunity. Item 3 affords shareholders the opportunity to cast an advisory vote on *how often* the Company should include a say-on-pay vote in its proxy materials for future annual shareholder meetings. Under this Item 3, shareholders may vote to have the say-on-pay vote every year, every two years or every three years.

The Board recommends that shareholders vote on Item 3 to hold say-on-pay votes every ONE YEAR.

Ratification of the Independent Auditor

(Proposal No. 4, page 44)

Ernst & Young LLP has served as the Company's independent registered public accounting firm since 2007. Shareholders are being asked to ratify the appointment of Ernst & Young by the Audit Committee for 2017.

The Board of Directors recommends a vote FOR the proposal.

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Nominees for Directorship (Item 1)

Nominees for Directorship (Item 1)

Upon the recommendation of its Governance and Nominating Committee, the Board nominated the following 12 persons for election as directors at the Annual Meeting in 2017: Dallas S. Clement, Paul R. Garcia, M. Douglas Ivester, Kyle Prechtel Legg, Donna S. Morea, David M. Ratcliffe, William H. Rogers, Jr., Agnes Bundy Scanlan, Frank P. Scruggs, Jr., Bruce L. Tanner, Thomas R. Watjen, and Phail Wynn, Jr. Each of the 12 persons nominated for election, if elected, is expected to serve until next year's annual meeting of shareholders and until their successor is elected and qualified. If, at the time of the Annual Meeting, any of the nominees should be unable or decline to serve as a director, the proxies are authorized to be voted for such substitute nominee or nominees as the Board recommends. The Board has no reason to believe that any nominee will be unable or decline to serve as a director. The number of shares of common stock beneficially owned by each nominee for director is listed under the heading *Stock Ownership of Directors, Management and Principal Shareholders* on page 45.

Below is a description of each nominee, the director's age, the year in which the person first became a director of SunTrust, and a brief description of the experience, attributes, and skills considered by the Governance and Nominating Committee and the Board. Except for Mr. Rogers, our CEO, none of the nominees is employed by SunTrust or any affiliate of SunTrust.

Dallas S. Clement, 51, has been a director since 2015. He is Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Cox Enterprises, responsible for its treasury, financial reporting and control, tax, audit and financial planning and analysis functions. Previously, he served as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer for Cox Automotive, the largest automotive marketplace and leading provider of software solutions to auto dealers throughout the U.S. He previously served on the boards of Unwired Planet and BitAuto.

Mr. Clement's financial and business experience, including service as a CFO of a large customer-facing company with significant technology operations, well qualifies him to serve on our Board.

Paul R. Garcia, 64, has been a director since 2014. Mr. Garcia is the retired Chairman and CEO of Global Payments Inc., a leading provider of credit card processing, check authorization, and other electronic payment processing services. Mr. Garcia also serves as a director of The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation and West Corporation. Previously, he served on the board of Mastercard International.

Mr. Garcia's extensive knowledge of and experience in the payment services and financial services industries, and his service as a Chairman and CEO of a publicly-traded company, well qualify him to serve on our Board.

M. Douglas Ivester, 69, has been a director since 1998 and has been our Lead Director since 2009. He is President of Deer Run Investments, LLC. From 1997 until 2000, Mr. Ivester was Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive

Officer of The Coca-Cola Company. Mr. Ivester spent more than 20 years with The Coca-Cola Company and held such positions as Chief Financial Officer and President and Chief Operating Officer, where he was responsible for running the company's global business. Previously, he served as a director of S1 Corporation and Georgia-Pacific Corporation.

Mr. Ivester's long and varied business career, including service as Chairman and CEO and deep financial and accounting experience gained while serving as a Chief Financial Officer, well qualify him to serve on our Board.

Kyle Prechtl Legg, 65, has been a director since 2011. She is the former Chief Executive Officer of Legg Mason Capital Management (LMCM). Ms. Legg has more than 30 years of professional experience in the investment industry. At LMCM, she built a leading global equity investment management business serving high-end institutional clients, including some of the world's largest sovereign wealth funds, domestic and foreign company pension plans, corporate funds, endowments, and foundations. Ms. Legg is also a director of OMAM plc and Brown Advisory Funds, and previously served as a director of the Eastman Kodak Company.

Ms. Legg's deep investment, financial, and executive leadership experience, including experience with a regulated financial institution, well qualify her to serve on our Board.

Donna S. Morea, 62, has been a director since 2012. Ms. Morea is a nationally recognized executive in IT professional services management with over 30 years of experience. From May 2004 until her retirement at the end of 2011, Ms. Morea served as President of CGI Technology and Solutions, Inc., a wholly-owned U.S. subsidiary of CGI Group, one of the largest independent information technology firms in North America. In that role, she led CGI's IT and business process services in the US and India for large enterprises in financial services, healthcare, telecommunications and government. She previously served on CGI Group's board of directors and presently serves on the board of Science Applications International Corporation, a publicly-traded firm which provides technical, engineering, and enterprise information technology services. She also served as the Chair of the Northern Virginia Technology Council, with over 1,000 member organizations.

Ms. Morea's management experience and information technology expertise well qualify her to serve on our Board.

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Nominees for Directorship (Item 1)

David M. Ratcliffe, 68, has been a director since 2011. Mr. Ratcliffe retired in December 2010 as Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of Southern Company, one of America's largest producers of electricity, a position he held since 2004. From 1999 until 2004, Mr. Ratcliffe was President and CEO of Georgia Power, Southern Company's largest subsidiary. Prior to becoming President and CEO of Georgia Power in 1999, Mr. Ratcliffe served as Executive Vice President, Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer. Mr. Ratcliffe also serves as a member of the board of CSX, a publicly-traded railroad.

Mr. Ratcliffe's experience as a director and chief executive officer of a highly-regulated, publicly-traded company well qualifies him to serve on our Board.

William H. Rogers, Jr., 59, has been a director since 2011 and has served as Chairman of our Board since January 1, 2012. He was named Chief Executive Officer in June 2011 after having served as our Chief Operating Officer since 2010 and President since 2008. Mr. Rogers began his career with SunTrust in 1980 and has served in a leadership capacity in all segments of the Company. Mr. Rogers previously served as a director of Books-a-Million, Inc. and previously served as a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta.

Mr. Rogers' long history with our company and industry well qualify him to serve on our Board.

Agnes Bundy Scanlan, 59, has been nominated to serve on our Board of Directors. She is a senior adviser for Treliant Risk Advisors where she counsels financial services firms on regulatory, compliance, and risk management matters. She also served as a senior adviser at Treliant from 2012 to 2015. From 2015 to 2017, she served as the Northeast Regional Director of Supervision Examinations for the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. Previously, she served as Chief Compliance Officer, Chief Privacy Officer, Regulatory Relations Executive, and Director of Corporate Community Development for, and as legal counsel to, a number of banks and financial services firms, and as legal counsel to the United States Senate Budget Committee.

Ms. Bundy Scanlan's deep risk management, regulatory, compliance, and government affairs experience well qualify her to serve on our board.

Frank P. Scruggs, Jr., 65, has been a director since 2013. He has been a partner in the law firm of Berger Singerman LLP since 2007 where he represents companies and executives in employment law matters and litigates commercial disputes. Prior to joining Berger Singerman, he was an Executive Vice President for Office Depot, Inc. and was a shareholder of the law firm Greenberg Traurig LLC. He previously served as the Florida Secretary of Labor and Employment Security, as a member of the Florida Board of Regents, and on the board of directors of Office Depot, Inc.

Mr. Scruggs' extensive governmental affairs, legal, and regulatory experience well qualify him to serve on our Board.

Bruce L. Tanner, 58, has been a director since 2015. He has served as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer for Lockheed Martin Corporation since 2007. As Chief Financial Officer, he is responsible for all aspects of Lockheed's financial strategies, processes, and operations.

Mr. Tanner's financial and business experience, including service as a CFO of a highly-regulated, publicly-traded company with operations in substantial portions of our service territory well qualifies him to serve on our Board.

Thomas R. Watjen, 62, has been a director since 2010. In 2015, he retired as the President and Chief Executive Officer of Unum Group, a publicly-traded insurance holding company, and serves as the Chairman of its board. He was employed by Unum or its predecessors since 1994, initially as its Chief Financial Officer. Prior to joining Unum, he served as a Managing Director of the insurance practice of the investment banking firm Morgan Stanley & Co.

Mr. Watjen's experience as a director, chief executive officer, and chief financial officer of a publicly-traded company and executive experience with a regulated financial services company well qualify him to serve on our Board.

Phail Wynn, Jr., 69, has been a director since 2004. He has been the Vice President for Durham and Regional Affairs for Duke University since January 2008. Previously, he served as the President of Durham Technical Community College from 1980 to 2007. Dr. Wynn has served continuously as a director of one or more financial institutions since 1992. Dr. Wynn is also a director of North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Dr. Wynn's varied business and academic experiences, including his long service on the boards of financial institutions, well qualify him to serve on our Board.

The Board of Directors recommends a vote FOR all nominees.

Table of Contents**Nominees for Directorship (Item 1)****Board Committees and Attendance**

The Board has created certain standing and ad hoc committees. These committees allow regular monitoring and deeper analysis of various matters. The committee structure also allows committees to be comprised exclusively of independent directors to address certain matters. Because of the complexity of our business and the depth and scope of matters reviewed by our Board, much of the Board's work is delegated to its committees and then reported to the full Board.

Regular meetings of the Board are held at least quarterly. During 2016, the Board held 5 meetings, and various standing and ad hoc committees of the Board met another 50 times (including 4 joint meetings of our Audit and Risk Committees), for an aggregate of 55 meetings. Each committee and board meeting generally includes a meeting of the independent

directors in executive session. All incumbent directors attended at least 75% of the aggregate number of Board meetings and meetings of the committees on which they served. In addition, all but two of our incumbent directors who were serving as directors at such time attended last year's annual meeting of shareholders. We expect, but do not require, directors to attend the annual meeting of shareholders.

The Board reviews the membership of the committees from time to time. Specific committee assignments are proposed by the Governance and Nominating Committee in consultation with the chair of each committee and with the consent of the member, and are then submitted to the full Board for approval. The current membership of these committees, and the number of meetings each committee held in 2016, is as follows:

Membership by Director

	Audit	Compensation	Executive	Governance & Nominating	Risk
Number of Meetings Held:	13*	6	8	5	14*
Dallas S. Clement					
Paul R. Garcia					
M. Douglas Ivester					
Kyle Prechtel Legg		Chair			
Donna S. Morea					
David M. Ratcliffe					Chair
William H. Rogers, Jr.			Chair		
Frank P. Scruggs, Jr.					
Bruce L. Tanner					

Thomas R. Watjen Chair
 Dr. Phail Wynn, Jr.

Chair

* number of meetings does not include 4 joint sessions of the Audit and Risk Committees

Membership by Committee

Audit	Compensation	Executive	Governance & Nominating	Risk
Mr. Watjen, <i>Chair</i>				Mr. Ratcliffe, <i>Chair</i>
	Ms. Legg, <i>Chair</i>	Mr. Rogers, <i>Chair</i>	Dr. Wynn, <i>Chair</i>	
Mr. Clement	Mr. Garcia	Mr. Ivester	Mr. Clement	Mr. Garcia
Ms. Legg	Ms. Morea	Ms. Legg	Mr. Ivester	Mr. Ivester
Dr. Wynn	Mr. Ratcliffe	Mr. Ratcliffe	Mr. Tanner	Ms. Morea
	Mr. Scruggs	Mr. Watjen	Mr. Watjen	Mr. Scruggs
		Dr. Wynn		Mr. Tanner

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Nominees for Directorship (Item 1)

The *Audit Committee* consists solely of members that are independent under our Corporate Governance Guidelines, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and applicable rules, and the rules of the New York Stock Exchange. Our Board has determined that Mr. Watjen, the Chairman of the Audit Committee, meets the definition of audit committee financial expert as defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and regulations. The Audit Committee:

appoints, compensates, retains, and directly oversees the work of our independent auditor (subject to shareholder ratification, if applicable).

is charged with monitoring the integrity of our financial statements, the independence and qualifications of our independent auditor, our system of internal controls, the performance of our internal audit process and independent auditor, and our compliance with laws, regulations and the codes of conduct.

also resolves any disagreements between management and the auditors regarding financial reporting.

pre-approves all audit services and permitted non-audit services provided to SunTrust by its independent auditor. The *Compensation Committee* has only members that are independent under our Corporate Governance Guidelines and the rules of the New York Stock Exchange. It is responsible for:

approving our stated compensation strategies, goals and purposes.

ensuring that there is a strong link between the economic interests of management and shareholders.

ensuring that members of management are rewarded appropriately for their contributions to Company growth and profitability.

ensuring that the executive compensation strategy supports both our objectives and shareholder interests.

ensuring that the incentive compensation arrangements for the Company do not encourage employees to take risks that are beyond our ability to manage effectively.

administers the Incentive Compensation Recoupment Policy.

performs other related duties as defined in its written charter.

The *Executive Committee*:

regularly reviews operational performance and monitors certain key financial performance indicators.

reviews certain capital matters, including quarterly dividends and share repurchases. and

handles other matters assigned to it from time to time by the Chairman or Lead Director.

The *Governance and Nominating Committee*:

makes recommendations to the Board regarding the size and composition of the Board.

reviews the qualifications of candidates to the Board, and recommends nominees to the Board.

takes a leadership role in shaping our corporate governance.

develops and recommends to the Board a set of corporate governance guidelines, periodically reviews and assesses the adequacy of those principles, and recommends any proposed changes to the Board for approval.

leads the Board in its annual review of the Board's performance.

addresses committee structure and operations, reports to the Board, determines member qualifications and makes committee member appointments.

It has sole authority for retaining or terminating any search firm used to identify director candidates and determining such firm's fees. Our Governance and Nominating Committee also performs other related duties as defined in its written charter. It has only members that are independent under our Corporate Governance Guidelines and the rules of the New York Stock Exchange.

Our *Risk Committee* has only members that are independent under our Corporate Governance Guidelines and the rules of the New York Stock Exchange and Federal Reserve Board. It:

reports to and assists the Board of Directors in overseeing enterprise risk management such as credit, operational, compliance, market, liquidity, strategic, legal and reputational risk; enterprise capital adequacy; liquidity adequacy; and material regulatory matters.

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oversees and reviews significant policies and practices employed to manage and assess credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk, operational risk, compliance risk, legal risk, strategic risk and reputational risk.

oversees the enterprise risk management appetite and tolerances, risk frameworks; and policies that reflect the Board's risk management philosophies and principles, or for which management oversight is mandated by law or regulation.

oversees liquidity risk management activities, including the structure and adequacy of liquidity in light of current or planned business activities, and in light of the requirements or expectations of statutes, regulations, management and the Board.

oversees capital management activities, including the structure and adequacy of capital in light of current or planned business activities, and management, Board and statutory/regulatory requirements or expectations.

SunTrust Banks, Inc. - 2017 Proxy Statement 7

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The Governance and Nominating Committee determines the amount and form of director compensation. The Governance and Nominating Committee reviews peer practices with the assistance of an independent compensation consultant and a review of market and peer data. In 2015, it made minor adjustments to the amount and timing of director compensation based upon a review of market and peer practices with the assistance of an independent compensation consultant. It also imposed an annual limit on the total cash and equity compensation payable to non-employee directors in any calendar year.

We pay each non-employee director an annual retainer of \$70,000 in four installments. The Chairs of each of the Audit Committee, Compensation Committee, Governance and Nominating Committee, and Risk Committee receive an additional retainer of \$20,000, and the Lead Director receives an additional retainer of \$30,000. We pay each non-employee director a fee of \$1,500 for each committee meeting attended. Non-employee directors serving on the Board following our annual meeting of shareholders receive a grant of either restricted stock or restricted stock units, at their election, having a value of \$120,000 on the date of grant. The grant vests upon the earlier of one year from the date of grant or the next annual meeting.

The table below sets forth compensation paid to all non-employee directors who served during the year ended December 31, 2016. Except as noted above, all of our non-employee directors are paid at the same rate. Directors who are also our employees are not compensated for their service as directors. In 2016, one of our directors, William H. Rogers, Jr., was also an employee, serving as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. We discuss his compensation beginning at *Executive Compensation*.

Directors may defer either or both of their meeting and retainer fees under our Directors Deferred Compensation Plan. We determine the return on deferred amounts as if the funds had been invested in our common stock or at a floating interest rate equal to the prime interest rate in effect at SunTrust Bank computed on the last day of each quarter, at the election of the director.

Name	Fees				
	Earned or Paid	Stock ¹	NQDC	All Other	Total
	In Cash	Awards	Earnings	Compensation	
Robert M. Beall, II ²	\$ 35,333	\$ 0 ²	\$ 0	\$ 5,000 ³	\$ 40,333 ²
Dallas S. Clement	\$ 88,000	\$ 120,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 208,000
Paul R. Garcia	\$ 98,500	\$ 120,000	\$ 0	\$ 2,500 ³	\$ 221,000
David H. Hughes ²	\$ 35,333	\$ 0 ²	\$ 0	\$ 5,000 ³	\$ 40,333 ²
M. Douglas Ivester	\$ 122,500	\$ 120,000	\$ 0	\$ 8,500 ^{3,4}	\$ 245,000
Kyle Prechtl Legg	\$ 127,500	\$ 120,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 247,500
William A. Linnenbringer ²	\$ 30,833	\$ 0 ²	\$ 0	\$ 5,000 ³	\$ 35,833 ²
Donna S. Morea	\$ 100,000	\$ 120,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 220,000

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David M. Ratcliffe	\$ 118,000	\$ 120,000	\$ 0	\$ 2,500 ³	\$ 240,500
Frank P. Scruggs, Jr.	\$ 98,500	\$ 120,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 218,500
Bruce L. Tanner	\$ 89,500	\$ 120,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 209,500
Thomas R. Watjen	\$ 129,000	\$ 120,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 249,000
Phail Wynn, Jr.	\$ 129,000	\$ 120,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 249,000

¹ We make an annual equity grant with a grant date fair value of approximately \$120,000 to each person who is serving as a director following our annual meeting of shareholders. In accordance with SEC regulations, we report in this column the aggregate grant date fair value of stock awards computed in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718, but (pursuant to SEC regulations) without reduction for estimated forfeitures. Please refer to note 15 to our financial statements in our annual report for the year ended December 31, 2016 for a discussion of the assumptions related to the calculation of such value. As of December 31, 2016, each director named in the table above (except for Messrs. Bell, Hughes, and Linnenbringer) held 2,828 shares of restricted stock or restricted stock units which vest on April 25, 2017, and none of our directors held any unexercised options (vested or unvested).

² Retired from the Board following the annual meeting of shareholders on April 26, 2016.

³ Reflects matching contributions paid to a charity identified by the director.

⁴ Reflects \$6,000 fee for service on local advisory boards of our subsidiaries. No director received perquisites or personal benefits in 2016 in excess of \$10,000.

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Majority Voting

Our Bylaws provide for the annual election of all directors. The Bylaws further provide that, in an election of directors in which the only nominees for election are persons nominated by the Board (an uncontested election), in order to be elected, each nominee must receive more votes cast for such nominee's election than against such nominee's election. If the director election is not an uncontested election, then directors are elected by a plurality of the votes cast. In connection with uncontested director elections, votes cast exclude abstentions with respect to a director's election.

If a nominee who presently serves as a director does not receive the required vote for reelection in an uncontested election, Georgia law provides that such director will continue to serve on the Board as a holdover director. Georgia corporate law generally gives such unelected holdover directors all of the same powers as directors elected by a majority vote until such holdover-director's successor is elected and qualified. A successor cannot be elected until there is another meeting of shareholders, and these typically occur only once a year unless we incur the time and expense of a special meeting of shareholders. To prevent holdover directors from remaining on our board, and to better effectuate the intentions of our shareholders, our Corporate Governance Guidelines require such a director to tender his or her written resignation to the Chairman of the Board for consideration by the Governance and Nominating Committee (which we refer to in this section as the Committee) within five days following certification of the shareholder vote.

However, the resignation of a director may adversely affect us. For this reason, we do not make resignations tendered in such context automatically effective. Rather, after the director submits his or her mandatory resignation, the Committee will then consider the resignation and, within 45 days following the shareholders' meeting at which the election occurred, make a recommendation to the Board concerning whether to accept or reject the resignation. In determining its recommendation, the Committee will consider all factors deemed relevant by the Committee members including, without limitation, any stated reason or reasons why shareholders did not vote for the director's reelection, the qualifications of the director (including, for example, whether the director serves on the Audit Committee as an audit committee financial expert and whether there are one or more other directors qualified, eligible and available to serve on the Audit Committee in such capacity), and whether the director's resignation from the Board would be in the best interest of SunTrust and our shareholders. The Committee also will consider a range of possible alternatives concerning the director's tendered resignation as the members of the Committee deem

appropriate, including, without limitation, acceptance of the resignation, rejection of the resignation, or rejection of the resignation coupled with a commitment to seek to address and cure the underlying reasons reasonably believed by the Committee to have substantially resulted in the failure of the director to receive the necessary votes for reelection.

To constrain the Board's discretion in considering such resignations, we have adopted specific procedural requirements in our Corporate Governance Guidelines. In addition to the 45-day deadline above, our Corporate Governance Guidelines require the Board to take formal action on the Committee's recommendation no later than 75 days following the shareholders' meeting at which the election occurred. In considering the Committee's recommendation, the Board will consider the information, factors and alternatives considered by the Committee and such additional information, factors and alternatives as the Board deems relevant. Our Corporate Governance Guidelines require us to publicly disclose the Board's decision in a Current Report (Form 8-K) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission together with an explanation of the process by which the Board made its decision and, if applicable, the Board's reason or reasons for rejecting the tendered resignation, within four business days after the Board makes its decision. No director who is required to tender his or her resignation may participate in the Committee's deliberations or recommendation, and the Corporate Governance Guidelines contain provisions addressing how the determination of whether to accept or reject a resignation is made if a majority of the members of the Committee fails to receive the necessary vote for reelection. Generally, in such case, the determination will be made by independent directors who received the necessary vote for election or reelection. If the Board accepts a director's resignation, then any resulting vacancy may be filled by the Board in accordance with the Bylaws, or the Board in its discretion may decrease the size of the Board pursuant to the Bylaws.

Corporate Governance and Director Independence

The Board has determined that all of our directors are independent, except for Mr. Rogers, who is our Chairman and CEO. Specifically, it determined that the following current directors are independent after applying the guidelines described below: Dallas S. Clement, Paul R. Garcia, M. Douglas Ivester, Kyle Prechtel Legg, Donna S. Morea, David M. Ratcliffe, Agnes Bundy Scanlan, Frank P. Scruggs, Jr., Bruce L. Tanner, Thomas R. Watjen, and Phail Wynn, Jr. Additionally, each member of our Audit Committee, Compensation Committee, Governance and Nominating Committee, and Risk Committee is independent. There are no family relationships between any director, executive officer, or person nominated or chosen by us to become a director or executive officer.

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We include our independence standards in our Corporate Governance Guidelines. You can view these on our Investor Relations website, investors.suntrust.com under the heading *Governance*. An independent director is one who is free of any relationship with SunTrust or its management that may impair the director's ability to make independent judgments. In determining director independence, the Board broadly considers all relevant facts and circumstances, including the rules of the New York Stock Exchange. The Board considers the issue not merely from the standpoint of a director, but also from that of persons or organizations with which the director has an affiliation. The Board pays particular attention to whether a director is independent from management and to any credit relationships that may exist with a director or a related interest. In doing so, the Board considers, among other things, all extensions of credit between the Company and the director (including his or her related interests).

Generally, we do not consider independent any director who (i) is an executive officer of a company that makes payments to us for property or services which is greater than 2% of our consolidated gross revenues, or (ii) is an executive officer of a company that receives payments from us for property or services in an amount which, in any fiscal year, is greater than \$1 million or 2% of such director's company's consolidated gross revenues. We also do not consider independent any director to whom we have extended credit, or who is also an executive officer of a company to which we have extended credit, unless such credit meets the substantive requirements of Federal Reserve Regulation O. Regulation O requires that, when making loans to our executive officers and directors, we do so on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, and follow credit-underwriting procedures that are no less stringent than those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions by SunTrust with other persons not related to the lender. Such loans also may not involve more than the normal risk of collectability or present other unfavorable features. Additionally, no event of default may have occurred (that is, such loans are not rated as non-accrual, past due, restructured, or potential problems). Our Board reviews any credit to a director or his or her related interests that has become impaired or criticized in order to determine the impact that such classification has on the director's independence.

Codes of Ethics and Committee Charters

We have a Senior Financial Officers Code of Ethical Conduct that applies to our senior financial officers, including our principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer. We also have a Code of Conduct that applies to all employees and a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics for members of the Board. These three Codes of Conduct, as well as our Corporate Governance Guidelines, and the charters for each of the Audit, Compensation, Executive, Governance and Nominating Committee, and Risk Committees of the Board can be found on our Investor Relations website, investors.suntrust.com, under the heading *Governance*.

Board's Role in the Risk Management Process

The Board oversees and monitors the Company's risk management processes. The Board's Risk Committee outlines our risk principles and management framework and sets high level strategy and risk tolerances. Our risk profile is managed by our Chief Risk Officer. The Chief Risk Officer is an executive officer appointed by and reporting to the Risk Committee and the CEO. The Chief Risk Officer meets at least quarterly with the Risk Committee of the Board. The Chair of the Risk Committee makes a full report of each Risk Committee meeting to the full Board at each Board

meeting. In addition, the Chief Risk Officer also meets with the full Board at each meeting. The Board also meets regularly in executive session without management to discuss a variety of topics, including risk. In these ways, the full Board is able to monitor our risk profile and risk management activities on an on-going basis. Additionally, the Company has other risk-monitoring processes. For example, certain financial risks are also monitored by officers who report to the Chief Financial Officer. In turn, the Chief Financial Officer and appropriate financial risk personnel attend the meetings of the Audit and Risk Committees of the Board. As with the Risk Committee, the Chair of the Audit Committee makes a full report of each Audit Committee meeting to the full Board at each Board meeting and, when circumstances warrant, the Chief Financial Officer and other financial risk personnel meet with the full Board.

Management of Cyber Risk

We face ongoing and emerging risks and regulations related to the activities that surround the delivery of banking and financial products. Coupled with external influences such as market conditions, fraudulent activities, disasters, cyber-attacks and other security risks, country risk, vendor risk, and legal risk, the potential for operational and reputational loss remains elevated.

Our operations rely on computer systems, networks, the internet, digital applications, and the telecommunications and computer systems of third parties to perform business activities. The use of digital technologies introduces cyber-security risk that can manifest in the form of information theft, physical disruptions, criminal acts by individuals, groups, or nation states, and a client's inability to access online services. We use a wide array of techniques to secure our operations and proprietary information such as Board approved policies and programs, network monitoring, access controls, dedicated security personnel, and defined insurance instruments, as well as consult with third-party data security experts.

To control cyber-security risk, we maintain an active information security program that conforms to FFIEC guidance. This information security program is aligned with our operational risks and is overseen by executive management, the Board, and our independent audit function. It continually monitors and evaluates threats, events, and the performance of

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its business operations and continually adapts and modifies its risk reduction activities accordingly. We also have a cyber liability insurance policy that provides us with coverage against certain losses, expenses, and damages associated with cyber risk.

Further, we recognize our role in the overall national payments system and we have adopted the National Institute of Standards and Technology Cyber Security Framework. We also fully participate in the federally recognized financial sector information sharing organization structure, known as the Financial Services Information Sharing and Analysis Center. Digital technology is constantly evolving, and new and unforeseen threats and actions by others may disrupt operations or result in losses beyond our risk control thresholds. Although we invest substantial time and resources to manage and reduce cyber risk, it is not possible to completely eliminate this risk.

We believe that effective management of operational risk, defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events, plays a major role in both the level and the stability of our profitability. Our Operational Risk Management function oversees an enterprise-wide framework intended to identify, assess, control, monitor, and report on operational risks Company-wide. These processes support our goals to minimize future operational losses and strengthen our performance by maintaining sufficient capital to absorb operational losses that are incurred.

The operational risk governance structure includes an operational risk manager and support staff within each business segment and corporate function. These risk managers are responsible for execution of risk management within their areas in compliance with our policies and procedures. The Risk Committee of our board oversees our risk management and receives reports from the Chief Risk Officer and others.

Our risk and exposure to these matters remains heightened because of, among other things, the evolving nature of these threats, our prominent size and scale, our role in the financial services industry, our plans to continue to implement our internet banking and mobile banking channel strategies and develop additional remote connectivity solutions to serve our clients, our expanded geographic footprint, the outsourcing of some of our business operations, and the continued uncertain global economic and political environment. As a result, cyber-security and the continued development and enhancement of our controls, processes, and practices designed to protect our systems, computers, software, data and networks from attack, damage, or unauthorized access remain a focus for us. As threats continue to evolve, we may be required to expend additional resources to continue to modify or enhance our protective measures or to investigate and remediate information security vulnerabilities. Although to date we have

not experienced any material losses relating to cyber-attacks or other information security breaches, there can be no assurance that we will not suffer such losses in the future.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires our directors, executive officers and any persons who own beneficially more than 10% of our common stock to file reports of ownership and changes in ownership with the Securities and Exchange Commission. To our knowledge, based solely on a review of the reports furnished to us and

written representations from reporting persons that all reportable transactions were reported, we believe that during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 our officers, directors and greater than 10% owners timely filed all reports they were required to file under Section 16(a).

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

We have no compensation committee interlocks. Messrs. Beall, Garcia, Ratcliffe, and Scruggs, and Ms. Legg and Ms. Morea constitute all of the directors who served on our Compensation Committee at any time during 2016. Each is or was an independent, outside director, and none is a current or former officer or employee of SunTrust.

During 2016, our bank subsidiary engaged in customary banking transactions and had outstanding loans to certain of our directors, executive officers, members of the immediate families of certain directors and executive officers, and their associates. These loans were made in the ordinary course of business and 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 lender. These loans do not involve more than the normal risk of collectability or present other unfavorable features.

Policies and Procedures for Approval of Related Party Transactions

We recognize that related party transactions have the potential to create conflicts of interest and the appearance that Company decisions are based on considerations other than the best interests of the Company and our shareholders. Therefore, our Board has adopted a formal, written policy with respect to related party transactions.

For the purpose of the policy, a related party transaction is a transaction in which we participate and in which any related party has a direct or indirect material interest, other than (1) transactions available to all employees or customers generally, (2) transactions involving less than \$120,000 when aggregated with all similar transactions, or (3) loans made by SunTrust Bank in the ordinary course of business, made on

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substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable loans with persons not related to the lender, and not involving more than the normal risk of collectability or presenting other unfavorable features.

Under the policy, any related party transaction must be reported to the General Counsel and may be consummated or may continue only if the Governance and Nominating Committee approves or ratifies such transaction and if the transaction is on terms comparable to those that could be obtained in arm's-length dealings with an unrelated third party, and if the transaction involves compensation, that has been approved by our Compensation Committee. The Governance and Nominating Committee may approve or ratify the related party transaction only if the Committee determines that, under all of the circumstances, the transaction is in the best interests of SunTrust.

Transactions with Related Persons, Promoters, and Certain Control Persons

We have no transactions with related parties other than normal, arm's-length banking and other credit transactions that comply with Federal Reserve Regulation O. Our Board reviews these relationships, but for the reasons below, we do not view them as impairing a director's independence.

We generally consider credit relationships with directors and/or their affiliates to be immaterial and as not impairing the director's independence so long as the terms of the credit relationship are similar to those offered to other comparable borrowers. We use the following guidelines to determine the impact of a credit relationship on a director's independence. We presume that extensions of credit which comply with Federal Reserve Regulation O are consistent with director independence. In other words, we do not consider normal, arm's-length credit relationships entered into in the ordinary course of business to negate a director's independence.

Regulation O requires such loans to be made on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, and to follow credit underwriting procedures that are no less stringent than those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions by SunTrust with other persons not related to the lender. Such loans also may not involve more than the normal risk of collectability or present other unfavorable features. Additionally, no event of default may have occurred (that is, such loans are not disclosed as non-accrual, past due, restructured, or potential problems). Our Board must review any credit to a director or his or her related interests that has become impaired criticized in order to determine the impact that such classification has on the director's independence. Please refer to Corporate Governance and Director Independence above for additional information on director independence.

Executive Sessions

Each committee and board meeting generally includes a meeting of the independent directors in executive session, and with respect to full board meetings, such meetings are presided over by a Lead Director selected by a majority of independent directors. M. Douglas Ivester presently serves as the Lead Director.

CEO and Management Succession

The Board of Directors considers management evaluation and succession planning to be one of its most important responsibilities. Our Corporate Governance Guidelines specify that our Board is responsible for developing a succession plan for our CEO and other senior executive officers. Annually, the independent directors of the Board meet with the CEO to discuss his potential successors and related issues. After these meetings, the Board may update its CEO succession plan as appropriate. The CEO also periodically reviews with the independent directors the performance and any succession issues of other key members of the Company's senior management.

Board Leadership Structure

Our Board is led by a Chairman selected by the Board from time to time. Presently, William H. Rogers, Jr., our CEO, is also Chairman of the Board. All of our other directors are independent. The Board has determined that selecting our CEO as Chairman is in our best interests because it promotes unity of vision for the leadership of the Company and avoids potential conflict among directors. The Board is aware of the potential conflicts that may arise when an insider chairs the Board, but believes these are more than offset by existing safeguards which include the designation of a lead director, regular meetings of the independent directors in executive session without the presence of insiders, the Board's succession plan for incumbent management, the fact that management compensation is determined by a committee of independent directors who make extensive use of peer benchmarking, and the fact that much of our operations are highly regulated.

Lead Director

In 2009, the Board established the position of Lead Director and selected M. Douglas Ivester as Lead Director. The responsibilities and duties of the Lead Director include (i) presiding at meetings of the Board in the absence of the Chairman, including the executive sessions of the independent members of the Board; (ii) serving as a liaison between the independent directors and the Chairman of the Board; (iii) advising the Chairman as to an appropriate schedule of Board meetings and on the agenda and meeting schedules for meetings of the Board and its committees; and (iv) calling meetings of the non-employee directors and developing the

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agendas for and serving as Chairman of the executive sessions of the Board's non-employee directors. A more complete description of this role is included in our Corporate Governance Guidelines, which we provide on our Investor Relations website, investors.suntrust.com, under the heading *Governance*. The Lead Director is appointed by a majority vote of the independent directors for a one-year term, subject to renewal for a maximum of four additional twelve-month terms, and shall serve until the expiration of the term or until such Lead Director's earlier resignation or retirement from the Board. Mr. Ivester's term is scheduled to conclude in April 2017 and was previously extended by the Board because doing so was considered to be in the best interest of the functioning of the Board and of shareholders.

Board Self-Assessment

Annually, the Board conducts a self-assessment, which our Governance and Nominating Committee reviews and discusses with the Board. In addition, each committee conducts an annual self-assessment of their performance. These assessments include both an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Board, each committee of the Board, and the annual assessment process itself.

Board Renewal

We believe it is important to continually refresh the composition of the Board. We have a policy requiring directors who change the job responsibility they held when they were elected to the Board to submit a letter of resignation to the Board. We also have a policy requiring directors to retire from the Board upon the first annual meeting following their 72nd birthday (65th birthday for employee-directors). If the director desires to continue to serve after he or she tenders his or her resignation pursuant to such policies, he or she may do so only after the Board, through its Governance and Nominating Committee, has made a determination that continued Board membership is appropriate. These policies have been effective in allowing us to refresh 9 of our 10 independent directors in the past 7 years.

Long-Term Business Strategy

Each year, the Board reviews management's long-term business strategy. In November 2016, over the course of three days, it reviewed and approved the 2017-2019 strategic plan. In addition, the Board reviews management's progress against key elements of its strategic plan at its regularly scheduled meetings throughout the year.

Director Qualifications and Selection Process

We maintain a standing Governance and Nominating Committee comprised solely of independent directors who are responsible for identifying individuals qualified to become Board members and recommending director nominees to the Board. The Governance and Nominating Committee periodically reviews the size and composition of the Board and

determines whether to add or replace directors. Under our Corporate Governance Guidelines, the Committee also periodically reviews with the Board the appropriate skills and characteristics required of Board members. You may

access the Governance and Nominating Committee's charter and our Corporate Governance Guidelines on our Investor Relations website, investors.suntrust.com, under the heading *Governance*.

The Governance and Nominating Committee and the Board consider a variety of sources in evaluating candidates as potential Board members. The Committee has for the last several years used search firms to identify additional qualified nominees. Evaluations of potential candidates to serve as directors generally involve a review of the candidate's background and credentials by the Committee, interviews with members of the Committee, the Committee as a whole, or one or more other Board members, and discussions by the Committee and the Board. The Committee then recommends director candidates to the full Board which, in turn, selects candidates to be nominated for election by the shareholders or to be appointed by the Board to fill a vacancy. Agnes Bundy Scanlan was identified by a search firm retained by the Committee and was considered by the Committee and the Board in accordance with these procedures prior to being nominated for election to the Board.

Director Qualifications. Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's business consistent with their fiduciary duty to shareholders. This significant responsibility requires highly-skilled individuals with various qualifications, attributes and professional experience. The Board believes that there are general requirements for service on the Board that are applicable to all directors and that there are other skills and experience that should be represented on the Board as a whole, but not necessarily by each director. The Board and the Governance and Nominating Committee consider the qualifications of directors and nominees individually and in the broader context of the Board's overall composition and the Company's current and future needs.

Qualifications for All Directors. In its assessment of each potential candidate, including those recommended by shareholders, the Committee requires that each director be a person of recognized high integrity with broad experience and outstanding achievement in their careers. The Board believes that each director should have, and expects nominees to have, the capacity to obtain an understanding of our principal operational and financial objectives, plans and strategies; our results of operations and financial condition; and our relative standing and that of our business segments in relation to our competitors. Further, each director and nominee should have the ability to make independent, analytical inquiries, an understanding of the business environment, and the ability to devote the time and effort necessary to fulfill his or her responsibilities to the Company.

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Specific Qualifications, Attributes, Skills and Experience to be Represented on the Board. The Board has identified the following particular qualifications, attributes, skills and experience that are important to be represented on the Board as a whole:

Independence, determined in accordance with our Corporate Governance Guidelines;

Financial industry knowledge, which is vital in understanding and reviewing our strategy, which may include the acquisition of businesses that offer complementary products or services. Service on predecessor boards of directors, as well as specific experience at SunTrust as current or former executives that gives directors specific insight into, and expertise that will foster active participation in, the development and implementation of our operating plan and business strategy;

Executive experience, which gives directors who have served in significant leadership positions strong abilities to motivate and manage others and to identify and develop leadership qualities in others;

Accounting and financial expertise, which enables directors to analyze our financial statements, capital structure and complex financial transactions and oversee our accounting and financial reporting processes; further, the Committee considers it essential that the Audit Committee have at least one member who qualifies as an audit committee financial expert ;

Governmental affairs, regulatory and risk management experience, which contributes to our identification and management of possible areas of risk and helps to maintain an efficient and productive company; further, the Committee considers it essential that the Risk Committee have at least one member who qualifies as an risk management expert ;

Public company board and corporate governance experience, which provides directors a solid understanding of their extensive and complex oversight responsibilities and furthers our goals of greater transparency, accountability for management and the Board, and protection of our shareholders' interests;

Diversity, which provides a variety of points of view and which contributes to a more effective decision-making process; however, the Board does not have a specific diversity policy, but considers diversity of race, ethnicity, gender, age, cultural background and professional experiences in evaluating candidates for Board membership. We highlight each director's or nominee's specific skills, knowledge, and experience that the Committee and Board relied upon when determining whether to nominate the individual for election in the biographies at pages 4-5. A particular nominee may possess other skills, knowledge or experience even though they are not indicated in the biographies at pages 4-5.

The Board believes that all of the director nominees are highly qualified. The director nominees have significant leadership experience, knowledge, and skills that qualify them for service on our Board, and, as a group, represent diverse views, experiences, and backgrounds. All director nominees satisfy the criteria set forth in our Corporate Governance Guidelines and possess the personal and professional characteristics that are essential for the proper and effective functioning of the Board. Each nominee's biography at pages 4-5 contains additional information regarding his or her experiences, qualifications and skills.

Shareholder Recommendations and Nominations for Election to the Board

Any shareholder may recommend persons for election to the Board. The Committee will evaluate candidates proposed by shareholders by evaluating such candidates in the same manner and using the criteria described above. The recommendation should state how the proposed candidate meets the criteria described above and should include the information required by our Bylaws, described below.

In accordance with our Bylaws, direct shareholder nominations of a director must be made in writing and must be delivered to or mailed to and received by our Corporate Secretary not more than 150 days and not less than 120 days prior to the first anniversary of the date on which we first mailed our proxy materials for the preceding year's annual meeting of shareholders. Nominations should also include a complete description of any material economic or other interest of the proposing shareholder, the nominee, and their respective affiliates and associates in order to satisfy the requirements of our Bylaws and to allow us to satisfy the requirements of SEC Regulation 14A. This Proxy Statement and the enclosed proxy are being first mailed to our shareholders on or about March 13, 2017. Therefore, shareholder nominations for election at next year's annual meeting must be received on or after October 14, 2017 and no later than the close of business on November 13, 2017.

If you wish to nominate a director, our Bylaws require that you provide the following information: (i) the name, age, business and residence addresses of the nominee; (ii) the principal occupation or employment of the nominee and an explanation of how the nominee meets the criteria used by us for the selection of directors as set forth in the subsection *Director Qualification and Selection Process*; (iii) the total number of shares of our common stock that, to your knowledge, will be voted for the proposed nominee; (iv) the total number of shares of our common stock that, to your knowledge, are owned by the nominee; (v) the signed consent of the nominee to serve, if elected; (vi) your name and residence address; (vii) the number of shares of our common stock owned by you and any affiliates (and their names and addresses); (viii) a complete description of all material economic or other interest of the proposed nominee

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and the person making the nomination, and of their affiliates and associates, consistent with the requirements of our Bylaws and SEC Regulation 14A, and (ix) any other information relating to the nominee that SEC Regulation 14A requires us to disclose in solicitations for proxies for the election of directors.

Communications with Directors

The Board has adopted a process to facilitate written correspondence by shareholders or other interested parties to the Board. Persons wishing to write to the Board or a specified director, including the Lead Director, the non-management directors as a group, the chairman of a Board committee, or a committee of the Board, should send correspondence to the Corporate Secretary at SunTrust Banks, Inc., P.O. Box 4418, Mail Code 645, Atlanta, Georgia 30302. All communications so received from shareholders or other interested parties will be forwarded to the members of the Board or to the applicable director or directors if so designated by such person.

Communication with IR Department

Shareholders who wish to speak to a SunTrust representative regarding their investment in SunTrust may call 877-930-8971, write to SunTrust Banks, Inc., P.O. Box 4418, Mail Code 645, Atlanta, Georgia 30302, or email ankur.vyas@suntrust.com. You can also view information and request documents at investors.suntrust.com.

Investor Outreach

We began a formal, annual shareholder outreach program in 2012. Since that time, members of our Investor Relations and Legal departments spoke with most of our thirty-five largest shareholders, and many of them multiple times. During December 2016 to January 2017, we spoke with several of our 35 largest shareholders. Topics included board composition and refreshment, executive management, corporate governance, and executive compensation. This process provides important information to us, and investor feedback is shared with our Board of Directors.

Table of Contents**Executive Officers****Executive Officers**

The Board elects executive officers annually following the annual meeting of shareholders to serve until the meeting of the Board following the next annual meeting. The following table sets forth the name of each executive officer and the principal positions and offices he or she holds with SunTrust, taking into account previously announced changes that will take effect April 3, 2017.

Name	Age	Officers
William H. Rogers, Jr.	59	Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer
Jorge Arrieta	62	Corporate Executive Vice President and General Auditor
Margaret Callihan	61	Corporate Executive Vice President and Chief Human Resources Officer
Mark A. Chancy	52	Vice Chairman - Consumer Segment Executive
Anil T. Cheriyan	59	Corporate Executive Vice President and Chief Information Officer
Hugh S. Cummins, III	54	Corporate Executive Vice President and Wholesale Segment Executive
Raymond D. Fortin	64	Corporate Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary
Thomas E. Freeman	65	Corporate Executive Vice President and Efficiency & Strategic Partnerships Executive
Aleem Gillani	55	Corporate Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Susan S. Johnson	51	Corporate Executive Vice President and Chief Marketing Officer
Jerome T. Lienhard, II	60	Corporate Executive Vice President and Chief Risk Officer

William H. Rogers, Jr. Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Rogers was named Chairman of the Board in 2012. He became Chief Executive Officer in 2011 after having served as Chief Operating Officer in 2010 and President in 2008. Mr. Rogers began his career with SunTrust in 1980. He has held roles reflecting an increasing set of responsibilities across all lines of business, corporate marketing, enterprise information services, finance and human resources. He previously served as a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta and is an active member of the business and philanthropic communities.

Jorge Arrieta. Corporate Executive Vice President and General Auditor. Mr. Arrieta has served as the General Auditor and overseen the internal audit function since 2010. Mr. Arrieta joined SunTrust in 1991 and has held various positions in the bank, including, Regulatory Liaison, Chief Financial Risk Officer and Controller and Chief Accounting Officer.

Margaret Callihan. Corporate Executive Vice President and Chief Human Resources Officer since 2016. In this role, she oversees human resources strategy, organizational design, workforce planning, total rewards, talent acquisition, human resources systems, compliance, teammate relations, human resources policies, and training and development. Ms. Callihan previously served in a variety of commercial banking, retail banking and geographic leadership roles with SunTrust. She previously led the South Florida, Southwest Florida and Chattanooga regions, and served as retail

line of business manager in Tennessee and Alabama.

Mark A. Chancy. Vice Chairman Consumer Segment Executive. He is responsible for SunTrust's Consumer Banking, Consumer Lending, Private Wealth Management, and Mortgage. From 2011

to 2017, he served as Corporate Executive Vice President and Wholesale Banking Executive responsible for the Corporate & Investment Banking, Commercial & Business Banking, Treasury & Payment Solutions and Commercial Real Estate Banking lines of business. Prior to being named to his current position, Mr. Chancy served as SunTrust's Chief Financial Officer for seven years. A 30-year financial services industry veteran, he joined SunTrust in 2001 as Corporate Treasurer through its acquisition of Robinson-Humphrey, where he had served as Chief Financial Officer beginning in 1997. Mr. Chancy is a member of the board of SunTrust Robinson Humphrey, Inc. (STRH), the corporate and investment banking division of SunTrust Banks, Inc.

Anil T. Cheriyan. Corporate Executive Vice President and Chief Information Officer since 2012. He is responsible for SunTrust's Enterprise Information Services (EIS) division, the organizational unit that provides the Company's overall technology, operations and information-related support. Prior to joining SunTrust, Mr. Cheriyan was Senior Partner at IBM Global Business Services where he served financial services industry clients and led a variety of business systems transformation, technology and process re-engineering initiatives.

Hugh S. (Beau) Cummins, III. Corporate Executive Vice President and Wholesale Segment Executive beginning in 2017. He is responsible for the Corporate & Investment Banking, Commercial & Business Banking, Treasury & Payment Solutions and Commercial Real Estate Banking lines of business. From 2013 to 2017, served as Commercial & Business Banking Executive responsible for SunTrust's 22 division and region presidents. From 2007 to 2013, he served as Chairman, President & Chief Executive Officer of STRH, and continues to serve on its board.

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Executive Officers

Raymond D. Fortin. Corporate Executive Vice President since 2004, and General Counsel. In this role, he is responsible for our legal affairs. He serves as Chair of the Disclosure Committee and Corporate Secretary. Mr. Fortin, who has 40 years of legal experience, primarily in the financial services business, joined SunTrust in 1989.

Thomas E. Freeman. Corporate Executive Vice President and Efficiency & Strategic Partnerships Executive, responsible for evaluating large scale efficiency initiatives and new Fin Tech opportunities. From 2015 to 2017, he served as Consumer Banking & Private Wealth Management Executive. Mr. Freeman served as Chief Risk Officer of SunTrust from 2007 until 2015, and also served as Chief Credit Officer from 2006 until 2009.

Aleem Gillani. Corporate Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since 2011. He is responsible for the core finance functions and procurement, including Corporate Finance, Corporate Strategy, Corporate Tax, Investor Relations, Treasury, and Enterprise Core Services. Previously, Mr. Gillani served as Corporate Treasurer.

Susan S. Johnson. Corporate Executive Vice President and Chief Marketing Officer since 2014. She is responsible for the Company's advertising, direct marketing, brand management, sponsorships, client analytics, web solutions, line of business marketing, corporate communications and client loyalty programs. Previously, she served as the Vice President of Global Marketing at NCR Corp. from 2012 to 2014 where she oversaw NCR's worldwide marketing, communications, and business intelligence programs.

Jerome T. Lienhard, II. Corporate Executive Vice President and Chief Risk Officer since 2015. He is responsible for the Company's risk discipline including market, operational, credit and compliance risk, and oversees the risk review assurance function, and portfolio risk analytics and modeling. Mr. Lienhard served as President and Chief Executive Officer of SunTrust Mortgage, Inc. from 2011 until 2015. Previously, Mr. Lienhard served as Executive Vice President of Strategic Finance and Administration with responsibility for Strategic Sourcing, Corporate Real Estate, Strategic Finance and Performance Measurement. He joined the Company as Treasurer in 2006.

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COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Executive Summary

We welcome the opportunity to discuss in this Compensation Discussion and Analysis (CD&A) the material components of our executive compensation program. We also provide an overview of our executive compensation philosophy, compensation decisions and the factors we considered in making those decisions. This CD&A focuses on our Named Executive Officers (NEOs) for 2016 which included our CEO, CFO, and our next three most highly-compensated executive officers:

William H. Rogers, Jr., Chairman and CEO,

Aleem Gillani, Chief Financial Officer,

Mark A. Chancy, Wholesale Banking Executive, and

Thomas E. Freeman, Consumer Banking and Private Wealth Management Executive, and

Jerome T. Lienhard II, Chief Risk Officer.

Effective April 3, 2017, Mr. Chancy will become Vice Chairman Consumer Segment Executive, and Mr. Freeman will become Corporate Executive Vice President and Efficiency & Strategic Partnerships Executive.

2016 Business Highlights

We delivered strong performance in 2016, as we grew earnings per share, improved efficiency, and delivered higher capital return to our shareholders, each for the fifth consecutive year. These accomplishments reflect the consistency of our strategy since 2011 and the diversity of our business model, as each operating segment made strong contributions to the Company's overall financial performance. Specifically:

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SunTrust increased earnings per share, earning \$3.60 in 2016 compared to \$3.58 per share in 2015, despite a higher loan loss provision expense.

We achieved our goal of again improving our efficiency ratio and ended the year with an efficiency ratio of 63.6% and a tangible efficiency ratio (FTE) of 62.0%, an improvement of 60 and 65 basis points, respectively, from 2015.¹

SunTrust increased total payout ratio from 62% to 73%.²

¹ We provide a reconciliation from adjusted amounts to GAAP amounts in Appendix A on pages 48-49. GAAP EPS is the same as adjusted EPS except for 2012 and 2013.

² Total Payout Ratio = (Common Stock Dividends and Share Repurchases) / Net Income Available to Common Shareholders.

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Executive Compensation Principles and 2016 Highlights

Compensation Principle 1. Pay Should Be Competitive With the Market. Our executive compensation programs target compensation at approximately the median of our competitive market. The elements of these 2016 programs, which include both fixed and variable compensation, are described below at *Components of Our Executive Compensation Program*.

Compensation Principle 2. A Substantial Portion of Pay Should Align With Performance. For 2016, 64% of target total direct compensation and 70% of our target long-term incentives for our NEOs were performance-based.

Our Annual Incentive Plan (AIP) is a performance-based plan that provides a potential payout based on achievement of performance goals for net income available to common shareholders (NIACS), tangible efficiency ratio, and pre-provision net revenue (PPNR). Long-term incentives include performance-vested restricted stock units tied to both return on tangible common equity (ROTCE) relative to peer companies with a potential adjustment based on total shareholder return (TSR) relative to peers, and time-vested restricted stock units.

Compensation Principle 3. A Substantial Portion of Pay Should Be at Risk to Align With Risk Taken By Our Shareholders. Our long-term incentive plans are aligned with the risk taken by our shareholders as award values vary with our stock price over time. The level of awards under the performance-based restricted stock unit plan is based on our (i) ROTCE on both an absolute basis and a relative basis, and (ii) TSR relative to our peers. Our Share Ownership and Retention Policy requires our CEO to own stock in an amount at least six times his base salary, and our Corporate Executive Vice Presidents to own at least three times their base salary. These executives are also required to retain 50% of net shares received under plan-based awards for a minimum of one year, ensuring longer-term alignment with shareholder risk. The one year retention requirement applies to vested restricted stock and vested restricted stock units, as well as shares obtained upon exercise of stock options. (See *Share Ownership and Share Retention Requirements*.)

Compensation Principle 4. Compensation Must Comply With Regulatory Guidance. In 2009, the Federal Reserve published guidelines on incentive compensation that apply to all U.S. financial institutions. In response to these guidelines, we made a number of enhancements to our executive and other incentive plans to reduce risk or to further risk-adjust the payouts, as well as strengthen our controls and governance processes, including the following:

implemented an anti-hedging and anti-pledging policy,

expanded our use of clawbacks,

expanded our use of performance metrics that incorporate risk measures,

intensified our risk review of plan features and limits and the business risk environment, and

eliminated our use of stock options.

We discuss these enhancements in the section below at *Compensation Policies that Affect Risk Management* and in this CD&A at *Recoupment of Incentive Compensation (Clawbacks)*.

2016 Compensation Governance Summary

We continuously review our compensation programs and practices to ensure a balance between the interests of shareholders, regulators, and other interested parties, and also to ensure that we compensate executives and key management effectively and in a manner consistent with our stated compensation philosophy and objectives. Under the guidance of the Compensation Committee, we have taken the following actions in recent years to further strengthen governance of our compensation structure and practices:

Adopted a formal, stand-alone recoupment policy which covers all incentive plans and strengthened clawbacks to include detrimental conduct features. See *Recoupment of Incentive Compensation (Clawbacks)*.

Implemented an anti-hedging and anti-pledging policy. See *Executive Compensation Decision-Making Processes Anti-Hedging and Anti-Pledging Policies*.

Terminated grandfathered change-in-control agreements that include tax gross-up provisions.

Increased share ownership and retention requirements for executive officers and directors.

Included double-triggers on change in control payments.

Eliminated most perquisites.

Reviewed all of our incentive plans to ensure that the plan features and business controls met the Federal Reserve's incentive compensation guidelines.

Refrained from providing employment agreements with NEOs that guarantee employment for a specified term.

Institutionalized a periodic, comprehensive risk-review of all company incentive plans. This review is described in greater detail at *Risk Review* at *Compensation Policies that Affect Risk Management* in the section which follows this CD&A.

Eliminated tax gross-ups.

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The principal components of our NEO compensation program and a summary of 2016 actions with respect to each component are described in the following table:

Component	Description	Summary of 2016 Actions
Base Salary	Fixed cash component. Recognizes level of responsibility, experience and individual performance. Reviewed annually and adjusted, if and when appropriate.	Increased salaries of Messrs. Rogers, Chancy, Gillani, and Lienhard based on level of responsibility, experience, and individual performance, and to better align with market practice. There were no adjustments to base salaries in the prior year.
Annual Incentive Plan (AIP)	Variable cash compensation component. The AIP is a performance-based award opportunity paid in cash. Rewards the achievement of annual performance goals.	Awards were based on achievement of net income available to common shareholders (NIACS), tangible efficiency ratio, and pre-provision net revenue (PPNR) goals. Increased target opportunity for Messrs. Chancy, Freeman, Gillani, and Lienhard based on level of responsibility, experience, and individual performance, and to better align with market practice
Long-Term Incentives (LTI)	Variable compensation component. Amount earned will vary based on stock price and corporate performance. LTI focuses attention on long-range objectives and future returns to shareholders.	The LTI grants consisted of performance-based restricted stock units (RSUs) and time-vested RSUs.
	70% Performance-based RSUs payouts based on a return on tangible common equity (ROTCE) matrix, measuring both absolute ROTCE and ROTCE relative to peer companies, and a potential adjustment to the payout depending on our total shareholder return (TSR) relative to our peer group.	ROTCE maintains an overall profitability focus and a focus on building value. TSR aligns interests of executives with our shareholders by rewarding an increase in our TSR relative to an industry peer group.
	30% Time-vested RSUs	For retention and to align executives interests with those of shareholders.
Retirement Plans	Intended to assist in attaining financial security during retirement.	Fixed compensation component. Plans were frozen after 2011.
401(k) Plan and Deferred		

Compensation	Fixed component of compensation. Qualified and nonqualified plans provide tax advantaged saving vehicles.	The Company matched employee contributions up to 6%, and provided an additional discretionary contribution to all employees.
Perquisites	Most perquisites were eliminated in 2008.	No change.

Pay for Performance

Our executive compensation programs are designed to align a substantial portion of pay to Company performance. The table and charts below outline the percent of value for each element of target total direct compensation.

	Element	CEO	Other NEOs
	Base Salary	14%	16%
	Annual Incentive	25%	18%
	LTI-Performance Vested RSUs	43%	25%
	LTI-Time-Vested RSUs	18%	41%
	Total Performance-Based	68%	43%
	Total At-Risk	86%	84%

Performance-based compensation includes the AIP and performance-based RSUs. The annual incentive, performance-based RSUs and time-vested RSUs portions of the charts below reflect the components of compensation that are at risk.

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Below we explain how our 2016 annual incentive awards and long-term incentive grants are tied to future performance.

Annual Incentive Plan (AIP). Payments to NEOs under our AIP generally are based entirely on the achievement of corporate performance objectives. NEO AIP awards granted in 2016 were based on annual results for net income available to common shareholders (NIACS, 50% weighting), tangible efficiency ratio (25% weighting), and pre-provision net revenue (PPNR, 25% weighting).

Long-Term Incentives (LTI). Our 2016 annual grant of LTI consisted of 70% in performance-based RSUs and 30% in time-based RSUs. The performance-based RSUs will be earned based first on the achievement of an absolute earnings per share hurdle, then based upon a matrix which combines performance goals for our ROTCE relative to a peer group and absolute ROTCE, in both cases measured over the three years 2016-2018, with potential adjustment to the payout based on total shareholder return (TSR) relative to our peer group.

Grant Value	Grant Description	Performance Period		Performance Goals	Vesting ¹
70%	Performance-based RSUs	2016	2018	Minimum EPS hurdle	Earned awards vest on February 9, 2019.
				SunTrust ROTCE	The Company imposes a mandatory one-year deferral on awards earned in excess of 130% of target.
				SunTrust TSR Rank Compared to Peer Group	
30%	Time-vested RSUs	N/A	N/A		Vest ratably over 3 years on each anniversary of the grant date.

¹ NEOs are required to retain 50% of net shares for a minimum of one year as required by our Share Ownership and Share Retention Requirements.

Analysis of 2016 Compensation Compared to 2015 Compensation

In 2016, we maintained our policy to deliver total direct compensation at approximately the median of our peer group.

The Committee increased salaries in 2016 for four of our NEOs relative to 2015 to reflect their respective levels of responsibility, experience, and individual performance, and to better align with market practices.

Actual 2016 non-equity incentive compensation earned, delivered through our AIP, reflects an increase over 2015 due largely to improved Company performance in 2016. Additionally, based on market practices, the Committee increased the target award opportunities for Messrs. Chancy, Freeman, Gillani, and Lienhard in 2016. The AIP payments for our NEOs were determined by a formula based entirely on company results with a few Committee adjustments. We discuss AIP in greater detail below under *2. Annual Incentives*.

The grant date fair value of equity awards was slightly lower for Mr. Rogers in 2016 compared to 2015 due to a 10% reduction to LTI grants applied in early 2016 generally to all SunTrust teammates eligible for equity awards, and was based largely on competitive market data, which the Committee reviews annually. (Mr. Gillani's LTI award was reduced by only 5% due to his strong performance.) In addition to their annual LTI awards, the Committee made special one-time retention awards to Messrs. Chancy and Freeman, which we discuss in greater detail below.

Finally, the change in net present value of future pension benefits for most NEOs increased in 2016 compared to 2015. This comparison is driven by the fact that in 2016 the change in the present value of pension benefits increased due to decreases in discount rates. We discuss pension benefits in greater detail below in *4. Benefits* and *2016 Pension Benefits Table*.

Executive Compensation Program Overview

Our current executive compensation program has four parts:

1. Salary.
2. Annual Incentives.
3. Long-Term Incentives, and
4. Benefits.

The various components of 2016 NEO compensation are described below.

1. Salary

We pay salaries to attract and retain talented executives. We target the level of salary at approximately the median of our peer group to be competitive. Salary affects the level of other benefits, such as the potential payments under the AIP and potential severance payments, discussed below.

The Committee generally considers annual increases to base salary after considering an individual's performance,

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changes in market compensation, experience level and/or changed responsibilities. In light of these factors, the Committee increased Mr. Rogers' salary 8% to \$1,000,000, Mr. Chancy's salary 8% to \$675,000, Mr. Gillani's salary 6% to \$635,000, and Mr. Lienhard's salary 22% to \$550,000. In particular, Mr. Lienhard's adjusted salary reflected his assumption of the Chief Risk Officer role. The Company made no adjustments to base salary in the prior year.

The size of the base salary indirectly affects the size of the potential payment under the Annual Incentive Plan and under Executive Severance Plan, discussed below under *2. Annual Incentives* and *4. Benefits*.

2. Annual Incentives

The AIP is a short-term cash incentive program which rewards the achievement of annual performance goals, primarily annual financial goals. We designed the AIP to:

Support our strategic business objectives.

Promote the attainment of specific financial goals.

Reward achievement of specific performance objectives.

To reinforce a culture of risk awareness, risk management, and risk mitigation.

Encourage teamwork.

All NEOs participate in the AIP. The amount paid to an executive under the AIP is a function of:

A target award amount expressed as a percentage of base salary.

The level of achievement of AIP goals which were established by the Committee based on Company performance.

Payout amounts established in advance by the Committee which correspond to the actual level of performance. We target our AIP opportunity to approximate the median of peer practice. In February of each year, the Committee determines the performance metrics which best support achievement of annual operating objectives and financial goals and establishes target performance goals based largely on management's confidential business plan and corresponding budget for that year. The Committee considers multiple financial metrics with emphasis on revenue growth, expense management, and profit improvement.

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For the 2016 AIP, we used two of the same three corporate performance measures as in 2015: net income available to common shareholders (50% weight), and tangible efficiency ratio (25% weight). However, for 2016 AIP, we changed the third metric from return on average assets (ROAA) to pre-provision net revenue (PPNR, 25% weight). Our tangible

efficiency ratio is the ratio of our noninterest expense, excluding amortization expense, to our revenue. The Committee chose the tangible efficiency ratio because it is an important measure used by investors to evaluate how well we are managing our organization. The lower the efficiency ratio, the better, as it means a greater percentage of each dollar of revenue is converted to profit. The Committee changed the third component of the AIP from ROAA to PPNR in 2016 to align to the growth and strategic objectives of the Company and to focus on profitable revenue growth. PPNR is the sum of net interest income and noninterest income, less noninterest expense. The Committee added the PPNR in order to drive growth in PPNR which will allow us to increase operating leverage by focusing on quality revenue. PPNR is also a measure used by our regulator in the capital planning process.

The Committee also sets minimum and maximum performance levels for each performance measure. Actual payouts under the AIP depend on the level at which we achieve each of the performance measures. The Committee approved the following performance targets for 2016:

	2016 Annual Incentive Plan Objectives		
	Minimum	Target	Maximum
Net Income Available to Common Shareholders (50% weight)	\$1.4 Billion	\$1.725 Billion	\$1.9 Billion
Tangible Efficiency Ratio* (25% weight)	64.0%	62.5%	61.5%
Pre-Provision Net Revenue* (25% weight)	\$2.70 Billion	\$3.05 Billion	\$3.20 Billion
Payout % of Target	50.0%	100.0%	150.0%

* We provide a reconciliation from adjusted amounts to GAAP amounts in our 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K in Table 1, which begins on page 29.

These goals reflect a robust plan to grow the business and progress towards our long-term tangible efficiency ratio target of below 60%.

For the NEOs, AIP payments generally are based on corporate, rather than individual performance objectives because NEOs hold positions that have a substantial impact on the achievement of those measures. This approach also reflects

an expectation that collective performance will result in improved business performance and favorably impact shareholder value. However, the Committee retains the discretion to adjust (up or down) actual awards to individual NEOs based upon individual performance.

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The Committee reviews actual performance relative to pre-set goals which were set by reference to the Company's confidential business plan and forecast. When evaluating whether those goals were achieved and determining final awards, the Committee has the discretion to adjust GAAP net income available to common shareholders, tangible efficiency ratio, and PPNR for unplanned, unusual or non-recurring items of income or expense. It does this when actual results are affected by factors outside of management's control or which were different from the assumptions underlying the Company's business plan. The Committee has developed a set of guiding principles to assist it in considering possible adjustments, but did not adjust 2016 results. Generally, the Committee will adjust actual results only when potential adjustments are (i) material, (ii) are easily understood by participants, and (iii) allow participants to better impact performance and drive results. Also, the Committee will make such adjustments to both increase and decrease payouts.

The AIP for our NEOs was funded as follows:

	Weight	Results	Measure Funding Level	Blended Corporate Funding Level
Net Income				
Available to		\$1.811		
Common	50.0%	Billion	124.6%	
Shareholders				
Tangible				125.3%
Efficiency	25.0%	62.0%	125.0%	
Ratio				
Pre-Provision		\$3.131		
Net Revenue	25.0%	Billion	127.0%	

Based on market practices, the Committee made changes to the target awards as a percent of base salary for Mr. Chancy, whose target opportunity was increased from 115% to 125%, for Mr. Gillani, whose target opportunity was increased from 105% to 110%, Mr. Freeman, whose target opportunity was increased from 105% to 110%, and Mr. Lienhard, whose target opportunity was increased from 95% to 105%, to better align with market practices. Also, in 2016, the Committee considered a number of factors, including activities during the year, financial performance, recommendations of our CEO and other factors. The Committee exercised its discretion to make adjustments to the

actual AIP awards for certain of our NEOs, as set forth in the table below:

	Target as a % of Base	Target	Funded Award	Actual Award
	Salary	Award		
Mr. Rogers ¹	185%	\$ 1,850,000	\$ 2,318,050	\$ 2,086,245
Mr. Gillani ²	110%	\$ 652,443	\$ 817,513	\$ 817,513
Mr. Chancy ²	125%	\$ 779,026	\$ 976,119	\$ 976,119
Mr. Freeman ^{2, 3}	110%	\$ 660,000	\$ 826,980	\$ 702,933
Mr. Lienhard ²	105%	\$ 542,500	\$ 679,753	\$ 679,753

¹ After consideration of a variety of factors and the performance of the Company, the Committee adjusted Mr. Rogers award by 10% from the funded amount.

² The Committee increased the target AIP percentage on a prorated basis effective January 1, 2016 for Mr. Freeman and Mr. Lienhard, and September 1, 2016 for Mr. Chancy and Gillani.

³ After consideration of positive accomplishment of several goals and personal commitments, and in light of a few missed opportunities to fully assess and communicate risks, the Committee decreased Mr. Freeman's award by a net 15% from the funded amount.

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A key objective of our long-term incentives is to reward management for effective long-term decision-making. These incentives focus attention on long-range objectives and future returns to shareholders. Long-term incentives also help achieve our objective of retaining top talent. The Committee ties the value of the long-term incentives for this group entirely to

corporate performance or stock price rather than to individual performance because of the role these executives play in our success. Since 2008, the long-term incentives for NEOs have been entirely in equity with no cash component. We determine the amount of long-term incentives based primarily on a review of market and peer practices.

In 2016 we split the long term incentive into two types of awards. This allows us to measure and reward performance differently. Those awards were:

Award	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
RSUs	ROTCE and 3-Year Performance Period			If earned, vests after the determination of results on Feb. 9, 2019	Hold 50% of Net Shares for 1 Year Minimum
TSR (70%)	Hurdle: Minimum EPS				Additional one-year holding period to the extent any earned awards exceeds 130% of target
	a determination of SunTrust ROTCE compared to pre-set absolute ROTCE goals as well as ROTCE relative to peers, then potentially				

		adjusted based on relative TSR				Hold 50% of Net Shares for 1 Year Minimum
RSUs	Time	Time vested	One-third vests Feb. 9, 2017	One-third vests Feb. 9, 2018	One-third vests Feb. 9, 2019	
Vested (30%)						
		Equity ownership aligns executives with shareholders				

Changes from Prior Year. In 2016, we continued to use performance-based RSUs and time-vested RSUs. For our performance-based RSUs, we again used a minimum EPS hurdle and combined ROTCE in a matrix structure in order to balance both absolute and relative ROTCE performance, with potential adjustment to the payout based on TSR relative to peers. In addition to meeting performance requirements, half of the net shares which vest under all awards are subject to an additional 1-year holding period under our Share Ownership and Share Retention Requirements. Also, we made special retention awards to Messrs. Chancy and Freeman as further discussed below under Special Retention Awards.

Performance-based RSUs TSR and ROTCE. 70% of the annual long-term incentive was delivered via performance-based RSUs which require (1) the achievement of an earnings-per-share hurdle, (2) a determination of SunTrust absolute ROTCE as well as ROTCE relative to a peer group, and (3) a determination of TRS performance relative to peers.

First, an EPS hurdle must be achieved to ensure that awards are consistent with banking safety and soundness. Second, provided that a cumulative \$3.00 per share EPS target is achieved, a preliminary number of shares are earned based on a determination of SunTrust's absolute ROTCE as well as relative

ROTCE rank among peer banks measured over a 3-year performance period and based on a matrix, and then modified by TSR performance relative to the peer group, as follows:

SunTrust's ROTCE rank	Payout Percentage			
	SunTrust Absolute ROTCE			
	A %	B %	C %	D %
Within top 3	120%	130%	140%	150%
Second 3	100%	120%	130%	140%
Third 3	50%	100%	120%	130%
Bottom 2	0%	50%	100%	120%

There are three steps when determining the payout. First, SunTrust's relative ROTCE rank among the peer group is determined and the appropriate row is selected. Next, the column corresponding to SunTrust's absolute ROTCE is determined. Second, the column headings A% , B% , C% and D% correspond to specific, absolute ROTCE targets by the Committee based on the Company's confidential business plan for the three-year performance period; because

these targets were based on the Company's non-public business plan, the Company will not publicly disclose the actual target levels until the completion of the performance period.

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Third, the payout determined under the ROTCE matrix is further adjusted, if applicable, based on relative TSR as indicated below:

SunTrust TSR Rank

Percentile	Payout Adjustment
Above 75 th	+ 20%
Between 25 th and 75 th	No Adjustment
Below 25 th	- 20%

Awards are capped – a combination of ROTCE and TSR performance may never exceed 150% of target.

These performance levels were established by the Committee with the involvement of management after review of the Company's business plan and multi-year forecasts, current operating results, and peer performance.

Finally, we impose a mandatory one-year deferral to the extent any earned award exceeds 130% of target.

Dividends will not be paid on unvested awards but instead will be accrued and reinvested in equivalent shares of common stock and then paid only if the underlying award vests. These awards are subject to our expanded recoupment (clawback) policy. Refer to *Recoupment of Incentive Compensation (Clawbacks)* below.

Performance-Based Awards Granted in Prior Years.

Performance targets and actual results for the completed performance periods for awards made in prior periods are described below. The underlying units were earned based on actual performance over a three-year measurement period compared to pre-established performance criteria.

2014 Performance-based Restricted Stock Units Total Shareholder Return and Return on Tangible Common Equity. In 2014, 70% of the long-term incentive was delivered via performance-based RSUs which required (1) the achievement of an earnings-per-share hurdle, (2) a determination of TSR performance relative to a peer group, and (3) a determination of ROTCE performance relative to pre-set goals.

First, an EPS hurdle must be achieved to ensure that awards are consistent with banking safety and soundness. Provided that a cumulative \$3.00 per share EPS target is achieved, a preliminary number of shares are earned based on SunTrust's TSR rank relative to the peer group measured over a 3-year performance period as follows:

Time-Vested RSUs. 30% of the annual LTI awards was delivered in time-vested RSUs which vest annually over three years (i.e. one-third each year). We use time-vested RSUs instead of stock options to reduce the leverage to operating results, thereby reducing potential compensation risk, while continuing to align executives' interests with shareholders through equity ownership.

Executives are required to retain 50% of net shares under both awards for a minimum of one year, ensuring longer-term alignment with shareholder risk. These awards are also subject to our expanded recoupment (clawback) policy. Refer to *Recoupment of Incentive Compensation (Clawbacks)* below.

Special Retention Awards. In addition, the Committee made additional retention awards to certain senior executive officers of the Company, including two named executive officers, Mark Chancy and Thomas Freeman. The grants are in the form of time-vested restricted stock units. 50% of Mr. Chancy's award vests after three years, and the balance vests after four years. 50% of Mr. Freeman's award vests after two years, and the balance vests after three years. Each RSU when vested will be settled in one share of SunTrust common stock after vesting. The awards will be forfeited upon the participant's termination of employment except in the case of death, disability, or termination of employment in connection with a change in control, in which cases the entire award will vest. Each award is subject to standard SunTrust clawback provisions which allows recoupment in the event of certain losses, detrimental conduct, and miscalculations of certain performance metrics.

Performance	3-Year Relative TSR Rank	Earned Award as a Percent of Target
Maximum	1	150%
	2	140%
	3	130%
	4	120%
	5	110%
Target	6 (median)	100%
	7	80%
	8	60%
Threshold	9	40%
	10	0%
	11	0%

Next, this preliminary number of earned shares is scaled based upon SunTrust's ROTCE performance measured over a 3-year performance period as follows:

Average ROTCE	Incentive Adjustment Factor
10.0%	100%
9.0% - 9.99%	80%
8.0% - 8.99%	60%
7.0% - 7.99%	40%
6.0% - 6.99%	20%
0.0% - 5.99%	0%

These performance levels cannot increase compensation and act to reduce compensation where average ROTCE fails to reach 10%.

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Awards are further subject to the following conditions. First, if our TSR is negative at the end of the performance period, then the payout will be capped at target even if our TSR exceeds the peer median. Second, we impose a mandatory one-year deferral to the extent any earned award exceeds 130% of target.

The Committee determined that the 3-year cumulative EPS Of \$10.40 exceeded the \$3.00 hurdle, and that our 3-year TSR of 63.38% was first among peers, and that 150% of the grant was earned based on TSR rank. Further, the Committee determined that our average ROTCE for the 3-year performance period was 11.29%, resulting in an adjustment factor of 100% (that is, no adjustment). Combining these results, the Committee determined that 150% of the award vested on February 21, 2017. Further, the Company imposed a one-year deferral on the portion of the amount that vested that exceeded 130% of target.

4. Benefits

401(k) Plan and Deferred Compensation Plan. We offer a qualified 401(k) Plan and a nonqualified deferred compensation plan to provide tax-advantaged savings vehicles. We make matching contributions to the 401(k) Plan and the Deferred Compensation Plan to encourage employees to save money for their retirement. These plans, and our contributions to them, enhance the range of benefits we offer to executives and enhance our ability to attract and retain employees.

Under the 401(k) Plan for 2016, employees may defer from 1% to 50% of their eligible pay (subject to Internal Revenue Service limits). We match the first 6% of eligible pay. We may also provide an annual discretionary contribution to all employees. Matching contributions are deposited into investment funds based on participants directions.

We also maintain a nonqualified deferred compensation plan in order to further assist NEOs and certain other executives in saving for retirement. Under the Deferred Compensation Plan, participants may defer from 6% to 50% of base salary and from 6% to 90% of incentive compensation. The Deferred Compensation Plan also provides for a Company contribution equal to 6% of the participant s eligible earnings in excess of the IRS qualified plan compensation limit. For NEOs who did not participate in the SunTrust SERP or the SunTrust Restoration Plan, the Company contribution equals 6% of the participant s eligible earnings in excess of the IRS qualified plan compensation limit, up to twice that limit. The Company contribution in respect of any participant (not including any discretionary contribution) may not be greater than the participant s actual deferrals under the Deferred Compensation Plan. Because the Deferred Compensation Plan is unfunded, we account for all participants deferrals plus our matching contributions in phantom investment units. Participants investment choices in the Deferred Compensation Plan are essentially the same investment options offered in the 401(k) Plan.

Perquisites and Other Benefits. We eliminated most perquisites and personal benefits on January 1, 2008 with the exception of limited use of corporate aircraft. Certain use of our corporate aircraft may constitute a personal benefit, and we disclose this benefit when the incremental cost of providing this benefit, together with the aggregate incremental cost of all other perquisites and personal benefits, is at least \$10,000. In 2016, perquisites and other benefits for each NEO were less than \$10,000.

Post-Termination Compensation Retirement Plans. We previously provided employees with certain pension benefits. However, at the end of 2011, the Committee froze the Company's retirement plans, including our qualified defined benefit pension plan, the SunTrust Banks, Inc. Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (SERP), the SunTrust Banks, Inc. ERISA Excess Plan (Excess Plan), and the SunTrust Banks, Inc. Restoration Plan (Restoration Plan). As a result, the benefits provided under these plans were fixed and do not reflect subsequent salary increases or service credit. Additionally, pay credits under the cash balance formula ceased as of December 31, 2011. However, we continue to recognize service for vesting and eligibility requirements for early retirement, and interest credits under the cash balance formula will continue to accrue until benefits are distributed. Actual amounts vary for each NEO based on years of service, years remaining until retirement, and compensation history. In lieu of traditional pension benefits, we increased the Company contributions under our defined contribution plans.

Post-Termination Compensation Executive Severance Plan. None of our NEOs has an employment agreement which requires us to pay their salary or severance for any period of time. Instead, the Company has an Executive Severance Plan which replaced all legacy change in control agreements. The Severance Plan enhances our ability to attract and retain talented executives by providing severance benefits. The executive severance plan also allows us to better standardize benefits among executives and to terminate all grandfathered CIC agreements which included gross-up provisions. All remaining CIC Agreements were terminated effective in 2016.

Under the Executive Severance Plan, executives will receive benefits upon termination of employment in connection with a change in control, and lesser severance benefits in connection with certain other terminations such as a reduction in force. Specifically, NEOs other than the CEO will receive an amount equal to 1.5 times their base salary, and the CEO will receive an amount equal to 2 times his base salary, in connection with their involuntary termination of employment in connection with a reduction in force, job elimination, consolidation, merger or divestiture, or changes to the NEO's existing position where it is no longer an equivalent position. Also, NEOs including the CEO will receive an amount equal to 2 times their base salary and target bonus and a pro-rated portion of the annual bonus earned in the year of termination upon a termination of

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employment in connection with a change in control where the NEO's employment is terminated without cause or where the NEO resigns for good reason during the 2-year period following a change in control.

Executive Compensation Decision-Making Processes

Participants in Decision-Making

The Compensation Committee of the Board makes decisions regarding the compensation of our executives. Specifically, the Committee has strategic and administrative responsibility for a broad range of issues. These include ensuring that we compensate executives and key management effectively and in a manner consistent with our stated compensation philosophy and objectives and the requirements of the appropriate regulatory bodies. The Committee also oversees the administration of executive compensation plans, including the design of, performance measures and targets for, and award opportunities under, the executive incentive programs and certain employee benefits.

The Committee reviews executive officer compensation at least annually to ensure that senior management compensation is consistent with our compensation philosophy, company and individual performance, changes in market practices, and changes in an individual's responsibilities. The Committee has continued to consider individual performance, long-term potential, and other individual factors in making promotions and setting base salaries. Among the elements of individual performance considered by the Committee are leadership, talent management, risk management, and individual contributions to our improvement in financial performance, including growing the business, efficiency and productivity.

At the Committee's February meeting, the Committee conducts a more specific review which focuses on performance relative to annual and long-term incentive awards for the most recently-completed fiscal year. This review considers corporate and individual performance, changes in an NEO's responsibilities, data regarding peer practices, and other factors.

The Committee reviews and approves the amount of each component of total compensation paid to the CEO and the other NEOs. It also reviews the individual components of total compensation for the executive officers, including all CEO direct reports. The Committee reviews the performance and compensation of the CEO and the CEO's direct reports and others at the Corporate Executive Vice President level and above. The CEO and members of our Human Resources function assist in the reviews of such direct reports. The Committee's compensation consultant supports such reviews by providing data regarding market practices and making specific recommendations for changes to plan designs and policies consistent with our philosophies and objectives. With regard to senior officers other than Corporate Executive Vice Presidents, compensation is determined in part on market data

provided by the compensation consultant, and the Committee annually reviews the general components of such compensation. The CEO also makes recommendations to the Committee to adjust the amount paid to his direct reports based on performance relative to individual goals.

Compensation Consultant

To assist in efforts to meet the objectives outlined above, the Committee engages an independent executive compensation consulting firm to advise it on a regular basis on our executive compensation and benefit programs. The Committee engaged the consultant to provide general executive compensation consulting services and to respond to any Committee member's questions and to management's need for advice and counsel. In addition, the consultant performs special executive compensation projects and consulting services from time to time as directed by the Committee. The consultant reports to the Committee Chair. Pursuant to the Committee's charter, the Committee has the power to hire and fire such consultant and engage other advisors.

The engagement of a compensation consultant raises the potential for a conflict of interest. To minimize the potential for conflicts of interest, we limit the use of the Committee's compensation consultant to only executive compensation and benefits matters. Also, we annually report to the Committee the amount of fees paid to the compensation consultant and the types of matters on which the consultant advised. In 2016, Frederic W. Cook & Co., Inc. performed services solely for the Committee or other committees of the SunTrust Board of Directors. The Committee determined that the work of Frederic W. Cook & Co., Inc. in 2016 did not raise any actual conflict of interest. Additionally, the Committee determined that Frederic W. Cook & Co., Inc. was independent of management after considering several factors, including (1) whether they provided any other services to the Company; (2) the amount of fees received from the Company by them as a percentage of their total revenue; (3) their policies and procedures that are designed to prevent conflicts of interest; (4) any business or personal relationship of the compensation consultant with a member of the Committee; (5) the amount of SunTrust stock owned by them; and (6) any business or personal relationships between the executive officers of the Company and them.

Market Competitiveness

To ensure that we continue to offer competitive total compensation to our NEOs, annually the Committee reviews the marketplace in which we compete directly for executive talent. The Committee looks at the market in two ways: as a select group of peer companies and as a broader financial services industry. From this review, the Committee generally positions target total compensation—salary, short-term incentives, long-term incentives, and benefits—at the peer median, with minor deviations to reflect individual

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circumstances. Total compensation, as well as each component of total compensation, is benchmarked separately.

The Committee did not change the peer group for 2016, and it continued to include the following members:

BB&T Corporation	M&T Bank Corporation
Capital One Financial Corporation	PNC Financial Services Group Incorporated
Comerica Incorporated	Regions Financial Corp
Fifth Third Bancorp	U.S. Bancorp
KeyCorp	Wells Fargo & Company

The Committee reviews other peer data occasionally and monitors compensation actions occurring within our industry. This is important as we strive to attract, retain and motivate our executive talent. We review financial services industry compensation data from published third-party surveys of financial services companies of approximately the same asset size. The Committee uses this data, in addition to the peer group data, largely in its review of base salaries, but the Committee also uses it when making short-term and long-term incentive decisions. We do this because in some cases, the availability of relevant peer information is limited for some specific executive positions. We also do this because we may compete for the same executive talent with all financial services companies. Additionally, we believe that the integrity of our executive compensation decisions improves with additional information.

Tally Sheets and Other Data

Members of our Human Resources function regularly provide the Committee with information regarding the value of prior grants and participation in our plans. This information includes (i) accumulated gains, both realized and unrealized, under restricted stock, stock option, and other equity grants, (ii) projected payments under our retirement plans, and (iii) aggregate amounts deferred under our nonqualified deferred compensation plans. Additionally, we provide the Committee with information regarding potential payments to our executive officers under various termination events, including retirement, termination for cause and not for cause, and upon a change in control. We provide the Committee with both the dollar value of benefits that are enhanced as a result of the termination event and the total accumulated benefit. We provide similar information in the *2016 Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control Table* below, except that in that table we report only the amount that is enhanced as a result of the termination event in order to not double-count compensation that we reported in previous years. By having this information, the Committee is informed of possible scenarios that involve compensation.

Investor Outreach and Say-on-Pay

We began a formal, annual shareholder outreach program in 2012. Since that time, members of our Investor Relations and

Legal departments have spoken with most of our thirty-five largest shareholders. We provide more information about these discussion in this Proxy Statement at *Investor Outreach*.

The Committee attempts to balance the interests of shareholders, regulators, and other interested parties. In each of the last seven years, more than 90% of the votes cast were in favor of our executive compensation programs. We are proud of these results and believe our shareholders support our compensation policies and programs. Due to this consistent strong support, we did not make any material changes to our 2016 compensation policies as a result of the advisory vote.

Other Guidelines and Procedures Affecting Executive Compensation

Grants of Stock-Based Compensation. The Committee approves all grants of stock-based compensation to each executive officer. The Committee also approves the size of the pool of stock-based awards to be granted to other employees and delegates to the CEO the authority to make and approve specific grants to employees other than the Corporate Executive Vice Presidents. The Committee reviews such grants and oversees the administration of the program.

Stock-Based Compensation Procedures Regarding Timing and Pricing of Grants. Our policy is to make grants of equity-based compensation only at current market prices. Absent special circumstances, it is our policy to make most equity grants at the February meeting of our Board. However, we make a small percentage of grants at other times throughout the year, mostly on the date of regularly-scheduled meetings of the full Board in connection with exceptional circumstances, such as the hiring or promotion of an executive officer, special retention circumstances, or merger and acquisition activity.

We try to make stock-based grants at times when they will not be influenced by scheduled releases of information. We do not otherwise time or plan the release of material, non-public information for the purpose of affecting the value of executive compensation. Instead, these grants primarily have grant dates corresponding to the date of the February Board meeting or the next pre-selected off-cycle grant date. We chose the February meeting of our Board because it is the first meeting of the Board after we have publicly announced financial results for the completed year. This date also allows time for performance reviews following the determination of corporate financial performance for the previous year. This allows us to make grants at a time when our financial results have already become public. We believe we minimize the influence of our disclosures of non-public information on these long-term incentives by selecting dates well in advance and which fall several days or weeks after we report our financial results, and by setting the vesting period at one year or longer. We follow the same procedures regarding the timing of grants to our executive officers as we do for all other participants.

Table of Contents**Executive Compensation*****Recoupment of Incentive Compensation (Clawbacks)***

For several years, the Committee has made every incentive award agreement, both long and short-term, subject to stringent recoupment provisions. These provisions allow the Company to forfeit or recoup compensation in the event of certain business unit or line of business losses, detrimental conduct, and financial statement restatements, after taking into account the magnitude of the loss, the employee's involvement in the loss, the employee's performance, and any other factors deemed appropriate.

SunTrust and the Board are committed to pursuing recoupment actions and other sanctions (including termination of employment) against current and former teammates believed to have acted unethically. We have a standing committee comprised of internal leaders who track significant events for possible recoupment and other appropriate sanctions. At least quarterly, the Compensation Committee of our Board of Directors reviews the status of matters tracked by this committee.

In July 2015, the SEC published proposed rules regarding the disclosure and administration of clawback policies. In November 2015, SunTrust early-adopted a formal, written recoupment policy that meets or exceeds the proposed SEC requirements. In addition, our policy memorializes SunTrust's existing practice of including provisions authorizing the Company to clawback incentive compensation in essentially every incentive award agreement for essentially every employee. This includes both performance-vested and time-vested compensation. You can view the policy on our Investor Relations website, investors.suntrust.com, under the heading *Governance*.

Share Ownership and Share Retention Requirements

Although our directors and executive officers already have a significant equity stake in our company (as reflected in the beneficial ownership information contained in this Proxy Statement), we have adopted share ownership and retention requirements for directors and for senior management to formalize these important principles of share ownership and share retention. Our Share Ownership and Retention Policy was revised to increase the CEO ownership requirement from five times to six times base salary. A summary of the requirements is provided below.

Position	Stock Ownership Requirement	Share Retention Requirement
CEO	6X Base Salary	50% retention requirement for one year and until ownership requirement is met
Corporate		
Executive	3X Base Salary	50% retention requirement for one year and until ownership requirement is met
Vice		
Presidents		

Executives are also required to retain 50% of net shares for a minimum of one year, and thereafter such shares may be sold only to the extent they exceed the ownership requirement. This ensures longer-term alignment with shareholder risk. Net shares means shares acquired from Company-sponsored incentive plans after payment of transaction costs, including exercise prices and income taxes, whether or not shares are actually sold to pay these exercise costs.

We allow these officers five years to meet the ownership requirement from the date they became an executive officer. We count unvested restricted stock and our common stock or its equivalent held in the 401(k) Plan and phantom shares in nonqualified plans. We do not count unvested performance shares, or vested or unvested stock options. Each executive officer met the requirements of this policy in 2016.

We require non-employee members of our Board to own at least 15,000 shares of our common stock, which is approximately five times their annual equity retainer. We count restricted stock, restricted stock units, and deferred or phantom stock towards this requirement. We allow members of the Board five years in which to meet this requirement. Presently, all Board members are in compliance with this requirement as it applies to them.

Anti-Hedging and Anti-Pledging Policies

We prohibit our executive officers and directors from hedging the risk of ownership of SunTrust stock. We also prohibit directors and executive officers from pledging shares of SunTrust stock except to the extent that such shares exceed the amount required to be held by them to comply with the Share Ownership and Retention Policy as it applies to them (that is, as either a director or executive officer). None of our executive officers or directors have hedged or pledged any of their shares. If our officers or directors were to pledge any of their stock, then we would disclose such pledges at *Stock Ownership of Directors, Management, and Principal Shareholders* in this proxy statement.

Tax Considerations

We consider the tax treatment of various forms of compensation and the potential for excise taxes to be imposed on our NEOs which might have the effect of hindering the purpose of such compensation. While we do not design our compensation programs solely for tax purposes, we do design our plans to be tax efficient for us where possible and where the design does not add a layer of complexity to the plans or their administration. This requires us to consider several provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. While we endeavor to use tax-efficient compensation structures when feasible, the Compensation Committee has the discretion to deliver non-deductible forms of compensation.

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Compensation Policies that Affect Risk Management

We maintain incentive compensation plans for a large number of employees in addition to our executive officers. In this section, we describe some of our policies regarding our use and management of our incentive compensation plans, and how we manage risks arising from our use of incentive compensation. We do not believe that the risks which may arise from our compensation policies and practices are reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company.

We Use Incentives Differently Based on Job Type. We have two primary annual incentive plans. Our NEOs, senior executives, most managers and certain key employees participate in the AIP. These are employees with broader, company-wide and/or strategic responsibilities. This includes headquarters executives as well as leaders in various functions, such as Finance, Accounting, and Human Resources. The AIP provides an annual payout if performance exceeds pre-established corporate goals and/or if pre-established divisional and individual goals are achieved. For our senior executives, these awards are based entirely or primarily on corporate performance. Awards for other employees generally are funded based 25% on corporate performance, 25% on line of business or functional area (e.g., Finance Department) and 50% on an individual funding component that is triggered by meeting a minimum threshold of net income available to common shareholders. In 2016, we used net income available to common shareholders (NIACS), tangible efficiency ratio, and pre-provision net revenue (PPNR) as the metrics for corporate performance.

Other executives and groups of employees participate in annual incentive plans designed to support the business objectives of the line of business in which they reside. We refer to these as Functional Incentive Plans (FIPs). The primary purpose of FIPs is to drive employee behavior in a direction consistent with the business objectives of the unit, line of business, and the Company. These incentive plans are generally used to create a strong sales culture and are a focal point for setting and measuring performance.

We Create Different Incentive Plans for Different Jobs. We use FIPs to link employee compensation to the successful achievement of goals. We structure FIPs to drive behaviors that directly affect revenue or productivity, and use FIPs as the method for determining payouts to individuals based on identified performance measures. In 2016, we used 37 separate FIPs. While our FIPs have many common features and plan terms, generally they are either a commission plan, incentive plan or a bonus plan. Commission plans pay based on production less a monthly draw. Incentive plans pay based on formulas tied to new sales and revenue growth above a threshold. Bonus plans provide annual discretionary awards from a pool of dollars funded through business unit profit and/or revenue performance.

How We Manage Risks Arising From Incentive Compensation. We manage risks that may arise from our incentive compensation in several ways:

Balanced Risk-Taking Incentives. We balance incentive compensation arrangements with our financial results. We review our incentive plans regularly to ensure that they do not provide incentives to take excessive or unnecessary risks.

Controls and Risk Management. We use risk-management processes and internal controls to reinforce and support the development and maintenance of our incentive compensation arrangements.

Strong Corporate Governance. We reinforce our compensation practices with strong corporate governance. We describe the active role of the Compensation Committee of our Board in the Board Committees and Compensation Discussion and Analysis sections of this Proxy Statement. Compensation Committee governance includes a report by the Chief Risk Officer on the management of risk in our incentive plans. Additionally, senior leaders (Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Risk Officer, Chief Human Resources Officer, and Director of Total Rewards) regularly review the effectiveness of our incentive plans.

Use of Performance Measures that Include or Adjust for Risk. We assess the effect of risk on our incentives in several ways. Under the AIP, we use performance metrics which are closely correlated to shareholder return. These implicitly include an important risk focus. Under our FIPs, we use a variety of measures. We have expanded the use of risk-adjusted performance measures, such as risk-adjusted return on capital (RAROC), within the design of some of our FIPs.

Management of Risk Realization. We also utilize a variety of techniques to address risks that we may realize.

Clawbacks and Forfeitures. We have expanded our clawback and forfeiture provisions for incentive compensation plans. We discuss these in greater detail above in *Recoupment of Incentive Compensation (Clawbacks)*.

Deferred Compensation. We standardized long-term mandatory deferred cash compensation arrangements, which are subject to new forfeiture provisions, for certain employee populations. We continue to monitor the use of deferred compensation from a competitive market perspective.

Qualified Production. Our incentive plans include language that reinforces our compliance and control policies. Examples include the exclusion of certain types of transactions or sales from commission calculations due to exceptions, the reduction in qualified production for certain types of higher risk products, and the potential to forfeit awards as a result of realized losses.

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Executive Compensation

Other Changes. We began conducting comprehensive annual reviews of all of our incentive compensation plans, with an emphasis on risk-adjusted pay for performance, following the publication by the Federal Reserve in 2009 of its *Guidance on Sound Incentive Compensation Policies*. These reviews confirmed the soundness of the design of our incentive plans for the most part but did identify some areas for improvement. As a result, during the last few years, we made several changes to our incentive compensation plans, the most significant of which were:

Reduced Sensitivity to Short-Term Performance. We de-leveraged total compensation in select positions by increasing base pay and reducing short-term incentives.

Senior Management Differentiation. We created a focus to distinguish senior leaders' responsibility for profitability and influence on risk-taking, rather than on new production.

Expanded Use of Plan Limits. We expanded our use of plan features to limit compensation that otherwise might be paid in inappropriate situations. These include the increased use of clawback and forfeiture provisions for incentive compensation plans, mandatory long-term deferrals, and limiting payouts to qualified production.

Additionally, we added process enhancements which included:

Monitoring and Validation. We compare what incentives were paid in recent years relative to our performance and risk-related metrics.

Integration of Risk and Finance Functions. Risk and Finance representatives partner with FIP developers in the ongoing planning, design and implementation of FIPs to incorporate risk measures.

Compensation Committee Report

The Compensation Committee reviewed and discussed the Compensation Discussion and Analysis included in this Proxy Statement with management. Based on such review and discussion, the Compensation Committee recommended to the Board that the Compensation Discussion and Analysis be included in this Proxy Statement.

Submitted by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors.

Kyle Prechtel Legg, *Chair*

Paul R. Garcia

Donna S. Morea

David M. Ratcliffe
February 13, 2017

Frank P. Scruggs, Jr.

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Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary	Bonus	Awards	Stock ^{1, 2} Option ¹ Awards	Non- Equity Incentive Plan Comp.	Changes in Pension Value and Nonqualified Deferred Compensation	All ³ Other Comp.	Total
William H. Rogers, Jr.	2016	\$ 1,000,000		\$ 4,392,043		\$ 2,086,245	\$ 474,942	\$ 220,177	\$ 8,173,407
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	2015	\$ 925,000		\$ 4,830,430		\$ 2,053,500		\$ 100,477	\$ 7,909,407
Aleem Gillani	2014	\$ 925,000		\$ 4,819,423		\$ 2,087,725	\$ 1,237,299	\$ 121,221	\$ 9,190,668
Corporate Executive V.P. and Chief Financial Officer	2016	\$ 611,667 ⁵		\$ 1,173,922		\$ 817,513	\$ 9,995	\$ 102,634	\$ 2,715,731
Mark A. Chancy	2015	\$ 600,000		\$ 1,229,623		\$ 793,800		\$ 97,241	\$ 2,720,664
Corporate Executive V.P. and Wholesale Banking Executive	2014	\$ 600,000		\$ 1,226,814		\$ 768,600	\$ 13,335	\$ 78,562	\$ 2,687,311
Thomas E. Freeman	2016	\$ 658,333 ⁵		\$ 4,579,288		\$ 976,119	\$ 108,268	\$ 112,903	\$ 6,434,911
Corporate Executive V.P. and Consumer Banking & Private Wealth Mgmt. Executive	2015	\$ 625,000		\$ 1,736,966		\$ 862,500		\$ 71,666	\$ 3,296,132
	2014	\$ 625,000		\$ 1,925,503		\$ 876,875	\$ 307,251	\$ 98,950	\$ 3,833,579
	2016	\$ 600,000		\$ 2,617,990		\$ 702,933	\$ 15,660	\$ 70,206	\$ 4,006,789
	2015	\$ 600,000		\$ 1,229,623		\$ 718,200		\$ 67,106	\$ 2,614,929
	2014	\$ 600,000		\$ 1,347,859		\$ 768,600	\$ 121,975	\$ 79,723	\$ 2,918,157
	2016	\$ 516,667 ⁵		\$ 1,117,997		\$ 679,753	\$ 11,642	\$ 40,183	\$ 2,366,241

Jerome T.
Lienhard⁴
Corporate
Executive V.P.
and Chief Risk
Officer

- ¹ We report all equity awards at the full grant date fair value of each award calculated in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718. Please refer to Note 15 to our financial statements in our annual reports for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively, for a discussion of the assumptions related to the calculation of such values.
- ² For awards that are subject to performance conditions, we report the value at grant date based upon the probable outcome of such conditions consistent with our estimate of aggregate compensation cost to be recognized over the service period determined under FASB ASC Topic 718, excluding the effect of estimated forfeitures. The maximum number of 2016 performance-based RSU (TSR/ROTCE) awards that may be earned multiplied by the per unit accounting value for the grant of \$31.97, are as follows: Mr. Rogers \$4,560,712; Mr. Gillani \$1,219,016; Mr. Chancy \$1,639,965; Mr. Freeman \$1,160,943; and Mr. Lienhard \$1,160,943.
- ³ Total perquisites and other personal benefits for each NEO were less than \$10,000 in 2016. The amount shown as *All Other Compensation* for 2016 includes the following: (a) 401(k) Company Match (includes our matching contributions to both the 401(k) Plan and the Deferred Compensation Plan) for Mr. Rogers \$213,337; Mr. Gillani \$98,014; Mr. Chancy \$106,269; Mr. Freeman \$65,586; and Mr. Lienhard \$36,718; and (b) supplemental disability insurance premiums for Mr. Rogers \$6,840; Mr. Gillani \$4,620; Mr. Chancy \$6,634; Mr. Freeman \$4,620; and Mr. Lienhard \$3,465.
- ⁴ This is the first year that Mr. Lienhard is a NEO.
- ⁵ For certain NEOs, reflects salary adjustments which took effect September 1, 2016.

Table of Contents**Executive Compensation****2016 GRANTS OF PLAN-BASED AWARDS**

In this table, we provide information concerning each grant of an award made to an NEO in the most recently completed year. This includes awards under the Annual Incentive Plan and performance-vested and time-vested restricted stock units awards granted under the SunTrust Banks, Inc. 2009 Stock Plan, all of which are discussed in greater detail in this Proxy Statement at *Compensation Discussion and Analysis*. Half of the vested net shares awarded under the RSUs are subject to an additional one-year holding period under the Share Ownership and Share Retention Requirements, which ensures longer-term alignment with shareholder risk. These awards are also subject to our recoupment (clawback) policy. Refer to *Recoupment of Incentive Compensation (Clawbacks)*.

Name		Grant Date	Estimated Future Payouts Under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards			Estimated Future Payouts Under Equity Incentive Plan Awards			All other stock awards: Number of shares of stock or units (#)	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock Award
			Threshold	Target	Maximum	Threshold	Target	Maximum		
			(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(#)	(#)	(#)		
Rogers	AIP ¹	1/1/2016		1,850,000	2,775,000					
	RSU ²	2/9/2016				47,552	95,104	142,656		\$ 3,040,475
	RSU ³	2/9/2016							40,759	\$ 1,351,568
Gillani	AIP ¹	1/1/2016		652,443	978,665					
	RSU ²	2/9/2016				12,710	25,420	38,130		\$ 812,677
	RSU ³	2/9/2016							10,894	\$ 361,245
Chancy	AIP ¹	1/1/2016		779,026	1,168,538					
	RSU ²	2/9/2016				17,099	34,198	51,297		\$ 1,093,310
	RSU ³	2/9/2016							14,656	\$ 485,993
	RSU ⁴	2/9/2016							90,470	\$ 2,999,985
Freeman	AIP ¹	1/1/2016		660,000	990,000					
	RSU ²	2/9/2016				12,105	24,209	36,314		\$ 773,962
	RSU ³	2/9/2016							10,375	\$ 344,035
	RSU ⁴	2/9/2016							45,235	\$ 1,499,993
Lienhard	AIP ¹	1/1/2016		542,500	813,750					
	RSU ²	2/9/2016				12,105	24,209	36,314		\$ 773,962
	RSU ³	2/9/2016							10,375	\$ 344,035

¹ *Annual Incentive Plan*. Represents award opportunity under the Annual Incentive Plan (AIP). Subject to minimum performance; refer to the Compensation Discussion and Analysis for additional information. Amounts actually earned for 2016 are reported in the Summary Compensation Table in the column, *Non-Equity Incentive Plan*

Compensation.

- ² *Performance-Vested RSUs-Relative TSR and ROTCE.* Performance-vested restricted stock units granted under the SunTrust Banks, Inc. 2009 Stock Plan. The grant cliff-vests after three years (2016-2018; i.e. it does not vest at all until after three years) provided (1) an earnings-per-share hurdle is achieved, and then to the extent of (2) ROTCE both on an absolute basis and relative to our peer group, and (3) further modified by TSR performance relative to a peer group. Awards will be denominated in and settled in shares of SunTrust common stock. Dividends will not be paid on unvested awards but instead will be accrued and reinvested in equivalent shares of SunTrust common stock and paid if and when the underlying award vests.

- ³ *Time-Vested RSUs.* Time-vested restricted stock units granted under the SunTrust Banks, Inc. 2009 Stock Plan. Awards vest pro rata annually over three years (i.e. one-third each year). Awards will be denominated in and settled in shares of SunTrust common stock. Dividends will not be paid on unvested awards but instead will be accrued and reinvested in equivalent shares of SunTrust common stock and paid if and when the underlying award vests.

- ⁴ *Special Retention Awards.* In addition, the Committee made additional equity awards to certain senior executive officers of the Company, including two named executive officers, Mark Chancy and Thomas Freeman. The grants are in the form of time-vested restricted stock units. 50% of Mr. Chancy's award vests after three years, and the balance vests after four years. 50% of Mr. Freeman's award vests after two years, and the balance vests after three years. Each RSU when vested will be settled in one share of SunTrust common stock after vesting. The awards will be forfeited upon the participant's termination of employment except in the case of death, disability, or termination of employment in connection with a change in control, in which cases the entire award will vest. Each award is subject to standard SunTrust clawback provisions which allows recoupment in the event of certain losses, detrimental conduct, and miscalculations of certain performance metrics.

Table of Contents**Executive Compensation****OUTSTANDING EQUITY AWARDS AT DECEMBER 31, 2016**

Name	Option Awards					Stock Awards			
						Equity			
						Incentive			
						Plan			
						Equity ¹			
						Awards			
						Incentive Plan			
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)	Exercise Price	Option Expiration Date	Vesting Date	Number of Shares of Stock That Have Not Vested	Market ¹ Value of Shares of Stock That Have Not Vested	Unearned Shares of Stock That Have Not Vested	Market Value of Unearned Shares of Stock That Have Not Vested
William H. Rogers, Jr.	35,000		\$ 85.06	2/13/2017					
	88,800		\$ 64.58	2/12/2018					
	67,000		\$ 29.54	12/31/2018					
	166,300		\$ 9.06	2/10/2019					
	84,439		\$ 29.20	4/1/2021					
	136,200		\$ 21.67	2/14/2022					
	110,121		\$ 27.41	2/26/2023					
					2/9/2017	13,587	\$ 745,247		
					2/10/2017	12,221	\$ 670,322		
					2/21/2017	107,594	\$ 5,901,531		
					2/9/2018	13,586	\$ 745,192		
					2/10/2018	12,221	\$ 670,322	85,548	\$ 4,692,308
					2/9/2019	13,586	\$ 745,192	95,104	\$ 5,216,454
Aleem Gillani					2/9/2017	3,632	\$ 199,215		
					2/10/2017	3,111	\$ 170,638		
					2/21/2017	27,388	\$ 1,502,232		
					2/9/2018	3,631	\$ 199,160		

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			2/10/2018	3,110	\$ 170,584	21,777	\$ 1,194,468
			2/9/2019	3,631	\$ 199,160	25,420	\$ 1,394,287
Mark A. Chancy	42,000	\$ 85.06	2/13/2017				
	115,000	\$ 64.58	2/12/2018				
	75,000	\$ 9.06	2/10/2019				
	27,716	\$ 29.20	4/1/2021				
	55,400	\$ 21.67	2/14/2022				
	44,846	\$ 27.41	2/26/2023				
			2/9/2017	4,886	\$ 267,997		
			2/10/2017	4,395	\$ 241,066		
			2/21/2017	42,987	\$ 2,357,837		
			2/9/2018	4,885	\$ 267,942		
			2/10/2018	4,394	\$ 241,011	30,762	\$ 1,687,296
			2/9/2019	50,120	\$ 2,749,082	34,198	\$ 1,875,760
			2/9/2020	45,235	\$ 2,481,140		
Thomas E. Freeman	20,000	\$ 85.06	2/13/2017				
	81,400	\$ 64.58	2/12/2018				
			2/9/2017	3,459	\$ 189,726		
			2/10/2017	3,111	\$ 170,638		
			2/21/2017	30,091	\$ 1,650,491		
			2/9/2018	26,075	\$ 1,430,214		
			2/10/2018	3,110	\$ 170,584	21,777	\$ 1,194,468
			2/9/2019	26,076	\$ 1,430,269	24,209	\$ 1,327,864
Jerome Lienhard	22,000	\$ 64.58	2/12/2018				
			2/9/2017	3,459	\$ 189,726		
			2/10/2017	2,104	\$ 115,404		
			2/21/2017	18,523	\$ 1,015,987		
			2/9/2018	3,458	\$ 189,671		
			2/10/2018	2,104	\$ 115,404	14,728	\$ 807,831
			2/9/2019	3,458	\$ 189,671	24,209	\$ 1,327,864

¹ Market value of unearned shares that have not vested is based on the closing market price on December 31, 2016 (\$54.85 per share).

Table of Contents**Executive Compensation****2016 PENSION BENEFITS TABLE**

SunTrust previously provided its employees with certain pension benefits. These benefits were frozen at the end of 2011. As a result, beginning on January 1, 2012, pension benefits do not increase to reflect salary increases or service after December 31, 2011. Service will continue to be recognized only for the purposes of vesting and eligibility requirements for early retirement, and unvested participants may continue to accumulate service towards vesting in their frozen benefits. The net present value of the frozen benefit changes from year to year as a result of increased age and changed mortality assumptions, changed interest rates and, with respect to cash balance plans, interest credits.

Personal Pension Accounts. We amended pension benefits to provide for a cash-balance formula effective January 1, 2008 (the "Personal Pension Account"). Participants with at least 20 years of service elected either (i) to continue to accrue benefits under a traditional pension formula at a lower accrual rate, or (ii) to participate in a new cash balance personal pension account (PPA). The only NEO who met these criteria was Mr. Rogers. Participants with less than 20 years of service will receive their frozen accrued benefit under the traditional pension formula as of December 31, 2007 plus their account balance under the PPA. New participants after 2007 participated only in the PPA. On January 1, 2012, compensation credits under the PPAs ceased, although balances under the PPAs continue to accrue interest until benefits are distributed, and service will continue to be recognized for vesting and eligibility requirements for early retirement.

Policies on Age and Service Credit. Because our plans are frozen, age and service have less relevance. In the past, as a general rule, we did not grant extra years of service under our qualified or nonqualified plans, and we did not grant any NEO

extra years of service under our qualified or nonqualified plans. However, our Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (SERP), which normally has cliff vesting after attainment of age 60 with 10 years of service, provides automatic vesting (regardless of age or service) following a change of control and upon a participant's termination of employment for good reason or our termination of the executive's employment without cause following our change in control (double trigger).

Benefits Available Upon Early Retirement. Most of our pension plans provide for a reduced benefit upon early retirement (retirement prior to normal retirement age). Normal retirement age under the SunTrust Retirement Plan and the SunTrust ERISA Excess Plan is age 65 with at least five years of service. Normal retirement age under the SunTrust SERP is age 65 with at least ten years of service. These early retirement reductions apply to accrued benefits that were frozen as of December 31, 2007 in connection with the retirement plan changes and to those who are eligible to continue accruing benefits under the 1% base pay formula. Benefits under the SunTrust Retirement Plan, the

SunTrust ERISA Excess Plan, and the SunTrust SERP are reduced 5% per year for each year prior to age 65 (unless hired by SunTrust prior to July 1, 1990, in which case the reduction applies only for retirement prior to age 60).

Form of Benefits. The normal form of benefit under the SunTrust Retirement Plan is a life annuity for an unmarried participant and a 50% joint and survivor annuity for a married participant, and a lump sum under the nonqualified plans, the SunTrust Banks, Inc. Restoration Plan, the SunTrust ERISA Excess Plan, and the SunTrust SERP. Payment of benefits accrued and vested after 2004 from the nonqualified retirement plans may be delayed for up to six months after a participant's separation from service because of restrictions under Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code.

Table of Contents**Executive Compensation**

Name	Plan Name	Status	Number of Years Credited Service	Present Value¹ of Accumulated Benefit	Payments During Last Fiscal Year
William H. Rogers, Jr.	SunTrust Retirement Plan ²	vested	31.5	\$ 1,198,279	
	SunTrust ERISA Excess Plan ³	vested	31.5	\$ 1,082,998	
	SunTrust SERP ⁴	not vested	31.5	\$ 5,742,693	
Aleem Gillani	SunTrust Retirement Plan ²	vested	4.7	\$ 66,734	
	SunTrust ERISA Excess Plan ³	vested	4.7	\$ 54,101	
	SunTrust Restoration Plan ⁵	not vested	4.7	\$ 10,166	
Mark A. Chancy	SunTrust Retirement Plan ²	vested	10.5	\$ 170,665	
	SunTrust ERISA Excess Plan ³	vested	10.5	\$ 134,032	
	SunTrust SERP ⁴	not vested	10.5	\$ 1,035,307	
Thomas E. Freeman	SunTrust Retirement Plan ²	vested	6.0	\$ 121,711	
	SunTrust ERISA Excess Plan ³	vested	6.0	\$ 105,619	
	SunTrust SERP ⁴	vested	6.0	\$ 567,472	
Jerome Lienhard	SunTrust Retirement Plan ²	vested	5.9	\$ 107,414	
	SunTrust ERISA Excess Plan ³	vested	5.9	\$ 84,418	

¹ Present values are based on the assumptions as used in the financial disclosures for the year ended December 31, 2016, except that no pre-retirement death, termination, or disability is assumed. These results are based on the lump sum value of each benefit payable at the earliest unreduced retirement age for the Plan. Lump sum payments are estimated based on the assumptions used for year-end 2016 financial disclosures, including a discount rate of 3.99% for the SERP, ERISA Excess Plan, and SunTrust Restoration Plan, 4.19% for the Retirement Plan, and the RP-2014 HA/EE (adjusted to 2006, projected using MP-2016, unisex) mortality table.

Where applicable, PPA balances are included. PPA balances are accumulated with interest credits to the earliest unreduced retirement age and then discounted to December 31, 2016 based on the interest crediting rate and discount

rate assumptions used for financial reporting purposes as of December 31, 2016.

Generally, benefits are assumed to commence at the plan's earliest unreduced retirement age, or the current age if later. For the ERISA Excess Plan, Restoration Plan, Tier 2 SERP, and SunTrust Retirement Plan, the earliest unreduced retirement age is either 65 (Messrs. Chancy, Freeman, Gillani, and Lienhard) or 60 (Mr. Rogers). The present value at the expected retirement age is discounted back to December 31, 2016 with interest only, using the discount rates mentioned above.

- ² The SunTrust Retirement Plan is a defined benefit pension plan. It is a tax-qualified, broad-based plan generally available to almost all of our common law employees as of the date the plan was frozen. Benefits vest after three years' service.
- ³ The purpose of the SunTrust ERISA Excess Plan is to provide benefits that would have been provided under the SunTrust Retirement Plan if the Internal Revenue Code did not place annual limits on compensation and benefits. Participation in this plan was limited to executives at certain grade levels who are designated as eligible by the Compensation Committee. The ERISA Excess Plan generally operates in the same manner as the SunTrust Retirement Plan and uses the same benefit formulas based on actual service and base salary (but limited under the ERISA Excess Plan to two times the annual compensation limit under the Internal Revenue Code, which is two times \$245,000, resulting in a base salary limit of \$490,000 for 2011, the last year of benefit accruals under the plan). Benefits vest after three years' service.
- ⁴ The SunTrust Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (SERP) was designed to provide a targeted level of post-retirement income to a highly select group of key executives who have a significant impact on our long-term growth and profitability. The SERP benefit supplements the retirement benefits provided under the SunTrust Retirement Plan and the ERISA Excess Plan. The SERP delivers more competitive levels of total retirement income to our executives and aids in the retention of critical executive talent. Benefits vest at age 60 plus 10 years' service. As with the Retirement plan and the ERISA Excess Plan, benefits under the SERP were frozen January 1, 2012.
- ⁵ On December 31, 2010, the Company adopted the SunTrust Restoration Plan effective January 1, 2011. The SunTrust Restoration Plan is a nonqualified defined benefit cash balance plan designed to restore benefits to certain employees that are limited under provisions of the Internal Revenue Code which are not otherwise provided for under the ERISA Excess Plan. Participation in this plan was limited to executives at certain grade levels who are designated as eligible by the Compensation Committee. The benefit formula under the SunTrust Restoration Plan is the same as the PPA under the Retirement Plan. Benefits vest at age 60 plus 10 years' service. As with the Retirement plan and the ERISA Excess Plan, benefits under the Restoration Plan were frozen January 1, 2012.

Table of Contents**Executive Compensation****2016 NONQUALIFIED DEFERRED COMPENSATION TABLE**

Name	Executive Contributions in Last FY	Registrant Contributions in Last FY	Aggregate Earnings in Last FY	Aggregate Withdrawals/ Distributions	Aggregate Balance at Last FYE
William H. Rogers, Jr.	\$ 183,210	\$ 194,787	\$ 129,124		\$ 2,234,101
Aleem Gillani	\$ 131,956	\$ 79,464	\$ 243,396		\$ 2,225,035
Mark A. Chancy	\$ 91,250	\$ 87,719	\$ 110,110		\$ 1,548,525
Thomas E. Freeman	\$ 36,000	\$ 47,036	\$ 55,057		\$ 1,181,693
Jerome Lienhard	\$ 154,267	\$ 18,550	\$ 46,825		\$ 878,799

The table above provides information with respect to the SunTrust Deferred Compensation Plan. The Deferred Compensation Plan allows participants to defer up to 50% of their eligible salary and up to 90% of certain bonuses, including the AIP (but excluding most long-term incentives). A hypothetical account is established for each participant who elects to defer, and the participant selects investment fund options which generally are the same funds available to 401(k) plan participants. Earnings and losses on each account are determined based on the performance of the investment funds selected by the participant. The normal form of payment is a lump sum, payable in the first quarter of the year following a participant's termination of employment. Installment distributions may be elected provided the participant complies with the election and timing rules of Section 409A. Hardship withdrawals are allowed for an extreme financial hardship, subject to the approval of the plan administrator.

Participant deferrals to the Deferred Compensation Plan are matched at the same rate as provided in the 401(k) plan. The matching contributions are made on eligible salary and bonus that exceed the federal limit of \$265,000 in 2016. Participants will vest in the match after two years of service. Participants will also be eligible to receive a discretionary contribution following the end of each plan year, dependent on the prior year's financial performance. We made such a discretionary contribution in the first quarter of 2016 equal to 1% of eligible employees' earnings for 2015 in excess of the federal limit on compensation.

The Deferred Compensation Plan also has frozen account balances attributable to similar plans previously maintained by SunTrust and predecessors. Amounts in frozen accounts and in

matching accounts that are invested in phantom shares of our common stock may be moved to other funds. Benefits may be distributed to active employees only in the event of a hardship. Benefits are also distributable in the first quarter of the calendar year following retirement, death or other termination of employment.

The column *Executive Contributions in Last FY* reflects the aggregate amount of pay deferred to such plans by each NEO during 2016.

The column *Registrant Contributions in Last FY* reflects the Company's contributions on behalf of each NEO during 2016. This amount generally is limited to our contributions related to participant salary and AIP deferrals to the Deferred Compensation Plan, plus any discretionary contribution. We also make matching contributions to the 401(k) plan, but we do not include our contributions to it in this table since that plan is tax qualified. We include our matches

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for all plans in the *All Other Compensation* column of the Summary Compensation Table. Note that our contributions occasionally exceed the contributions of a particular executive in any given year due to the timing of matching and discretionary contributions.

The column *Aggregate Balance at Last FYE* reflects the total balance of all of the executive's nonqualified account balances as of December 31, 2016. This number includes the following amounts that each NEO deferred which we also report in the Summary Compensation Table for 2016 or in any prior year: Mr. Rogers \$597,854; Mr. Gillani \$681,026; Mr. Chancy \$668,206; Mr. Freeman \$554,911; and Mr. Lienhard \$0.

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Table of Contents**Executive Compensation****2016 POTENTIAL PAYMENTS UPON TERMINATION OR CHANGE IN CONTROL**

The following table summarizes the estimated payments to be made under each contract, agreement, plan or arrangement which provides for payments to an NEO at, following, or in connection with any termination of employment, including by resignation, retirement, death, disability or a constructive termination of an NEO, or a change in control or a change in an NEO's responsibilities. Such amounts are estimates to be paid under hypothetical circumstances and under the terms of the plans as they now exist. As required by the SEC, we have assumed that employment terminated on December 31, 2016, and that the price per share of our common stock is the closing market price as of that date, which was \$54.85. Actual payments in such circumstances may differ for a variety of reasons. The amounts reported below do not include amounts to be provided to an NEO under any arrangement which does not discriminate in scope, terms, or operation in favor of our executive officers and which is available generally to all salaried employees. Also, the table below does not include amounts reported in the pension benefits table, the deferred compensation table, or the outstanding equity awards at year-end table, except to the extent that the amount payable to the NEO would be enhanced by the termination event.

Salary. None of our NEOs has an employment agreement which guarantees them employment for any period of time. Therefore, we would only make post-termination payments of salary or severance to an NEO under our Executive Severance Plan.

Severance. Under the Executive Severance Plan, executives will receive benefits upon termination of employment in connection with a change in control, and lesser severance benefits in connection with certain other terminations such as a reduction in force. Specifically, NEOs other than the CEO will receive an amount equal to 1.5 times their base salary, and the CEO will receive an amount equal to 2 times his base salary, in connection with their involuntary termination of employment in connection with a reduction in force, job elimination, consolidation, merger or divestiture, or changes to the NEO's existing position where it is no longer an equivalent position. Also, NEOs including the CEO will receive an amount equal to 2 times their base salary and target bonus and a pro-rated portion of the annual bonus earned in the year of termination upon a termination of employment in connection with a change in control where the NEO's employment is terminated without cause or where the NEO resigns for good reason during the 2-year period following a change in control.

Accelerated Vesting of Annual Incentives. The AIP has an annual performance measurement period which ends on the last day of our fiscal year. SEC regulations require us to assume that a change in control occurs on the last day of our most recently completed fiscal year. As a result, AIP would pay out based on the achievement of AIP goals for the completed year, and we would not enhance such payment regardless of

the circumstances of the termination of the executive. Upon a change in control that occurred on a date other than the last day of our fiscal year, generally we would make only a pro rata payment to AIP participants for the partial year up to the date of a change in control.

Accelerated Vesting of Long-Term Incentives. We have provided long-term incentives to our NEOs through performance and time-vested restricted stock units and stock options. Terms of accelerated vesting for various

long-term grants upon various termination scenarios are described below. Long-term incentive awards made in certain years to retirement-eligible individuals may continue to vest after retirement, but remain subject to forfeiture during the normal vesting and/or performance period set forth in the award after retirement if the participant fails to perform non-competition, non-solicitation of customers and clients, non-disclosure, and non-disparagement covenants included within each award agreement.

Restricted Stock Units (RSUs). RSUs generally vest annually pro rata (i.e. one-third on each anniversary of the grant date), provided the executive has remained an active employee from the grant date through the vesting date. Unvested RSU grants vest in full upon an NEO's termination of employment by reason of death or disability. Upon a termination of the executive's employment by us without cause or by the executive for good reason in connection with a change in control (i.e. double-trigger), these grants will vest in full. They also vest pro rata if we terminate the executive by a reduction-in-force prior to the vesting date. Upon retirement, the grants continue to vest into retirement and will be distributed on the specified dates as indicated in the grant agreements. Upon termination of employment under any other circumstances, the executive forfeits his RSUs. We calculated the value of RSUs which vest pro rata upon termination using our closing stock price on December 31, 2016 of \$54.85.

Performance Vested RSUs. Generally, following a termination of employment in connection with a change in control (i.e. double-trigger), performance vested RSU awards will no longer be subject to forfeit. Because actual performance following the change in control can no longer be determined, a prorated amount will be paid for the portion of the award from the beginning of the performance cycle to the date of the change in control based on actual performance up to the date of the change in control, and a second prorated amount will be paid for the portion of the award from the change in control until the end of the performance period based on target performance. Upon an NEO's termination of employment by reason of death or disability, unvested performance-vested RSUs will vest based on actual performance through December 31, 2016.

Table of Contents**Executive Compensation**

Retirement Plans. Benefits under the Retirement Plan and ERISA Excess Plan vest after three years of service, and under the Restoration Plan and the SunTrust SERP at age 60 with ten years of service. Once vested, employees are entitled to pension benefits upon termination of employment. All of our NEOs are vested in their SunTrust Retirement Plan and ERISA Excess Plan benefits. The benefits under these plans are not enhanced upon any termination.

The only enhancement to retirement benefits occurs under the SERP for unvested participants in the event of a change in control. Messrs. Rogers and Chancy are not vested in their SERP benefits. We froze the SERP to new participants before Mr. Gillani and Mr. Lienhard were eligible to participate.

Following a change in control, if we terminate without cause, an NEO who participates in the SERP and who is not already vested in the SERP (Messrs. Rogers and Chancy) would immediately vest in his SunTrust SERP.

In the event that an NEO becomes disabled on a long-term basis, his employment would not necessarily terminate. Therefore, we do not disclose any amount in the table below for the retirement plans. However, once disabled, the executive officer may continue to accrue service (vesting) credit under these plans, and we report the net present value of such enhancements as of the end of our most recently completed year in the footnotes to the table below.

2016 POTENTIAL PAYMENTS UPON TERMINATION OR CHANGE IN CONTROL TABLE

Executive Benefits and Payments upon Termination	Voluntary	Involuntary Not for Cause	For Cause	Involuntary or Good Reason (CIC)	Death	Disability
William H. Rogers, Jr.						
Severance		\$ 2,000,000		\$ 5,700,000		
Long-Term Incentives	¹	\$ 8,330,508 ²		\$ 22,772,700	\$ 24,954,425	\$ 24,954,425 ³
Retirement Plans ⁴				\$ 5,119,799		⁵
Aleem Gillani						
Severance		\$ 952,500		\$ 2,667,000		
Long-Term Incentives		\$ 2,136,408 ²		\$ 5,897,956	\$ 6,468,377 ³	\$ 6,468,377 ³
Retirement Plans ⁴						⁵
Mark A. Chancy						
Severance		\$ 1,012,500		\$ 3,037,500		
Long-Term Incentives		\$ 3,234,504 ²		\$ 13,489,875	\$ 14,410,932	\$ 14,410,932 ³
Retirement Plans ⁴				\$ 1,008,692		⁵
Thomas E. Freeman						
Severance		\$ 900,000		\$ 2,520,000		
Long-Term Incentives	¹	\$ 2,270,735 ²		\$ 8,491,069	\$ 9,117,471	\$ 9,117,471 ³
Retirement Plans ⁴				\$ 205,525		⁵

Jerome Lienhard				
Severance	\$ 825,000	\$ 2,255,000		
Long-Term Incentives	\$ 1,536,787 ²	\$ 4,574,990	\$ 5,048,347	\$ 5,048,347 ³
Retirement Plans ⁴				⁵

¹ Messrs. Rogers, Freeman and Lienhard were retirement eligible on December 31, 2016. If they had retired on such date, their outstanding awards would not have automatically vested. Therefore, we report zero value in the table above. However, their awards will vest in the future if they perform certain non-competition, nondisclosure, and non-disparagement covenants following their retirement through the end of the respective vesting periods. The values of such awards at December 31, 2016 were \$28,080,183, \$7,374,636 and \$5,682,241 respectively, assuming eventual payout of performance awards based on the maximum performance level.

² Reflects vesting of outstanding awards pro rata through the date of termination.

³ Time-vested RSUs vest in full upon an NEO's termination of employment by reason of death or disability.

Similarly, performance vested RSUs generally vests upon an NEO's termination of employment by reason of death or disability based on actual performance through December 31, 2016.

⁴ Except where indicated, the NEOs would not receive any enhanced payments under the retirement plans as a result of the termination trigger. We disclose the amounts related to the retirement plans and the plans in which each NEO participates in the Pension Benefits and the Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Tables and accompanying narratives and notes.

⁵ Had any of our NEOs become disabled on December 31, 2016 they would not have been eligible for a benefit to commence immediately. However, they may maintain disability leave employment and could eventually vest into any unvested benefits shown in the 2016 Pension Benefits Table.

Table of Contents**Executive Compensation****Option Exercises and Stock Vested in 2016**

The following table provides information concerning exercises of stock options and the vesting of restricted stock and time and performance vested restricted stock units during the most recently completed year for each of the NEOs on an aggregate basis. Since we no longer grant restricted stock, the value realized on vesting was entirely attributable to the vesting of restricted stock units.

Name	Option Awards		Stock Awards	
	Number of		Number of	
	Shares	Value	Shares	Value
	Acquired	Realized	Acquired	Realized
	on	on Exercise ¹	on Vesting	on Vesting
William H. Rogers, Jr.	116,700	\$ 4,058,184	262,825	\$ 8,944,287
Aleem Gillani	11,464	\$ 69,529	126,929	\$ 4,297,078
Mark A. Chancy	125,000	\$ 2,911,381	158,536	\$ 5,369,743
Thomas E. Freeman	362,235	\$ 11,170,689	134,493	\$ 4,558,208
Jerome Lienhard	60,643	\$ 1,502,019	76,208	\$ 2,624,158

¹ Calculated by multiplying (i) the excess of the market value at the time of exercise over the exercise price, times (ii) the number of shares for which the option was exercised.

Equity Compensation Plans

The following table provides information as of December 31, 2016 with respect to the shares of our common stock that may be issued under our existing equity compensation plans.

Plan Category	Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise	Weighted Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans
---------------	---	---	--

of Outstanding**Options, Warrants
and Rights**

Equity Compensation Plans Approved by Shareholders ¹	7,429,602 ²	\$	42.54 ³	16,782,561 ⁴
Equity Compensation Plans Not Approved by Shareholders				
Total	7,429,602 ²	\$	42.54 ³	16,782,561 ⁴

¹ Consists of the 2000 Stock Plan, the 2004 Stock Plan, and the 2009 Stock Plan, as well as other plans assumed by SunTrust in connection with certain corporate mergers. Please refer to Note 15 to our financial statements in our annual reports for the year ended December 31, 2016 for a discussion of the material features of these plans

² Consists of 3,253,793 exercisable options outstanding and 4,175,809 outstanding restricted stock units that will be settled in common stock upon vesting.

³ The weighted average exercise price applies only to exercisable options outstanding and does not include outstanding Restricted Stock Units. The weighted average remaining term of the outstanding options is 2.39 years.

⁴ Shares of stock subject to an option and will remain unissued after the cancellation, expiration or exchange of such option, and restricted shares which are forfeited, will be available again for grant under the 2009 Stock Plan.

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Advisory Vote on Executive Compensation (Item 2)

RESOLVED, that the holders of common stock of SunTrust Banks, Inc. approve the compensation paid to the Company's named executive officers as described in the Compensation Discussion and Analysis (beginning on page 18 of this Proxy Statement), the Summary Compensation Table (on page 32 of this Proxy Statement), and in the other executive compensation tables and related narrative disclosure (which appear at pages 33-40 of this Proxy Statement).

We believe that our compensation policies and procedures are competitive and, to the extent permitted by banking regulations, are focused on pay for performance principles and are strongly aligned with the long-term interests of our shareholders. We also believe that both the Company and shareholders benefit from responsive corporate governance policies and constructive and consistent dialogue. The resolution described above, commonly known as a "Say-on-Pay" proposal, gives you as a shareholder the opportunity to endorse or not endorse the compensation we pay to our named executive officers by voting to approve or not approve such compensation as described in this Proxy Statement.

We encourage you to closely review our Compensation Discussion and Analysis and the tabular and narrative disclosure which follows it. We organized the Compensation Discussion and Analysis to discuss each element of compensation, beginning with direct compensation (base salary, annual incentives, and long-term incentives) and ending with indirect, long-term compensation (retirement benefits). In that section, we also discuss our policies and other factors, such as financial and regulatory constraints, which affect our decisions or those of our Compensation Committee.

In many cases, we are required to disclose in the executive compensation tables accounting or other non-cash estimates of future compensation. Because of this, we encourage you to read the footnotes and narratives which accompany each table in order to understand any non-cash items.

We believe our NEO compensation is aligned with shareholders because:

We pay at the median of peer practice. We benchmark total direct compensation as well as each component of total direct compensation.

We attempt to tie compensation to performance. In 2016,

86% and 84% of CEO and NEO target total direct compensation was at risk, and

68% and 43% of CEO and NEO target total direct compensation was performance-based.
Refer to our discussion of "Pay for Performance" on pages 20-21.

We generally use objective criteria and attempt to use performance metrics which relate to our business priorities. For example, we use net income available to common shareholders (NIACS), the efficiency ratio, ROTCE (Return on Tangible Common Equity), and pre-provision net revenue (PPNR) with our AIP (Annual Incentive Plan) and/or LTI (Long-Term Incentive Plan) in recent years. In addition, we include relative TSR (Total Shareholder Return) as a key metric in our LTI, which aligns management compensation to shareholder returns.

SunTrust has outperformed the median of its peer group in total shareholder return for the one, two, three, four and five year periods ended December 31, 2016.

Your vote is advisory and will not be binding upon our Board. However, the Compensation Committee will consider the outcome of the vote when considering future executive compensation arrangements, and our current intention is to provide such an advisory vote annually. This advisory vote is provided pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

The Board of Directors recommends that the shareholders vote FOR the approval of the compensation of the Named Executive Officers.

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Advisory Vote on Frequency of Say-on-pay Votes (Item 3)

Advisory Vote on Frequency of Say-on-pay Votes (Item 3)

In addition to the advisory approval of our executive compensation program, which is described in Item 2 above and is sometimes referred to as a say-on-pay vote, we are also seeking a non-binding determination from our shareholders as to the frequency with which shareholders would have an opportunity to provide an advisory approval of our executive compensation program. We are providing shareholders the option of selecting a frequency of one, two or three years, or abstaining. For the reasons described below, we recommend that our shareholders select a frequency of one year, or an annual vote.

This Item 3 affords shareholders the opportunity to cast an advisory vote on *how often* the Company should include a say-on-pay vote in its proxy materials for future annual shareholder meetings (or special shareholder meeting for which the Company must include executive compensation information in the proxy statement for that meeting). Under this Item 3, shareholders may vote to have the say-on-pay vote every year, every two years or every three years.

We provided our shareholders with the opportunity to cast a say-on-pay vote *annually* since 2009. An annual advisory vote on executive compensation will allow our shareholders to provide us with their direct input on our compensation philosophy, policies and practices as disclosed in the proxy statement promptly. An annual vote better corresponds with the presentation of compensation information in this Proxy Statement. Therefore, we request that our shareholders select *Every Year* when voting on the frequency of advisory votes on executive compensation.

We have included this proposal in our Proxy Statement pursuant to the requirements Section 14A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The option of one year, two years or three years that receives the highest number of votes cast by shareholders will be the frequency for the advisory vote on executive compensation that has been selected by shareholders. The Compensation Committee (which administers the Company's executive compensation program) values the opinions expressed by shareholders in these votes and will continue to consider the outcome of these votes in making its decisions on executive compensation. However, because this vote is advisory and not binding on the Board of Directors or SunTrust in any way, the Board may decide that it is in the best interests of our shareholders and SunTrust to hold an advisory vote on executive compensation more or less frequently than the option approved by our shareholders.

The Board recommends that shareholders vote on Item 3 to hold say-on-pay votes every ONE YEAR (as opposed to every two years or every three years).

Table of Contents**Advisory Vote on Frequency of Say-on-pay Votes (Item 3)****AUDIT FEES AND RELATED MATTERS****Audit and Non-Audit Fees**

The following table presents fees for professional audit services rendered by Ernst & Young LLP for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 respectively and fees billed for other services it rendered during those periods.

Year Ended December 31 (in millions)	percent of		percent of	
	2016	total	2015	total
Audit Fees ¹	\$ 9.33	79.3%	\$ 8.74	76.5%
Audit Related Fees ²	\$ 1.78	15.1%	\$ 1.81	15.9%
Tax Fees ³	\$ 0.22	1.9%	\$ 0.22	1.9%
All Other Fees ⁴	\$ 0.44	3.7%	\$ 0.66	5.8%
Total	\$ 11.77	100.0%	\$ 11.43	100.0%

¹ Audit Fees consist of fees billed for professional services rendered in connection with the audit of our annual consolidated financial statements and internal control over financial reporting, review of periodic reports and other documents filed with the SEC, including the quarterly financial statements included in Forms 10-Q, statutory audits or financial audits of subsidiaries, and services that are normally provided in connection with statutory or regulatory filings or engagements.

² Audit Related Fees consist of assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of our financial statements. This category includes fees related to the performance of audits and attest services not required by statute or regulations, service organization control reports, and audits of certain investment funds advised by SunTrust subsidiaries.

³ Tax Fees consist of the aggregate fees billed for professional services rendered by the auditor for tax compliance and return assistance (IRS, state and local), tax advice and tax planning.

⁴ All Other Fees consists of costs related to annual cash management surveys and advisory services related to regulatory reporting, business process improvement, and data governance.

The Audit Committee has concluded that the provision of the non-audit services listed above was compatible with maintaining the independence of Ernst & Young LLP.

Audit Committee Policy for Pre-approval of Independent Auditor Services

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors is required to pre-approve all audit and non-audit services provided by our independent auditors in order to assure that the provision of such services does not impair the auditor's independence. The Audit Committee has established a policy regarding pre-approval of permissible audit, audit-related, tax and other services provided by the independent auditors, which services are periodically reviewed and revised by the Audit Committee. Unless a type of service has received general pre-approval under the policy, the service will require specific approval by the Audit Committee. The policy also includes pre-approved fee levels for specified services, and any proposed service exceeding the established fee level must be specifically approved by the Audit Committee.

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Ratification of Independent Auditor (Item 4)

Ratification of Independent Auditor (Item 4)

Our Audit Committee is directly responsible for the appointment, compensation, retention, and oversight of the independent, external auditor of our financial statements. The independent, external auditor is appointed annually. The decision of the Audit Committee is based on a review of the qualifications, independence, past performance and quality controls of the external auditor. The decision also takes into account the proposed audit scope, staffing and approach, including coordination of the external auditor's efforts with our internal audit, and the estimated audit fees for the coming year.

The Audit Committee has appointed Ernst & Young LLP as our independent, external auditor for the current year, which ends December 31, 2017, subject to ratification by a majority of the shares represented at the Annual Meeting. Management considers Ernst & Young LLP to be well qualified, and the Audit Committee believes that the continued retention of Ernst & Young LLP to serve as our independent, external auditor to be in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders. In view of the difficulty and expense involved in changing auditors on short notice, should the shareholders not ratify the selection of Ernst & Young LLP, it is contemplated that the appointment of Ernst & Young LLP will be permitted to stand unless the Board finds other compelling reasons for making a change. Disapproval by the shareholders will be considered a recommendation that the Board select other auditors for the following year.

Ernst & Young LLP has been appointed continuously since 2007. In order to assure continuing auditor independence, the Audit Committee periodically considers whether there should be a regular rotation of the independent, external audit firm. The Audit Committee is directly involved in the selection of Ernst & Young LLP's lead engagement partner and is responsible for the negotiation of audit fees payable to Ernst & Young LLP.

Representatives of Ernst & Young LLP (our independent, external auditor for the current year as well as for the most recently completed year) are expected to be present at the Annual Meeting and will be given the opportunity to make a statement, if they desire, and to respond to appropriate questions.

The Board of Directors recommends that the shareholders vote FOR the ratification of Ernst & Young LLP as our independent, external auditor.

AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

The Audit Committee has reviewed and discussed the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016 with management and with Ernst & Young LLP, the independent auditor for the year ended December 31, 2016. Management represented to the Audit Committee that our consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with GAAP, and the Audit Committee has reviewed and discussed the consolidated financial statements with management and the independent auditor. The discussions with Ernst & Young LLP also included the matters required by Auditing Standards No. 16, Communications with Audit Committees, as adopted by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board in Rule 3200T.

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The Audit Committee has received the written disclosures and the letter from Ernst & Young LLP required by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board regarding Ernst & Young LLP's communications with the audit committee concerning independence. The Audit Committee discussed the independence of Ernst & Young LLP with Ernst & Young LLP.

Based on the Audit Committee's review of the representations of management and the report of Ernst & Young LLP and the Audit Committee's discussions with management and Ernst & Young LLP, the Audit Committee recommended to the Board of Directors that the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016 be included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Submitted by the Audit Committee of SunTrust's Board of Directors.

Thomas R. Watjen, Chairman

Dallas S. Clement

Kyle Prechtl Legg

Phail Wynn, Jr.

February 24, 2017

Table of Contents**STOCK OWNERSHIP OF DIRECTORS, MANAGEMENT, AND PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS**

The following table sets forth the number and the percentage of shares of our common stock that were beneficially owned as of December 31, 2016 by (i) the executive officers named in the 2016 Summary Compensation Table, (ii) all current directors and persons nominated to become directors, (iii) all current directors and executive officers as a group, and (iv) all persons known to us who may be considered a beneficial owner of more than 5% of the outstanding shares of our common stock. Also, as of December 31, 2016, none of our directors or executive officers beneficially owned any shares of our preferred stock. Except as otherwise indicated, each director or executive officer possessed sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares set forth opposite his or her name. None of our executive officers or directors have pledged any of their shares.

Name	Common Stock	Options¹ Exercisable Within 60 Days	Total Beneficial Ownership	Percent² of Class	Additional³ Ownership
Mark A. Chancy ⁴	114,317	359,962	474,279	*	121,703
Dallas S. Clement				*	5,193
Paul R. Garcia	8,744		8,744	*	
Thomas E. Freeman ⁴	219,117	119,400	338,517	*	67,151
Aleem Gillani ^{4, 5}	248,624		248,624	*	24,711
M. Douglas Ivester	100,000		100,000	*	89,960
Kyle Prechtel Legg	28,041		28,041	*	
Jerome T. Lienhard II ⁴	60,420	22,000	82,420	*	18,140
Donna S. Morea	21,113		21,113	*	
David M. Ratcliffe	21,271		21,271	*	38,588
William H. Rogers, Jr. ⁴	397,686	687,860	1,085,546	*	78,651
Agnes Bundy Scanlan				*	
Frank P. Scruggs, Jr.	7,301		7,301	*	7,594
Bruce L. Tanner ⁵			7,301	*	5,223
Thomas R. Watjen	23,677		23,677	*	
Phail Wynn, Jr.	17,611		17,611	*	26,466
All Directors, Nominees, and Executive					
Officers as a Group (21 persons)	1,379,848	1,349,645	2,729,493	*	545,890
<u>Principal Shareholders</u>					
BlackRock, Inc. ⁶	53,462,333		53,462,333	10.86%	
The Vanguard Group ⁶	33,723,207		33,723,707	6.85%	
FMR LLC ⁶	27,936,583		27,936,583	5.67%	
State Street Corporation ⁶	26,739,196		26,739,196	5.43%	

¹ Pursuant to SEC Rule 13d-3, persons are deemed to beneficially own shares that are the subject of stock options or stock equivalents exercisable within 60 days.

- ² Based on 493,381,460 shares of our common stock outstanding on December 31, 2016, plus 1,349,645 shares that are the subject of stock options exercisable within 60 days following such date or phantom stock in accordance with SEC Rule 13d-3. * indicates less than 1% of the outstanding shares of our common stock.
- ³ Represents certain phantom stock not deemed equivalent to common stock under SEC Rule 13d-3. A number of our directors and executive officers have either received awards or deferred the receipt of fees or salary payable to them, with their ultimate payout determined as if such awards or deferred pay had been invested in shares of SunTrust common stock. Amounts reported include phantom shares credited under the SunTrust Deferred Compensation Plan, the SunTrust Directors Deferred Compensation Plan, and restricted stock units granted under the SunTrust 2004 Stock Plan and the SunTrust 2009 Stock Plan.
- ⁴ Includes shares held for the benefit of the NEO under SunTrust's 401(k) Plan: Mr. Chancy 1,317; Mr. Freeman 652; Mr. Gillani 7,122; and Mr. Rogers 8,088.
- ⁵ Includes 1,500 shares held in custodial accounts for a family member, for whom Mr. Gillani disclaims beneficial ownership.
- ⁶ Based solely upon our review of a Schedule 13D, 13G, or 13F filed by the shareholder which provides information as of December 31, 2016, which may include shared voting or dispositive power over some of such shares. BlackRock, Inc., 55 E. 52nd St., New York, NY 10055; The Vanguard Group, 100 Vanguard Blvd., Malvern, PA 19355; FMR LLC, 245 Summer Street, Boston, MA 02210; and State Street Corporation, One Lincoln Street, Boston, MA 02111.

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Other Information

Other Information

Webcast of Annual Meeting

We are pleased to offer a listen-only, audio webcast of the 2017 Annual Meeting. If you choose to listen to the webcast, go to the Investor Relations website at investors.suntrust.com shortly before the meeting time and follow the instructions provided. If you miss the meeting, you may listen to a replay of the webcast beginning the afternoon of April 25, 2017 and available until April 24, 2018. Please note that you will not be able to vote your shares or otherwise participate in the meeting via the webcast. If you plan to listen to the webcast, please submit your vote using one of the methods described below prior to the meeting.

Record Date and Shares Outstanding

Each common shareholder of record at the close of business on February 15, 2017 the record date is entitled to notice of and to vote at the Annual Meeting or any adjournments thereof. Each share of SunTrust common stock entitles the holder to one vote on any matter coming before a meeting of our shareholders. Our Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series A, B, E, and F, generally are not entitled to vote. On February 15, 2017, the record date for the Annual Meeting, there were 492,031,815 shares of SunTrust common stock outstanding.

Voting Your Shares

Whether or not you plan to attend the Annual Meeting, please vote your shares: (1) via the internet, (2) via a toll-free telephone call, or (3) if you received a paper copy of this proxy statement, by completing, signing, dating and returning the enclosed proxy as soon as possible in the postage paid envelope provided. You can simplify your voting and reduce our costs by voting your shares via the internet or telephone. We have designed the internet and telephone voting procedures to allow shareholders to vote their shares and to confirm that their instructions have been properly recorded. If you hold your shares in the name of a bank or broker, the availability of telephone and internet voting will depend on the voting processes of the applicable bank or broker. Therefore, we recommend that you follow the voting instructions on the form you receive from your bank or broker. If you do not choose to vote by the internet or telephone, and you received a paper copy of this proxy statement, please complete, date, sign and return the proxy card.

You may revoke your proxy at any time by notice to the Corporate Secretary of SunTrust, by submitting a proxy having a later date, or by appearing at the Annual Meeting and voting in person. 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 therein. If you

return your proxy and do not specify how you would like your shares voted, then the proxies will be voted as recommended by the Board of Directors.

Quorum and Voting

Quorum. The presence, either in person or by proxy, of a majority of the shares entitled to vote constitutes a quorum at a meeting of the shareholders. Abstentions and broker non-votes will be counted as shares present in determining whether a quorum exists at the Annual Meeting.

Vote Required. If a quorum is present, in order to be elected each nominee for election as director must receive more votes cast for such nominee's election than against such nominee's election (Item 1). If a quorum is present, all other matters shall be approved if the votes cast favoring the action exceed the votes cast opposing the action.

Broker Non-Votes. A broker non-vote occurs when a nominee holding shares for a beneficial owner does not vote on a particular proposal because the nominee has not received voting instructions from the beneficial owner and the nominee does not have discretionary voting power with respect to that item. If your shares are held in a brokerage account or by another nominee, you are considered the beneficial owner of shares held in street name, and these proxy materials have been forwarded to you by your broker or nominee (the record holder) along with a voting instruction card. As the beneficial owner, you have the right to direct your record holder how to vote your shares, and the record holder is required to vote your shares in accordance with your instructions. Under New York Stock Exchange rules, brokers or other nominees may not vote your shares on certain matters unless they receive instructions from you. Brokers or other nominees who are New York Stock Exchange members are expected to have discretionary voting power only for Item 4, the ratification of Ernst & Young LLP as our independent auditor, but not any other items. As a result, if you do not provide specific voting instructions to your record holder, New York Stock Exchange rules will allow the record holder to vote only on Item 4, and not on Items 1, 2 and 3. Accordingly, it is important that you provide voting instructions to your broker or other nominee so that your shares may be voted.

Effect of Abstentions and Broker Non-Votes. If your shares are treated as a broker non-vote or abstention, your shares will be counted in the number of shares represented for purposes of determining whether a quorum is present. However, broker non-votes and abstentions will not be included in vote totals (neither for nor against) and therefore will not affect the outcome of the vote.

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Other Information

Shareholder Proposals for Next Year's Meeting

Proxy Statement Proposals. Under SEC Rules, shareholders wishing to submit proposals for inclusion in the proxy statement for next annual meeting of shareholders must submit such proposals no later than the close of business on November 13, 2017. Proposals should be addressed to SunTrust Banks, Inc., Post Office Box 4418, Mail Code 643, Atlanta, Georgia 30302, Attention: Corporate Secretary.

Other Proposals and Nominations. Our bylaws govern the submission of nominations for director or other business proposals that a shareholder wishes to have considered at a meeting of shareholders. These advance notice provisions are in addition to, and separate from, the requirements that a shareholder must meet in order to have a proposal included in the proxy statement under SEC rules.

Under our bylaws, nominations for director or other business proposals to be addressed at our next annual meeting may be made by a shareholder entitled to vote who has delivered a notice to the Corporate Secretary no later than the close of business on November 13, 2017 and not before October 14, 2017. The submission should include the proposal and a brief statement of the reasons for it, the name and address of the shareholder (as they appear in our stock transfer records), and the class and number of our shares beneficially owned by the shareholder. In addition, the proponent should provide a complete description of any material economic or other interest of the proponent and of their affiliates and associates in order to satisfy the requirements of our Bylaws and to allow us to satisfy the requirements of SEC Regulation 14A. In addition, nominations should include the information required by our bylaws and summarized in the section, *Shareholder Recommendations and Nominations for Election to the Board*. Proposals should be addressed to SunTrust Banks, Inc., Post Office Box 4418, Mail Code 643, Atlanta, Georgia 30302, Attention: Corporate Secretary. A proxy granted by a shareholder will give discretionary authority to the named proxies to vote on any matters introduced pursuant to the above advance notice bylaw provisions, subject to applicable SEC rules. Our bylaws are available on our Investor Relations website, investors.suntrust.com, under the heading *Governance*.

Attending the Meeting and Other Matters

Only persons who can demonstrate that they were shareholders of record on the record date (February 15, 2017) or their proxies may attend and participate in the Annual Meeting. If your shares are held in a brokerage account or by another nominee, you must obtain and bring to the Annual Meeting a proxy or other evidence of ownership from your

broker or nominee giving you the right to vote such shares. If you are a shareholder of record and received your proxy materials (or notice of internet availability of proxy materials) by mail, your admission ticket is attached to your proxy card (or notice of internet availability of proxy materials). If you received your proxy materials by e-mail and voted your shares electronically via the internet, you can print an admission ticket after you have voted by clicking on the link provided. If you are a beneficial owner, bring the notice or voting instruction form you received from your bank, brokerage firm or other nominee for admission to the meeting. You also may bring your brokerage statement reflecting your ownership of common stock as of February 15, 2017 with you to the meeting. Large bags, cameras, recording devices and other electronic devices will not be permitted at the Annual Meeting, and individuals not

complying with this request are subject to removal from the Annual Meeting. In the event of an adjournment, postponement or emergency that changes the time, date or location of the Annual Meeting, we will make an announcement, issue a press release or post information on our Investor Relations website, investors.suntrust.com under the heading *Governance*, to notify shareholders. If any other item or proposal may properly come before the meeting, including voting on a proposal omitted from this Proxy Statement pursuant to the rules of the SEC or incident to the conduct of the meeting, then the proxies will be voted in accordance with the discretion of the proxy holders.

Householding

As permitted by applicable law, we may deliver only one copy of this Proxy Statement, our Annual Report, or our notice of internet availability of proxy materials to shareholders residing at the same address unless the shareholders have notified us of their desire to receive multiple copies of the Proxy Statement. This is known as *householding*. We do this to reduce costs and preserve resources. Upon oral or written request, we will promptly deliver a separate copy to any shareholder residing at an address to which only one copy was mailed. If your shares are registered directly in your name with our transfer agent, Computershare Trust Company, N.A. (*Computershare*), you are considered a shareholder of record with respect to those shares. Shareholders of record residing at the same address that receive multiple copies of the Proxy Statement may contact our transfer agent, Computershare, to request that only a single copy of the Proxy Statement be mailed in the future. Contact Computershare by phone at (866) 299-4214 or by mail at 211 Quality Circle, Suite 210, College Station, TX 77845. If your shares are held in a brokerage account or bank, you are considered the *beneficial owner* of those shares. Beneficial owners should contact their broker or bank.

Table of Contents**Appendix A Non-GAAP Reconciliations****Appendix A Non-GAAP Reconciliations****Reconciliation of GAAP Efficiency Ratio to Adjusted Tangible Efficiency Ratio-FTE**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<u>Reported (GAAP) Basis</u>						
Net Interest Income	5,065	5,102	4,853	4,840	4,764	5,221
Noninterest Income	3,421	5,373	3,214	3,323	3,268	3,383
Revenue	8,486	10,475	8,067	8,163	8,032	8,604
Noninterest Expense ¹	6,194	6,284	5,831	5,543	5,160	5,468
Efficiency Ratio	73.0%	60.0%	72.3%	67.9%	64.2%	63.6%
<u>Reconciliation:</u>						
Net Interest Income	5,065	5,102	4,853	4,840	4,764	5,221
FTE Adjustment	114	123	127	142	142	138
Net Interest Income-FTE	5,179	5,225	4,980	4,982	4,906	5,359
Noninterest Income	3,421	5,373	3,214	3,323	3,268	3,383
Revenue-FTE	8,600	10,598	8,194	8,305	8,174	8,742
Efficiency Ratio-FTE	72.0%	59.3%	71.2%	66.7%	63.1%	62.6%
Adjustment Items (Noninterest Income):						
3Q-4Q 12 student / Ginnie Mae loan sale (losses)		(92)				
Gain on sale of KO stock		1,938				
Mortgage repurchase provision loans to GSEs pre-2009		(371)				
GSE mortgage repurchase settlements			(63)			
RidgeWorth sale				105		
Adjusted Noninterest income	3,421	3,898	3,277	3,218	3,268	3,383
Adjusted Revenue-FTE ²	8,600	9,123	8,257	8,200	8,174	8,742
Noninterest Expense ¹	6,194	6,284	5,831	5,543	5,160	5,468
Adjustment Items (Noninterest Expense):						
Legacy affordable housing impairment		96				
Charitable contribution of KO shares		38				
Impact of certain legacy mortgage legal matters			323	324		
Mortgage servicing advances allowance increase			96			
Adjusted Noninterest Expense ²	6,194	6,150	5,412	5,219	5,160	5,468
Amortization Expense	43	46	23	25	40	49
Adjusted Tangible Expenses ²	6,151	6,104	5,389	5,194	5,120	5,419
Adjusted Efficiency Ratio-FTE ³	72.0%	67.4%	65.6%	63.7%	63.1%	62.6%
Adjusted Tangible Efficiency Ratio-FTE ³	71.5%	66.9%	65.3%	63.3%	62.6%	62.0%

Footnotes:

- ^{1.} In accordance with updated GAAP, amortization of affordable housing investments of \$40 million, \$39 million, and \$49 million were reclassified and are now presented in provision for income taxes for the 2011, 2012, and 2013, respectively. Previously, the amortization was presented in other noninterest expense.
- ^{2.} Adjusted revenue and expenses are provided as they remove certain items that are material and/or potentially non-recurring. Adjusted figures are intended to provide management and investors information on trends that are more comparable across periods and potentially more comparable across institutions.
- ^{3.} Represents adjusted noninterest expense / adjusted revenue FTE. Adjusted tangible efficiency ratio excludes amortization expense.

Table of Contents**Appendix A Non-GAAP Reconciliations****Reconciliation of GAAP Earnings Per Share to Adjusted Earnings Per Share**

(\$ in millions, except per share amounts)	2012	2013
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 1,931	\$ 1,297
<i>Significant items impacting the year:</i>		
Operating losses related to recognition of certain mortgage-related legal matters		323
Mortgage repurchase provision related to repurchase settlements		63
Provision for unrecoverable servicing advances		96
Securities gains related to sale of Coke stock	(1,938)	
Mortgage repurchase provision	371	
Charitable expense related to the Coke stock contribution	38	
Provision for credit losses related to NPL sales	172	
Losses on sale of guaranteed loans	92	
Valuation losses related to planned sale of Affordable Housing investments	96	
Tax (benefit)/expense related to above items	416	(190)
Net tax benefit related to subsidiary reorganization and other		(113)
Net income available to common shareholders, excluding significant items impacting the year	\$ 1,178	\$ 1,476
Net income per average common share, diluted	\$ 3.59	\$ 2.41
Net income per average common share, diluted, excluding significant items impacting the year	\$ 2.19	\$ 2.74

For 2012 and 2013, we present net income and earnings per share excluding certain items. We believe this is useful to investors because it removes the effect of these items and may better reflect normal operations and results that are that are primarily client relationship and client transaction driven. Removing these items also allows investors to compare our results to other companies in the industry that may not have had similar items impact their results. We use these measures to measure performance.

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Admission Ticket

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Electronic Voting Instructions

Available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week!

Instead of mailing your proxy, you may choose one of the voting methods outlined below to vote your proxy.

VALIDATION DETAILS ARE LOCATED BELOW IN THE TITLE BAR.

Proxies submitted by the Internet or telephone must be received by 1:00 a.m., Eastern Time, on April 25, 2017.

Vote by Internet

Go to **www.investorvote.com/STI**
 Or scan the QR code with your smartphone
 Follow the steps outlined on the secure website

Vote by telephone

Call toll free 1-800-652-VOTE (8683) within the USA, US territories & Canada on a touch tone telephone
 Follow the instructions provided by the recorded message

Using a **black ink** pen, mark your votes with an **X** as shown in this example. Please do not write outside the designated areas.

q IF YOU HAVE NOT VOTED VIA THE INTERNET OR TELEPHONE, FOLD ALONG THE PERFORATION, DETACH AND RETURN THE BOTTOM PORTION IN THE ENCLOSED ENVELOPE. q

A Proposals THIS PROXY WILL BE VOTED AS DIRECTED OR, IF NO DIRECTION IS INDICATED, WILL BE VOTED AS RECOMMENDED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ommends voting FOR all nominees:

elect as Directors to serve until the Annual Meeting of Shareholders in 2018.

For	Against	Abstain	For	Against	Abstain	For	Against	Abstain
S. Clement			05 - Donna S. Morea			09 - Frank P. Scruggs, Jr.		
Garcia			06 - David M. Ratcliffe			10 - Bruce L. Tanner		
glas Ivester			07 - William H. Rogers, Jr.			11 - Thomas R. Watjen		
echtl Legg			08 - Agnes Bundy Scanlan			12 - Dr. Phail Wynn, Jr.		

The Board recommends voting FOR proposals 2 and 4.

The Board recommends voting for every ONE YEAR on Proposal 3.

For	Against	Abstain	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	Abstain
2. To approve, on an advisory basis, the Company's executive compensation.			3. To recommend that a non-binding, advisory vote to approve the compensation of the Company's named executive			
4. To ratify the appointment of Ernst & Young						

LLP as our
independent
auditor for 2017.

officers be put to
shareholders for
their
consideration
every: one; two;
or three years.

B Non-Voting Items

Change of Address Please print new address below.

C 1234567890
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1 P C F 3 1 4
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MR A SAMPLE (THIS AREA IS SET UP TO ACCOMMODATE
140 CHARACTERS) MR A SAMPLE AND MR A SAMPLE AND
MR A SAMPLE AND MR A SAMPLE AND MR A SAMPLE AND
MR A SAMPLE AND MR A SAMPLE AND MR A SAMPLE AND +

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2017 Annual Meeting Admission Ticket

SUNTRUST BANKS, INC. SHAREHOLDERS

April 25, 2017 at 9:30 a.m. Local Time

Suite 105 on the Atrium level of SunTrust Plaza Garden Offices

303 Peachtree Center Avenue

Atlanta, Georgia, 30308

**Upon arrival, please present this
admission ticket and photo
identification at the registration desk.**

**q IF YOU HAVE NOT VOTED VIA THE INTERNET OR TELEPHONE, FOLD ALONG THE
PERFORATION, DETACH AND RETURN THE BOTTOM PORTION IN THE ENCLOSED ENVELOPE. q**

PROXY SUNTRUST BANKS, INC.

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Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held April 25, 2017.

This Proxy is Solicited by the Board of Directors.

The undersigned, having received the Notice of Annual Meeting of Shareholders and Proxy Statement dated March 13, 2017 and a copy of the SunTrust Banks, Inc. 2016 Annual Report, hereby appoints Raymond D. Fortin and Aleem Gillani, and each of them, proxies, with full power of substitution, to vote for the undersigned all shares of the Common Stock of SunTrust Banks, Inc. (the Company) that the undersigned would be entitled to vote if personally present at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on Tuesday, April 25, 2017, at 9:30 a.m. local time, in Suite 105 on the Atrium level of SunTrust Plaza Garden Offices, 303 Peachtree Center Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia, 30308, and at any adjournments thereof, upon the matters described on the reverse hereof and in the accompanying Proxy Statement dated March 13, 2017, and upon any other business that may properly come before such Annual Meeting or any adjournments thereof, unless otherwise specified herein.

You are encouraged to specify your choices by marking the appropriate boxes (SEE REVERSE SIDE), but you need not mark any boxes if you wish to vote in accordance with the Board of Directors' recommendations. **THIS PROXY WILL BE VOTED AS DIRECTED BY THE UNDERSIGNED. IF NO DIRECTION IS INDICATED, THEN PROXIES WILL HAVE AUTHORITY TO VOTE FOR EACH OF THE NOMINEES LISTED IN PROPOSAL 1, FOR PROPOSAL 2 AND 4, AND FOR ONE YEAR FOR PROPOSAL 3.** The proxies cannot

vote your shares unless you sign and return this card.

NOTICE TO PARTICIPANT IN THE SUNTRUST BANKS, INC. 401(K) PLAN:

This card also constitutes voting instructions for participants in the SunTrust Banks, Inc. 401(k) Plan (the Plan). A participant who signs on the reverse side hereby instructs the trustee of the Plan to vote all of the shares of common stock of the Company allocated to the participant's account in accordance with the instructions on the reverse side. If no instructions have been received from a Plan participant, then the trustee will not vote the shares allocated in the account. **Your voting instructions must be received by 1:00 a.m. Eastern Time on Friday, April 21, 2017 to allow sufficient time for processing.**

(Continued on the other side)

C Authorized Signatures This section must be completed for your vote to be counted Date and sign below.

IMPORTANT: Please date and sign this Proxy exactly as your name or names appears hereon; if shares are held jointly, all joint owners must sign. An executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, or other person signing in a representative capacity must give his or her full title. A corporation must sign in full corporate name by its president or other authorized officer. A partnership must sign in partnership name by an authorized person. The undersigned acknowledges receipt of a copy of the Notice of Annual Meeting of Shareholders and Proxy Statement dated March 13, 2017 and the SunTrust Banks, Inc. 2016 Annual Report.

Signature 1 Please keep signature
within the box.

Signature 2 Please keep signature
within the box.

Date (mm/dd/yyyy) Please print date
below.

/ /

IF VOTING BY MAIL, YOU MUST COMPLETE SECTIONS A - C ON BOTH SIDES OF THIS CARD. +

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ENDORSEMENT_LINE

SACKPACK

MR A SAMPLE

DESIGNATION (IF
ANY)

ADD 1

ADD 2

ADD 3

ADD 4

ADD 5

ADD 6

Vote by Internet

Go to www.investorvote.com/STI

Or scan the QR code with your
smartphone

Follow the steps outlined on the secure
website

Important Notice Regarding the Availability of Proxy Materials for the

SunTrust Banks, Inc. Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on April 25, 2017

Under Securities and Exchange Commission rules, you are receiving this notice that the proxy materials for the annual meeting of shareholders are available on the Internet. Follow the instructions below to view the materials and vote online or request a copy. The items to be voted on and location of the annual meeting are on the reverse side. Your vote is important!

This communication presents only an overview of the more complete proxy materials that are available to you on the Internet or by mail. We encourage you to access and review all of the important information contained in the proxy materials before voting. The proxy statement and annual report to shareholders are available at:

Easy Online Access A Convenient Way to View Proxy Materials and Vote

When you go online to view materials, you can also vote your shares.

Step 1: Go to www.investorvote.com/STI.

Step 2: Click on the icon on the right to view current meeting materials.

Step 3: Return to the investorvote.com window and follow the instructions on the screen to log in.

Step 4: Make your selection as instructed on each screen to select delivery preferences and vote.

When you go online, you can also help the environment by consenting to receive electronic delivery of future materials.

Obtaining a Copy of the Proxy Materials If you want to receive a copy of these documents, you must request one. There is no charge to you for requesting a copy. Please make your request for a copy as instructed on the reverse side on or before April 15, 2017 to facilitate timely delivery.

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Notice of Annual Meeting of Shareholders & Admission Ticket

The Annual Meeting of Shareholders of SunTrust Banks, Inc. will be held in Suite 105 on the Atrium level of SunTrust Plaza Garden Offices, 303 Peachtree Center Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia, 30308, on Tuesday, April 25, 2017, at 9:30 a.m. local time, for the following purposes:

Proposals to be voted on at the meeting are listed below along with the Board of Directors' recommendations.

The Board of Directors recommends a vote FOR all nominees, FOR Proposals 2 and 4 and for ONE YEAR for Proposal 3:

1. To elect 12 directors nominated by the Board of Directors to serve until the next annual meeting of shareholders and until their respective successors have been elected.
2. To approve, on an advisory basis, the Company's executive compensation.
3. To approve, on an advisory basis, the frequency of the advisory vote on the Company's executive compensation.
4. To ratify the appointment of Ernst & Young LLP as our independent auditor for 2017.

THIS IS NOT A PROXY CARD. To vote your shares on a proxy card, you must request that a paper copy of the proxy materials be mailed to you by following the instructions at the bottom of this page. If you wish to attend and vote at the meeting, please bring this notice and identification with you.

Here's how to order a copy of the proxy materials and select a future delivery preference:

Paper copies: Current and future paper delivery requests can be submitted via the telephone, Internet or email options below.

Email copies: Current and future email delivery requests must be submitted via the Internet by following the instructions below. If you request an email copy of current materials, you will receive an email with a link to the materials.

PLEASE NOTE: You must use the number in the shaded bar on the reverse side when requesting a set of proxy materials.

- g **Internet** Go to www.investorvote.com/STI. Follow the instructions to log in and order a copy of the current meeting materials and submit your preference for email or paper delivery of future meeting materials.
- g **Telephone** Call us free of charge at 1-866-641-4276 and follow the instructions to log in and order a paper copy of the materials by mail for the current meeting. You can also submit a preference to receive a paper copy for future meetings.
- g **Email** Send email to investorvote@computershare.com with Proxy Materials SunTrust Banks, Inc. in the subject line. Include in the message your full name and address, plus the number located in the shaded bar on the reverse, and state in the email that you want a paper copy of current meeting materials. You can also state your preference to receive a paper copy for future meetings.

To facilitate timely delivery, all requests for a paper copy of the proxy materials must be received by April 15, 2017.

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