D.A. Davidson
Financial Institutions Conference

May 10, 2017

Cautionary Statements for Purposes of the Safe Harbor Provisions of the Securities Litigation Reform Act

Any statements contained in this presentation regarding the outlook for the Company's businesses and their respective markets, such as projections of future performance, guidance, statements of the Company's plans and objectives, forecasts of market trends and other matters, are forward-looking statements based on the Company's assumptions and beliefs. Such statements may be identified by such words or phrases as "will likely result," "are expected to," "will continue," "outlook," "will benefit," "is anticipated," "estimate," "project," "management believes" or similar expressions. These forward-looking statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those discussed in such statements and no assurance can be given that the results in any forward-looking statement will be achieved. For these statements, TCF claims the protection of the safe harbor for forward-looking statements contained in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which it is made, and we disclaim any obligation to subsequently revise any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after such date or to reflect the occurrence of anticipated or unanticipated events.

Certain factors could cause the Company's future results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements contained herein. These factors include the factors discussed in Part I, Item 1A of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 under the heading "Risk Factors", the factors discussed below and any other cautionary statements, written or oral, which may be made or referred to in connection with any such forward-looking statements. Since it is not possible to foresee all such factors, these factors should not be considered as complete or exhaustive.

Adverse Economic or Business Conditions; Competitive Conditions; Credit and Other Risks. Deterioration in general economic and banking industry conditions, including those arising from government shutdowns, defaults, anticipated defaults or rating agency downgrades of sovereign debt (including debt of the U.S.), or increases in unemployment; adverse economic, business and competitive developments such as shrinking interest margins, reduced demand for financial services and loan and lease products, deposit outflows, increased deposit costs due to competition for deposit growth and evolving payment system developments, deposit account attrition or an inability to increase the number of deposit accounts; customers completing financial transactions without using a bank; adverse changes in credit quality and other risks posed by TCF's loan, lease, investment, securities held to maturity and securities available for sale portfolios, including declines in commercial or residential real estate values, changes in the allowance for loan and lease losses dictated by new market conditions or regulatory requirements, or the inability of home equity line borrowers to make increased payments caused by increased interest rates or amortization of principal; deviations from estimates of prepayment rates and fluctuations in interest rates that result in decreases in the value of assets such as interest-only strips that arise in connection with TCF's loan sales activity; interest rate risks resulting from fluctuations in prevailing interest rates or other factors that result in a mismatch between yields earned on TCF's interest-earning assets and the rates paid on its deposits and borrowings; foreign currency exchange risks; counterparty risk, including the risk of defaults by our counterparties or diminished availability of counterparties who satisfy our credit quality requirements; decreases in demand for the types of equipment that TCF leases or finances; the effect of any negative publicity.

Legislative and Regulatory Requirements. New consumer protection and supervisory requirements and regulations, including those resulting from action by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau ("CFPB") and changes in the scope of Federal preemption of state laws that could be applied to national banks and their subsidiaries; the imposition of requirements that adversely impact TCF's deposit, lending, loan collection and other business activities such as mortgage foreclosure moratorium laws, further regulation of financial institution campus banking programs, or new restrictions on loan and lease products; changes affecting customer account charges and fee income, including changes to interchange rates; (continued)

Cautionary Statements for Purposes of the Safe Harbor Provisions of the Securities Litigation Reform Act (cont.)

regulatory actions or changes in customer opt-in preferences with respect to overdrafts, which may have an adverse impact on TCF; governmental regulations or judicial actions affecting the security interests of creditors; deficiencies in TCF's compliance programs, including under the Bank Secrecy Act in past or future periods, which may result in regulatory enforcement action including monetary penalties; increased health care costs including those resulting from health care reform; regulatory criticism and resulting enforcement actions or other adverse consequences such as increased capital requirements, higher deposit insurance assessments or monetary damages or penalties; heightened regulatory practices, requirements or expectations, including, but not limited to, requirements related to enterprise risk management, the Bank Secrecy Act and anti-money laundering compliance activity.

Earnings/Capital Risks and Constraints, Liquidity Risks. Limitations on TCF's ability to pay dividends or to increase dividends because of financial performance deterioration, regulatory restrictions or limitations; increased deposit insurance premiums, special assessments or other costs related to adverse conditions in the banking industry; the impact on banks of regulatory reform, including additional capital, leverage, liquidity and risk management requirements or changes in the composition of qualifying regulatory capital; adverse changes in securities markets directly or indirectly affecting TCF's ability to sell assets or to fund its operations; diminished unsecured borrowing capacity resulting from TCF credit rating downgrades or unfavorable conditions in the credit markets that restrict or limit various funding sources; costs associated with new regulatory requirements or interpretive guidance including those relating to liquidity; uncertainties relating to future retail deposit account changes, including limitations on TCF's ability to predict customer behavior and the impact on TCF's fee revenues.

Branching Risk; Growth Risks. Adverse developments affecting TCF's supermarket banking relationships or either of the primary supermarket chains in which TCF maintains supermarket branches; costs related to closing underperforming branches; inability to timely close underperforming branches due to long-term lease obligations; slower than anticipated growth in existing or acquired businesses; inability to successfully execute on TCF's growth strategy through acquisitions or expanding existing business relationships; failure to expand or diversify TCF's balance sheet through new or expanded programs or opportunities; technology-related risks, including the failure to successfully attract and retain customers; failure to effectuate, and risks of claims related to, sales and securitizations of loans; risks related to new product additions and addition of distribution channels (or entry into new markets) for existing products.

Technological and Operational Matters. Technological or operational difficulties, loss or theft of information, cyber-attacks and other security breaches, counterparty failures and the possibility that deposit account losses (fraudulent checks, etc.) may increase; failure to keep pace with technological change, such as by failing to develop and maintain technology necessary to satisfy customer demands, costs and possible disruptions related to upgrading systems; the failure to attract and retain key employees.

Litigation Risks. Results of litigation or government enforcement actions such as TCF's pending litigation with the CFPB and related matters, including class action litigation or enforcement actions concerning TCF's lending or deposit activities, including account opening/origination, servicing practices, fees or charges, employment practices, or checking account overdraft program "opt in" requirements; and possible increases in indemnification obligations for certain litigation against Visa U.S.A.

Accounting, Audit, Tax and Insurance Matters. Changes in accounting standards or interpretations of existing standards; federal or state monetary, fiscal or tax policies, including adoption of state legislation that would increase state taxes; ineffective internal controls; adverse federal, state or foreign tax assessments or findings in tax audits; lack of or inadequate insurance coverage for claims against TCF; potential for claims and legal action related to TCF's fiduciary responsibilities.

Who We Are – A Unique Regional Bank

LENDING

- Well-diversified portfolio by asset class, geography, industry, loan and lease size and collateral type
- Expertise in diverse lending businesses
- Proven loan and lease origination platform allows for optimization of growth and revenue

FUNDING

- Loan and lease growth funded primarily by low cost, core deposit base
- High concentration of retail deposits that are providing a competitive pricing advantage as rates are now increasing
- Convenience banking model based on branch locations, hours of operation, ATMs and digital channels

PROFITABILITY

- Strong growth in net interest income and net interest margin primarily due to higher rate environment
- Expect reduced earnings volatility due to reduced reliance on gains on sales revenue
- Strong credit quality performance due to execution of our diversification philosophy and a disciplined approach to pricing and underwriting

Strategic Pillars

1. Diversification – Focus on national versus footprint lending increases quality and diversification of portfolio

2. Profitable Growth – Strong origination and loan sale capabilities drive loan growth and revenue diversification with a continued high net interest margin

3. Operating Leverage – Focus on improving operating leverage following recent build-out of key functions

4. Core Funding – Maintain sufficient funding sources to support loan and lease growth

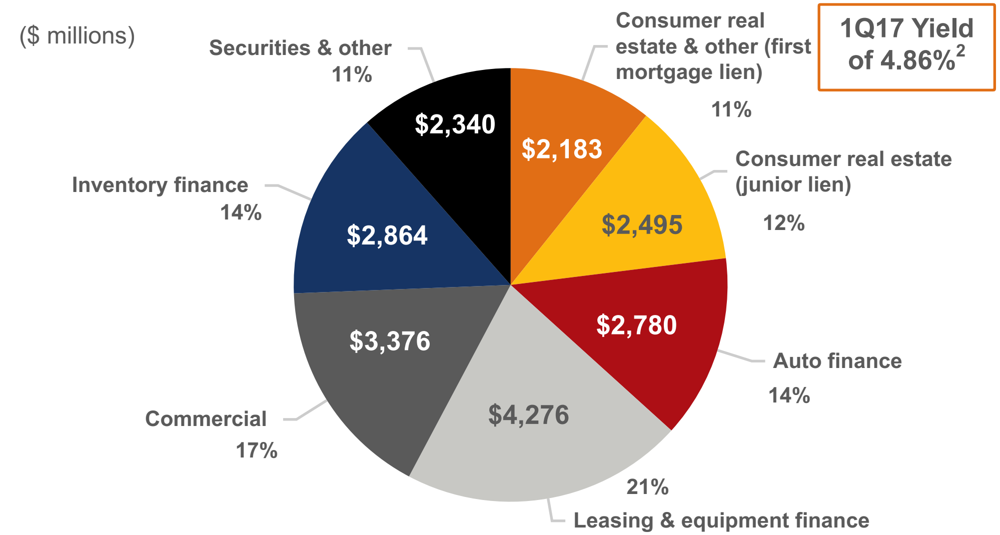
Execution under a strong enterprise risk management and credit culture

Corporate Profile

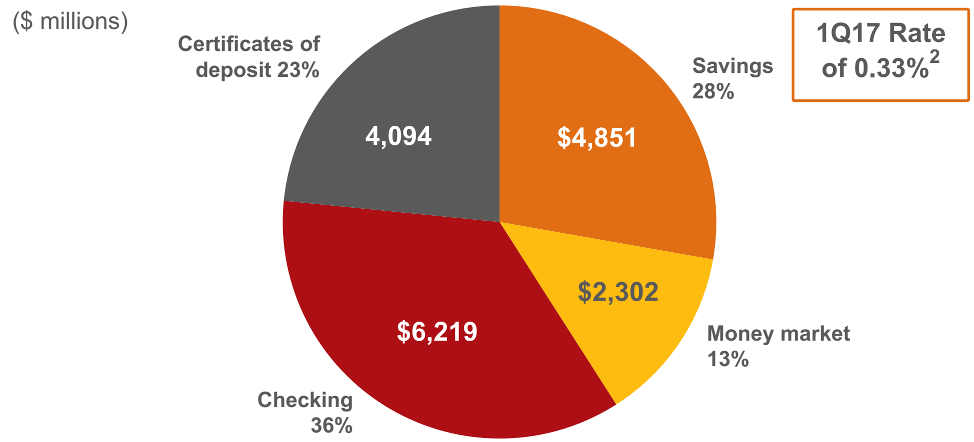
At March 31, 2017

- $21.8 billion national bank holding company headquartered in Minnesota
  - 48th largest publicly-traded U.S. based bank holding company by asset size[1]
- 331 bank branches in seven states
- Approximately 141,600 small business banking relationships:
  - 66,800 checking accounts
  - 74,800 lending relationships
- Average loan and lease portfolio makes up 83% of average total assets
- Common equity ratio of 10.08%
- Book value per common share of $12.88
- Return on average common equity of 7.64%[2]

A WELL-DIVERSIFIED EARNING ASSET PORTFOLIO…



…FUNDED BY A LOW COST DEPOSIT BASE



[1] Source: SNL Financial (December 31, 2016)
[2] YTD annualized

Well Positioned vs. Peers

	TCF 1Q17[1]	Peer Group 4Q16 Average[1,2,3]	TCF BUSINESS MODEL ATTRIBUTES
Revenue as a % of average assets	6.01%	4.26%	• Exceptional revenue generation capabilities through diverse revenue streams • Emphasis on generating profitable growth
Yield on loans and leases[4,5]	4.95%	4.34%	• Combination of diversification and disciplined pricing has created consistent yield performance despite low rate environment
Average loans and leases as a % of average assets	83%	67%	• Unique mix of loan and lease businesses provide ample and flexible origination capabilities • Organic loan and lease growth opportunities can be achieved while maintaining discipline on price, structure and credit quality
Insured deposits as a % of total deposits[6]	93%	61%	• Relative value of retail deposits increasing as short-term rates rise • Preferred deposit composition primarily made up of retail deposits which have the highest liquidity value
Net charge-offs (%)	0.11%	0.20%	• Excluding the $8.7 million recovery from the consumer real estate non-accrual loan sale in 1Q17, total net charge-off ratio of 0.31% • Wholesale portfolio with strong credit quality, 16 bps of net charge-offs in 1Q17

[1] Annualized
[2] All U.S. publicly-traded banks and thrifts, excluding TCF, with total assets between $10 and $50 billion (source: SNL Financial)
[3] Excluding non-recurring items for revenue
[4] Presented on a fully tax-equivalent basis
[5] Peer Group yield includes loans and leases held for sale, while TCF yield excludes loans and leases held for sale
[6] Estimated based on consolidated bank level deposit data

Auto Finance Strategy – Background

- TCF entered the auto finance business in 2011, through the acquisition of Gateway One, to generate additional asset and revenue growth and increase portfolio diversification
- Profitability of the existing gain on sale model is no longer meeting expectations
- Shift in strategy is prudent at this time to reduce volatility of earnings, optimize profitable growth and increase operating leverage prospectively

Auto Finance Strategic Shift

- Transition from business with a reliance on gains on sales revenue to an originate-to-hold model
- Reduce overall originations
- Tighten underwriting within each loan credit grade
- Optimize expenses across all functions of the business, including sales and servicing

1Q17 Impact

- One-time, pre-tax charge of $5.4 million
- 1Q17 year-over-year reduction in gains on sales revenue of $9.1 million

FY2017 Impact

- Reduction in gains on sales and total revenue
- Growth in risk-adjusted margin by 4Q17
- Estimated negative diluted EPS impact of 7 to 8 cents

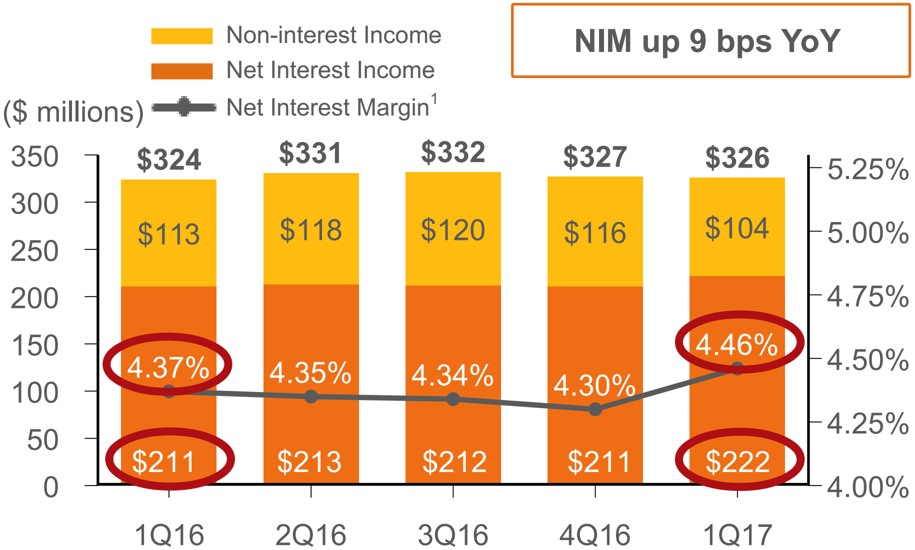
2018 Projection

- Full run rate of risk-adjusted margin impact
- Reduction of overall expenses
- Improved return in auto finance business compared to 2016
- Estimated payback period of less than 2 years

Strategic Pillars

- Diversification 1
- Profitable Growth 2

Revenue Summary

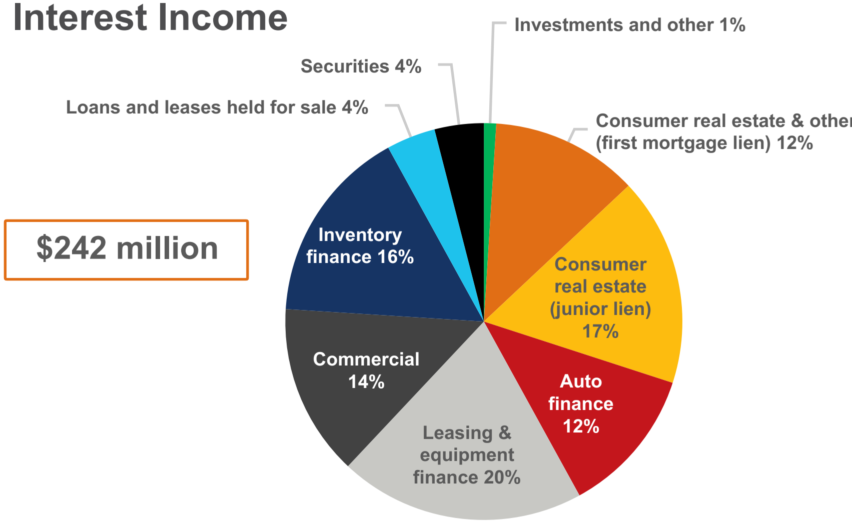


1Q17 vs. 1Q16 revenue and net interest margin impacted by the following 1Q17 items:

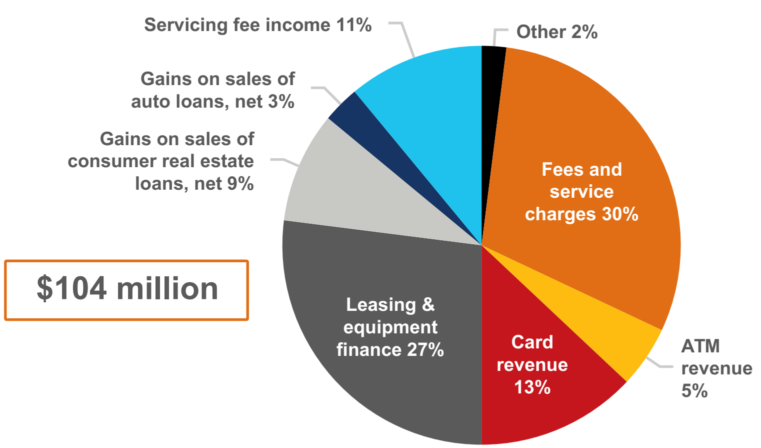
- Higher average balances of interest-earning assets
- Higher average yields on the variable- and adjustable-rate loans
- Increase in net interest income exceeded decrease in gains on sales of auto loans

REVENUE DIVERSIFICATION

Interest Income



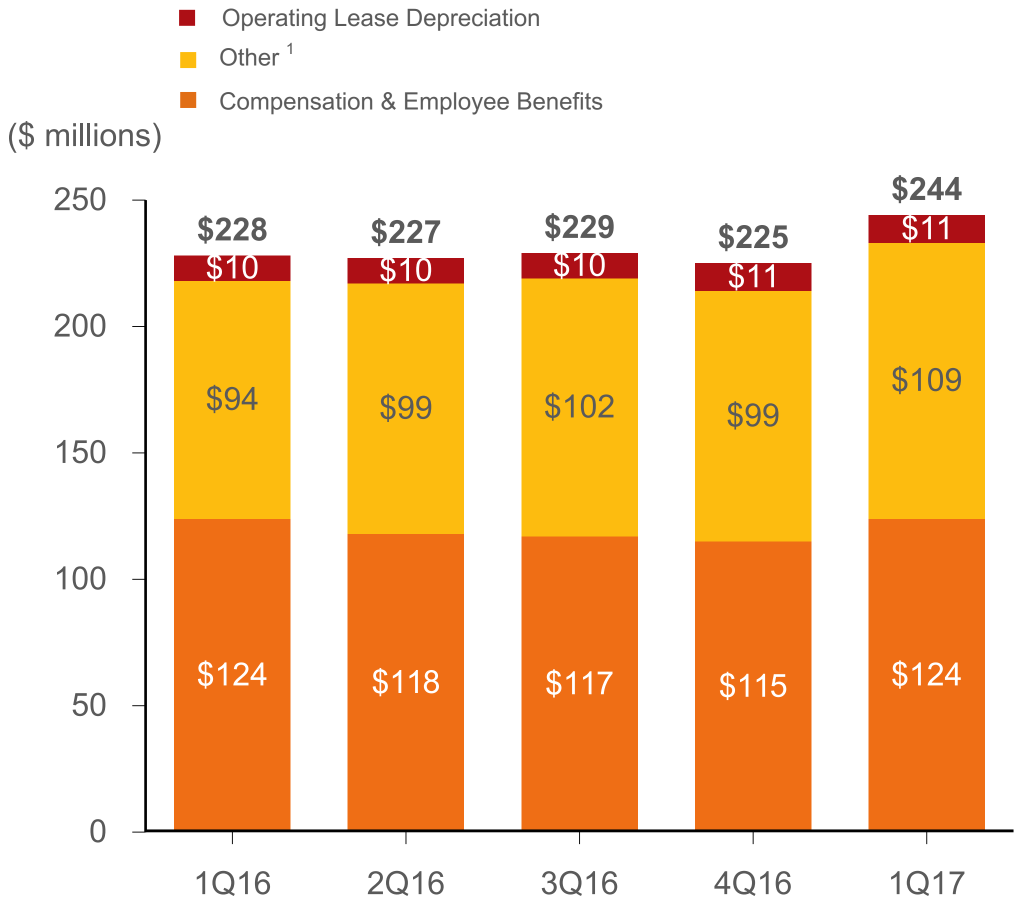
Non-interest Income



[1] Annualized

Non-interest Expense

Strategic Pillars
- Profitable Growth 2
- Operating Leverage 3



Efficiency Ratio:	70.42%	68.69%	69.00%	68.89%	74.93%

- Compensation and employee benefits expense increased on a linked quarter basis primarily due to seasonality, but remained flat year-over-year
- Other non-interest expense increased primarily due to higher severance expense in the auto finance business and strategic investments in technology capabilities

[1] Includes Occupancy & Equipment, Other Non-interest Expense, Foreclosed Real Estate & Repossessed Assets and Other Credit Costs

Achieving Higher Credit Quality Loan Growth via National Lending

Strategic Pillars

- Diversification 1
- Profitable Growth 2

Geographic Exposure

IL, MN, MI, CO, WI, AZ, SD

Other States and Canada

Higher Credit Quality

Lower Credit Quality

NATIONAL LENDING
Ability to profitably grow loans through originations at the top of the credit box across all geographies

FOOTPRINT LENDING
Loan growth requires originations up and down the entire credit box with potential concessions on pricing and terms

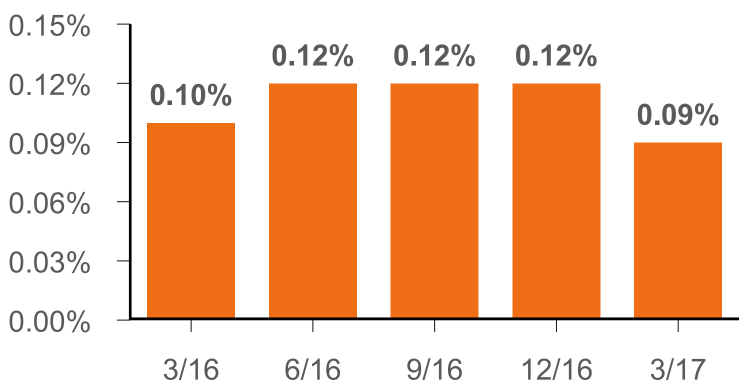
Origination Opportunities

Strategic Pillar

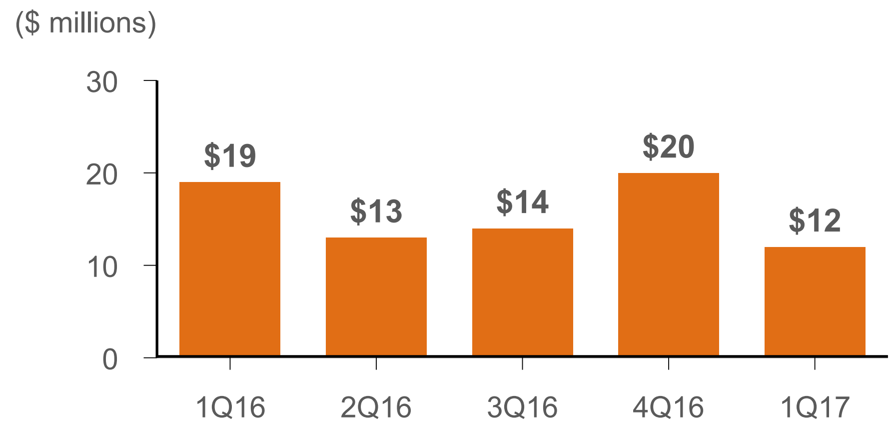
Diversification 1

Credit Quality Trends

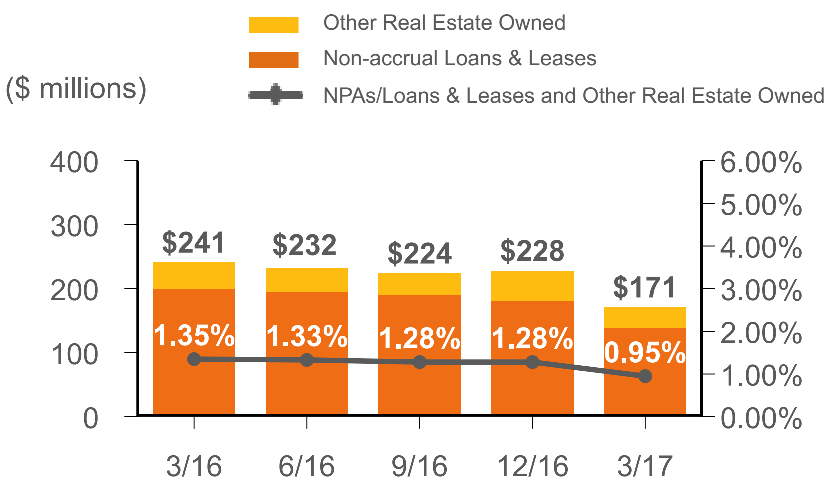
60+ DAY DELINQUENCIES[1]



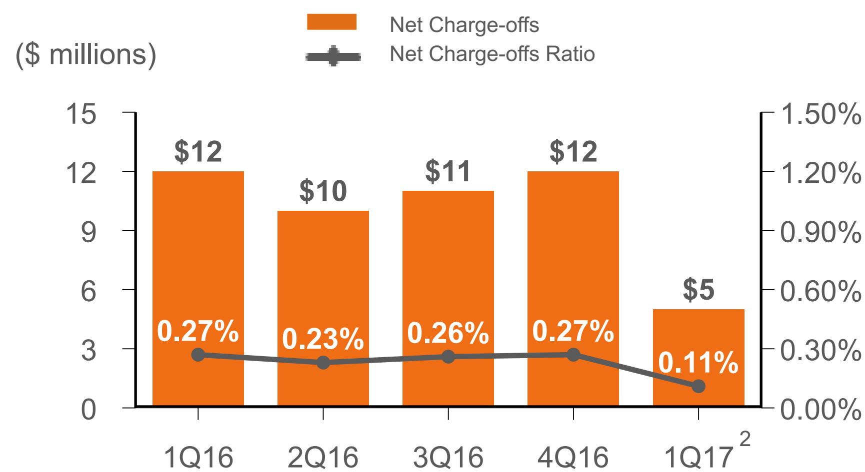
PROVISION FOR CREDIT LOSSES



NON-PERFORMING ASSETS



NET CHARGE-OFFS



[1] Excludes non-accrual loans and leases

[2] Net charge-offs were $14 million and the net charge-off ratio was 0.31%, excluding the $8.7 million recovery from the consumer real estate non-accrual loan sale

Net Charge-off Ratio

Strategic Pillar

Diversification 1

	Quarter Ended[1]					Change from Quarter Ended
	Mar. 31, 2016	Jun. 30, 2016	Sep. 30, 2016	Dec. 31, 2016	Mar. 31, 2017	Mar. 31, 2016
Consumer:						
Consumer Real Estate:						
First Mortgage Lien	0.55%	0.35%	0.34%	0.26%	(0.18)%	(73) bps
Junior Lien	0.17	0.05	0.04	0.08	(0.89)	(106)
Total Consumer Real Estate	0.35	0.19	0.17	0.17	(0.58)	(93)
Auto Finance	0.81	0.69	0.86	1.09	1.12	31
Consumer [2]	**0.52**	**0.39**	**0.47**	**0.53**	**0.05**	**(47)**
Wholesale:						
Commercial	(0.02)	0.08	(0.01)	0.01	0.32	34
Leasing & Equipment Finance	0.13	0.11	0.18	0.10	0.13	—
Inventory Finance	0.04	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.01	(3)
Wholesale	**0.06**	**0.10**	**0.10**	**0.06**	**0.16**	**10**
Total [2]	**0.27**	**0.23**	**0.26**	**0.27**	**0.11**	**(16)**

- Net charge-off ratio decline of 16 basis points year-over-year impacted by the consumer real estate non-accrual loan sale
- Excluding the $8.7 million recovery from the consumer real estate non-accrual loan sale:
  - Consumer net charge-off ratio of 0.49% compared to 0.52% in 1Q16
  - Total net charge-off ratio of 0.31% remains in the low end of the expected range

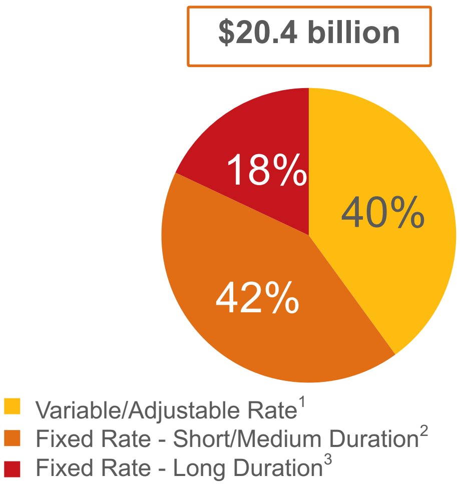
tcf

[1] Annualized
[2] Includes Other

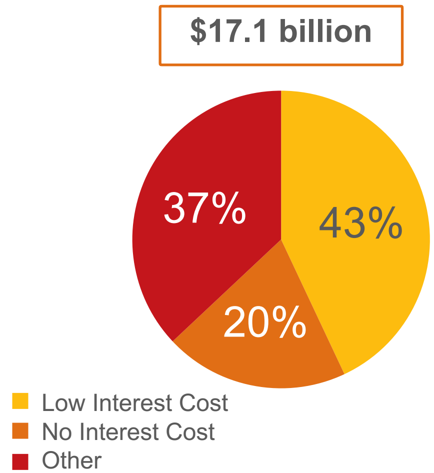
Positive Impact of Rising Interest Rates

Strategic Pillars
- Diversification 1
- Profitable Growth 2

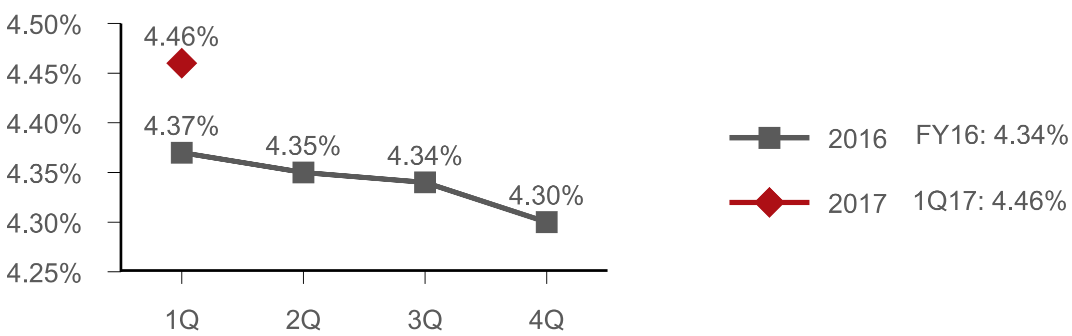
1Q17 AVERAGE EARNING ASSETS



1Q17 AVERAGE DEPOSITS



NET INTEREST MARGIN



- 82% of assets are variable/ adjustable rate or short/ medium duration fixed rate
- 63% of deposits are low or no interest cost with an average cost of one basis point for 1Q17
- Net interest margin up 9 basis points year-over-year
- Seasonality of inventory finance balances results in similar seasonality of net interest margin

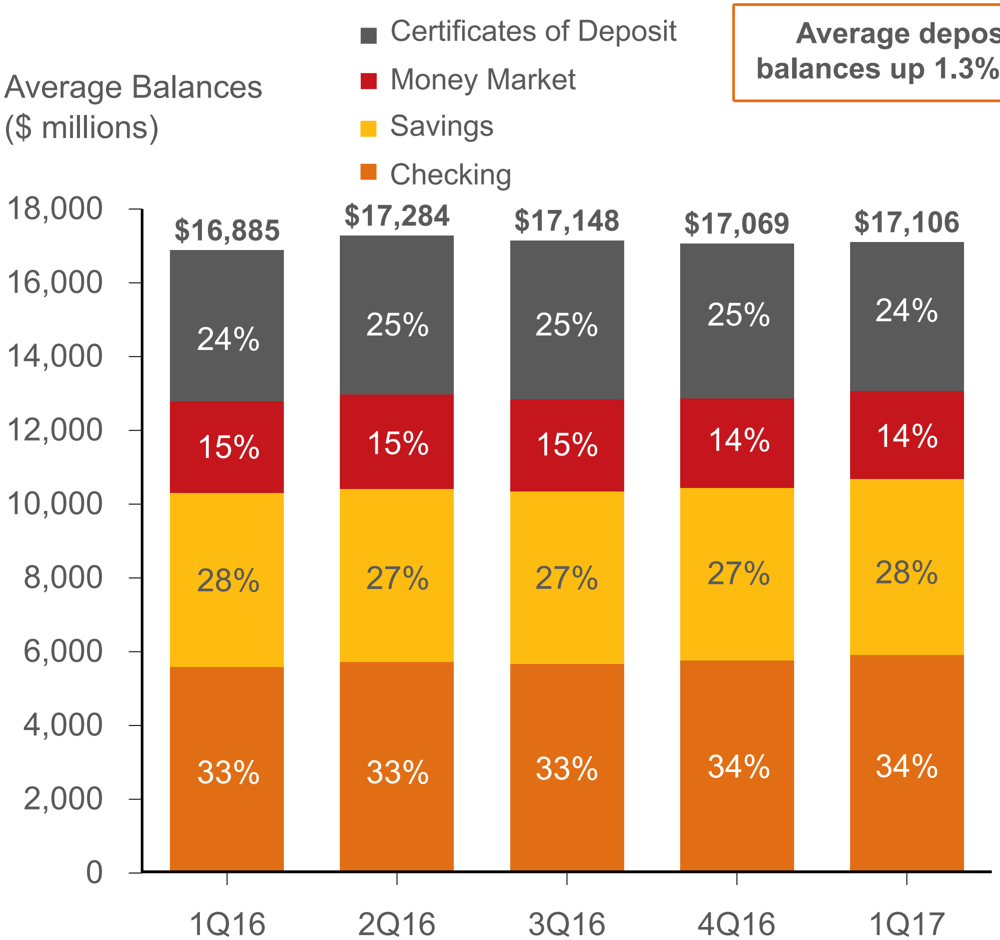
[1] Includes Inventory Finance, Commercial, Consumer Real Estate and Investments
[2] Includes Commercial, Leasing and Auto Finance
[3] Includes Securities and Consumer Real Estate

Strategic Pillars

- Profitable Growth 2
- Core Funding 4

Deposit Generation

Average deposit balances up 1.3% YoY



	1Q16	2Q16	3Q16	4Q16	1Q17
Average interest cost:	0.36%	0.37%	0.37%	0.35%	0.33%

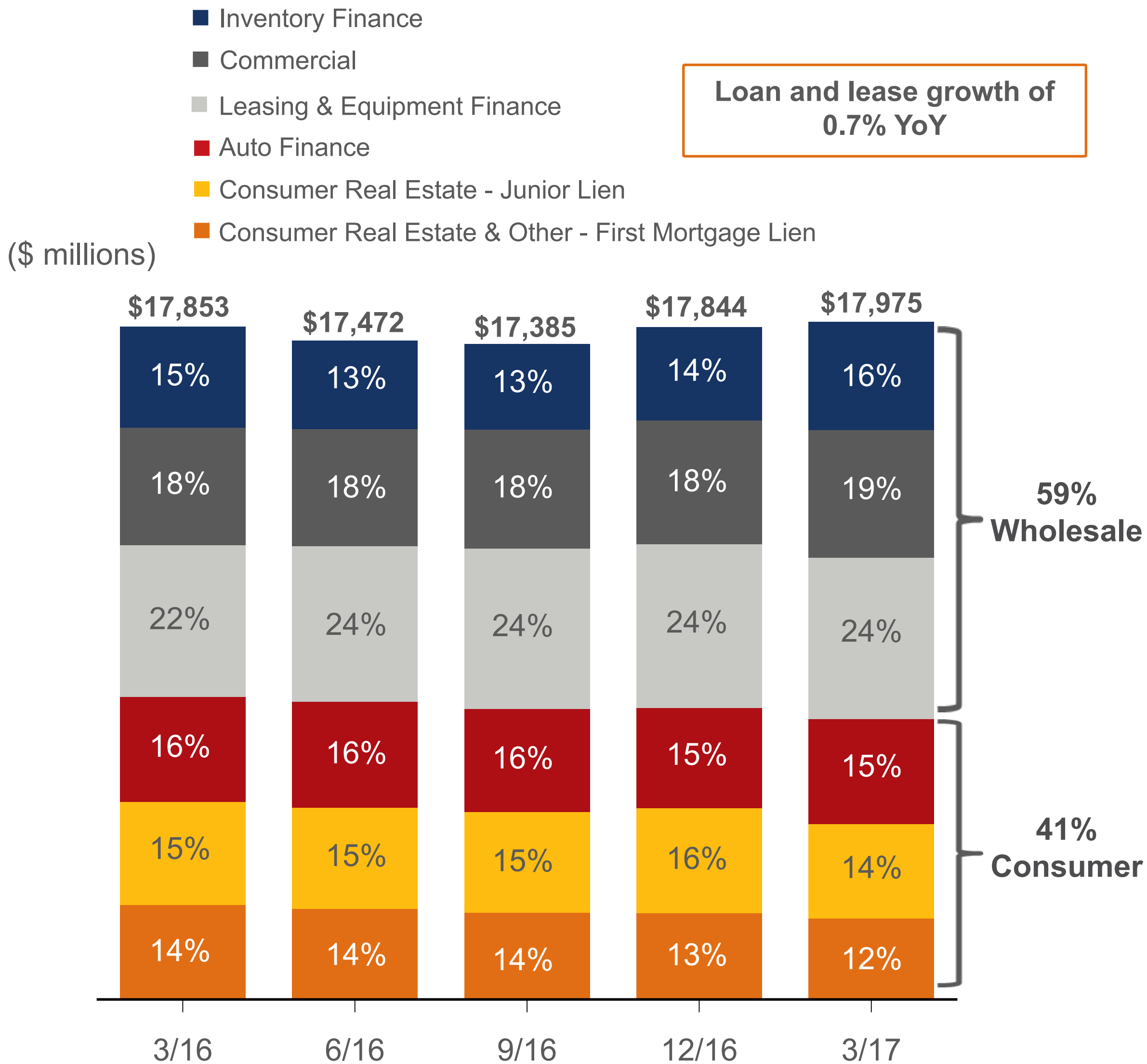
- 89% of average deposit balances are consumer
- Average checking balances increased 5.7% year-over-year
- Average interest rate on deposits improved year-over-year
- 87% of period-end certificates of deposit are less than $250,000
- Relative value of retail deposits increasing as short-term rates rise

Strategic Pillar

Diversification 1

Loan and Lease Portfolio

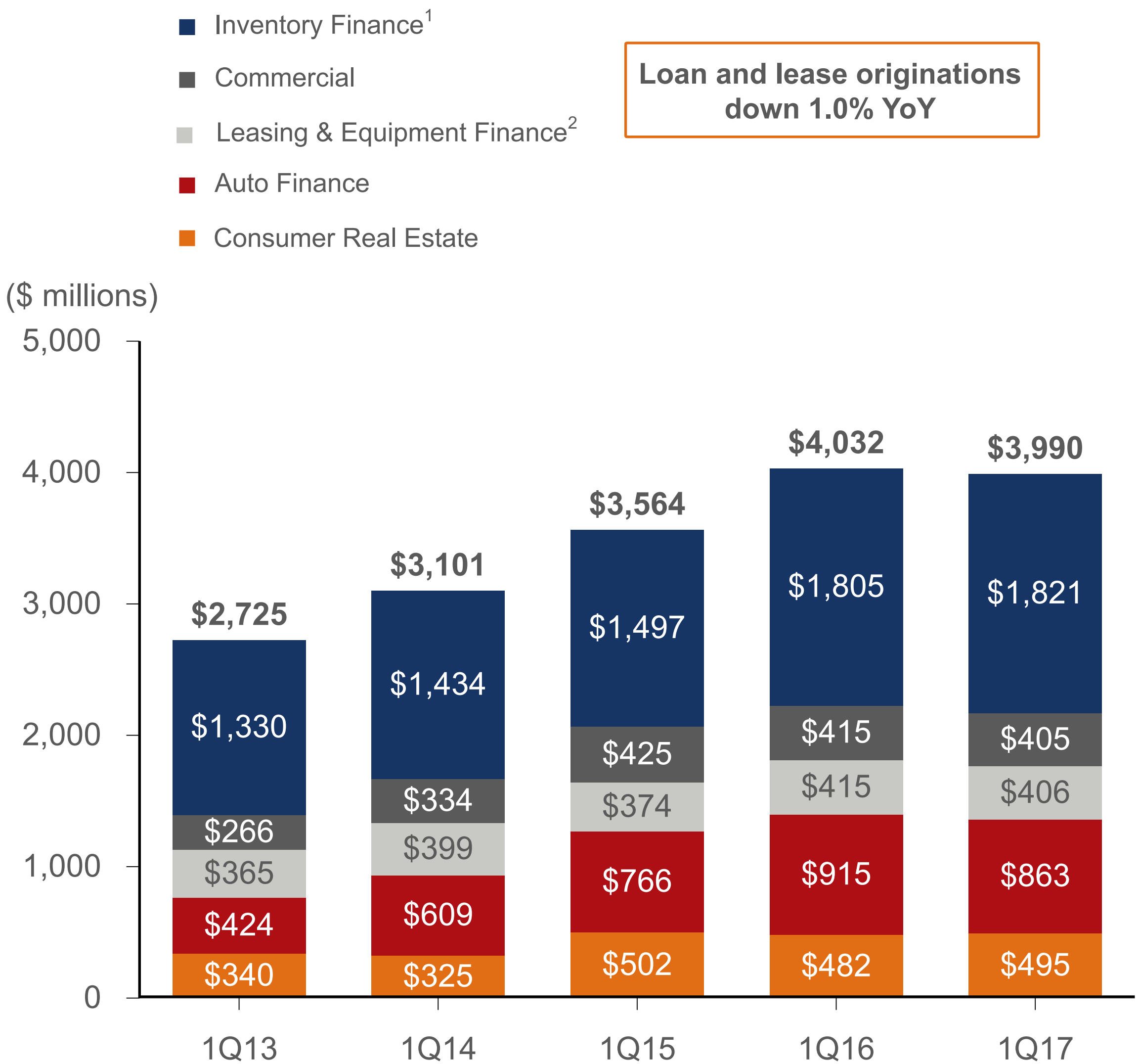
Loan and lease growth of 0.7% YoY



- Year-over-year loan and lease growth in wholesale businesses:
  - Commercial up 8.4%
  - Inventory Finance up 7.0%
  - Leasing & Equipment Finance up 6.7%
- Strong loan and lease diversification by asset class, geography, rate, average loan and lease size, estimated weighted average life and collateral type

Diverse Loan and Lease Origination Capabilities

Strategic Pillars
- Diversification 1
- Profitable Growth 2



- Auto Finance strategy changes beginning to impact originations
- Proven loan and lease origination platform allows for optimization of growth and revenue
- Organic loan and lease portfolio growth can be achieved while maintaining discipline on price, structure and credit quality
- Flexibility to adjust asset composition based on changing market conditions

[1] Origination levels are impacted by the velocity of fundings and repayments with dealers
[2] Includes operating leases

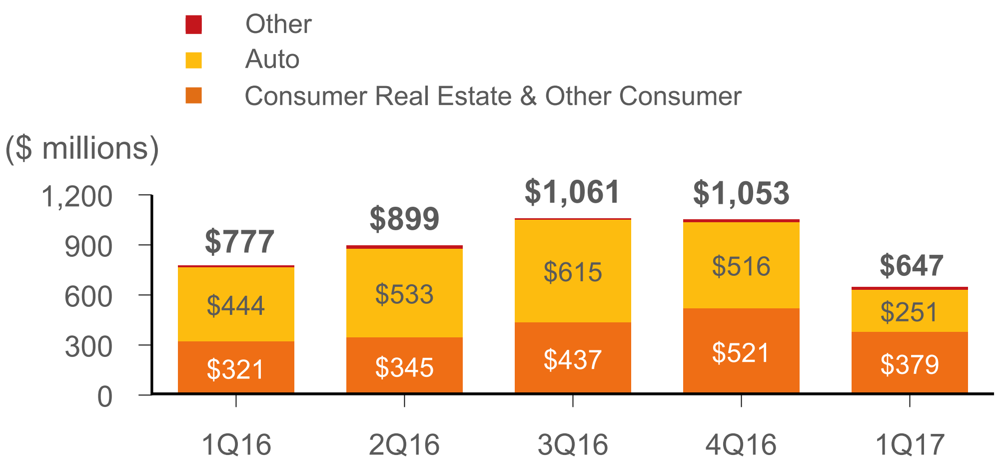
Loan and Lease Sales and Revenue

Strategic Pillars

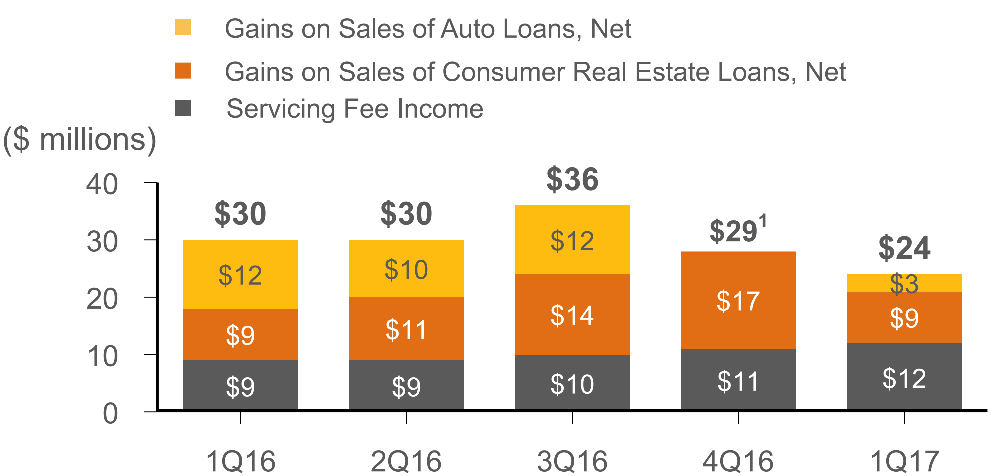
Diversification 1

Profitable Growth 2

LOAN AND LEASE SALES



IMPACT ON REVENUE



- Provides flexibility to the organization:
  - Diversifies areas of product and geographic concentration
  - Supports capital and liquidity
  - Provides additional revenue source
- Reduced reliance on gains on sales of auto loans

[1] Includes $1 million of Gains on Sales of Auto Loans, Net

Strategic Pillars

Diversification 1

Profitable Growth 2

Loan and Lease Yields[1]

COMBINATION OF DIVERSIFICATION AND DISCIPLINED PRICING HAS CREATED CONSISTENT YIELD PERFORMANCE

	1Q16	2Q16	3Q16	4Q16	1Q17
Consumer Real Estate:					
First Mortgage Lien	5.40%	5.34%	5.35%	5.22%	5.33%
Junior Lien	5.67	5.64	5.60	5.64	5.82
Commercial	4.30	4.30	4.22	4.25	4.43
Leasing & Equipment Finance	4.47	4.45	4.48	4.43	4.48
Inventory Finance	5.68	5.74	6.07	5.80	5.93
Auto Finance	4.14	4.19	4.06	4.04	4.15
Total Loans and Leases	**4.89**	**4.88**	**4.88**	**4.82**	**4.95**
Peer Group[2] Average	4.36	4.34	4.33	4.34	N.A.

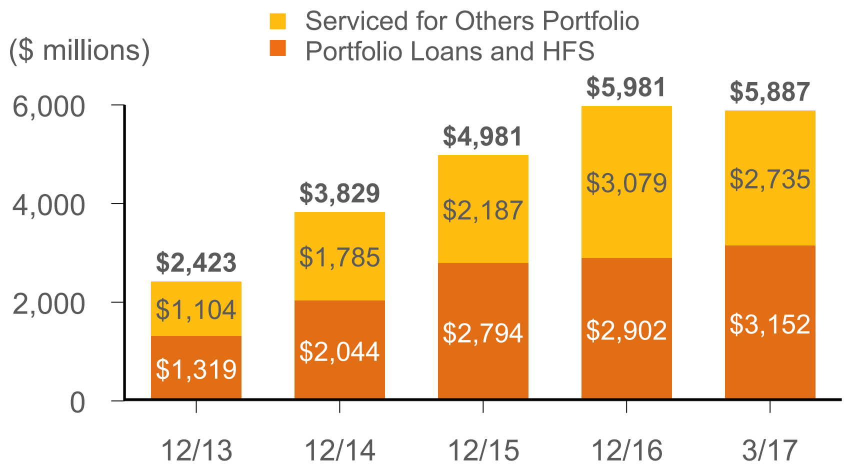
[1] Annualized and presented on a fully tax-equivalent basis

[2] All U.S. publicly-traded banks and thrifts, excluding TCF, with total assets between \$10 and \$50 billion as of December 31, 2016 that have reported loan and lease yields for the past four quarters, includes loans held for sale (source: SNL Financial)

N.A. Not Available

Auto Finance

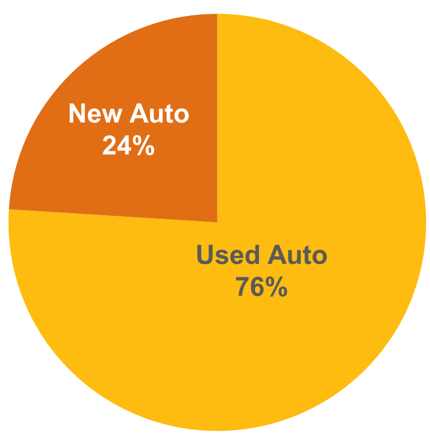
At March 31, 2017



	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	3/17
YTD Originations	$1,947	$2,796	$3,156	$3,560	$863
# of employees	623	797	966	993	877

- Transition from business with a reliance on gains on sales revenue to an 'originate-to-hold' model
- Experienced management team
- More than 7,100 active dealer relationships
- Sold $250.6 million of auto loans in 1Q17 resulting in a gain of $3.6 million[1]
- Loan servicing fees of $9.8 million in 1Q17

Auto Finance
$2.8 billion
(15% of total loans and leases)



- 4.15% quarterly average yield[2]
- Over 60-days delinquency rate of 0.13%[3]
- Net charge-off (%):

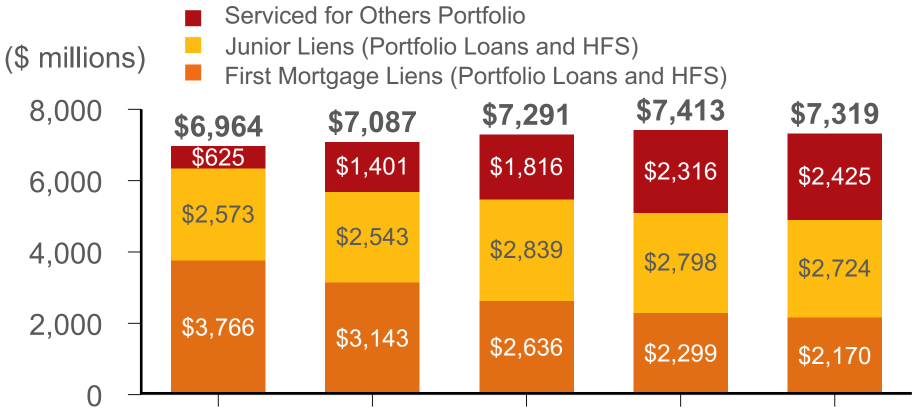
2015	2016	1Q17[4]
0.68%	0.86%	1.12%

- Average held for investment portfolio FICO score of 732 at origination

[1] Excludes subsequent adjustments and valuation adjustments while held for sale
[2] Annualized and presented on a fully tax-equivalent basis
[3] Excludes non-accrual loans
[4] Annualized

Consumer Real Estate

At March 31, 2017

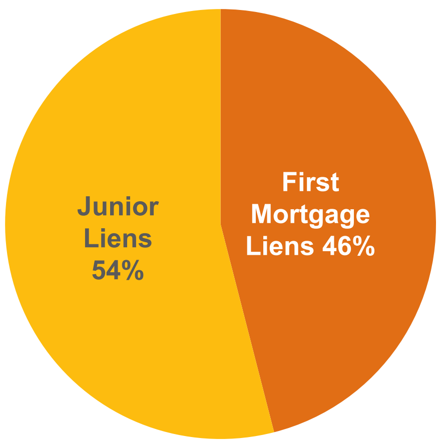


	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	3/17
Total Portfolio Loans and HFS	$6,339	$5,686	$5,475	$5,097	$4,894
YTD Originations	$1,676	$1,770	$2,437	$2,588	$495

- 43% fixed-rate, 57% variable/adjustable-rate
- Average FICO score of the consumer real estate portfolio: at origination – 735; updated 1Q17 – 732
- Sold $379.4 million of consumer real estate loans in 1Q17 resulting in a gain of $9.3 million[1]
- Loan servicing fees of $1.5 million in 1Q17
- $483.5 million in junior lien HELOCs with interest-only revolving draws and no defined amortization period, 18% mature prior to 2021

Consumer Real Estate
$4.7 billion

(Junior liens and First mortgage liens are 14% and 12% of total loans and leases, respectively)



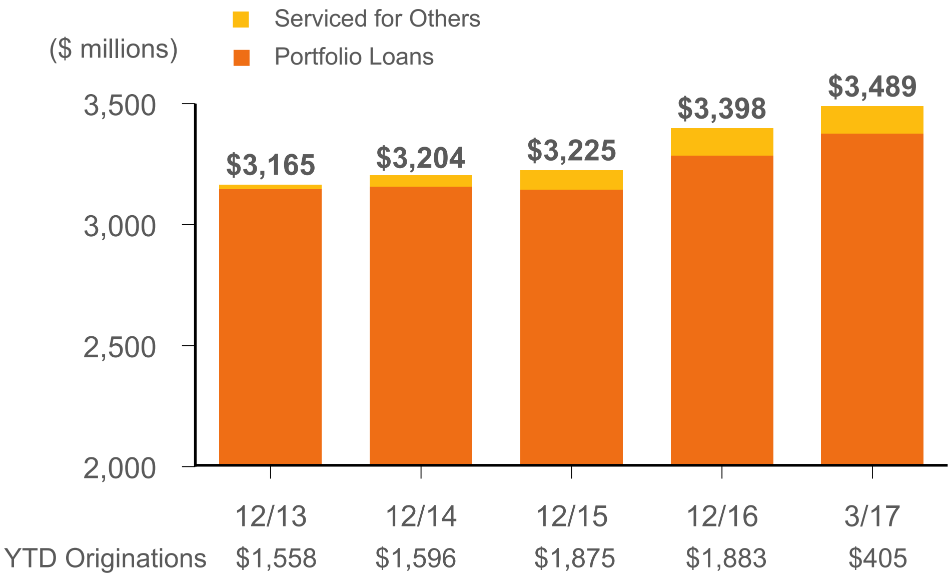
- Quarterly average yields:[2] 5.70% fixed-rate, 5.54% variable/adjustable-rate
  - Variable/adjustable-rate yields up 22 bps from 1Q16
- Over 60-days delinquency rate of 0.15%[3]
- Net charge-off (%):

2015	2016	1Q17[4, 5]
0.47%	0.22%	(0.58)%

[1] Excludes subsequent adjustments and valuation adjustments while held for sale
[2] Annualized and presented on a fully tax-equivalent basis
[3] Excludes non-accrual loans
[4] YTD annualized
[5] Excluding the $8.7 million recovery from the consumer real estate non-accrual loan sale, the net charge-off ratio was 0.11%.

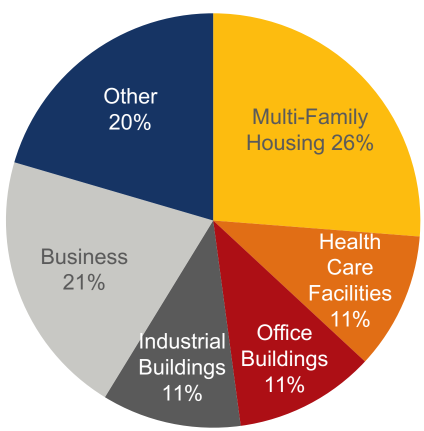
Commercial

At March 31, 2017



- 29% fixed-rate, 71% variable/adjustable-rate
- CRE location mix: 76% located in TCF banking markets, 24% outside (following strong, proven sponsors)
- Continue to look for strategic expansion opportunities that fit TCF's profile

Commercial
$3.4 billion
(19% of total loans and leases)



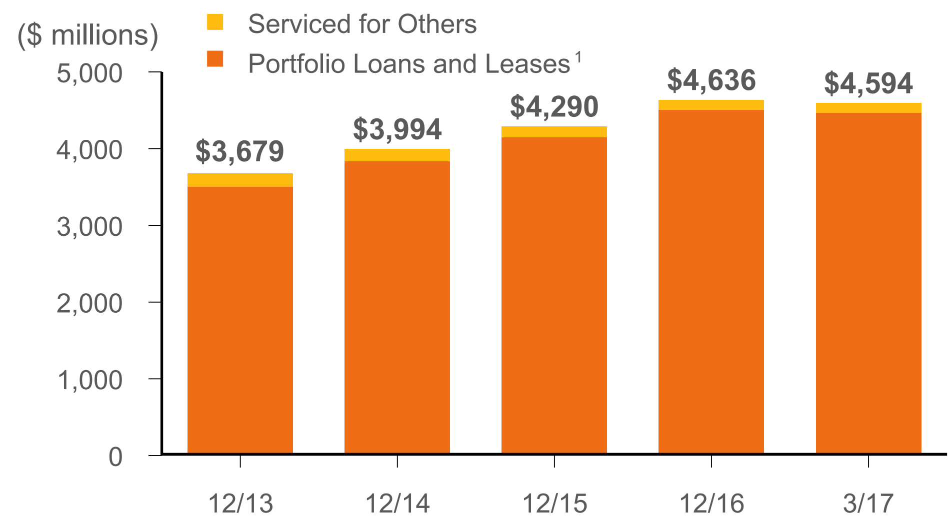
- Quarterly average yields:[1] 4.75% fixed rate, 4.30% variable/adjustable-rate
  - Variable/adjustable-rate yields up 30 bps from 1Q16
- No loans over 60 days delinquent[2]
- Net charge-off (%):

	2015	2016	1Q17[3]
Net charge-off (%)	0.05%	0.01%	0.32%

- Loans with classified risk ratings have remained low at 1% in 1Q17

[1] Annualized and presented on a fully tax-equivalent basis
[2] Excludes non-accrual loans
[3] Annualized

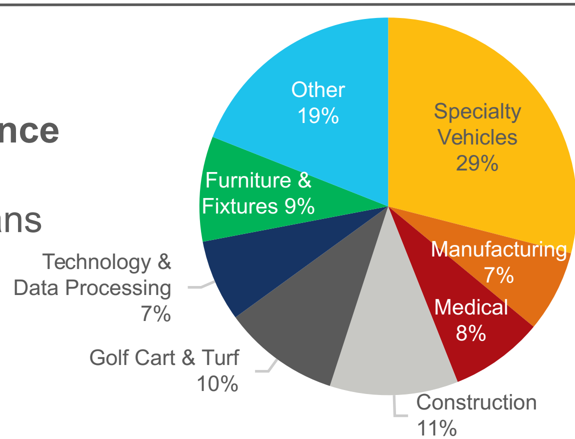
Leasing & Equipment Finance At March 31, 2017



	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	3/17
YTD Originations[1]	$1,730	$1,874	$1,969	$2,137	$406

- 15th largest bank-affiliated leasing company[2] and 30th largest equipment finance/leasing company[3] in the U.S.
- Experienced management team
- Uninstalled backlog of $498.5 million, up from $453.6 million at December 31, 2016
- Focus on financing business-essential equipment

Leasing & Equipment Finance
$4.3 billion
(24% of total loans and leases)



- 4.48% quarterly average yield[4]
- Over 60-days delinquency rate of 0.12%[5]
- Net charge-off (%):

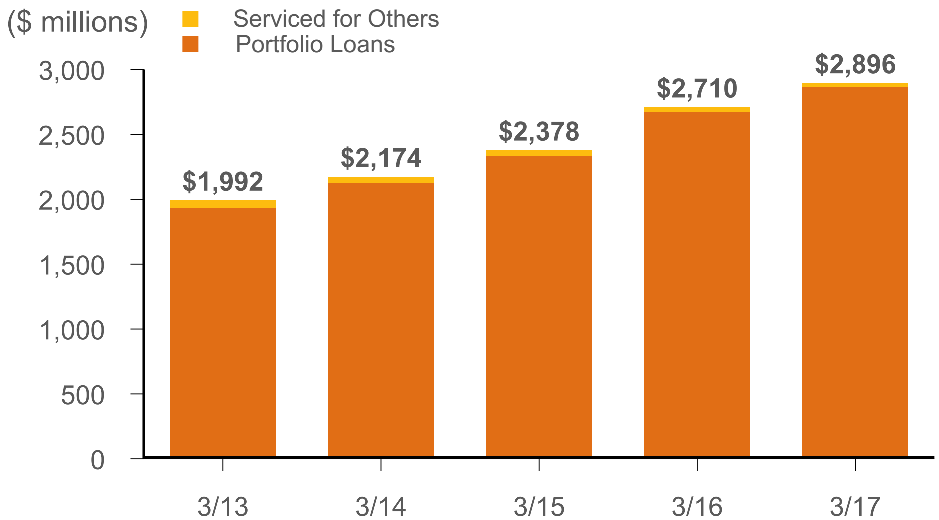
2015	2016	1Q17[6]
0.13%	0.13%	0.13%

- 1Q17 fee revenue of $28.5 million, 28% of TCF total fees and other revenue

[1] Includes operating leases
[2] Source: The Monitor, 2016 Monitor Bank 50
[3] Source: The Monitor, 2016 Monitor 100
[4] Annualized and presented on a fully tax-equivalent basis
[5] Excludes non-accrual loans and leases
[6] Annualized

Inventory Finance

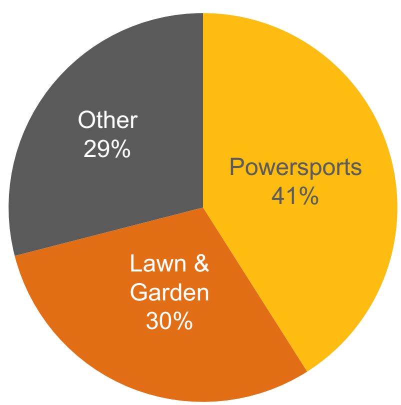
At March 31, 2017



	3/13	3/14	3/15	3/16	3/17
YTD Originations	$1,330	$1,434	$1,497	$1,804	$1,821

- Unique high yielding, high return business with a high barrier to entry and strong credit performance
- Experienced management team
- Operates in the U.S. and Canada
- 100% variable-rate receivables
- High loan yields driven by the high operating costs of the business, not increased credit risk

Inventory Finance
$2.9 billion (16% of total loans and leases)



- Quarterly average yield of 5.93%[1], up 25 bps from 1Q16
- No loans over 60 days delinquent [2]
- Net charge-off (%):

2015	2016	1Q17[3]
0.07%	0.07%	0.01%

- Credit risk spread across more than 10,400 active dealers

[1] Annualized and presented on a fully tax-equivalent basis
[2] Excludes non-accrual loans
[3] Annualized

Capital and Return

	4Q16	1Q17
Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio[1]	10.24%	10.11%
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio[1]	11.68%	11.55%
Total risk-based capital ratio[1]	13.69%	13.46%
Tier 1 leverage ratio[1]	10.73%	10.64%
Common equity ratio	10.09%	10.08%
Tangible common equity ratio[2]	9.13%	9.13%
Book value per common share	$ 12.66	$ 12.88
Tangible book value per common share[2]	$ 11.33	$ 11.55
Return on average common equity[3]	8.40%	7.64%
Return on average tangible common equity[3, 4]	9.43%	8.55%

- Maintained strong capital ratios with earnings accumulation
- Common stock dividend of 7.5 cents per share declared on April 20, 2017
- Generating organic growth is a capital priority

[1] The regulatory capital ratios for 1Q17 are preliminary pending completion and filing of the Company's regulatory reports
[2] See "Reconciliation of GAAP to Non-GAAP Financial Measures – Tangible Common Equity Ratio and Tangible Book Value Per Common Share" slide
[3] Annualized
[4] See "Reconciliation of GAAP to Non-GAAP Financial Measures – Return on Average Tangible Common Equity" slide

Strategic Pillar Summary

	STRATEGIC PILLARS	2017 OUTLOOK
1	DIVERSIFICATION	• Continued stable credit quality driven by diversification philosophy • Origination opportunities in multiple asset classes provide flexibility to adjust asset composition based on market conditions
2	PROFITABLE GROWTH	• Increased earnings predictability with reduction in gains on sales replaced with more consistent interest income • Balance sheet composition provides a competitive advantage in the current rising rate environment
3	OPERATING LEVERAGE	• Expense growth related to auto finance strategic reassessment, and strategic investments in technology capabilities, including enhancing our digital channels and other efficiency initiatives • Continue to evaluate branch rationalization opportunities
4	CORE FUNDING	• Retail deposits provide a competitive pricing advantage in a rising rate environment • Investments in the retail bank help drive core deposit growth

tcf

Appendix

Loan and Lease Diversification

TCF MAINTAINS A WELL-DIVERSIFIED LOAN AND LEASE PORTFOLIO

Business Unit	Consumer	Commercial	Leasing & Equipment Finance	Inventory Finance	Auto Finance
Type / Segment	Consumer real estate	Multi-family housing Business Health care facilities Industrial buildings Office buildings	Specialty vehicles Construction Golf cart & Turf Furniture & Fixtures Medical Technology & Data processing Manufacturing	Powersports Lawn & Garden	On balance sheet portfolio: - 76% used - 24% new
Geography	Local[1] National	Local[1]	National	National Canada	National
Rate	Variable/adjustable-rate Fixed-rate	Variable/adjustable-rate Fixed-rate	Fixed-rate	Variable-rate	Fixed-rate
Average Loan & Lease Size	First Mortgage Liens: $99,000 Junior Liens: $45,000	$3.0 million	$76,000	$274,000	$15,000
Estimated Weighted Average Life[2]	53 months	23 months	21 months	6 months	19 months
Collateral	Real estate	Real estate Other non-real estate assets	Equipment	Inventory	Vehicle

[1] TCF's branch footprint (IL, MN, MI, CO, WI, AZ, SD)
[2] As of March 31, 2017; estimated weighted average life represents how many months it is expected to take to collect half of the outstanding principal

Loan and Lease Geographic Diversification

At March 31, 2017

($ thousands)

	Consumer Real Estate	Commercial	Leasing & Equipment Finance	Inventory Finance	Auto Finance	Other	Total
Minnesota	$ 1,156,933	$ 729,263	$ 106,954	$ 101,766	$ 49,606	$ 5,173	$ 2,149,695
California	801,041	146,657	585,308	112,704	433,031	3	2,078,744
Illinois	1,092,512	421,964	171,352	81,239	104,524	3,362	1,874,953
Michigan	457,409	526,300	114,099	122,752	50,102	3,521	1,274,183
Texas	—	86,329	404,368	188,242	247,541	6	926,486
Wisconsin	212,527	405,108	59,391	100,071	28,061	643	805,801
Florida	103,311	115,280	222,624	149,005	151,338	38	741,596
Colorado	227,360	251,956	79,617	34,369	46,972	3,630	643,904
New York	28,682	22,398	249,336	98,527	150,929	47	549,919
Canada	—	—	1,314	438,509	—	—	439,823
Ohio	6,795	80,152	153,300	118,524	80,471	—	439,242
Pennsylvania	32,316	15,589	149,679	96,978	106,843	69	401,474
Georgia	44,150	58,592	110,272	68,912	94,760	—	376,686
North Carolina	4,564	19,201	160,402	82,409	101,255	7	367,838
Arizona	89,812	18,769	127,657	20,693	79,224	184	336,339
New Jersey	39,499	—	164,508	33,007	87,777	2	324,793
Indiana	17,759	72,175	83,036	71,454	39,732	3	284,159
Washington	93,402	16,893	68,064	41,394	34,939	7	254,699
Tennessee	3,195	56,873	74,564	58,589	57,569	2	250,792
Massachusetts	33,341	19,070	114,860	21,548	59,034	—	247,853
Virginia	20,618	4,587	87,374	47,555	75,987	10	236,131
Other	196,161	308,894	987,929	776,001	700,721	78	2,969,784
Total	$ 4,661,387	$ 3,376,050	$ 4,276,008	$ 2,864,248	$ 2,780,416	$ 16,785	$ 17,974,894

Reconciliation of GAAP to Non-GAAP Financial Measures – Tangible Common Equity Ratio and Tangible Book Value Per Common Share[1]

($ thousands, except per share data)

		At Dec. 31, 2016	At Mar. 31, 2017
Total equity		$ 2,444,645	$ 2,490,663
Less: Non-controlling interest in subsidiaries		17,162	26,551
Total TCF Financial Corporation stockholders' equity		2,427,483	2,464,112
Less: Preferred stock		263,240	263,240
Total common stockholders' equity	(a)	2,164,243	2,200,872
Less:			
Goodwill		225,640	225,640
Other intangibles		1,738	1,615
Tangible common equity	(b)	$ 1,936,865	$ 1,973,617
Total assets	(c)	$ 21,441,326	$ 21,836,568
Less:			
Goodwill		225,640	225,640
Other intangibles		1,738	1,615
Tangible assets	(d)	$ 21,213,948	$ 21,609,313
Common stock shares outstanding	(e)	170,991,940	170,941,262
Common equity ratio	(a) / (c)	10.09%	10.08%
Tangible common equity ratio	(b) / (d)	9.13%	9.13%
Book value per common share	(a) / (e)	$ 12.66	$ 12.88
Tangible book value per common share	(b) / (e)	$ 11.33	$ 11.55

[1] When evaluating capital adequacy and utilization, management considers financial measures such as the tangible common equity ratio and tangible book value per common share. These measures are non-GAAP financial measures and are viewed by management as useful indicators of capital levels available to withstand unexpected market or economic conditions, and also provide investors, regulators and other users with information to be viewed in relation to other banking institutions.

Reconciliation of GAAP to Non-GAAP Financial Measures – Return on Average Tangible Common Equity[1]

($ thousands)

		QTD Dec. 31, 2016	QTD Mar. 31, 2017
Net income available to common stockholders	(a)	$ 45,245	$ 41,431
Plus: Other intangibles amortization		290	123
Less: Income tax expense attributable to other intangibles amortization		103	42
Adjusted net income available to common stockholders	(b)	$ 45,432	$ 41,512
Average balances:			
Total equity		$ 2,436,136	$ 2,452,886
Less: Non-controlling interest in subsidiaries		18,914	21,131
Total TCF Financial Corporation stockholders' equity		2,417,222	2,431,755
Less: Preferred stock		263,240	263,240
Average total common stockholders' equity	(c)	2,153,982	2,168,515
Less:			
Goodwill		225,640	225,640
Other intangibles		1,872	1,675
Average tangible common equity	(d)	$ 1,926,470	$ 1,941,200
Return on average common equity[2]	(a) / (c)	8.40%	7.64%
Return on average tangible common equity[2]	(b) / (d)	9.43%	8.55%

[1] When evaluating capital adequacy and utilization, management considers financial measures such as return on average tangible common equity. This measure is a non-GAAP financial measure and is viewed by management as a useful indicator of capital levels available to withstand unexpected market or economic conditions, and also provide investors, regulators and other users with information to be viewed in relation to other banking institutions.

[2] Annualized