

**HOMESTREET, INC.
INSIDER TRADING POLICY**

**Effective February 10, 2012
Amended and Approved by the Board of Directors, April 25, 2019**

I. Introduction

Federal and state laws prohibit buying, selling or making other transfers of securities by persons who have material information that is not generally known or available to the public. These laws also prohibit persons with such material nonpublic information from disclosing this information to others who trade.

HomeStreet, Inc. (together with its subsidiaries, the "Company") has adopted the following policy (this "Policy") regarding trading in securities by directors, officers, employees and consultants who have Material Nonpublic Information (as defined below).

You are responsible for seeing that you do not violate federal or state securities laws or this Policy. We designed this Policy to promote compliance with the federal securities laws and to protect the Company and you from the serious liabilities and penalties that can result from violations of these laws.

If you violate the insider trading laws, you may have to pay fines for the lesser of \$1 million or up to three times the profit gained or loss avoided by such trading, and may also have to serve a considerable jail sentence if you are found to have traded on the basis of material non-public information.

Both the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and the Nasdaq Stock Market ("Nasdaq") are very effective at detecting and pursuing insider trading cases. The SEC has successfully prosecuted cases against employees trading through foreign accounts, trading by family members and friends, and trading involving only a small number of shares. Therefore, it is important that you understand the breadth of activities that constitute illegal insider trading. This Policy sets out the Company's policy in the area of insider trading and should be read carefully and complied with fully.

II. Policies and Procedures

A. Trading Policy

1. You may not buy or sell a company's securities when you have Material Nonpublic Information about that company. This policy against "insider trading" applies to trading in Company securities, as well as to trading in the securities of other

companies, such as the Company's customers and suppliers or a firm with which the Company is negotiating a major transaction.

2. You may not convey Material Nonpublic Information about the Company or another company to others. You also may not suggest that anyone purchase or sell any company's securities while you are aware of Material Nonpublic Information about that company. These practices, known as "tipping," also violate the U.S. securities laws and can result in the same civil and criminal penalties that apply if you engage in insider trading directly, even if you do not receive any money or derive any benefit from trades made by persons to whom you passed Material Nonpublic Information. This policy against "tipping" applies to information about the Company and its securities, as well as to information about other companies. **This policy does not restrict legitimate business communications on a "need to know" basis.**

3. It is against Company policy for you to engage in short-term or speculative transactions in Company securities. As such, you may not engage in: (a) short-term trading (generally defined as selling Company securities within six months following a purchase); (b) short sales (selling Company securities you do not own); (c) transactions involving publicly traded options or other derivatives, such as trade in puts or calls in Company securities; and (d) hedging transactions. Additionally, because securities held in a margin account or pledged as collateral may be sold without your consent if you fail to meet a margin call or if you default on a loan, a margin or foreclosure sale may result in unlawful insider trading. Because of this danger, you should exercise caution when including Company securities in a margin account or pledging Company securities as collateral for a loan.

The foregoing restrictions apply to all directors, officers, employees and consultants. The restrictions also apply to anyone that lives in your household (other than household employees). The SEC and federal prosecutors may presume that trading by family members is based on information you supplied and may treat any such transactions as if you had traded yourself. There is no exception for small transactions or transactions that may seem necessary or justifiable for independent reasons, such as the need to raise money for an emergency expenditure.

For purposes of this Policy, references to "trading" and "transactions" includes, among other things:

- purchases and sales of Company securities in public markets;
- sales of Company securities obtained through the exercise of employee stock options or vesting of stock awards granted by the Company;
- making gifts of Company securities; and
- using Company securities to secure a loan.

Directors, officers, employees and consultants should consult Godfrey Evans in the General Counsel's office if they have any questions.

B. What is "Material Nonpublic Information"?

1. Material Information

Material information generally means information that a reasonable investor would consider important in making an investment decision to buy, hold, or sell securities. Either positive or negative information may be material. Material information is not limited to historical facts but may also include projections and forecasts. With respect to a future event, such as a merger, acquisition or introduction of a new product, the point at which negotiations or product development are determined to be material is determined by balancing the probability that the event will occur against the magnitude of the effect the event would have on a company's operations or stock price should it occur. Thus, information concerning an event that would have a large effect on stock price, such as a merger, may be material even if the possibility that the event will occur is relatively small. Depending on the circumstances, common examples of information that may be material include:

- earnings, revenue, or similar financial information;
- unexpected financial results;
- unpublished financial reports or projections;
- extraordinary borrowing or liquidity problems;
- changes in control;
- changes in directors, senior management or auditors;
- information about current, proposed, or contemplated transactions, business plans, financial restructurings, acquisition targets or significant expansions or contractions of operations;
- changes in dividend policies or the declaration of a stock split or the proposed or contemplated issuance, redemption, or repurchase of securities;
- material defaults under agreements or actions by creditors, clients, or suppliers relating to a company's credit rating;
- information about major contracts;

- significant new product developments or innovations;
- the interruption of production or other aspects of a company's business as a result of an accident, fire, natural disaster, or breakdown of labor negotiations;
- cybersecurity risks and incidents, including vulnerabilities and breaches;
- major environmental incidents; and
- institution of, or developments in, major litigation, investigations, or regulatory actions or proceedings.

Federal and Nasdaq investigators will scrutinize a questionable trade after the fact with the benefit of hindsight, so you should always err on the side of deciding that the information is material and not trade. If you have questions regarding specific transactions, please contact Godfrey Evans in the General Counsel's office.

2. Nonpublic Information

Nonpublic information is information that is not generally known or available to the public. We consider information to be available to the public only when:

- it has been released to the public by the Company through appropriate channels (e.g., by means of a press release, a widely disseminated statement from a senior officer, or a public filing with the SEC); and
- enough time has elapsed to permit the investment market to absorb and evaluate the information. As a general rule, you should consider information to be nonpublic until two full trading days have lapsed following public disclosure.

C. Unauthorized Disclosure

All directors, officers, employees and consultants must maintain the confidentiality of Company information for competitive, security and other business reasons, as well as to comply with securities laws. All information you learn about the Company or its business plans is potentially nonpublic information until it is publicly disclosed. You should treat this information as confidential and proprietary to the Company. You may not disclose it to others, such as family members, other relatives, or business or social acquaintances.

Also, legal rules govern the timing and nature of our disclosure of material information to outsiders or the public. Violation of these rules could result in substantial liability for you, the Company and its management. For this reason, we permit only

specifically designated representatives of the Company to discuss the Company with the news media, securities analysts and investors and only in accordance with the Company's Disclosure Policy Guidelines, Regulatory Filings and Communications with the Investment Community (the "Reg FD Policy"). If you receive inquiries of this nature, refer them to a "Spokesperson" as defined in the Reg FD Policy.

D. When and How to Trade Company Stock

1. Overview

Directors, officers and certain other employees who are so designated from time to time (such officers and designated employees, "Restricted Employees") are for purposes of this Policy required to comply with the restrictions covered below. Even if you are not a director or a Restricted Employee, however, following the procedures listed below may assist you in complying with this Policy.

2. Window Periods

Directors and Restricted Employees may only trade in Company securities from the date that is two full trading days after an earnings release to the end of business on the date that is two weeks prior to the end of each quarter (such period, the "Window Period").

However, even if the Window Period is open, you may not trade in Company securities if you are aware of Material Nonpublic Information about the Company. In addition, if you are subject to the Company's pre-clearance policy (described below), you must pre-clear transactions even if you initiate them when the Window Period is open.

From time to time during the Window Period, the Company may close trading due to developments (such as a significant event or transaction) that involve Material Nonpublic Information. In such cases, the General Counsel's office may notify particular individuals that they should not engage in any transactions involving the purchase or sale of Company securities, and should not disclose to others the fact that trading has been prohibited.

Even if the Window Period is closed, restricted stock units or performance share units may vest, and you may exercise Company stock options, in each case provided that no shares are to be sold upon vesting or exercise. You may not, however, effect sales of stock issued upon the exercise of stock options or vesting of stock awards such as an RSU or PSU (including sales to cover tax withholding requirements, same-day sales and cashless exercises). If the Company allows for shares to be withheld from vesting to cover tax withholding liability, however, that retention of shares will not be deemed to be a sale of stock and will not violate the prohibition on insider trading even if the window is then closed. Generally, all pending purchase and sale orders regarding

Company securities that could be executed while the Window Period is open must be cancelled before it closes.

In light of these restrictions, if you expect a need to sell Company stock at a specific time in the future, you may wish to consider entering into a prearranged Rule 10b5-1(c) trading plan, as discussed below.

3. Pre-clearance

The Company requires its directors and Restricted Employees to contact Godfrey Evans in the General Counsel's office in advance of effecting any purchase, sale or other trading of Company securities and to obtain prior approval of the transaction. **The pre-clearance policy applies to these people even if they are initiating a transaction while the Window Period is open.** The pre-clearance policy also applies to anyone that lives in the household (other than household employees) of a director or Restricted Employee and any shareholder for whom the director or Restricted Employee is deemed a "beneficial owner" such as a trust where the director or Restricted Employee has the power (shared or otherwise) to vote or dispose of such shares or an entity controlled by a director or Restricted Employee.

If a transaction is approved under the pre-clearance policy, the transaction must be executed by the end of the second full trading day after the approval is obtained, but regardless may not be executed if you acquire Material Nonpublic Information concerning the Company during that time. If a transaction is not completed within the period described above, the transaction must be approved again before it may be executed.

If a proposed transaction is not approved under the pre-clearance policy, you should refrain from initiating any transaction in Company stock, and you should not inform anyone within or outside of the Company of the restriction. Any transaction under a Rule 10b5-1 trading plan (discussed below) will not require pre-clearance at the time of the transaction.

E. Rule 10b5-1 Trading Plans

Rule 10b5-1 provides a defense from insider trading liability if trades occur pursuant to a pre-arranged trading plan that meets specified conditions. It is possible to pre-arrange trades in Company securities by entering into a written trading plan. Trading plans can be established for a single trade or a series of trades. A plan must either specify the number of securities to be bought or sold, along with the price and the date, or provide a written formula for determining this information. Alternatively, a trading plan can delegate investment discretion to a third party, such as a broker, who then makes trading decisions without further input from the person implementing the plan. Because the SEC rules on trading plans are complex, you should consult with

your broker and be sure you fully understand the limitations and conditions of the rules before you establish a trading plan.

All Rule 10b5-1 trading plans must be reviewed and approved in advance by the General Counsel's office.

F. Noncompliance

Anyone who fails to comply with this Policy will be subject to appropriate disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment.