Section 1: 10-Q (FORM 10-Q)

Table of Contents

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark one)

☒ **QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15 (d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2012

☐ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15 (d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from to .

Commission File Number 333-27641

BANK OF THE OZARKS, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

ARKANSAS **(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)**	**71-0556208** **(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)**
17901 CHENAL PARKWAY, LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS **(Address of principal executive offices)**	**72223** **(Zip Code)**

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (501) 978-2265

None
(Title of Class)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company or a non-accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Check one:

Large accelerated filer	☒	Accelerated filer	☐
Non-accelerated filer	☐ (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company	☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock, as of the latest practical date.

Class	Outstanding at June 30, 2012
Common Stock, $0.01 par value per share	**34,594,080**

BANK OF THE OZARKS, INC.
FORM 10-Q
June 30, 2012

INDEX

Table of Contents

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

BANK OF THE OZARKS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	Unaudited June 30, 2012	Unaudited June 30, 2011	December 31, 2011
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)		
ASSETS			
Cash and due from banks	$ 65,232	$ 79,712	$ 58,247
Interest earning deposits	1,125	1,602	680
Cash and cash equivalents	66,357	81,314	58,927
Investment securities – available for sale (“AFS”)	414,898	499,244	438,910
Loans and leases not covered by Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) loss share agreements	1,981,684	1,802,127	1,885,282
Loans covered by FDIC loss share agreements	711,723	902,832	806,922
Allowance for loan and lease losses	(38,862)	(39,124)	(39,169)
Net loans and leases	2,654,545	2,665,835	2,653,035
FDIC loss share receivable	208,758	357,449	279,045
Premises and equipment, net	219,867	181,010	186,533
Foreclosed assets not covered by FDIC loss share agreements	13,898	36,348	31,762
Foreclosed assets covered by FDIC loss share agreements	65,405	77,538	72,907
Accrued interest receivable	11,754	13,242	12,868
Bank owned life insurance (“BOLI”)	63,221	60,914	62,078
Intangible assets, net	11,189	13,220	12,207
Other, net	34,968	42,225	33,379
Total assets	$3,764,860	$4,028,339	$3,841,651
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS’ EQUITY			
Deposits:			
Demand non-interest bearing	$ 505,940	$ 418,742	$ 447,214
Savings and interest bearing transaction	1,561,684	1,644,402	1,578,449
Time	741,362	1,107,339	918,256
Total deposits	2,808,986	3,170,483	2,943,919
Repurchase agreements with customers	31,600	39,403	32,810
Other borrowings	339,703	292,682	301,847
Subordinated debentures	64,950	64,950	64,950
FDIC clawback payable	24,788	24,135	24,645
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities	31,825	47,580	45,507
Total liabilities	3,301,852	3,639,233	3,413,678
Commitments and contingencies			
Stockholders’ equity:			
Preferred stock; $0.01 par value; 1,000,000 shares authorized; no shares outstanding at June 30, 2012 and 2011 or at December 31, 2011	0	0	0
Common stock; $0.01 par value; 50,000,000 shares authorized; 34,594,080, 34,236,880 and 34,463,880 shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2012, June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2011, respectively	346	342	345
Additional paid-in capital	54,897	48,068	51,145
Retained earnings	392,895	333,943	363,734
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	11,452	3,330	9,327
Total stockholders’ equity before noncontrolling interest	459,590	385,683	424,551
Noncontrolling interest	3,418	3,423	3,422
Total stockholders’ equity	463,008	389,106	427,973
Total liabilities and stockholders’ equity	$3,764,860	$4,028,339	$3,841,651

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

BANK OF THE OZARKS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
Unaudited

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2012	Three Months Ended June 30, 2011	Six Months Ended June 30, 2012	Six Months Ended June 30, 2011
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)			
Interest income:				
Loans and leases not covered by FDIC loss share agreements	$27,415	$28,046	$55,712	$55,922
Loans covered by FDIC loss share agreements	15,668	17,607	32,362	29,030
Investment securities:				
Taxable	705	1,057	1,420	1,484
Tax-exempt	3,983	4,139	8,219	8,432
Deposits with banks and federal funds sold	1	25	3	28
Total interest income	47,772	50,874	97,716	94,896
Interest expense:				
Deposits	2,311	5,191	5,226	9,972
Repurchase agreements with customers	12	57	33	118
Other borrowings	2,691	2,718	5,391	5,389
Subordinated debentures	460	432	934	858
Total interest expense	5,474	8,398	11,584	16,337
Net interest income	42,298	42,476	86,132	78,559
Provision for loan and lease losses	(3,055)	(3,750)	(6,131)	(6,000)
Net interest income after provision for loan and lease losses	39,243	38,726	80,001	72,559
Non-interest income:				
Service charges on deposit accounts	4,908	4,586	9,601	8,424
Mortgage lending income	1,328	634	2,429	1,315
Trust income	888	803	1,662	1,585
Bank owned life insurance income	567	575	1,143	1,143
Accretion of FDIC loss share receivable, net of amortization of FDIC clawback payable	2,035	2,923	4,340	4,921
Other loss share income, net	3,197	984	5,180	1,955
Gains on investment securities	402	199	403	351
Gains on sales of other assets	1,397	705	2,952	1,112
Gains on FDIC-assisted acquisitions	0	62,756	0	65,708
Other	988	893	1,810	1,534
Total non-interest income	15,710	75,058	29,520	88,048
Non-interest expense:				
Salaries and employee benefits	14,574	14,817	28,626	26,464
Net occupancy and equipment	3,650	3,775	7,528	6,881
Other operating expenses	9,058	16,608	19,735	28,047
Total non-interest expense	27,282	35,200	55,889	61,392
Income before taxes	27,671	78,584	53,632	99,215
Provision for income taxes	8,584	28,380	16,534	34,384
Net income	19,087	50,204	37,098	64,831
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	5	13	4	16
Net income available to common stockholders	$19,092	$50,217	$37,102	$64,847
Basic earnings per common share	$ 0.55	$ 1.47	$ 1.07	$ 1.90
Diluted earnings per common share	$ 0.55	$ 1.46	$ 1.06	$ 1.88
Dividends declared per common share	$ 0.12	$ 0.09	$ 0.23	$ 0.175

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

BANK OF THE OZARKS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
Unaudited

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Net income	$19,087	$50,204	$37,098	$64,831
Unrealized gains and losses on investment securities AFS	1,862	4,459	3,899	6,104
Tax effect of unrealized gains and losses on investment securities AFS	(731)	(1,749)	(1,529)	(2,394)
Reclassification of gains and losses on investment securities AFS included in net income	(402)	(199)	(403)	(351)
Tax effect of reclassification of gains and losses on investment securities AFS included in net income	158	78	158	138
Total comprehensive income	$19,974	$52,793	$39,223	$68,328

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

BANK OF THE OZARKS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
Unaudited

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Non-Controlling Interest	Total
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Balances – January 1, 2011	$ 341	$ 45,107	$275,074	$ (167)	$ 3,415	$323,770
Net income	0	0	64,831	0	0	64,831
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	0	0	16	0	(16)	0
Unrealized gains/losses on investment securities AFS, net of taxes	0	0	0	3,710	0	3,710
Reclassification of gains/losses included in net income, net of taxes	0	0	0	(213)	0	(213)
Common stock dividends	0	0	(5,978)	0	0	(5,978)
Issuance of 131,200 split-adjusted shares of common stock for exercise of stock options	1	2,048	0	0	0	2,049
Tax benefit (expense) on exercise and forfeiture of stock options	0	183	0	0	0	183
Stock-based compensation expense	0	730	0	0	0	730
Forfeiture of 1,600 split-adjusted shares of unvested common stock under restricted stock plan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Proceeds received from noncontrolling interest	0	0	0	0	24	24
Balances – June 30, 2011	$ 342	$ 48,068	$333,943	$ 3,330	$ 3,423	$389,106
Balances – January 1, 2012	$ 345	$ 51,145	$363,734	$ 9,327	$ 3,422	$427,973
Net income	0	0	37,098	0	0	37,098
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	0	0	4	0	(4)	0
Unrealized gains/losses on investment securities AFS, net of taxes	0	0	0	2,370	0	2,370
Reclassification of gains/losses included in net income, net of taxes	0	0	0	(245)	0	(245)
Common stock dividends	0	0	(7,941)	0	0	(7,941)
Issuance of 130,200 shares of common stock for exercise of stock options	1	2,060	0	0	0	2,061
Tax benefit (expense) on exercise and forfeiture of stock options	0	480	0	0	0	480
Stock-based compensation expense	0	1,212	0	0	0	1,212
Balances – June 30, 2012	$ 346	$ 54,897	$392,895	$ 11,452	$ 3,418	$463,008

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

BANK OF THE OZARKS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
Unaudited

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2012	Six Months Ended June 30, 2011
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	$ 37,098	$ 64,831
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash (used) provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	3,116	2,557
Amortization	1,018	664
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	4	16
Provision for loan and lease losses	6,131	6,000
Provision for losses on foreclosed assets	1,073	7,442
Writedown of other assets	0	1,250
Net amortization of investment securities AFS	45	125
Net gains on investment securities AFS	(403)	(351)
Originations of mortgage loans for sale	(106,257)	(57,173)
Proceeds from sales of mortgage loans for sale	105,146	62,718
Accretion of loans covered by FDIC loss share agreements	(32,362)	(29,030)
Accretion of FDIC loss share receivable, net of amortization of FDIC clawback payable	(4,340)	(4,921)
Gains on sales of other assets	(2,952)	(1,112)
Gains on FDIC-assisted acquisitions	0	(65,708)
Deferred income tax (benefit) expense	(491)	28,123
Increase in cash surrender value of BOLI	(1,143)	(1,143)
Current tax benefit on exercise of stock options	(719)	(340)
Stock-based compensation expense	1,212	730
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accrued interest receivable	1,114	1,177
Other assets, net	2,585	(4,736)
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities	(20,282)	3,513
Net cash (used) provided by operating activities	(10,407)	14,632
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from sales of investment securities AFS	8,526	37,813
Proceeds from maturities/calls/paydowns of investment securities AFS	30,136	11,552
Purchases of investment securities AFS	(9,449)	(7,573)
Net (advances) paydowns of loans and leases not covered by FDIC loss share agreements	(91,181)	57,220
Payments received on covered loans	95,393	95,512
Payments received from FDIC under loss share agreements	86,472	28,749
Net decrease in covered assets and FDIC loss share receivable	8,739	9,407
Purchases of premises and equipment	(36,371)	(12,923)
Proceeds from sales of other assets	28,818	9,763
Cash received from (invested in) unconsolidated investments and noncontrolling interest	202	(1,725)
Net cash proceeds received in FDIC-assisted acquisitions	0	365,394
Net cash provided by investing activities	121,285	593,189
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net decrease in deposits	(134,933)	(485,002)
Net advances from (repayments of) other borrowings	37,856	(82,276)
Net decrease in repurchase agreements with customers	(1,210)	(4,669)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	2,061	2,049
Current tax benefit on exercise of stock options	719	340
Cash dividends paid on common stock	(7,941)	(5,978)
Net cash used by financing activities	(103,448)	(575,536)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	7,430	32,285
Cash and cash equivalents – beginning of period	58,927	49,029
Cash and cash equivalents – end of period	$ 66,357	$ 81,314

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

BANK OF THE OZARKS, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Unaudited

1. Organization and Principles of Consolidation

Bank of the Ozarks, Inc. (the "Company") is a bank holding company headquartered in Little Rock, Arkansas, which operates under the rules and regulations of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. The Company owns a wholly-owned state chartered bank subsidiary—Bank of the Ozarks (the "Bank"), four 100%-owned finance subsidiary business trusts—Ozark Capital Statutory Trust II ("Ozark II"), Ozark Capital Statutory Trust III ("Ozark III"), Ozark Capital Statutory Trust IV ("Ozark IV") and Ozark Capital Statutory Trust V ("Ozark V") (collectively, the "Trusts") and, indirectly through the Bank, a subsidiary engaged in the development of real estate, a subsidiary that owns private aircraft and various other entities that hold foreclosed assets or tax credits or engage in other activities. The Company and Bank are subject to the regulation of certain federal and state agencies and undergo periodic examinations by those regulatory authorities. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company, the Bank, the real estate subsidiary, the aircraft subsidiary and certain of those various other entities in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP"). Significant intercompany transactions and amounts have been eliminated in consolidation.

2. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared by the Company, without audit, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") in Article 10 of Regulation S-X and in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and GAAP for interim financial information. Certain information, accounting policies and footnote disclosures normally included in complete financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP have been condensed or omitted in accordance with such rules and regulations. These consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates. In the opinion of management, all adjustments considered necessary, consisting of normal recurring items, have been included for a fair presentation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Operating results for the quarter or the six months ended June 30, 2012 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the full year or future periods.

On August 16, 2011, the Company completed a 2-for-1 stock split in the form of a stock dividend, effected by issuing one share of common stock for each share of such stock outstanding on August 5, 2011. All share and per share information in the consolidated financial statements and the notes to the consolidated financial statements has been adjusted to give effect to this stock split.

Certain reclassifications of prior period amounts have been made to conform with the current period presentation. These reclassifications had no impact on previously reported net income. Additionally, as provided for under GAAP, management has up to 12 months following the date of a business combination transaction, including Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC")-assisted acquisitions, to finalize the fair values of acquired assets and assumed liabilities. Once management has finalized the fair values of acquired assets and assumed liabilities within this 12-month period, management considers such values to be the day 1 fair values ("Day 1 Fair Values"). During 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the Company made adjustments to the acquired assets and assumed liabilities for certain of its FDIC-assisted acquisitions in the determination of such Day 1 Fair Values. As a result, certain amounts previously reported in the Company's consolidated balance sheets have been recast.

3. Acquisitions

2011 Acquisitions

On January 14, 2011, the Company, through the Bank, entered into a purchase and assumption agreement with loss share agreements with the FDIC pursuant to which it acquired substantially all of the assets and assumed substantially all of the deposits and certain other liabilities of the former Oglethorpe Bank ("Oglethorpe") with offices in Brunswick and St. Simons Island, Georgia.

On April 29, 2011, the Company, through the Bank, entered into a purchase and assumption agreement with loss share agreements with the FDIC pursuant to which it acquired substantially all of the assets and assumed substantially all of the deposits and certain other liabilities of the former First Choice Community Bank ("First Choice") with offices in Dallas, Newnan (2), Senoia, Sharpsburg, Douglasville and Carrollton, Georgia. On July 1, 2011, the Company closed one of the offices in Newnan, Georgia, and on October 26, 2011, the Company closed the office in Carrollton, Georgia.

On April 29, 2011, the Company, through the Bank, entered into a purchase and assumption agreement with loss share agreements with the FDIC pursuant to which it acquired substantially all of the assets and assumed substantially all of the deposits and certain other liabilities of the former The Park Avenue Bank ("Park Avenue") with offices in Valdosta (3), Bainbridge (2), Cairo, Lake Park, Stockbridge, McDonough, Oakwood and Athens, Georgia and in Ocala, Florida. On October 21, 2011, the Company closed the office in Stockbridge, Georgia.

Subsequent to the reporting of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed in the Oglethorpe, First Choice and Park Avenue acquisitions, the Company made certain adjustments to these values prior to the one-year anniversary of each acquisition in order to finalize the Day 1 Fair Values. As a result of those adjustments, the Company has recast certain of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the Oglethorpe, First Choice and Park Avenue acquisitions to reflect the Day 1 Fair Values. The following tables provide a summary of the Day 1 Fair Values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, including recast adjustments, for the Company's 2011 FDIC-assisted acquisitions. These adjustments impacted the net assets acquired and the resulting pre-tax gains on these acquisitions. However, because the net effect on net assets acquired and resulting gains was not material, management recorded the impact of such adjustments as an increase or decrease to non-interest income during the quarter or quarters in which the adjustments were determined.

A summary of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the Oglethorpe acquisition, including recast adjustments, is as follows:

	January 14, 2011				
	As Recorded by Oglethorpe	Fair Value Adjustments		Recast Adjustments	As Recorded by the Company (1)
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Assets acquired:					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 14,710	$ 0		$ 0	$ 14,710
Loans not covered by FDIC loss share agreements	6,532	(3,447)	b	0	3,085
Loans covered by FDIC loss share agreements	154,018	(73,342)	b	758	81,434
FDIC loss share receivable	0	52,395	c	(1,292)	51,103
Foreclosed assets covered by FDIC loss share agreements	16,554	(9,410)	d	(59)	7,085
Core deposit intangible	0	401	e	0	401
Other assets	1,054	(621)	f	726	1,159
Total assets acquired	192,868	(34,024)		133	158,977
Liabilities assumed:					
Deposits	195,067	0	i	0	195,067
FDIC clawback payable	0	924	h	133	1,057
Other liabilities	333	100	f	0	433
Total liabilities assumed	195,400	1,024		133	196,557
Net assets acquired	(2,532)	$ (35,048)		$ 0	(37,580)
Asset discount bid	(38,000)				
Cash received from FDIC	$ 40,532				40,532
Pre-tax gain					$ 2,952

(1) Represents the Day 1 Fair Values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the Oglethorpe acquisition.

(The remainder of this page intentionally left blank)

Table of Contents

A summary of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the First Choice acquisition, including recast adjustments, is as follows:

	April 29, 2011				
	As Recorded by First Choice	Fair Value Adjustments		Recast Adjustments	As Recorded by the Company (1)
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Assets acquired:					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 38,018	$ 0		$ 0	$ 38,018
Investment securities available for sale (“AFS”)	4,588	(20)	a	0	4,568
Loans not covered by FDIC loss share agreements	1,973	(419)	b	0	1,554
Loans covered by FDIC loss share agreements	246,451	(96,557)	b	(1,382)	148,512
FDIC loss share receivable	0	59,544	c	460	60,004
Foreclosed assets covered by FDIC loss share agreements	2,773	(1,102)	d	0	1,671
Core deposit intangible	0	495	e	0	495
Other assets	931	(861)	f	884	954
Total assets acquired	294,734	(38,920)		(38)	255,776
Liabilities assumed:					
Deposits	293,344	0	i	0	293,344
Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta (“FHLB-Atlanta”) advances	4,000	0	g	0	4,000
FDIC clawback payable	0	930	h	(38)	892
Other liabilities	478	100	f	0	578
Total liabilities assumed	297,822	1,030		(38)	298,814
Net assets acquired	(3,088)	$ (39,950)		$ 0	(43,038)
Asset discount bid	(42,900)				
Cash received from FDIC	$ 45,988				45,988
Pre-tax gain					$ 2,950

(1) Represents the Day 1 Fair Values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the First Choice acquisition.

(The remainder of this page intentionally left blank)

A summary of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the Park Avenue acquisition, including recast adjustments, is as follows:

	April 29, 2011				
	As Recorded by Park Avenue	Fair Value Adjustments		Recast Adjustments	As Recorded by the Company (1)
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Assets acquired:					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 66,825	$ 0		$ 0	$ 66,825
Investment securities AFS	132,737	(947)	a	0	131,790
Loans not covered by FDIC loss share agreements	23,664	(5,968)	b	0	17,696
Loans covered by FDIC loss share agreements	408,069	(145,152)	b	1,380	264,297
FDIC loss share receivable	0	113,683	c	2,571	116,254
Foreclosed assets covered by FDIC loss share agreements	91,442	(59,812)	d	(450)	31,180
Core deposit intangible	0	5,063	e	0	5,063
Other assets	5,012	(2,035)	f	(1,799)	1,178
Total assets acquired	727,749	(95,168)		1,702	634,283
Liabilities assumed:					
Deposits	626,321	0	i	0	626,321
FHLB-Atlanta advances	84,260	4,559	g	0	88,819
FDIC clawback payable	0	14,868	h	77	14,945
Other liabilities	1,588	500	f	1,625	3,713
Total liabilities assumed	712,169	19,927		1,702	733,798
Net assets acquired	15,580	$(115,095)		$ 0	(99,515)
Asset discount bid	(174,900)				
Cash received from FDIC	$ 159,320				159,320
Pre-tax gain					$ 59,805

(1) Represents the Day 1 Fair Values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the Park Avenue acquisition.

Explanation of fair value adjustments in the above tables:

a- Adjustment reflects the fair value adjustment based on the Company's pricing of investment securities AFS.
b- Adjustment reflects the fair value adjustments based on the Company's evaluation of the acquired loan portfolio.
c- Adjustment reflects the estimated fair value of payments the Company expects to receive from the FDIC under the loss share agreements.
d- Adjustment reflects the fair value adjustments based on the Company's evaluation of the acquired foreclosed assets covered by FDIC loss share agreements.
e- Adjustment reflects the estimated fair value of the core deposit intangible.
f- Adjustment reflects the amount needed to adjust the carrying value of other assets and other liabilities to estimated fair value.
g- Adjustment reflects the amount of the prepayment penalty, if any, assessed on early payoff of FHLB-Atlanta advances.
h- Adjustment reflects the estimated fair value of payments the Company expects to make to the FDIC under the clawback provisions of the loss share agreements at the conclusion of the term of the loss share agreements.
i- Because the Company reset deposit rates for these assumed deposits, as provided for under the purchase and assumption agreement, to reflect an appropriate market rate of interest, there was no fair value adjustment for such assumed deposits.

The Company's results of operations include the operating results of the acquired assets and assumed liabilities from the respective dates of acquisition through the end of the reporting period. Due to the significant fair value adjustments and the nature of the loss sharing agreements with the FDIC, the Company believes pro forma information that would include pre-acquisition historical results of the acquired assets and assumed liabilities is not relevant. Accordingly, no pro forma information is included in these consolidated financial statements.

(The remainder of this page intentionally left blank)

2010 Acquisitions

On March 26, 2010, the Company, through the Bank, entered into a purchase and assumption agreement with loss share agreements with the FDIC pursuant to which it acquired substantially all of the assets and assumed substantially all of the deposits and certain other liabilities of the former Unity National Bank ("Unity") with offices in Cartersville (2), Rome, Adairsville and Calhoun, Georgia.

On July 16, 2010, the Company, through the Bank, entered into a purchase and assumption agreement with loss share agreements with the FDIC pursuant to which it acquired substantially all of the assets and assumed substantially all of the deposits and certain other liabilities of the former Woodlands Bank ("Woodlands") with offices in South Carolina (2), North Carolina (2), Georgia and Alabama (3). On October 26, 2010, the Company closed four of the Woodlands offices. As a result, the Company now operates one office each in Bluffton, South Carolina; Wilmington, North Carolina; Savannah, Georgia; and Mobile, Alabama.

On September 10, 2010, the Company, through the Bank, entered into a purchase and assumption agreement with loss share agreements with the FDIC pursuant to which it acquired substantially all of the assets and assumed substantially all of the deposits and certain other liabilities of the former Horizon Bank ("Horizon") with offices in Bradenton (2), Palmetto and Brandon, Florida. On December 23, 2010, the Company closed the office in Brandon, Florida.

On December 17, 2010, the Company, through the Bank, entered into a purchase and assumption agreement with loss share agreements with the FDIC pursuant to which it acquired substantially all of the assets and assumed substantially all of the deposits and certain other liabilities of the former Chestatee State Bank ("Chestatee") with offices in Dawsonville (2), Cumming and Marble Hill, Georgia.

Purchase Accounting Adjustments

All recast adjustments to the acquired assets and assumed liabilities for each of the Company's seven FDIC-assisted acquisitions were made subsequent to the acquisition, but prior to their one-year anniversaries and, as provided for under GAAP, were considered to be purchase accounting adjustments in deriving the Day 1 Fair Values for the acquired assets and assumed liabilities. These adjustments impacted the net assets acquired and the resulting pre-tax gains on these acquisitions. However, because the net effect on net assets acquired and resulting pre-tax gains was not material, management recorded the impact of such adjustments as an increase or decrease to non-interest income during the quarter or quarters in which the adjustments were determined. No such adjustments were made in the quarter ended June 30, 2012.

As a result of the recast adjustments, certain amounts previously reported in the Company's consolidated financial statements have been recast. The following is a summary of those financial statement captions that have been impacted by these recast adjustments.

	As Previously Reported	Recast Adjustments	As Recast
		(Dollars in thousands)	
June 30, 2011:			
Loans covered by FDIC loss share agreements	$ 908,698	$ (5,866)	$902,832
FDIC loss share receivable	351,723	5,726	357,449
Foreclosed assets covered by FDIC loss share agreements	78,047	(509)	77,538
Other assets	40,078	2,147	42,225
FDIC clawback payable	24,262	(127)	24,135
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities	45,955	1,625	47,580
December 31, 2011:			
Loans covered by FDIC loss share agreements	$ 806,924	$ (2)	$806,922
FDIC loss share receivable	278,263	782	279,045
Other assets	32,495	884	33,379
FDIC clawback payable	24,606	39	24,645
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities	43,882	1,625	45,507

(The remainder of this page intentionally left blank)

Table of Contents

4. Earnings Per Common Share ("EPS")

Basic EPS is computed by dividing reported earnings available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted EPS is computed by dividing reported earnings available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding after consideration of the dilutive effect, if any, of the Company's outstanding common stock options using the treasury stock method. No options to purchase shares of the Company's common stock for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 were excluded from the diluted EPS calculations as all options were dilutive for the respective periods.

Basic and diluted EPS are computed as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)			
Numerator:				
Distributed earnings allocated to common stock	$ 4,149	$ 3,078	$ 7,941	$ 5,978
Undistributed earnings allocated to common stock	14,943	47,139	29,161	58,869
Net earnings allocated to common stock	$19,092	$50,217	$37,102	$64,847
Denominator:				
Denominator for basic EPS – weighted-average common shares	34,588	34,218	34,562	34,184
Effect of dilutive securities – stock options	299	246	289	222
Denominator for diluted EPS – weighted-average common shares and assumed conversions	34,887	34,464	34,851	34,406
Basic EPS	$ 0.55	$ 1.47	$ 1.07	$ 1.90
Diluted EPS	$ 0.55	$ 1.46	$ 1.06	$ 1.88

5. Investment Securities

At June 30, 2012 and 2011 and at December 31, 2011, the Company classified all of its investment securities portfolio as AFS. Accordingly, its investment securities are stated at estimated fair value in the consolidated financial statements with unrealized gains and losses, net of related income tax, reported as a separate component of stockholders' equity and included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

The following table presents the amortized cost and estimated fair value of investment securities as of the dates indicated. The Company's holdings of "other equity securities" include Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas ("FHLB – Dallas"), FHLB – Atlanta and First National Banker's Bankshares, Inc. ("FNBB") shares, which do not have readily determinable fair values and are carried at cost.

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
	(Dollars in thousands)			
June 30, 2012:				
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	$335,001	$ 16,872	$ (319)	$351,554
U.S. Government agency residential mortgage-backed securities	46,458	2,308	(18)	48,748
Other equity securities	14,596	0	0	14,596
Total	$396,055	$ 19,180	$ (337)	$414,898
December 31, 2011:				
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	$359,667	$ 14,359	$ (979)	$373,047
U.S. Government agency residential mortgage-backed securities	46,068	1,967	0	48,035
Other equity securities	17,828	0	0	17,828
Total	$423,563	$ 16,326	$ (979)	$438,910
June 30, 2011:				
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	$361,434	$ 6,219	$ (2,897)	$364,756
U.S. Government agency residential mortgage-backed securities	109,725	2,157	0	111,882
Other equity securities	22,606	0	0	22,606
Total	$493,765	$ 8,376	$ (2,897)	$499,244

Table of Contents

The following table shows estimated fair value of investment securities AFS having gross unrealized losses and the amount of such unrealized losses, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual investment securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, as of the dates indicated.

	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
	(Dollars in thousands)					
June 30, 2012:						
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	$ 5,473	$ 111	$ 5,324	$ 208	$ 10,797	$ 319
U.S. Government agency residential mortgage-backed securities	3,893	18	0	0	3,893	18
Total temporarily impaired securities	$ 9,366	$ 129	$ 5,324	$ 208	$ 14,690	$ 337
December 31, 2011:						
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	$ 6,035	$ 248	$ 16,582	$ 731	$ 22,617	$ 979
Total temporarily impaired securities	$ 6,035	$ 248	$ 16,582	$ 731	$ 22,617	$ 979
June 30, 2011:						
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	$ 40,598	$ 1,023	$ 28,653	$ 1,874	$ 69,251	$ 2,897
Total temporarily impaired securities	$ 40,598	$ 1,023	$ 28,653	$ 1,874	$ 69,251	$ 2,897

In evaluating the Company's unrealized loss positions for other-than-temporary impairment for the investment securities portfolio, management considers the credit quality of the issuer, the nature and cause of the unrealized loss, the severity and duration of the impairments and other factors. At June 30, 2012 and 2011 and December 31, 2011, management determined the unrealized losses were the result of fluctuations in interest rates and did not reflect deteriorations of the credit quality of the investments. Accordingly, management considers these unrealized losses to be temporary in nature. The Company does not have the intent to sell these investment securities with unrealized losses and, more likely than not, will not be required to sell these investment securities before fair value recovers to amortized cost.

The following table shows the amortized cost and estimated fair value of investment securities AFS by maturity or estimated date of repayment as of the dates indicated.

	June 30, 2012		December 31, 2011	
Maturity or Estimated Repayment	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
	(Dollars in thousands)			
One year or less	$ 17,885	$ 18,428	$ 12,216	$ 12,624
After one year to five years	32,398	33,623	37,392	38,539
After five years to ten years	38,367	39,894	35,935	37,241
After ten years	307,405	322,953	338,020	350,506
Total	$396,055	$414,898	$423,563	$438,910

For purposes of this maturity distribution, all investment securities AFS are shown based on their contractual maturity date, except (i) FHLB – Dallas, FHLB – Atlanta and FNBB stock with no contractual maturity date are shown in the longest maturity category, (ii) U.S. Government agency residential mortgage-backed securities are allocated among various maturities based on an estimated repayment schedule utilizing Bloomberg median prepayment speeds and interest rate levels at the measurement dates and (iii) mortgage-backed securities issued by housing authorities of states and political subdivisions are allocated among various maturities based on an estimated repayment schedule projected by management at the measurement dates. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because issuers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

(The remainder of this page intentionally left blank)

Table of Contents

Sales activities in the Company's investment securities AFS for the periods indicated were as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Sales proceeds	$6,077	$24,834	$8,526	$37,813
Gross realized gains	$ 402	$ 199	$ 403	$ 401
Gross realized losses	0	0	0	(50)
Net gains on investment securities	$ 402	$ 199	$ 403	$ 351

6. Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses ("ALLL")

The following table is a summary of activity within the ALLL for the periods indicated.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Beginning balance	$38,632	$39,225	$39,169	$40,230
Non-covered loans and leases charged off	(1,119)	(3,937)	(3,333)	(7,286)
Recoveries of non-covered loans and leases previously charged off	249	86	376	180
Net non-covered loans and leases charged off	(870)	(3,851)	(2,957)	(7,106)
Covered loans charged off	(1,955)	0	(3,481)	0
Net charge-offs – total loans and leases	(2,825)	(3,851)	(6,438)	(7,106)
Provision for loan and lease losses	3,055	3,750	6,131	6,000
Ending balance	$38,862	$39,124	$38,862	$39,124

As of June 30, 2012, the Company identified purchased loans covered by FDIC loss share agreements acquired in its FDIC-assisted acquisitions where the expected performance of such loans had deteriorated from management's performance expectations established in conjunction with the determination of the Day 1 Fair Values. As a result the Company recorded partial charge-offs, net of adjustments to the FDIC loss share receivable and the FDIC clawback payable, totaling $2.0 million for such loans during the second quarter of 2012 and $3.5 million for such loans during the first six months of 2012 (none during the second quarter or first six months of 2011). The Company also recorded provision for loan and lease losses of $2.0 million during the second quarter of 2012 and $3.5 million during the first six months of 2012 to cover such charge-offs (none during the second quarter or first six months of 2011). In addition to those net charge-offs, the Company also transferred certain of these covered loans to covered foreclosed assets. As a result, the Company had $22.8 million of impaired covered loans at June 30, 2012 (none at June 30, 2011).

(The remainder of this page intentionally left blank)

Table of Contents

The following table is a summary of the Company's allowance for loan and lease losses as of and for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2012.

	Beginning Balance	Charge-offs	Recoveries	Provision	Ending Balance
			(Dollars in thousands)		
Three months ended June 30, 2012:					
Real estate:					
Residential 1-4 family	$ 4,959	$ (248)	$ 43	$ 203	$ 4,957
Non-farm/non-residential	10,351	(115)	4	(324)	9,916
Construction/land development	11,064	(38)	24	755	11,805
Agricultural	3,106	(218)	118	(47)	2,959
Multifamily residential	1,999	0	0	(129)	1,870
Commercial and industrial	3,947	(250)	16	423	4,136
Consumer	1,148	(63)	19	(15)	1,089
Direct financing leases	1,817	(70)	0	139	1,886
Other	241	(117)	25	95	244
Covered loans	0	(1,955)	0	1,955	0
Total	$38,632	$ (3,074)	$ 249	$ 3,055	$38,862
Six months ended June 30, 2012:					
Real estate:					
Residential 1-4 family	$ 3,848	$ (631)	$ 57	$ 1,683	$ 4,957
Non-farm/non-residential	12,203	(706)	12	(1,593)	9,916
Construction/land development	9,478	(343)	31	2,639	11,805
Agricultural	3,383	(218)	126	(332)	2,959
Multifamily residential	2,564	0	0	(694)	1,870
Commercial and industrial	4,591	(790)	21	314	4,136
Consumer	1,209	(210)	66	24	1,089
Direct financing leases	1,632	(194)	0	448	1,886
Other	261	(241)	63	161	244
Covered loans	0	(3,481)	0	3,481	0
Total	$39,169	$ (6,814)	$ 376	$ 6,131	$38,862

The following table is a summary of the Company's allowance for loan and lease losses as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011.

	Beginning Balance	Charge-offs	Recoveries	Provision	Ending Balance
			(Dollars in thousands)		
Year ended December 31, 2011:					
Real estate:					
Residential 1-4 family	$ 2,999	$ (2,743)	$ 64	$ 3,528	$ 3,848
Non-farm/non-residential	8,313	(1,033)	16	4,907	12,203
Construction/land development	10,565	(5,651)	30	4,534	9,478
Agricultural	2,569	(771)	0	1,585	3,383
Multifamily residential	1,320	0	0	1,244	2,564
Commercial and industrial	4,142	(1,465)	142	1,772	4,591
Consumer	2,051	(825)	166	(183)	1,209
Direct financing leases	1,726	(413)	5	314	1,632
Other	201	(87)	4	143	261
Covered loans	0	(275)	0	275	0
Unallocated	6,344	0	0	(6,344)	0
Total	$40,230	$ (13,263)	$ 427	$11,775	$39,169

(The remainder of this page intentionally left blank)

The following table is a summary of the Company's allowance for loan and lease losses as of and for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2011.

	Beginning Balance	Charge-offs	Recoveries	Provision	Ending Balance
			(Dollars in thousands)		
Three months ended June 30, 2011:					
Real estate:					
Residential 1-4 family	$ 2,273	$ (487)	$ 10	$ 453	$ 2,249
Non-farm/non-residential	9,295	(658)	5	52	8,694
Construction/land development	9,125	(1,596)	5	1,948	9,482
Agricultural	2,653	(522)	0	38	2,169
Multifamily residential	1,562	0	0	1	1,563
Commercial and industrial	3,793	(343)	25	170	3,645
Consumer	1,367	(126)	21	119	1,381
Direct financing leases	1,409	(135)	0	264	1,538
Other	183	(70)	20	52	185
Unallocated	7,565	0	0	653	8,218
Total	$39,225	$(3,937)	$ 86	$ 3,750	$39,124
Six months ended June 30, 2011:					
Real estate:					
Residential 1-4 family	$ 2,999	$ (712)	$ 14	$ (52)	$ 2,249
Non-farm/non-residential	8,313	(903)	7	1,277	8,694
Construction/land development	10,565	(3,318)	10	2,225	9,482
Agricultural	2,569	(613)	0	213	2,169
Multifamily residential	1,320	0	0	243	1,563
Commercial and industrial	4,142	(1,015)	63	455	3,645
Consumer	2,051	(294)	39	(415)	1,381
Direct financing leases	1,726	(226)	0	38	1,538
Other	201	(205)	47	142	185
Unallocated	6,344	0	0	1,874	8,218
Total	$40,230	$(7,286)	$ 180	$ 6,000	$39,124

Prior to December 31, 2011, the Company included a reasonable unallocated allowance in its determination of the appropriate level of allowance for loan and lease losses. The primary qualitative factors and conditions used by the Company in its determination of a reasonable unallocated allowance included, among other factors, (1) general economic and business conditions affecting key lending areas, (2) credit quality trends (including trends in nonperforming loans and leases expected to result from existing conditions), (3) trends that could affect collateral values, (4) seasoning of the loan and lease portfolio, (5) specific industry conditions affecting portfolio segments, (6) concentrations of credit to single borrowers or related borrowers or to specific industries, or in specific collateral types in the loan and lease portfolio, including concentrations of credit in commercial real estate, (7) expansion into new markets, (8) the offering of new loan and lease products and (9) expectations regarding the current business cycle. During the fourth quarter of 2011, the Company completed a refinement of its allowance calculation whereby it "allocated" the portion of the allowance that was previously deemed to be unallocated allowance. This refined allowance calculation included specific allowance allocations for certain qualitative factors including (i) concentrations of credit, (ii) general economic and business conditions affecting key lending areas, (iii) expectations regarding the current business cycle and (iv) trends that could affect collateral values. The Company may also consider other qualitative factors in future periods for additional allowance allocations.

(The remainder of this page intentionally left blank)

The following table is a summary of the Company's ALLL and recorded investment in loans and leases, excluding loans covered by FDIC loss share agreements, as of the dates indicated.

	Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses			Loans and Leases not Covered by FDIC Loss Share Agreements		
	ALLL for Individually Evaluated Impaired Loans and Leases	ALLL for All Other Loans and Leases	Total ALLL	Individually Evaluated Impaired Loans and Leases	All Other Loans and Leases	Total Loans and Leases
	(Dollars in thousands)					
June 30, 2012:						
Real estate:						
Residential 1-4 family	$ 510	$ 4,447	$ 4,957	$ 3,599	$ 260,701	$ 264,300
Non-farm/non-residential	55	9,861	9,916	2,405	785,854	788,259
Construction/land development	0	11,805	11,805	580	522,458	523,038
Agricultural	8	2,951	2,959	208	54,042	54,250
Multifamily residential	0	1,870	1,870	0	115,848	115,848
Commercial and industrial	711	3,425	4,136	937	129,508	130,445
Consumer	1	1,088	1,089	32	34,966	34,998
Direct financing leases	0	1,886	1,886	0	60,928	60,928
Other	26	218	244	82	9,536	9,618
Total	$ 1,311	$ 37,551	$ 38,862	$ 7,843	$1,973,841	$1,981,684
December 31, 2011:						
Real estate:						
Residential 1-4 family (1)	$ 415	$ 3,433	$ 3,848	$ 3,239	$ 257,234	$ 260,473
Non-farm/non-residential	410	11,793	12,203	3,837	704,929	708,766
Construction/land development	31	9,447	9,478	3,001	475,105	478,106
Agricultural	0	3,383	3,383	737	70,421	71,158
Multifamily residential	0	2,564	2,564	0	142,131	142,131
Commercial and industrial	868	3,723	4,591	1,390	119,289	120,679
Consumer	57	1,152	1,209	87	40,075	40,162
Direct financing leases	0	1,632	1,632	0	54,745	54,745
Other	2	259	261	11	9,051	9,062
Total	$ 1,783	$ 37,386	$ 39,169	$ 12,302	$1,872,980	$1,885,282
June 30, 2011:						
Real estate:						
Residential 1-4 family	$ 26	$ 2,223	$ 2,249	$ 1,831	$ 253,422	$ 255,253
Non-farm/non-residential	0	8,694	8,694	2,997	658,066	661,063
Construction/land development	25	9,457	9,482	5,475	456,723	462,198
Agricultural	0	2,169	2,169	1,638	72,050	73,688
Multifamily residential	0	1,563	1,563	0	130,377	130,377
Commercial and industrial	823	2,822	3,645	1,022	106,602	107,624
Consumer	38	1,343	1,381	72	52,088	52,160
Direct financing leases	0	1,538	1,538	0	50,071	50,071
Other	3	182	185	16	9,677	9,693
Unallocated	0	8,218	8,218	0	0	0
Total	$ 915	$ 38,209	$ 39,124	$ 13,051	$1,789,076	$1,802,127

(1) Includes one individually evaluated loan classified as a troubled debt restructuring at December 31, 2011 totaling $1.0 million with an ALLL of $0.3 million allocated for such loan. This loan was placed on nonaccrual status during the first quarter of 2012 and is included in nonaccrual loans and leases at June 30, 2012.

(The remainder of this page intentionally left blank)

The following table is a summary of credit quality indicators for the Company’s total loans and leases, including non-covered loans and leases and covered loans, as of the dates indicated.

	Non-covered Loans and Leases					Covered Loans			
	Satisfactory	Moderate	Watch	Substandard	Total Non-covered Loans and Leases	FV 1	FV 2	Total Covered Loans	Total Loans and Leases
					(Dollars in thousands)				
June 30, 2012:									
Real estate:									
Residential 1-4 family	$ 256,829	$ 0	$ 921	$ 6,550	$ 264,300	$176,101	$ 2,237	$178,338	$ 442,638
Non-farm/non-residential	625,478	115,713	35,775	11,293	788,259	333,955	9,951	343,906	1,132,165
Construction/land development	309,859	167,485	39,863	5,831	523,038	115,709	9,994	125,703	648,741
Agricultural	27,592	11,805	11,239	3,614	54,250	22,216	72	22,288	76,538
Multifamily residential	68,978	42,365	3,718	787	115,848	14,417	421	14,838	130,686
Commercial and industrial	88,717	35,160	3,028	3,540	130,445	25,009	0	25,009	155,454
Consumer	34,139	0	488	371	34,998	558	83	641	35,639
Direct financing leases	59,131	1,690	22	85	60,928	0	0	0	60,928
Other	7,639	1,532	277	170	9,618	1,000	0	1,000	10,618
Total	$1,478,362	$375,750	$ 95,331	$ 32,241	$1,981,684	$688,965	$22,758	$711,723	$2,693,407
December 31, 2011:									
Real estate:									
Residential 1-4 family	$ 256,267	$ 0	$ 2,449	$ 1,757	$ 260,473	$202,620	$ 0	$202,620	$ 463,093
Non-farm/non-residential	541,830	96,341	53,976	16,619	708,766	368,555	1,201	369,756	1,078,522
Construction/land development	263,149	164,500	41,741	8,716	478,106	160,737	135	160,872	638,978
Agricultural	45,276	11,549	7,328	7,005	71,158	24,104	0	24,104	95,262
Multifamily residential	94,049	43,622	3,673	787	142,131	15,376	518	15,894	158,025
Commercial and industrial	82,174	30,996	3,093	4,416	120,679	29,749	0	29,749	150,428
Consumer	38,851	0	1,032	279	40,162	958	0	958	41,120
Direct financing leases	52,329	2,070	26	320	54,745	0	0	0	54,745
Other	6,827	1,724	385	126	9,062	2,969	0	2,969	12,031
Total	$1,380,752	$350,802	$113,703	$ 40,025	$1,885,282	$805,068	$ 1,854	$806,922	$2,692,204
June 30, 2011:									
Real estate:									
Residential 1-4 family	$ 246,985	$ 0	$ 2,933	$ 5,335	$ 255,253	$223,767	$ 0	$223,767	$ 479,020
Non-farm/non-residential	495,292	115,072	33,096	17,603	661,063	396,664	0	396,664	1,057,727
Construction/land development	230,199	193,724	20,702	17,573	462,198	181,289	0	181,289	643,487
Agricultural	51,852	10,357	3,508	7,971	73,688	31,392	0	31,392	105,080
Multifamily residential	117,439	8,448	3,699	791	130,377	19,608	0	19,608	149,985
Commercial and industrial	71,126	30,412	1,573	4,513	107,624	41,974	0	41,974	149,598
Consumer	50,328	0	1,155	677	52,160	1,261	0	1,261	53,421
Direct financing leases	46,915	2,740	0	416	50,071	0	0	0	50,071
Other	7,320	2,079	140	154	9,693	6,877	0	6,877	16,570
Total	$1,317,456	$362,832	$ 66,806	$ 55,033	$1,802,127	$902,832	$ 0	$902,832	$2,704,959

The Company’s credit quality indicators consist of an internal grading system used to assign grades to all loans and leases except residential 1-4 family loans, consumer loans and purchased loans including covered loans. The grade for each individual loan or lease is determined by the account officer and other approving officers at the time the loan or lease is made and changed from time to time to reflect an ongoing assessment of loan or lease risk. Grades are reviewed on specific loans and leases from time to time by senior management and as part of the Company’s internal loan review process. These risk elements include the following: (1) for non-farm/non-residential, multifamily residential, and agricultural real estate loans, the debt service coverage ratio (income from the property in excess of operating expenses compared to loan repayment requirements), operating results of the owner in the case of owner-occupied properties, the loan-to-value ratio, the age, condition, value, nature and marketability of the collateral and the specific risks and volatility of income, property value and operating results typical of properties of that type; (2) for construction and land development loans, the perceived feasibility of the project including the ability to sell developed lots or improvements constructed for resale or ability to lease property constructed for lease, the quality and nature of contracts for presale or preleasing, if any, experience and ability of the developer and loan-to-value ratios; (3) for commercial and industrial loans and leases, the operating results of the commercial, industrial or professional enterprise, the borrower’s or lessee’s business, professional and financial ability and expertise, the specific risks and volatility of income and operating results typical for businesses in the applicable industry and the age, condition, value, nature and marketability of collateral; and (4) for other loans and leases, the operating results, experience and ability of the borrower or lessee, historical and expected market conditions and the age, condition, value, nature and marketability of collateral. In addition, for each category the Company considers secondary sources of income and the financial strength of the borrower or lessee and any guarantors. The following categories of credit quality indicators are used by the Company.

Satisfactory – Loans and leases in this category are considered to be a satisfactory credit risk and are generally considered to be collectible in full.

Moderate – Loans and leases in this category are considered to be a marginally satisfactory credit risk and are generally considered to be collectible in full.

Watch – Loans and leases in this category are presently protected from apparent loss, however weaknesses exist which could cause future impairment of repayment of principal or interest.

Substandard – Loans and leases in this category are characterized by deterioration in quality exhibited by a number of weaknesses requiring corrective action and posing risk of some loss.

The Company does not risk rate its residential 1-4 family loans, its consumer loans, and certain “other” loans. However, for purposes of the above credit quality tables, the Company considers such loans to be (i) satisfactory – if they are performing and less than 30 days past due, (ii) watch – if they are performing and 30 to 89 days past due or (iii) substandard – if they are nonperforming or 90 days or more past due.

For purchased loans, including covered loans, management separately monitors this portfolio and periodically reviews loans contained within this portfolio against the factors and assumptions used in determining the Day 1 Fair Values. To the extent that a loan is performing in accordance with management’s expectation established in conjunction with the determination of the Day 1 Fair Values, such loan is rated FV 1, is not included in any of the Company’s credit quality ratios, is not considered to be an impaired loan and is not considered in the determination of the required allowance for loan and lease losses. To the extent that a loan’s performance has deteriorated from management’s expectation established in conjunction with the determination of the Day 1 Fair Values, such loan is rated FV 2, is included in certain of the Company’s credit quality metrics, may be considered an impaired loan, and is considered in the determination of the required level of allowance for loan and lease losses. At June 30, 2012 and 2011 and at December 31, 2011, the Company had no allowance for its covered loans because all identified losses had been charged off on covered loans whose performance had deteriorated from management’s expectations established in conjunction with the determination of the Day 1 Fair Values.

(The remainder of this page intentionally left blank)

Table of Contents

The following table is a summary of impaired loans and leases, excluding loans covered by FDIC loss share agreements, as of June 30, 2012 and for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2012.

	Principal Balance	Net Charge-offs to Date	Principal Balance, Net of Charge-offs	Specific Allowance	Weighted Average Carrying Value - Three Months Ended June 30, 2012	Weighted Average Carrying Value - Six Months Ended June 30, 2012
	(Dollars in thousands)					
June 30, 2012:						
Impaired loans and leases for which there is a related ALLL:						
Real estate:						
Residential 1-4 family	$ 3,462	$ (1,717)	$ 1,745	$ 510	$ 1,597	$ 1,573
Non-farm/non-residential	257	0	257	55	265	1,105
Construction/land development	90	(90)	0	0	0	49
Agricultural	125	(43)	82	8	82	54
Commercial and industrial (1)	2,264	(1,670)	594	711	651	866
Consumer	23	(20)	3	1	13	33
Other	125	(60)	65	26	38	29
Total impaired loans and leases with a related ALLL	6,346	(3,600)	2,746	1,311	2,646	3,709
Impaired loans and leases for which there is not a related ALLL:						
Real estate:						
Residential 1-4 family	2,200	(346)	1,854	0	2,025	1,921
Non-farm/non-residential	2,691	(543)	2,148	0	2,358	1,922
Construction/land development	687	(107)	580	0	844	1,513
Agricultural	293	(167)	126	0	208	385
Multifamily residential	133	(133)	0	0	0	0
Commercial and industrial	862	(519)	343	0	630	451
Consumer	48	(19)	29	0	32	26
Other	47	(30)	17	0	13	9
Total impaired loans and leases without a related ALLL	6,961	(1,864)	5,097	0	6,110	6,227
Total impaired loans and leases	$13,307	$ (5,464)	$ 7,843	$ 1,311	$ 8,756	$ 9,936

(1) Includes $119,000 of specific allowance related to the unfunded portion of an unexpired letter of credit for a previous customer of the Bank.

(The remainder of this page intentionally left blank)

The following table is a summary of impaired loans and leases, excluding loans covered by FDIC loss share agreements, as of December 31, 2011 and for the year ended December 31, 2011.

	Principal Balance	Net Charge-offs to Date	Principal Balance, Net of Charge-offs	Specific Allowance	Weighted Average Carrying Value – Year Ended December 31, 2011
	(Dollars in thousands)				
December 31, 2011:					
Impaired loans and leases for which there is a related ALLL:					
Real estate:					
Residential 1-4 family	$ 3,200	$ (1,675)	$ 1,525	$ 415	$ 504
Non-farm/non-residential	2,931	(146)	2,785	410	1,173
Construction/land development	238	(90)	148	31	882
Agricultural	9	(9)	0	0	575
Commercial and industrial [(1)]	3,071	(1,775)	1,296	868	844
Consumer	101	(28)	73	57	81
Other	46	(35)	11	2	30
Total impaired loans and leases with a related ALLL	9,596	(3,758)	5,838	1,783	4,089
Impaired loans and leases for which there is not a related ALLL:					
Real estate:					
Residential 1-4 family	2,121	(407)	1,714	0	1,239
Non-farm/non-residential	1,159	(107)	1,052	0	1,633
Construction/land development	6,254	(3,401)	2,853	0	5,833
Agricultural	842	(105)	737	0	1,000
Multifamily residential	133	(133)	0	0	15
Commercial and industrial	294	(200)	94	0	194
Consumer	47	(33)	14	0	15
Other	0	0	0	0	5
Total impaired loans and leases without a related ALLL	10,850	(4,386)	6,464	0	9,934
Total impaired loans and leases	$20,446	$ (8,144)	$ 12,302	$ 1,783	$ 14,023

(1) Includes $155,000 of specific allowance related to the unfunded portion of an unexpired letter of credit for a previous customer of the Bank.

(The remainder of this page intentionally left blank)

[Table of Contents](#)

The following table is a summary of impaired loans and leases, excluding loans covered by FDIC loss share agreements, as of June 30, 2011 and for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2011.

	Principal Balance	Net Charge-offs to Date	Principal Balance, Net of Charge-offs	Specific Allowance	Weighted Average Carrying Value - Three Months Ended June 30, 2011	Weighted Average Carrying Value - Six Months Ended June 30, 2011
			(Dollars in thousands)			
June 30, 2011:						
Impaired loans and leases for which there is a related ALLL:						
Real estate:						
Residential 1-4 family	$ 181	$ (83)	$ 98	$ 26	$ 222	$ 222
Non-farm/non-residential	308	(132)	176	0	875	731
Construction/land development	1,136	(1,053)	83	25	292	776
Agricultural	733	(162)	571	0	639	696
Commercial and industrial (1)	1,552	(806)	746	823	728	720
Consumer	126	(54)	72	38	85	105
Other	39	(23)	16	3	17	41
Total impaired loans and leases with a related ALLL	4,075	(2,313)	1,762	915	2,858	3,291
Impaired loans and leases for which there is not a related ALLL:						
Real estate:						
Residential 1-4 family	2,113	(380)	1,733	0	1,283	1,096
Non-farm/non-residential	3,545	(724)	2,821	0	2,282	2,405
Construction/land development	11,505	(6,113)	5,392	0	4,727	3,932
Agricultural	1,232	(165)	1,067	0	1,265	1,392
Multifamily residential	133	(133)	0	0	39	26
Commercial and industrial	742	(466)	276	0	237	239
Consumer	0	0	0	0	3	15
Other	0	0	0	0	0	9
Total impaired loans and leases without a related ALLL	19,270	(7,981)	11,289	0	9,836	9,114
Total impaired loans and leases	$23,345	$ (10,294)	$ 13,051	$ 915	$ 12,694	$ 12,405

(1) Includes $187,000 of specific allowance related to the unfunded portion of an unexpired letter of credit for a previous customer of the Bank.

Management has determined that certain of the Company's impaired loans and leases do not require any specific allowance at June 30, 2012 and 2011 or at December 31, 2011 because (i) management's analysis of such individual loans and leases resulted in no impairment or (ii) all identified impairment on such loans and leases has previously been charged off.

Interest income on impaired loans and leases, excluding loans covered by FDIC loss share agreements, is recognized on a cash basis when and if actually collected. Total interest income recognized on impaired loans and leases not covered by FDIC loss share agreements for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 and for the year ended December 31, 2011 was not material.

(The remainder of this page intentionally left blank)

Table of Contents

The following table is an aging analysis of past due loans and leases, excluding loans covered by FDIC loss share agreements, as of the dates indicated.

	30-89 Days Past Due (1)	90 Days or More (2)	Total Past Due	Current (3)	Total Loans and Leases
			(Dollars in thousands)		
June 30, 2012:					
Real estate:					
Residential 1-4 family	$ 2,168	$ 1,577	$ 3,745	$ 260,555	$ 264,300
Non-farm/non-residential	4,559	2,035	6,594	781,665	788,259
Construction/land development	1,657	243	1,900	521,138	523,038
Agricultural	801	381	1,182	53,068	54,250
Multifamily residential	0	0	0	115,848	115,848
Commercial and industrial	325	225	550	129,895	130,445
Consumer	580	111	691	34,307	34,998
Direct financing leases	44	85	129	60,799	60,928
Other	85	8	93	9,525	9,618
Total	$10,219	$ 4,665	$14,884	$1,966,800	$1,981,684
December 31, 2011:					
Real estate:					
Residential 1-4 family	$ 2,449	$ 1,757	$ 4,206	$ 256,267	$ 260,473
Non-farm/non-residential	3,448	3,448	6,896	701,870	708,766
Construction/land development	10,453	2,827	13,280	464,826	478,106
Agricultural	275	727	1,002	70,156	71,158
Multifamily residential	319	0	319	141,812	142,131
Commercial and industrial	1,477	469	1,946	118,733	120,679
Consumer	1,032	279	1,311	38,851	40,162
Direct financing leases	42	277	319	54,426	54,745
Other	79	0	79	8,983	9,062
Total	$19,574	$ 9,784	$29,358	$1,855,924	$1,885,282
June 30, 2011:					
Real estate:					
Residential 1-4 family	$ 4,083	$ 1,468	$ 5,551	$ 249,702	$ 255,253
Non-farm/non-residential	4,799	803	5,602	655,461	661,063
Construction/land development	17,898	9,187	27,085	435,113	462,198
Agricultural	836	1,638	2,474	71,214	73,688
Multifamily residential	0	0	0	130,377	130,377
Commercial and industrial	1,396	380	1,776	105,848	107,624
Consumer	989	440	1,429	50,731	52,160
Direct financing leases	43	387	430	49,641	50,071
Other	71	0	71	9,622	9,693
Total	$30,115	$ 14,303	$44,418	$1,757,709	$1,802,127

(1) Includes $2.1 million, $1.0 million and $4.2 million of non-covered loans and leases on nonaccrual status at June 30, 2012, December 31, 2011 and June 30, 2011, respectively.
(2) All non-covered loans and leases greater than 90 days past due were on nonaccrual status at June 30, 2012 and 2011 and December 31, 2011.
(3) Includes $3.1 million, $1.4 million and $1.1 million of non-covered loans and leases on nonaccrual status at June 30, 2012, December 31, 2011 and June 30, 2011, respectively.

(The remainder of this page intentionally left blank)

Table of Contents

The following table is an aging analysis of past due loans covered by FDIC loss share agreements as of the dates indicated.

	30-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More	Total Past Due	Current	Total Covered Loans
			(Dollars in thousands)		
June 30, 2012:					
Real estate:					
Residential 1-4 family	$ 9,715	$ 25,736	$ 35,451	$142,887	$178,338
Non-farm/non-residential	26,491	55,738	82,229	261,677	343,906
Construction/land development	7,171	48,404	55,575	70,128	125,703
Agricultural	1,023	4,395	5,418	16,870	22,288
Multifamily residential	3,980	3,739	7,719	7,119	14,838
Commercial and industrial	817	3,479	4,296	20,713	25,009
Consumer	41	57	98	543	641
Other	0	0	0	1,000	1,000
Total	$ 49,238	$141,548	$190,786	$520,937	$711,723
December 31, 2011:					
Real estate:					
Residential 1-4 family	$ 12,013	$ 34,075	$ 46,088	$156,532	$202,620
Non-farm/non-residential	26,023	71,898	97,921	271,835	369,756
Construction/land development	15,335	54,165	69,500	91,372	160,872
Agricultural	3,111	4,390	7,501	16,603	24,104
Multifamily residential	288	4,208	4,496	11,398	15,894
Commercial and industrial	795	4,390	5,185	24,564	29,749
Consumer	246	14	260	698	958
Other	14	133	147	2,822	2,969
Total	$ 57,825	$173,273	$231,098	$575,824	$806,922
June 30, 2011:					
Real estate:					
Residential 1-4 family	$ 14,447	$ 26,391	$ 40,838	$182,929	$223,767
Non-farm/non-residential	20,323	48,092	68,415	328,249	396,664
Construction/land development	13,126	53,405	66,531	114,758	181,289
Agricultural	605	5,211	5,816	25,576	31,392
Multifamily residential	986	3,009	3,995	15,613	19,608
Commercial and industrial	2,584	4,659	7,243	34,731	41,974
Consumer	75	25	100	1,161	1,261
Other	41	0	41	6,836	6,877
Total	$ 52,187	$140,792	$192,979	$709,853	$902,832

At June 30, 2012 and 2011 and December 31, 2011, a significant portion of the Company’s covered loans were contractually past due, including many that were 90 days or more past due. However, the elevated level of delinquencies of covered loans at the dates of acquisition was considered in the Company’s performance expectations used in its determination of the Day 1 Fair Values for all covered loans. Accordingly, all covered loans continue to accrete interest income and all covered loans rated FV 1 continue to perform in accordance with management’s expectations established in conjunction with the determination of the Day 1 Fair Values.

(The remainder of this page intentionally left blank)

7. Foreclosed Assets Not Covered by FDIC Loss Share Agreements

The following table is a summary of the amount and type of foreclosed assets not covered by FDIC loss share agreements as of the dates indicated.

	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Real estate:		
Residential 1-4 family	$ 1,660	$ 1,078
Non-farm/non-residential	3,535	2,857
Construction/land development	8,664	27,675
Total real estate	13,859	31,610
Commercial and industrial	30	145
Consumer	9	7
Foreclosed assets not covered by FDIC loss share agreements	$13,898	$ 31,762

The following table is a summary of activity within foreclosed assets not covered by FDIC loss share agreements for the periods indicated.

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2012	2011
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Balance – beginning of period	$ 31,762	$42,216
Loans transferred into foreclosed assets	5,512	5,460
Sales of foreclosed assets	(22,303)	(4,001)
Writedowns of foreclosed assets	(1,073)	(7,442)
Foreclosed assets acquired in acquisitions	0	115
Balance – end of period	$ 13,898	$36,348

8. Supplemental Data for Cash Flows

The following table provides supplemental cash flow information for the periods indicated.

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2012	2011
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	$12,380	$17,881
Taxes	33,961	10,999
Supplemental schedule of non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Net change in unrealized gains/losses on investment securities AFS	3,496	5,753
Loans transferred to foreclosed assets not covered by FDIC loss share agreements	5,512	5,460
Loans advanced for sales of foreclosed assets not covered by FDIC loss share agreements	12,579	312
Covered loans transferred to foreclosed assets covered by FDIC loss share agreements	15,951	12,548
Unsettled AFS investment security purchases	1,347	0

9. Guarantees and Commitments

Outstanding standby letters of credit are contingent commitments issued by the Company generally to guarantee the performance of a customer in third party arrangements. The maximum amount of future payments the Company could be required to make under these guarantees at June 30, 2012 was $11.5 million. The Company holds collateral to support guarantees when deemed necessary. Collateralized commitments at June 30, 2012 totaled $11.3 million.

At June 30, 2012 the Company had outstanding commitments to extend credit totaling $554 million. These commitments extend over varying periods of time with the majority expected to be disbursed within the next 24 months.

10. Stock-Based Compensation

The Company has a nonqualified stock option plan for certain employees of the Company. This plan provides for the granting of nonqualified options to purchase shares of common stock in the Company. No option may be granted under this plan for less than the fair market value of the common stock, defined by the plan as the average of the highest reported asked price and the lowest reported bid price, on the date of the grant. The benefits or amounts that may be received by or allocated to any particular officer or employee of the Company under this plan will be determined in the sole discretion of the Company’s board of directors or its personnel and compensation committee. While the vesting period and the termination date for the employee plan options are determined when options are granted, all such employee options outstanding at June 30, 2012 were issued with a vesting date three years after issuance and an expiration date seven years after issuance.

The Company also has a nonqualified stock option plan for non-employee directors. This plan permits each director who is not otherwise an employee of the Company, or any subsidiary, to receive options to purchase 1,000 shares of the Company’s common stock on the day following his or her election as a director of the Company at each annual meeting of stockholders and up to 1,000 shares upon election or appointment for the first time as a director of the Company. No option may be granted under this plan for less than the fair market value of the common stock, defined by the plan as the average of the highest reported asked price and the lowest reported bid price, on the date of the grant. These options are exercisable immediately and expire ten years after issuance.

All shares issued in connection with options exercised under both the employee and non-employee director stock option plans are in the form of newly issued shares.

The following table summarizes stock option activity for both the employee and non-employee director stock option plans for the six months ended June 30, 2012.

	Options	Weighted-Average Exercise Price/Share	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)(1)
Outstanding – January 1, 2012	991,100	$ 17.45		
Granted	11,000	30.36		
Exercised	(130,200)	15.83		
Forfeited	(16,600)	18.14		
Outstanding – June 30, 2012	855,300	17.85	4.6	$ 10,462(1)
Fully vested and exercisable – June 30, 2012	353,900	$ 15.60	3.4	$ 5,127(1)
Expected to vest in future periods	416,050			
Fully vested and expected to vest – June 30, 2012(2)	769,950	$ 17.62	4.5	$ 9,598(1)

(1) Based on closing price of $30.08 per share on June 29, 2012.

(2) At June 30, 2012 the Company estimates that outstanding options to purchase 85,350 shares of its common stock will not vest and will be forfeited prior to their vesting date.

Intrinsic value for stock options is defined as the amount by which the current market price of the underlying stock exceeds the exercise price. For those stock options where the exercise price exceeds the current market price of the underlying stock, the intrinsic value is zero. The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 was $1.8 million and $0.9 million, respectively.

Options to purchase 11,000 shares and 19,800 (split-adjusted) shares of the Company’s common stock were issued during the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Stock-based compensation expense for stock options included in non-interest expense was $0.3 million for each of the quarters ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 and $0.5 million and $0.4 million for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested stock-based compensation was $1.4 million at June 30, 2012 and is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.0 years.

The Company has a restricted stock plan that permits issuance of up to 400,000 shares of restricted stock or restricted stock units. All officers and employees of the Company are eligible to receive awards under the restricted stock plan. The benefits or amounts that may be received by or allocated to any particular officer or employee of the Company under the restricted stock plan will be determined in the sole discretion of the Company’s board of directors or its personnel and compensation committee. Shares of common stock issued under the restricted stock plan may be shares of original issuance, shares held in treasury or shares that have been reacquired by the Company. All restricted stock awards outstanding at June 30, 2012 were issued with a vesting date of three years after issuance.

The following table summarizes non-vested restricted stock activity for the period indicated.

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2012
Outstanding – January 1, 2012	201,900
Granted	0
Forfeited	0
Vested	0
Outstanding – June 30, 2012	201,900
Weighted-average grant date fair value	$ 20.02

The fair value of the restricted stock awards is amortized to compensation expense over the vesting period (generally three years) and is based on the market price of the Company’s common stock at the date of grant multiplied by the number of shares granted that are expected to vest. Stock-based compensation expense for restricted stock included in non-interest expense was $0.3 million and $0.1 million for the quarters ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and $0.7 million and $0.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Unrecognized compensation expense for non-vested restricted stock awards was $2.4 million at June 30, 2012 and is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.0 years.

11. Fair Value Measurements

The Company measures certain of its assets and liabilities on a fair value basis using various valuation techniques and assumptions, depending on the nature of the asset or liability. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Additionally, fair value is used either annually or on a non-recurring basis to evaluate certain assets and liabilities for impairment or for disclosure purposes.

The Company applies the following fair value hierarchy.

Level 1 – Quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.

Level 2 – Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations whose inputs are observable.

Level 3 – Instruments whose inputs are unobservable.

(The remainder of this page intentionally left blank)

The following table sets forth the Company's assets and liabilities for the dates indicated that are accounted for at fair value.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
		(Dollars in thousands)		
June 30, 2012:				
Assets:				
Investment securities AFS(1):				
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	$ 0	$328,036	$ 23,518	$351,554
U.S. Government agency residential mortgage-backed securities	0	48,748	0	48,748
Total investment securities AFS	0	376,784	23,518	400,302
Impaired non-covered loans and leases	0	0	6,532	6,532
Impaired covered loans	0	0	22,758	22,758
Foreclosed assets not covered by FDIC loss share agreements	0	0	13,898	13,898
Foreclosed assets covered by FDIC loss share agreements	0	0	65,405	65,405
Total assets at fair value	$ 0	$376,784	$132,111	$508,895
December 31, 2011:				
Assets:				
Investment securities AFS(1):				
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	$ 0	$348,855	$ 24,192	$373,047
U.S. Government agency residential mortgage-backed securities	0	48,035	0	48,035
Total investment securities AFS	0	396,890	24,192	421,082
Impaired non-covered loans and leases	0	0	10,519	10,519
Impaired covered loans	0	0	1,854	1,854
Foreclosed assets not covered by FDIC loss share agreements	0	0	31,762	31,762
Foreclosed assets covered by FDIC loss share agreements	0	0	72,907	72,907
Total assets at fair value	$ 0	$396,890	$141,234	$538,124
June 30, 2011:				
Assets:				
Investment securities AFS(1):				
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	$ 0	$344,980	$ 19,776	$364,756
U.S. Government agency residential mortgage-backed securities	0	111,882	0	111,882
Total investment securities AFS	0	456,862	19,776	476,638
Impaired non-covered loans and leases	0	0	12,136	12,136
Foreclosed assets not covered by FDIC loss share agreements	0	0	36,348	36,348
Foreclosed assets covered by FDIC loss share agreements	0	0	77,538	77,538
Total assets at fair value	$ 0	$456,862	$145,798	$602,660

(1) Does not include $14.6 million at June 30, 2012 and $17.8 million at December 31, 2011 and $22.6 million at June 30, 2011 of FHLB – Dallas, FHLB – Atlanta and FNBB stock that do not have readily determinable fair values and are carried at cost.

The following methods and assumptions are used to estimate the fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities that are accounted for at fair value.

Investment securities – The Company utilizes independent third parties as its principal pricing sources for determining fair value of investment securities which are measured on a recurring basis. As a result, the Company receives estimates of fair values from at least two independent pricing sources for the majority of its individual securities within its investment portfolio. For investment securities traded in an active market, fair values are based on quoted market prices if available. If quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on quoted market prices of comparable securities, broker quotes or comprehensive interest rate tables and pricing matrices or a combination thereof. For investment securities traded in a market that is not active, fair value is determined using unobservable inputs. All fair value estimates received by the Company for its investment securities are reviewed and approved on a quarterly basis by the Company's Investment Portfolio Manager and its Chief Financial Officer.

The Company has determined that certain of its investment securities had a limited to non-existent trading market at June 30, 2012. As a result, the Company considers these investments as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy. Specifically, the fair values of certain obligations of state and political subdivisions consisting primarily of certain unrated private placement bonds (the "private placement bonds") in the amount of $23.5 million at June 30, 2012 were calculated using Level 3 hierarchy inputs and assumptions as the trading market for such securities was determined to be "not active". This determination was based on the limited number of trades or, in certain cases, the existence of no reported trades for the private placement bonds. The private placement bonds are generally prepayable at par value at the option of the issuer. As a result, management believes the private placement bonds should be individually valued at the lower of (i) the matrix pricing provided by the Company's third party pricing services for comparable unrated municipal securities or (ii) par value. At June 30, 2012, the third parties' pricing matrices valued the Company's portfolio of private placement bonds at $24.1 million which exceeded the aggregate of the lower of the matrix pricing or par value of the private placement bonds by $0.6 million. Accordingly, at June 30, 2012 the Company reported the private placement bonds at $23.5 million which was the lower of the matrix pricing or par value.

Impaired non-covered loans and leases – Fair values are measured on a nonrecurring basis and are based on the underlying collateral value of the impaired loan or lease, net of selling costs, or the estimated discounted cash flows for such loan or lease. At June 30, 2012 the Company had reduced the carrying value of its impaired loans and leases (all of which are included in nonaccrual loans and leases) by $6.8 million to the estimated fair value of $6.5 million for such loans and leases. The $6.8 million adjustment to reduce the carrying value of impaired loans and leases to estimated fair value consisted of $5.5 million of partial charge-offs and $1.3 million of specific loan and lease loss allocations.

Impaired covered loans – Impaired covered loans are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis. In determining such fair value, management considers a number of factors including, among other things, the remaining life of the loan, estimated collateral value, estimated holding period and net present value of cash flows expected to be received. As a result, impaired covered loans include both a non-accretable difference (the credit component of the impaired loan) and an accretable difference (the yield component of the impaired loan). The accretable difference is the difference between the expected cash flows and the net present value of expected cash flows and is accreted into earnings using the effective yield method. In determining the net present value of expected cash flows, the Company uses discount rates ranging from 6.0% to 9.5% per annum. As of June 30, 2012, the Company identified purchased loans covered by FDIC loss share agreements acquired in its FDIC-assisted acquisitions where the expected performance of such loans had deteriorated from management's performance expectations established in conjunction with the determination of the Day 1 Fair Values. As a result the Company recorded partial charge-offs, net of adjustments to the FDIC loss share receivable and the FDIC clawback payable, totaling $2.0 million for such loans during the second quarter of 2012 and $3.5 million for such loans during the first six months of 2012 (none during the second quarter or first six months of 2011). The Company also recorded provision for loan and lease losses of $2.0 million during the second quarter of 2012 and $3.5 million during the first six months of 2012 (none during the second quarter or first six months of 2011) to cover such charge-offs. As a result, the Company had $22.8 million of impaired covered loans at June 30, 2012 (none at June 30, 2011).

Foreclosed assets not covered by FDIC loss share agreements – Repossessed personal properties and real estate acquired through or in lieu of foreclosure are measured on a non-recurring basis and are initially recorded at the lesser of current principal investment or fair value less estimated cost to sell (generally 8% to 10%) at the date of repossession or foreclosure. Valuations of these assets are periodically reviewed by management with the carrying value of such assets adjusted to the then estimated fair value net of estimated selling costs, if lower, until disposition. Fair values of foreclosed assets are generally based on third party appraisals, broker price opinions or other valuations of the property, resulting in a Level 3 classification.

Foreclosed assets covered by FDIC loss share agreements – Foreclosed assets covered by FDIC loss share agreements, or covered foreclosed assets, are recorded at estimated fair value on the date of acquisition. In estimating the fair value of covered foreclosed assets, management considers a number of factors including, among others, appraised value, estimating holding periods, net present value of cash flows expected to be received, and estimated selling costs. A discount rate ranging from 8.0% to 9.5% per annum was used to determine the net present value of covered foreclosed assets. Valuations of these assets are periodically reviewed by management with the carrying value of such assets adjusted to the then estimated fair value net of estimated selling costs, if lower, until disposition.

(The remainder of this page intentionally left blank)

Table of Contents

The following table presents additional information for the periods indicated about assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis and for which the Company has utilized Level 3 inputs to determine fair value.

	Investment Securities AFS
	(Dollars in thousands)
Balances – January 1, 2012	$ 24,192
Total realized gains (losses) included in earnings	0
Total unrealized gains (losses) included in comprehensive income	127
Sales, maturities and calls	(801)
Transfers in and/or out of Level 3	0
Balances – June 30, 2012	$ 23,518
Balances – January 1, 2011	$ 20,036
Total realized gains (losses) included in earnings	0
Total unrealized gains (losses) included in comprehensive income	(260)
Sales, maturities and calls	0
Transfers in and/or out of Level 3	0
Balances – June 30, 2011	$ 19,776

12. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of financial instruments.

Cash and due from banks – For these short-term instruments, the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Investment securities – The Company utilizes independent third parties as its principal pricing sources for determining fair value of investment securities which are measured on a recurring basis. As a result, the Company receives estimates of fair values from at least two independent pricing sources for the majority of its individual securities within its investment portfolio. For investment securities traded in an active market, fair values are based on quoted market prices if available. If quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on quoted market prices of comparable securities, broker quotes or comprehensive interest rate tables, pricing matrices or a combination thereof. For investment securities traded in a market that is not active, fair value is determined using unobservable inputs. All fair value estimates received by the Company for its investment securities are reviewed and approved on a quarterly basis by the Company's Investment Portfolio Manager and its Chief Financial Officer. The Company's investments in the common stock of the FHLB – Dallas, FHLB – Atlanta and FNBB totaling $14.6 million at June 30, 2012, $17.8 million at December 31, 2011 and $22.6 million at June 30, 2011 do not have readily determinable fair values and are carried at cost.

Loans and leases – The fair value of loans and leases net of allowance for loan and lease losses is estimated by discounting the future cash flows using the current rate at which similar loans or leases would be made to borrowers or lessees with similar credit ratings and for the same remaining maturities.

FDIC loss share receivable – The fair value of the FDIC loss share receivable is based on the net present value of future cash proceeds expected to be received from the FDIC under the provisions of the loss share agreements using a discount rate that is based on current market rates.

Deposit liabilities – The fair value of demand deposits, savings accounts, money market deposits and other transaction accounts is the amount payable on demand at the reporting date. The fair value of fixed maturity time deposits is estimated using the rate currently available for deposits of similar remaining maturities.

Repurchase agreements – For these short-term instruments, the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Table of Contents

Other borrowed funds – For these short-term instruments, the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value. The fair value of long-term instruments is estimated based on the current rates available to the Company for borrowings with similar terms and remaining maturities.

Subordinated debentures – The fair values of these instruments are based primarily upon discounted cash flows using rates for securities with similar terms and remaining maturities.

Off-balance sheet instruments – The fair values of commercial loan commitments and letters of credit were not material at June 30, 2012 and 2011 or at December 31, 2011 and are based on fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements.

The fair values of certain of these instruments were calculated by discounting expected cash flows, which contain numerous uncertainties and involve significant judgments by management. Fair value is the estimated amount at which financial assets or liabilities could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties other than in a forced or liquidation sale. Because no market exists for certain of these financial instruments and because management does not intend to sell these financial instruments, the Company does not know whether the fair values represent values at which the respective financial instruments could be sold individually or in the aggregate.

The following table presents the estimated fair values for the dates indicated and the fair value hierarchy of the Company's financial instruments.

		June 30,					
		2012		2011		December 31, 2011	
	Fair Value Hierarchy	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value
		(Dollars in thousands)					
Financial assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents	Level 1	$ 66,357	$ 66,357	$ 81,314	$ 81,314	$ 58,927	$ 58,927
Investment securities AFS	Levels 2 and 3	414,898	414,898	499,244	499,244	438,910	438,910
Loans and leases, net of ALLL	Level 3	2,654,545	2,647,448	2,665,835	2,639,400	2,653,035	2,636,254
FDIC loss share receivable	Level 3	208,758	208,674	357,449	356,979	279,045	279,226
Financial liabilities:							
Demand, savings and interest bearing transaction deposits	Level 1	$2,067,624	$2,067,624	$2,063,144	$2,063,144	$2,025,663	$2,025,663
Time deposits	Level 2	741,362	742,798	1,107,339	1,116,216	918,256	925,754
Repurchase agreements with customers	Level 1	31,600	31,600	39,403	39,403	32,810	32,810
Other borrowings	Level 2	339,703	392,940	292,682	357,506	301,847	361,373
Subordinated debentures	Level 2	64,950	30,637	64,950	29,515	64,950	30,663

13. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In April 2012, the Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") of the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued for public comment a proposed accounting standards update on accounting for business combinations. This proposed update, "Subsequent Accounting for an Indemnification Asset Recognized at the Acquisition Date as a Result of a Government-Assisted Acquisition of a Financial Institution," was issued to address diversity in practice about how to subsequently measure an indemnification asset for a government-assisted acquisition that includes a loss-sharing agreement. Specifically, this proposed accounting standards update would require a reporting entity to account for a change in the subsequent measurement of the indemnification asset on the same basis as the changes in the asset subject to indemnification. As a result, for any change in expected cash flows of an indemnified asset that is immediately recognized in earnings, the associated change in the indemnification asset would also be immediately recognized in earnings. For any change in expected cash flows of an indemnified asset that is amortized or accreted into earnings over time, the associated change in the indemnification asset would also be accreted or amortized into earnings over the shorter of the contractual term of the indemnification agreement or the remaining life of the indemnified asset. The provisions of the accounting standards update, as proposed, would be applied prospectively. Management is currently evaluating what impact this proposed accounting standards update, if adopted in its present form, would have on its loss share receivable from the FDIC under its various loss share agreements.

Item 2. **Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations**

GENERAL

Net income available to common stockholders for Bank of the Ozarks, Inc. (the "Company") was $19.1 million for the second quarter of 2012, a 62.0% decrease from $50.2 million for the second quarter of 2011. Diluted earnings per common share were $0.55 for the second quarter of 2012, a 62.3% decrease from $1.46 for the second quarter of 2011. For the first six months of 2012, net income available to common stockholders totaled $37.1 million, a 42.8% decrease from $64.8 million for the first six months of 2011. Diluted earnings per common share for the first six months of 2012 were $1.06, a 43.6% decrease from $1.88 for the first six months of 2011.

The Company made no Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC")-assisted acquisitions during the first six months of 2012, and its results for the second quarter and first six months of 2012 did not include any bargain purchase gains or any acquisition or conversion costs related to its seven previous FDIC-assisted acquisitions. The Company's results for the second quarter of 2011 included two FDIC-assisted acquisitions which resulted in a gain, net of acquisition and conversion costs, of approximately $36.4 million after taxes, or approximately $1.06 of diluted earnings per common share. The Company's results for the first six months of 2011 included three FDIC-assisted acquisitions which resulted in a gain, net of acquisition and conversion costs, of approximately $37.3 million after taxes, or approximately $1.09 of diluted earnings per common share.

On August 16, 2011 the Company completed a 2-for-1 stock split, in the form of a stock dividend, effected by issuing one share of common stock for each share of such stock outstanding on August 5, 2011. All share and per share information in this Management's Discussion and Analysis has been adjusted to give effect to this stock split.

The Company's annualized return on average assets was 2.04% for the second quarter of 2012 compared to 5.24% for the second quarter of 2012. Its annualized return on average common stockholders' equity was 17.07% for the second quarter of 2012 compared to 55.88% for the second quarter of 2011. The Company's annualized return on average assets was 1.97% for the first six months of 2012 compared to 3.63% for the first six months of 2011. Its annualized return on average common stockholders' equity was 16.91% for the first six months of 2012 compared to 38.05% for the first six months of 2011.

Total assets were $3.76 billion at June 30, 2012 compared to $3.84 billion at December 31, 2011. Loans and leases, excluding those covered by FDIC loss share agreements, were $1.98 billion at June 30, 2012 compared to $1.89 billion at December 31, 2011. Total loans and leases, including loans covered by FDIC loss share agreements ("covered loans"), were $2.69 billion at both June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011. Deposits were $2.81 billion at June 30, 2012 compared to $2.94 billion at December 31, 2011.

Common stockholders' equity was $459.6 million at June 30, 2012 compared to $424.6 million at December 31, 2011. Book value per common share was $13.29 at June 30, 2012 compared to $12.32 at December 31, 2011. Tangible book value per common share, which is calculated by dividing total common stockholders' equity less intangible assets, by total common shares outstanding, was $12.96 at June 30, 2012 compared to $12.06 at December 31, 2011. Changes in common stockholders' equity, book value per common share and tangible book value per common share reflect earnings, dividends paid, stock option and stock grant transactions, changes in unrealized gains and losses on investment securities available for sale ("AFS"), and, for tangible book value per common share, changes in intangible assets.

Annualized results for these interim periods may not be indicative of results for the full year or future periods.

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The Company is a bank holding company whose primary business is commercial banking conducted through its wholly-owned state chartered bank subsidiary – Bank of the Ozarks (the "Bank"). The Company's results of operations depend primarily on net interest income, which is the difference between the interest income from earning assets, such as loans, leases, covered loans and investments, and the interest expense incurred on interest bearing liabilities, such as deposits, borrowings and subordinated debentures. The Company also generates non-interest income, including service charges on deposit accounts, mortgage lending income, trust income, bank owned life insurance ("BOLI") income, accretion of FDIC loss share receivable, net of amortization of FDIC clawback payable, other loss share income, gains on investment securities and from sales of other assets, and gains on FDIC-assisted acquisitions.

The Company's non-interest expense consists of salaries and employee benefits, net occupancy and equipment and other operating expenses. The Company's results of operations are significantly impacted by its provision for loan and lease losses and its provision for income taxes. The following discussion provides a comparative summary of the Company's operations for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 and should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes presented elsewhere in this report.

Table of Contents

Net Interest Income

Net interest income is analyzed in this discussion and the following tables on a fully taxable equivalent (“FTE”) basis. The adjustment to convert certain income to a FTE basis consists of dividing federal tax-exempt income by one minus the Company’s statutory federal income tax rate of 35%. The FTE adjustments to net interest income were $2.2 million for each of the quarters ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 and $4.4 million and $4.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. No adjustments have been made in this analysis for income exempt from state income taxes or for interest expense deductions disallowed under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code as a result of investment in certain tax-exempt securities.

Net interest income for the second quarter of 2012 decreased 0.6% to $44.4 million compared to $44.7 million for the second quarter of 2011. Net interest income for the six months ended June 30, 2012 increased 9.0% to $90.6 million compared to $83.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011. Net interest margin was 5.84% for the second quarter and 5.91% for the first six months of 2012 compared to 5.80% for the second quarter and 5.71% for the first six months of 2011. The decrease in net interest income for the second quarter of 2012 compared to the second quarter of 2011 was primarily due to a decrease in average earning assets from $3.09 billion for the second quarter of 2011 to $3.06 billion for the second quarter of 2012, partially offset by an increase in net interest margin, which increased four basis points (“bps”). The increase in net interest income for the first six months of 2012 compared to the first six months of 2011 was a result of the increase in average earning assets from $2.93 billion for the first six months of 2011 to $3.08 billion for the first six months of 2012 and the improvement in net interest margin, which increased 20 bps in the first six months of 2012 compound to the first six months of 2011.

The Company’s four bps improvement in net interest margin for the second quarter of 2012 compared to the same period in 2011 was primarily due to a reduction in the ratio of average interest bearing liabilities to average earning assets and a 31 bps reduction in rates paid on interest bearing liabilities which combined to more than offset the 33 bps decrease in yields on average earning assets. The Company’s 20 bps improvement in net interest margin for the first six months of 2012 compared to the same period in 2011 was primarily due to a reduction in the ratio of average interest bearing liabilities to average earning assets and a 32 bps reduction in rates paid on interest bearing liabilities which were partially offset by an 18 bps decrease in yields on average earning assets.

Yields on earning assets decreased 33 bps to 6.56% for the second quarter of 2012 and decreased 18 bps to 6.66% for the first six months of 2012 compared to 6.89% for the second quarter of 2011 and 6.84% for the first six months of 2011. The yield on the Company’s portfolio of non-covered loans decreased 42 bps for the second quarter and 28 bps for the first six months of 2012 compared to the same periods in 2011. The yield on covered loans and leases decreased 19 bps for the second quarter and eight bps for the first six months of 2012 compared to the same periods in 2011.

The decline in rates on average interest bearing liabilities was primarily due to the declines in rates on interest bearing deposits, the largest component of the Company’s interest bearing liabilities. Rates on interest bearing deposits decreased 40 bps for the second quarter and 38 bps for the first six months of 2012 compared to the same periods in 2011. This decrease in the rate on interest bearing deposits was principally due to (i) a change in mix of the Company’s interest bearing deposits due to growth in the volume of savings and interest bearing transaction accounts resulting in an increase in the average balance of these deposits to 66% of total average interest bearing deposits for the second quarter and 65% for the first six months of 2012 compared to 58% for both the second quarter and first six months of 2011 and (ii) effectively managing the repricing of both time deposits and savings and interest bearing transaction deposits which resulted in lower rates paid on deposits as they were renewed or otherwise repriced.

The Company’s other borrowing sources include (i) repurchase agreements with customers (“repos”), (ii) other borrowings comprised primarily of federal funds purchased and Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas (“FHLB – Dallas”) advances, and (iii) subordinated debentures. The rates on repos decreased 43 bps for the second quarter and 40 bps for the first six months of 2012 compared to the same periods in 2011 primarily as a result of the Company’s efforts to effectively manage the rates on its interest bearing liabilities, including repos. The rates on the Company’s other borrowings, which consist primarily of fixed rate callable FHLB – Dallas advances, increased eight bps in the second quarter and three bps in the first six months of 2012 compared to the same periods in 2011. The rates paid on the Company’s subordinated debentures, which are tied to a spread over the 90-day London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) and reset periodically, increased 18 bps in the second quarter and 23 bps in the first six months of 2012 compared to the same periods in 2011 primarily as a result of the increase in the 90-day LIBOR on the applicable reset dates.

The decrease in average earning assets for the second quarter of 2012 compared to the second quarter of 2011 was primarily due to decreases in the average balances of covered loans of $70 million and aggregate investment securities of $52 million, partially offset by an increase in the average balance of non-covered loans and leases of $93 million. The increase in average earning assets for the first six months of 2012 compared to the first six months of 2011 was primarily due to the $80 million increase in average balance of covered loans and the $75 million increase in the average balance of non-covered loans and leases.

Table of Contents

Average Consolidated Balance Sheets and Net Interest Analysis – FTE

	Three Months Ended June 30,						Six Months Ended June 30,					
	2012			2011			2012			2011		
	Average Balance	Income/ Expense	Yield/ Rate	Average Balance	Income/ Expense	Yield/ Rate	Average Balance	Income/ Expense	Yield/ Rate	Average Balance	Income/ Expense	Yield/ Rate
						(Dollars in thousands)						
ASSETS												
Earning assets:												
Interest earning deposits and federal funds sold	$ 1,361	$ 1	0.44%	$ 3,178	$ 25	3.16%	$ 1,094	$ 3	0.58%	$ 2,092	$ 28	2.66%
Investment securities:												
Taxable	82,434	705	3.44	131,223	1,057	3.23	84,170	1,420	3.39	86,977	1,484	3.44
Tax-exempt – FTE	337,208	6,127	7.31	340,696	6,368	7.50	343,573	12,644	7.40	346,103	12,972	7.56
Loans and leases – FTE	1,907,898	27,422	5.78	1,814,949	28,052	6.20	1,897,170	55,725	5.91	1,821,998	55,935	6.19
Covered loans	732,038	15,668	8.61	802,371	17,607	8.80	756,503	32,362	8.58	676,111	29,030	8.66
Total earning assets – FTE	3,060,939	49,923	6.56	3,092,417	53,109	6.89	3,082,510	102,154	6.66	2,933,281	99,449	6.84
Non-interest earning assets	704,404			751,287			700,967			665,309		
Total assets	$3,765,343			$3,843,704			$3,783,477			$3,598,590		
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY												
Interest bearing liabilities:												
Deposits:												
Savings and interest bearing transaction	$1,574,598	$ 1,138	0.29%	$1,527,094	$ 2,516	0.66%	$1,562,376	$ 2,515	0.32%	$1,433,168	$ 4,783	0.67%
Time deposits of $100,000 or more	348,278	494	0.57	524,381	1,239	0.95	372,520	1,163	0.63	502,693	2,474	0.99
Other time deposits	455,629	679	0.60	581,600	1,436	0.99	475,043	1,548	0.66	522,541	2,715	1.05
Total interest bearing deposits	2,378,505	2,311	0.39	2,633,075	5,191	0.79	2,409,939	5,226	0.44	2,458,402	9,972	0.82
Repurchase agreements with customers	35,952	12	0.14	40,213	57	0.57	37,313	33	0.18	41,396	118	0.58
Other borrowings	285,210	2,691	3.79	294,042	2,718	3.71	292,142	5,391	3.71	295,683	5,389	3.68
Subordinated debentures	64,950	460	2.85	64,950	432	2.67	64,950	934	2.89	64,950	858	2.66
Total interest bearing liabilities	2,764,617	5,474	0.80	3,032,280	8,398	1.11	2,804,344	11,584	0.83	2,860,431	16,337	1.15
Non-interest bearing liabilities:												
Non-interest bearing deposits	490,760			396,788			471,526			355,516		
Other non-interest bearing liabilities	56,591			50,749			62,938			35,525		
Total liabilities	3,311,968			3,479,817			3,338,808			3,251,472		
Common stockholders' equity	449,955			360,459			441,246			343,686		
Noncontrolling interest	3,420			3,428			3,423			3,432		
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$3,765,343			$3,843,704			$3,783,477			$3,598,590		
Net interest income – FTE		$44,449			$44,711			$ 90,570			$83,112	
Net interest margin – FTE			5.84%			5.80%			5.91%			5.71%

Table of Contents

The following table reflects how changes in the volume of interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities and changes in interest rates have affected the Company's interest income, interest expense and net interest income for the periods indicated. Information is provided in each category with respect to changes attributable to (1) changes in volume (changes in volume multiplied by prior yield/rate); (2) changes in yield/rate (changes in yield/rate multiplied by prior volume); and (3) changes in both yield/rate and volume (changes in yield/rate multiplied by changes in volume). The changes attributable to the combined impact of volume and yield/rate have all been allocated to the changes due to volume.

Analysis of Changes in Net Interest Income – FTE

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2012 Over Three Months Ended June 30, 2011			Six Months Ended June 30, 2012 Over Six Months Ended June 30, 2011		
	Volume	Yield/ Rate	Net Change	Volume	Yield/ Rate	Net Change
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Increase (decrease) in:						
Interest income – FTE:						
Interest earning deposits and federal funds sold	$ (2)	$ (22)	$ (24)	$ (3)	$ (22)	$ (25)
Investment securities:						
Taxable	(417)	65	(352)	(47)	(17)	(64)
Tax-exempt – FTE	(64)	(177)	(241)	(93)	(235)	(328)
Loans and leases – FTE	1,336	(1,966)	(630)	2,208	(2,418)	(210)
Covered loans	(1,505)	(434)	(1,939)	3,439	(107)	3,332
Total interest income – FTE	(652)	(2,534)	(3,186)	5,504	(2,799)	2,705
Interest expense:						
Savings and interest bearing transaction	34	(1,412)	(1,378)	208	(2,476)	(2,268)
Time deposits of $100,000 or more	(250)	(495)	(745)	(406)	(905)	(1,311)
Other time deposits	(188)	(569)	(757)	(155)	(1,012)	(1,167)
Repurchase agreements with customers	(1)	(44)	(45)	(4)	(81)	(85)
Other borrowings	(83)	56	(27)	(65)	67	2
Subordinated debentures	—	28	28	—	76	76
Total interest expense	(488)	(2,436)	(2,924)	(422)	(4,331)	(4,753)
Increase (decrease) in net interest income – FTE	$ (164)	$ (98)	$ (262)	$5,926	$ 1,532	$ 7,458

Non-Interest Income

The Company's non-interest income consists primarily of service charges on deposit accounts, mortgage lending income, trust income, BOLI income, accretion of FDIC loss share receivable, net of amortization of FDIC clawback payable, other loss share income, gains on investment securities and on sales of other assets, and gains on FDIC-assisted acquisitions.

Non-interest income for the second quarter of 2012 decreased 79.1% to $15.7 million compared to $75.1 million for the second quarter of 2011. Non-interest income for the six months ended June 30, 2012 decreased 66.5% to $29.5 million compared to $88.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011. These results include no pre-tax bargain purchase gains on FDIC-assisted acquisitions for the second quarter or first six months of 2012 compared to $62.8 million for the second quarter and $65.7 million for the first six months of 2011.

Service charges on deposit accounts increased 7.0% to $4.9 million for the second quarter of 2012 compared to $4.6 million for the second quarter of 2011. Service charges on deposit accounts increased 14.0% to $9.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012 compared to $8.4 million for the same period in 2011. The increase in service charges on deposit accounts is primarily due to growth in the number of transaction accounts and the addition of deposit customers from the Company's FDIC-assisted acquisitions.

Mortgage lending income increased 109.5% to $1.3 million for the second quarter of 2012 compared to $0.6 million for the second quarter of 2011. Mortgage lending income increased 84.7% to $2.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012 compared to $1.3 million for the same period in 2011. The volume of originations of mortgage loans available for sale increased 93.7% and 85.9%, respectively for the second quarter and first six months of 2012 compared to the same periods in 2011. During the second quarter of 2012, approximately 50% of the Company's originations of mortgage loans available for sale were related to mortgage refinancings and 50% were related to new home purchases, compared to approximately 39% for refinancings and approximately 61% for new home purchases in the second quarter of 2011. During the first six months of 2012, approximately 59% of the Company originations of mortgage loans available for sale were related to mortgage refinancings and approximately 41% were related to new home purchases compared to approximately 44% for refinancings and approximately 56% for new home purchases in the first six months of 2011.

Trust income was $0.9 million in the quarter ended June 30, 2012, an increase of 10.6% from $0.8 million for the same period in 2011. Trust income was $1.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012, an increase of 4.9% from $1.6 million for the same period in 2011. The increase in trust income was primarily due to growth in personal trust income.

The Company recognized $2.0 million of income from the accretion of the FDIC loss share receivable, net of amortization of the FDIC clawback payable, during the second quarter of 2012 and $4.3 million of such income during the first six months of 2012, compared to $2.9 million during the second quarter of 2011 and $4.9 million for the first six months of 2011. The FDIC loss share receivable reflects the indemnification provided by the FDIC in FDIC-assisted acquisitions, and the FDIC clawback payable represents the obligation of the Company to reimburse the FDIC should actual losses be less than certain thresholds established in each loss share agreement. The FDIC loss share receivable and the FDIC clawback payable are both carried at net present value.

As the Company collects payments in future periods from the FDIC under the loss share agreements, the balance of the FDIC loss share receivable, absent any significant revisions of the amounts expected to be collected under the loss share agreements, will decline, resulting in a corresponding decrease in the accretion of the FDIC loss share receivable. Because any amounts due under the FDIC clawback payable are due at the conclusion of the loss share agreements, absent any significant revision of the amounts expected to be paid to the FDIC under the clawback provisions of the loss share agreements, the amortization of this liability is not expected to change significantly over the next several quarters.

Other loss share income, consisting primarily of income recognized on covered loan prepayments and payoffs that are not considered yield adjustments, was $3.2 million in the second quarter of 2012 and $5.2 million in the first six months of 2012 compared to $1.0 million in the second quarter and $2.0 million in the first six month of 2011.

Net gains on sales of other assets were $1.4 million in the second quarter of 2012 compared to $0.7 million in the second quarter of 2011. Net gains on sales of other assets were $3.0 million in the first six months of 2012 compared $1.1 million in the first six months of 2011. These net gains on sales of other assets were primarily due to net gains on sales of foreclosed assets covered by FDIC loss share agreements, or covered foreclosed assets. Because the estimated fair value of acquired covered foreclosed assets includes a net present value component, which is not accreted into income over the expected holding period of the covered foreclosed assets, the sale of a majority of the Company's covered foreclosed assets has resulted in gains.

During the second quarter of 2011, the Company made two FDIC-assisted acquisitions resulting in total pre-tax bargain purchase gains of $62.8 million. Specifically, on April 29, 2011 the Company, through the Bank, entered into a purchase and assumption agreement with loss share agreements with the FDIC pursuant to which it acquired substantially all of the assets and assumed substantially all of the deposits and certain other liabilities of the former First Choice Community Bank. This FDIC-assisted acquisition resulted in the Company recognizing a pre-tax bargain purchase gain of $2.95 million in the second quarter of 2011. On April 29, 2011 the Company, through the Bank, entered into a purchase and assumption agreement with loss share agreements with the FDIC pursuant to which it acquired substantially all of the assets and assumed substantially all of the deposits and certain other liabilities of the former The Park Avenue Bank. This FDIC-assisted acquisition resulted in the Company recognizing a pre-tax bargain purchase gain of $59.8 million in the second quarter of 2011. Additionally, on January 14, 2011 the Company, through the Bank, entered into a purchase and assumption agreement with loss share agreements with the FDIC pursuant to which it acquired substantially all of the assets and assumed substantially all of the deposits and certain other liabilities of the former Oglethorpe Bank. This FDIC-assisted acquisition resulted in the Company recognizing a pre-tax bargain purchase gain of $2.95 million in the first quarter of 2011, bringing the total pre-tax bargain purchase gains for the first six months of 2011 to $65.7 million. The Company had no bargain purchase gains in the second quarter or first six months of 2012.

An analysis of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed and a detailed discussion of the day 1 fair values adjustments, as well as the key factors and methodologies utilized to determine the estimated day 1 fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed and the resulting bargain purchase gain for the Company's FDIC-assisted acquisitions is included in footnote 3 to the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(The remainder of this page intentionally left blank)

Table of Contents

The following table presents non-interest income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011.

Non-Interest Income

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Service charges on deposit accounts	$ 4,908	$ 4,586	$ 9,601	$ 8,424
Mortgage lending income	1,328	634	2,429	1,315
Trust income	888	803	1,662	1,585
BOLI income	567	575	1,143	1,143
Accretion of FDIC loss share receivable, net of amortization of FDIC clawback payable	2,035	2,923	4,340	4,921
Other loss share income, net	3,197	984	5,180	1,955
Gains on investment securities	402	199	403	351
Gains on sales of other assets	1,397	705	2,952	1,112
Gains on FDIC-assisted acquisitions	—	62,756	—	65,708
Other	988	893	1,810	1,534
Total non-interest income	$15,710	$75,058	$29,520	$88,048

(The remainder of this page intentionally left blank)

Non-Interest Expense

Non-interest expense decreased 22.5% to $27.3 million for the second quarter of 2012 compared to $35.2 million for the second quarter of 2011. Non-interest expense decreased 9.0% to $55.9 million for the first six months of 2012 compared to $61.4 million for the first six months of 2011. The Company's results for the second quarter and first six months of 2012 results included no acquisition and conversion costs compared to $2.9 million of such costs in the second quarter and $4.3 million in the first six months of 2011.

The Company's efficiency ratio (non-interest expense divided by the sum of net interest income – FTE and non-interest income) was 45.4% for the second quarter of 2012 compared to 29.4% for the second quarter of 2011. The Company's efficiency ratio was 46.5% for the six months ended June 30, 2011 compared to 35.9% for the six months ended June 30, 2011.

The following table presents non-interest expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011.

Non-Interest Expense

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Salaries and employee benefits	$14,574	$14,817	$28,626	$26,464
Net occupancy and equipment	3,650	3,775	7,528	6,881
Other operating expenses:				
Postage and supplies	870	804	1,683	1,491
Advertising and public relations	1,292	891	2,174	1,500
Telephone and data lines	807	611	1,630	1,333
Professional and outside services	1,062	1,513	1,788	2,702
Software expense	767	535	1,442	1,406
Travel and meals	629	966	1,249	1,581
FDIC insurance	310	825	685	1,455
FDIC and state assessments	176	138	354	255
ATM expense	216	296	425	453
Loan collection and repossession expense	1,277	1,873	3,348	3,326
Writedowns of foreclosed assets	79	4,820	1,073	7,442
Writedown of other assets	—	1,250	—	1,250
Amortization of intangibles	509	436	1,018	664
Other	1,064	1,650	2,866	3,189
Total non-interest expense	$27,282	$35,200	$55,889	$61,392

Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes was $8.6 million for the second quarter and $16.5 million for the first six months of 2012 compared to $28.4 million for the second quarter and $34.4 million for the first six months of 2011. The effective income tax rate was 31.0% for the second quarter and 30.8% for the first six months of 2012 compared to 36.1% for the second quarter and 34.7% for the first six months of 2011. The effective tax rates for the periods were affected by various factors including non-taxable income and non-deductible expenses and FDIC-assisted acquisitions, which resulted in gains in certain periods affecting the Company's mix of taxable and tax-exempt income.

(The remainder of this page intentionally left blank)

ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

Loan and Lease Portfolio

At June 30, 2012 the Company's loan and lease portfolio, excluding loans covered by FDIC loss share agreements, was $1.98 billion, compared to $1.89 billion at December 31, 2011 and $1.80 billion at June 30, 2011. Real estate loans, the Company's largest category of loans, consist of all loans secured by real estate as evidenced by mortgages or other liens, including all loans made to finance the development of real property construction projects, provided such loans are secured by real estate. Total real estate loans were $1.75 billion at June 30, 2012, compared to $1.66 billion at December 31, 2011 and $1.58 billion at June 30, 2011. The amount and type of loans and leases outstanding, excluding loans covered by FDIC loss share agreements, at June 30, 2012 and 2011 and at December 31, 2011 and their respective percentage of the total loan and lease portfolio are reflected in the following table.

Loan and Lease Portfolio

	June 30, 2012		June 30, 2011		December 31, 2011	
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Real estate:						
Residential 1-4 family	$ 264,300	13.3%	$ 255,253	14.2%	$ 260,473	13.8%
Non-farm/non-residential	788,259	39.8	661,063	36.7	708,766	37.6
Construction/land development	523,038	26.4	462,198	25.6	478,106	25.4
Agricultural	54,250	2.7	73,688	4.1	71,158	3.8
Multifamily residential	115,848	5.8	130,377	7.2	142,131	7.5
Total real estate	1,745,695	88.0	1,582,579	87.8	1,660,634	88.1
Commercial and industrial	130,445	6.6	107,624	6.0	120,679	6.4
Consumer	34,998	1.8	52,160	2.9	40,162	2.1
Direct financing leases	60,928	3.1	50,071	2.8	54,745	2.9
Other	9,618	0.5	9,693	0.5	9,062	0.5
Total loans and leases	$1,981,684	100.0%	$1,802,127	100.0%	$1,885,282	100.0%

Included in the Company's loan and lease portfolio as shown in the table above are certain loans acquired in FDIC-assisted acquisitions, primarily consumer loans, that are not covered by loss share. The amount of unpaid principal balance, the valuation discount and the carrying value of these non-covered acquired loans at June 30, 2012 and 2011 and at December 31, 2011 are reflected in the following table.

Non-Covered Loans Acquired in FDIC-Assisted Acquisitions

	June 30, 2012	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2011
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Unpaid principal balance	$ 6,458	$17,067	$ 9,515
Valuation discount	(3,475)	(6,897)	(4,716)
Carrying value	$ 2,983	$10,170	$ 4,799

(The remainder of this page intentionally left blank)

Table of Contents

The amount and type of the Company's real estate loans, excluding loans covered by FDIC loss share agreements, at June 30, 2012 based on the metropolitan statistical area ("MSA") and other geographic areas in which the principal collateral is located are reflected in the following table. Data for individual states and MSAs is separately presented when aggregate real estate loans, excluding loans covered by FDIC loss share agreements, in that state or MSA exceed $10.0 million.

Geographic Distribution of Real Estate Loans

	Residential 1-4 Family	Non-Farm/Non-Residential	Construction/ Land Development	Agricultural	Multifamily Residential	Total
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Arkansas:						
Little Rock – North Little Rock – Conway, AR MSA	$101,484	$209,015	$ 92,088	$ 10,389	$ 7,309	$ 420,285
Fayetteville – Springdale – Rogers, AR – MO MSA	7,987	22,726	16,197	5,568	2,946	55,424
Fort Smith, AR – OK MSA	30,435	36,796	5,544	3,540	2,478	78,793
Hot Springs, AR MSA	6,843	10,015	8,193	—	964	26,015
Western Arkansas (1)	25,752	35,024	4,433	7,841	1,335	74,385
Northern Arkansas (2)	56,087	21,061	9,012	22,275	570	109,005
All other Arkansas (3)	7,829	13,105	3,030	2,629	164	26,757
Total Arkansas	236,417	347,742	138,497	52,242	15,766	790,664
Texas:						
Dallas – Fort Worth – Arlington, TX MSA	11,131	154,440	183,199	102	45,748	394,620
Houston – Sugar Land – Baytown, TX MSA	—	53,401	34,072	—	850	88,323
San Antonio – New Braunfels, TX MSA	—	3,744	10,529	—	15,633	29,906
Texarkana, TX – Texarkana, AR MSA	9,284	9,911	3,919	567	1,112	24,793
Beaumont – Port Arthur, TX MSA	—	—	693	—	16,822	17,515
All other Texas (3)	1,959	13,253	27,553	—	—	42,765
Total Texas	22,374	234,749	259,965	669	80,165	597,922
North Carolina/South Carolina:						
Charlotte – Gastonia – Rock Hill, NC – SC MSA	707	34,327	13,499	—	4,928	53,461
All other North Carolina (3)	—	28,351	31,856	—	—	60,207
All other South Carolina (3)	1,006	13,953	4,762	—	6,292	26,013
Total North Carolina/ South Carolina	1,713	76,631	50,117	—	11,220	139,681
Georgia:						
Atlanta – Sandy Springs – Marietta, GA MSA	—	8,275	3,719	—	—	11,994
All other Georgia	1,434	2,728	266	928	—	5,356
Total Georgia (3)	1,434	11,003	3,985	928	—	17,350
California	—	7,952	33,125	—	—	41,077
Washington – Arlington – Alexandria, DC – VA – MD – WV MSA	—	—	24,246	—	—	24,246
Mississippi	—	14,487	—	—	4,690	19,177
Oklahoma (4)	1,011	12,218	3,103	—	—	16,332
Florida	435	10,300	1	—	—	10,736
Tennessee	126	9,357	888	—	—	10,371
All other states (3) (5)	790	63,820	9,111	411	4,007	78,139
Total real estate loans	$264,300	$788,259	$ 523,038	$ 54,250	$115,848	$1,745,695

(1) This geographic area includes the following counties in Western Arkansas: Johnson, Logan, Pope and Yell counties.
(2) This geographic area includes the following counties in Northern Arkansas: Baxter, Boone, Marion, Newton, Searcy and Van Buren counties.
(3) These geographic areas include all MSA and non-MSA areas that are not separately reported.
(4) This geographic area includes all loans in Oklahoma except loans in Le Flore and Sequoyah counties which are included in the Fort Smith, AR – OK MSA above.
(5) Includes all states not separately presented above.

(The remainder of this page intentionally left blank)

Table of Contents

The amount and type of non-farm/non-residential loans, excluding loans covered by FDIC loss share agreements, at June 30, 2012 and 2011 and at December 31, 2011, and their respective percentage of the total non-farm/non-residential loan portfolio are reflected in the following table.

Non-Farm/Non-Residential Loans

	June 30, 2012		June 30, 2011		December 31, 2011	
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Retail, including shopping centers and strip centers	$297,760	37.8%	$220,060	33.3%	$274,777	38.8%
Churches and schools	42,752	5.4	54,200	8.2	40,929	5.8
Office, including medical offices	129,195	16.4	94,130	14.2	101,724	14.3
Office warehouse, warehouse and mini-storage	40,568	5.2	60,901	9.2	60,173	8.5
Gasoline stations and convenience stores	10,359	1.3	13,753	2.1	9,627	1.4
Hotels and motels	83,907	10.6	43,763	6.6	67,598	9.5
Restaurants and bars	36,103	4.6	35,631	5.4	33,452	4.7
Manufacturing and industrial facilities	33,350	4.2	9,218	1.4	9,362	1.3
Nursing homes and assisted living centers	30,446	3.9	29,261	4.4	28,733	4.0
Hospitals, surgery centers and other medical	50,734	6.4	63,105	9.6	48,129	6.8
Golf courses, entertainment and recreational facilities	12,131	1.5	12,960	2.0	12,542	1.8
Other non-farm/non residential	20,954	2.7	24,081	3.6	21,720	3.1
Total	$788,259	100.0%	$661,063	100.0%	$708,766	100.0%

The amount and type of construction/land development loans, excluding loans covered by FDIC loss share agreements, at June 30, 2012 and 2011 and at December 31, 2011, and their respective percentage of the total construction/land development loan portfolio are reflected in the following table.

Construction/Land Development Loans

	June 30, 2012		June 30, 2011		December 31, 2011	
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Unimproved land	$ 98,709	18.9%	$ 98,504	21.3%	$ 92,288	19.3%
Land development and lots:						
1-4 family residential and multifamily	175,098	33.5	154,527	33.5	144,550	30.2
Non-residential	103,435	19.8	68,988	14.9	90,797	19.0
Construction:						
1-4 family residential:						
Owner occupied	11,319	2.2	11,101	2.4	10,751	2.2
Non-owner occupied:						
Pre-sold	3,961	0.7	3,795	0.8	3,777	0.8
Speculative	37,774	7.2	43,015	9.3	34,523	7.2
Multifamily	21,734	4.1	33,595	7.3	15,605	3.3
Industrial, commercial and other	71,008	13.6	48,673	10.5	85,815	18.0
Total	$523,038	100.0%	$462,198	100.0%	$478,106	100.0%

The establishment of interest reserves for construction and development loans is an established banking practice, and many of the Company’s construction and development loans provide for the use of interest reserves. When the Company underwrites construction and development loans, it considers the expected total project costs, including hard costs such as land, site work and construction costs and soft costs such as architectural and engineering fees, closing costs, leasing commissions and construction period interest. Based on the total project costs and other factors, the Company determines the required borrower cash equity contribution and the maximum amount the Company is willing to loan. In the vast majority of cases, the Company requires that all of the borrower’s cash equity contribution be contributed prior to any material loan advances. This ensures that the borrower’s cash equity required to complete the project will in fact be available for such purposes. As a result of this practice, the borrower's cash equity typically goes toward the purchase of the land and early stage hard costs and soft costs. This results in the Company funding the loan later as the project progresses, and accordingly the Company typically funds the majority of the construction period interest through loan advances. However, when the Company initially determines the borrower's cash equity requirement, the Company typically requires borrower's cash equity in an amount to cover a majority, or all, of the soft costs, including an amount equal to construction period interest, and an appropriate portion of the hard costs. The Company advanced construction period interest on construction and development loans totaling approximately $1.7 million in the second quarter of 2012 and $3.1 million in the first six months of 2012. While the Company advanced these sums as part of the funding process, the Company believes that the borrowers in effect had in most cases already provided for these sums as part of their initial equity contribution. Specifically, the maximum committed balance of all construction and development loans which provide for the use of interest reserves at June 30, 2012 was approximately $699 million, of which $369 million was outstanding at June 30, 2012 and $330 million remained to be advanced. The weighted average loan to cost on such loans, assuming such loans are ultimately fully advanced, will be approximately 53%, which means that the weighted average cash equity contributed on such loans, assuming such loans are ultimately fully advanced, will be approximately 47%. The weighted average final loan to value ratio on such loans, based on the most recent appraisals and assuming such loans are ultimately fully advanced, is expected to be approximately 54%.

The amount and percentage of the Company's loan and lease portfolio, excluding loans covered by FDIC loss share agreements, by office of origination are reflected in the following table.

Loan and Lease Portfolio by State of Originating Office

Loans and Leases Attributable to Offices In	June 30, 2012		June 30, 2011		December 31, 2011	
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Arkansas	$1,031,014	52.0%	$1,011,409	56.1%	$1,018,885	54.0%
Texas	861,446	43.5	697,387	38.7	788,570	41.8
North Carolina	75,042	3.8	85,227	4.7	65,908	3.5
Georgia	12,312	0.6	6,835	0.4	10,492	0.6
Florida	661	—	785	0.1	808	0.1
Alabama	984	0.1	448	—	590	—
South Carolina	225	—	36	—	29	—
Total	$1,981,684	100.0%	$1,802,127	100.0%	$1,885,282	100.0%

The following table reflects loans and leases, excluding loans covered by FDIC loss share agreements, as of June 30, 2012 grouped by expected amortizations, expected paydowns or the earliest repricing opportunity for floating rate loans. This cash flow or repricing schedule approximates the Company's ability to reprice the outstanding principal of loans and leases either by adjusting rates on existing loans and leases or reinvesting principal cash flow in new loans and leases.

Loan and Lease Cash Flows or Repricing

	1 Year or Less	Over 1 Through 2 Years	Over 2 Through 3 Years	Over 3 Years	Total
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Fixed rate	$ 264,301	$198,940	$114,710	$266,987	$ 844,938
Floating rate (not at a floor or ceiling rate)	49,272	911	432	998	51,613
Floating rate (at floor rate)	1,084,046	656	—	431	1,085,133
Floating rate (at ceiling rate)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	$1,397,619	$200,507	$115,142	$268,416	$1,981,684
Percentage of total	70.5%	10.1%	5.8%	13.6%	100.0%
Cumulative percentage of total	70.5	80.6	86.4	100.0	

(The remainder of this page intentionally left blank)

Table of Contents

Covered Assets, FDIC Loss Share Receivable and FDIC Clawback Payable

On March 26, 2010, the Company, through the Bank, acquired substantially all of the assets and assumed substantially all of the deposits and certain other liabilities of the former Unity National Bank ("Unity") in a FDIC-assisted acquisition. Loans comprise the majority of the assets acquired and are subject to loss share agreements with the FDIC whereby the Bank is indemnified against a portion of the losses on covered loans and covered foreclosed assets.

On July 16, 2010, the Company, through the Bank, acquired substantially all of the assets and assumed substantially all of the deposits and certain other liabilities of the former Woodlands Bank ("Woodlands") in a FDIC-assisted acquisition. Loans comprise the majority of the assets acquired and all but a small amount of consumer loans are subject to loss share agreements with the FDIC whereby the Bank is indemnified against a portion of the losses on covered loans and covered foreclosed assets.

On September 10, 2010, the Company, through the Bank, acquired substantially all of the assets and assumed substantially all of the deposits and certain other liabilities of the former Horizon Bank ("Horizon") in a FDIC-assisted acquisition. Loans comprise the majority of the assets acquired and all but a small amount of consumer loans are subject to loss share agreements with the FDIC whereby the Bank is indemnified against a portion of the losses on covered loans and covered foreclosed assets.

On December 17, 2010, the Company, through the Bank, acquired substantially all of the assets and assumed substantially all of the deposits and certain other liabilities of the former Chestatee State Bank ("Chestatee") in a FDIC-assisted acquisition. Loans comprise the majority of the assets acquired and all but a small amount of consumer loans are subject to loss share agreements with the FDIC whereby the Bank is indemnified against a portion of the losses on covered loans and covered foreclosed assets.

On January 14, 2011, the Company through the Bank, acquired substantially all of the assets and assumed substantially all of the deposits and certain other liabilities of the former Oglethorpe Bank ("Oglethorpe") in a FDIC-assisted acquisition. Loans comprise the majority of the assets acquired and all but a small amount of consumer loans are subject to loss share agreements with the FDIC whereby the Bank is indemnified against a portion of the losses on covered loans and covered foreclosed assets.

On April 29, 2011, the Company, through the Bank, acquired substantially all of the assets and assumed substantially all of the deposits and certain other liabilities of the former First Choice Community Bank ("First Choice") in a FDIC-assisted acquisition. Loans comprise the majority of the assets acquired and all but a small amount of consumer loans are subject to loss share agreements with the FDIC whereby the Bank is indemnified against a portion of the losses on covered loans and covered foreclosed assets.

On April 29, 2011, the Company, through the Bank, acquired substantially all of the assets and assumed substantially all of the deposits and certain other liabilities of the former The Park Avenue Bank ("Park Avenue") in a FDIC-assisted acquisition. Loans comprise the majority of the assets acquired and all but a small amount of consumer loans are subject to loss share agreements with the FDIC whereby the Bank is indemnified against a portion of the losses on covered loans and covered foreclosed assets.

In conjunction with each of these acquisitions, the Bank entered into loss share agreements with the FDIC such that the Bank and the FDIC will share in the losses on assets covered under the loss share agreements. Pursuant to the terms of the loss share agreements for the Unity acquisition, on losses up to $65 million, the FDIC will reimburse the Bank for 80% of losses. On losses exceeding $65 million, the FDIC will reimburse the Bank for 95% of losses. Pursuant to the terms of the loss share agreements for the Woodlands, Chestatee, Oglethorpe and First Choice acquisitions, the FDIC will reimburse the Bank for 80% of losses. Pursuant to the terms of the loss share agreements for the Horizon acquisition, the FDIC will reimburse the Bank on single family residential loans and related foreclosed assets for (i) 80% of losses up to $11.8 million, (ii) 30% of losses between $11.8 million and $17.9 million and (iii) 80% of losses in excess of $17.9 million. For non-single family residential loans and related foreclosed assets, the FDIC will reimburse the Bank for (i) 80% of losses up to $32.3 million, (ii) 0% of losses between $32.3 million and $42.8 million and (iii) 80% of losses in excess of $42.8 million. Pursuant to the terms of the loss share agreements for the Park Avenue acquisition, the FDIC will reimburse the Bank for (i) 80% of losses up to $218.2 million, (ii) 0% of losses between $218.2 million and $267.5 million and (iii) 80% of losses in excess of $267.5 million.

The loss share agreements applicable to single family residential mortgage loans and related foreclosed assets provide for FDIC loss sharing and the Bank's reimbursement to the FDIC for recoveries of covered losses for ten years from the date on which each applicable loss share agreement was entered. The loss share agreements applicable to commercial loans and related foreclosed assets provide for FDIC loss sharing for five years from the date on which each applicable loss share agreement was entered and the Bank's reimbursement to the FDIC for recoveries of covered losses for an additional three years thereafter.

To the extent that actual losses incurred by the Bank are less than (i) $65 million on the Unity assets covered under the loss share agreements, (ii) $107 million on the Woodlands assets covered under the loss share agreements, (iii) $60 million on the Horizon assets covered under the loss share agreements, (iv) $66 million on the Chestatee assets covered under the loss share agreements, (v) $66 million on the Oglethorpe assets covered under the loss share agreements, (vi) $87 million on the First Choice assets covered under the loss share agreements and (vii) $269 million on the Park Avenue assets covered under loss share agreements, the Bank may be required to reimburse the FDIC under the clawback provisions of the loss share agreements.

The terms of the purchase and assumption agreements for the Unity, Woodlands, Horizon, Chestatee, Oglethorpe, First Choice and Park Avenue acquisitions provide for the FDIC to indemnify the Bank against certain claims, including claims with respect to assets, liabilities or any affiliate not acquired or otherwise assumed by the Bank and with respect to claims based on any action by directors, officers or employees of Unity, Woodlands, Horizon, Chestatee, Oglethorpe, First Choice or Park Avenue.

A summary of the covered assets, the FDIC loss share receivable and the FDIC clawback payable is as follows:

Covered Assets, FDIC Loss Share Receivable and FDIC Clawback Payable

	June 30, 2012	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2011
		(Dollars in thousands)	
Covered loans	$711,723	$ 902,832	$ 806,922
FDIC loss share receivable	208,758	357,449	279,045
Covered foreclosed assets	65,405	77,538	72,907
Total	$985,886	$1,337,819	$1,158,874
FDIC clawback payable	$ 24,788	$ 24,135	$ 24,645

Covered Loans

Purchased loans acquired in a business combination, including covered loans, are accounted for in accordance with the provisions of generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") applicable to loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality and pursuant to the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' ("AICPA") December 18, 2009 letter in which the AICPA summarized the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's ("SEC") view regarding the accounting in subsequent periods for discount accretion associated with non-credit impaired loans acquired in a business combination or asset purchase. Considering, among other factors, the general lack of adequate underwriting, proper documentation, appropriate loan structure and insufficient equity contributions for a large number of these acquired loans, and the uncertainty of the borrowers' and/or guarantors' ability or willingness to make contractually required (or any) principal and interest payments, management has determined that a significant portion of the purchased loans acquired in FDIC-assisted acquisitions have evidence of credit deterioration since origination. Accordingly, management has elected to apply the provisions of GAAP applicable to loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality as provided by the AICPA's December 18, 2009 letter, to all purchased loans acquired in its FDIC-assisted acquisitions.

At the time such purchased loans are acquired, management individually evaluates substantially all loans acquired in the transaction. This evaluation allows management to determine the estimated fair value of the purchased loans (not considering any FDIC loss sharing agreements) and includes no carryover of any previously recorded allowance for loan and lease losses. In determining the estimated fair value of purchased loans, management considers a number of factors including, among other things, the remaining life of the acquired loans, estimated prepayments, estimated loss ratios, estimated value of the underlying collateral, estimated holding periods, and net present value of cash flows expected to be received. To the extent that any purchased loan acquired in a FDIC-assisted acquisition is not specifically reviewed, management applies a loss estimate to that loan based on the average expected loss rates for the purchased loans that were individually reviewed in that purchased loan portfolio.

As provided for under GAAP, management has up to 12 months following the date of the acquisition to finalize the fair values of acquired assets and assumed liabilities. Once management has finalized the fair value of acquired assets and assumed liabilities within this 12-month period, management considers such values to be the day 1 fair values ("Day 1 Fair Values").

In determining the Day 1 Fair Values of purchased loans, management calculates a non-accretable difference (the credit component of the purchased loans) and an accretable difference (the yield component of the purchased loans). The non-accretable difference is the difference between the contractually required payments and the cash flows expected to be collected in accordance with management's determination of the Day 1 Fair Values. Subsequent decreases to the expected cash flows will generally result in a provision for loan and lease losses. Subsequent increases in cash flows will result in a reversal of the provision for loan and lease losses to the extent of prior charges and then an adjustment to accretable yield, which would have a positive impact on interest income.

The accretable difference on purchased loans is the difference between the expected cash flows and the net present value of expected cash flows. Such difference is accreted into earnings using the effective yield method over the term of the loans. In determining the net present value of the expected cash flows, the Company used discount rates ranging from 6.0% to 9.5% per annum depending on the risk characteristics of each individual loan. The weighted average period during which management expects to receive the estimated cash flows for its covered loan portfolio (not considering any payment under the FDIC loss share agreements) is 2.3 years.

Management separately monitors the purchased loan portfolio and periodically reviews loans contained within this portfolio against the factors and assumptions used in determining the Day 1 Fair Values. A loan is reviewed (i) any time it is renewed or extended, (ii) at any other time additional information becomes available to the Company that provides material additional insight regarding the loan's performance, the status of the borrower, or the quality or value of the underlying collateral, or (iii) in conjunction with the annual review of projected cash flows of each acquired portfolio. Management separately reviews, on an annual basis, the performance of a substantial portion of each acquired loan portfolio, or more frequently to the extent that material information becomes available regarding the performance of an individual loan, to make determinations of the constituent loans' performance and to consider whether there has been any significant change in performance since management's initial expectations established in conjunction with the determination of the Day 1 Fair Values. To the extent that a loan is performing in accordance with management's performance expectation established in conjunction with the determination of the Day 1 Fair Values, such loan is not included in any of the credit quality ratios, is not considered to be a nonaccrual or impaired loan, is not risk rated in a similar manner as are the Company's non-purchased loans and is not considered in the determination of the required allowance for loan and lease losses. To the extent that a loan's performance has deteriorated from management's expectation established in conjunction with the determination of the Day 1 Fair Values, such loan will be included in certain of the Company's credit quality metrics, may be considered a nonaccrual or impaired loan, and is considered in the determination of the required level of allowance for loan and lease losses. To the extent that deterioration in the credit quality of the loan would result in some portion or all of such loan being included in the calculation of the allowance for loan and lease losses, there would be an increase of the FDIC loss share receivable balance for the portion of such additional loss expected to be collected from the FDIC. Any improvement in the expected performance of a purchased loan would result in (i) a reversal of the provision for loan and lease losses to the extent of prior charges and then an adjustment to accretable yield, which would have a positive impact on interest income and (ii) a decrease in the FDIC loss share receivable balance for the applicable percentage of the portion of such loss no longer expected to be incurred by the Company.

Currently, the expected losses on covered assets for each of the Company's loss share agreements would result in expected recovery of approximately 80% of incurred losses.

(The remainder of this page intentionally left blank)

Table of Contents

The following table presents a summary, by acquisition, of covered loans acquired as of the dates of acquisition and activity within covered loans during the periods indicated.

Covered Loans

	Unity	Woodlands	Horizon	Chestatee	Oglethorpe	First Choice	Park Avenue	Total
				(Dollars in thousands)				
At acquisition date:								
Contractually required principal and interest	$208,410	$315,103	$179,441	$181,523	$174,110	$260,178	$ 452,658	$1,771,423
Nonaccretable difference	(52,526)	(83,933)	(52,388)	(47,538)	(67,300)	(86,876)	(124,899)	(515,460)
Cash flows expected to be collected	155,884	231,170	127,053	133,985	106,810	173,302	327,759	1,255,963
Accretable difference	(21,432)	(44,692)	(35,245)	(22,604)	(25,376)	(24,790)	(63,462)	(237,601)
Fair value at acquisition date	$134,452	$186,478	$ 91,808	$111,381	$ 81,434	$148,512	$ 264,297	$1,018,362
Carrying value at January 1, 2011	$114,983	$175,720	$ 87,714	$111,051	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 489,468
Covered loans acquired	—	—	—	—	81,434	148,512	264,297	494,243
Accretion	4,001	7,220	3,446	4,760	3,174	2,247	4,182	29,030
Transfers to foreclosed assets covered by FDIC loss share agreements	(2,320)	(6,810)	(1,197)	(1,874)	(18)	—	(329)	(12,548)
Payments received	(11,843)	(21,859)	(5,357)	(21,777)	(13,515)	(8,117)	(13,044)	(95,512)
Other activity, net	(388)	(488)	(653)	(215)	(49)	(56)	—	(1,849)
Carrying value at June 30, 2011	$104,433	$153,783	$ 83,953	$ 91,945	$ 71,026	$142,586	$ 255,106	$ 902,832
Carrying value at January 1, 2012	$ 96,360	$131,775	$ 79,798	$ 74,701	$ 64,391	$131,923	$ 227,974	$ 806,922
Accretion	3,103	5,194	2,985	2,997	2,977	5,295	9,811	32,362
Transfers to foreclosed assets covered by FDIC loss share agreements	(789)	(2,127)	(2,061)	(1,637)	(1,369)	(2,935)	(5,033)	(15,951)
Payments received	(9,556)	(13,385)	(6,666)	(8,475)	(7,205)	(14,220)	(35,886)	(95,393)
Charge-offs of covered loans	(3,552)	(7,774)	(275)	(837)	(33)	(2,147)	(603)	(15,221)
Other activity, net	(52)	(459)	(3)	(189)	(143)	(204)	54	(996)
Carrying value at June 30, 2012	$ 85,514	$113,224	$ 73,778	$ 66,560	$ 58,618	$117,712	$ 196,317	$ 711,723

(The remainder of this page intentionally left blank)

Table of Contents

The following table presents a summary of the carrying value and type of covered loans at June 30, 2012 and 2011 and at December 31, 2011.

Covered Loan Portfolio

	June 30, 2012	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2011
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Real estate:			
Residential 1-4 family	$178,338	$223,767	$202,620
Non-farm/non-residential	343,906	396,664	369,756
Construction/land development	125,703	181,289	160,872
Agricultural	22,288	31,392	24,104
Multifamily residential	14,838	19,608	15,894
Total real estate	685,073	852,720	773,246
Commercial and industrial	25,009	41,974	29,749
Consumer	641	1,261	958
Other	1,000	6,877	2,969
Total covered loans	$711,723	$902,832	$806,922

The following table presents covered loans grouped by remaining maturities and by type at June 30, 2012. This table is based on contractual maturities and does not reflect accretion of the accretable difference or management's estimate of projected cash flows. Most covered loans have scheduled accretion and/or cash flows projected by management to occur in periods prior to maturity. In addition, because income on covered loans is recognized by accretion of the accretable difference, none of the covered loans are considered to be floating or adjustable rate loans.

Covered Loan Maturities

	1 Year or Less	Over 1 Through 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Real estate:				
Residential 1-4 family	$ 76,420	$ 56,242	$ 45,676	$178,338
Non-farm/non-residential	171,985	126,796	45,125	343,906
Construction/land development	100,718	23,123	1,862	125,703
Agricultural	16,108	4,382	1,798	22,288
Multifamily residential	8,573	4,290	1,975	14,838
Total real estate	373,804	214,833	96,436	685,073
Commercial and industrial	12,269	7,666	5,074	25,009
Consumer	374	267	—	641
Other	149	63	788	1,000
Total covered loans	$386,596	$222,829	$102,298	$711,723

(The remainder of this page intentionally left blank)

Table of Contents

The following table presents a summary, by acquisition, of changes in the accretable difference on covered loans during the periods indicated.

Accretable Difference on Covered Loans

	Unity	Woodlands	Horizon	Chestatee	Oglethorpe	First Choice	Park Avenue	Total
				(Dollars in thousands)				
Accretable difference at January 1, 2011	$15,279	$ 37,182	$32,165	$22,265	$ —	$ —	$ —	$106,891
Accretable difference acquired	—	—	—	—	25,376	24,790	63,462	113,628
Accretion	(4,001)	(7,220)	(3,446)	(4,760)	(3,174)	(2,247)	(4,182)	(29,030)
Changes in accretable difference related to:								
Transfers to foreclosed assets covered by FDIC loss share agreements	(254)	(994)	(151)	(391)	—	—	(23)	(1,813)
Covered loans paid off	(152)	(870)	(187)	(3,406)	(1,985)	(356)	(907)	(7,863)
Cash flow revisions as a result of renewals and/or modifications	1,492	3,176	944	1,529	616	(251)	454	7,960
Other, net	16	81	(100)	73	—	32	214	316
Accretable difference at June 30, 2011	$12,380	$ 31,355	$29,225	$15,310	$ 20,833	$21,968	$59,018	$190,089
Accretable difference at January 1, 2012	$10,614	$ 24,555	$24,432	$10,663	$ 17,338	$16,900	$47,147	$151,649
Accretion	(3,103)	(5,194)	(2,985)	(2,997)	(2,977)	(5,295)	(9,811)	(32,362)
Changes in accretable difference related to:								
Transfers to foreclosed assets covered by FDIC loss share agreements	(17)	(231)	(102)	(260)	(324)	(323)	(1,237)	(2,494)
Covered loans paid off	(214)	(515)	(390)	(557)	(659)	(574)	(1,411)	(4,320)
Cash flow revisions as a result of renewals and/or modifications	2,446	2,928	139	742	574	1,692	1,802	10,323
Other, net	—	54	55	122	94	398	158	881
Accretable difference at June 30, 2012	$ 9,726	$ 21,597	$21,149	$ 7,713	$ 14,046	$12,798	$36,648	$123,677

FDIC Loss Share Receivable

In connection with the Company’s FDIC-assisted acquisitions, the Company has recorded an FDIC loss share receivable to reflect the indemnification provided by the FDIC. Since the indemnified items are covered loans and covered foreclosed assets, which are measured at Day 1 Fair Values, the FDIC loss share receivable is also measured and recorded at Day 1 Fair Values, and is calculated by discounting the cash flows expected to be received from the FDIC. A discount rate of 5.0% per annum was used to determine the net present value of the FDIC loss share receivable. These cash flows are estimated by multiplying estimated losses by the reimbursement rates as set forth in the loss share agreements. The balance of the FDIC loss share receivable is adjusted periodically to reflect changes in expectations of discounted cash flows, expense reimbursements under the loss share agreements and other factors.

(The remainder of this page intentionally left blank)

Table of Contents

The following table presents a summary, by acquisition, of the FDIC loss share receivable as of the dates of acquisition and the activity within the FDIC loss share receivable during the periods indicated.

FDIC Loss Share Receivable

	Unity	Woodlands	Horizon	Chestatee	Oglethorpe	First Choice	Park Avenue	Total
				(Dollars in thousands)				
At acquisition date:								
Expected principal loss on covered assets:								
Covered loans	$50,354	$ 73,220	$40,537	$ 46,869	$ 62,890	$ 82,212	$113,872	$469,954
Covered foreclosed assets	9,979	5,897	3,678	15,960	7,907	628	49,850	93,899
Total expected principal losses	60,333	79,117	44,215	62,829	70,797	82,840	163,722	563,853
Estimated loss sharing percentage (1)	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%
Estimated recovery from FDIC loss share agreements	48,266	63,294	35,372	50,263	56,638	66,272	130,978	451,083
Discount for net present value on FDIC loss share receivable	(4,119)	(7,428)	(6,283)	(4,204)	(5,535)	(6,268)	(14,724)	(48,561)
Net present value of FDIC loss share receivable at acquisition date	$44,147	$ 55,866	$29,089	$ 46,059	$ 51,103	$ 60,004	$116,254	$402,522
Carrying value at January 1, 2011	$31,120	$ 51,776	$29,182	$ 46,059	$ —	$ —	$ —	$158,137
FDIC loss share receivable recorded in acquisition	—	—	—	—	51,103	60,004	116,254	227,361
Accretion income	638	1,053	646	793	994	493	641	5,258
Cash received from FDIC	(3,345)	(11,968)	(3,116)	(6,515)	(3,805)	—	—	(28,749)
Reductions of FDIC loss share receivable for payments on covered loans in excess of Day 1 Fair Values	(319)	(2,567)	(366)	(913)	(2,194)	(225)	(1,060)	(7,644)
Expenses on covered assets reimbursable by FDIC	671	730	488	610	210	92	199	3,000
Other activity, net	20	10	163	(84)	(16)	—	(7)	86
Carrying value at June 30, 2011	$28,785	$ 39,034	$26,997	$ 39,950	$ 46,292	$ 60,364	$116,027	$357,449
Carrying value at January 1, 2012	$27,575	$ 29,177	$21,757	$ 29,382	$ 37,720	$ 48,442	$ 84,992	$279,045
Accretion income	341	565	448	434	743	962	1,439	4,932
Cash received from FDIC	(8,461)	(7,591)	(3,125)	(15,623)	(7,809)	(21,590)	(22,273)	(86,472)
Reductions of FDIC loss share receivable for payments on covered loans in excess of Day 1 Fair Values	(613)	(1,769)	(453)	(911)	(2,202)	(1,511)	(5,669)	(13,128)
Increases in FDIC loss share receivable for:								
Charge-offs of covered loans	2,473	6,112	220	668	26	1,718	401	11,618
Writedowns of covered foreclosed assets	1,314	474	404	1,750	25	111	1,942	6,020
Expenses on covered assets reimbursable by FDIC	820	824	734	589	532	486	1,369	5,354
Other activity, net	294	199	344	98	(192)	80	566	1,389
Carrying value at June 30, 2012	$23,743	$ 27,991	$20,329	$ 16,387	$ 28,843	$ 28,698	$ 62,767	$208,758

(1) Certain of the Company's loss share agreements contain tranches whereby the FDIC's loss sharing percentage is more than or less than 80%. However, management's current expectation of most of the principal losses on covered assets under each of the loss share agreements falls in the tranches whereby the FDIC would reimburse the Company for approximately 80% of such losses.

Foreclosed Assets Covered by FDIC Loss Share Agreements

Foreclosed assets covered by FDIC loss share agreements, or covered foreclosed assets, are recorded at Day 1 Fair Values. In estimating the fair value of covered foreclosed assets, management considers a number of factors including, among others, appraised value, estimated holding periods, net present value of cash flows expected to be received, and estimated selling costs. Discount rates ranging from 8.0% to 9.5% per annum were used to determine the net present value of covered foreclosed assets.

The following table presents a summary, by acquisition, of foreclosed assets covered by FDIC loss share agreements, or covered foreclosed assets, as of the dates of acquisition and activity within covered foreclosed assets during the periods indicated.

Foreclosed Assets Covered by FDIC Loss Share Agreements

	Unity	Woodlands	Horizon	Chestatee	Oglethorpe	First Choice	Park Avenue	Total
	(Dollars in thousands)							
At acquisition date:								
Balance on acquired bank's books	$20,304	$ 12,258	$ 8,391	$ 31,647	$ 16,554	$2,773	$ 91,442	$183,369
Total expected losses	(9,979)	(5,897)	(3,678)	(15,960)	(7,907)	(628)	(49,850)	(93,899)
Discount for net present value of expected cash flows	(1,466)	(1,332)	(1,030)	(2,281)	(1,562)	(474)	(10,412)	(18,557)
Fair value at acquisition date	$ 8,859	$ 5,029	$ 3,683	$ 13,406	$ 7,085	$1,671	$ 31,180	$ 70,913
Carrying value at January 1, 2011	$ 8,060	$ 5,996	$ 3,683	$ 13,406	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 31,145
Covered foreclosed assets acquired	—	—	—	—	7,085	1,671	31,180	39,936
Transfers from covered loans	2,320	6,810	1,197	1,874	18	—	329	12,548
Sales of covered foreclosed assets	(1,380)	(1,277)	(203)	(2,189)	(257)	—	(785)	(6,091)
Carrying value at June 30, 2011	$ 9,000	$ 11,529	$ 4,677	$ 13,091	$ 6,846	$1,671	$ 30,724	$ 77,538
Carrying value at January 1, 2012	$10,272	$ 14,435	$ 3,677	$ 9,677	$ 7,132	$2,224	$ 25,490	$ 72,907
Transfers from covered loans	789	2,127	2,061	1,637	1,369	2,935	5,033	15,951
Sales of covered foreclosed assets	(2,120)	(3,209)	(2,588)	(2,216)	(2,021)	(958)	(4,319)	(17,431)
Writedowns of covered foreclosed assets included in other loss share income	(1,325)	(791)	(494)	(1,562)	(27)	(194)	(1,629)	(6,022)
Carrying value at June 30, 2012	$ 7,616	$ 12,562	$ 2,656	$ 7,536	$ 6,453	$4,007	$ 24,575	$ 65,405

(The remainder of this page intentionally left blank)

Table of Contents

The following table presents a summary of the carrying value and type of foreclosed assets covered by FDIC loss share agreements, or covered foreclosed assets, at June 30, 2012 and 2011 and December 31, 2011.

Foreclosed Assets Covered by FDIC Loss Share Agreements

	June 30, 2012	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2011
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Real estate:			
Residential 1-4 family	$12,851	$18,372	$ 15,945
Non-farm/non-residential	11,494	16,154	11,624
Construction/land development	40,880	41,125	43,323
Agricultural	38	—	—
Multifamily residential	134	1,865	2,014
Total real estate	65,397	77,516	72,906
Repossessions	8	22	1
Total covered foreclosed assets	$65,405	$77,538	$ 72,907

FDIC Clawback Payable

Pursuant to the clawback provisions of the loss share agreements for the Company's FDIC-assisted acquisitions, the Company may be required to reimburse the FDIC should actual losses be less than certain thresholds established in each loss share agreement. The amount of the clawback provision for each acquisition is measured and recorded at Day 1 Fair Values. It is calculated as the difference between management's estimated losses on covered loans and covered foreclosed assets and the loss threshold contained in each loss share agreement, multiplied by the applicable clawback provisions contained in each loss share agreement. This clawback amount, which is payable to the FDIC upon termination of the applicable loss share agreement, is then discounted back to net present value using a discount rate of 5.0% per annum. To the extent that actual losses on covered loans and covered foreclosed assets are less than estimated losses, the applicable clawback payable to the FDIC upon termination of the loss share agreements will increase. To the extent that actual losses on covered loans and covered foreclosed assets are more than estimated losses, the applicable clawback payable to the FDIC upon termination of the loss share agreements will decrease.

(The remainder of this page intentionally left blank)

Table of Contents

The following table presents a summary, by acquisition, of the FDIC clawback payable as of the dates of acquisition and activity within the FDIC clawback payable during the periods indicated.

FDIC Clawback Payable

	Unity	Woodlands	Horizon	Chestatee	Oglethorpe	First Choice	Park Avenue	Total
				(Dollars in thousands)				
At acquisition date:								
Estimated FDIC clawback payable	$ 2,612	$ 4,846	$2,380	$ 1,291	$ 1,721	$1,452	$24,344	$ 38,646
Discount for net present value on FDIC clawback payable	(1,046)	(1,905)	(919)	(499)	(664)	(560)	(9,399)	(14,992)
Net present value of FDIC clawback payable at acquisition date	$ 1,566	$ 2,941	$1,461	$ 792	$ 1,057	$ 892	$14,945	$ 23,654
Carrying value at January 1, 2011	$ 1,629	$ 3,004	$1,479	$ 792	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 6,904
FDIC clawback payable recorded in acquisition	—	—	—	—	1,057	892	14,945	16,894
Amortization expense	40	76	37	27	19	8	130	337
Carrying value at June 30, 2011	$ 1,669	$ 3,080	$1,516	$ 819	$ 1,076	$ 900	$15,075	$ 24,135
Carrying value at January 1, 2012	$ 1,709	$ 3,153	$1,552	$ 759	$ 1,099	$ 923	$15,450	$ 24,645
Amortization expense	40	72	37	17	27	23	376	592
Changes in FDIC clawback payable related to changes in expected losses on covered assets	(144)	(305)	—	—	—	—	—	(449)
Carrying value at June 30, 2012	$ 1,605	$ 2,920	$1,589	$ 776	$ 1,126	$ 946	$15,826	$ 24,788

(The remainder of this page intentionally left blank)

Nonperforming Assets

Nonperforming assets, excluding assets covered by FDIC loss share agreements, consist of (1) nonaccrual loans and leases, (2) accruing loans and leases 90 days or more past due, (3) certain troubled and restructured loans for which a concession has been granted by the Company to the borrower because of a deterioration in the financial position of the borrower ("TDRs") and (4) real estate or other assets that have been acquired in partial or full satisfaction of loan or lease obligations or upon foreclosure.

The Company generally places a loan or lease on nonaccrual status when such loan or lease is (i) deemed impaired or (ii) 90 days or more past due, or earlier when doubt exists as to the ultimate collection of payments. The Company may continue to accrue interest on certain loans or leases contractually past due 90 days or more if such loans or leases are both well secured and in the process of collection. At the time a loan or lease is placed on nonaccrual status, interest previously accrued but uncollected is generally reversed and charged against interest income. Nonaccrual loans and leases are generally returned to accrual status when payments are less than 90 days past due and the Company reasonably expects to collect all payments. If a loan or lease is determined to be uncollectible, the portion of the principal determined to be uncollectible will be charged against the allowance for loan and lease losses. Income on nonaccrual loans or leases, including impaired loans and leases but excluding certain TDRs which continue to accrue interest, is recognized on a cash basis when and if actually collected.

The following table presents information, excluding loans and foreclosed assets covered by FDIC loss share agreements, concerning nonperforming assets, including nonaccrual loans and leases, TDRs, and foreclosed assets as of the dates indicated.

Nonperforming Assets

	June 30,		December 31,
	2012	2011	2011
		(Dollars in thousands)	
Nonaccrual loans and leases [1]	$ 9,832	$19,599	$ 12,494
Accruing loans and leases 90 days or more past due	—	—	—
TDRs	—	—	1,000
Total nonperforming loans and leases	9,832	19,599	13,494
Foreclosed assets not covered by FDIC loss share agreements [2]	13,898	36,348	31,762
Total nonperforming assets	$23,730	$55,947	$ 45,256
Nonperforming loans and leases to total loans and leases [3]	0.50%	1.09%	0.72%
Nonperforming assets to total assets [3]	0.63	1.39	1.18

(1) Included one loan at June 30, 2012 totaling $1.0 million that was previously reported as a TDR but is currently on nonaccrual status.

(2) Repossessed personal properties and real estate acquired through or in lieu of foreclosure are initially recorded at the lesser of current principal investment or estimated market value less estimated cost to sell at the date of repossession or foreclosure. Valuations of these assets are periodically reviewed by management with the carrying value of such assets adjusted through non-interest expense to the then estimated market value net of estimated selling costs, if lower, until disposition.

(3) Excludes assets covered by FDIC loss share agreements, except for their inclusion in total assets.

Because covered loans and covered foreclosed assets are not included in the above calculations of the Company's nonperforming loans and leases ratio and nonperforming assets ratio, the Company's nonperforming loans and leases ratio and nonperforming assets ratio may not be comparable from period to period or with such ratios of other financial institutions, including institutions that have made FDIC-assisted acquisitions.

As of June 30, 2012, the Company had identified purchased loans covered by FDIC loss share agreements acquired in its FDIC-assisted acquisitions where the expected performance of such loans had deteriorated from management's performance expectations established in conjunction with the determination of the Day 1 Fair Values. As a result the Company recorded partial charge-offs, net of adjustments to the FDIC loss share receivable and the FDIC clawback payable, totaling $2.0 million for such loans during the second quarter of 2012 and $3.5 million for such loans during the first six months of 2012 (none during the second quarter or first six months of 2011). The Company also recorded provision for loan and lease losses of $2.0 million during the second quarter and $3.5 million during the first six months of 2012 to cover such charge-offs (none during the second quarter or first six months of 2011). The Company had $22.8 million of impaired covered loans at June 30, 2012 (none at June 30, 2011).

(The remainder of this page intentionally left blank)

If an adequate current determination of collateral value has not been performed, once a loan or lease is considered impaired, management seeks to establish an appropriate value for the collateral. This assessment may include (i) obtaining an updated appraisal, (ii) obtaining one or more broker price opinions or comprehensive market analyses, (iii) internal evaluations or (iv) other methods deemed appropriate considering the size and complexity of the loan and the underlying collateral. On an ongoing basis, typically at least quarterly, the Company evaluates the underlying collateral on all impaired loans and leases and, if needed, due to changes in market or property conditions, the underlying collateral is reassessed and the estimated fair value is revised. The determination of collateral value includes any adjustments considered necessary related to estimated holding period and estimated selling costs.

At June 30, 2012, the Company had reduced the carrying value of its non-covered loans and leases deemed impaired (all of which were included in nonaccrual loans and leases) by $6.8 million to the estimated fair value of such loans and leases of $6.5 million. The adjustment to reduce the carrying value of impaired loans and leases to estimated fair value consisted of $5.5 million of partial charge-offs and $1.3 million of specific loan and lease loss allocations. These amounts do not include the Company’s $22.8 million of impaired covered loans at June 30, 2012.

The following table presents information concerning the geographic location of nonperforming assets, excluding assets covered by FDIC loss share agreements, at June 30, 2012. Nonaccrual loans and leases are reported in the physical location of the principal collateral. Foreclosed assets are reported in the physical location of the asset. Repossessions are reported at the physical location where the borrower resided or had its principal place of business at the time of repossession.

Geographic Distribution of Nonperforming Assets

	Nonperforming Loans and Leases	Foreclosed Assets	Total Nonperforming Assets
		(Dollars in thousands)	
Arkansas	$ 8,613	$ 9,699	$ 18,312
Texas	112	1,003	1,115
North Carolina	1	1,056	1,057
South Carolina	994	1,547	2,541
Georgia	102	10	112
Alabama	—	—	—
Florida	3	—	3
All other	7	583	590
Total	$ 9,832	$ 13,898	$ 23,730

Allowance and Provision for Loan and Lease Losses

Excluding covered loans, the Company’s allowance for loan and lease losses (“ALLL”) was $38.9 million, or 1.96% of total loans and leases at June 30, 2012, compared with $39.2 million, or 2.08% of total loans and leases, at December 31, 2011. The Company had no allowance for covered loans at June 30, 2012 or at December 31, 2011. Excluding covered loans, the Company’s allowance for loan and lease losses was equal to 395% of its total nonperforming loans and leases at June 30, 2012 compared to 290% at December 31, 2011. While the Company believes the current allowance is appropriate, changing economic and other conditions may require future adjustments to the allowance for loan and lease losses.

The amount of provision to the allowance for loan and lease losses is based on the Company’s analysis of the adequacy of the allowance for loan and lease losses utilizing the criteria discussed below. The provision for loan and lease losses for the second quarter of 2012 was $3.1 million, including $1.1 million for non-covered loans and leases and $2.0 million for covered loans, compared to $3.8 million for non-covered loans and leases and no provision for covered loans in the second quarter of 2011. The provision for loan and lease losses for the first six months of 2012 was $6.1 million, including $2.6 million for non-covered loan and leases and $3.5 million for covered loans, compared to $6.0 million for non-covered loans and leases and no provision for covered loans in the first six months of 2011.

The decrease in the Company’s ALLL, the ALLL as a percent of total loans and leases and the Company’s provision for non-covered loans and leases for both the second quarter and first six months of 2012 compared to the same periods in 2011 reflects the general improvement in the Company’s credit quality metrics during recent quarters. The Company’s ALLL, its ALLL as a percent of total loans and leases and the amount of provision for non-covered loans and leases as of and for the periods ended June 30, 2012, and any changes in the ALLL, the ALLL as a percent of total loans and leases and the amount of provision for non-covered loans and leases in future periods are affected by a number of factors, the most significant of which are discussed in the following pages.

(The remainder of this page intentionally left blank)

An analysis of the allowance for loan and lease losses for the periods indicated is shown in the following table.

Analysis of the Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2012	Six Months Ended June 30, 2011	Year Ended December 31, 2011
		(Dollars in thousands)	
Balance, beginning of period	$39,169	$40,230	$ 40,230
Non-covered loans and leases charged off:			
Real estate	1,898	5,546	10,198
Commercial and industrial	790	1,015	1,465
Consumer	210	294	825
Direct financing leases	194	226	413
Other	241	205	87
Total non-covered loans and leases charged off	3,333	7,286	12,988
Recoveries of non-covered loans and leases previously charged off:			
Real estate	226	31	110
Commercial and industrial	21	63	142
Consumer	66	39	166
Direct financing leases	—	—	5
Other	63	47	4
Total recoveries of non-covered loans and leases previously charged off	376	180	427
Net non-covered loans and leases charged off	2,957	7,106	12,561
Covered loans charged off	3,481	—	275
Net charge-offs – total loans and leases	6,438	7,106	12,836
Provision for loan and lease losses	6,131	6,000	11,775
Balance, end of period	$38,862	$39,124	$ 39,169
Net charge-offs of non-covered loans and leases to average non-covered loans and leases (1)	0.18%(2)	0.79%(2)	0.69%
Net charge-offs of total loans and leases, including covered and non-covered loans and leases, to total loans and leases	0.49%(2)	0.57%(2)	0.49%
Allowance for loan and lease losses to total non-covered loans and leases (1)	1.96%	2.17%	2.08%
Allowance for loan and lease losses to nonperforming loans and leases (1)	395%	200%	290%

(1) Excludes assets covered by FDIC loss share agreements.
(2) Annualized.

Provisions to and the adequacy of the allowance for loan and lease losses are based on evaluations of the loan and lease portfolio utilizing objective and subjective criteria. The objective criteria primarily include an internal grading system and specific allowances. In addition to these objective criteria, the Company subjectively assesses the adequacy of the allowance for loan and lease losses and the need for additions thereto, with consideration given to the nature and mix of the portfolio, including concentrations of credit; general economic and business conditions, including national, regional and local business and economic conditions that may affect borrowers' or lessees' ability to pay; expectations regarding the current business cycle; trends that could affect collateral values and other relevant factors. The Company also utilizes a peer group analysis and a historical analysis to validate the overall adequacy of its allowance for loan and lease losses. Changes in any of these criteria or the availability of new information could require adjustment to the ALLL in future periods. While a specific allowance has been calculated for impaired loans and leases and for loans and leases where the Company has otherwise determined a specific reserve is appropriate, no portion of the Company's ALLL is restricted to any individual loan or lease or group of loans or leases, and the entire ALLL is available to absorb losses from any and all loans and leases.

The Company's internal grading system assigns one of nine grades to all loans and leases, with each grade being assigned a specific allowance allocation percentage, except residential 1-4 family loans, consumer loans and purchased loans, including covered loans.

The grade for each graded individual loan or lease is determined by the account officer and other approving officers at the time the loan or lease is made and changed from time to time to reflect an ongoing assessment of loan or lease risk. Grades are reviewed on specific loans and leases from time to time by senior management and as part of the Company's internal loan review process. These risk elements include, among others, the following: (1) for non-farm/non-residential, multifamily residential, and agricultural real estate loans, the debt service coverage ratio (income from the property in excess of operating expenses compared to loan repayment requirements), operating results of the owner in the case of owner-occupied properties, the loan-to-value ratio, the age, condition, value, nature and marketability of the collateral and the specific risks and volatility of income, property value and operating results typical of properties of that type; (2) for construction and land development loans, the perceived feasibility of the project including the ability to sell developed lots or improvements constructed for resale or ability to lease property constructed for lease, the quality and nature of contracts for presale or preleasing, if any, experience and ability of the developer and loan-to-value ratios; (3) for commercial and industrial loans and leases, the operating results of the commercial, industrial or professional enterprise, the borrower's or lessee's business, professional and financial ability and expertise, the specific risks and volatility of income and operating results typical for businesses in the applicable industry and the age, condition, value, nature and marketability of collateral; and (4) for non-real estate agricultural loans and leases, the operating results, experience and ability of the borrower or lessee, historical and expected market conditions and the age, condition, value, nature and marketability of collateral. In addition, for each category the Company considers secondary sources of income and the financial strength of the borrower or lessee and any guarantors.

Residential 1-4 family and consumer loans are assigned an allowance allocation percentage based on past due status.

Allowance allocation percentages for the various risk grades and past due categories for residential 1-4 family and consumer loans are determined by management and are adjusted periodically. In determining these allowance allocation percentages, management considers, among other factors, historical loss percentages and a variety of subjective criteria in determining the allowance allocation percentages.

For purchased loans, including covered loans, management separately monitors this portfolio and periodically reviews loans contained within this portfolio against the factors and assumptions used in determining the Day 1 Fair Values. To the extent that a loan's performance has deteriorated from management's expectation established in conjunction with the determination of the Day 1 Fair Values, such loan is considered in the determination of the required level of allowance for loan and lease losses. To the extent that a revised loss estimate exceeds the loss estimate established in the determination of the Day 1 Fair Values, such deterioration will result in an allowance allocation or a charge-off. At June 30, 2012 and 2011 and at December 31, 2011, the Company had no allowance for its covered loans because any identified loss on covered loans whose performance had deteriorated from management's expectations established in conjunction with the determination of the Day 1 Fair Values had been charged-off.

All loans and leases deemed to be impaired are evaluated individually. The Company considers a loan or lease, excluding purchased loans and loans covered by FDIC loss share agreements, to be impaired when based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms thereof. The Company considers a purchased loan, including a covered loan, to be impaired once a decrease in expected cash flows, subsequent to the determination of the Day 1 Fair Values, results in an allowance allocation, a partial or full charge-off or in a provision for loan and lease losses. Most of the Company's nonaccrual loans and leases, excluding loans covered by FDIC loss share agreements, and all TDRs are considered impaired. The majority of the Company's impaired loans and leases are dependent upon collateral for repayment. For such loans and leases, impairment is measured by comparing collateral value, net of estimated holding and selling costs, to the current investment in the loan or lease. For all other impaired loans and leases, the Company compares estimated discounted cash flows to the current investment in the loan or lease. To the extent that the Company's current investment in a particular loan or lease exceeds its estimated net collateral value or its estimated discounted cash flows, the impaired amount is specifically considered in the determination of the allowance for loan and lease losses or is charged off as a reduction of the allowance for loan and lease losses.

The Company also maintains an allowance for certain loans and leases, excluding purchased loans and loans covered by FDIC loss share agreements, not considered impaired where (i) the customer is continuing to make regular payments, although payments may be past due, (ii) there is a reasonable basis to believe the customer may continue to make regular payments, although there is also an elevated risk that the customer may default, and (iii) the collateral or other repayment sources are likely to be insufficient to recover the current investment in the loan or lease if a default occurs. The Company evaluates such loans and leases to determine if an allowance is needed for these loans and leases. For the purpose of calculating the amount of such allowance, management assumes that (i) no further regular payments occur and (ii) all sums recovered will come from liquidation of collateral and collection efforts from other payment sources. To the extent that the Company's current investment in a particular loan or lease evaluated for the need for such an allowance exceeds its net collateral value or its estimated discounted cash flows, such excess is considered allocated allowance for purposes of the determination of the allowance for loan and lease losses.

Prior to December 31, 2011, the Company utilized the sum of all allowance amounts derived as described above, combined with a reasonable unallocated allowance, as the primary indicator of the appropriate level of allowance for loan and lease losses. The primary qualitative factors and conditions used by the Company in its determination of a reasonable unallocated allowance included, among other factors, (1) general economic and business conditions affecting key lending areas, (2) credit quality trends (including trends in nonperforming loans and leases expected to result from existing conditions), (3) trends that could affect collateral values, (4) seasoning of the loan and lease portfolio, (5) specific industry conditions affecting portfolio segments, (6) concentrations of credit to single borrowers or related borrowers or to specific industries, or in specific collateral types in the loan and lease portfolio, including concentrations of credit in commercial real estate, (7) expansion into new markets, (8) the offering of new loan and lease products and (9) expectations regarding the current business cycle. Prior to the fourth quarter of 2011, the Company assessed the need for an allowance for these qualitative factors in the aggregate. This assessment was based on a number of factors including, but not limited to, overall portfolio composition, portfolio quality and recent trends of certain asset quality metrics, recent national, regional and local economic data, and various other factors. The allowance derived from this assessment supported the unallocated allowance. During recent years, the Company began working on methodologies of refining its allowance calculation with a goal of moving from this assessment of qualitative factors in the aggregate to a methodology whereby it would assign quantitative values to certain of the individual qualitative factors considered in determining the unallocated allowance and then allocate such quantitative values to the portfolio segments.

The Company has completed the refinement of its allowance calculation whereby it "allocated" the portion of the allowance that was previously deemed to be unallocated allowance. This refined allowance calculation included specific allowance allocations at June 30, 2012 for certain of the previously discussed qualitative factors including (i) concentrations of credit, (ii) general economic and business conditions affecting key lending areas, (iii) expectations regarding the current business cycle and (iv) trends that could affect collateral values. As a result of this refined allowance calculation, at June 30, 2012 the Company allocated (i) $3.5 million for the concentrations of credit factor to its risk-rated loans not covered by FDIC loss share agreements on a pro rata basis based on the outstanding balance of each relevant portfolio segment, (ii) $2.0 million to all portfolio segments of non-covered loans and leases on a pro rata basis based on the outstanding balance of each portfolio segment for general economic and business conditions affecting key lending areas, (iii) $2.0 million to all portfolio segments of non-covered loans and leases on a pro rata basis based on the outstanding balance of each portfolio segment for expectations regarding the current business cycle, and (iv) $1.0 million to all portfolio segments of non-covered loans and leases on a pro rata basis based on the outstanding balance of each portfolio segment for trends that could affect collateral values.

The Company may also consider other qualitative factors in future periods for additional allowance allocations, including, among other factors, (1) credit quality trends (including trends in nonperforming loans and leases expected to result from existing conditions), (2) seasoning of the loan and lease portfolio, (3) specific industry conditions affecting portfolio segments, (4) expansion into new markets and (5) the offering of new loan and lease products. Because the Company has refined its allowance calculation such that it no longer maintains unallocated allowance and has included allocations for certain qualitative factors and conditions within each loan and lease category by portfolio segment, the Company's allocation of its allowance at June 30, 2012 may not be comparable with prior periods.

Investment Securities

At June 30, 2012 and 2011 and at December 31, 2011, the Company classified all of its investment securities portfolio as available for sale ("AFS"). Accordingly, its investment securities are stated at estimated fair value in the consolidated financial statements with the unrealized gains and losses, net of related income tax, reported as a separate component of stockholders' equity and included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

The following table presents the amortized cost and estimated fair value of investment securities AFS at June 30, 2012 and 2011 and at December 31, 2011. The Company's holdings of "other equity securities" include Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas ("FHLB – Dallas"), Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta ("FHLB – Atlanta") and First National Banker's Bankshares, Inc. ("FNBB") shares which do not have readily determinable fair values and are carried at cost.

Investment Securities

	June 30,				December 31,	
	2012		2011		2011	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	$335,001	$351,554	$361,434	$364,756	$359,667	$373,047
U.S. Government agency residential mortgage-backed securities	46,458	48,748	109,725	111,882	46,068	48,035
Other equity securities	14,596	14,596	22,606	22,606	17,828	17,828
Total	$396,055	$414,898	$493,765	$499,244	$423,563	$438,910

(The remainder of this page intentionally left blank)

The Company utilizes independent third parties as its principal pricing sources for determining fair value of investment securities which are measured on a recurring basis. As a result, the Company receives estimates of fair values from at least two independent pricing sources for the majority of its individual securities within its investment portfolio. For investment securities traded in an active market, the fair values are based on quoted market prices if available. If quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on market prices for comparable securities, broker quotes or comprehensive interest rate tables, pricing matrices or a combination thereof. For investment securities traded in a market that is not active, fair value is determined using unobservable inputs. All fair value estimates received by the Company for its investment securities are reviewed and approved on a quarterly basis by the Company's Investment Portfolio Manager and its Chief Financial Officer.

The Company's investment securities portfolio is reported at estimated fair value, which included gross unrealized gains of $19.2 million and gross unrealized losses of $0.3 million at June 30, 2012; gross unrealized gains of $16.3 million and gross unrealized losses of $1.0 million at December 31, 2011; and gross unrealized gains of $8.4 million and gross unrealized losses of $2.9 million at June 30, 2011. Management believes that all of its unrealized losses on individual investment securities at June 30, 2012 and 2011 and at December 31, 2011 are the result of fluctuations in interest rates and do not reflect deterioration in the credit quality of these investments. Accordingly, management considers these unrealized losses to be temporary in nature. The Company does not have the intent to sell these investment securities with unrealized losses and, more likely than not, will not be required to sell these investment securities before fair value recovers to amortized cost.

The following table presents unaccreted discounts and unamortized premiums of the Company's investment securities for the dates indicated.

Unaccreted Discounts and Unamortized Premiums

	Amortized Cost	Unaccreted Discount	Unamortized Premium	Par Value
	(Dollars in thousands)			
June 30, 2012:				
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	$335,001	$ 4,523	$ (175)	$339,349
U.S. Government agency residential mortgage-backed securities	46,458	—	(1,529)	44,929
Other equity securities	14,596	—	—	14,596
Total	$396,055	$ 4,523	$ (1,704)	$398,874
December 31, 2011:				
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	$359,667	$ 4,969	$ (134)	$364,502
U.S. Government agency residential mortgage-backed securities	46,068	—	(1,556)	44,512
Other equity securities	17,828	—	—	17,828
Total	$423,563	$ 4,969	$ (1,690)	$426,842
June 30, 2011:				
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	$361,434	$ 5,052	$ (161)	$366,325
U.S. Government agency residential mortgage-backed securities	109,725	60	(3,443)	106,342
Other equity securities	22,606	—	—	22,606
Total	$493,765	$ 5,112	$ (3,604)	$495,273

(The remainder of this page intentionally left blank)

The Company had net gains of $0.4 million from the sale of $5.7 million of investment securities in the second quarter of 2012 compared with net gains of $0.2 million from the sale of $24.8 million of investment securities in the second quarter of 2011. The Company had net gains of $0.4 million for the sale of $8.1 million of investment securities in the first six months of 2012 compared to net gains of $0.4 million from the sale of $37.5 million of investment securities in the first six months of 2011. During the quarters ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, investment securities totaling $22 million and $8 million matured, were called or were paid down by the issuer. During the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, investment securities totaling $30 million and $12 million matured, were called or paid down by the issuer. The Company purchased $6 million and $1 million of investment securities during the quarters ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and purchased $9 million and $8 million of investment securities during the second six months of 2012 and 2011, respectively.

In recent years the Company has been a net seller of investment securities. Reductions of its investment securities portfolio in recent years have been undertaken primarily as a result of the Company's ongoing evaluations of interest rate risk and to free up capital for FDIC-assisted acquisitions.

The Company invests in securities it believes offer good relative value at the time of purchase, and it will, from time to time, reposition its investment securities portfolio. In making decisions to sell or purchase securities, the Company considers credit quality, call features, maturity dates, relative yields, current market factors, interest rate risk and other relevant factors.

The following table presents the types and estimated fair values of the Company's investment securities AFS at June 30, 2012 based on credit ratings by one or more nationally-recognized credit rating agencies.

Credit Ratings of Investment Securities

	AAA(1)	AA(2)	A(3)	BBB(4)	Non-Rated(5)	Total
			(Dollars in thousands)			
Obligations of states and political subdivisions:						
Arkansas	$ —	$125,334	$ 8,603	$ 2,107	$128,860	$264,904
Texas	1,319	30,518	10,690	15,082	12,239	69,848
Louisiana	—	4,411	—	—	—	4,411
Georgia	—	1,461	188	308	1,895	3,852
Connecticut	—	—	2,772	—	—	2,772
Iowa	—	—	2,619	—	—	2,619
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	2,011	2,011
Missouri	—	—	—	—	1,137	1,137
U.S. Government agency residential mortgage-backed securities	—	48,748	—	—	—	48,748
Other equity securities	—	—	—	—	14,596	14,596
Total	$1,319	$210,472	$24,872	$17,497	$160,738	$414,898
Percentage of total	0.3%	50.7%	6.0%	4.2%	38.8%	100.0%
Cumulative percentage of total	0.3%	51.0%	57.0%	61.2%	100.0%	

(1) Includes securities rated Aaa by Moody's, AAA by Standard & Poor's ("S&P") or a comparable rating by other nationally-recognized credit rating agencies.
(2) Includes securities rated Aa1 to Aa3 by Moody's, AA+ to AA- by S&P or a comparable rating by other nationally-recognized credit rating agencies.
(3) Includes securities rated A1 to A3 by Moody's, A+ to A- by S&P or a comparable rating by other nationally-recognized credit rating agencies.
(4) Includes securities rated Baa1 to Baa3 by Moody's, BBB+ to BBB- by S&P or a comparable rating by other nationally-recognized credit rating agencies.
(5) Includes all securities that are not rated or securities that are not rated but that have a rated credit enhancement where the Company has ignored such credit enhancement. For these securities, the Company has performed its own evaluation of the security and/or the underlying issuer and believes that such security or its issuer has credit characteristics equivalent to those which would warrant a credit rating of investment grade (i.e., Baa3 or better by Moody's or BBB- or better by S&P or a comparable rating by another nationally-recognized credit rating agency).

(The remainder of this page intentionally left blank)

Deposits

The Company's lending and investment activities are funded primarily by deposits. The amount and type of deposits outstanding at June 30, 2012 and 2011 and at December 31, 2011 and their respective percentage of the total deposits are reflected in the following table.

Deposits

	June 30, 2012		June 30, 2011		December 31, 2011	
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Non-interest bearing	$ 505,940	18.0%	$ 418,742	13.2%	$ 447,214	15.2%
Interest bearing:						
Transaction (NOW)	714,187	25.4	771,417	24.3	738,926	25.1
Savings and money market	847,497	30.2	872,985	27.5	839,523	28.5
Time deposits less than $100,000	430,928	15.3	605,165	19.1	508,675	17.3
Time deposits of $100,000 or more	310,434	11.1	502,174	15.9	409,581	13.9
Total deposits	$2,808,986	100.0%	$3,170,483	100.0%	$2,943,919	100.0%

The Company's total deposits were $2.81 billion at June 30, 2012, a decrease of 4.6% compared to $2.94 billion at December 31, 2011 and a decrease of 11.4% compared to $3.17 billion at June 30, 2011. In recent years, the Company has benefited from favorable changes in its deposit mix. The Company's non-CD deposits comprised 73.6% of total deposits at June 30, 2012, compared to 68.8% at December 31, 2011 and 65.1% at June 30, 2011. Non-CD deposits totaled $2.07 billion at June 30, 2012, compared to $2.03 billion at December 31, 2011 and $2.06 billion at June 30, 2011.

The amount and percentage of the Company's deposits at June 30, 2012 and 2011 and December 31, 2011, by state of originating office, are reflected in the following table.

Deposits by State of Originating Office

Deposits Attributable to Offices In	June 30, 2012		June 30, 2011		December 31, 2011	
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Arkansas	$1,575,199	56.1%	$1,606,014	50.7%	$1,582,294	53.6%
Texas	362,762	12.9	459,367	14.5	419,422	14.3
Georgia	700,201	24.9	974,247	30.7	751,087	25.5
Florida	141,770	5.0	88,524	2.8	157,230	5.4
North Carolina	12,894	0.5	15,575	0.5	12,952	0.5
Alabama	8,595	0.3	12,641	0.4	11,966	0.4
South Carolina	7,565	0.3	14,115	0.4	8,968	0.3
Total	$2,808,986	100.0%	$3,170,483	100.0%	$2,943,919	100.0%

Other Interest Bearing Liabilities

The Company relies on other interest bearing liabilities to supplement the funding of its lending and investing activities. Such liabilities consist of repurchase agreements with customers, other borrowings (primarily federal funds purchased and FHLB – Dallas advances) and subordinated debentures.

The following table reflects the average balance and rate paid for each category of other interest bearing liabilities for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011.

Average Balances and Rates of Other Interest Bearing Liabilities

	Three Months Ended June 30,				Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2012		2011		2012		2011	
	Average Balance	Rate Paid	Average Balance	Rate Paid	Average Balance	Rate Paid	Average Balance	Rate Paid
	(Dollars in thousands)							
Repurchase agreements with customers	$ 35,952	0.14%	$ 40,213	0.57%	$ 37,313	0.18%	$ 41,396	0.58%
Other borrowings (1)	285,210	3.79	294,042	3.71	292,142	3.71	295,683	3.68
Subordinated debentures	64,950	2.85	64,950	2.67	64,950	2.89	64,950	2.66
Total other interest bearing liabilities	$386,112	3.29%	$399,205	3.22%	$394,405	3.24%	$402,029	3.19%

(1) Included in other borrowings at June 30, 2012 and 2011 are FHLB – Dallas advances that contain quarterly call features and mature as follows: 2017, $260 million at 3.90% weighted-average interest rate and 2018, $20 million at 2.53% weighted-average interest rate.

CAPITAL RESOURCES AND LIQUIDITY

Capital Resources

Subordinated Debentures. At June 30, 2012 and 2011 and at December 31, 2011, the Company had an aggregate of $64.9 million of subordinated debentures and related trust preferred securities outstanding consisting of (i) $20.6 million of subordinated debentures and securities issued in 2006 that bear interest, adjustable quarterly, at LIBOR plus 1.60%; (ii) $15.4 million of subordinated debentures and securities issued in 2004 that bear interest, adjustable quarterly, at LIBOR plus 2.22%; and (iii) $28.9 million of subordinated debentures and securities issued in 2003 that bear interest, adjustable quarterly, at a weighted-average rate of LIBOR plus 2.925%. These subordinated debentures and securities generally mature 30 years after issuance and may be prepaid at par, subject to regulatory approval, on or after approximately five years from the date of issuance, or at an earlier date upon certain changes in tax laws, investment company laws or regulatory capital requirements. These subordinated debentures and the related trust preferred securities provide the Company additional regulatory capital to support its expected future growth and expansion.

Tangible Common Stockholders' Equity. The Company uses its tangible common stockholders' equity ratio as the principal measure of the strength of its capital. The tangible common stockholders' equity ratio is calculated by dividing total common stockholders' equity less intangible assets by total assets less intangible assets. The Company's tangible common stockholders' equity ratio was 11.95% at June 30, 2012 compared to 10.77% at December 31, 2011 and 9.28% at June 30, 2011.

Common Stock Dividend Policy. During the quarter ended June 30, 2012, the Company paid a dividend of $0.12 per common share compared to $0.09 per common share in the quarter ended June 30, 2011. On July 2, 2012, the Company's board of directors approved a dividend of $0.13 per common share that was paid on July 20, 2012. The determination of future dividends on the Company's common stock will depend on conditions existing at that time.

(The remainder of this page intentionally left blank)

Table of Contents

Capital Compliance

Regulatory Capital Requirements. Bank regulatory authorities in the United States impose certain capital standards on all bank holding companies and banks. These capital standards require compliance with certain minimum “risk-based capital ratios” and a minimum “leverage ratio.” The risk-based capital ratios consist of (1) Tier 1 capital (i.e. common stockholders’ equity excluding goodwill, certain intangibles and net unrealized gains and losses on AFS investment securities, and including, subject to limitations, trust preferred securities (“TPS”), certain types of preferred stock and other qualifying items) to risk-weighted assets and (2) total capital (Tier 1 capital plus Tier 2 capital, including the qualifying portion of the allowance for loan and lease losses and the portion of TPS not counted as Tier 1 capital) to risk-weighted assets. The leverage ratio is measured as Tier 1 capital to adjusted quarterly average assets.

The Company’s and the Bank’s risk-based capital and leverage ratios exceeded these minimum requirements, as well as the minimum requirements to be considered “well capitalized”, at both June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, and are presented in the following tables.

Consolidated Capital Ratios

	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Tier 1 capital:		
Common stockholders’ equity	$ 459,590	$ 424,551
Allowed amount of trust preferred securities	63,000	63,000
Net unrealized gains on investment securities AFS	(11,452)	(9,327)
Goodwill and certain intangible assets	(11,189)	(12,207)
Total tier 1 capital	499,949	466,017
Tier 2 capital:		
Qualifying allowance for loan and lease losses	34,573	33,038
Total risk-based capital	$ 534,522	$ 499,055
Risk-weighted assets	$2,761,563	$2,636,875
Adjusted quarterly average assets	$3,754,154	$3,864,468
Ratios at end of period:		
Tier 1 leverage	13.32%	12.06%
Tier 1 risk-based capital	18.10	17.67
Total risk-based capital	19.36	18.93
Minimum ratio guidelines:		
Tier 1 leverage (1)	3.00%	3.00%
Tier 1 risk-based capital	4.00	4.00
Total risk-based capital	8.00	8.00
Minimum ratio guidelines to be “well capitalized”:		
Tier 1 leverage	5.00%	5.00%
Tier 1 risk-based capital	6.00	6.00
Total risk-based capital	10.00	10.00

(1) Regulatory authorities require institutions to operate at varying levels (ranging from 100-200 bps) above a minimum Tier 1 leverage ratio of 3% depending upon capitalization classification.

Capital Ratios of the Bank

	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Stockholders’ equity – Tier 1	$478,769	$ 445,789
Tier 1 leverage ratio	12.81%	11.58%
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	17.37	16.98
Total risk-based capital ratio	18.62	18.23

Notices of Proposed Rulemaking ("NPR"). On June 7, 2012 the FRB, the Office of Comptroller of Currency and the FDIC jointly issued two NPRs for public comment. The first NPR, "Regulatory Capital Rules: Regulatory Capital, Implementation of Basel III, Minimum Regulatory Capital Ratios, Capital Adequacy, and Transition Provisions," would revise the general risk-based capital rules to incorporate certain revisions by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision to the Basel capital framework. The provisions of this NPR would:

- revise the definition of regulatory capital components and related calculations;
- add a new common equity tier 1 capital ratio;
- increase the minimum tier 1 capital ratio requirement from four percent to six percent;
- impose different limitations to qualifying minority interest in regulatory capital;
- incorporate revised regulatory capital requirements into the Prompt Corrective Action ("PCA") Framework;
- implement a new capital conservation buffer that would limit payment of capital distributions and certain discretionary bonus payments to executive officers if the banking organization does not hold certain amounts of common tier 1 capital in addition to the minimum risk-based capital requirements; and
- provide for a transition period for several aspects of the proposed rule, including a phase-out period for certain non-qualifying capital instruments, the new minimum capital ratio requirements, the capital conservation buffer, and the regulatory capital adjustments and deductions.

The specific provisions of the NPR regarding capital requirements would alter the existing definition of capital by imposing, among other requirements, additional constraints on the inclusion of certain items in regulatory capital (including trust preferred securities), require that most accumulated other comprehensive income be included in regulatory capital, and establish a new common equity tier 1 capital requirement. This NPR also would establish a capital conservation buffer that, if not met, could reduce a bank's payout amount for capital distributions and discretionary bonus payments. Additionally, this NPR proposes revisions to the PCA capital category thresholds to reflect new capital ratio requirements. The provisions of this NPR are scheduled to phase in over a number of years with certain changes to the capital requirements beginning in 2013 and phasing in over three years and with the capital conservation buffer requirements beginning in 2016 and phasing in over four years.

The second NPR, "Regulatory Capital Rules: Standardized Approach for Risk-Weighted Assets: Market Discipline and Disclosure Requirements," revised the measurement of risk-weighted assets. The provisions of this NPR would:

- revise risk weights for exposures to foreign sovereign entities, foreign banking organizations and foreign public sector entities;
- revise risk weights for residential mortgages based on location value ratios and certain products and underwriting features;
- increase capital requirements for past-due loans, high volatility commercial real estate exposures, and certain short-term loan commitments;
- expand the recognition of collateral and guarantors in determining risk-weighted assets; and
- establish due diligence requirements for securitization exposures.

The provisions of this NPR would take effect on January 1, 2015. Management is currently evaluating these proposed rules and is continuing to monitor developments with these NPRs to determine what affect these NPRs might have on both the Bank's and Company's regulatory capital requirements.

Liquidity

Bank Liquidity. Liquidity represents an institution's ability to provide funds to satisfy demands from depositors, borrowers and other creditors by either converting assets into cash or accessing new or existing sources of incremental funds. Generally the Company relies on deposits, repayments of loans and leases and covered loans, and repayments of its investment securities as its primary sources of funds. The principal deposit sources utilized by the Company include consumer, commercial and public funds customers in the Company's markets. The Company has used these funds, together with brokered deposits, FHLB – Dallas advances, federal funds purchased and other sources of short-term borrowings, to make loans and leases, acquire investment securities and other assets and to fund continuing operations.

Deposit levels may be affected by a number of factors, including rates paid by competitors, general interest rate levels, returns available to customers on alternative investments, general economic and market conditions and other factors. Loan and lease repayments are a relatively stable source of funds but are subject to the borrowers' and lessees' ability to repay the loans and leases, which can be adversely affected by a number of factors including changes in general economic conditions, adverse trends or events affecting business industry groups or specific businesses, declines in real estate values or markets, business closings or lay-offs, inclement weather, natural disasters and other factors. Furthermore, loans and leases generally are not readily convertible to cash. Accordingly, the Company may be required to rely from time to time on other sources of liquidity to meet growth in loans and leases and deposit withdrawal demands or otherwise fund operations. Such secondary sources include FHLB – Dallas advances, secured and unsecured federal funds lines of credit from correspondent banks and Federal Reserve Bank ("FRB") borrowings.

At June 30, 2012 the Company had unused borrowing availability that was primarily comprised of the following four sources: (1) $629 million of available blanket borrowing capacity with the FHLB – Dallas, (2) $128 million of investment securities available to pledge for federal funds or other borrowings, (3) $94 million of available unsecured federal funds lines of credit and (4) $88 million from the FRB.

The Company anticipates it will continue to rely on deposits, repayments of loans and leases and covered loans and repayments of its investment securities to provide liquidity, as well as other funding sources as appropriate. Additionally, when necessary, the sources of borrowed funds described above will be used to augment the Company's primary funding sources.

Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 ("Dodd-Frank Act"). On July 21, 2010, the Dodd-Frank Act was signed into law. Among other things, the Dodd-Frank Act provides full deposit insurance with no maximum coverage amount for non-interest bearing transaction accounts for two years beginning December 31, 2010. Participation in this deposit insurance coverage of the Dodd-Frank Act is mandatory for all financial institutions and requires no separate fee assessment to the Bank. Additionally, the Dodd-Frank Act permanently increases the maximum deposit insurance coverage for all other deposit categories to $250,000 retroactive to January 1, 2008.

Sources and Uses of Funds. Operating activities used $10.4 million for the first six months of 2012 and provided $14.6 million for the first six months of 2011. Net cash used or provided by operating activities is comprised primarily of net income, adjusted for certain non-cash items and for changes in operating assets and liabilities.

Investing activities provided $121.3 million in the six months ended June 30, 2012 and $593.2 million in the six months ended June 30, 2011. Net activity in the Company's investment securities portfolio provided $29.2 million and $41.8 million in the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Net non-covered loans and leases used $91.2 million and provided $57.2 million in the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Payments received on covered loans provided $95.4 million and $95.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and payments received from the FDIC under loss share agreements provided $86.5 million and $28.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The Company received $365.4 million in the six months ended June 30, 2011 (none in the quarter ended June 30, 2012) in connection with an FDIC-assisted acquisition. Other loss share activity provided $8.7 million and $9.4 million in the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The Company had proceeds from sales of other assets of $28.8 million and $9.8 million in the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Purchases of premises and equipment used $36.4 million and $12.9 million in the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Financing activities used $103.4 million and $575.5 million in the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Net changes in deposit accounts used $134.9 million and $485.0 million in the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Net repayments of other borrowings and repurchase agreements with customers provided $36.6 million and used $86.9 million in the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The Company paid common stock cash dividends of $7.9 million and $6.0 million in the quarters ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Proceeds from and current tax benefits on exercise of stock options provided $2.8 million and $2.4 million during the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Growth and Expansion

On March 26, 2010, the Company, through the Bank, entered into a purchase and assumption agreement with loss share agreements with the FDIC pursuant to which it acquired substantially all of the assets and assumed substantially all of the deposits and certain other liabilities of Unity with offices in Cartersville (2), Rome, Adairsville and Calhoun, Georgia.

On July 16, 2010, the Company, through the Bank, entered into a purchase and assumption agreement with loss share agreements with the FDIC pursuant to which it acquired substantially all of the assets and assumed substantially all of the deposits and certain other liabilities of Woodlands with offices in South Carolina (2), North Carolina (2), Georgia (1) and Alabama (3). On October 26, 2010, the Company closed four of the Woodlands offices. As a result the Company now operates one office each in Bluffton, South Carolina; Wilmington, North Carolina; Savannah, Georgia; and Mobile, Alabama.

On September 10, 2010, the Company, through the Bank, entered into a purchase and assumption agreement with loss share agreements with the FDIC pursuant to which it acquired substantially all of the assets and assumed substantially all of the deposits and certain other liabilities of Horizon with offices in Bradenton (2), Palmetto and Brandon, Florida. On December 23, 2010, the Company closed the office in Brandon, Florida.

On December 17, 2010, the Company, through the Bank, entered into a purchase and assumption agreement with loss share agreements with the FDIC pursuant to which it acquired substantially all of the assets and assumed substantially all of the deposits and certain other liabilities of Chestatee with offices in Dawsonville (2), Cumming and Marble Hill, Georgia.

On January 14, 2011, the Company, through the Bank, entered into a purchase and assumption agreement with loss share agreements with the FDIC pursuant to which it acquired substantially all of the assets and assumed substantially all of the deposits and certain other liabilities of Oglethorpe with offices in Brunswick and St. Simons Island, Georgia.

On April 29, 2011, the Company, through the Bank, entered into a purchase and assumption agreement with loss share agreements with the FDIC pursuant to which it acquired substantially all of the assets and assumed substantially all of the deposits and certain other liabilities of First Choice with offices in Dallas, Newnan (2), Senoia, Sharpsburg, Douglasville and Carrollton, Georgia. On July 1, 2011, the Company closed one of the offices in Newnan, Georgia, and on October 26, 2011, the Company closed the office in Carrollton, Georgia.

On April 29, 2011, the Company, through the Bank, entered into a purchase and assumption agreement with loss share agreements with the FDIC pursuant to which it acquired substantially all of the assets and assumed substantially all of the deposits and certain other liabilities of Park Avenue with offices in Valdosta (3), Bainbridge (2), Cairo, Lake Park, Stockbridge, McDonough, Oakwood, and Athens, Georgia and in Ocala, Florida. On October 21, 2011, the Company closed the office in Stockbridge, Georgia.

The Company plans to continue evaluating and bidding on failed bank opportunities and hopes to make additional FDIC-assisted acquisitions in the coming quarters.

In addition, the Company expects to continue its growth and *de novo* branching strategy, although it has slowed the pace of new office openings in recent years. During 2010 and 2011, most new offices added by the Company were the result of branches acquired in FDIC-assisted acquisitions. In the first quarter of 2012, the Company opened its ninth metro-Dallas area office in The Colony, Texas and a loan production office in Austin, Texas. In July of 2012, the Company opened its tenth metro-Dallas area office in Southlake, Texas and a loan production office in Atlanta, Georgia. In the third quarter of 2012, the Company expects to open a second office in Mobile, Alabama and relocate its current leased Bluffton, South Carolina office to a bank-owned facility. The Company also plans to complete fourth quarter relocations of its Wilmington, North Carolina office and its original Mobile, Alabama office from the current leased facilities to bank-owned facilities. In the fourth quarter of 2012 or in early 2013, the Company expects to replace its existing Charlotte, North Carolina loan production office with a full-service banking office. Also, the Company continues to focus on making additional FDIC-assisted acquisitions.

Opening new offices is subject to availability of qualified personnel and suitable sites, designing, constructing, equipping and staffing such offices, obtaining regulatory and other approvals and many other conditions and contingencies that the Company cannot predict with certainty. The Company may increase or decrease its expected number of new offices as a result of a variety of factors including the Company’s financial results, changes in economic or competitive conditions, strategic opportunities or other factors.

During the first six months of 2012, the Company had $36 million of capital expenditures for premises and equipment. The Company’s capital expenditures for the full year of 2012 are expected to be in the range of $40 million to $45 million and include progress payments on construction projects expected to be completed in 2012 or 2013, furniture and equipment costs and acquisition of sites for future development. Actual expenditures may vary significantly from those expected, depending on the number and cost of additional sites acquired for future development, progress or delays encountered on ongoing and new construction projects, delays in or inability to obtain required approvals and other factors.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates, assumptions and judgments that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements. The Company’s determination of (i) the provisions to and the adequacy of the allowance for loan and lease losses, (ii) the fair value of its investment securities portfolio, (iii) the fair value of foreclosed assets not covered by FDIC loss share agreements and (iv) the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed pursuant to business combination transactions, including the Company’s FDIC-assisted acquisitions, all involve a higher degree of judgment and complexity than its other significant accounting policies. Accordingly, the Company considers the determination of (i) the adequacy of the allowance for loan and lease losses, (ii) the fair value of its investment securities portfolio, (iii) the fair value of foreclosed assets not covered by FDIC loss share agreements and (iv) the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed pursuant to business combination transactions to be critical accounting policies.

Provisions to and adequacy of the allowance for loan and lease losses. Provisions to and the adequacy of the allowance for loan and lease losses are based on the Company’s evaluation of the loan and lease portfolio utilizing objective and subjective criteria as described in this report. See the “Analysis of Financial Condition” section of this Management’s Discussion and Analysis for a detailed discussion of the Company’s allowance for loan and lease losses. Changes in the criteria used in this evaluation or the availability of new information could cause the allowance to be increased or decreased in future periods. In addition bank regulatory agencies, as part of their examination process, may require adjustments to the allowance for loan and lease losses based on their judgments and estimates.

Fair value of the investment securities portfolio. The Company has classified all of its investment securities as AFS. Accordingly, its investment securities are stated at estimated fair value in the consolidated financial statements with unrealized gains and losses, net of related income taxes, reported as a separate component of stockholders' equity and any related changes are included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

The Company utilizes independent third parties as its principal sources for determining fair value of its investment securities that are measured on a recurring basis. As a result, the Company receives estimates of fair values from at least two independent pricing sources for the majority of its individual securities within its investment portfolio. For investment securities traded in an active market, the fair values are based on quoted market prices if available. If quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on market prices for comparable securities, broker quotes or comprehensive interest rate tables, pricing matrices or a combination thereof. For investment securities traded in a market that is not active, fair value is determined using unobservable inputs. All fair value estimates received by the Company for its investment securities are reviewed and approved on a quarterly basis by the Company's Investment Portfolio Manager and its Chief Financial Officer.

The fair values of the Company's investment securities traded in both active and inactive markets can be volatile and may be influenced by a number of factors including market interest rates, prepayment speeds, discount rates, credit quality of the issuer, general market conditions including market liquidity conditions and other factors. Factors and conditions are constantly changing and fair values could be subject to material variations that may significantly impact the Company's financial condition, results of operations and liquidity.

Fair value of foreclosed assets not covered by FDIC loss share agreements. Repossessed personal properties and real estate acquired through or in lieu of foreclosure are measured on a non-recurring basis and are initially recorded at the lesser of current principal investment or fair value less estimated cost to sell at the date of repossession or foreclosure. Valuations of these assets are periodically reviewed by management with the carrying value of such assets adjusted through non-interest expense to the then estimated fair value net of estimated selling costs, if lower, until disposition. Fair values of these assets are generally based on third party appraisals, broker price opinions or other valuations of the property.

Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed pursuant to business combination transactions. Assets acquired and liabilities assumed in business combinations are recorded at estimated fair value on their purchase date. Purchased loans acquired in a business combination, including covered loans, are accounted for in accordance with the provisions of GAAP applicable to loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality and pursuant to the AICPA's December 18, 2009 letter in which the AICPA summarized the SEC's view regarding the accounting in subsequent periods for discount accretion associated with non-credit impaired loans acquired in a business combination or asset purchase. Considering, among other factors, the general lack of adequate underwriting, proper documentation, appropriate loan structure and insufficient equity contributions for a large number of these acquired loans, and the uncertainty of the borrowers' and/or guarantors' ability or willingness to make contractually required (or any) principal and interest payments, management has determined that a significant portion of the purchased loans acquired in FDIC-assisted acquisitions have evidence of credit deterioration since origination. Accordingly, management has elected to apply the provisions of GAAP applicable to loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality as provided by the AICPA's December 18, 2009 letter, to all purchased loans acquired in its FDIC-assisted acquisitions.

At the time such purchased loans are acquired, management individually evaluates substantially all loans acquired in the transaction. This evaluation allows management to determine the estimated fair value of the purchased loans (not considering any FDIC loss sharing agreements) and includes no carryover of any previously recorded allowance for loan losses. In determining the estimated fair value of purchased loans, management considers a number of factors including, among other things, the remaining life of the acquired loans, estimated prepayments, estimated loss ratios, estimated value of the underlying collateral, estimated holding periods, and net present value of cash flows expected to be received. To the extent that any purchased loan acquired in a FDIC-assisted acquisition is not specifically reviewed, management applies a loss estimate to that loan based on the average expected loss rates for the purchased loans that were individually reviewed in that purchased loan portfolio.

As provided for under GAAP, management has up to 12 months following the date of the acquisition to finalize the fair values of acquired assets and assumed liabilities. Once management has finalized the fair value of acquired assets and assumed liabilities within this 12-month period, management considers such values to be the Day 1 Fair Values.

In determining the Day 1 Fair Values of purchased loans, management calculates a non-accretable difference (the credit component of the purchased loans) and an accretable difference (the yield component of the purchased loans). The non-accretable difference is the difference between the contractually required payments and the cash flows expected to be collected in accordance with management's determination of the Day 1 Fair Values. Subsequent decreases to the expected cash flows will generally result in a provision for loan and lease losses. Subsequent increases in cash flows will result in a reversal of the provision for loan and lease losses to the extent of prior charges and then an adjustment to accretable yield, which would have a positive impact on interest income.

The accretable difference on purchased loans is the difference between the expected cash flows and the net present value of expected cash flows. Such difference is accreted into earnings using the effective yield method over the term of the loans. In determining the net present value of the expected cash flows, the Company used discount rates ranging from 6.0% to 9.5% per annum depending on the risk characteristics of each individual loan. The weighted average period during which management expects to receive the estimated cash flows for its covered loan portfolio (not considering any payment under the FDIC loss share agreements) is 2.3 years.

Management separately monitors the purchased loan portfolio and periodically reviews loans contained within this portfolio against the factors and assumptions used in determining the Day 1 Fair Values. A loan is reviewed (i) any time it is renewed or extended, (ii) at any other time additional information becomes available to the Company that provides material additional insight regarding the loan's performance, the status of the borrower, or the quality or value of the underlying collateral, or (iii) in conjunction with the annual review of projected cash flows of each acquired portfolio. Management separately reviews, on an annual basis, the performance of a substantial portion of each acquired loan portfolio, or more frequently to the extent that material information becomes available regarding the performance of an individual loan, to make determinations of the constituent loans' performance and to consider whether there has been any significant change in performance since management's initial expectations established in conjunction with the determination of the Day 1 Fair Values. To the extent that a loan is performing in accordance with management's performance expectation established in conjunction with the determination of the Day 1 Fair Values, such loan is not included in any of the credit quality ratios, is not considered to be a nonaccrual or impaired loan, is not risk rated in a similar manner as are the Company's non-purchased loans and is not considered in the determination of the required allowance for loan and lease losses. To the extent that a loan's performance has deteriorated from management's expectation established in conjunction with the determination of the Day 1 Fair Values, such loan will be included in certain of the Company's credit quality metrics, may be considered a nonaccrual or impaired loan, and is considered in the determination of the required level of allowance for loan and lease losses. To the extent that deterioration in the credit quality of the loan would result in some portion or all of such loan being included in the calculation of the allowance for loan and lease losses, there would be an increase of the FDIC loss share receivable balance for the portion of such additional loss expected to be collected from the FDIC. Any improvement in the expected performance of a purchased loan would result in (i) a reversal of the provision for loan and lease losses to the extent of prior charges and then an adjustment to accretable yield, which would have a positive impact on interest income and (ii) a decrease in the FDIC loss share receivable balance for the applicable percentage of the portion of such loss no longer expected to be incurred by the Company.

Currently, the expected losses on covered assets for each of the Company's loss share agreements would result in expected recovery of approximately 80% of incurred losses.

Foreclosed assets covered by FDIC loss share agreements, or covered foreclosed assets, are recorded at Day 1 Fair Values. In estimating the fair value of covered foreclosed assets, management considers a number of factors including, among others, appraised value, estimated holding periods, net present value of cash flows expected to be received, and estimated selling costs. Discount rates ranging from 8.0% to 9.5% per annum were used to determine the net present value of covered foreclosed assets.

In connection with the Company's FDIC-assisted acquisitions, the Company has recorded an FDIC loss share receivable to reflect the indemnification provided by the FDIC. Since the indemnified items are covered loans and covered foreclosed assets, which are measured at Day 1 Fair Values, the FDIC loss share receivable is also measured and recorded at Day 1 Fair Values, and is calculated by discounting the cash flows expected to be received from the FDIC. A discount rate of 5.0% per annum was used to determine the net present value of the FDIC loss share receivable. These cash flows are estimated by multiplying estimated losses by the reimbursement rates as set forth in the loss share agreements. The balance of the FDIC loss share receivable is adjusted periodically to reflect changes in expectations of discounted cash flows, expense reimbursements under the loss share agreements and other factors.

Pursuant to the clawback provisions of the loss share agreements for the Company's FDIC-assisted acquisitions, the Company may be required to reimburse the FDIC should actual losses be less than certain thresholds established in each loss share agreement. The amount of the clawback provision for each acquisition is measured and recorded at Day 1 Fair Values. It is calculated as the difference between management's estimated losses on covered loans and covered foreclosed assets and the loss threshold contained in each loss share agreement, multiplied by the applicable clawback provisions contained in each loss share agreement. This clawback amount, which is payable to the FDIC upon termination of the applicable loss share agreement, is then discounted back to net present value using a discount rate of 5.0% per annum. To the extent that actual losses on covered loans and covered foreclosed assets are less than estimated losses, the applicable clawback payable to the FDIC upon termination of the loss share agreements will increase. To the extent that actual losses on covered loans and covered foreclosed assets are more than estimated losses, the applicable clawback payable to the FDIC upon termination of the loss share agreements will decrease.

The Day 1 Fair Values of investment securities acquired in business combinations are generally based on quoted market prices, broker quotes, comprehensive interest rate tables or pricing matrices, or a combination thereof. The Day 1 Fair Values of assumed liabilities in business combinations is generally the amount payable by the Company necessary to completely satisfy the assumed obligations.

(The remainder of this page intentionally left blank)

RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

See Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of certain recently issued and recently adopted accounting pronouncements.

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, other filings made by the Company with the Securities and Exchange Commission and other oral and written statements or reports by the Company and its management include certain forward-looking statements including, without limitation, statements about economic, real estate market, competitive, employment, credit market and interest rate conditions; plans, goals, beliefs, expectations, thoughts, estimates and outlook for the future; revenue growth; net income and earnings per common share; net interest margin; net interest income; non-interest income, including service charges on deposit accounts, mortgage lending and trust income, gains (losses) on investment securities and sales of other assets; gains on FDIC-assisted acquisitions; income from accretion of the FDIC loss share receivable, net of amortization of the FDIC clawback payable; other loss share income; non-interest expense; efficiency ratio; anticipated future operating results and financial performance; asset quality and asset quality ratios, including the effects of current economic and real estate market conditions; nonperforming loans and leases; nonperforming assets; net charge-offs; net charge-off ratio; provision and allowance for loan and lease losses; past due loans and leases; current or future litigation; interest rate sensitivity, including the effects of possible interest rate changes; future growth and expansion opportunities including plans for making additional FDIC-assisted acquisitions and plans for opening new offices or relocating existing offices; opportunities and goals for future market share growth; expected capital expenditures; loan, lease and deposit growth, including growth in non-covered loans and leases from unfunded closed loans; changes in covered assets; changes in the volume, yield and value of the Company's investment securities portfolio; availability of unused borrowings and other similar forecasts and statements of expectation. Words such as "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "plan," "look," "seek," "may," "will," "could," "trend," "target," "goal," "hope," and similar expressions, as they relate to the Company or its management, identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements made by the Company and its management are based on estimates, projections, beliefs, plans and assumptions of management at the time of such statements and are not guarantees of future performance. The Company disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement based on the occurrence of future events, the receipt of new information or otherwise.

Actual future performance, outcomes and results may differ materially from those expressed in forward-looking statements made by the Company and its management due to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Certain factors that may affect operating results of the Company include, but are not limited to, potential delays or other problems in implementing the Company's growth and expansion strategy including delays in identifying satisfactory sites, hiring qualified personnel, obtaining regulatory or other approvals, obtaining permits and designing, constructing and opening new offices; the ability to enter into additional FDIC-assisted acquisitions or problems with integrating or managing acquisitions; opportunities to profitably deploy capital; the ability to attract new or retain existing deposits, loans and leases; the ability to generate future revenue growth or to control future growth in non-interest expense; interest rate fluctuations, including changes in the yield curve between short-term and long-term interest rates; competitive factors and pricing pressures, including their effect on the Company's net interest margin; general economic, unemployment, credit market and real estate market conditions, including their effect on the creditworthiness of borrowers and lessees, collateral values, the value of investment securities and asset recovery values, including the value of the FDIC loss share receivable and related assets covered by FDIC loss share agreements; changes in legal and regulatory requirements; recently enacted and potential legislation and regulatory actions, including legislation and regulatory actions intended to stabilize economic conditions and credit markets, increase regulation of the financial services industry, protect homeowners or consumers and increase capital requirements of insured depository institutions; changes in U.S. government monetary and fiscal policy; possible further downgrade of U.S. Treasury securities; adoption of new accounting standards or changes in existing standards; and adverse results in current or future litigation as well as other factors described in this and other Company reports and statements. Should one or more of the foregoing risks materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results or outcomes may vary materially from those described in the forward-looking statements.

(The remainder of this page intentionally left blank)

SELECTED AND SUPPLEMENTAL FINANCIAL DATA

The following tables set forth selected consolidated financial data of the Company for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 and supplemental quarterly financial data of the Company for each of the most recent eight quarters beginning with the third quarter of 2010 through the second quarter of 2012. These tables are qualified in their entirety by the consolidated financial statements and related notes presented elsewhere in this report.

Selected Consolidated Financial Data

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)			
Income statement data:				
Interest income	$ 47,772	$ 50,874	$ 97,716	$ 94,896
Interest expense	5,474	8,398	11,584	16,337
Net interest income	42,298	42,476	86,132	78,559
Provision for loan and lease losses	3,055	3,750	6,131	6,000
Non-interest income	15,710	75,058	29,520	88,048
Non-interest expense	27,282	35,200	55,889	61,392
Net income available to common stockholders	19,092	50,217	37,102	64,847
Common share and per common share data:*				
Earnings – diluted	$ 0.55	$ 1.46	$ 1.06	$ 1.88
Book value	13.29	11.27	13.29	11.27
Dividends	0.12	0.09	0.23	0.175
Weighted-average diluted shares outstanding (thousands)	34,887	34,464	34,851	34,406
End of period shares outstanding (thousands)	34,594	34,237	34,594	34,237
Balance sheet data at period end:				
Total assets	$3,764,860	$4,028,339	$3,764,860	$4,028,339
Loans and leases not covered by FDIC loss share agreements	1,981,684	1,802,127	1,981,684	1,802,127
Loans covered by FDIC loss share agreements	711,723	902,832	711,723	902,832
Allowance for loan and lease losses	38,862	39,124	38,862	39,124
FDIC loss share receivable	208,758	357,449	208,758	357,449
Investment securities AFS	414,898	499,244	414,898	499,244
Foreclosed assets covered by FDIC loss share agreements	65,405	77,538	65,405	77,538
Total deposits	2,808,986	3,170,483	2,808,986	3,170,483
Repurchase agreements with customers	31,600	39,403	31,600	39,403
Other borrowings	339,703	292,682	339,703	292,682
Subordinated debentures	64,950	64,950	64,950	64,950
Total common stockholders' equity	459,590	385,683	459,590	385,683
Loan and lease (including covered loans) to deposit ratio	95.89%	85.32%	95.89%	85.32%
Average balance sheet data:				
Total average assets	$3,765,343	$3,843,704	$3,783,477	$3,598,590
Total average common stockholders' equity	449,955	360,459	441,246	343,686
Average common equity to average assets	11.95%	9.38%	11.66%	9.55%
Performance ratios:				
Return on average assets**	2.04%	5.24%	1.97%	3.63%
Return on average common stockholders' equity**	17.07	55.88	16.91	38.05
Net interest margin – FTE**	5.84	5.80	5.91	5.71
Efficiency ratio	45.35	29.39	46.54	35.87
Common stock dividend payout ratio	21.73	6.13	21.40	9.22
Asset quality ratios:				
Net charge-offs to average total loans and leases**(1)(2)	0.18%	0.85%	0.31%	0.79%
Nonperforming loans and leases to total loans and leases(1)	0.50	1.09	0.50	1.09
Nonperforming assets to total assets(1)	0.63	1.39	0.63	1.39
Allowance for loan and lease losses as a percentage of:				
Total loans and leases(1)	1.96%	2.17%	1.96%	2.17%
Nonperforming loans and leases(1)	395%	200%	395%	200%
Capital ratios at period end:				
Tier 1 leverage	13.32%	11.28%	13.32%	11.28%
Tier 1 risk-based capital	18.10	17.65	18.10	17.65
Total risk-based capital	19.36	18.90	19.36	18.90

* Adjusted to give effect to 2-for-1 stock split effective August 16, 2011.

** Ratios annualized based on actual days.

(1) Excludes loans and/or foreclosed assets covered by FDIC loss share agreements, except for their inclusion in total assets.

(2) Excludes net charge-offs related to loans covered by FDIC loss share agreements.

Table of Contents

Supplemental Quarterly Financial Data
(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

	9/30/10	12/31/10	3/31/11	6/30/11	9/30/11	12/31/11	3/31/12	6/30/12
Earnings Summary:								
Net interest income	$ 32,768	$ 33,945	$ 36,083	$ 42,476	$ 44,336	$ 45,839	$ 43,833	$ 42,298
Federal tax (FTE) adjustment	2,447	2,341	2,318	2,235	2,256	2,210	2,288	2,151
Net interest income (FTE)	35,215	36,286	38,401	44,711	46,592	48,049	46,121	44,449
Provision for loan and lease losses	(4,300)	(4,100)	(2,250)	(3,750)	(1,500)	(4,275)	(3,076)	(3,055)
Non-interest income	25,183	18,646	12,990	75,058	16,071	12,964	13,810	15,710
Non-interest expense	(23,565)	(25,274)	(26,192)	(35,200)	(31,800)	(29,339)	(28,607)	(27,282)
Pretax income (FTE)	32,533	25,558	22,949	80,819	29,363	27,399	28,248	29,822
FTE adjustment	(2,447)	(2,341)	(2,318)	(2,235)	(2,256)	(2,210)	(2,288)	(2,151)
Provision for income taxes	(9,878)	(6,303)	(6,004)	(28,380)	(8,220)	(7,604)	(7,950)	(8,584)
Noncontrolling interest	17	17	3	13	17	(15)	(1)	5
Net income available to common stockholders	$ 20,225	$ 16,931	$ 14,630	$ 50,217	$ 18,904	$ 17,570	$ 18,009	$ 19,092
Earnings per common share – diluted *	$ 0.59	$ 0.49	$ 0.43	$ 1.46	$ 0.55	$ 0.51	$ 0.52	$ 0.55
Non-interest Income:								
Service charges on deposit accounts	$ 4,002	$ 4,019	$ 3,838	$ 4,586	$ 4,734	$ 4,936	$ 4,693	$ 4,908
Mortgage lending income	1,024	1,495	681	634	815	1,147	1,101	1,328
Trust income	802	888	782	803	810	811	774	888
Bank owned life insurance income	580	574	568	575	585	580	576	567
Accretion of FDIC loss share receivable, net of amortization of FDIC clawback payable	906	1,252	1,998	2,923	2,861	2,359	2,305	2,035
Other loss share income, net	295	304	971	984	2,976	1,501	1,983	3,197
Gains (losses) on investment securities	570	226	152	199	638	(56)	1	402
Gains on sales of other assets	267	571	407	705	1,727	899	1,555	1,397
Gains on FDIC-assisted transactions	16,122	8,859	2,952	62,756	—	—	—	—
Other	615	458	641	893	925	787	822	988
Total non-interest income	$ 25,183	$ 18,646	$ 12,990	$ 75,058	$ 16,071	$ 12,964	$ 13,810	$ 15,710
Non-interest Expense:								
Salaries and employee benefits	$ 10,539	$ 12,351	$ 11,647	$ 14,817	$ 14,597	$ 15,202	$ 14,052	$ 14,574
Net occupancy expense	2,782	2,999	3,106	3,775	4,301	3,522	3,878	3,650
Other operating expenses	10,111	9,764	11,211	16,172	12,398	10,106	10,168	8,549
Amortization of intangibles	133	160	228	436	504	509	509	509
Total non-interest expense	$ 23,565	$ 25,274	$ 26,192	$ 35,200	$ 31,800	$ 29,339	$ 28,607	$ 27,282
Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses:								
Balance at beginning of period	$ 40,176	$ 40,250	$ 40,230	$ 39,225	$ 39,124	$ 39,136	$ 39,169	$ 38,632
Net charge-offs	(4,226)	(4,120)	(3,255)	(3,851)	(1,488)	(4,242)	(3,613)	(2,825)
Provision for loan and lease losses	4,300	4,100	2,250	3,750	1,500	4,275	3,076	3,055
Balance at end of period	$ 40,250	$ 40,230	$ 39,225	$ 39,124	$ 39,136	$ 39,169	$ 38,632	$ 38,862
Selected Ratios:								
Net interest margin – FTE**	5.31%	5.35%	5.61%	5.80%	5.90%	6.05%	5.98%	5.84%
Efficiency ratio	39.02	46.01	50.97	29.39	50.75	48.09	47.73	45.35
Net charge-offs to average loans and leases**(1)(2)	0.88	0.87	0.72	0.85	0.33	0.84	0.44	0.18
Nonperforming loans and leases to total loans and leases(1)	0.90	0.75	0.77	1.09	1.22	0.72	0.61	0.50
Nonperforming assets to total assets(1)	1.85	1.72	1.62	1.39	1.45	1.18	0.77	0.63
Allowance for loan and lease losses to total loans and leases (1)	2.13	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.10	2.08	2.04	1.96
Loans and leases past due 30 days or more, including past due non-accrual loans and leases, to total loans and leases (1)	1.90	2.02	2.19	2.47	1.89	1.56	0.86	0.75

* Adjusted to give effect to 2-for-1 stock split effective August 16, 2011.
** Ratios for interim periods annualized based on actual days.
(1) Excludes loans and/or foreclosed assets covered by FDIC loss share agreements, except for their inclusion in total assets.
(2) Excludes net charge-offs related to loans covered by FDIC loss share agreements.

Item 3. **Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk**

Interest rate risk results from timing differences in the repricing of assets and liabilities or from changes in relationships between interest rate indexes. The Company's interest rate risk management is the responsibility of the ALCO and Investments Committee ("ALCO"), which reports to the board of directors. The ALCO oversees the asset/liability (interest rate risk) position, liquidity and funds management and investment portfolio functions of the Company.

The Company regularly reviews its exposure to changes in interest rates. Among the factors considered are changes in the mix of interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities, interest rate spreads and repricing periods. Typically, the ALCO reviews on at least a quarterly basis the Company's relative ratio of rate sensitive assets ("RSA") to rate sensitive liabilities ("RSL") and the related cumulative gap for different time periods. However, the primary tool used by ALCO to analyze the Company's interest rate risk and interest rate sensitivity is an earnings simulation model.

This earnings simulation modeling process projects a baseline net interest income (assuming no changes in interest rate levels) and estimates changes to that baseline net interest income resulting from changes in interest rate levels. The Company relies primarily on the results of this model in evaluating its interest rate risk. This model incorporates a number of additional factors including: (1) the expected exercise of call features on various assets and liabilities, (2) the expected rates at which various RSA and RSL will reprice, (3) the expected growth in various interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities and the expected interest rates on new assets and liabilities, (4) the expected relative movements in different interest rate indexes which are used as the basis for pricing or repricing various assets and liabilities, (5) existing and expected contractual cap and floor rates on various assets and liabilities, (6) expected changes in administered rates on interest bearing transaction, savings, money market and time deposit accounts and the expected impact of competition on the pricing or repricing of such accounts and (7) other relevant factors. Inclusion of these factors in the model is intended to more accurately project the Company's expected changes in net interest income resulting from interest rate changes. The Company typically models its change in net interest income assuming interest rates go up 100 bps, up 200 bps, down 100 bps and down 200 bps. Based on current conditions, the Company is now modeling its change in net interest income assuming interest rates go up 100 bps, up 200 bps, up 300 bps and up 400 bps. For purposes of this model, the Company has assumed that the change in interest rates phases in over a 12-month period. While the Company believes this model provides a reasonably accurate projection of its interest rate risk, the model includes a number of assumptions and predictions which may or may not be correct and may impact the model results. These assumptions and predictions include inputs to compute baseline net interest income, growth rates, expected changes in administered rates on interest bearing deposit accounts, competition and a variety of other factors that are difficult to accurately predict. Accordingly, there can be no assurance the earnings simulation model will accurately reflect future results.

The following table presents the earnings simulation model's projected impact of a change in interest rates on the projected baseline net interest income for the 12-month period commencing July 1, 2012. This change in interest rates assumes parallel shifts in the yield curve and does not take into account changes in the slope of the yield curve.

Shift in Interest Rates (in bps)	% Change in Projected Baseline Net Interest Income
+400	0.0%
+300	(0.5)
+200	(0.5)
+100	(0.3)
-100	Not meaningful
-200	Not meaningful

In the event of a shift in interest rates, management may take certain actions intended to mitigate the negative impact to net interest income or to maximize the positive impact to net interest income. These actions may include, but are not limited to, restructuring of interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities, seeking alternative funding sources or investment opportunities and modifying the pricing or terms of loans, leases and deposits.

(The remainder of this page intentionally left blank)

Table of Contents

Item 4. **Controls and Procedures**

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

An evaluation as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Company's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and the Company's Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's "disclosure controls and procedures," which are defined under SEC rules as controls and other procedures of a company that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within required time periods. Based upon that evaluation, the Company's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and its Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

(b) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting.

The Company's management, including the Company's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and the Company's Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer, has evaluated any changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarterly period covered by this report and has concluded that there was no change during the quarterly period covered by this report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

(The remainder of this page intentionally left blank)

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. **Legal Proceedings**

On January 5, 2012, the Company and the Bank were served with a summons and complaint filed on December 19, 2011 in the Circuit Court of Lonoke County, Arkansas, Division III, styled *Robert Walker, Ann B. Hines and Judith Belk vs. Bank of the Ozarks, Inc. and Bank of the Ozarks*, No. CV-2011-777. The complaint alleges that the defendants have harmed the plaintiffs, former customers of the Bank, by improper, unfair and unconscionable assessment and collection of excessive overdraft fees from the plaintiffs. According to the complaint, plaintiffs claim that the Bank employs sophisticated software to automate its overdraft system, and that this system unfairly and inequitably manipulates and alters customers' transaction records in order to maximize overdraft penalties, particularly utilizing a practice of posting of items in "high-to-low" order, despite the actual sequence in which such items are presented for payment. Plaintiffs claim that the Bank's deposit agreements with customers do not adequately disclose the Bank's overdraft assessment policies and are ambiguous, deceptive, unfair and misleading. Plaintiffs' complaint also alleges that these actions and omissions constitute breach of contract, breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing, unconscionable conduct, conversion, unjust enrichment and violation of the Arkansas Deceptive Trade Practices Act. The plaintiffs seek to have the case certified by the court as a class action for all Bank account holders similarly situated, and seek a declaratory judgment as to the wrongful nature of the Bank's overdraft fee policies, restitution of overdraft fees paid by the plaintiffs and the putative class as a result of the actions cited in the complaint, disgorgement of profits as a result of the alleged wrongful actions and unspecified compensatory and punitive damages, together with pre-judgment interest, costs and plaintiffs' attorneys' fees. The Company believes the plaintiffs' claims are unfounded and intends to defend against these claims.

On April 8, 2011, the Company was served with a petition filed on March 31, 2011 by the Seib Family, GP, LLC, a Texas limited liability company, as General Partner of Seib Family, LP in the District Court of Dallas County, Texas, Cause Number 11-04057, against the Company and two entities which the plaintiff apparently believed had some type of ownership interest in a former borrower of the Bank, alleging, among other things, that the defendants fraudulently induced the plaintiff to purchase a tract of real estate consisting of approximately 60 acres located at 318 Cadiz Street in Dallas, Texas, owned by the former borrower and financed by the Bank. The petition alleges that the defendants knew that a levee protecting the property from the Trinity River flood plain did not meet federal standards, that the defendants omitted to disclose that information to plaintiff prior to the sale of the property, and that due to the problems or potential problems with the levee, the value of the property was significantly impaired, as supported by a report by the U.S. Corps of Engineers concerning the condition of the levee, released at approximately the same time as the plaintiff purchased the property from the former borrower and affiliates with the aid and assistance of the Company. The petition alleges that the plaintiff did not become aware of the U.S. Corps of Engineers' report until a month or two after it purchased the property.

The original petition alleged that the defendants' conduct violated the Texas Securities Act and the Texas Deceptive Trade Practices Act, and sought compensatory damages, trebled under the Texas Deceptive Trade Practices Act, plus exemplary damages, attorneys' fees, costs, interest, and other relief the court deems just. Since the original petition was filed, the plaintiff has (i) dropped all claims against the Company, but added the Bank to its petition and (ii) dropped all claims with respect to the Texas Deceptive Trade Practices Act. Under its amended petition, the Plaintiff is seeking $15,962,677 in actual damages and $31,925,354 in exemplary damages.

On June 15, 2012, the District Court of Dallas County granted the Bank's motion for Summary Judgment. Subsequent to the court's granting of the Bank's Motion for Summary Judgment, the plaintiff filed a notice of nonsuit with prejudice with respect to its claims against the other two defendants, which was granted. In response, the Bank filed a notice of nonsuit without prejudice with respect to the Bank's claim for attorneys' fees and costs against the plaintiff, which resulted in dismissal of that claim without prejudice. While the plaintiff has certain rights to appeal the court's granting of the Bank's Motion for Summary Judgment, the Company believes the allegations of the petition are wholly without merit, and this belief is supported by the court's recent grant of Summary Judgment. The Company intends to vigorously defend against any appeals of the court's recent ruling.

The Company is party to various other legal proceedings, as both plaintiff and defendant, arising in the ordinary course of business, including claims of lender liability, predatory lending, broken promises and other similar lending-related claims, as well as legal proceedings arising from acquired operations in its FDIC-assisted acquisitions. In addition, the Company and the Bank are parties to three legal proceedings involving third party claims alleging that the Company and the Bank, along with certain other financial institutions, have infringed certain "business method" patents claimed to be violated by the institutions' use of web site authentication software and check imaging and processing software not authorized by the patent holder claimants. While the ultimate resolution of these various claims and proceedings cannot be determined at this time, management of the Company believes that such claims and proceedings, individually or in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse effect on the future results of operations, financial condition or liquidity of the Company.

Item 1A. **Risk Factors**

There have been no material changes to the risk factors disclosed in Item 1A Risk Factors in the Company's 2011 annual report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 29, 2012.

Item 2. **Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds**

The Company had no unregistered sales of equity securities and did not purchase any shares of its common stock during the period covered by this report.

Item 3. **Defaults Upon Senior Securities**

Not Applicable.

Item 4. **Mine Safety Disclosures**

Not Applicable.

Item 5. **Other Information**

None.

Item 6. **Exhibits**

Reference is made to the Exhibit Index set forth immediately following the signature page of this report.

(The remainder of this page intentionally left blank)

Table of Contents

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Bank of the Ozarks, Inc.

DATE: August 8, 2012

/s/ Greg McKinney
Greg McKinney
Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer

Table of Contents

Bank of the Ozarks, Inc.
Exhibit Index

Exhibit Number	
3 (i) (a)	Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of the Registrant, dated May 22, 1997 (previously filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the Commission on May 22, 1997, as amended, Commission File No. 333-27641, and incorporated herein by this reference).
3 (i) (b)	Articles of Amendment to the Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of the Registrant dated December 9, 2003 (previously filed as Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Commission on March 12, 2004 for the year ended December 31, 2003, and incorporated herein by this reference).
3 (i) (c)	Articles of Amendment to the Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of the Registrant dated December 10, 2008 (previously filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on December 10, 2008, and incorporated herein by this reference).
3 (ii)	Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Registrant, dated December 11, 2007 (previously filed as Exhibit 3(ii) to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on December 11, 2007, and incorporated herein by this reference).
10.1	Form of Indemnification Agreement between the Registrant and its directors newly elected for the first time at the Registrant's annual shareholders' meeting on April 17, 2012 (previously filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on April 18, 2012 and incorporated herein by this reference).
31.1	Certification of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer.
32.1	Certification of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101.INS*	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
101.CAL*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase
101.DEF*	XBRL Taxonomy Definition Linkbase
101.LAB*	XBRL Extension Label Linkbase
101.PRE*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase

*Pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulations S-T, these interactive data files are not deemed filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933 or Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and otherwise are not subject to liability under these sections.

(Back To Top)

Section 2: EX-31.1 (CERTIFICATION OF CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER)

Exhibit 31.1

CERTIFICATIONS

I, George Gleason, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this report on Form 10-Q of Bank of the Ozarks, Inc. for the period ended June 30, 2012;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
   a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
   b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
   c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
   d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
   a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
   b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: August 8, 2012

/s/ George Gleason
George Gleason
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

(Back To Top)

Section 3: EX-31.2 (CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER AND CHIEF ACCOUNTING OFFICER)

Exhibit 31.2

I, Greg McKinney, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this report on Form 10-Q of Bank of the Ozarks, Inc. for the period ended June 30, 2012;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
   - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
   - b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
   - c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
   - d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
   - a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
   - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: August 8, 2012

/s/ Greg McKinney
Greg McKinney
Chief Financial Officer and
Chief Accounting Officer

(Back To Top)

Section 4: EX-32.1 (CERTIFICATION OF CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER PURSUANT TO SECTION 906)

Exhibit 32.1

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the accompanying Quarterly Report of Bank of the Ozarks, Inc. (the Company) on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2012, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the Report), I, George Gleason, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, to my knowledge, that:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of the Company.

August 8, 2012

/s/ George Gleason
George Gleason
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

(Back To Top)

Section 5: EX-32.2 (CERTIFICATION OF CFO AND CAO PURSUANT TO SECTION 906)

Exhibit 32.2

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the accompanying Quarterly Report of Bank of the Ozarks, Inc. (the Company) on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2012, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the Report), I, Greg McKinney, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, to my knowledge, that:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of the Company.

August 8, 2012

/s/ Greg McKinney
Greg McKinney
Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer

(Back To Top)