



## **Item 7.01 Regulation FD Disclosure**

Bank OZK (the “Company”) has updated its Investor Presentation to reflect Second Quarter 2020 financial information and other data. A copy of the Company’s Investor Presentation is furnished as Exhibit 99.1 to this Current Report on Form 8-K.

The information furnished pursuant to this Item 7.01, including Exhibit 99.1, shall not be deemed to be “filed” for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), or otherwise subject to the liabilities under that section, and shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing of the Company under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act except as expressly set forth by specific reference in such filing.

The information contained in this presentation is summary information that is intended to be considered in the context of the Company’s filings with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) and other public announcements that the Company may make, by press release or otherwise, from time to time. The Company undertakes no duty or obligation to publicly update or revise the information contained in this report, although it may do so from time to time as its management believes is warranted. Any such updating may be made through the filing of other reports or documents with the FDIC, through press releases, or through other public disclosure, including disclosure on the Company’s website.

### **Cautionary Statements Regarding Forward-Looking Information**

This Current Report on Form 8-K and certain other communications by the Company contain statements that constitute “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of, and subject to the protections of, Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. Such statements are based on currently available information and are subject to various risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from the Company’s present expectations. Undue reliance should not be placed on such forward-looking statements, as such statements speak only as of the date on which they are made and the Company undertakes no obligation to update such statements. Additional information regarding these and other risks is contained in the Company’s filings with the FDIC.

## **Item 9.01 Financial Statements and Exhibits**

(d) *Exhibits.* The following exhibit is being furnished to this Current Report on Form 8-K:

99.1 Bank OZK Investor Presentation (August 2020)

## SIGNATURES

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

### BANK OZK

Date: August 7, 2020

By: /s/ Tim Hicks

Name: Tim Hicks

Title: Chief Administrative Officer and Executive Director of  
Investor Relations

## EXHIBIT INDEX

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Document Description</u>
99.1	Bank OZK Investor Presentation (August 2020)



Nasdaq: OZK | August 2020

# Forward-Looking Information

This presentation and other communications by Bank OZK (the “Bank”) include certain “forward-looking statements” regarding the Bank’s plans, expectations, thoughts, beliefs, estimates, goals and outlook for the future that are intended to be covered by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements are based on management’s expectations as well as certain assumptions and estimates made by, and information available to, management at the time. Those statements are not guarantees of future results or performance and are subject to certain known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, such forward-looking statements. These risks, uncertainties and other factors include, but are not limited to: potential delays or other problems implementing the Bank’s growth, expansion and acquisition strategies, including delays in identifying satisfactory sites, hiring or retaining qualified personnel, obtaining regulatory or other approvals, obtaining permits and designing, constructing and opening new offices, relocating, selling or closing existing offices; the ability to enter into and/or close additional acquisitions; the availability of and access to capital; possible downgrades in the Bank’s credit ratings or outlook which could increase the costs or availability of funding from capital markets; the ability to attract new or retain existing or acquired deposits or to retain or grow loans, including growth from unfunded closed loans; 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 or changes in the relative relationships of various interest rate indices; the potential impact of the proposed phase-out of LIBOR or other changes involving LIBOR; competitive factors and pricing pressures, including their effect on the Bank’s net interest margin or core spread; general economic, unemployment, credit market and real estate market conditions, and the effect of such conditions on the creditworthiness of borrowers, collateral values, the value of investment securities and asset recovery values; changes in legal, financial and/or regulatory requirements; recently enacted and potential legislation and regulatory actions and the costs and expenses to comply with new and/or existing legislation and regulatory actions, including those in response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic such as the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act and any similar or related rules and regulations; changes in U.S. government monetary and fiscal policy; the ability to keep pace with technological changes, including changes regarding maintaining cybersecurity; FDIC special assessments or changes to regular assessments; the impact of failure in, or breach of, our operational or security systems or infrastructure, or those of third parties with whom we do business, including as a result of cyber-attacks or an increase in the incidence or severity of fraud, illegal payments, security breaches or other illegal acts impacting the Bank or its customers; natural disasters or acts of war or terrorism; the adverse effects of the ongoing global COVID-19 pandemic, including the magnitude and duration of the pandemic and actions taken to contain or treat COVID-19, on the Bank, the Bank’s customers, the global economy and financial markets; international or political instability; impairment of our goodwill or other intangible assets; adoption of new accounting standards, including the effects from the adoption of the current expected credit loss (“CECL”) model on January 1, 2020, or changes in existing standards; and adverse results (including costs, fines, reputational harm and/or other negative effects) from current or future litigation, regulatory examinations or other legal and/or regulatory actions or rulings as well as other factors identified in this communication or as detailed from time to time in our public filings, including those factors described in the disclosures under the headings “Forward-Looking Information” and “Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019 and our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q. Should one or more of the foregoing risks materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results or outcomes may vary materially from those projected in, or implied by, such forward-looking statements. The Bank disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements based on the occurrence of future events, the receipt of new information or otherwise.

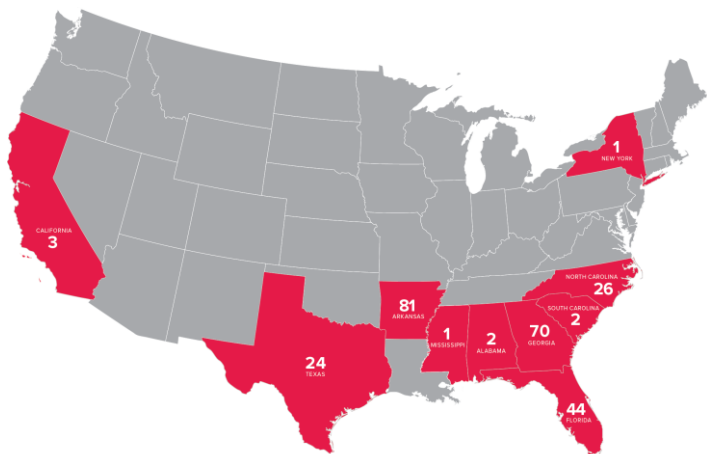
*Note: Historical information for periods prior to June 26, 2017, refer to Bank of the Ozarks, Inc., which was our parent holding company prior to our recent reorganization, and, for periods after June 26, 2017, to Bank OZK (formerly known as Bank of the Ozarks), in each case including their respective consolidated subsidiaries.*

# Bank OZK (Nasdaq: OZK) – At a Glance

## Financial Highlights\*

- Total assets \$26.4 billion
- Total loans \$19.3 billion
- Total deposits \$20.7 billion
- Total equity \$ 4.1 billion
- 6M20 Net Interest Margin 3.84%
- 6M20 Efficiency Ratio 42.7%
- 6M20 Net Charge-off Ratio 0.20%

254 Offices Across 10 States\*



Our mission is to be the best banking organization and corporate citizen in each of the communities we serve by:

- Providing **excellent service to our customers**
- Maximizing **long-term shareholder value**
- Being an **employer of choice**
- Being the **best bank for regulators**

*Bank OZK's Tier 1 Leverage Ratio of 14.62% was the highest among the 100 largest U.S. Banks\*\* at March 31, 2020.*

\* As of June 30, 2020. Ratios for interim periods annualized for actual days.

\*\* Source: Tier 1 Leverage Ratio data from S&P Global Market Intelligence for 100 largest publicly traded U.S. banks by asset size (excl. Banks headquartered in Puerto Rico).

# COVID-19 Pandemic Response

Our exceptional team continues to implement our long-standing pandemic plan, while focusing on our employees, customers and communities.

## Employees

- Adopted a new COVID-19 paid leave policy
- Quickly adapted our technology to support over 900 team members working from home or other remote locations
- Reallocated resources between departments to account for rapidly-changing business needs

## Customers

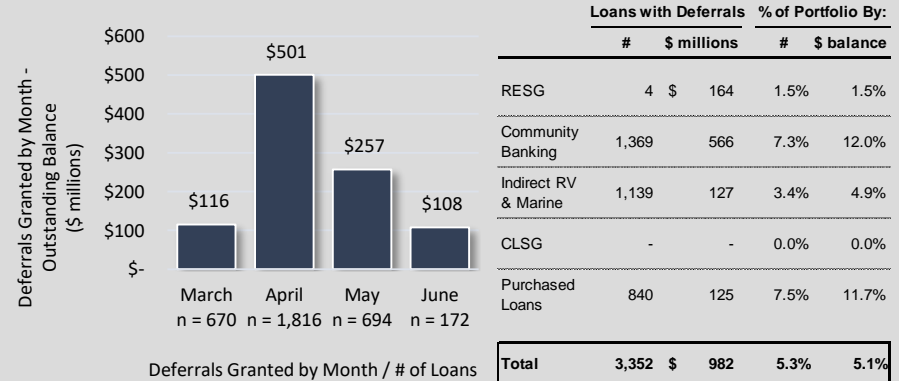
- Redesigned customer / branch interactions to maximize social distancing while continuing to provide quality personal service
- Expanded customer care center hours
- Enhanced our online CD-opening process
- Enhanced our mobile banking platform

## Communities

- Provided loans under the SBA's Paycheck Protection Program, which as of June 30, 2020, we had 6,352 loans outstanding with a balance of approximately \$462 million
- Donated \$220,000 supporting 25 food banks throughout our footprint and providing over 1,000,000 meals

### Disaster Relief Loan Program

Through June 30, 2020, had provided short-term payment deferrals on 3,352 loans totaling approximately \$982 million, or 5.1%, of our portfolio balances at June 30, 2020. As of June 30, 2020, 867 loans with a total outstanding balance of \$151 million had a 1<sup>st</sup> Pandemic Deferral that expired. Of those, 77 loans with a total outstanding balance of \$8 million had received a second 90 day deferral. At 30, 2020, the Bank had 2,562 loans totaling \$839 million in total loans that remained in deferral.



*“Teamwork Rocks!” is a core tenet of Bank OZK, and this has never been more evident than during the COVID-19 pandemic.*



# Key Investment Considerations

## Asset Quality

Maintaining excellent asset quality through disciplined application of our established credit standards is always our primary focus.

## Profitability

Our profitability is powered by our high-quality portfolio of earning assets and an efficiency ratio among the industry's best.

## Diversification & Growth

Our loan portfolio is broadly diversified, both by geography and product type, and is the fundamental driver of our earning asset growth.

## Liquidity & Capital

We maintain diverse and abundant sources of liquidity and have one of the strongest capital positions among the top-100 U.S. banks.

*Bank OZK seeks to maximize long-term shareholder value through growth in earning assets, deposits, capital, and profitability in a manner consistent with safe, sound and prudent banking practices.*

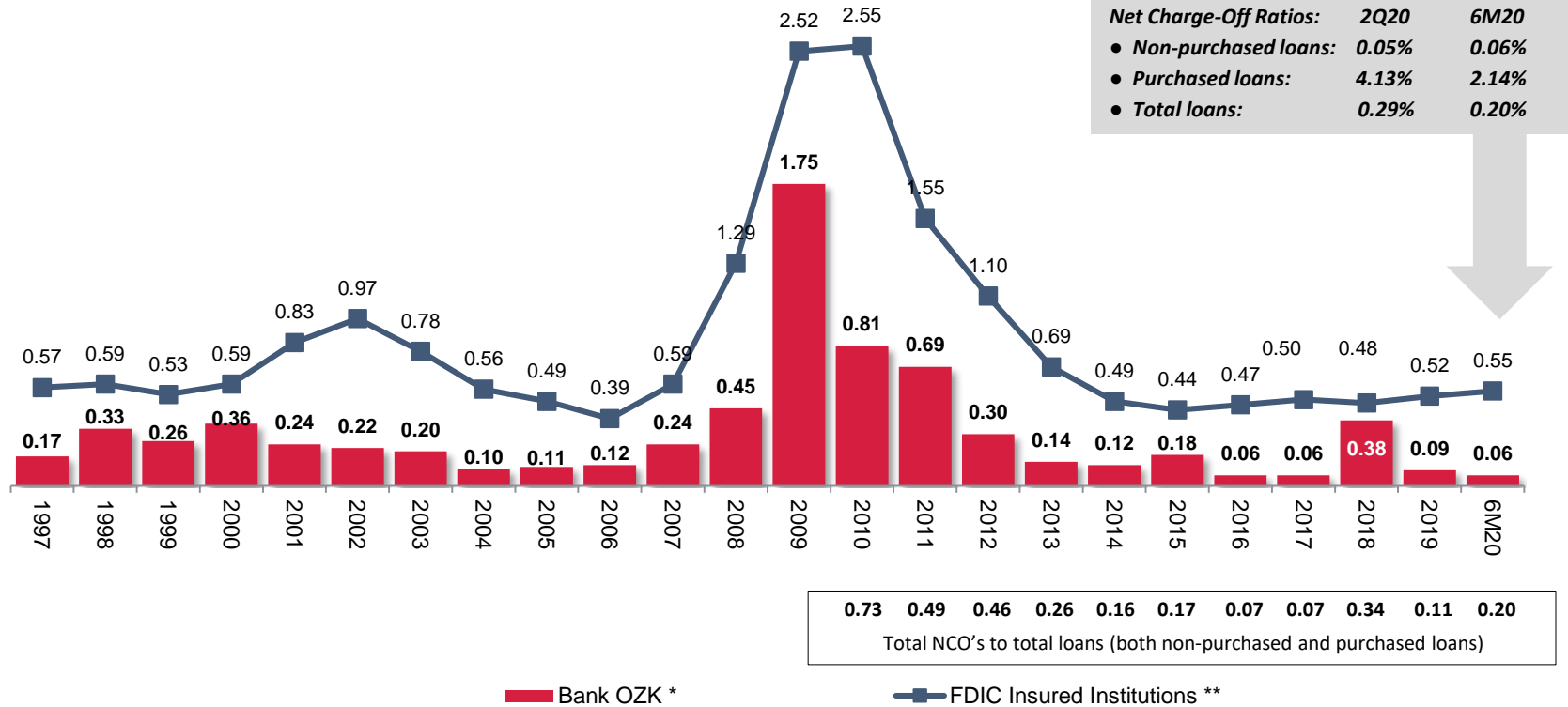




# Asset Quality Consistently Better than the Industry Average

## Net Charge-Off Ratio (%)

(All data annualized where appropriate)



Since going public in 1997, our annual net charge-off ratio has averaged approximately one third of the industry's net charge ratio, and has been better than the industry in EVERY year.

\* Bank OZK's data in bar graph excludes purchased loans and net charge-offs related to such loans.

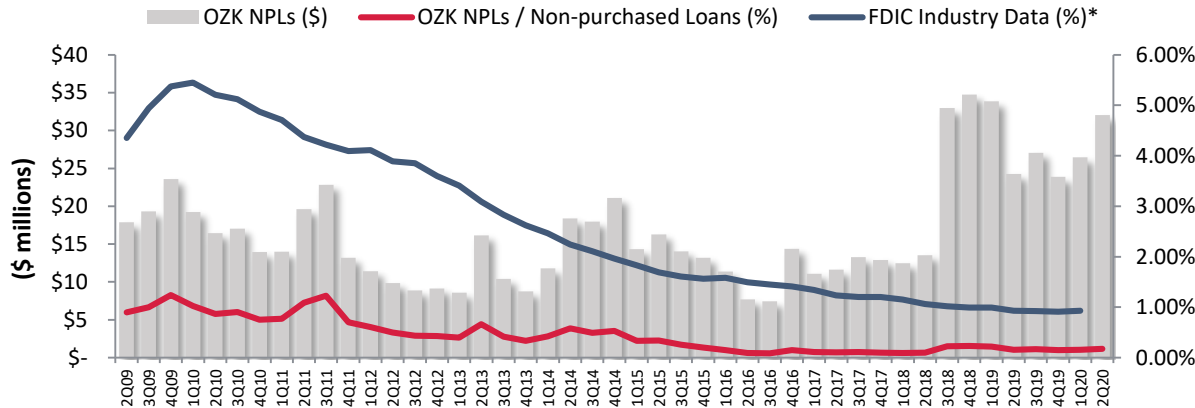
\*\* Data for all FDIC insured institutions from the FDIC Quarterly Banking Profile, last updated first quarter 2020. Annualized when appropriate.





# Our Favorable Ratios of Nonperforming Loans and Nonperforming Assets Provide Meaningful Data Points on Our Excellent Asset Quality

## Nonperforming Non-purchased Loans (“NPLs”)

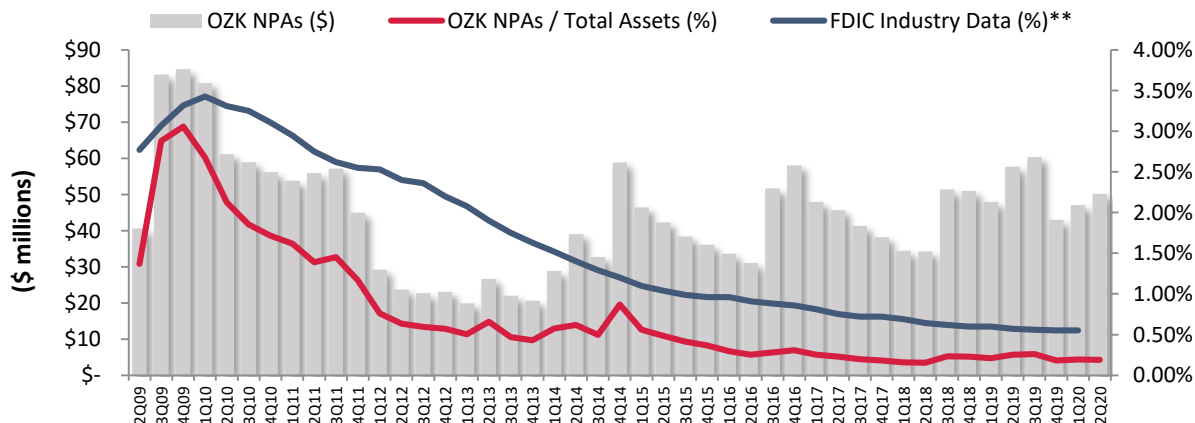


\* Note: Data for all FDIC insured institutions from the FDIC Quarterly Banking Profile, last updated first quarter 2020. Percent of Loans Noncurrent is the percentage of loans that are past due 90 days or more or that are in nonaccrual status.

The dollar volumes of our nonperforming non-purchased loans and nonperforming assets have been relatively stable, even as our total non-purchased loans and assets have grown many-fold.

Our ratios for NPLs and NPAs have been consistently better than the industry’s ratios.

## Nonperforming Assets (“NPAs”), Excluding Purchased Loans



\*\* Note: Data for all FDIC insured institutions from the FDIC Quarterly Banking Profile, last updated first quarter 2020. Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets (%).

NPLs were just \$32 million, or 0.18% of total non-purchased loans, at 6/30/20.

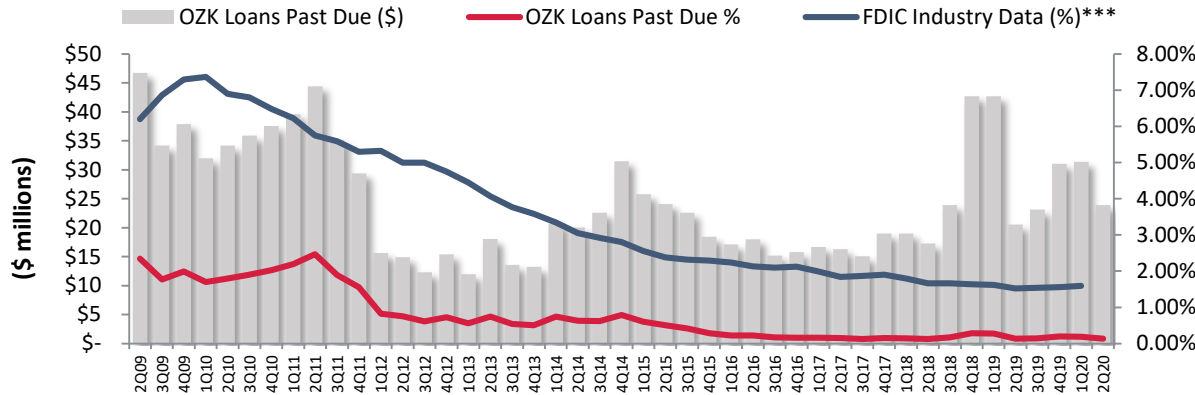
NPAs, which include NPLs and foreclosed assets, were just \$50 million, or 0.19% of total assets, at 6/30/20.





# Our Favorable Ratios for Loans Past Due and Substandard Non-purchased Loans Provide Additional Data Points on Our Excellent Asset Quality

## Non-purchased Loans Past Due 30+ Days, Including Past Due Nonaccrual Non-purchased Loans (“Loans Past Due”)

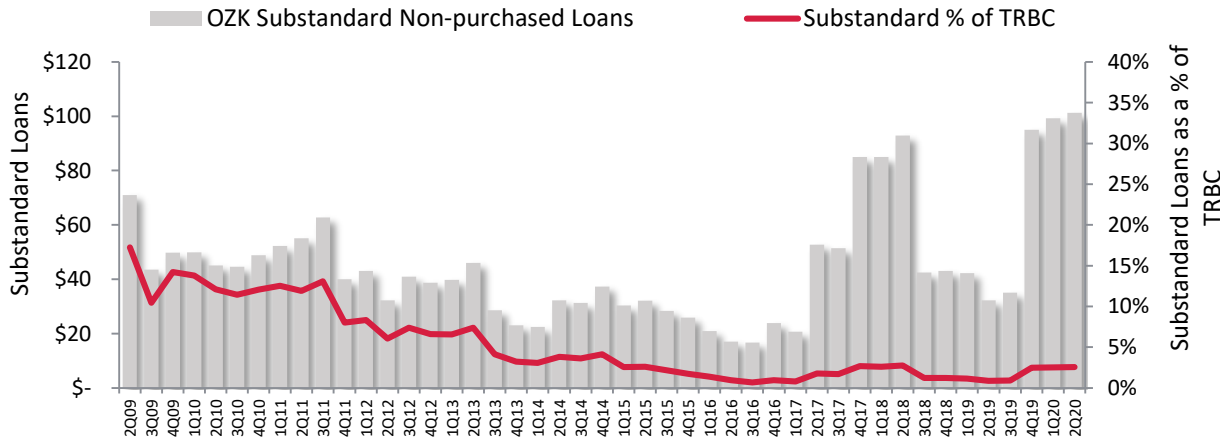


\*\*\* Note: Data for all FDIC insured institutions from the FDIC Quarterly Banking Profile, last updated first quarter 2020. Percent of Loans Noncurrent + Percent of Loans 30-89 Days Past Due.

The dollar volume of our loans past due has been relatively stable, even as our total non-purchased loans and assets have grown many-fold.

Non-purchased loans past due, including past due nonaccrual non-purchased loans, were just \$24 million, or 0.13% of total non-purchased loans, at 6/30/20.

## Substandard Non-purchased Loan Trends (\$ millions)



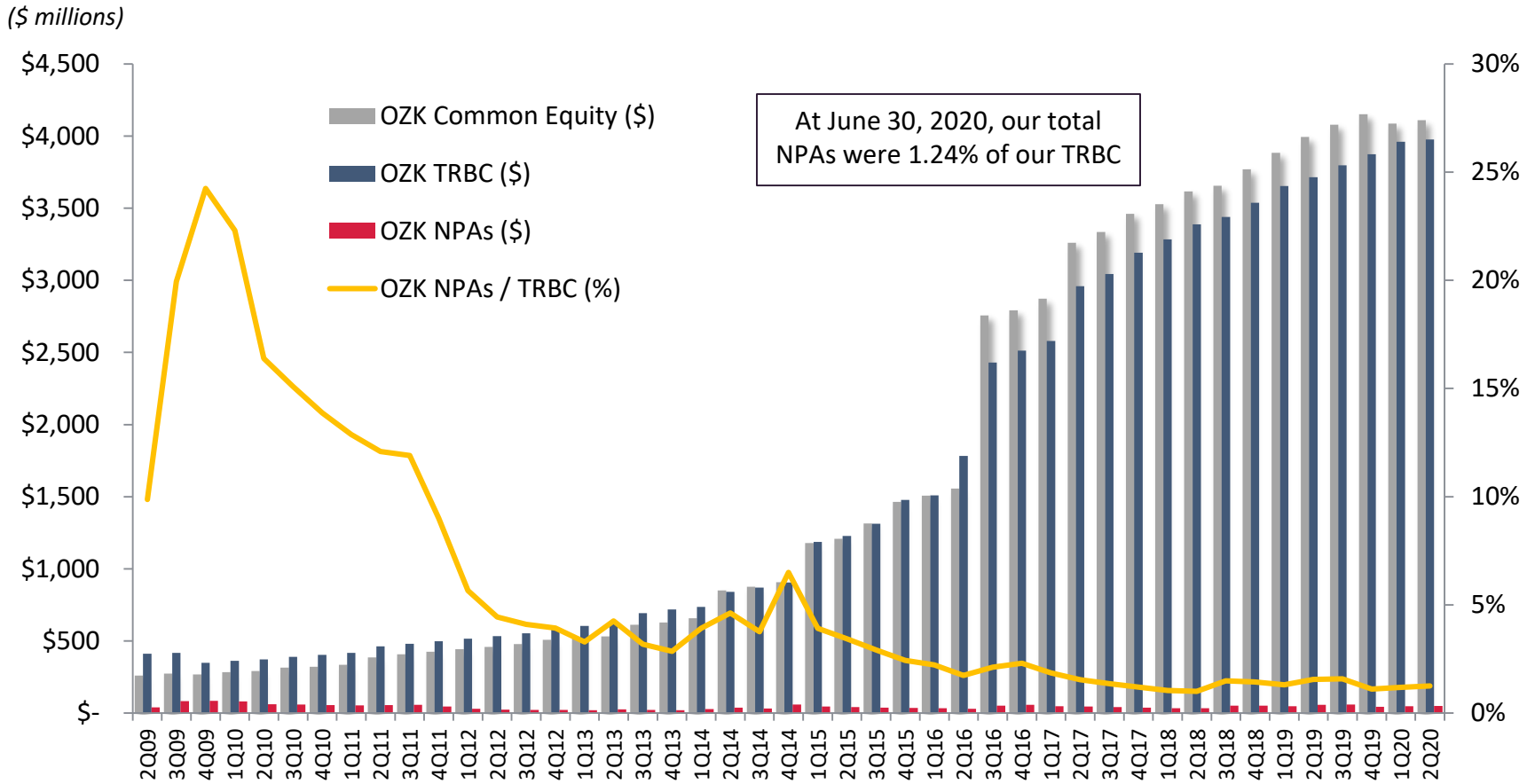
Our dollar volume of non-purchased loans designated as being in the “Substandard” category of our credit quality indicators has remained favorable.

Our ratio of substandard non-purchased loans as a percentage of our total risk-based capital (“TRBC”) at June 30, 2020 remained at a low level of 2.50%.





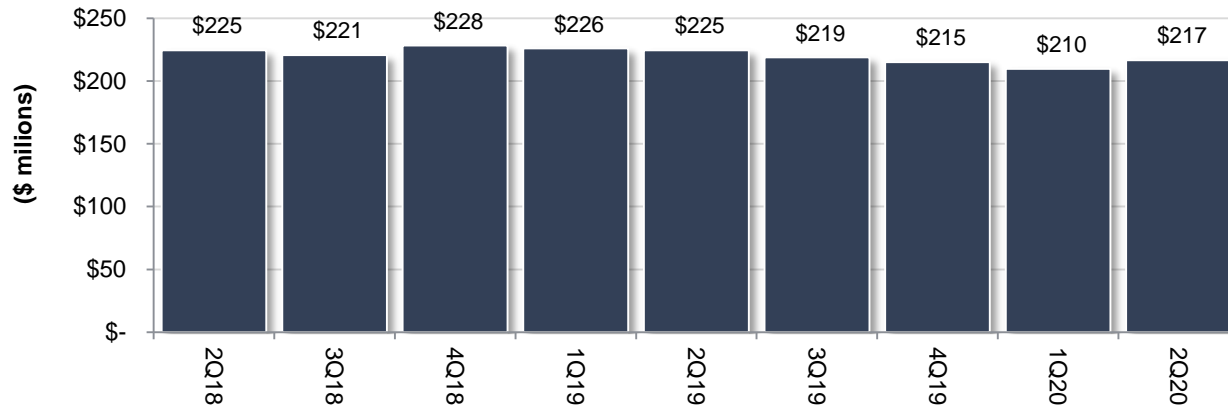
# Long-term Trends in Capital and NPAs



*We have had tremendous growth in our common equity and TRBC over the last 11 years, while our ratio of total NPAs / TRBC has declined to a relatively nominal level.*

## Net Interest Income Is Our Largest Category of Revenue

- Our net interest income is affected by many factors, including our volume and mix of earning assets; our volume and mix of deposits and other liabilities; our net interest margin; our core spread, which is how we describe the difference between our yield on non-purchased loans and our cost of interest-bearing deposits (“COIBD”); and other factors.
- As reflected below, growing our net interest income has been challenging in recent quarters due to a number of factors, including the large volume of loan repayments and pay-downs, intense competition for loans and deposits, and declining interest rates – all resulting in our yield on loans declining faster than our interest rates on deposits.



*We are encouraged that some of those factors began to moderate or reverse in the quarter just ended, including the fact that we achieved a strong volume of loan originations at better spreads in the quarter just ended and had slower loan repayments.*

# Loans Are Our Largest Category of Earning Assets

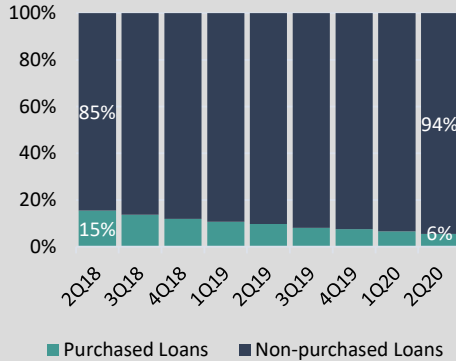
## Loan Portfolio Overview

Our loan portfolio is the largest contributor to our net interest income. Reductions in the Fed Funds Target Rate, among other factors, have reduced our loan yields in recent quarters.

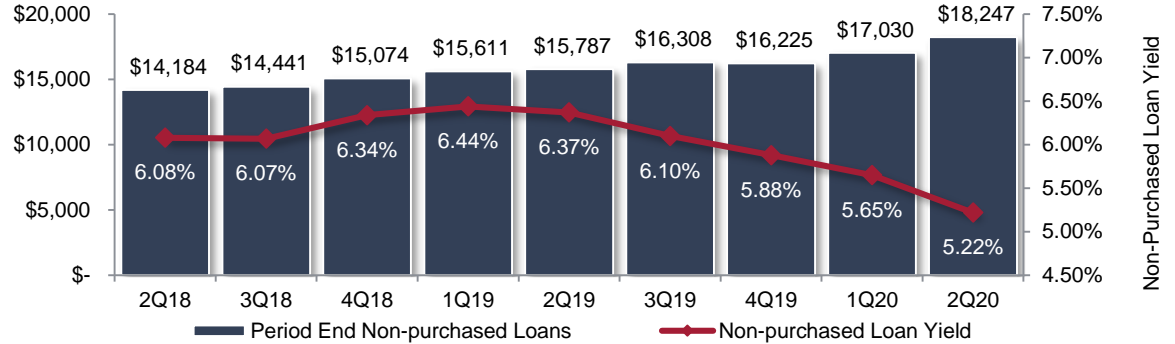
Non-purchased loans accounted for 76.5% of our average earning assets and 94.1% of our average total loans in the quarter just ended.

Purchased loans, accounted for 4.8% of our average earning assets and 5.9% of our average total loans in the quarter just ended.

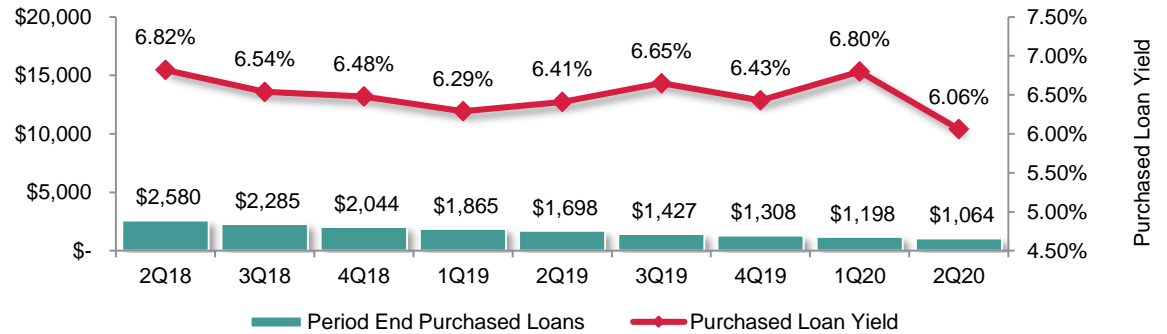
The mix of non-purchased loans and purchased loans as a % of our total loan portfolio over the last nine quarters is illustrated below.



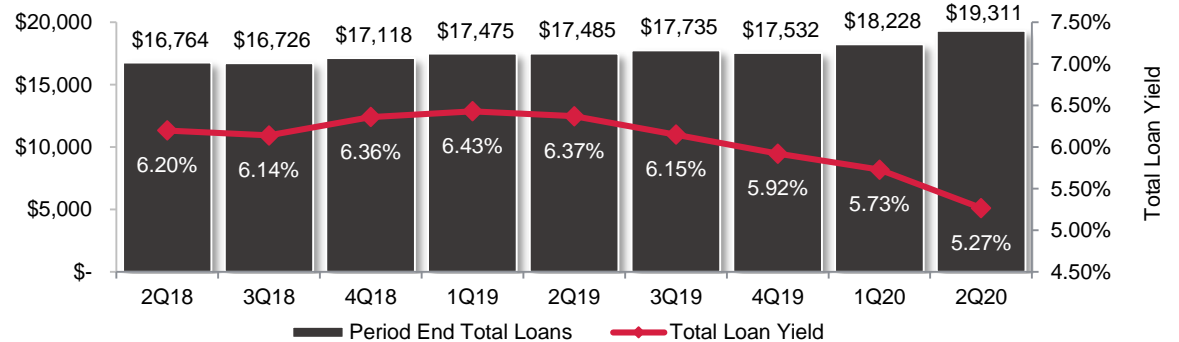
### Non-Purchased Loans\* (\$ millions)



### Purchased Loans\* (\$ millions)



### Total Loans\* (\$ millions)



\* Period End Totals



# Variable Rate Loans and Their Floors

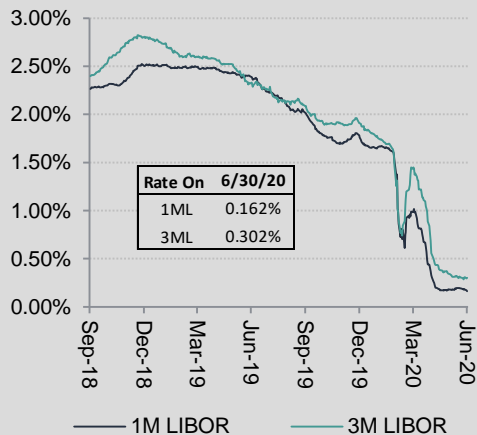
## Funded Balance of Variable Rate Loan Indexes

% of our variable rate portfolio tied to various indexes as of June 30, 2020

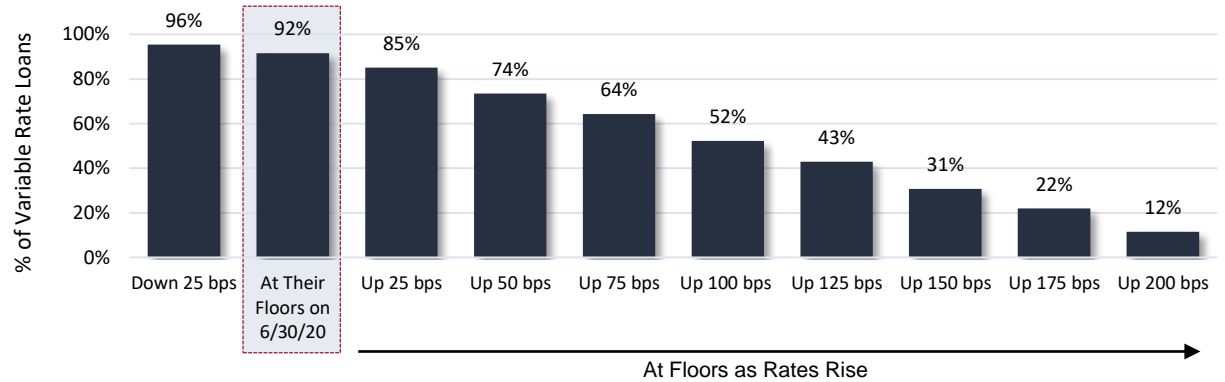
	1M LIBOR	3M LIBOR	WSJ Prime	Other
Non-purchased	80.5%	2.2%	16.0%	1.3%
Purchased	18.6%	0.0%	54.4%	27.0%
Total	78.7%	2.2%	17.1%	2.0%

### LIBOR Rates

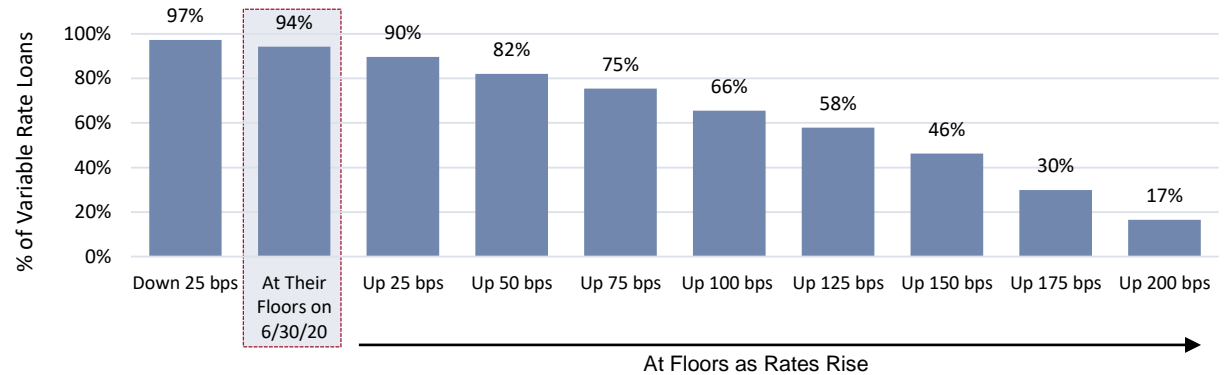
Source: Bloomberg



## Summary of Funded Balance of Total Variable Rate Loans



## Summary of Total Commitment of Total Variable Rate Loans

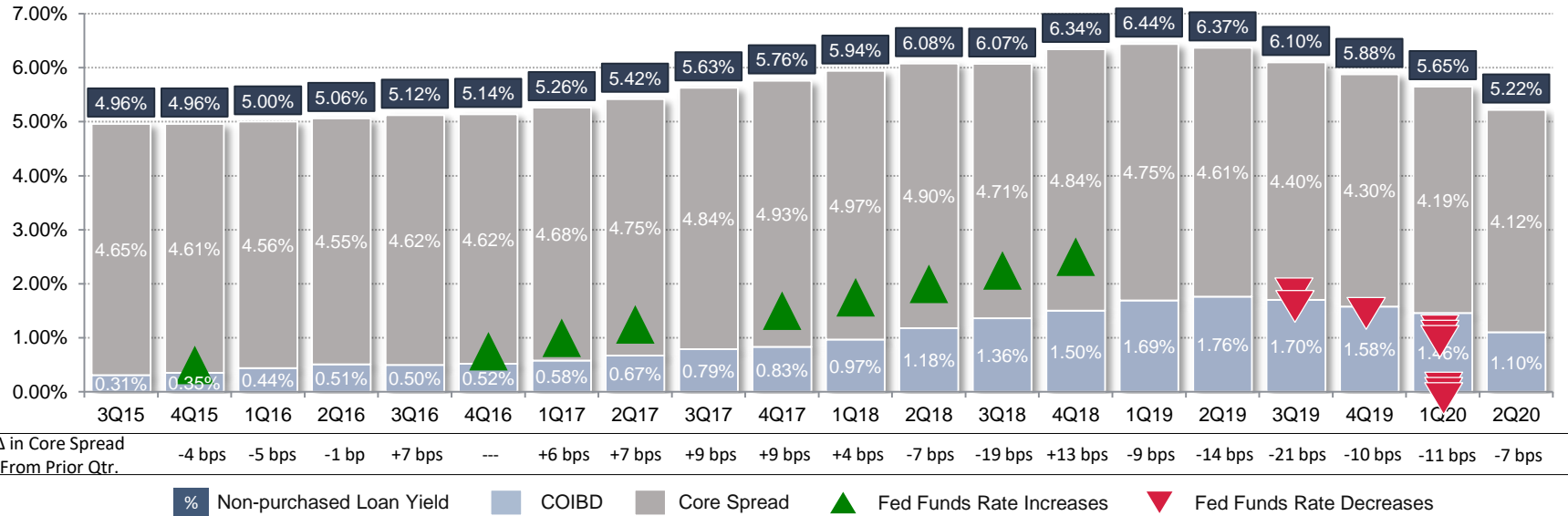


At June 30, 2020, 98% of our funded variable rate loans (non-purchased and purchased) had floor rates. As of June 30, 2020, 92% of the funded balance of total loans and 94% of the total commitments of variable rate loans were at their floors. The volume of our funded balance and our total commitments, respectively, of total variable rate loans that would be at their floors with future rate moves, either up or down, is illustrated above.



# Our Core Spread is the Difference Between Our Yield on Non-Purchased Loans and Our COIBD

## Core Spread Trends



- Our yield on non-purchased loans generally tended to increase as the Federal Reserve increased the Fed funds target rate. More recently, decreases in the Fed funds target rate have been a significant factor in our decreasing yield on non-purchased loans.
- The Fed's substantial and rapid cuts in the Fed funds target rate in the first quarter of 2020 caused our loan yields to drop much more rapidly than we have been able to adjust our deposit rates so far.
- We expect our COIBD will continue to decrease throughout the second half of 2020 and well into the first half of 2021, which we believe will allow us over time to more closely align the reduction of our COIBD with the recent reduction in loan yields.

## Time Deposit Maturity Schedule (\$ in millions)

	Time Deposits	Wtd. Avg. Rate at 6/30/2020
3Q20	\$ 2,723	1.78%
4Q20	2,200	1.61%
1Q21	1,346	1.34%
2Q21	2,254	1.23%
3Q21 & Beyond	1,057	1.09%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 9,580</b>	<b>1.47%</b>

New and Renewed Time Deposits in June 2020: \$ 795, 1.00%







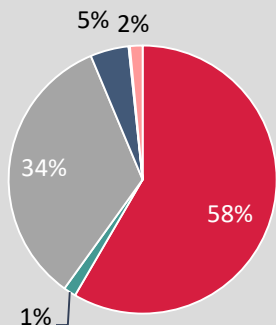
# Investment Securities Are Our Second Largest Category of Earning Assets

## Investment Securities Portfolio Overview

As of June 30, 2020

### PORTFOLIO HIGHLIGHTS – (\$000's)

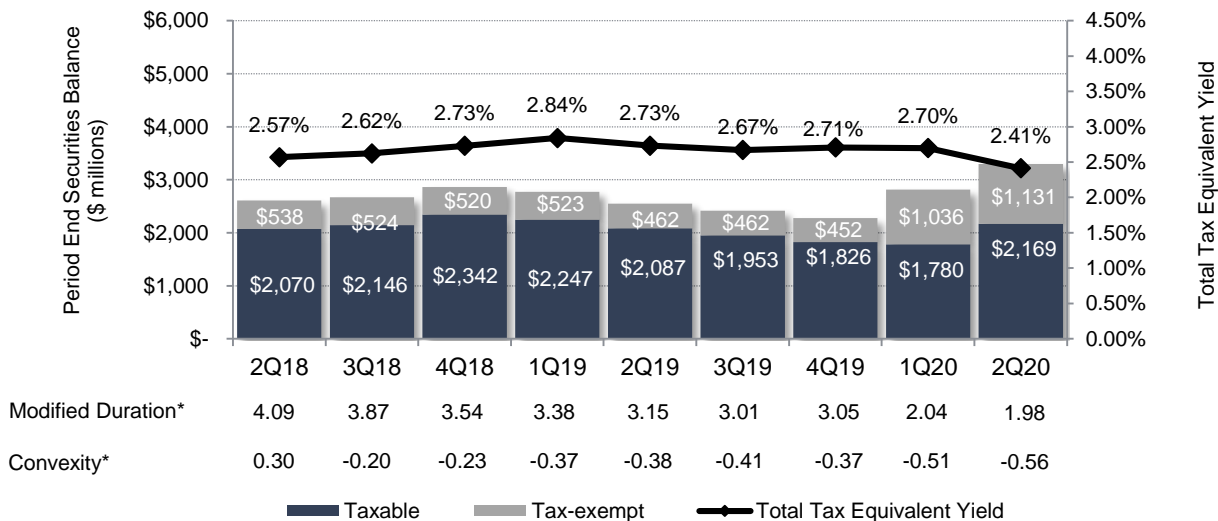
Book Value	\$3,299,944
# Securities	741
Average Size (Book)	\$4,453
Average Life	2.22
Average Life +300 bps	4.37
% Price change +100	-2.23%
% Price change +300	-6.46%
Effective Duration	1.98
Effective Convexity	-0.56



- Agency MBS
- Agency CMO
- Municipal - Tax Exempt
- Municipal - Taxable
- Corporate
- Other Equity

- Our investment securities portfolio is mainly focused on highly liquid, short-duration (i) government agency mortgage-backed securities (“Agency MBS”) and (ii) municipal securities, which are funded by excess cash and deposits above those needed to fund loan growth. Due to the high quality and short duration of these securities, their yields are dilutive to some of our performance ratios, however, the holdings enhance on-balance sheet liquidity and liquidity ratios.
- During the second quarter and first six months of 2020, our investment securities portfolio increased \$0.48 billion and \$1.02 billion, respectively.
- Based on our purchases in the quarter just ended, which resulted in an increase in the outstanding balances of our securities portfolio and a reduction in the average yield, we estimate the tax equivalent yield on our portfolio for the third quarter of 2020 will be between approximately 2.05% and 2.15%. Of course, additional purchases, unexpected calls or repayments and a variety of other factors may cause our actual results to differ materially from this expected range.

### Investment Portfolio Loan Balances and Yields – Last Nine Quarters

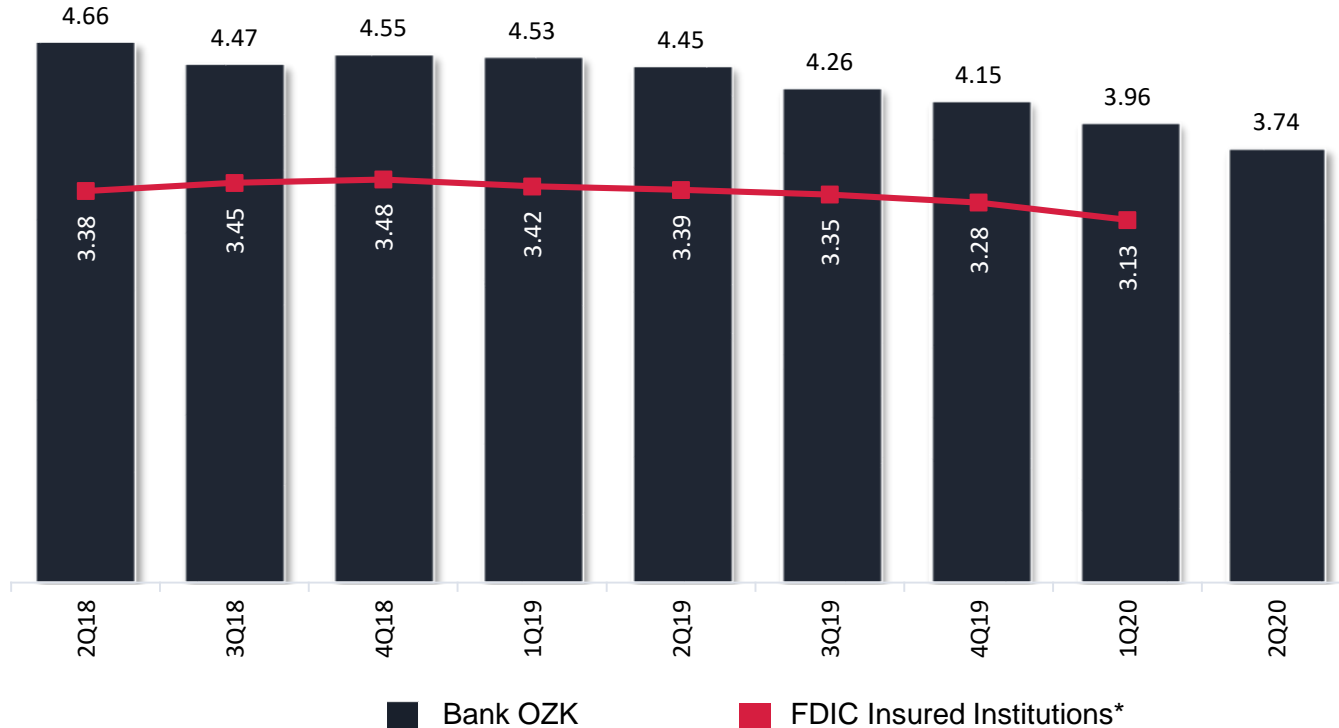


\* Modified duration and convexity data as of the end of each respective quarter.



# Net Interest Margin Trends

## Net Interest Margin vs. the Industry

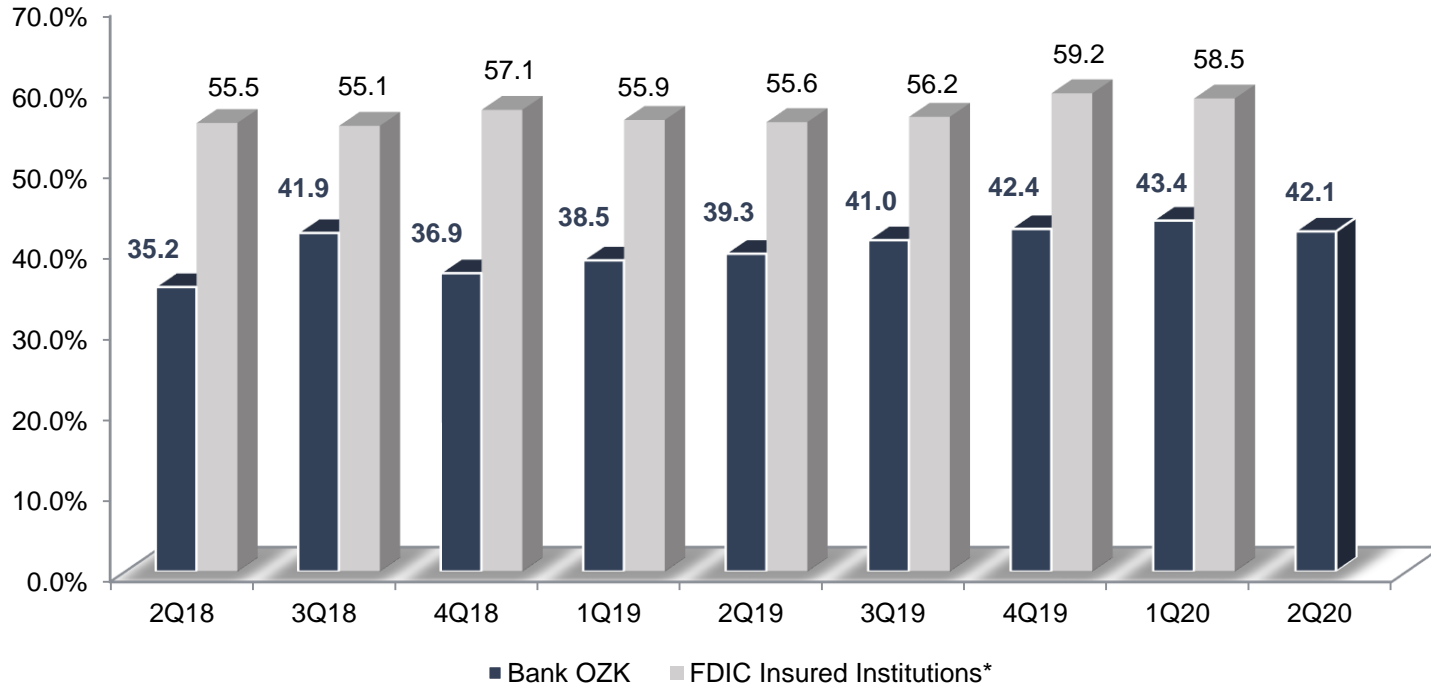


*Our net interest margin has been consistently better than the industry average, and was 83 basis points better in the 1st quarter of 2020. We are cautiously optimistic regarding the potential to improve our NIM and core spread in coming quarters.*

\* Data for all FDIC insured institutions from the FDIC Quarterly Banking Profile, last updated 1st quarter 2020.

# Efficiency Ratio Trends

## Efficiency Ratio (%) vs. the Industry



*We have consistently been among the nation's most efficient banks, having ranked in the top decile of the industry for 18 consecutive years.\*\**

\* Data for all FDIC insured institutions from the FDIC Quarterly Banking Profile, last updated first quarter 2020.

\*\* Data from S&P Global Market Intelligence.

# Earning Asset Growth Engines & Diversification



# Real Estate Specialties Group (“RESG”) – Our Largest Growth Engine

## Portfolio Importance

RESG Loans at June 30, 2020 accounted for:

- 59% of our funded non-purchased loans
- 90% of our unfunded closed loans
- 71% of our total funded and unfunded balances of non-purchased loans

## RESG Business Model Reduces Credit Risk

- We are the sole senior secured lender giving us the lowest risk position in the capital stack
- Our transactions typically include some combination of four important factors:
  - Strong & capable sponsors, preferred equity and mezz debt providers
  - Marquee projects
  - Low leverage with substantial equity and mezz debt (equity relative to senior secured position)
  - Defensive loan structure providing substantial protection to the bank
- Over RESG’s 17+ year history, asset quality has been excellent with a weighted average annual net charge-off ratio (including OREO write-downs) of only 13 basis points

## Portfolio Statistics – as of June 30, 2020

Total funded balance	\$10.76 Billion
Total funded & unfunded commitment	\$21.12 Billion
Loan-to-cost (“LTC”) ratio	49.9% *
Loan-to-value (“LTV”) ratio	41.8% *

*\*Weighted average; assumes all loans are fully funded; LTV data based on most recent appraisals and utilizing “as stabilized” values for income producing properties.*

## RESG’s Life of Loan Focus

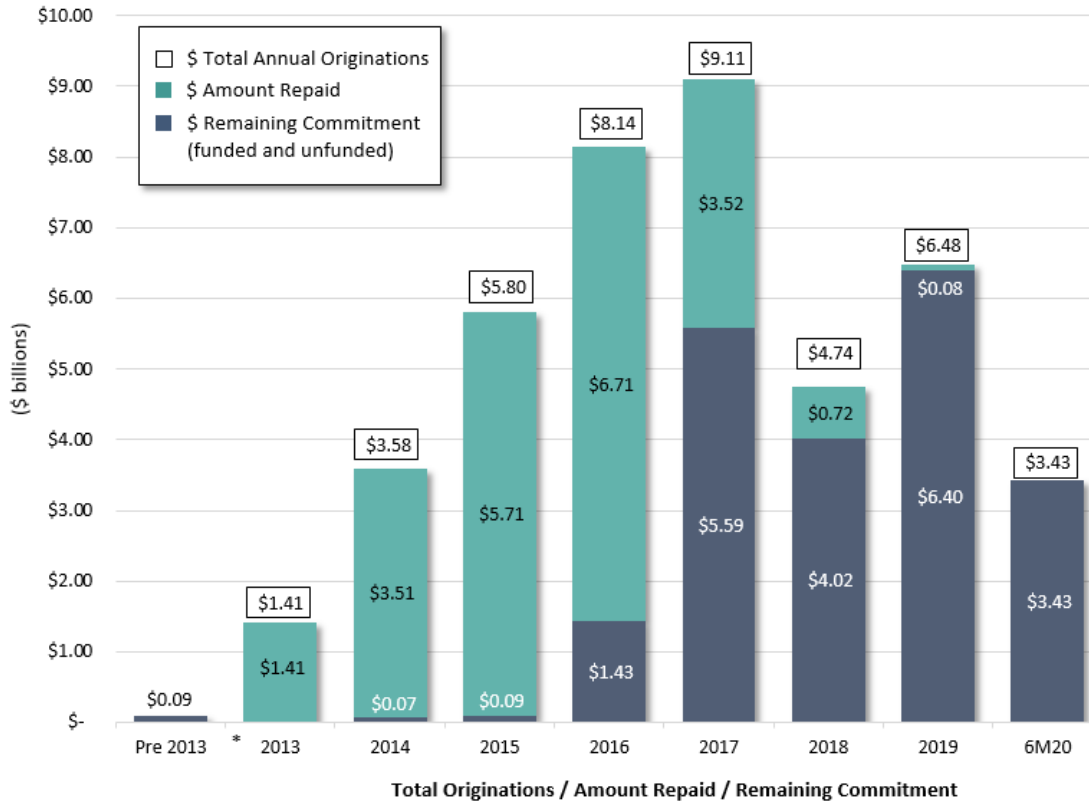
- **Thorough underwriting** including detailed modeling and testing for economic stress, interest rate stress, exit refinancing stress and cap rate stress
- **Rigorous economic analysis** including supply and demand metrics for the relevant market, submarket and micro-market, as appropriate
- **Comprehensive and consistent documentation** under the supervision of RESG’s in-house legal team in coordination with outside counsel
- An emphasis on **precision at closing** handled by RESG’s team of closers and paralegals
- Thorough **life-of-loan asset management** by teams of skilled asset managers





# Recent Trends in RESG Loan Originations and Repayments

The table below illustrates the typical cadence of RESG loan originations and repayments and shows the amount of each year's originations which have been repaid and the amount of each year's originations which remain outstanding, both funded and unfunded, as of June 30, 2020.



\* Amounts paid down are not shown for pre-2013 originations

## Quarterly RESG Repayments (\$ billions)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total*
FY2016	\$0.21	\$0.41	\$0.69	\$0.48	\$1.79
FY2017	\$0.57	\$0.98	\$0.87	\$1.45	\$3.86
FY2018	\$0.79	\$1.40	\$1.52	\$1.11	\$4.82
FY2019	\$1.13	\$1.54	\$1.34	\$1.66	\$5.67
FY2020	\$1.00	\$0.69			\$1.69

\*6M20 Not Annualized

Most RESG loans are construction and development loans, which typically pay off within two to four years of origination depending on the size and complexity of the project. The high level of RESG loan originations in 2016 and 2017 have resulted in a high level of loan repayments in most of the last 12 quarters. We expect RESG loan repayments to (i) remain significant in 2020 due to property sales and refinancing activity, (ii) be more heavily weighted toward the fourth quarter of the year, and (iii) be less than the record level of repayments in 2019.

## Quarterly RESG Originations (\$ billions)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total*
FY2016	\$1.81	\$1.98	\$1.79	\$2.56	\$8.14
FY2017	\$2.30	\$2.04	\$2.21	\$2.56	\$9.11
FY2018	\$1.00	\$1.19	\$1.47	\$1.08	\$4.74
FY2019	\$1.86	\$1.15	\$2.03	\$1.44	\$6.48
FY2020	\$1.76	\$1.67			\$3.43

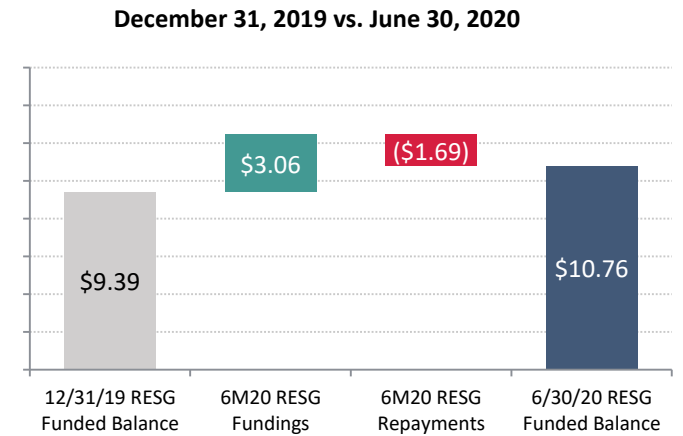
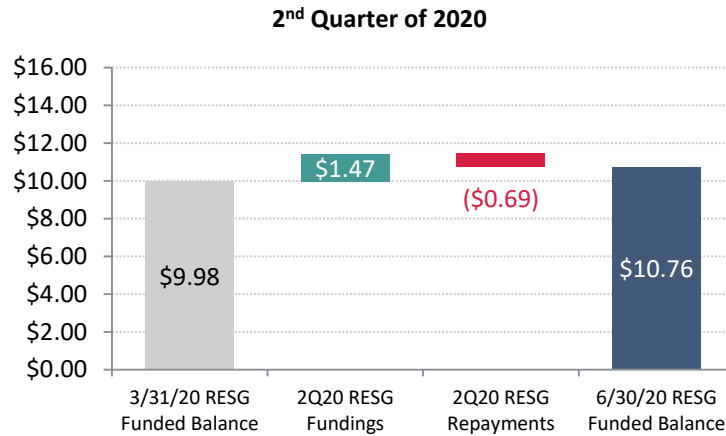
\*6M20 Not Annualized



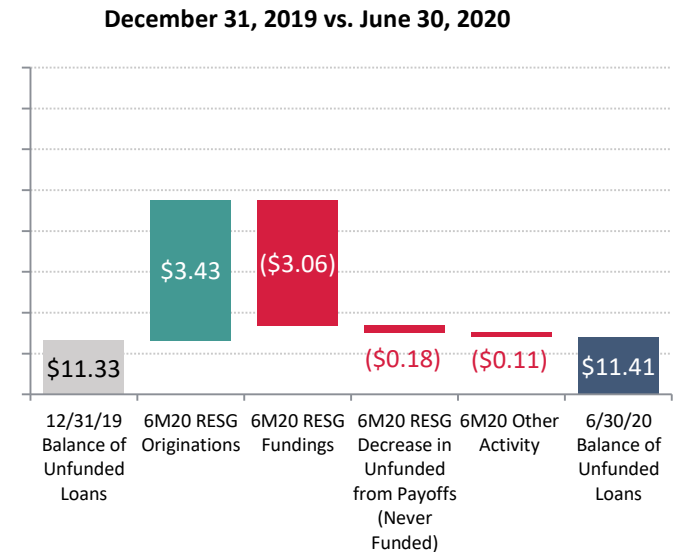
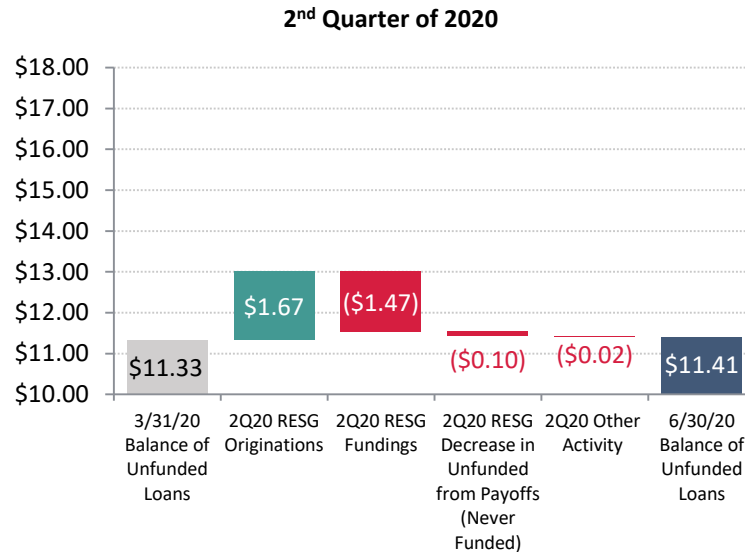


# Changes in the Funded Balance of RESG Loans and Our Total Unfunded Balance for the Second Quarter of 2020 and First Six Months of 2020

Activity in RESG Funded Balances (\$ billions)



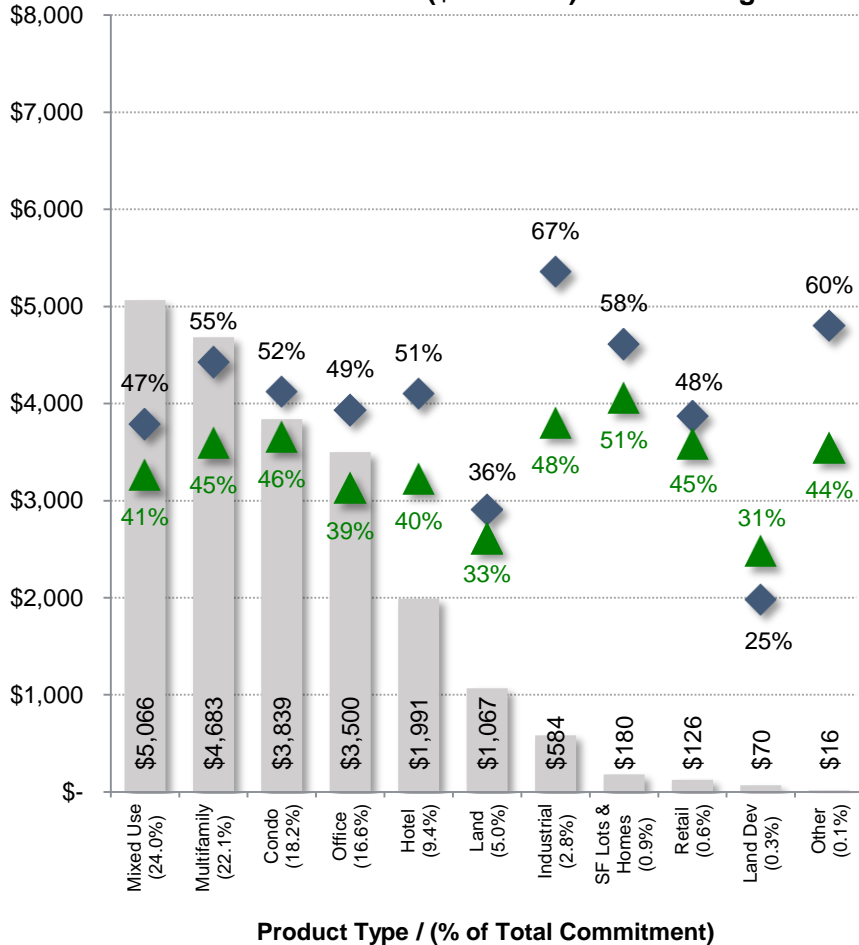
Activity in Total Unfunded Balances (\$ billions)



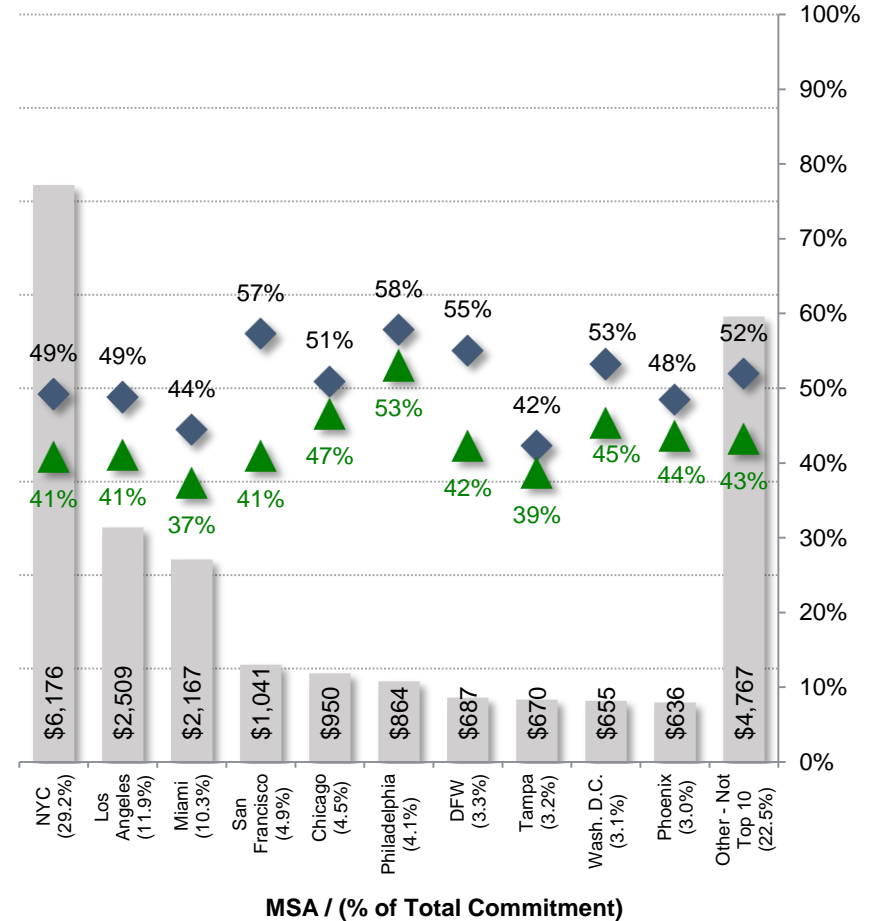


# RESG's Nationwide Influence Across Multiple Product Types Provides Exceptional Portfolio Diversification

**RESG Portfolio Details By Product Type**  
As of June 30, 2020  
**Total Commitment (\$ millions) and Leverage**



**RESG Portfolio Details by Geography**  
As of June 30, 2020  
**Total Commitment (\$ millions) and Leverage**



■ Total Commitment    ◆ Loan-to-cost \*    ▲ Loan-to-value \*

\* Assumes all loans are fully funded; LTV data based on most recent appraisals and utilizing "as stabilized" values for income producing properties.





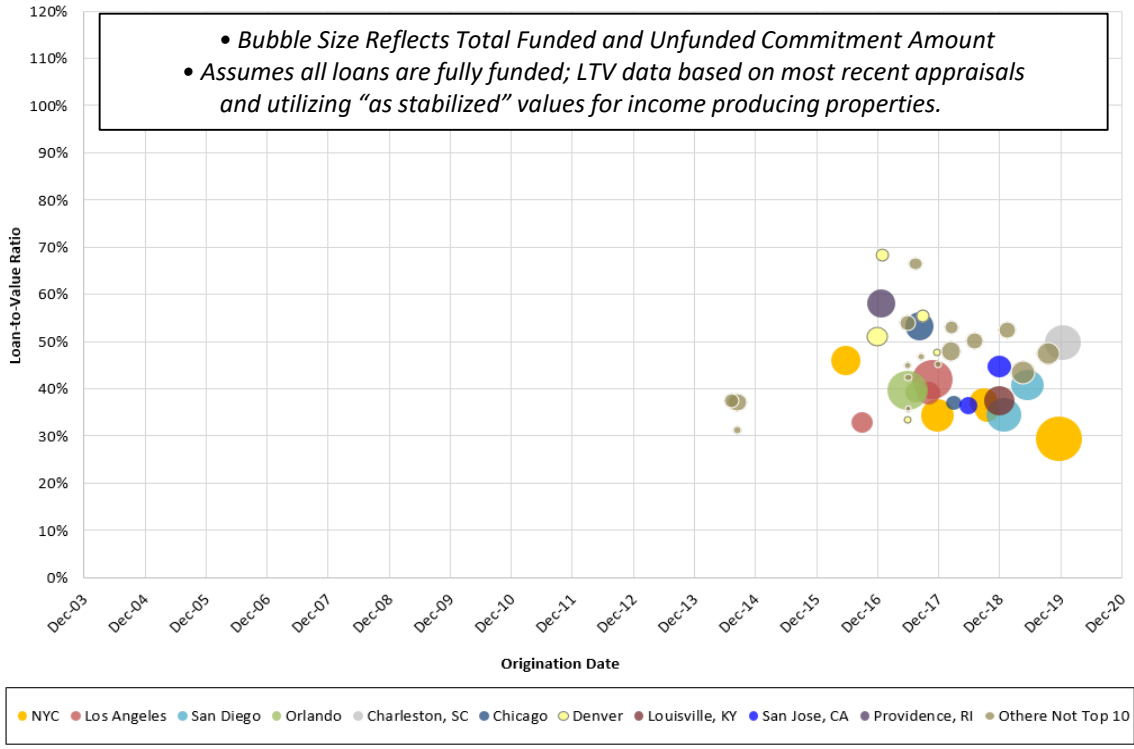


# Hotels Were the Fifth Largest Component of RESG's Portfolio at June 30, 2020, Comprising About 9.4% of RESG's Total Commitments

## RESG Hotel Portfolio by Geography As of June 30, 2020

MSA (# loans)	Total Commitment (\$ millions)	Wtd. Avg. *	
		LTC	LTV
NYC (n=5)	\$ 486	58%	34%
Los Angeles (n=3)	233	47%	39%
San Diego (n=2)	200	44%	37%
Orlando (n=3)	189	48%	39%
Charleston, SC (n=1)	117	57%	50%
Chicago (n=2)	96	50%	48%
Denver (n=5)	85	57%	52%
Louisville, KY (n=1)	81	39%	37%
San Jose, CA (n=2)	75	49%	41%
Providence, RI (n=1)	72	60%	58%
Other Not Top 10 (n=17)	357	55%	46%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,989</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>40%</b>

## RESG Portfolio By Origination Date & LTV (As of June 30, 2020)



In addition, at June 30, 2020, 14 of RESG's 32 loans on mixed use projects contain some portion of hotel usage, with a total commitment amount allocated to hotels being approximately 21% of the total mixed use portfolio, or approximately 4.9% of RESG's total portfolio.

Despite the challenges facing the hospitality industry, we remain cautiously optimistic about the performance of this portfolio, largely due to the quality and experience of our sponsors, the quality of these properties, and our low weighted average LTC\* and LTV\* ratios at 51.3% and 40.3%, respectively.

\* Assumes all loans are fully funded; LTV data based on most recent appraisals and utilizing "as stabilized" values for income producing properties.



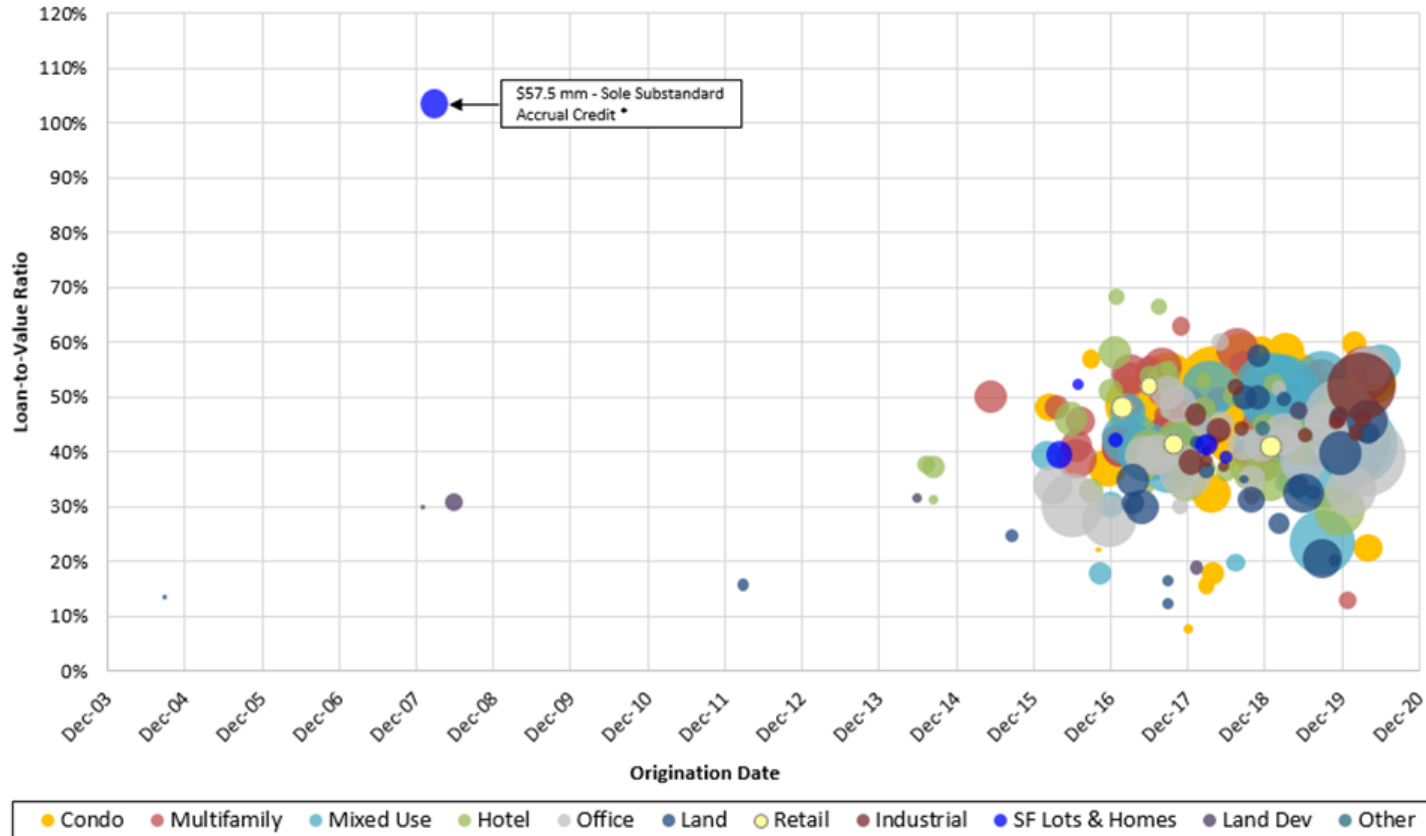


# All RESG Credits Had LTV Ratios Less Than 69% as of June 30, 2020, Other Than the One Credit Specifically Referenced Below

## RESG Portfolio By Origination Date & LTV (As of June 30, 2020)

• Bubble Size Reflects Total Funded and Unfunded Commitment Amount

• Assumes all loans are fully funded; LTV data based on most recent appraisals and utilizing “as stabilized” values for income producing properties.

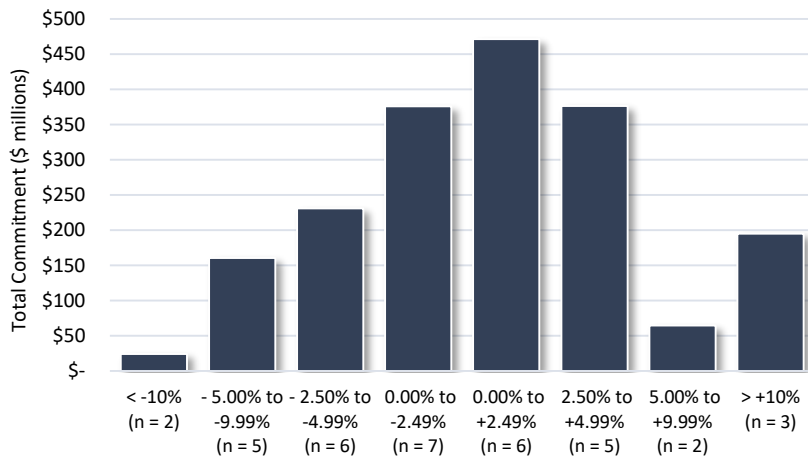


\*During the second quarter of 2020, the borrower closed five townhome sales and one lot sale with gross proceeds of \$7.8 million and \$0.4 million, respectively. At June 30, 2020, the borrower had four townhomes and two lots under contract for \$6.3 million and \$1.1 million, respectively. Three additional townhomes and two additional lots have been placed under contract in July for \$4.4 million and \$1.0 million, respectively. At June 30, 2020, the Bank had a combined ACL and reserve of \$14.0 million, or approximately 24.4% of the total commitment, related to this credit.

# RESG Second Quarter 2020 Loan Appraisal Update

- During the second quarter of 2020, updated appraisals were obtained by RESG on 36 loans with a total commitment of \$1.90 billion, which were mostly loans for which a renewal was being considered.
- The distribution of such loans based on the resulting changes in LTV as compared to the LTV as reflected at March 31, 2020 based on the previous appraised value is presented below. In summary, LTVs were relatively unchanged (plus or minus 5%) for 24 loans, LTVs increased more than 5% for five loans, and LTVs decreased more than 5% for seven loans.
- It is important to note that (i) in some cases, the June 30, 2020 LTV ratios were positively influenced by pay-downs and/or loan curtailments associated with a loan extension and (ii) LTVs as of March 31, 2020 were based on earlier valuations, in some cases one to three years old, that may have been low relative to market conditions existing immediately prior to the onset of COVID-19.

Distribution of RESG LTV Changes Following Appraisals Obtained in 2Q20



Property Type Breakdown by Appraisals Obtained in 2Q20 (\$ in millions)

Property Type	# of Loans	Total Commitment	Weighted Average		Δ in Wtd. Avg. LTV
			LTV @ 3/31/20	LTV @ 6/30/20	
Multifamily	11	\$ 859	45.7%	47.6%	1.8%
Office	2	380	30.8%	32.3%	1.5%
Hotel	13	360	46.4%	48.4%	2.0%
Land	5	196	34.6%	31.0%	-3.6%
Retail	2	61	53.7%	49.5%	-4.1%
Mixed Use	1	22	46.6%	44.2%	-2.4%
SF Lots	1	14	48.1%	39.0%	-9.1%
Land Dev	1	6	32.6%	31.4%	-1.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>\$ 1,898</b>	<b>40.6%</b>	<b>41.4%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>

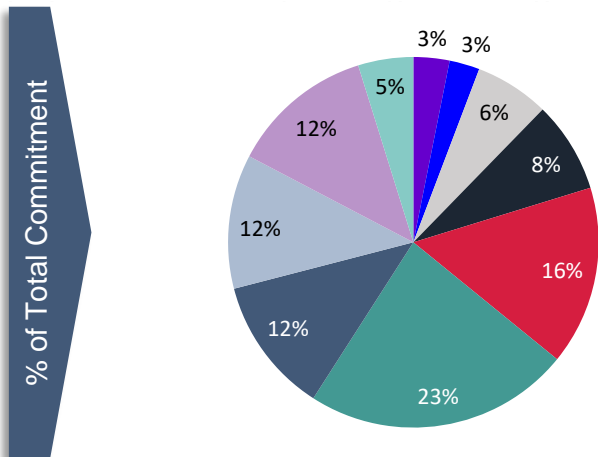
# The RESG Portfolio Includes Loans of Many Different Sizes

Historically, on average, approximately 85% of our total commitments have actually funded before the loan is repaid.

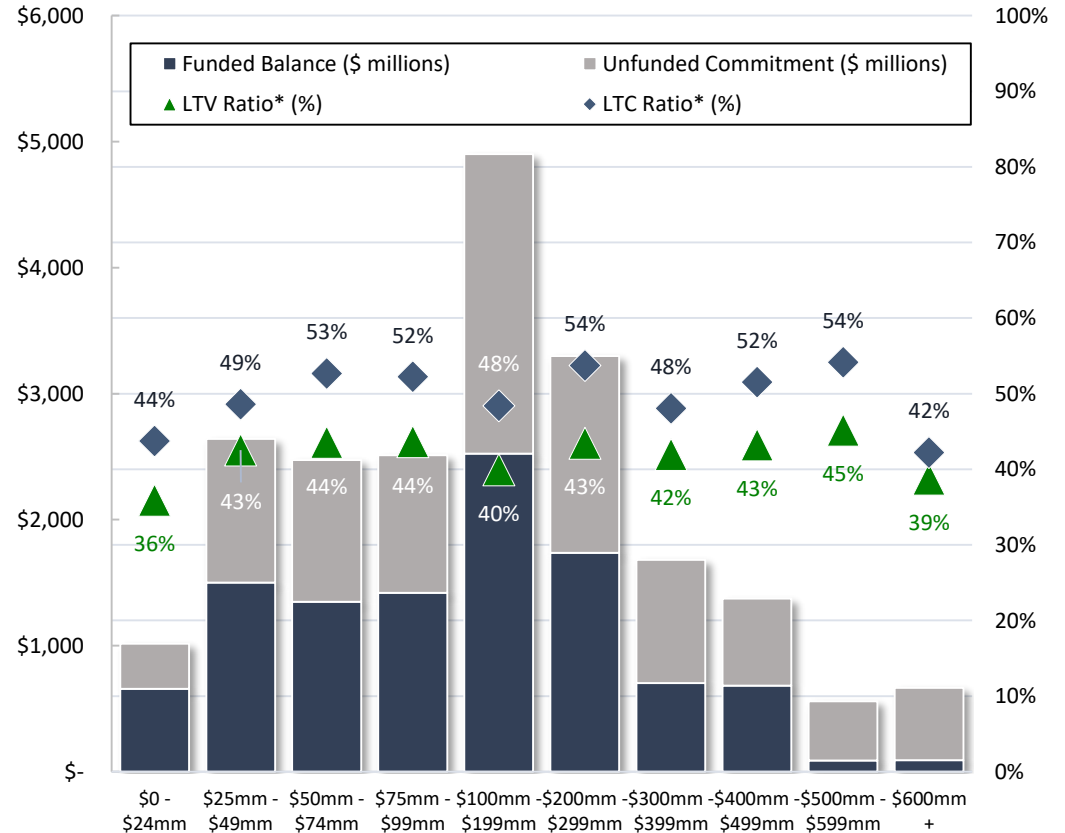
RESG Portfolio Breakdown by Total Commitment (As of June 30, 2020)

(\$ millions)

Tranche	No. of Loans	Funded Balance	Total Commitment
\$600mm +	1	\$ 92	\$ 664
\$500mm - \$599mm	1	88	558
\$400mm - \$499mm	3	684	1,373
\$300mm - \$399mm	5	703	1,681
\$200mm - \$299mm	14	1,738	3,300
\$100mm - \$199mm	39	2,526	4,901
\$75mm - \$99mm	29	1,420	2,511
\$50mm - \$74mm	41	1,348	2,475
\$25mm - \$49mm	71	1,501	2,641
\$0 - \$24mm	71	658	1,017
<b>Total</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>\$ 10,758</b>	<b>\$ 21,122</b>



Commitment Size Tranches



\* Assumes all loans are fully funded; calculation based on total commitment by tranche as a % of total cost and total appraised value of loans within each tranche. LTV data based on most recent appraisals and utilizing "as stabilized" values for income producing properties.



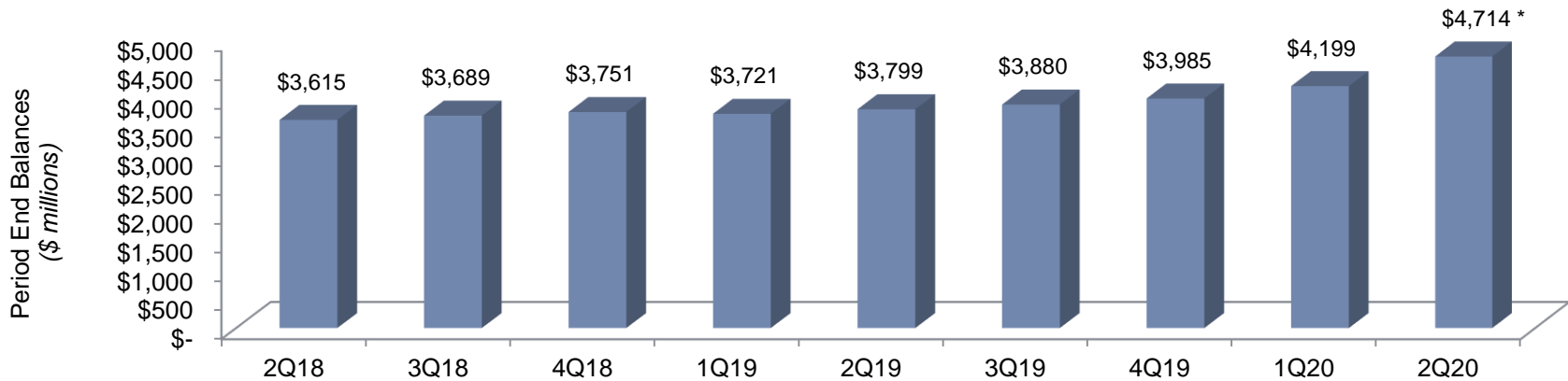
# Community Bank Lending – An Important & Well-Established Growth Engine

## Community Banking Business Model

Community Bank Lending is our oldest and most established loan growth engine. In recent years, we have developed a number of specialty lending teams. While we have originated loans for decades in many of these specialty categories, recently we have enhanced our programs by developing teams with specialized expertise to originate these loans, as opposed to handling this business through “generalist” lenders. This specialization is intended to enhance credit quality, profitability and growth.

- Consumer & Small Business Lending
- Commercial (Generalist) Lending
- Specialty Lending Channels in Community Banking:
  - Corporate & Business Specialties Group (including Subscription Finance Unit)
  - Middle Market Commercial Real Estate
  - Agricultural (including Poultry) Lending Division
  - Homebuilder Finance Division
  - Affordable Housing Lending Group
  - Government Guaranteed Lending Division
  - Business Aviation Group

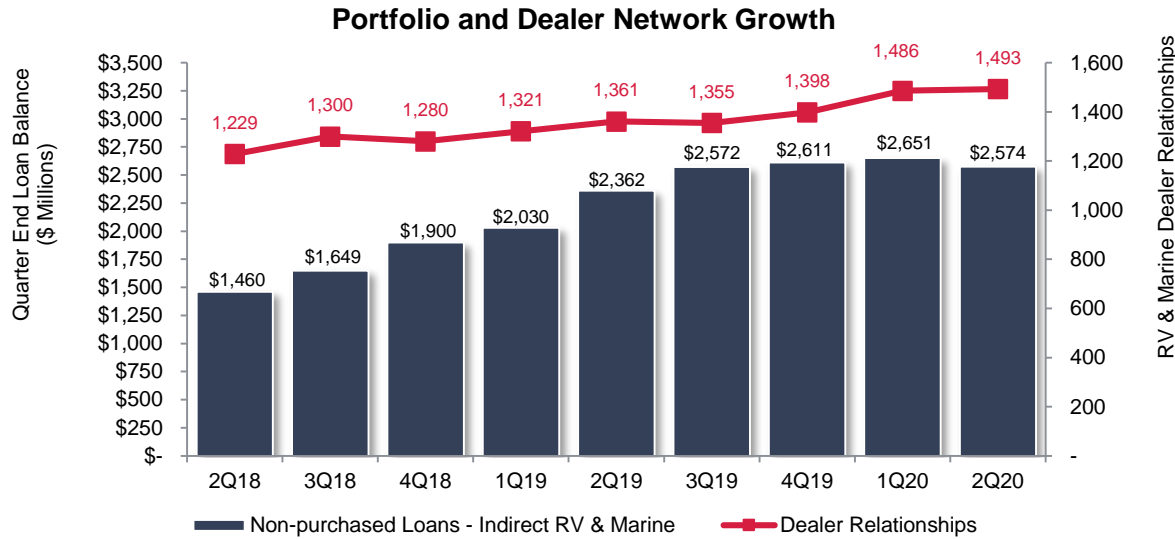
## Community Banking’s Non-purchased Loans



\* Includes \$462 million in loans originated through the Small Business Administration’s Paycheck Protection Program during the second quarter 2020.

# Indirect RV & Marine Lending – A Nationwide Business

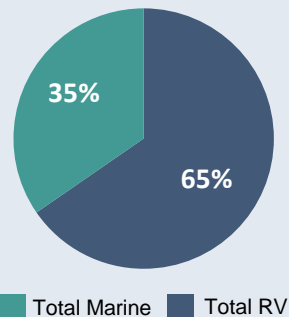
Indirect RV & Marine lending (“ILD”) is another nationwide business that has allowed us to originate consumer loans, while maintaining our conservative credit-quality standards with thorough data analytics practices and monitoring, including daily and trend reporting.



## ILD Growth Trends

- ILD was the largest contributor to our loan growth in 2018 and 2019, but we expect this portfolio will continue to shrink for the remainder of this year as payoffs significantly outpace origination volume
- In recent quarters, our origination volume has declined due to competitors’ aggressive credit and pricing standards
- Despite good overall market demand for RV & marine ownership, after considering the competitive environment, the increased risks from the COVID-19 pandemic, and other factors, we continue to restrain our origination volume in this lending area
- This strategic decision significantly diminished loan origination volume in the quarter just ended and may continue to do so

### ILD Portfolio Mix\*



### ILD Non-purchased Loans By Loan Size\*

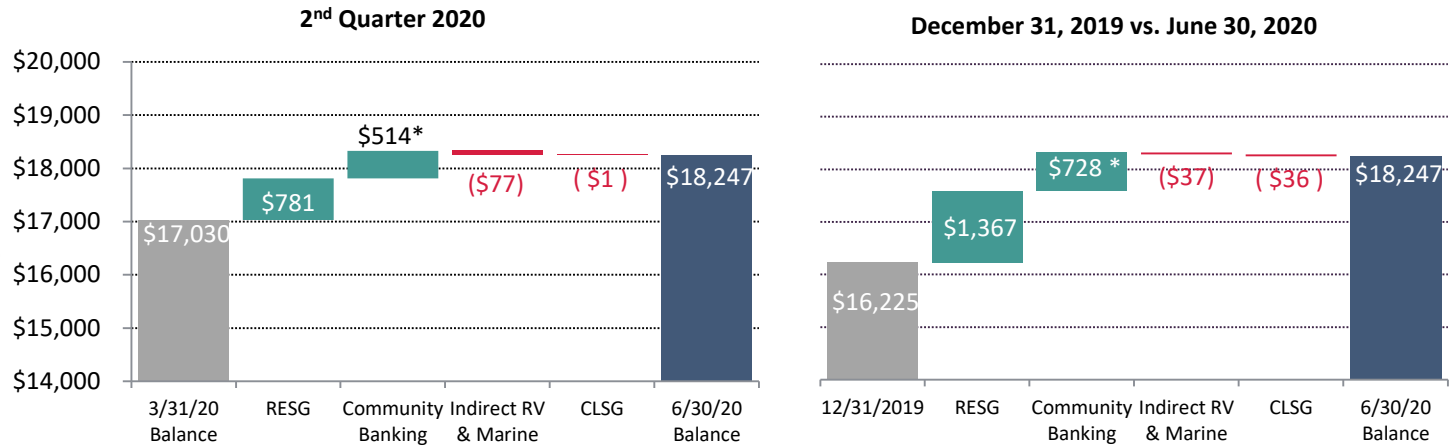
Loan Size	RV Portfolio		Marine Portfolio	
	Total #	\$ thousands	Total #	\$ thousands
\$1 million +	-	\$ -	41	\$ 66,444
\$750k - \$999k	-	-	45	40,960
\$250k - \$749k	528	171,157	521	212,625
\$50k - \$249k	11,535	1,310,447	4,384	474,466
< \$50k	7,156	201,512	3,005	96,729
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,219</b>	<b>\$ 1,683,115</b>	<b>7,996</b>	<b>\$ 891,224</b>

\* At June 30, 2020



# Our Greater Loan Diversification, Combined With Our Growth in TRBC, has Contributed to Generally Declining CRE Concentration Ratios

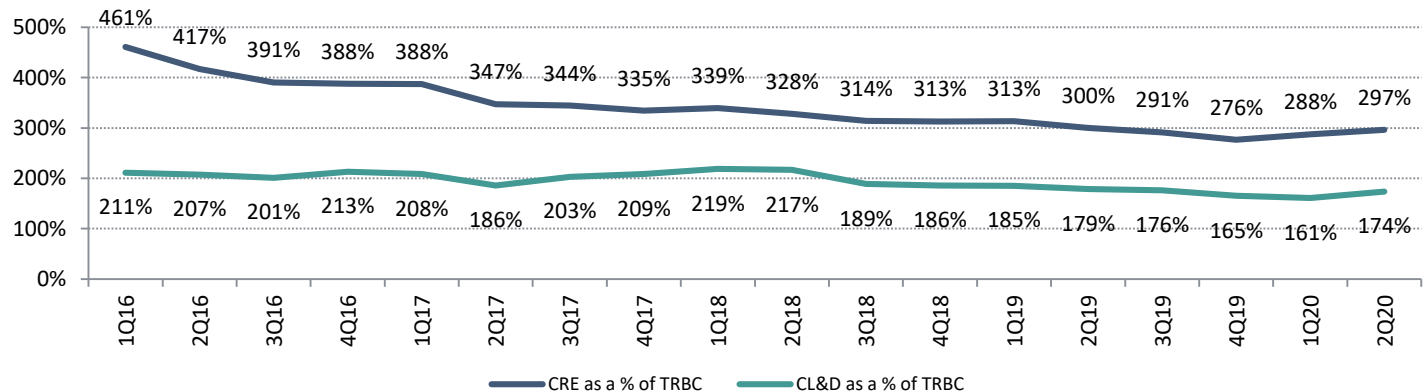
Non-Purchased Loan Growth (\$ millions)



Includes \$462 million in loans originated through the Small Business Administration's Paycheck Protection Program during the second quarter 2020.

Total CRE and CL&D Loans as a % of TRBC

Commercial real estate ("CRE") and construction, land development and other land ("CL&D") lending are areas in which we have substantial expertise and enjoy competitive advantages. The generally declining trend in our CRE and CL&D concentrations is primarily due to growth in our TRBC and not the result of any strategic shift in focus away from these important areas. We expect to continue lending in these areas asset classes; however, growth in our TRBC may lower our CRE and CL&D concentration ratios over the longer term as it did for most of 2016-2019.

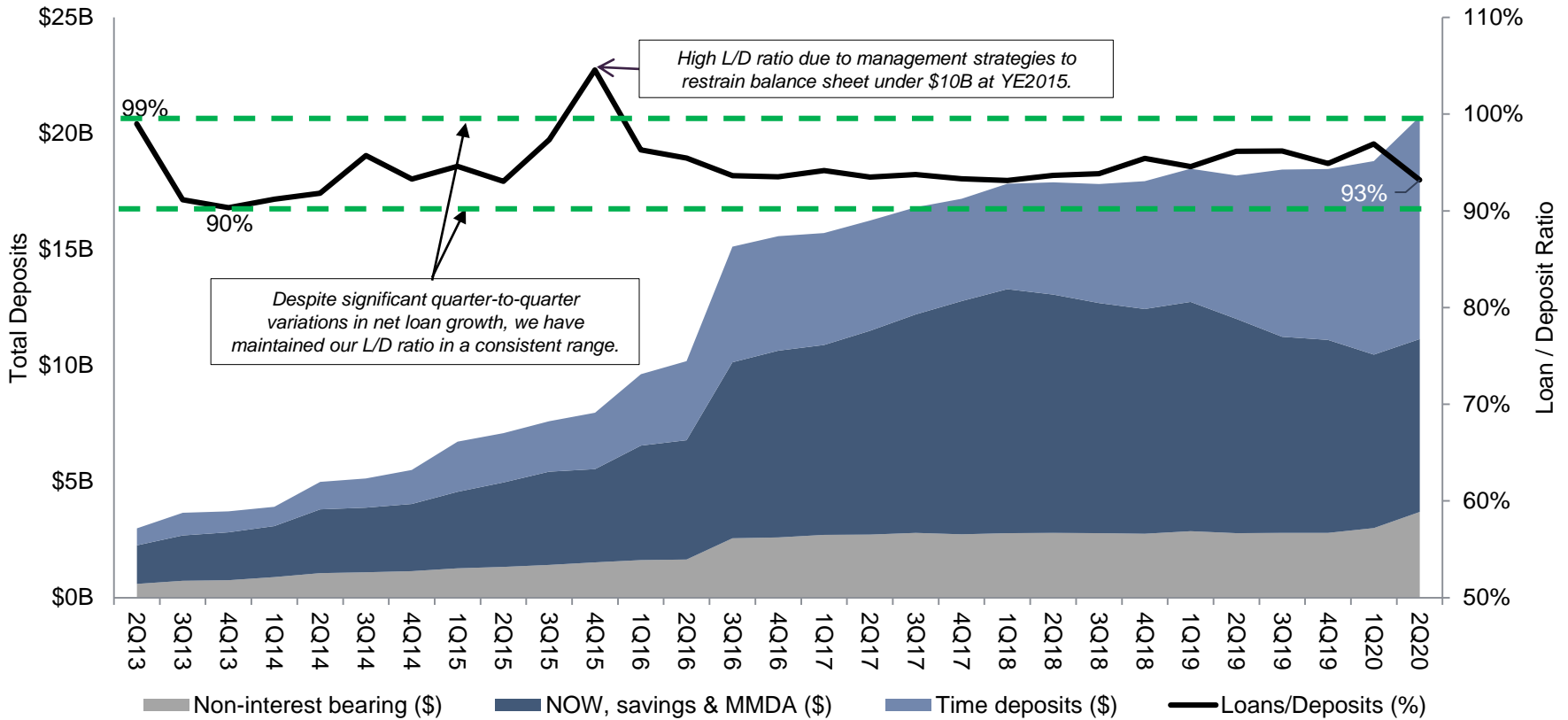


# Deposit Growth, Abundant Sources of Liquidity and Strong Capital Position



# Deposit Trends

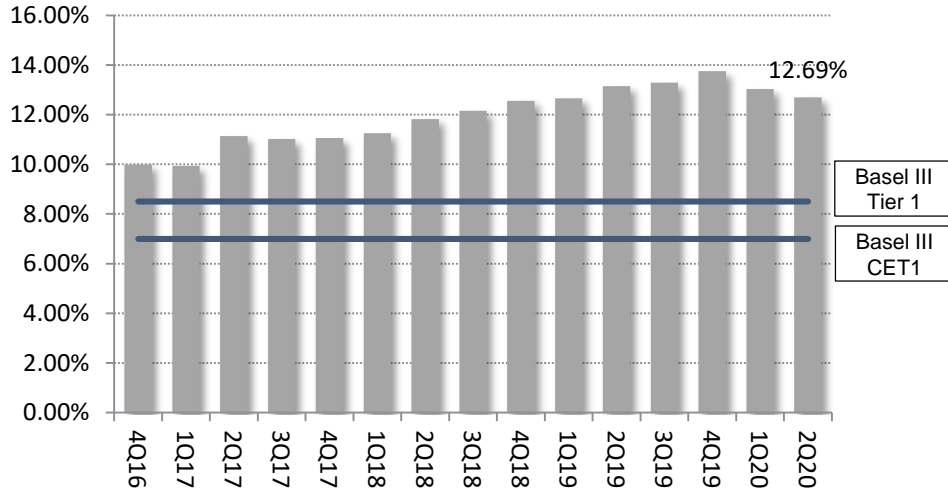
Total Deposits (\$ billions) and Loan / Deposit Ratio (%)



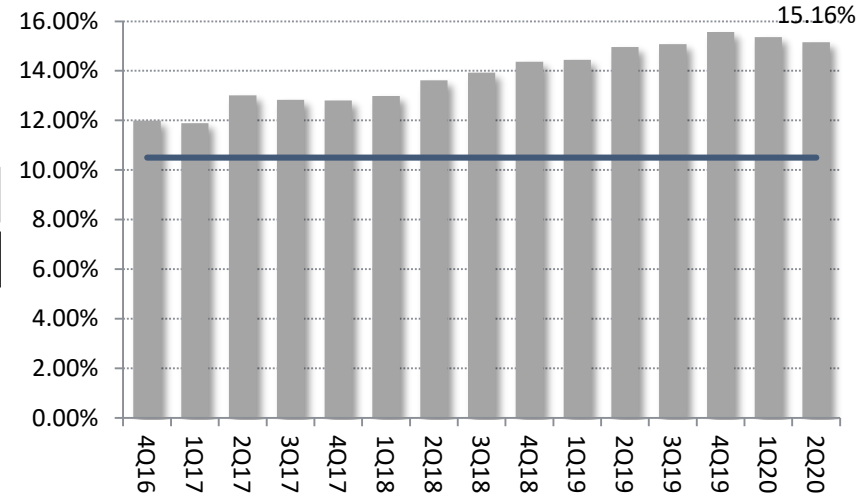
We believe we have significant capacity for future deposit growth in our existing network of over 240 branches in eight states. We have successfully increased our overall deposits as needed to fund our earning asset growth. Our loan-to-deposit ratio was 93% at June 30, 2020, within our historical range of 90% to 99%.

# Strong Capital and Liquidity

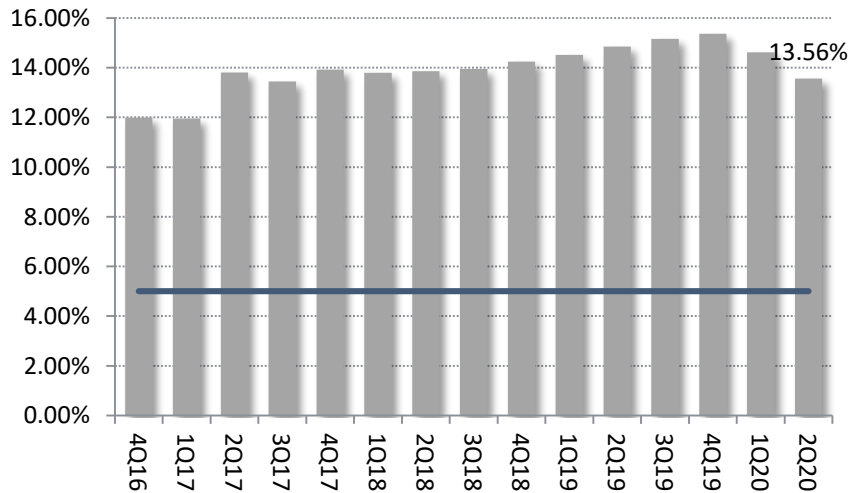
### CET 1 & Tier 1 Capital Ratios



### Total Risk Based Capital Ratio



### Tier 1 Leverage Ratio



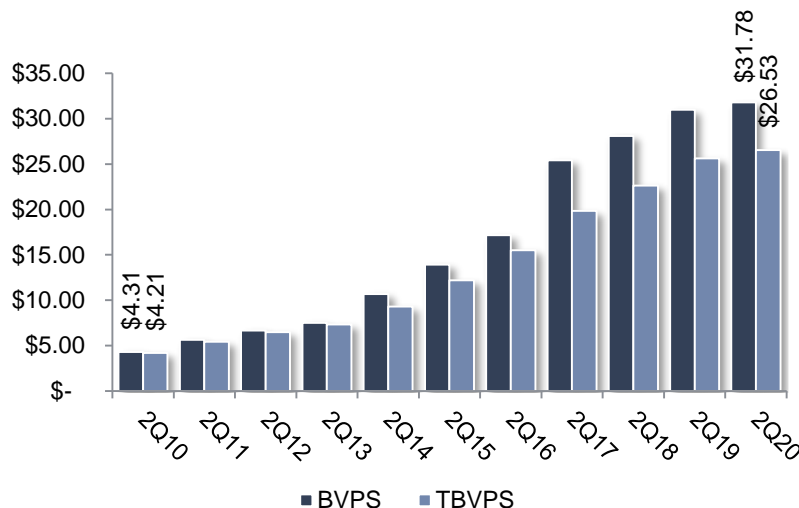
— Basel III Regulatory Capital Minimum to be considered well capitalized

## Primary & Secondary Liquidity Sources

Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$1,646,069,600
Unpledged Investment Securities	2,544,130,005
FHLB Borrowing Availability	3,663,627,652
Unsecured Lines of Credit	927,275,000
Funds Available through Fed Discount Window	650,452,891
<b>Total as of 6-30-2020</b>	<b>\$9,431,555,148</b>

# Building Capital and Delivering for Shareholders

## Book Value and Tangible Book Value Per Share\* (Period end)

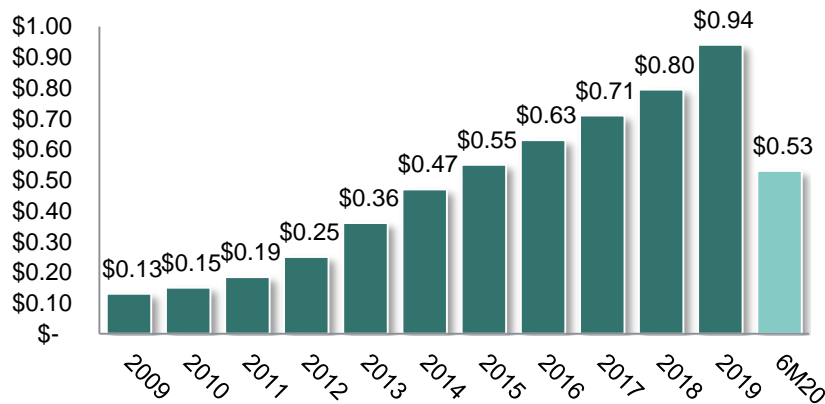


As of June 30, 2020, our book value and tangible book value per share were \$31.78 and \$26.53, respectively.

Over the last 10 years, we have increased book value and tangible book value per common share by a cumulative 637% and 530%, respectively, resulting in compound annual growth rates of 22.1% and 20.2%, respectively.

## Annual Dividend Payments Per Share and Stock Splits

We have increased our cash dividend in each of the most recent 40 quarters and every year since our IPO in 1997. We expect to maintain our current dividend, and may continue to increase it.



Our shareholders have benefitted from four 2-for-1 stock splits since our IPO in July 1997

### Stock splits:

- June 17, 2002
- December 10, 2003
- August 16, 2011
- June 23, 2014

\*Calculation of the Bank's tangible book value per common share, including the reconciliation to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure is included in the schedule at the end of this presentation. Management believes presentation of the non-GAAP financial measures provides useful supplemental information that contributes to a proper understanding of the financial results and capital levels of the Bank.

# Non-GAAP Reconciliations



# Non-GAAP Reconciliations

## Calculation of Tangible Book Value Per Common Share

	As of June 30,					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total common stockholders' equity before noncontrolling interest	\$ 292,487	\$ 385,683	\$ 459,590	\$ 531,125	\$ 850,204	\$ 1,209,254
Less intangible assets:						
Goodwill	(5,243)	(5,243)	(5,243)	(5,243)	(78,669)	(122,884)
Core deposit and other intangibles, net of accumulated amortization	(1,829)	(7,977)	(5,946)	(5,447)	(29,971)	(28,266)
Total intangibles	(7,072)	(13,220)	(11,189)	(10,690)	(108,640)	(151,150)
Total tangible common stockholders' equity	\$ 285,415	\$ 372,463	\$ 448,401	\$ 520,435	\$ 741,564	\$ 1,058,104
Common shares outstanding (thousands)	67,824	68,474	69,188	70,876	79,662	86,811
Book value per common share	\$ 4.31	\$ 5.63	\$ 6.64	\$ 7.49	\$ 10.67	\$ 13.93
Tangible book value per common share	\$ 4.21	\$ 5.44	\$ 6.48	\$ 7.34	\$ 9.31	\$ 12.19

	As of June 30,				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total common stockholders' equity before noncontrolling interest	\$ 1,556,921	\$ 3,260,123	\$ 3,613,903	\$ 3,993,247	\$ 4,110,666
Less intangible assets:					
Goodwill	(126,289)	(660,789)	(660,789)	(660,789)	(660,789)
Core deposit and other intangibles, net of accumulated amortization	(23,615)	(54,541)	(41,962)	(29,515)	(18,377)
Total intangibles	(149,904)	(715,330)	(702,751)	(690,304)	(679,166)
Total tangible common stockholders' equity	\$ 1,407,017	\$ 2,544,793	\$ 2,911,152	\$ 3,302,943	\$ 3,431,500
Common shares outstanding (thousands)	90,745	128,190	128,616	128,947	129,350
Book value per common share	\$ 17.16	\$ 25.43	\$ 28.10	\$ 30.97	\$ 31.78
Tangible book value per common share	\$ 15.51	\$ 19.85	\$ 22.63	\$ 25.61	\$ 26.53

Note: All share and per share data adjusted to reflect impact of 2-for-1 stock splits on August 16, 2011 and June 23, 2014.

Represents ending balances, as determined in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S., ending shares outstanding and tangible book value per share as of the date indicated. Unaudited, financial data in thousands, except per share amounts.



# Non-GAAP Reconciliations

## Calculation of Average Tangible Common Stockholders' Equity and Annualized Return on Average Tangible Common Stockholders' Equity

	Three Months Ended *		Six Months Ended *	
	6/30/2019	6/30/2020	6/30/2019	6/30/2020
Net Income Available To Common Stockholders	\$ 110,503	\$ 50,266	\$ 221,209	\$ 62,132
Average Common Stockholders' Equity Before Noncontrolling Interest	\$ 3,927,522	\$ 4,110,038	\$ 3,871,065	\$ 4,114,035
Less Average Intangible Assets:				
Goodwill	(660,789)	(660,789)	(660,789)	(660,789)
Core deposit and other intangibles, net of accumulated amortization	(31,225)	(19,563)	(32,822)	(20,987)
Total Average Intangibles	<u>(692,014)</u>	<u>(680,352)</u>	<u>(693,611)</u>	<u>(681,776)</u>
Average Tangible Common Stockholders' Equity	<u>\$ 3,235,508</u>	<u>\$ 3,429,686</u>	<u>\$ 3,177,454</u>	<u>\$ 3,432,259</u>
Return On Average Common Stockholders' Equity	<u>11.29%</u>	<u>4.92%</u>	<u>11.52%</u>	<u>3.04%</u>
Return On Average Tangible Common Stockholders' Equity	<u>13.70%</u>	<u>5.89%</u>	<u>14.04%</u>	<u>3.64%</u>

\* Ratios for interim periods annualized based on actual days



**Bank OZK**