

Item 7.01 Regulation FD Disclosure

Bank OZK (the “Company”) has updated its Investor Presentation to reflect Second Quarter 2019 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 2019)

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 5, 2019

By: /s/ Greg McKinney

Name: Greg McKinney

Title: Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer

EXHIBIT INDEX

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Document Description</u>
99.1	Bank OZK Investor Presentation (August 2019)



Bank OZK

NASDAQ: OZK | August 2019

Forward-Looking Information

This presentation and other communications by 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 sites, hiring or retaining qualified personnel, obtaining regulatory or other approvals, obtaining permits and designing, constructing and opening new offices; the ability to enter into and/or close additional acquisitions; problems with, or additional expenses relating to, integrating acquisitions; the inability to realize expected cost savings and/or synergies from acquisitions; problems with managing acquisitions; the effect of the announcements of any future acquisition on customer relationships and operating results; 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; 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; changes in U.S. government monetary and fiscal policy; future FDIC special assessments or changes to regular assessments; the ability to keep pace with technological changes, including changes regarding maintaining cybersecurity; 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; adoption of new accounting standards 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 presentation or as detailed from time to time in our public filings, including those factors included 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, 2018 or 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.

A Deep and Talented Executive Management Team

- George Gleason – Chairman & CEO – 40 Years
- Greg McKinney – Chief Financial Officer – 16 Years
- Tim Hicks – Chief Administrative Officer – 10 Years
- Brannon Hamblen – President & COO – RESG – 11 Years
- John Carter – Chief Credit Officer – 10 Years
- Cindy Wolfe – Chief Banking Officer – 21 Years
- Alan Jessup – Chief Lending Officer & Managing Director - Community Banking – 11 Years
- Jennifer Junker – Managing Director, Trust & Wealth Management – 4 Years
- Scott Trapani – Chief Risk Officer – <1 Year
- Dennis James – EVP, Dir. of Regulatory & Government Relations – 14 Years

Note: Years shown reflect years with Bank OZK

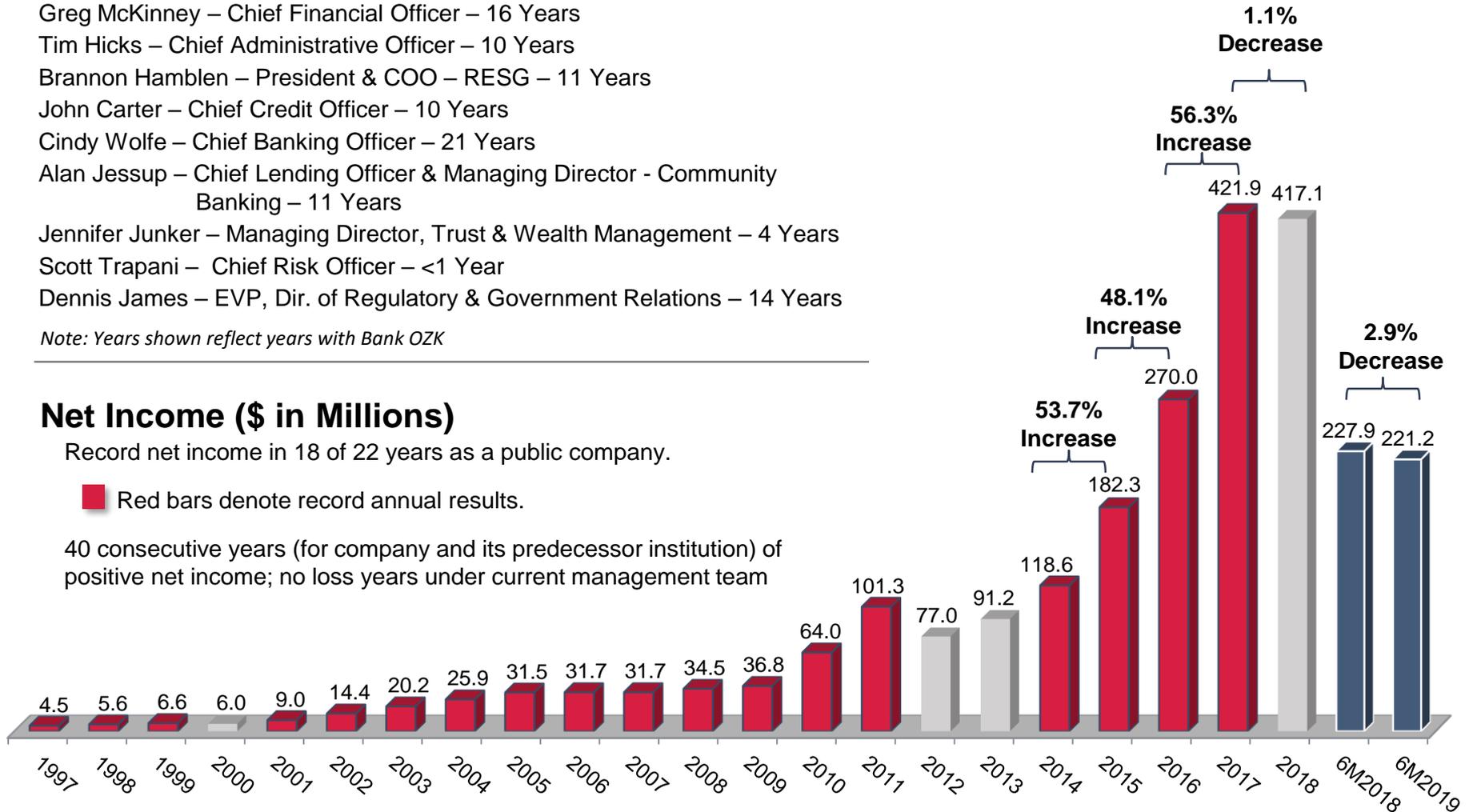
Consistent Profitability and Solid Earnings Growth...

Net Income (\$ in Millions)

Record net income in 18 of 22 years as a public company.

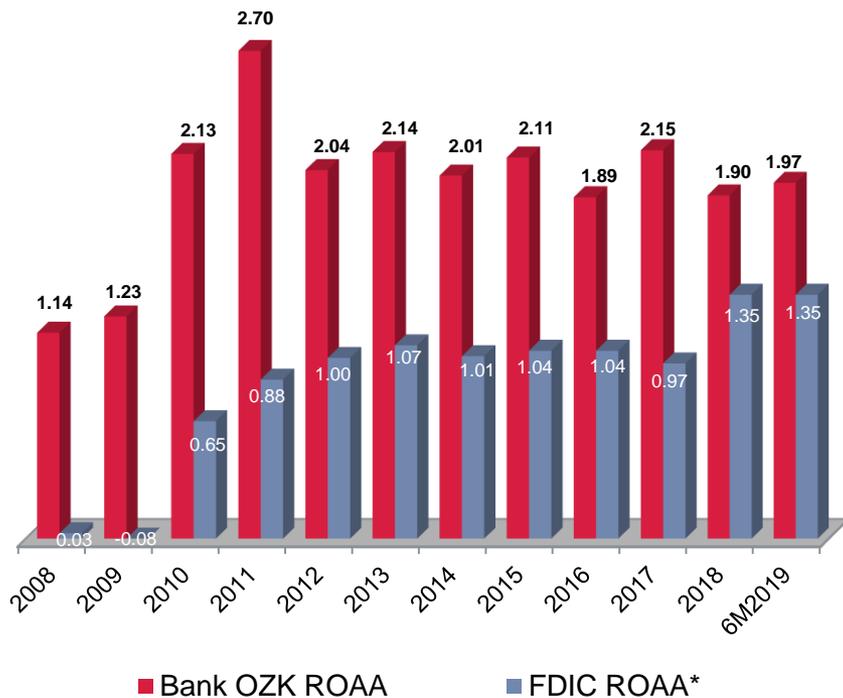
Red bars denote record annual results.

40 consecutive years (for company and its predecessor institution) of positive net income; no loss years under current management team

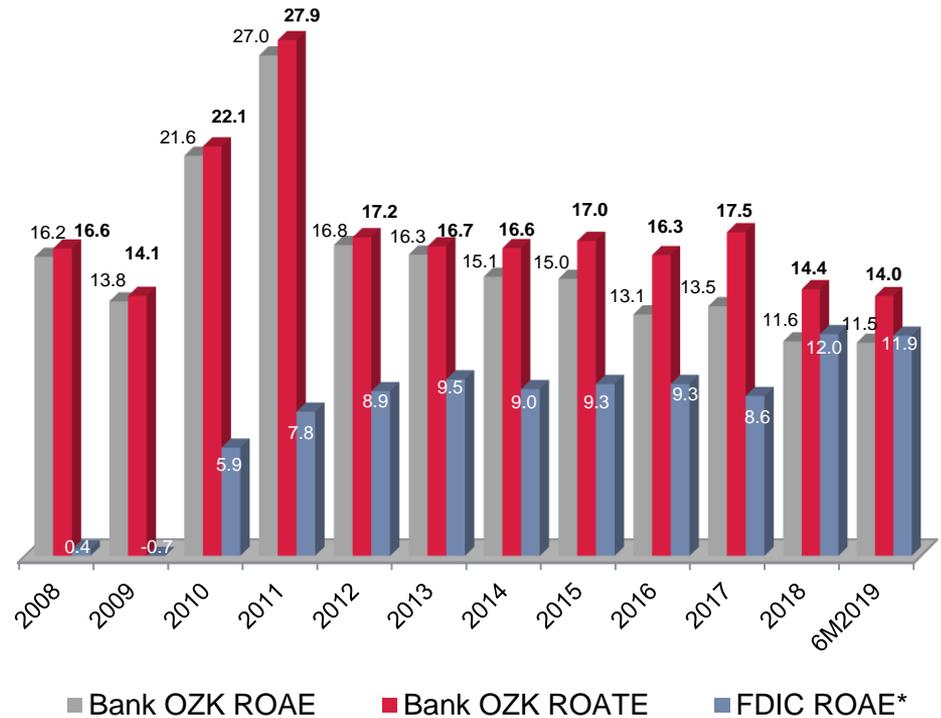


... And Earnings Metrics

Return on Average Assets (%)



Return on Average Equity & Return on Average Tangible Equity (%)



*Data for all FDIC insured institutions from the FDIC Quarterly Banking Profile, last updated first quarter 2019. Annualized when appropriate.

Calculations of return on average tangible common stockholders' equity and the reconciliations to GAAP are included in the schedule at the end of this presentation.

Discipline Is the Key in Driving Long-Term Increases in Net Interest Income

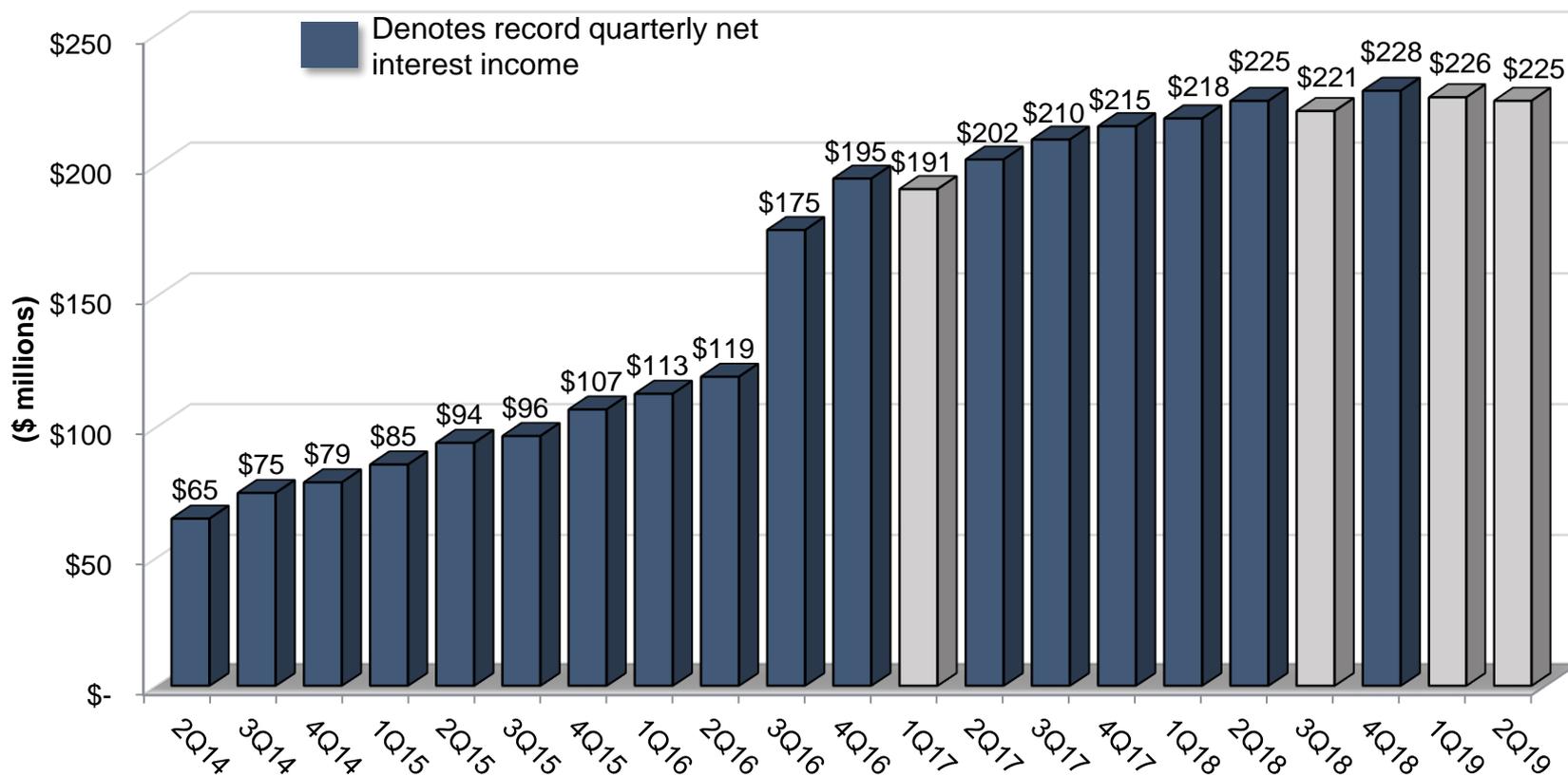
“Maintaining excellent asset quality is always a primary focus, and return on allocated equity is an important secondary consideration. Growth is a tertiary objective. We absolutely won’t sacrifice our asset quality or our return standards to achieve growth, yet our talented, hard-working bankers have consistently produced excellent growth.”

Brannon Hamblen, President & COO
Real Estate Specialties Group

We Have Achieved Record Net Interest Income in 17 of the Last 21 Quarters. A Variety of Factors Provided Challenges to Our Net Interest Margin in Recent Quarters, Including, Among Others, Decreases in LIBOR Rates

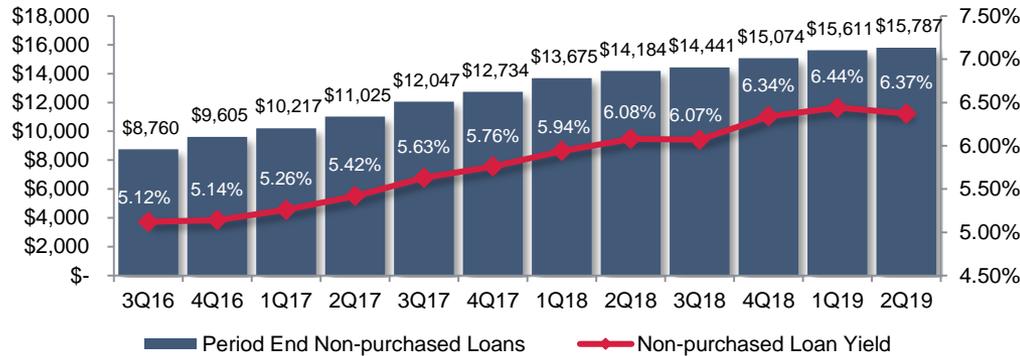
“Many factors influence net interest income, including the volume and mix of earning assets, the volume and mix of deposits and borrowings, net interest margin and ‘core spread.’ We strive to increase net interest income through a combination of growth in earning assets and good yields on those assets.”

– Greg McKinney, Chief Financial Officer



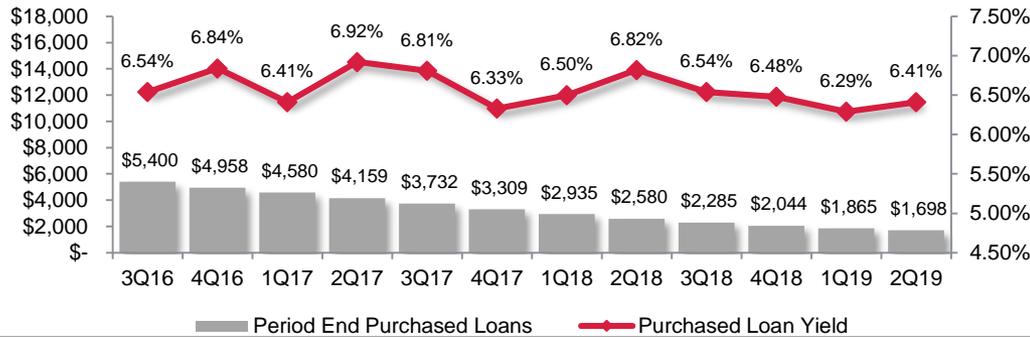
Loans (Non-purchased and Purchased) Are Our Largest Category of Earning Assets and Thus Have the Greatest Impact On Our Net Interest Income

Non-purchased Loan Balances (\$ millions) and Yields (%)



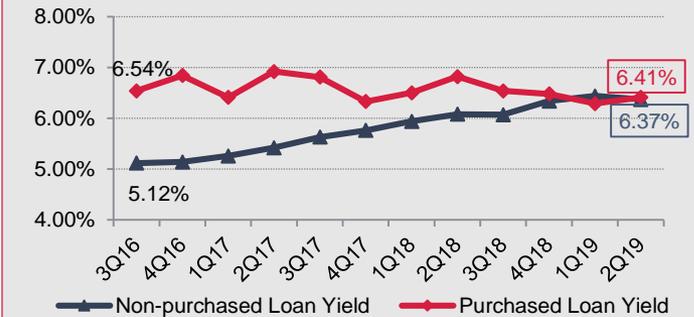
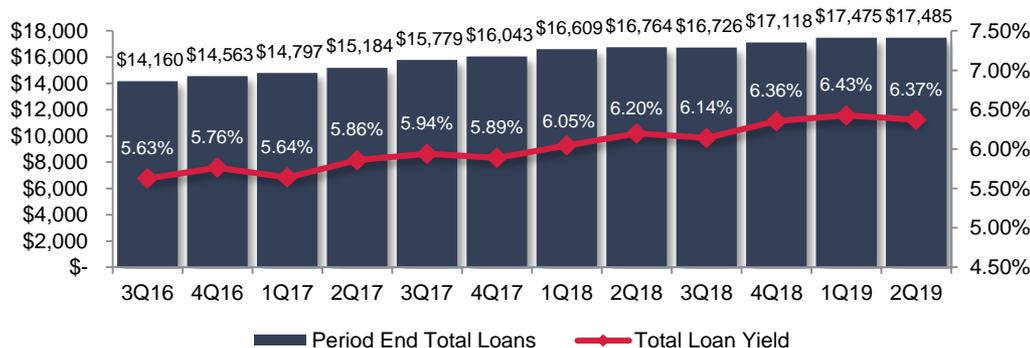
Our yield on non-purchased loans has tended to increase over the last several years with market interest rate increases. As of June 30, 2019, 75% of our non-purchased loans had variable rates.

Purchased Loan Balances (\$ millions) and Yields (%)



The differential in the yield between our purchased loan portfolio and our non-purchased loan portfolio has diminished over time and converged in recent quarters. That convergence eliminated one factor that had placed pressure on our net interest margin, specifically our replacing the runoff in higher yielding purchased loans with lower yielding, non-purchased loans. As of June 30, 2019, 43% of our purchased loans had variable rates.

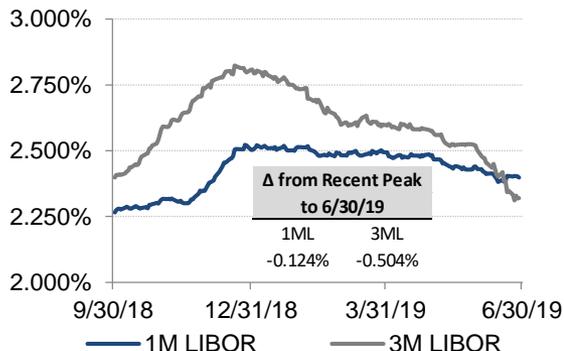
Total Loan Balances (\$ millions) and Yields (%)



At June 30, 2019, 75% of Our Funded Balance of Non-purchased Loans and 43% of Our Funded Balance of Purchased Loans Had Variable Rates

LIBOR Rates

Source: Bloomberg

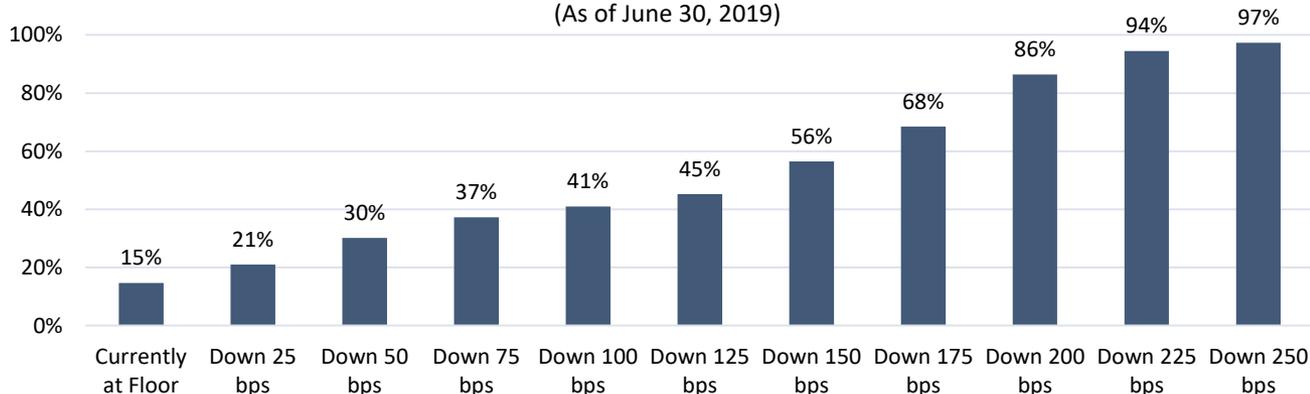


% of Variable Rate Loan Portfolio Tied to Index as of June 30, 2019

	Non-purchased	Purchased	Total
1-Month LIBOR	76.8%	31.0%	74.1%
3-Month LIBOR	5.8%	0.0%	5.5%
WSJ Prime	16.4%	43.0%	18.0%
Other Indexes	1.0%	26.0%	2.5%

At June 30, 2019, 74.1% of Our Total Variable Rate Loans Were Tied to 1-Month LIBOR and 5.5% Were Tied to 3-Month LIBOR

% of Total Variable Rate Loans (Funded and Unfunded) Which Are At or Will Be At Floor Rates with Various Rate Changes (As of June 30, 2019)



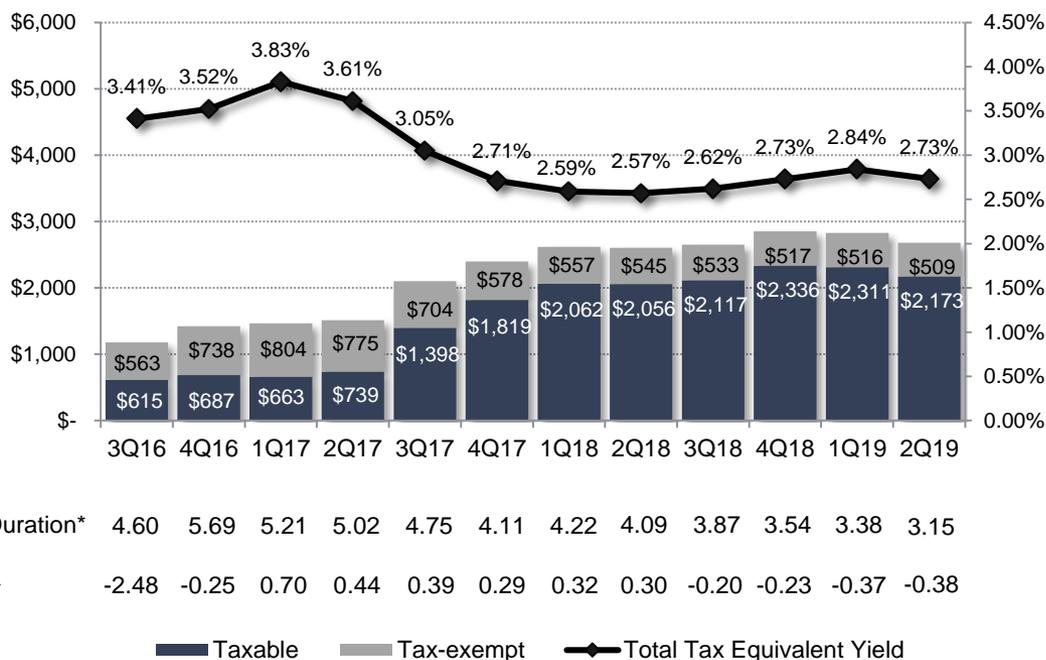
As older variable rate loans, with floors that were set prior to or during the nine Fed funds target rate increases, are paid off and replaced with newer variable rate loans with more current floors, the percentage of variable rate loans with floor rates at or near current rates should continue to increase

At June 30, 2019, 98% of Our Funded Variable Rate Non-purchased Loans and 54% of Our Funded Variable Rate Purchased Loans had Floor Rates at Some Level

Investment Securities Are Our Second Largest Category of Earning Assets

- In the last two quarters, the volume of our investment securities has decreased because we could not find sufficient securities meeting our requirements to replace securities repayments.
- In addition, in the quarter just ended we sold \$96 million of investment securities in order to clean up numerous smaller holdings within the portfolio to facilitate more effective portfolio administration.
- We will continue to make adjustments in our portfolio, and we may increase or decrease our investment securities portfolio during the remainder of 2019, based on prevailing market conditions, including our ability to make additional purchases or sales at what we believe to be favorable prices.

Average Securities Balance (\$ millions) and Tax Equivalent Yield ("TEY") (%)



Modified Duration*	4.60	5.69	5.21	5.02	4.75	4.11	4.22	4.09	3.87	3.54	3.38	3.15
Convexity*	-2.48	-0.25	0.70	0.44	0.39	0.29	0.32	0.30	-0.20	-0.23	-0.37	-0.38

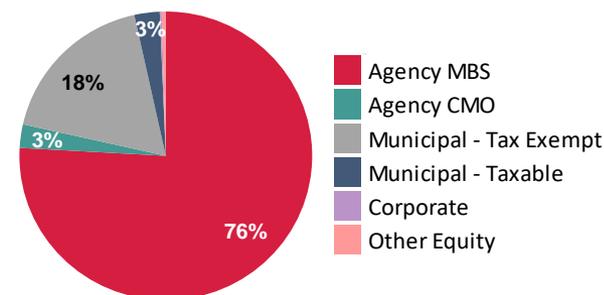
■ Taxable ■ Tax-exempt ◆ Total Tax Equivalent Yield

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

PORTFOLIO HIGHLIGHTS – 6/30/19 (\$'000's)

Book Value **	\$2,548,489
# Securities	697
Average Size (Book)	\$3,656
Average Life	3.56
Average Life +300 bps	4.45
% Price change +100	-3.39%
% Price change +300	-9.70%
Effective Duration	3.15
Effective Convexity	-0.38

** Excludes correspondent bank stock

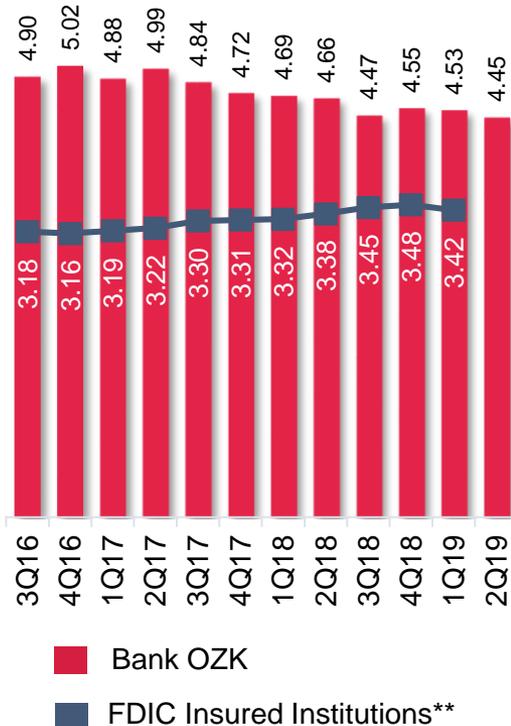


Our Net Interest Margin Has Been In or Near the Top Decile of the Industry for Eight Years Straight*

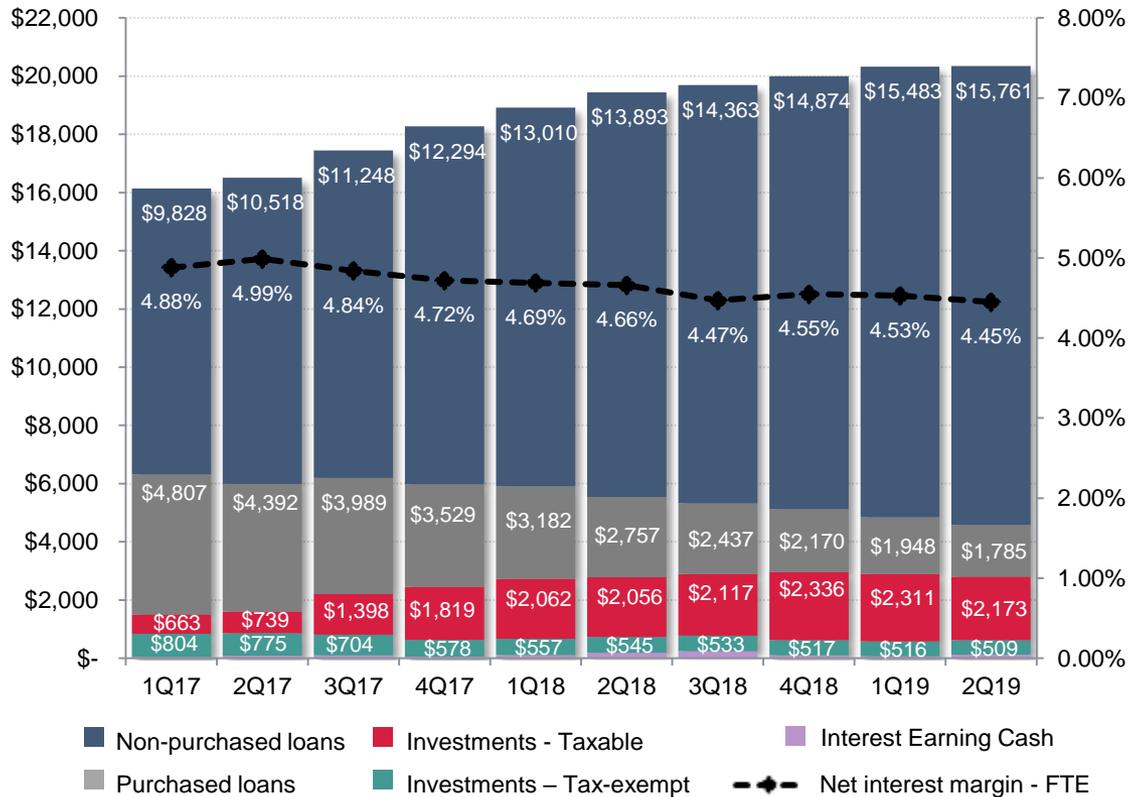
Our net interest margin in the first quarter of 2019 was 111 basis points better than the industry average.

Despite the significant migration in the mix of our purchased and non-purchased loans, and the larger volume and more defensive posture of our securities portfolio, our net interest margin was in or near the top decile for 2018 and first quarter of 2019.

Net Interest Margin vs. the Industry



Average Earning Assets (\$ millions) & Net Interest Margin – FTE



*Data from S&P Global Market Intelligence for banks with greater than \$1 billion in total assets.

**Data for all FDIC insured institutions from the FDIC Quarterly Banking Profile, last updated 1st quarter 2019.



Asset Quality Consistently Better than the Industry Average Over the Long-Term

Net Charge-Off Ratio (%)

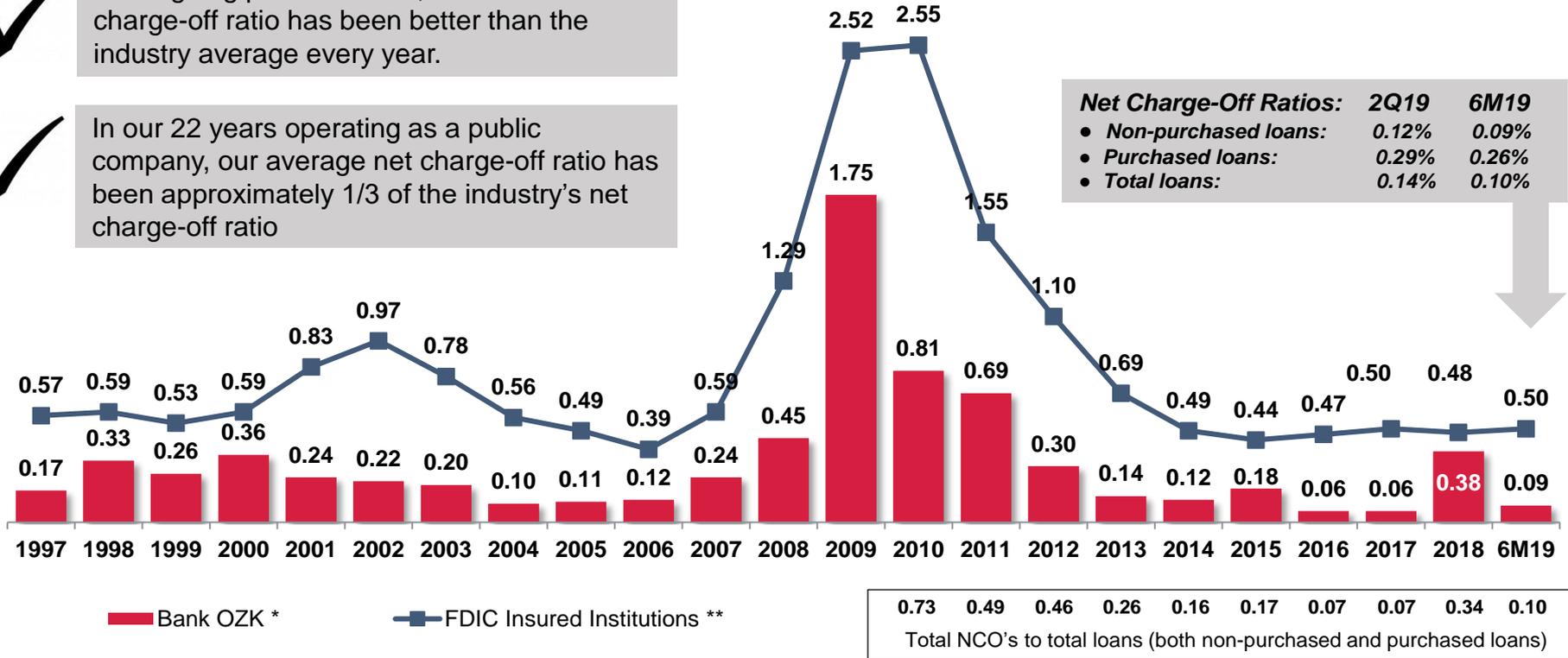
(All data annualized where appropriate)



Since going public in 1997, our annual net charge-off ratio has been better than the industry average every year.



In our 22 years operating as a public company, our average net charge-off ratio has been approximately 1/3 of the industry's net charge-off ratio

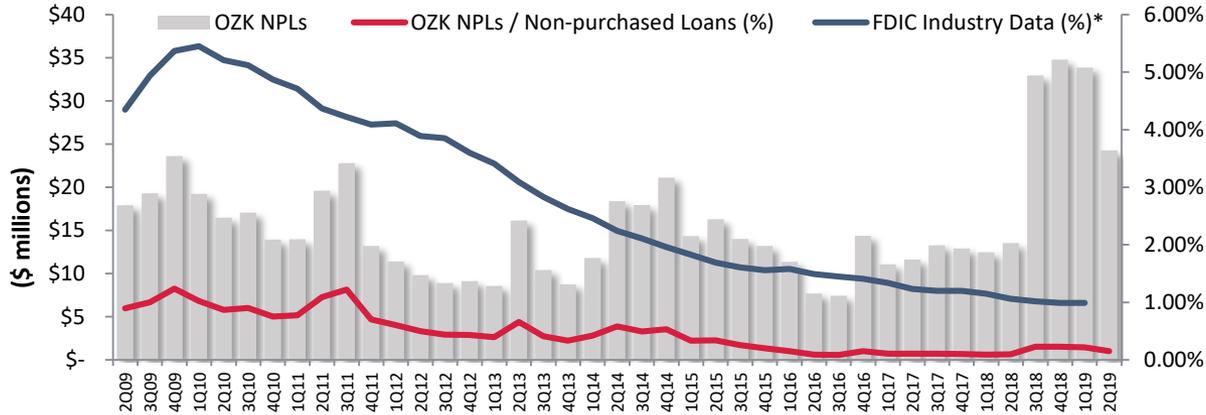


* Bank OZK's data in bar graph excludes purchased loans and net charge-offs related to such loans.

** Data for all FDIC insured institutions from the FDIC Quarterly Banking Profile, last updated first quarter 2019.

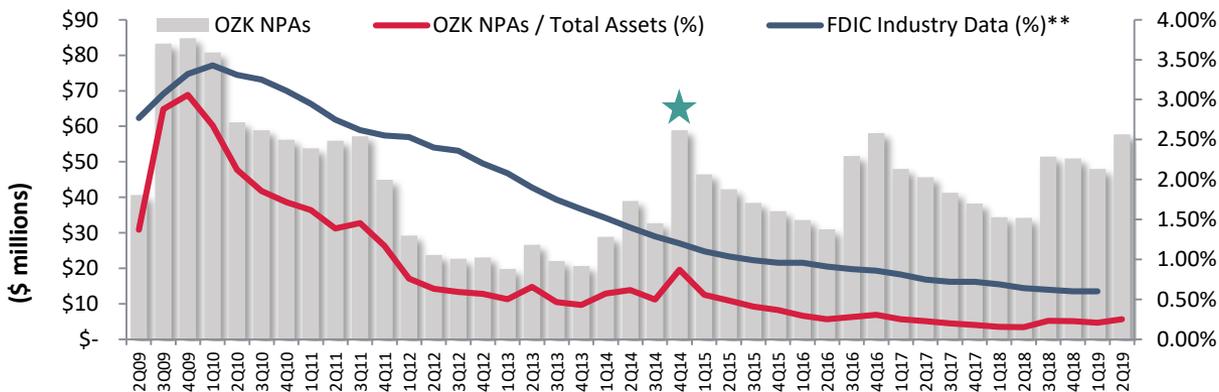
Our Favorable Ratios of Nonperforming Loans and Nonperforming Assets Provide Meaningful Data Points on Our Excellent Asset Quality

Nonperforming Non-purchased Loans (“NPLs”)



* Note: Data for all FDIC insured institutions from the FDIC Quarterly Banking Profile, last updated first quarter 2019. Percent of Loans Noncurrent is the percentage of loans that are past due 90 days or more or that are in nonaccrual status.

Nonperforming Assets (“NPAs”)



** Note: Data for all FDIC insured institutions from the FDIC Quarterly Banking Profile, last updated first quarter 2019. Noncurrent assets plus other real estate owned to assets (%).

★ In 2014, we terminated our loss share agreement with the FDIC and reclassified foreclosed assets previously reported as covered by FDIC loss share to foreclosed assets.

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 nonperforming loans and nonperforming assets have generally improved over time and have been consistently better than the industry’s ratios.

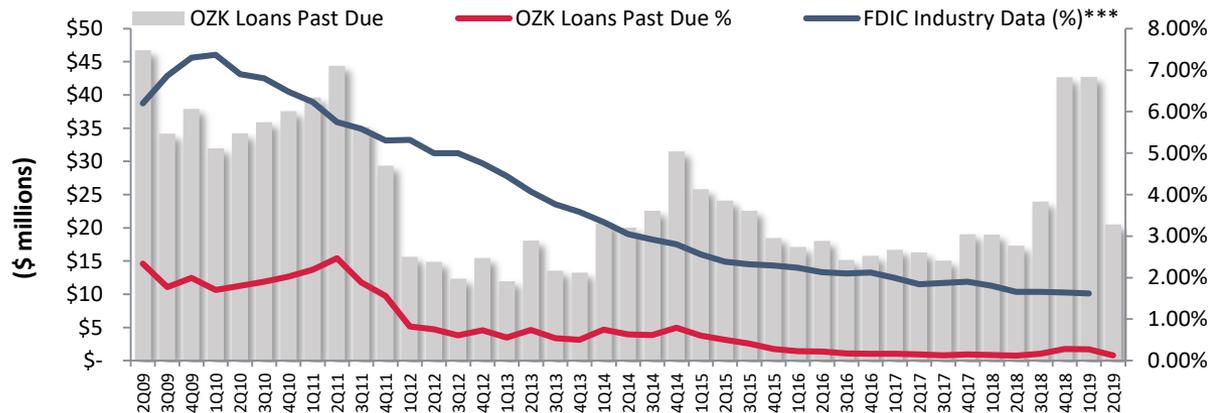
NPLs were just \$24 million, or 0.15% of total non-purchased loans, at 6/30/19.

NPAs, which include NPLs and foreclosed assets, were just \$58 million, or 0.25% of total assets, at 6/30/19.



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”)

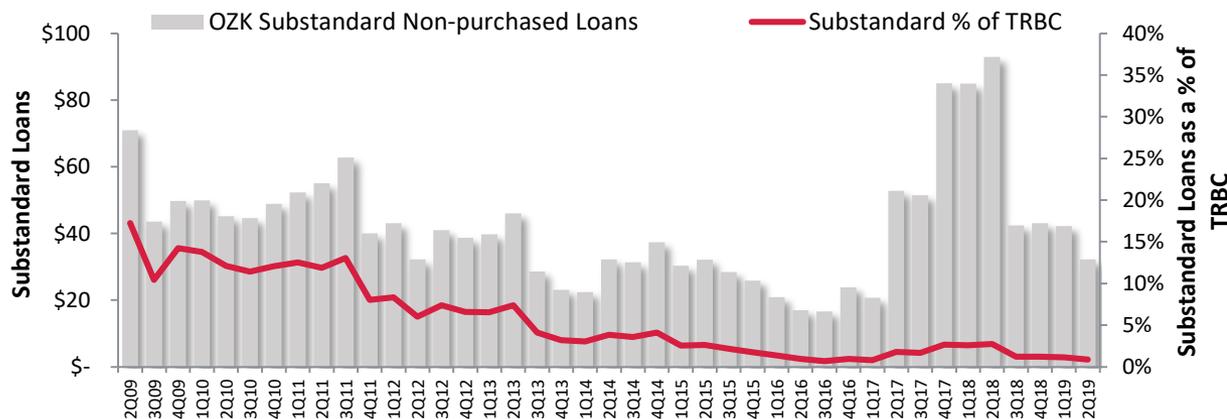


*** Note: Data for all FDIC insured institutions from the FDIC Quarterly Banking Profile, last updated first quarter 2019. Percent of Loans Noncurrent + Percent of Loans 30-89 Days Past Due.

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 \$21 million, or 0.13% of total non-purchased loans, at 6/30/19.

Substandard Non-purchased Loan Trends (\$ millions)



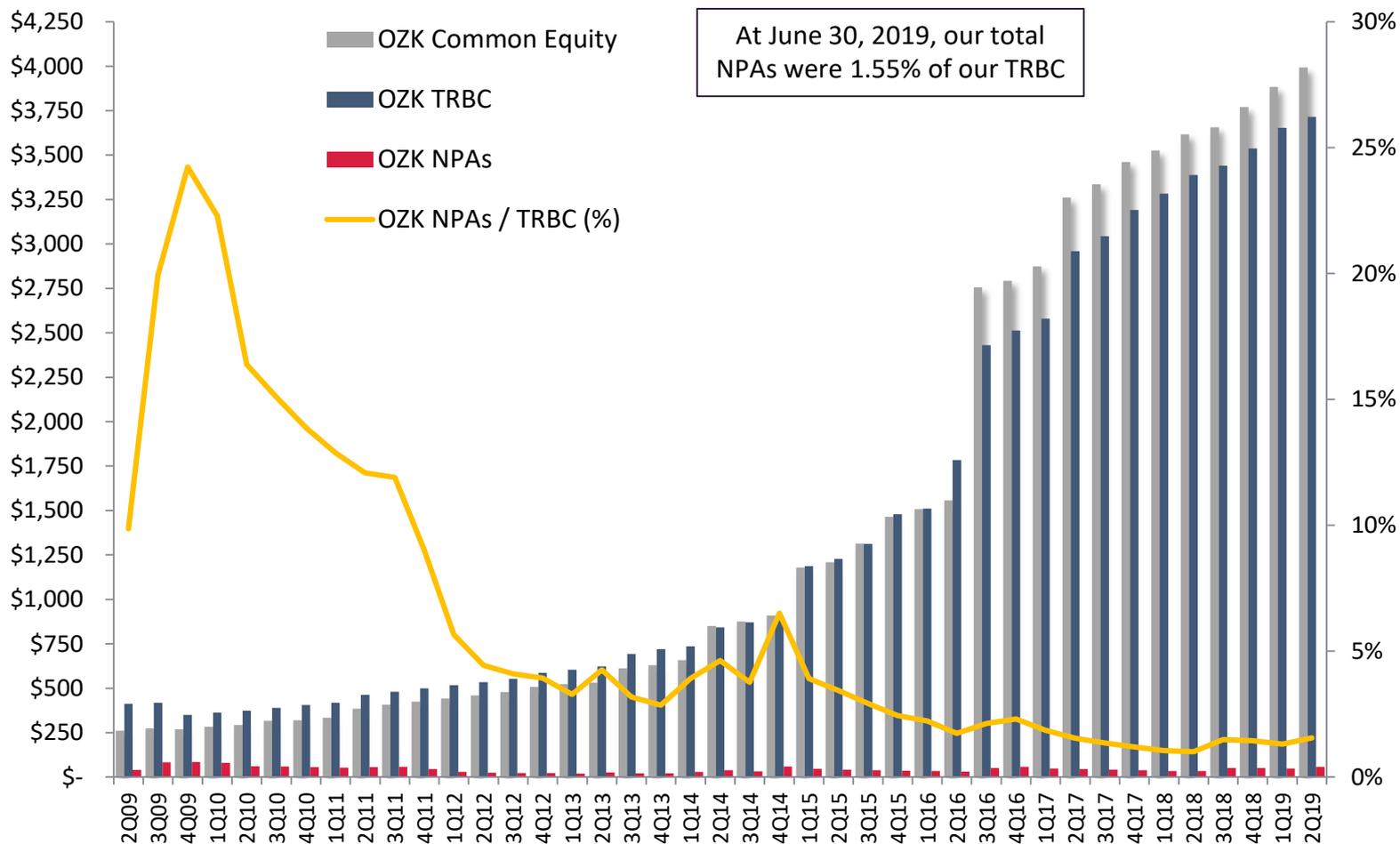
Our dollar volume of non-purchased loans designated as “Substandard” has remained low, even as our capital has grown many-fold. As a result, our ratio of substandard loans as a percentage of our total risk-based capital (“TRBC”) at June 30, 2019 is near the lowest such ratio for the periods shown.

Substandard loans were \$32 million, or just 0.87% of TRBC, at 6/30/19.



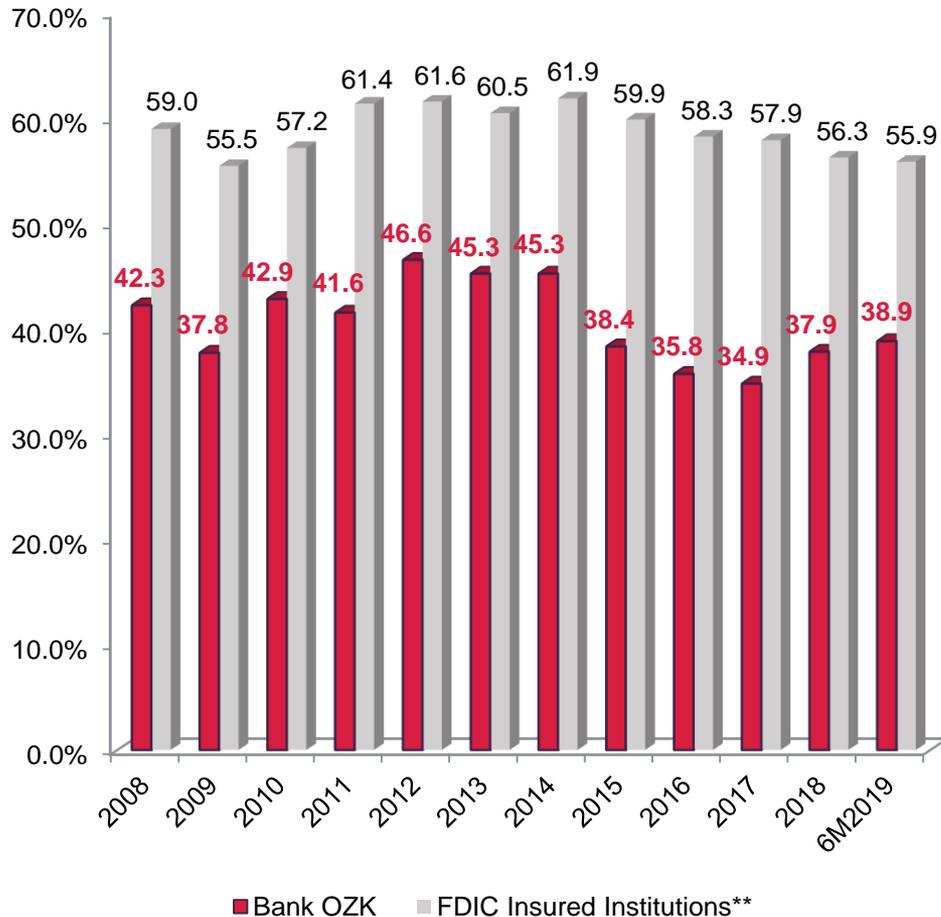
We Have Had Tremendous Growth in Our Common Equity and TRBC Over the Last 10 Years, While Our Ratio of Total NPAs / TRBC Has Declined to a Relatively Nominal Level

(\$ millions)



Our Efficiency Ratio Has Ranked in the Top Decile of the Industry*

Efficiency Ratio (%)



We have consistently been among the most efficient banks, having ranked in the top decile of the industry for 17 consecutive years.*

In 2015, in anticipation of crossing the \$10 billion total asset threshold, we began investing to build the risk, compliance and technology infrastructure needed to be the \$23 billion bank we are today and the larger bank we expect to become. As shown in the table below, this has resulted in the addition of over 250 talented team members.

This infrastructure build has been expensive, but even while incurring these expenses, our strong revenue has allowed us to achieve efficiency ratios among the very best in the industry.

	Headcount - Period Ended				
	6/30/15	6/30/16	6/30/17	6/30/18	6/30/19
Compliance/ BSA/CRA	19	20	54	85	100
Enterprise Risk Management & Credit Review	7	25	43	64	71
Internal Audit	12	14	20	28	29
IT/IS/Info Sec	44	56	79	92	107
OZK Labs	0	0	23	26	31
Total	82	115	219	295	338

* Data from S&P Global Market Intelligence.

** Data for all FDIC insured institutions from the FDIC Quarterly Banking Profile, last updated first quarter 2019.



Earning Asset Growth Engines & Diversification

“We benefit from having many teams with considerable expertise generating various types of loans to different customer segments. This diversification contributes to our excellent asset quality, favorable yields and growth in non-purchased loans.”

Alan Jessup
Chief Lending Officer &
Managing Director –
Community Banking

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

Portfolio Importance

RESG Loans at June 30, 2019 accounted for:

- 59% of our funded non-purchased loans
- 91% of our unfunded closed loans
- 72% of our total funded and unfunded balances of non-purchased loans

RESG accounted for 30% of non-purchased loan growth (funded balance) in the first six months of 2019, and 39% of non-purchased loan growth in 2018 and 46% in 2017

Portfolio Statistics – as of June 30, 2019

Total funded balance	\$9.29 Billion
Total funded & unfunded commitment	\$19.51 Billion

Loan-to-cost (“LTC”) ratio	51.2% *
----------------------------	---------

Loan-to-value (“LTV”) ratio	43.0% *
-----------------------------	---------

**Assumes all loans are fully funded*

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 generally 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 16 ½ year history, asset quality has been excellent with an average annual net charge-off ratio of only 17 basis points

RESG’s Life of Loan Focus

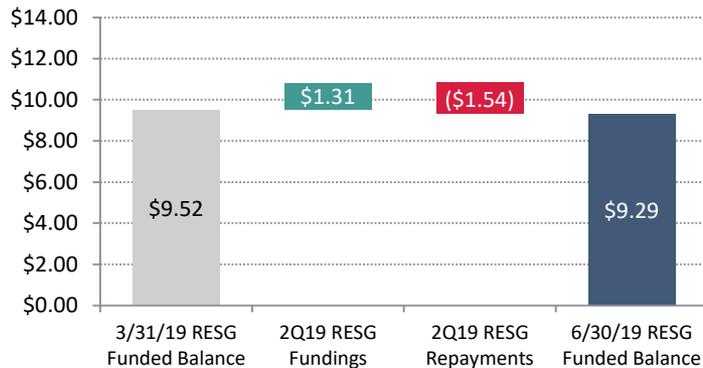
- **Thorough underwriting** including detailed modeling and testing for economic stress, interest rate stress, exit refinancing stress and cap rate stress
- **Rigorous economic analysis** including supply and demand metrics for the relevant market, submarket and micro-market, as appropriate
- **Comprehensive 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



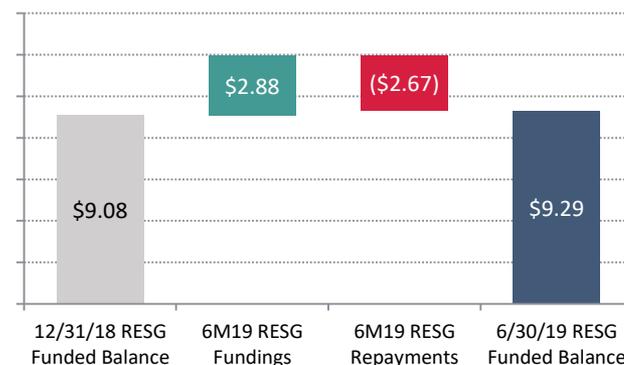
Changes in the Funded and Unfunded Balance of RESG Loans for the Second Quarter and Six Months Ended June 30, 2019

Activity in
RESG
Funded
Balances
(\$ billions)

2nd Quarter of 2019

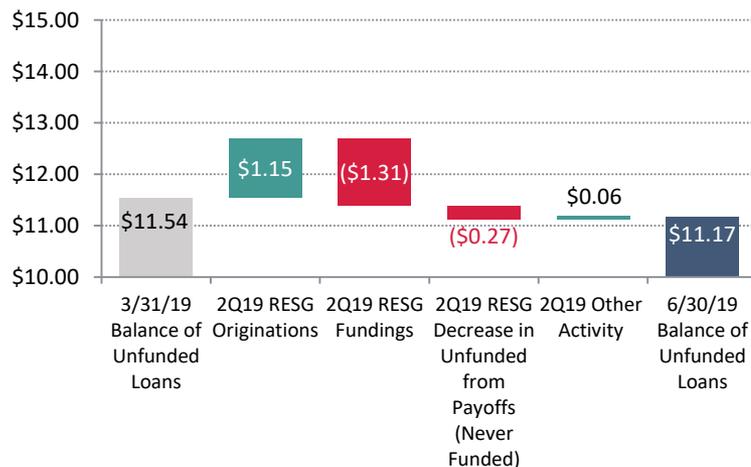


First Six Months of 2019

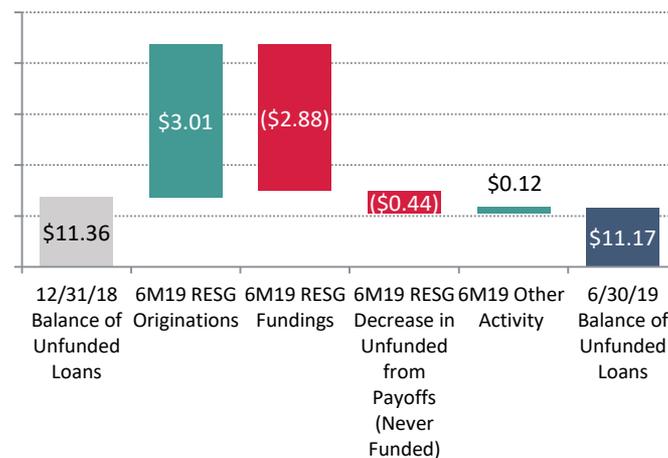


Activity in
Total
Unfunded
Balances
(\$ billions)

2nd Quarter of 2019



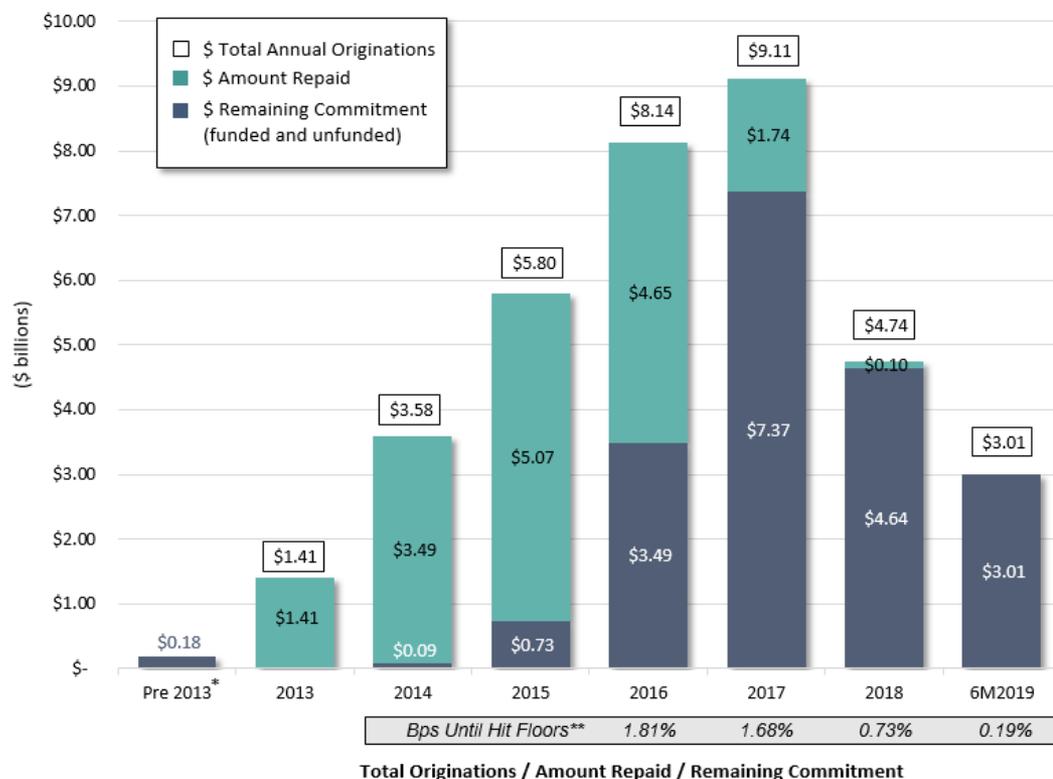
First Six Months of 2019



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, 2019.

RESG Originations and Repayment Trends by Year of Origination



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

** Weighted average

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	---	---	\$2.67

*6M19 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 2015, 2016 and 2017 have resulted in elevated loan repayments in recent quarters which will likely remain at an elevated level throughout the remainder of 2019 and 2020.

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	---	---	\$3.01

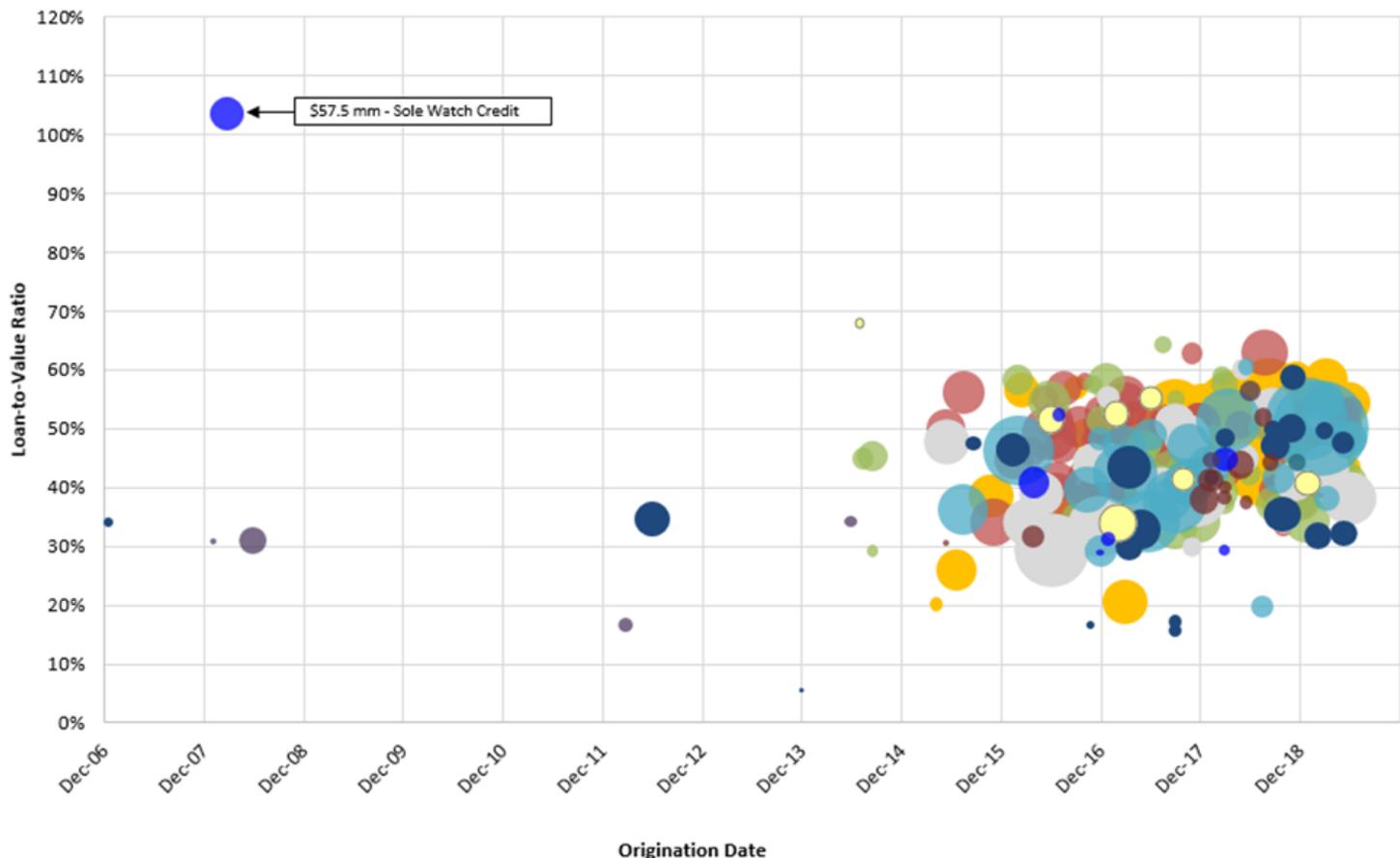
*6M19 Not Annualized



Other Than the One Credit Specifically Referenced Below, All Other Credits in the RESG Portfolio Have LTV Ratios Less Than 68%

RESG Portfolio By Origination Date & LTV (As of June 30, 2019)

- Bubble Size Reflects Total Funded and Unfunded Commitment Amount
- LTV Ratios Assume All Loans Are Fully Funded



- Condo
- Multifamily
- Hotel
- Office
- Mixed Use
- Land
- Retail
- Industrial
- SF Lots & Homes
- Land Dev
- Other



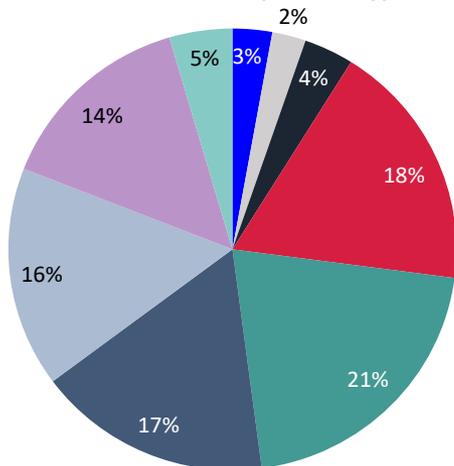
The RESG Portfolio Includes Loans of Many Different Sizes

Historically, on average, approximately 90% of our total commitments have actually funded before the loan is repaid.

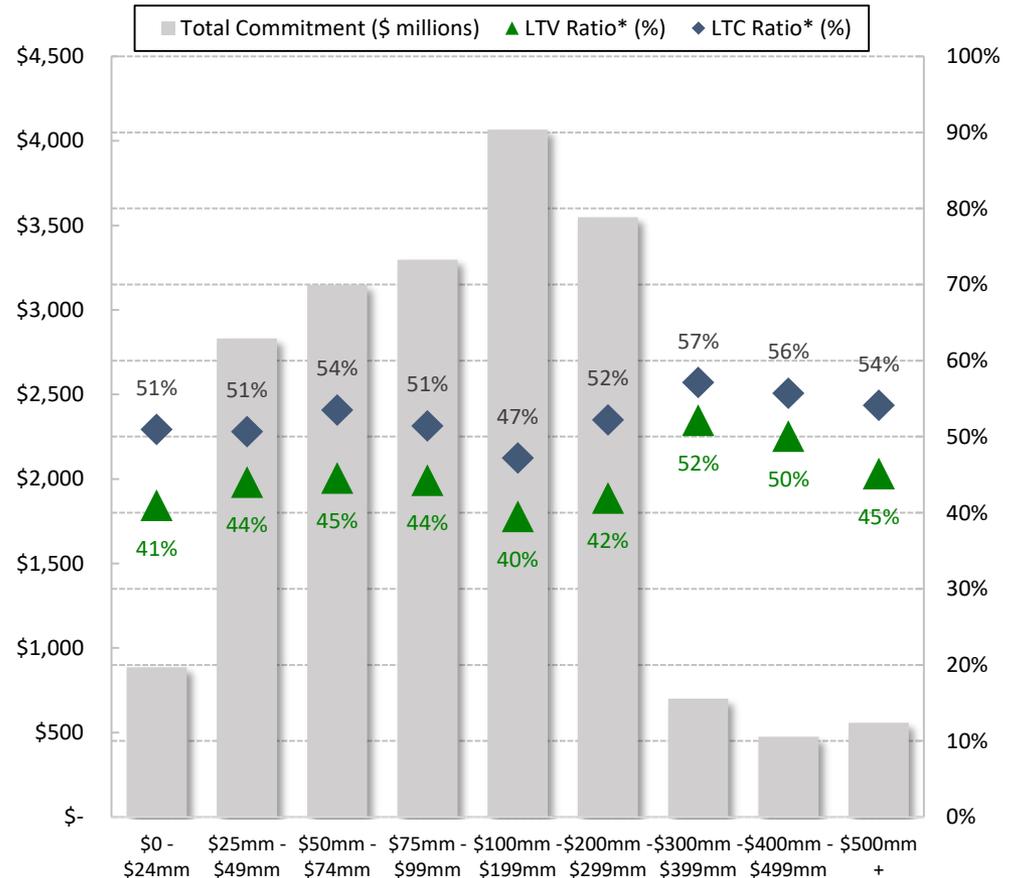
RESG Portfolio Breakdown by Total Commitment (As of June 30, 2019)

(\$ millions)

Tranche	No. of Loans	Total Commitment
\$500mm +	1	\$ 558
\$400mm - \$499mm	1	\$ 475
\$300mm - \$399mm	2	\$ 700
\$200mm - \$299mm	15	\$ 3,548
\$100mm - \$199mm	33	\$ 4,065
\$75mm - \$99mm	38	\$ 3,296
\$50mm - \$74mm	52	\$ 3,149
\$25mm - \$49mm	78	\$ 2,831
\$0 - \$24mm	68	\$ 887
Total	288	\$ 19,508



Commitment Size Tranches

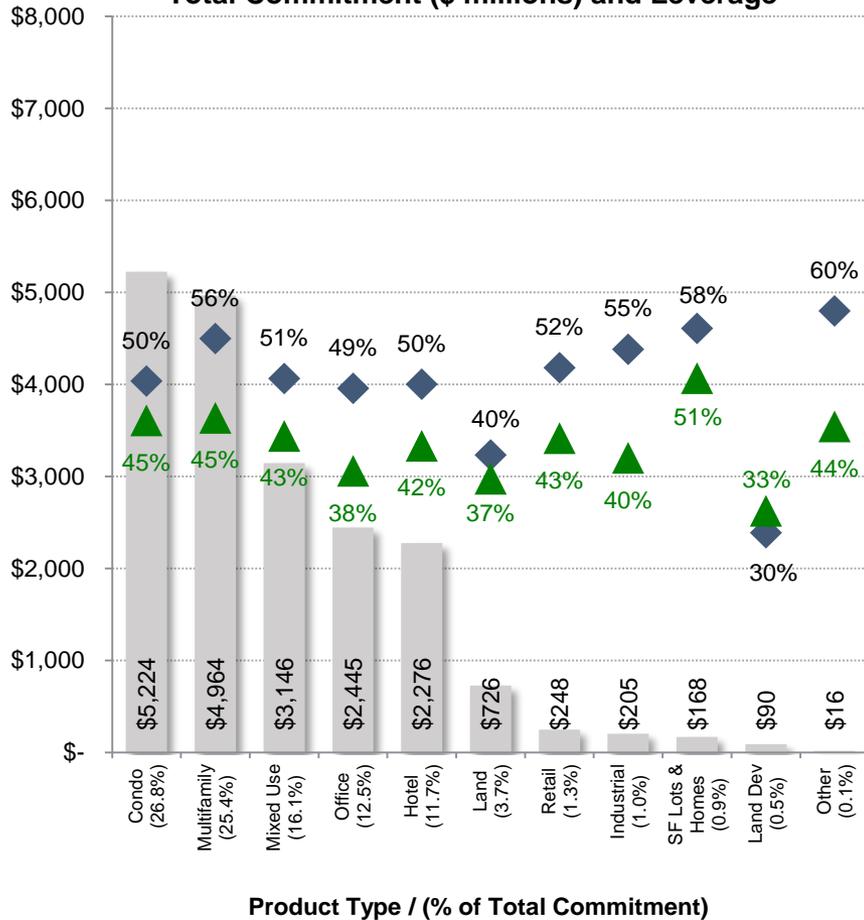


* Assumes all loans are fully funded; calculation based on total commitment by tranche as a % of total cost and total appraised value of loans within each tranche.

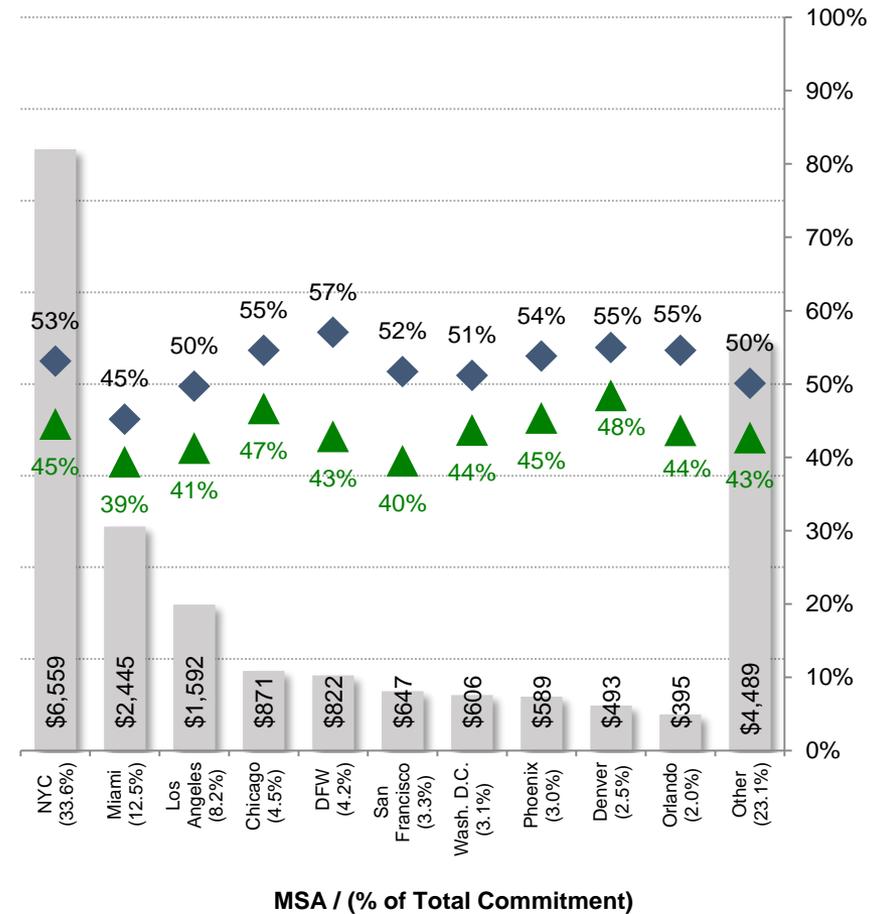


RESG's Influence Nationwide Across Multiple Product Types Provides Exceptional Portfolio Diversification

RESG Portfolio Details By Product Type
As of June 30, 2019
Total Commitment (\$ millions) and Leverage



RESG Portfolio Details by Geography
As of June 30, 2019
Total Commitment (\$ millions) and Leverage



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

* Assumes all loans are fully funded



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
 - Charter Schools

Community Banking's Non-purchased Loans



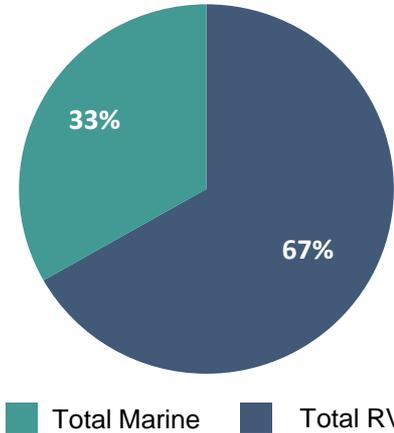
■ Period End Non-purchased Community Banking Loans



Indirect RV & Marine Lending – A Nationwide Business

RV & Marine Lending Business Model

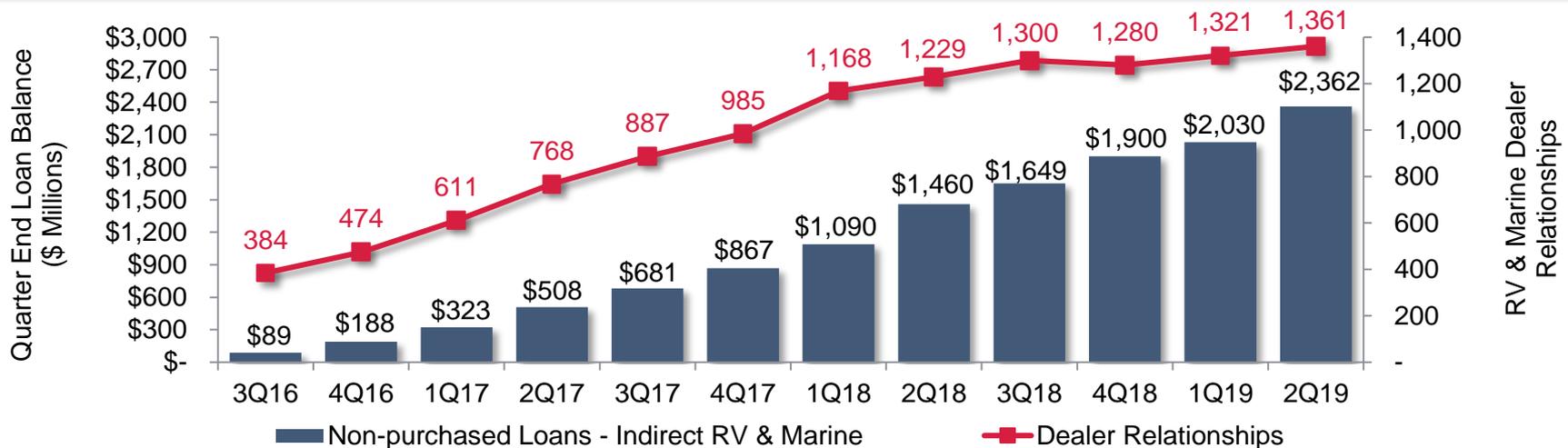
- Allows us to increase our consumer loan portfolio, while maintaining our conservative credit-quality standards
- Service provider value proposition
- Team of seasoned industry professionals
- Thorough data analytics and monitoring, including daily and trend reporting



RV Portfolio		
Loan Size	Total #	\$ thousands
\$1 million +	-	\$ -
\$750k - \$999k	-	-
\$250k - \$749k	535	170,438
\$50k - \$249k	10,707	1,218,265
< \$50k	6,683	188,359
Total	17,925	\$ 1,577,062

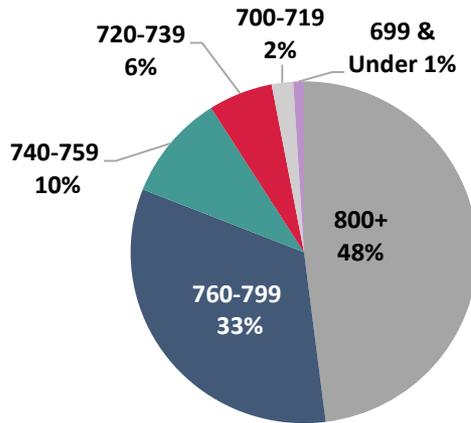
Marine Portfolio		
Loan Size	Total #	\$ thousands
\$1 million +	46	\$ 84,395
\$750k - \$999k	37	33,046
\$250k - \$749k	453	180,390
\$50k - \$249k	3,795	407,731
< \$50k	2,446	79,356
Total	6,777	\$ 784,918

Our Growth in RV and Marine Dealers has Been the Catalyst for Portfolio Growth

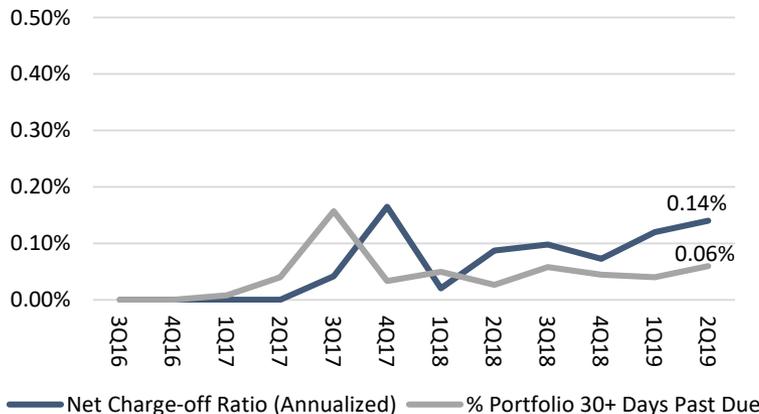


Indirect RV & Marine Lending – A High Quality Portfolio

Portfolio FICO Distributions*



Net Charge-offs and Past Due Ratios



Credit Quality is the Primary Focus

- The typical customer is a lifestyle borrower:
 - Avg. age – 50+
 - Avg. FICO at Origination – 790+/-
 - Avg. credit history – 10+ years
 - 95% are homeowners
- Robust underwriting and daily monitoring resulted in a 30+ day delinquency ratio of 0.06% at 6/30/19 and 2Q19 and 6M19 annualized net charge-off ratios of only 0.14% and 0.13%, respectively, on non-purchased indirect loans.
- Performance has been excellent in the current economic environment. While net charge-off and past due ratios will likely increase in more adverse economic conditions, the Bank's focus on borrowers with excellent credit profiles is intended to assure satisfactory performance even in adverse economic scenarios.

* Based on FICO score at origination.

Other Growth Engines and Recent Trends of Growth

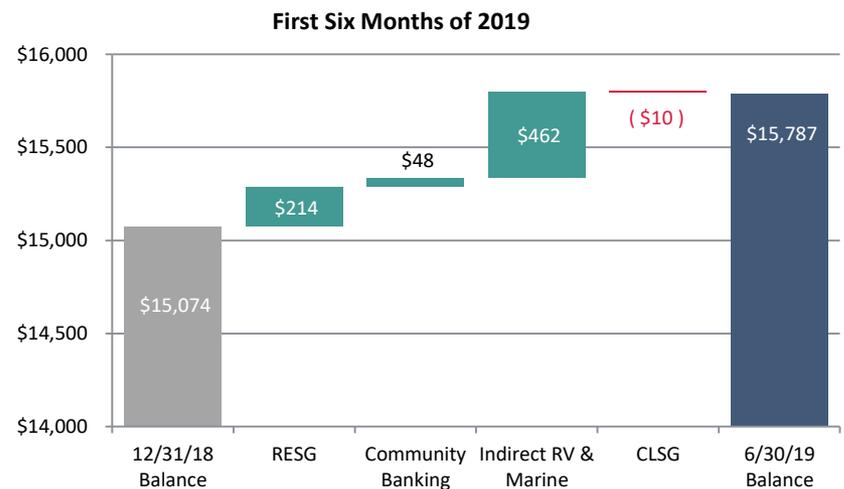
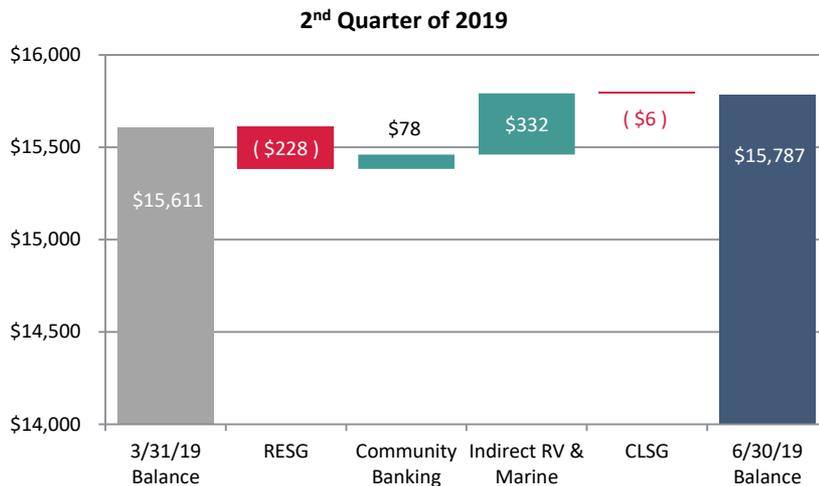
Stabilized Properties Group (“SPG”)

- SPG originates and services stabilized commercial real estate loans nationwide and has a reputation within the commercial mortgage community for expedited approvals, closing execution and superior customer service. As of June 30, 2019, SPG had a loan portfolio of approximately \$706 million.

Corporate Loan Specialties Group (“CLSG”)

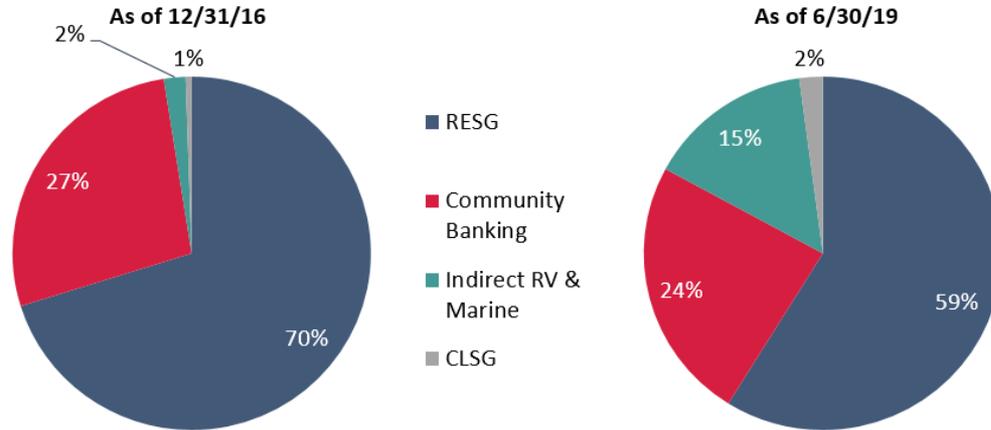
- CLSG was started in January 2014 to invest in syndicated loans (also known as Shared National Credits, or “SNCs”) via purchases in the primary and secondary market, and focuses on positions in liquid, high-quality SNCs with relatively low leverage. As of June 30, 2019, our CLSG non-purchased loan portfolio was approximately \$335 million.

Recent Trends in Non-Purchased Loan Growth (\$ millions)

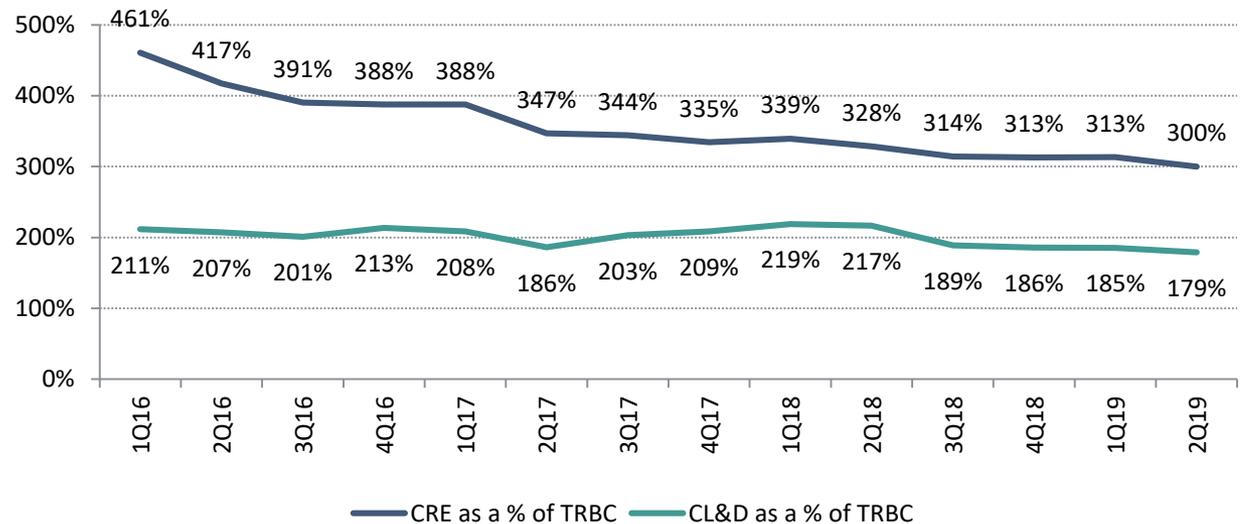


Our Trend Towards Greater Loan Diversification, Along with Our Steady Growth in TRBC, has Contributed to Generally Declining CRE Concentration Ratios

Non-purchased Loan Portfolio Mix Shift Since December 31, 2016



Declining Total CRE and Construction, Land Development and Other Land (“CL&D”) Concentrations As a % of TRBC over Last 13 Quarters



A Proven Track Record of Organic Growth (Augmented with Acquisitions)

\$28 Million*
In
1979

\$2.8 Billion*
In
2009

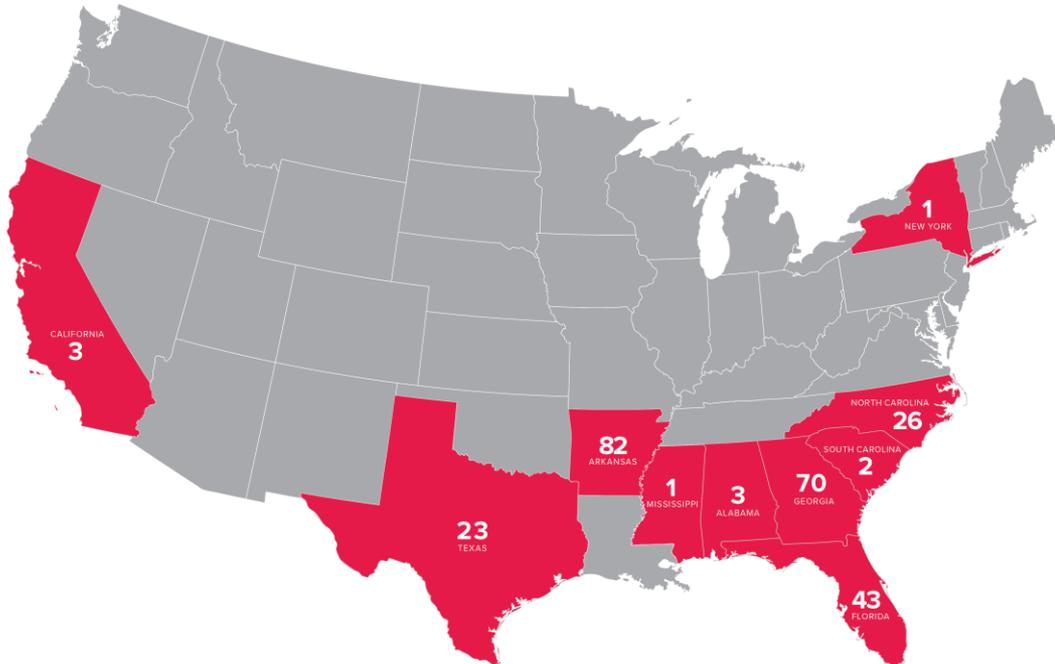
Strong Organic
Growth Continued
In 2010-2016;
Augmented by 15
Acquisitions

Total Assets
of \$23.0
Billion at
June 30,
2019

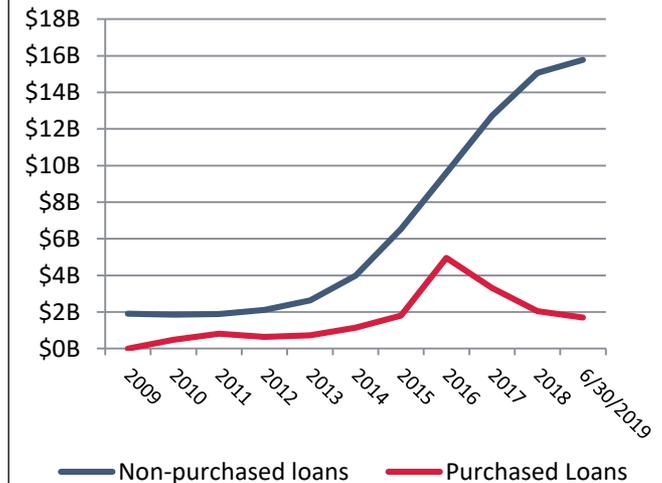
Organic Growth
continues to be
our #1 Growth
Priority

* Total assets

We had 254 offices (242 deposit-gathering branches and 12 loan production offices) in 10 states as of July 31, 2019.



Despite 15 acquisitions, purchased loans accounted for only 10% of our total loans as of June 30, 2019. Apart from any future acquisitions, our purchased loans should continue to pay down.



Deposit Growth, Abundant Sources of Liquidity and Strong Capital Position

“Over the last decade, we have assembled a formidable branch network. In reality, our acquisitions provided more branches than we needed. In my role as Chief Banking Officer, I am focused on enhancing utilization of our branches while also launching compelling digital channels and offerings. Our goal is to increase the generation of deposits and consumer/small business loans while optimizing pricing. Our growing use of technology will be critical in improving efficiency and enhancing customer experiences.”

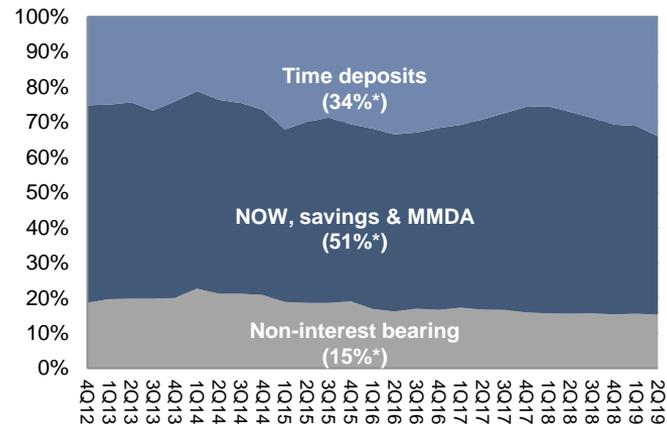
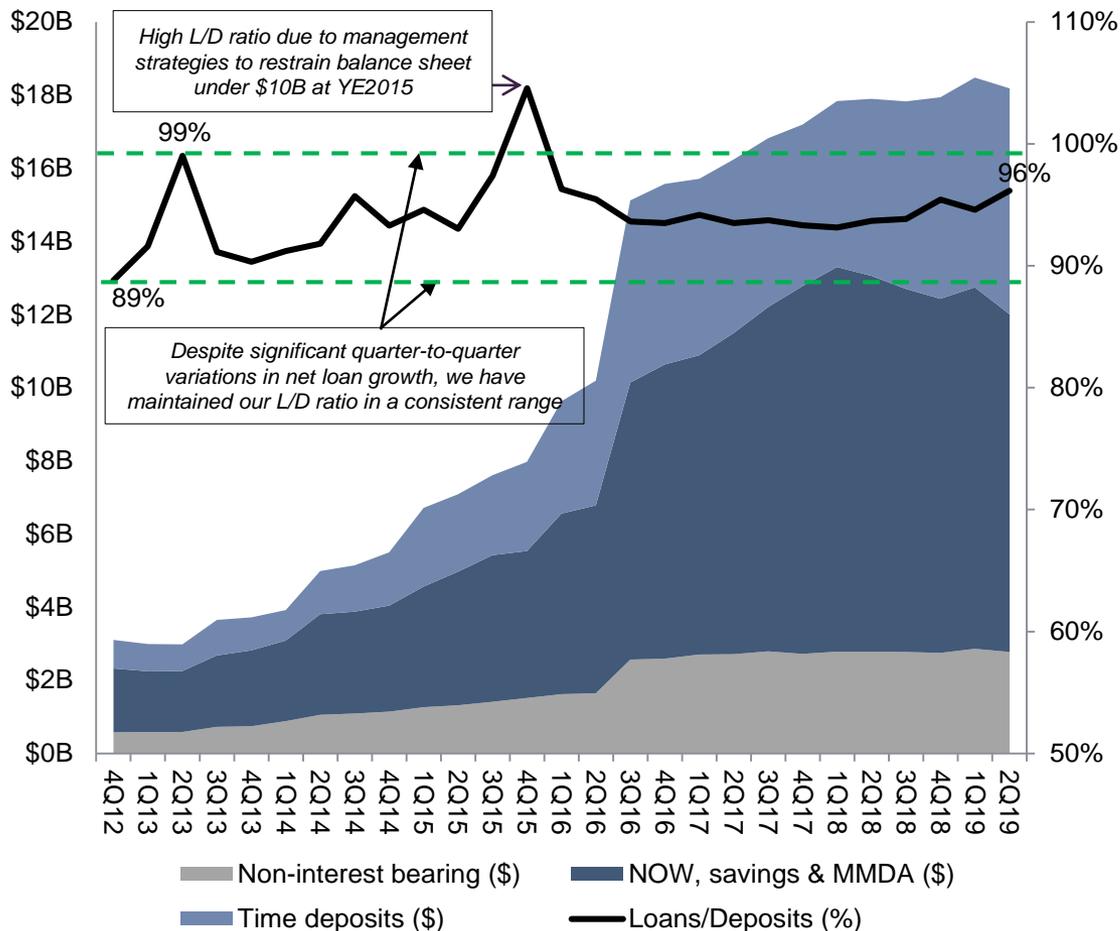
Cindy Wolfe
Chief Banking Officer

Even As Our Total Assets Have Grown Almost Six-Fold, We Have Maintained Our Loan/Deposit Ratio Within Our Target Range

We have grown deposits as needed to fund our balance sheet growth

While maintaining a consistent deposit mix

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



We are continuing to implement deposit strategies to further enhance the quality and value of our deposit base. Net growth in core checking account will continue to be an important focus of our deposit strategy.

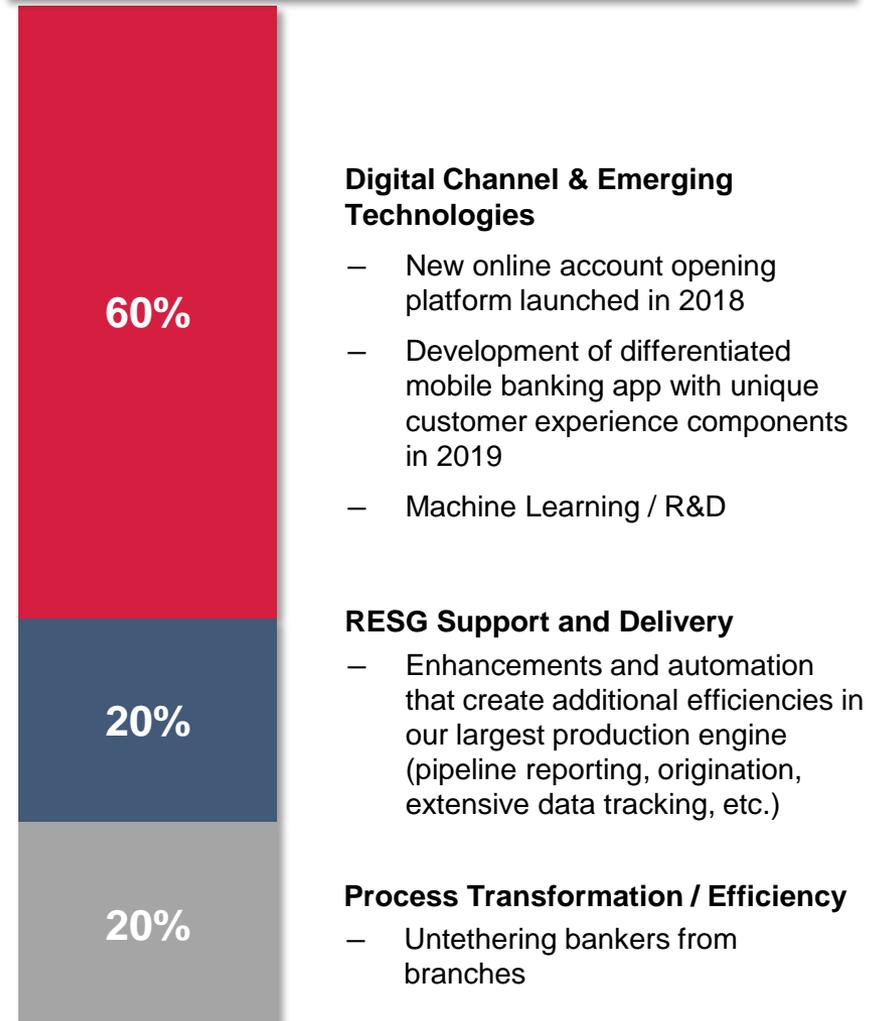
OZK Labs – Technology For Our Future

AMERICAN BANKER

Top 20 Best FinTechs to Work For

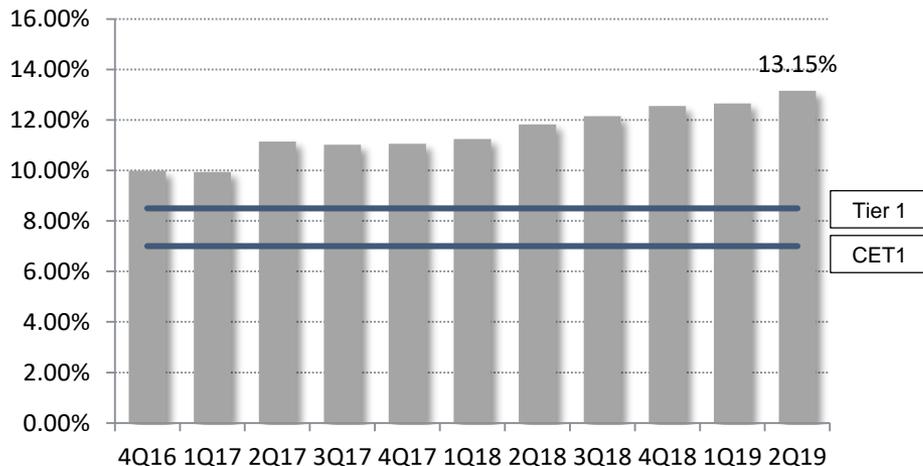
- OZK Labs is a team of highly-skilled financial technology experts within Bank OZK
- Diverse and expanding team of engineers, product managers, designers and emerging technologists working alongside business units to create unique banking solutions for our customers and bankers
- Expertise in developing banking technologies and managing the full software development lifecycle in highly regulated environments
- Well positioned to provide technological solutions that address gaps left in the market by third party providers, providing Bank OZK with a distinct competitive advantage in addressing emerging FinTech opportunities

OZK Labs Resource Allocation

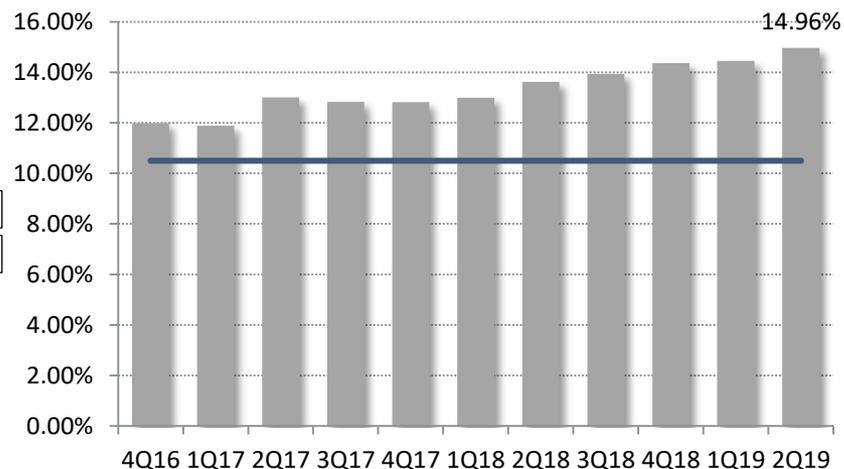


Strong Capital and Sources of Liquidity

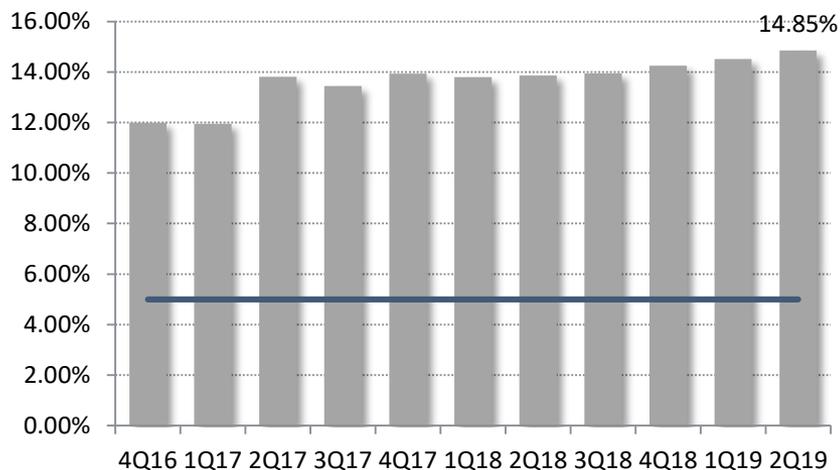
CET 1 & Tier 1 Capital Ratios



Total Risk Based Capital Ratio



Tier 1 Leverage Ratio



Primary & Secondary Liquidity Sources

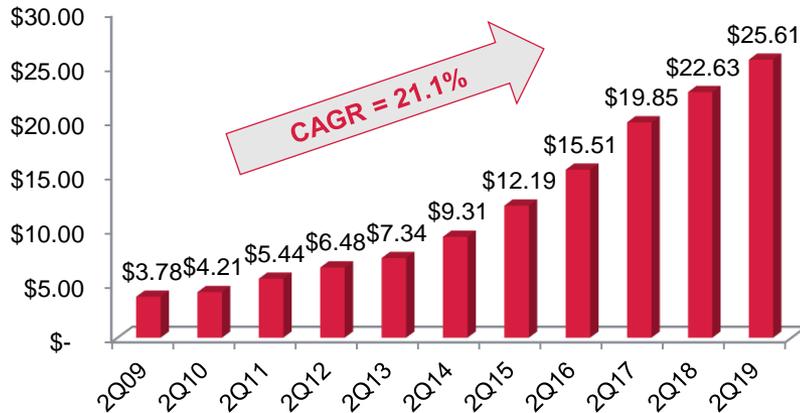
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$738,565,930
Unpledged Investment Securities	2,009,970,901
FHLB Borrowing Availability	3,633,529,849
Unsecured Lines of Credit	230,000,000
Funds Available through Fed Discount Window	147,608,428
Total as of 6-30-2019	\$6,759,675,108

— Basel III Regulatory Capital Minimum

Building Capital and Delivering for Shareholders

We have increased tangible book value per common share by 578% over the last 10 years*

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

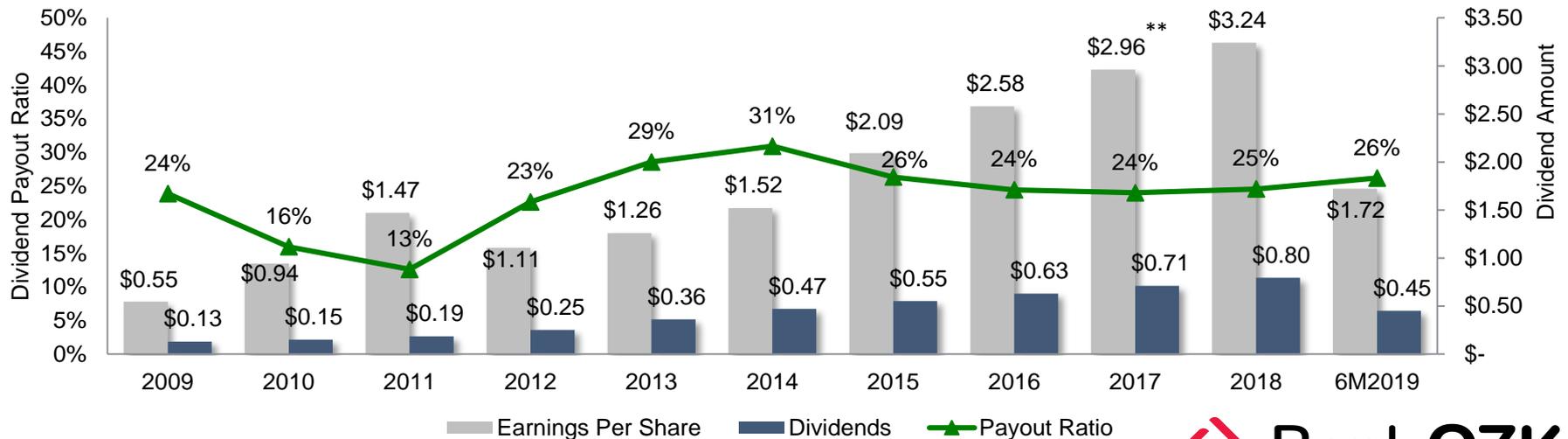


Stock splits:

- 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.

We have increased our cash dividend in each of the most recent 36 quarters and every year since our IPO in 1997



** Note: 2017 Dividend payout ratio excludes the one-time \$0.39 positive impact to EPS as a result of the Tax Cut and Jobs Act



Non-GAAP Reconciliations

Non-GAAP Reconciliation

Calculation of Tangible Book Value Per Common Share

	As of June 30,					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total common stockholders' equity before noncontrolling interest	\$ 260,729	\$ 292,487	\$ 385,683	\$ 459,590	\$ 531,125	\$ 850,204
Less intangible assets:						
Goodwill	(5,243)	(5,243)	(5,243)	(5,243)	(5,243)	(78,669)
Core deposit and other intangibles, net of accumulated amortization	(366)	(1,829)	(7,977)	(5,946)	(5,447)	(29,971)
Total intangibles	(5,609)	(7,072)	(13,220)	(11,189)	(10,690)	(108,640)
Total tangible common stockholders' equity	\$ 255,120	\$ 285,415	\$ 372,463	\$ 448,401	\$ 520,435	\$ 741,564
Common shares outstanding (thousands)	67,484	67,824	68,474	69,188	70,876	79,662
Book value per common share	\$ 3.86	\$ 4.31	\$ 5.63	\$ 6.64	\$ 7.49	\$ 10.67
Tangible book value per common share	\$ 3.78	\$ 4.21	\$ 5.44	\$ 6.48	\$ 7.34	\$ 9.31

	As of June 30,				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total common stockholders' equity before noncontrolling interest	\$ 1,209,254	\$ 1,556,921	\$ 3,260,123	\$ 3,613,903	\$ 3,993,247
Less intangible assets:					
Goodwill	(122,884)	(126,289)	(660,789)	(660,789)	(660,789)
Core deposit and other intangibles, net of accumulated amortization	(28,266)	(23,615)	(54,541)	(41,962)	(29,515)
Total intangibles	(151,150)	(149,904)	(715,330)	(702,751)	(690,304)
Total tangible common stockholders' equity	\$ 1,058,104	\$ 1,407,017	\$ 2,544,793	\$ 2,911,152	\$ 3,302,943
Common shares outstanding (thousands)	86,811	90,745	128,190	128,616	128,947
Book value per common share	\$ 13.93	\$ 17.16	\$ 25.43	\$ 28.10	\$ 30.97
Tangible book value per common share	\$ 12.19	\$ 15.51	\$ 19.85	\$ 22.63	\$ 25.61

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 Reconciliation

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

	For the Year Ended December 31,							
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Net Income Available To Common Stockholders	\$ 34,474	\$ 36,826	\$ 64,001	\$ 101,321	\$ 77,044	\$ 91,237	\$ 118,606	\$ 182,253
Average Common Stockholders' Equity Before Noncontrolling Interest	\$ 213,271	\$ 267,768	\$ 296,035	\$ 374,664	\$ 458,595	\$ 560,351	\$ 786,430	\$ 1,217,475
Less Average Intangible Assets:								
Goodwill	(5,231)	(5,243)	(5,243)	(5,243)	(5,243)	(5,243)	(51,793)	(118,013)
Core deposit and other intangibles, net of accumulated amortization	(515)	(368)	(1,621)	(5,932)	(5,989)	(9,661)	(21,651)	(28,660)
Total Average Intangibles	(5,746)	(5,611)	(6,864)	(11,175)	(11,232)	(14,904)	(73,444)	(146,673)
Average Tangible Common Stockholders' Equity	\$ 207,525	\$ 262,157	\$ 289,171	\$ 363,489	\$ 447,363	\$ 545,447	\$ 712,986	\$ 1,070,802
Return On Average Common Stockholders' Equity	16.16%	13.75%	21.62%	27.04%	16.80%	16.28%	15.08%	14.97%
Return On Average Tangible Common Stockholders' Equity	16.61%	14.05%	22.13%	27.87%	17.22%	16.73%	16.63%	17.02%

	For the Year Ended December 31,			Three Months Ended *		Six Months Ended *	
	2016	2017	2018	6/30/2018	6/30/2019	6/30/2018	6/30/2019
Net Income Available To Common Stockholders	\$ 269,979	\$ 421,891	\$ 417,106	\$ 114,751	\$ 110,503	\$ 227,895	\$ 221,209
Average Common Stockholders' Equity Before Noncontrolling Interest	\$ 2,068,328	\$ 3,127,576	\$ 3,598,628	\$ 3,566,944	\$ 3,927,522	\$ 3,525,849	\$ 3,871,065
Less Average Intangible Assets:							
Goodwill	(363,324)	(660,632)	(660,789)	(660,789)	(660,789)	(660,789)	(660,789)
Core deposit and other intangibles, net of accumulated amortization	(43,623)	(54,702)	(42,315)	(43,862)	(31,225)	(45,483)	(32,822)
Total Average Intangibles	(406,947)	(715,334)	(703,104)	(704,651)	(692,014)	(706,272)	(693,611)
Average Tangible Common Stockholders' Equity	\$ 1,661,381	\$ 2,412,242	\$ 2,895,524	\$ 2,862,293	\$ 3,235,508	\$ 2,819,577	\$ 3,177,454
Return On Average Common Stockholders' Equity	13.05%	13.49%	11.59%	12.90%	11.29%	13.03%	11.52%
Return On Average Tangible Common Stockholders' Equity	16.25%	17.49%	14.41%	16.08%	13.70%	16.30%	14.04%

* Ratios for interim periods annualized based on actual days
Unaudited, financial data in thousands.

Non-GAAP Reconciliation

Calculation of Diluted Earnings Per Share

Unaudited, dollars in thousands except per share amounts

<p style="text-align: center;">Diluted Earnings Per Share, as Adjusted For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2017</p>
--

Net Income Available to Common Stockholders	\$ 421,891
Less: 2017 Tax Benefit	(49,812)
Adjusted Net Income	<u>\$ 372,079</u>
Weighted-average diluted shares outstanding (in thousands)	<u>125,809</u>
Diluted Earnings Per Share	\$ 3.35
Diluted Earnings Per Share, As Adjusted	\$ 2.96



Bank OZK