

HOME BANCSHARES INC
Form S-4
July 12, 2013
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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 12, 2013

Registration No. 333-

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM S-4
REGISTRATION STATEMENT

Under

THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

HOME BANCSHARES, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Arkansas
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

6022
(Primary standard industrial

71-0682831
(IRS Employer

classification code number) Identification Number)
719 Harkrider Street, Suite 100, Conway, Arkansas 72032 (501) 328-4770

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

C. Douglas Buford, Jr.
Mitchell, Williams, Selig, Gates &
Woodyard, P.L.L.C.
425 W. Capitol Ave., Suite 1800
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201
Telephone: (501) 688-8866

Garland W. Binns, Jr.
Dover Dixon Horne PLLC
425 W. Capitol Ave., Suite 3700
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201
Telephone: (501) 978-9923

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale of securities to the public:

As soon as practicable after this Registration Statement becomes effective and upon completion of the merger described in the enclosed document.

If the securities being registered on this Form are being offered in connection with the formation of a holding company and there is compliance with General Instruction G, check the following box. "

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. "

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. "

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer x
Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

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Title of Each Class of Securities to be Registered	Amount to be Registered	Proposed Maximum Offering Price Per Security	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price	Amount of Registration Fee(3)
Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share	14,607,069(1)	N/A	\$233,380,379(2)	\$31,833(2)
Total				

- (1) Represents the maximum number of shares of common stock of Home BancShares, Inc. (HBI) that may be issued to holders of shares of common stock of Liberty Bancshares, Inc. (LBI) in the merger based on the Total Stock Consideration (as such term is defined in the Agreement and Plan of Merger dated as of June 25, 2013 among HBI, Centennial Bank, LBI, Liberty Bank of Arkansas and Acquisition Sub (the Merger Agreement)) and assuming that the HBI Average Closing Price (as such term is defined in the Merger Agreement) is \$17.115, the lowest price permitted in the Merger Agreement without either HBI or LBI having the right to terminate the Merger Agreement due to the HBI Average Closing Price decreasing by more than 25% below the closing price on June 25, 2013.
- (2) Estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the registration fee required by Section 6(b) of the Securities Act and calculated pursuant to Rule 457(f) under the Securities Act. The proposed maximum aggregate offering price of the registrant's common stock was calculated based upon the book value of the LBI shares of common stock (the securities to be canceled in the merger) and is equal to the product of (i) \$224.16, calculated according to Rule 457(f)(2) of the Securities Act, multiplied by (ii) 1,174,966, the maximum number of LBI shares of common stock that may be canceled and exchanged for HBI common stock in the merger, less (iii) the Total Cash Consideration (as defined in the Merger Agreement) of \$30,000,000.
- (3) Determined in accordance with Section 6(b) of the Securities Act at a rate equal to \$136.40 per \$1,000,000 of the proposed maximum aggregate offering price.

THE REGISTRANT HEREBY AMENDS THIS REGISTRATION STATEMENT ON SUCH DATE OR DATES AS MAY BE NECESSARY TO DELAY ITS EFFECTIVE DATE UNTIL THE REGISTRANT SHALL FILE A FURTHER AMENDMENT WHICH SPECIFICALLY STATES THAT THIS REGISTRATION STATEMENT SHALL THEREAFTER BECOME EFFECTIVE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 8(A) OF THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933 OR UNTIL THIS REGISTRATION STATEMENT SHALL BECOME EFFECTIVE ON SUCH DATE AS THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION ACTING PURSUANT TO SAID SECTION 8(A), MAY DETERMINE.

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Information contained herein is subject to completion or amendment. A registration statement relating to these securities has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. These securities may not be sold prior to the time the registration statement becomes effective. This document shall not constitute an offer to sell nor shall there be any sale of these securities in any jurisdiction in which such offer or sale would be unlawful prior to registration or qualification under the securities laws of any such jurisdiction.

PRELIMINARY SUBJECT TO COMPLETION DATED JULY 12, 2013

MERGER PROPOSED YOUR VOTE IS VERY IMPORTANT

Home BancShares, Inc., which we refer to as HBI, and Liberty Bancshares, Inc., which we refer to as LBI, have entered into that certain Agreement and Plan of Merger dated June 25, 2013 (which we refer to sometimes as the Merger Agreement), which provides for the combination of the two companies. Under the Merger Agreement, a wholly owned subsidiary of HBI will merge with and into LBI, with LBI remaining as the surviving entity and thereby becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of HBI (which transaction we refer to as the merger). Liberty Bank of Arkansas, a wholly owned subsidiary of LBI which we refer to as Liberty Bank, will, as soon as reasonably practicable following the merger and as part of a single integrated transaction, merge with and into Centennial Bank, a subsidiary of HBI (we refer to the two mergers together as the mergers).

Before we complete the merger, the shareholders of LBI must approve the Merger Agreement. A special meeting of LBI shareholders will be held on [], 2013 for that purpose. HBI shareholders must approve the issuance of the shares of HBI common stock in connection with the merger pursuant to the requirements of The NASDAQ Stock Market. A special meeting of HBI shareholders will be held on [], 2013 for that purpose.

Under the terms of the Merger Agreement, the aggregate merger consideration payable by HBI will consist of (i) \$30,000,000 in cash (subject to adjustment in certain circumstances) and (ii) shares of HBI common stock with a total value of \$250,000,000. We expect the mergers, taken together, to be a tax-free transaction for LBI shareholders, to the extent they receive HBI common stock for their shares of LBI common stock.

The market price of HBI common stock will fluctuate before the merger. You should obtain a current stock price quotation for HBI common stock. HBI common stock is traded on The NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol HOMB.

LBI's board of directors has unanimously determined that the combination of LBI and HBI is in the best interests of LBI shareholders based upon its analysis, investigation and deliberation, and LBI's board of directors unanimously recommends that the LBI shareholders vote **FOR** the approval of the Merger Agreement and **FOR** the approval of the other LBI proposal described in this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

The HBI board of directors has also unanimously determined that the combination of HBI and LBI is in the best interests of HBI shareholders based upon its analysis, investigation and deliberation, and the HBI board of directors unanimously recommends that the HBI shareholders vote **FOR** the issuance of shares of HBI common stock in connection with the merger and **FOR** the approval of the other HBI proposal described in this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

You should read this entire joint proxy statement/prospectus, including the appendices and the documents incorporated by reference into the document, carefully because it contains important information about the merger and the related transactions. **In particular, you should read carefully the information under the section entitled Risk Factors beginning on page 14.**

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The shares of HBI common stock to be issued to LBI shareholders in the merger are not deposits or savings accounts or other obligations of any bank or savings association, and are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved the merger described in this joint proxy statement/prospectus or the HBI common stock to be issued in the merger, or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this joint proxy statement/prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

This joint proxy statement/prospectus is dated July 12, 2013.

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HOME BANCSHARES, INC.

719 Harkrider Street, Suite 100

Conway, Arkansas 72032

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

TO BE HELD ON [], 2013

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of shareholders of Home BancShares, Inc. (HBI) will be held at HBI s principal executive offices located at 719 Harkrider Street, Suite 100, Conway, Arkansas, at [] Central Time, on [], 2013, for the following purposes:

1. To approve the issuance of shares of HBI common stock in the merger of a to-be-formed wholly owned subsidiary of HBI with and into Liberty Bancshares, Inc., an Arkansas corporation (LBI), which will result in LBI becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of HBI.
2. To approve one or more adjournments of the HBI special meeting, if necessary or appropriate, including adjournments to solicit additional proxies in favor of the issuance of HBI common stock in the merger.

HBI will transact no other business at the special meeting, except for business properly brought before the special meeting or any adjournment or postponement of such meeting.

The approval by HBI s shareholders of the share issuance proposal is required for the completion of the merger described in the attached joint proxy statement/prospectus.

All shareholders are invited to attend the special meeting. Only those shareholders of record at the close of business on [], 2013, will be entitled to notice of the special meeting and to vote at the special meeting.

Please refer to the attached joint proxy statement/prospectus with respect to the business to be transacted at the special meeting of HBI shareholders.

Your vote is very important. To ensure your representation at the HBI special meeting, please complete and return the enclosed proxy card or submit your proxy by telephone or through the Internet. Please vote promptly whether or not you expect to attend the HBI special meeting. Submitting a proxy now will not prevent you from being able to vote in person at the HBI special meeting.

The HBI board of directors unanimously recommends that you vote **FOR** each of the HBI proposals.

By Order of the Board of Directors

C. Randall Sims
Chief Executive Officer

[], 2013

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LIBERTY BANCSHARES, INC.

2901 East Highland Drive

Jonesboro, Arkansas 72401

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

TO BE HELD ON [], 2013

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of shareholders of Liberty Bancshares, Inc. (LBI) will be held at LBI 's principal executive offices located at 2901 East Highland Drive, Jonesboro, Arkansas, at [] Central Time, on [], 2013, for the following purposes:

1. To approve the Agreement and Plan of Merger (the Merger Agreement) dated as of June 25, 2013, by and among Home BancShares, Inc., Centennial Bank, LBI, Liberty Bank of Arkansas and Acquisition Sub (the Merger Proposal).
2. To approve one or more adjournments of the LBI special meeting, if necessary or appropriate, including adjournments to permit further solicitation of proxies in favor of the Merger Proposal (the LBI Adjournment Proposal).

LBI will transact no other business at the special meeting, except for business properly brought before the special meeting or any adjournment or postponement of such meeting.

The Merger Proposal is described in more detail in the attached joint proxy statement/prospectus, which you should read carefully in its entirety before you vote. A copy of the Merger Agreement is attached as Appendix A to the joint proxy statement/prospectus.

LBI 's board of directors has set [], 2013, as the record date for the LBI special meeting. All holders of record of LBI common stock at the close of business on the record date will be notified of the special meeting. Only holders of record of LBI common stock at the close of business on [], 2013, will be entitled to vote at the LBI special meeting and any adjournments or postponements thereof. Any shareholder entitled to attend and vote at the LBI special meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote on such shareholder 's behalf. Such proxy need not be a holder of LBI common stock.

Your vote is very important. To ensure your representation at the LBI special meeting, please complete and return the enclosed proxy card. Please vote promptly whether or not you expect to attend the LBI special meeting. Submitting a proxy now will not prevent you from being able to vote in person at the LBI special meeting.

LBI 's board of directors has unanimously adopted and approved the Merger Agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby and recommends that you vote **FOR** the Merger Proposal and **FOR** the LBI Adjournment Proposal.

By Order of the Board of Directors

Wallace W. Fowler

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WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE

INFORMATION

HBI files annual, quarterly and special reports, proxy statements and other business and financial information with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). You may read and copy any materials that HBI files with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549, at prescribed rates. Please call the SEC at (800) SEC-0330 ((800) 732-0330) for further information on the public reference room. In addition, HBI files reports and other business and financial information with the SEC electronically, and the SEC maintains a website located at www.sec.gov containing this information. You will also be able to obtain these documents, free of charge, from HBI by accessing HBI's website at www.homebancshares.com under the heading "Investor Relations." Copies can also be obtained, free of charge, by directing a written request to Home BancShares, Inc., Attention: Corporate Secretary, 719 Harkrider Street, Suite 100, Conway, Arkansas 72032.

HBI has filed a registration statement on Form S-4 to register with the SEC up to 14,607,069 shares of HBI common stock (the number of shares has been calculated based on an average closing price of HBI common stock of \$17.115 which is the lowest stock price listed on the chart on page 8). This joint proxy statement/prospectus is a part of that registration statement. As permitted by SEC rules, this joint proxy statement/prospectus does not contain all of the information included in the registration statement or in the exhibits or schedules to the registration statement. You may read and copy the registration statement, including any amendments, schedules and exhibits at the addresses set forth below. Statements contained in this joint proxy statement/prospectus as to the contents of any contract or other documents referred to in this joint proxy statement/prospectus are not necessarily complete. In each case, you should refer to the copy of the applicable contract or other document filed as an exhibit to the registration statement. This joint proxy statement/prospectus incorporates important business and financial information about HBI and LBI that is not included in or delivered with this joint proxy statement/prospectus, including incorporating by reference documents that HBI has previously filed with the SEC. These documents contain important information about the HBI and its financial condition. See "Documents Incorporated by Reference" on page 138. These documents are available without charge to you upon written or oral request to HBI's principal executive offices. The address and telephone number of such principal executive office is listed below:

Home BancShares, Inc.

719 Harkrider Street, Suite 100

Conway, Arkansas 72032

Attention: Corporate Secretary

(501) 328-4770

To obtain timely delivery of these documents, you must request the information no later than [], 2013, in order to receive them before HBI's special meeting of shareholders and no later than [], 2013, in order to receive them before LBI's special meeting of shareholders.

HBI common stock is traded on The NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol HOMB.

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<u>Appendix A</u>	Agreement and Plan of Merger dated as of June 25, 2013, by and among Home BancShares, Inc., Centennial Bank, Liberty Bancshares, Inc., Liberty Bank of Arkansas, and Acquisition Sub
<u>Appendix B</u>	Opinion of Raymond James & Associates, Inc.
<u>Appendix C</u>	Opinion of Sheshunoff & Co. Investment Banking
<u>Appendix D</u>	Ark. Code Ann. § 4-27-1301, <i>et seq.</i> , regarding Dissenters' Rights

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions and answers briefly address some commonly asked questions about the merger and the shareholder special meetings. They may not include all the information that is important to the shareholders of HBI and LBI. Shareholders of HBI and shareholders of LBI should each read this entire joint proxy statement/prospectus carefully, including the appendices and other documents referred to in this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

Q: Why am I receiving these materials?

A: HBI is sending these materials to its shareholders to help them decide how to vote their shares of HBI common stock with respect to the issuance of HBI common stock in the merger and the other matters to be considered at the HBI special meeting described below. Because HBI may issue shares of common stock in the merger in an amount in excess of 20% of HBI's total outstanding shares, shareholder approval of the issuance of such shares is required under applicable NASDAQ Listing Rules.

LBI is sending these materials to its shareholders to help them decide how to vote their shares of LBI common stock with respect to the proposed merger and the other matters to be considered at the LBI special meeting described below.

The merger cannot be completed unless LBI shareholders approve the Merger Agreement and HBI shareholders approve the issuance of HBI common stock in the merger. LBI is holding a special meeting of shareholders to vote on the Merger Agreement as described in LBI Special Meeting of Shareholders. HBI is holding a special meeting of shareholders to vote on the issuance of HBI common stock in the merger as described in HBI Special Meeting of Shareholders. Information about these special meetings and the merger is contained in this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

This joint proxy statement/prospectus constitutes a proxy statement and a prospectus of HBI and a proxy statement of LBI. It is a joint proxy statement because the boards of directors of both companies are soliciting proxies from their respective shareholders. It is a prospectus because HBI will issue shares of its common stock in exchange for shares of LBI common stock in the merger.

Q: What will LBI shareholders receive in the merger?

A: Under the terms of the Merger Agreement, LBI shareholders will receive their pro rata share of the total consideration, which consists of (i) \$30,000,000 in cash (subject to adjustment in certain circumstances), and (ii) shares of HBI common stock that, valued at the volume-weighted average closing price of HBI common stock on The NASDAQ Global Select Market reporting system for the 20 trading days immediately prior to the date the merger closes, will have a total value of \$250,000,000.

Q: What will an LBI shareholder receive for each share of LBI common stock?

A: Based on 1,174,966 outstanding shares of LBI common stock (the number outstanding on the day the Merger Agreement was signed), each share of LBI common stock will be exchanged in the merger for consideration valued at approximately \$238.30, consisting of a combination of (i) cash in the amount of approximately \$25.53 and (ii) shares of HBI common stock with a total value of approximately \$212.77. The number of shares of HBI common stock issuable for each share of LBI common stock will not be determined until the effective time of the merger, and will be based on the volume-weighted average closing price of HBI common stock on The NASDAQ Global Select Market reporting system for the 20 trading days immediately prior to the date the merger closes, as set forth in more detail in the Merger Agreement and described in this joint proxy statement/prospectus. See The Merger Terms of the Merger beginning on page 41 for a more detailed discussion of the per-share merger consideration.

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Q: How are outstanding LBI stock options addressed in the Merger Agreement?

A: At or prior to the closing of the merger, each outstanding and unexercised LBI stock option will be terminated by LBI and shall entitle the holder to a cash payment at the effective time of the merger equal to the difference between the option exercise price and the equivalent dollar value of the merger consideration.

Q: When do HBI and LBI expect to complete the merger?

A: HBI and LBI expect to complete the merger after all conditions to the merger in the Merger Agreement are satisfied or waived, including after shareholder approvals are received at the respective shareholder special meetings of HBI and LBI and all required regulatory approvals are received. HBI and LBI currently expect to complete the merger late in the third quarter or in the fourth quarter of 2013. It is possible, however, that as a result of factors outside of either company's control, the merger may be completed at a later time, or may not be completed at all.

Q: How will the merger consideration received by LBI shareholders affect HBI shareholders?

A: As a result of HBI's issuance of new shares to LBI shareholders in combination with the cash being paid by HBI, current HBI shareholders will experience dilution in terms of percentage of ownership. Following the closing of the merger, current HBI shareholders will own approximately 83.7% of the outstanding common stock of HBI, and current LBI shareholders will own approximately 16.3% of the outstanding common stock of HBI. These percentages are based upon an average of HBI common stock price of \$22.82 and will increase or decrease based on the HBI common stock price as described in more detail in the chart on page 8.

Q: What am I being asked to vote on?

A: HBI shareholders are being asked to vote on the following proposals:

1. *Issuance of Common Stock in the Merger.* To approve the issuance of HBI common stock in the merger contemplated by the Merger Agreement (referred to as the *Share Issuance Proposal*); and
2. *Adjournment of Special Meeting.* To approve one or more adjournments of the HBI special meeting, if necessary or appropriate, including adjournments to solicit additional proxies in favor of the *Share Issuance Proposal* (referred to as the *HBI Adjournment Proposal*).

LBI shareholders are being asked to vote on the following proposals:

1. *Approval of the Merger Agreement.* To approve the Merger Agreement (referred to as the *Merger Proposal*); and
2. *Adjournment of Special Meeting.* To approve one or more adjournments of the LBI special meeting, if necessary or appropriate, including adjournments to solicit additional proxies in favor of the *Merger Proposal* (referred to as the *LBI Adjournment Proposal*).

Q: How do the boards of directors of HBI and LBI recommend that I vote?

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A: The HBI board of directors unanimously recommends that HBI shareholders vote **FOR** the HBI proposals described in this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

LBI's board of directors unanimously recommends that LBI shareholders vote **FOR** the LBI proposals described in this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

For a discussion of interests in LBI's directors and executive officers in the merger that may be different from, or in addition to, the interests of LBI shareholders generally, see "The Merger - Interests of LBI Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger," beginning on page 59.

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Q: What do I need to do now?

A: After carefully reading and considering the information contained in this joint proxy statement/prospectus, HBI shareholders should vote by telephone or on the Internet, or complete, sign and date the enclosed proxy card and return it in the enclosed envelope as soon as possible so that their shares will be represented at HBI's special meeting.

After carefully reading and considering the information contained in this joint proxy statement/prospectus, LBI shareholders should complete, sign and date the enclosed proxy card and return it in the enclosed envelope as soon as possible so that their shares will be represented at LBI's special meeting.

Please follow the instructions set forth on the proxy card or on the voting instruction form provided by the record holder if your shares are held in the name of your broker or other nominee.

Q: How do I cast my vote?

A: If you are a shareholder of record of HBI as of the record date for the HBI special meeting, you may cast your vote by:

accessing the internet website specified on your proxy card (www.envisionreports.com/HOMB);

calling the toll-free number specified on your proxy card (1-800-652-VOTE (8683)); or

signing and dating the enclosed proxy card and returning it in the postage-paid envelope provided.

You may also cast your vote in person at HBI's special meeting.

If you are a shareholder of record of LBI as of the record date for the LBI special meeting, you may vote by signing and dating the enclosed proxy card and returning it in the postage-paid envelope provided. You may also cast your vote in person at LBI's special meeting.

If your shares are held in street name through a broker, bank or other nominee, that institution will send you separate instructions describing the procedure for voting your shares. Holders in street name who wish to vote in person at the applicable shareholders special meeting will need to obtain a proxy form from the institution that holds their shares.

Q: When and where are the HBI special meeting and the LBI special meeting?

A: The special meeting of HBI shareholders will be held at HBI's principal executive offices located at 719 Harkrider Street, Suite 100, Conway, Arkansas, at Central Time, on , 2013. All shareholders of HBI as of the HBI record date, or their duly appointed proxies, may attend the HBI special meeting.

The special meeting of LBI shareholders will be held at LBI's principal executive offices located at 2901 East Highland Drive, Jonesboro, Arkansas, at Central Time, on , 2013. All shareholders of LBI as of the LBI record date, or their duly appointed proxies, may attend the LBI special meeting.

Q: If my HBI or LBI shares are held in street name by a broker or other nominee, will my broker or nominee vote my shares for me?

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A: If your shares are held in street name in a stock brokerage account or by a bank or other nominee, you must provide the record holder of your shares with instructions on how to vote your shares. Please follow the voting instructions provided by your bank or broker. Please note that you may not vote shares held in street name by returning a proxy card directly to HBI or LBI or by voting in person at your special meeting unless you provide a legal proxy, which you must obtain from your bank or broker.

Brokers or other nominees who hold shares in street name for a beneficial owner typically have the authority to vote in their discretion on routine proposals when they have not received instructions from beneficial owners. However, brokers or other nominees are not allowed to exercise their voting discretion on matters

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that are determined to be non-routine without specific instructions from the beneficial owner. Broker non-votes are shares held by a broker or other nominee that are represented at the applicable shareholders special meeting but with respect to which the broker or other nominee is not instructed by the beneficial owner of such shares to vote on the particular proposal and the broker or other nominee does not have discretionary voting power on such proposal.

If you are an HBI shareholder and you do not instruct your broker or other nominee on how to vote your shares, your broker or other nominee may not vote your shares on the Share Issuance Proposal or the HBI Adjournment Proposal, which broker non-votes will have no effect on these proposals.

If you are an LBI shareholder and you do not instruct your broker or other nominee on how to vote your shares, your broker or other nominee may not vote your shares on the Merger Proposal or the LBI Adjournment Proposal, which broker non-votes will have the same effect as a vote AGAINST the Merger Proposal and no effect on the LBI Adjournment Proposal.

Q: What vote is required to approve each proposal to be considered at the HBI special meeting?

A: Approval of the HBI proposals requires the affirmative vote of at least a majority of the shares of HBI voting on each proposal, provided that a quorum is present at the HBI special meeting. Abstentions and broker non-votes are not considered votes cast, but are included in determining whether there is a quorum present.

Q: What vote is required to approve each proposal to be considered at the LBI special meeting?

A: Approval of the LBI Merger Proposal requires the affirmative vote of a majority of all of the outstanding shares of LBI and approval of the LBI Adjournment Proposal requires the affirmative vote of at least a majority of the shares of LBI voting on such proposal, provided that a quorum is present at the LBI special meeting. Abstentions and broker non-votes are not considered votes cast, but are included in determining whether there is a quorum present.

Q: What if I abstain from voting or do not vote?

A: For the purposes of the HBI special meeting, an abstention occurs when an HBI shareholder attends the HBI special meeting, either in person or by proxy, but abstains from voting. An abstention will have no effect on the outcome of the Share Issuance Proposal or the HBI Adjournment Proposal.

For the purposes of the LBI special meeting, an abstention, which occurs when an LBI shareholder attends the LBI special meeting, either in person or by proxy, but abstains from voting, will have the same effect as a vote AGAINST the Merger Proposal and will have no effect on the outcome of the LBI Adjournment Proposal.

Q: What if I hold stock of both HBI and LBI?

A: If you hold shares of both HBI and LBI, you will receive two separate packages of proxy materials. A vote as an LBI shareholder for the Merger Proposal or the other proposal to be considered at the LBI special meeting will not constitute a vote as an HBI shareholder for the Share Issuance Proposal or the other proposal to be considered at the HBI special meeting, and vice versa. Therefore, please sign, date and return all proxy cards that you receive, whether from HBI or LBI, or submit separate proxies as both an HBI shareholder and an LBI shareholder.

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Q: May I change my vote or revoke my proxy after I have delivered my proxy or voting instruction card?

A: Yes. You may change your vote at any time before your proxy is voted at the applicable special meeting.

by sending a notice of revocation to the corporate secretary of HBI or LBI, as applicable;

by sending a completed proxy card bearing a later date than your original proxy card; or

by attending the applicable special meeting and voting in person if you so request and if your shares are registered in your name rather than in the name of a broker, bank or other nominee; however, your attendance alone will not revoke any proxy.

If you choose either of the first two methods, you must take the described action (and, in the case of the second method, your proxy card must be received) no later than the five (5) days prior to the applicable special meeting.

If your shares are held in an account at a broker or other nominee, you should contact your broker or other nominee to change your vote.

Q: What happens if I sell my shares after the applicable record date but before the applicable special meeting?

A: The applicable record date for the HBI special meeting or the LBI special meeting, as the case may be, is earlier than both the date of such meetings and the date that the merger is expected to be completed. If you transfer your HBI common stock or LBI common stock after the applicable record date but before the date of the applicable special meeting, you will retain your right to vote at the applicable special meeting (provided that such shares remain outstanding on the date of the applicable special meeting), but if you are an LBI shareholder you will not have the right to receive any merger consideration for the transferred shares. You will only be entitled to receive the merger consideration for shares that you own at the effective time of the merger.

Q: What do I do if I receive more than one joint proxy statement/prospectus or set of voting instructions?

A: If you hold shares directly as a record holder and also in street name or otherwise through a nominee, you may receive more than one joint proxy statement/prospectus and/or set of voting instructions relating to the applicable special meeting. These should each be voted or returned separately to ensure that all of your shares are voted.

Q: What are the federal income tax consequences of the merger?

A: The obligation of HBI and LBI to complete the merger is conditioned upon the receipt of a legal opinion to the effect that the mergers, taken together, will qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Internal Revenue Code). In addition, in connection with the filing of the registration statement of which this joint proxy statement/prospectus is a part, Mitchell, Williams, Selig, Gates & Woodyard, P.L.L.C., has delivered an opinion to HBI and LBI, respectively, to the same effect.

On the basis of the opinion delivered in connection herewith, you may recognize gain, but you will not recognize loss, upon the exchange of your shares of LBI common stock for shares of HBI common stock and cash. If the sum of the fair market value of the HBI common stock and the amount of cash you receive in exchange for your shares of LBI common stock exceeds the cost basis of your shares of LBI common stock, you will recognize taxable gain equal to the lesser of the amount of such excess or the amount of cash you receive in the exchange. Generally, any gain recognized upon the exchange will be capital gain, and any

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such capital gain will be long-term capital gain if you have established a holding period of more than one year for your shares of LBI common stock. Depending on certain facts specific to you, any gain could instead be characterized as dividend income.

For a more detailed discussion of the material United States federal income tax consequences of the transaction, see Material United States Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger beginning on page 74.

The consequences of the merger to any particular shareholder will depend on that shareholder's particular facts and circumstances. Accordingly, you are urged to consult your tax advisor to determine your tax consequences from the merger.

Q: Do I have appraisal or dissenter's rights?

A: The LBI shareholders are entitled to dissenter's rights under Ark. Code Ann. § 4-27-1301 *et seq.* If you wish to assert dissenter's rights, you must deliver to LBI before the vote is taken written notice of your intent to demand payment for your shares if the proposed action is effectuated and you must not vote in favor of the proposed action. The procedure for dissenting is described in more detail in The Merger section under the heading Dissenting Shares.

The HBI shareholders are not entitled to any dissenter's rights.

Q: Should I send in my stock certificates now?

A: No. Please **do not send** your stock certificates with your proxy card. If you are a holder of LBI common stock, you will receive written instructions from Computershare Trust Company, N.A., after the merger is completed on how to exchange your stock certificates for HBI common stock.

HBI shareholders will not be required to exchange or take any other action regarding their stock certificates in connection with the merger. HBI shareholders holding stock certificates should keep their stock certificates both now and after the merger is completed.

Q: Whom should I contact if I have any questions about the proxy materials or the special meetings?

A: If you have any questions about the merger or any of the proposals to be considered at the HBI special meeting or the LBI special meeting, need assistance in submitting your proxy or voting your shares or need additional copies of this joint proxy statement/prospectus or the enclosed proxy card, you should contact HBI or LBI, as applicable.

HBI shareholders contact:
Home BancShares, Inc.
P.O. Box 966
Conway, Arkansas 72032
Attn: Investor Relations Officer
Telephone: (501) 328-4770

LBI shareholders contact:
Liberty Bancshares, Inc.
2901 East Highland Drive
Jonesboro, Arkansas 72401
Attn: Corporate Secretary
Telephone (870) 934-9000

Table of Contents**SUMMARY**

*This summary highlights selected information from this joint proxy statement/prospectus. It may not contain all of the information that is important to you. We urge you to carefully read the entire document and the other documents to which we refer you in order to fully understand the merger and the related transactions. See *Where You Can Find More Information* included elsewhere in this joint proxy statement/prospectus. Each item in this summary refers to the page of this joint proxy statement/prospectus on which that subject is discussed in more detail.*

The Companies (pages 89 and 94)**HBI**

HBI is a Conway, Arkansas headquartered bank holding company registered under the federal Bank Holding Company Act of 1956. HBI is primarily engaged in providing a broad range of commercial and retail banking and related financial services to businesses, real estate developers and investors, individuals and municipalities through its wholly owned community bank subsidiary, Centennial Bank. Centennial Bank has locations in central Arkansas, north central Arkansas, southern Arkansas, the Florida Keys, central Florida, southwestern Florida, the Florida Panhandle and the Alabama Gulf Coast.

Although HBI has a diversified loan portfolio, at December 31, 2012 and 2011, commercial real estate loans represented 56.7% and 61.8% of gross loans and 298.8% and 292.2% of total stockholders' equity, respectively. HBI's total assets, total deposits, total revenue and net income for each of the past three years are as follows:

	As of or for the Years Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
	(In thousands)		
Total assets	\$ 4,242,130	\$ 3,604,117	\$ 3,762,646
Total deposits	3,483,452	2,858,031	2,961,798
Total revenue (interest income plus non-interest income)	225,104	213,115	216,171
Net income available to all stockholders	63,022	54,741	17,591

HBI's common stock is traded on The NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol HOMB.

HBI's principal executive office is located at 719 Harkrider, Suite 100, Conway, Arkansas, and its telephone number is (501) 328-4770. HBI's internet address is www.homebancshares.com. Additional information about HBI is included under *Certain Information Concerning HBI* and *Where You Can Find More Information* included elsewhere in this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

LBI

LBI is a bank holding company headquartered in Jonesboro, Arkansas. LBI's principal business activities are conducted through its full-service, commercial bank subsidiary, Liberty Bank of Arkansas, an Arkansas state-chartered bank with deposits insured by the FDIC. On June 30, 2013, Liberty Bank had facilities in 24 cities and towns in Arkansas, operating a total of 46 full-service branches. On March 31, 2013, LBI had total assets of approximately \$2.9 billion, total net loans of approximately \$1.8 billion, total deposits of approximately \$2.2 billion, preferred shareholders' equity of \$52.5 million, and approximately \$263.4 million in total common shareholders' equity.

LBI's common stock is not listed on an exchange or quoted on any automated services, and there is no established trading market for shares of LBI common stock.

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LBI's principal office is located at 2901 East Highland Drive, Jonesboro, Arkansas 72401, and its telephone number at that location is (870) 934-9000. LBI's internet address is www.mylibertybank.com. Additional information about LBI is included under "Certain Information Concerning LBI" included elsewhere in this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

Acquisition Sub

A corporation ("Acquisition Sub") will be formed prior to the closing of the merger, and will be a wholly owned subsidiary of HBI. Acquisition Sub will not conduct any activities other than those incidental to its formation and the matters contemplated by that Agreement and Plan of Merger dated June 25, 2013 (the "Merger Agreement").

The Merger (page 41)

The Merger Agreement provides that, subject to its terms and conditions and in accordance with Arkansas law, Acquisition Sub will merge with and into LBI, with LBI being the surviving corporation in the merger and thereby becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of HBI. This transaction is referred to in this joint proxy statement/prospectus as the "merger." As soon as reasonably practicable following the merger and as part of a single integrated transaction, Liberty Bank of Arkansas will be merged with and into Centennial Bank, which is HBI's wholly owned community bank subsidiary, with Centennial Bank being the surviving corporation in that second-step merger.

Under the terms of the Merger Agreement, each LBI shareholder will receive a pro rata share of the total merger consideration, which consists of (i) \$30,000,000 in cash and (ii) shares of HBI common stock with a total value of \$250,000,000, based on the volume-weighted average closing price of HBI common stock for the 20 trading days immediately before the merger closes (the "HBI Average Closing Price"). Based on 1,174,966 outstanding shares of LBI common stock, which was the number outstanding on the day the Merger Agreement was signed, LBI shareholders will receive in exchange for each share of LBI common stock consideration valued at approximately \$238.30, consisting of a combination of (i) cash in the amount of approximately \$25.53 and (ii) shares of HBI common stock (the "Per-Share Stock Consideration") valued at approximately \$212.77.

The number of shares of HBI common stock comprising the Per-Share Stock Consideration will vary based on the HBI Average Closing Price. The following table illustrates, for a range of potentially applicable HBI Average Closing Prices, the number of shares of HBI common stock that would be exchanged for each share of LBI common stock, assuming that 1,174,966 shares of LBI common stock are outstanding immediately before the merger:

Per-Share Stock Consideration*	
If the applicable HBI	Each share of LBI common stock will exchange
Average Closing Price is:	for shares of HBI common stock equal to:
\$17.115**	12.4319
\$18.00	11.8207
\$19.00	11.1985
\$20.00	10.6386
\$21.00	10.1320
\$22.00	9.6715
\$22.82**	9.3239
\$23.00	9.2510
\$24.00	8.8655
\$25.00	8.5109
\$26.00	8.1835
\$27.00	7.8804
\$28.00	7.5990
\$28.525**	7.4591

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* The computations in this table assume that 1,174,966 shares of LBI common stock will be outstanding immediately before the merger. The Per-Share Stock Consideration will be based on the actual HBI Average Closing Price, which will be computed at the time of the merger; the HBI Average Closing Prices shown on this table are for illustration only. Cash will be paid in lieu of issuing fractional shares of HBI common stock.

** On June 25, 2013, the date the Merger Agreement was signed, the closing price of a share of HBI common stock was \$22.82. The Merger Agreement provides that if the HBI Average Closing Price is more than 25% below (*i.e.*, less than \$17.115) or above (*i.e.*, greater than \$28.525) the closing price on June 25, 2013, either HBI or LBI may terminate the Merger Agreement.

HBI and LBI expect the mergers contemplated by the Merger Agreement, taken together, to be a tax-free transaction for LBI shareholders, to the extent they receive HBI common stock for their shares of LBI common stock. See Material United States Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger.

Based on the assumption that 10,955,302 shares of HBI common stock will be issued to LBI shareholders based on a \$22.82 average closing price, LBI shareholders would own approximately 16.30% of HBI's common stock after the merger is completed, ignoring any shares of HBI common stock they may already own.

Recommendation of the HBI Board of Directors (page 52)

HBI's board of directors recommends that holders of HBI common stock vote **FOR** the Share Issuance Proposal and **FOR** the HBI Adjournment Proposal.

For further discussion of HBI's reasons for the merger and the recommendations of HBI's board of directors, see The Merger Background of the Merger and The Merger HBI's Reasons for the Merger and Recommendation of HBI's Board of Directors.

Recommendation of LBI's Board of Directors (page 45)

LBI's board of directors recommends that holders of LBI common stock vote **FOR** the Merger Proposal, and **FOR** the LBI Adjournment Proposal.

For further discussion of LBI's reasons for the merger and the recommendations of LBI's board of directors, see The Merger Background of the Merger and The Merger LBI's Reasons for the Merger and Recommendation of LBI's Board of Directors.

Opinion of HBI's Financial Advisor (page 53)

On June 21, 2013, Raymond James & Associates, Inc. (Raymond James), HBI's financial advisor in connection with the merger, provided the HBI board of directors with a preliminary overview of its analyses performed as of the date of the meeting and advised the board that its analyses were as of such date and based upon and subject to various qualifications and assumptions described in the meeting. At this meeting the board did not request and Raymond James did not provide an opinion. Raymond James delivered its opinion to the board on June 25, 2013 that, as of such date and subject to and based on the qualifications and assumptions set forth in its written opinion, the aggregate consideration to be paid by HBI pursuant to the Merger Agreement was fair to HBI from a financial point of view.

The full text of Raymond James' opinion, dated June 25, 2013, is attached as **Appendix B** to this joint proxy statement/prospectus. You should read the opinion in its entirety for a discussion of, among other things, the assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and any limitations on the review undertaken by Raymond James in rendering its opinion.

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Raymond James' opinion is addressed to HBI's board of directors and the opinion is not a recommendation as to how any HBI shareholder should vote with respect to the Share Issuance Proposal or any other matter or as to any action that a shareholder should take with respect to the merger.

The opinion addresses only the fairness of the aggregate consideration to be paid by HBI from a financial point of view and does not address the merits of the underlying decision by HBI to enter into the Merger Agreement, the merits of the merger as compared to other alternatives potentially available to HBI or the relative effects of any alternative transaction in which HBI might engage. Raymond James has been paid a customary investment banking fee for its services in connection with delivery of its opinion, and will be reimbursed by HBI for certain of its expenses.

Opinion of LBI's Financial Advisor (page 46)

On June 24, 2013, Sheshunoff & Co. Investment Banking (Sheshunoff), LBI's financial advisor in connection with the merger, delivered a written opinion that, as of such date and based upon and subject to the qualifications and assumptions set forth in its written opinion, the per-share consideration to be paid by HBI pursuant to the Merger Agreement was fair to the holders of LBI common stock from a financial point of view.

The full text of Sheshunoff's opinion, dated June 24, 2013, is attached as **Appendix C** to this joint proxy statement/prospectus. You should read the opinion in its entirety for a discussion of, among other things, the procedures followed, assumptions made, matters considered and qualifications and limitations on the review undertaken by Sheshunoff in rendering its opinion.

Sheshunoff's opinion was directed to LBI's board of directors and is directed only to the fairness of the per-share consideration to the holders of LBI's common stock from a financial point of view. It does not address the underlying business decision of LBI to engage in the merger or any other aspect of the merger and is not a recommendation to any holder of LBI common stock as to how such holder of LBI common stock should vote at the special meeting with respect to the merger or any other matter. Pursuant to an engagement letter between LBI and Sheshunoff, Sheshunoff will receive a fee for its services in connection with delivery of its opinion, and will be reimbursed by LBI for certain of its expenses.

Interests of LBI Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger (page 59)

Certain of LBI's directors and executive officers have interests in the merger as individuals in addition to, or different from, their interests as shareholders of LBI, including, but not limited to, (i) potential payments under their employee change in control severance agreements and (ii) continuation of indemnification after the merger.

The merger will constitute a change in control under severance agreements that LBI has entered into with, among others, its executive officers Mark Fowler, John Freeman, Lloyd McCracken, Jr., Ed Way, Roy Reaves, and Richard Darouse. Those severance agreements provide that, for a period of two years following a change in control, an involuntary termination or constructive discharge of a covered employee will trigger a severance payment to the employee and entitle the employee to remain covered at HBI's expense for medical insurance for a specified period.

HBI has agreed to indemnify present and former directors and officers of LBI and its subsidiaries against certain costs, damages or liabilities incurred in connection with claims, investigations and other actions arising out of or pertaining to matters existing or occurring at or prior to the effective time of the merger, and to continue, at HBI's expense, to provide them with director's and officer's liability insurance coverage for a period of six years following the merger.

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Upon completion of the merger, the HBI board of directors intends to appoint Wallace W. Fowler and Mark P. Fowler to the HBI board of directors.

Dissenters' Rights (page 43)

The LBI shareholders are entitled to dissenters' rights under Ark. Code Ann. §4-27-1301 *et seq.* Those rights, if properly exercised, will allow a shareholder who does not wish to accept the consideration provided for by the Merger Agreement instead to obtain payment of the fair value of the shareholder's shares of LBI common stock. If you wish to assert dissenters' rights, you must deliver to LBI before the vote is taken written notice of your intent to demand payment for your shares if the proposed action is effectuated and you must not vote in favor of the proposed action. The procedure for dissenting is described in more detail in The Merger section under the heading Dissenting Shares.

The HBI shareholders are not entitled to any dissenters' rights.

Regulatory Matters (page 43)

Each of HBI and LBI has agreed to use its reasonable best efforts to obtain all regulatory approvals required to complete the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement. These approvals include approval from the Federal Reserve Board, FDIC, United States Department of the Treasury and Arkansas State Bank Department, among others. HBI and LBI have filed, or are in the process of filing, applications and notifications to obtain these regulatory approvals. There can be no assurances that such approvals will be received on a timely basis, or as to the ability of HBI and LBI to obtain the approvals on satisfactory terms or the absence of litigation challenging such approvals. See The Merger Regulatory Approvals Required for the Merger.

Conditions to Completion of the Merger (page 71)

Currently, HBI and LBI expect to complete the merger late in the third quarter or early in the fourth quarter of 2013. As more fully described in this joint proxy statement/prospectus and in the Merger Agreement, the completion of the merger depends on a number of conditions being satisfied or, where legally permissible, waived. We cannot provide assurance as to when or if all of the conditions to the merger can or will be satisfied or waived by the appropriate party.

Termination of the Merger Agreement (page 72)

The Merger Agreement can be terminated at any time prior to completion of the merger by mutual consent, or by either party in the following circumstances:

a governmental entity that must grant a required regulatory approval has denied approval and such denial has become final and non-appealable, or an injunction or legal prohibition against the transaction becomes final and non-appealable;

the merger has not been consummated by March 1, 2014, or under certain circumstances, July 1, 2014 (unless the failure of the closing to occur by such date is due to the failure of the party seeking to terminate the Merger Agreement to perform or observe its covenants and agreements);

the other party breaches any of its covenants or agreements or representations or warranties under the Merger Agreement in a manner that would cause the closing conditions not to be satisfied and which is not cured within 30 days following written notice to the party committing the breach, or the breach, by its nature, cannot be cured within such time (provided that the terminating party is not then in material breach of any representation, warranty, covenant, or other agreement contained in the Merger Agreement);

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either HBI's shareholders or LBI's shareholders fail to approve the Share Issuance Proposal or the Merger Proposal, respectively, provided that the failure to obtain such shareholder approval was not caused by the terminating party's material breach of any of its obligations under the Merger Agreement; or

in the event that the 20-day average closing price of HBI increases or decreases by more than 25% from the date of execution of the Merger Agreement until the closing date; provided that if LBI elects to terminate pursuant to this provision, following HBI's receipt of the termination notice, HBI may elect to adjust the merger consideration by increasing the cash to be paid.

Additionally, the Merger Agreement may be terminated by (i) LBI in order to enter into a definitive agreement providing for a Superior Proposal (as defined in the Merger Agreement), upon payment to HBI of a termination fee \$11,200,000, or (ii) HBI, if holders of 5% or more of the outstanding shares of LBI common stock provide notice of dissent and do not vote in favor of the merger.

Expenses and Termination Fees (page 72)

Except for the registration fee and other fees paid to the SEC in connection with the merger, which will be paid by HBI, and any termination fees, all fees and expenses incurred in connection with the merger (including the costs and expense of printing and mailing this joint proxy statement/prospectus) will be paid by the party incurring such fees or expenses.

LBI is required to pay HBI a termination fee of \$11,200,000 if the Merger Agreement is terminated by LBI in order to enter into a definitive agreement providing for a Superior Proposal.

Matters to Be Considered at the Special Meetings (pages 86 and 90)

HBI

HBI shareholders will be asked to vote on the following proposals:

to approve the issuance of shares of HBI common stock in connection with the merger (the Share Issuance Proposal); and

to approve one or more adjournments of the HBI special meeting, if necessary or appropriate, including adjournments to solicit additional proxies in favor of the Share Issuance Proposal (the HBI Adjournment Proposal).

Approval of the Share Issuance Proposal is required for the completion of the merger. The HBI board of directors recommends that HBI shareholders vote **FOR** the proposals set forth above. For further discussion of the HBI special meeting, see HBI Special Meeting of Shareholders.

LBI

LBI shareholders will be asked to vote on the following proposals:

to approve the Merger Agreement (the Merger Proposal); and

to approve one or more adjournments of the LBI special meeting, if necessary or appropriate, including adjournments to permit further solicitation of proxies in favor of the Merger Proposal (the LBI Adjournment Proposal).

Approval of the Merger Proposal is required for the completion of the merger. LBI's board of directors recommends that LBI shareholders vote **FOR** the proposals set forth above. For further discussion of the LBI special meeting, see LBI Special Meeting of Shareholders.

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Rights of LBI Shareholders Will Change as a Result of the Merger (page 79).

The rights of LBI and HBI shareholders are governed by Arkansas law and by each company's respective articles of incorporation and bylaws. Upon the completion of the merger, LBI shareholders will no longer have any direct interest in LBI. Those LBI shareholders receiving shares of HBI common stock as merger consideration will only participate in the combined company's future earnings and potential growth through their ownership of HBI common stock. All of the other incidents of direct stock ownership in LBI will be extinguished upon completion of the merger. The rights of former LBI shareholders that become HBI shareholders will be governed by Arkansas law and HBI's articles of incorporation and bylaws. Therefore, LBI shareholders that receive HBI common stock in the merger will have different rights once they become HBI shareholders. See Comparison of Rights of Holders of HBI and LBI Common Stock.

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RISK FACTORS

In addition to the other information contained in or incorporated by reference into this joint proxy statement/prospectus, including HBI's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, and the matters addressed under the caption "Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements," LBI shareholders should consider the matters described below carefully in determining whether to vote to approve the Merger Agreement and the transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement, and HBI shareholders should consider the matters described below carefully in determining whether to vote to approve the issuance of shares of HBI common stock in the merger.

Risk Factors Relating to the Merger

Because the market price of HBI common stock may fluctuate, you cannot be sure of the value of each share of HBI common stock that you will receive.

Upon completion of the merger, each share of LBI common stock (other than certain shares owned by LBI) will be converted into the right to receive merger consideration consisting of shares of HBI common stock and cash, pursuant to the terms of the Merger Agreement. The value of each share of HBI common stock to be received by LBI shareholders will be based on the volume-weighted average price of HBI common stock during the 20 trading day period before the effective time of the merger. This average price may vary from the closing price of HBI common stock on the date we announced the merger, on the date that this joint proxy statement/prospectus was mailed to HBI shareholders and LBI shareholders, on the dates of the special meetings of the HBI and LBI shareholders, and on the date the merger is completed. Stock price changes may result from a variety of factors, including general market and economic conditions, changes in our respective businesses, operations and prospects, and regulatory considerations, among other things. Many of these factors are beyond the control of HBI and LBI. LBI shareholders should obtain current market quotations for shares of HBI common stock before voting their shares at the LBI special meeting.

We may fail to realize all of the anticipated benefits of the merger.

The success of the merger will depend, in part, on our ability to successfully combine the HBI and LBI organizations. If we are not able to achieve this objective, the anticipated benefits of the merger may not be realized fully or at all or may take longer than expected to be realized.

HBI and LBI have operated and, until the completion of the merger, will continue to operate, independently. It is possible that the integration process or other factors could result in the loss or departure of key employees, the disruption of the ongoing business of LBI or inconsistencies in standards, controls, procedures and policies. It is also possible that clients, customers, depositors and counterparties of LBI could choose to discontinue their relationships with the combined company post-merger because they prefer doing business with LBI or for any other reason, which would adversely affect the future performance of the combined company. These transition matters could have an adverse effect on each of HBI and LBI during the pre-merger period and for an undetermined time after the completion of the merger.

The results of operations of HBI after the merger may be affected by factors different from those currently affecting the results of operations of HBI and LBI.

The businesses of HBI and LBI differ in certain respects and, accordingly, the results of operations of the combined company and the market price of the combined company's common stock may be affected by factors different from those currently affecting the independent results of operations of HBI and LBI. For a discussion of the business of HBI and certain factors to be considered in connection with HBI's business, see "Information Concerning Home BancShares" and the documents incorporated by reference in this joint proxy statement/prospectus and referred to under "Where You Can Find More Information." For a discussion of the business of LBI and certain factors to be considered in connection with LBI's business, see "Information Concerning LBI."

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The Merger Agreement limits LBI's ability to pursue an alternative transaction and requires LBI to pay a termination fee under certain circumstances relating to alternative acquisition proposals.

The Merger Agreement prohibits LBI from soliciting, initiating, encouraging or knowingly facilitating certain alternative acquisition proposals with any third party, subject to exceptions set forth in the Merger Agreement. The Merger Agreement also provides for the payment by LBI to HBI of a termination fee of \$11,200,000 in the event that the Merger Agreement is terminated followed by an acquisition of LBI by a third party. These provisions may discourage a potential competing acquiror that might have an interest in acquiring LBI from considering or proposing such an acquisition. See "The Merger Agreement Termination; Termination Fee" included elsewhere in this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

The fairness opinions that HBI and LBI have obtained, have not been, and are not expected to be, updated to reflect any changes in circumstances that may have occurred since the signing of the Merger Agreement.

The fairness opinions issued to HBI and LBI, regarding the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the consideration to be paid in connection with the merger, speak only as of their respective dates. Changes in the operations and prospects of HBI or LBI, general market and economic conditions and other factors which may be beyond the control of HBI and LBI, and on which the fairness opinions were based, may have altered the value of HBI or LBI or the market prices of shares of HBI or LBI as of the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus, or may alter such values and market prices by the time the merger is completed. The financial advisors do not have any obligation to update, revise or reaffirm their respective opinions to reflect subsequent developments, and have not done so. Because LBI and HBI do not currently anticipate asking their respective financial advisors to update their opinions, the opinions will not address the fairness of the merger consideration from a financial point of view at the time the merger is completed. LBI's board of directors' recommendation that LBI shareholders vote **FOR** approval of the Merger Agreement and HBI's board of directors' recommendation that HBI shareholders vote **FOR** approval of the stock issuance, however, is made as of the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus. For a description of the opinions that HBI and LBI received from their respective financial advisors, see "Opinion of HBI's Financial Advisor" and "Opinion of LBI's Financial Advisor" included elsewhere in this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

The merger is subject to the receipt of consents and approvals from governmental entities that may impose conditions that could have an adverse effect on the combined company following the merger.

Before the merger may be completed, various approvals and consents must be obtained from the Federal Reserve Board, the Arkansas State Bank Department, the FDIC, the United States Department of Treasury and various other securities, antitrust, and other regulatory authorities. These governmental entities may impose conditions on the granting of such approvals and consents. Although HBI and LBI do not currently expect that any such material conditions or changes would be imposed, there can be no assurance that they will not be, and such conditions or changes could have the effect of delaying completion of the merger or imposing additional costs or limiting the revenues of the combined company following the merger, any of which might have an adverse effect on the combined company following the merger. In addition, each of HBI and LBI has agreed to use their commercially reasonable best efforts to take, or cause to be taken, all actions and to do, or cause to be done, all things necessary, proper or advisable under applicable law to consummate the mergers. Such actions may entail costs and may adversely affect HBI, LBI, or the combined company following the merger.

The merger is subject to certain closing conditions that, if not satisfied or waived, will result in the merger not being completed, which may cause the price of HBI common stock to decline.

The merger is subject to customary conditions to closing, including the receipt of required regulatory approvals and approvals of the HBI and LBI shareholders. If any condition to the merger is not satisfied or waived, to the extent permitted by law, the merger will not be completed. In addition, HBI and LBI may terminate the Merger Agreement under certain circumstances even if the Merger Agreement is approved by LBI shareholders and the issuance of HBI common stock in connection with the merger is approved by HBI shareholders. If HBI and LBI do not complete the merger, the trading price of HBI common stock may decline to

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the extent that the current price reflects a market assumption that the merger will be completed. In addition, neither company would realize any of the expected benefits of having completed the merger. If the merger is not completed and LBI's board of directors seeks another merger or business combination, LBI shareholders cannot be certain that LBI will be able to find a party willing to offer equivalent or more attractive consideration than the consideration HBI has agreed to provide in the merger. If the merger is not completed, additional risks could materialize, which could materially and adversely affect the business, financial condition and results of HBI or LBI. For more information on closing conditions to the Merger Agreement, see "The Merger Agreement - Conditions to the Merger" included elsewhere in this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

The combined company expects to incur substantial expenses related to the merger.

The combined company expects to incur substantial expenses in connection with completing the merger and combining the business, operations, networks, systems, technologies, policies and procedures of the two companies. Although HBI and LBI have assumed that a certain level of transaction and combination expenses would be incurred, there are a number of factors beyond their control that could affect the total amount or the timing of their combination expenses. Many of the expenses that will be incurred, by their nature, are difficult to estimate accurately at the present time. Due to these factors, the transaction and combination expenses associated with the merger could, particularly in the near term, exceed the savings that the combined company expects to achieve from the elimination of duplicative expenses and the realization of economies of scale and cost savings related to the combination of the businesses following the completion of the merger. As a result of these expenses, both HBI and LBI expect to take charges against their earnings before and after the completion of the merger. The charges taken in connection with the merger are expected to be significant, although the aggregate amount and timing of such charges are uncertain at present.

The unaudited pro forma combined consolidated financial information included in this joint proxy statement/prospectus is preliminary and the actual financial condition and results of operations after the merger may differ materially.

The unaudited pro forma combined consolidated financial information in this joint proxy statement/prospectus is presented for illustrative purposes only and is not necessarily indicative of what HBI's actual financial condition or results of operations would have been had the merger been completed on the dates indicated. The unaudited pro forma combined consolidated financial information reflects adjustments, which are based upon preliminary estimates, to record the LBI identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed at fair value and the resulting goodwill recognized. The purchase price allocation reflected in this joint proxy statement/prospectus is preliminary, and final allocation of the purchase price will be based upon the actual purchase price and the fair value of the assets and liabilities of LBI as of the date of the completion of the merger. Accordingly, the final acquisition accounting adjustments may differ materially from the pro forma adjustments reflected in this joint proxy statement/prospectus. For more information, see "Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Consolidated Financial Information" beginning on page 32.

Shares of HBI common stock to be received by LBI shareholders as a result of the merger will have rights different from the shares of LBI common stock.

Upon completion of the merger, the rights of former LBI shareholders who receive HBI common stock in the merger and thereby become HBI shareholders will be governed by the articles of incorporation and bylaws of HBI. The rights associated with LBI common stock are different from the rights associated with HBI common stock. See "Comparison of Rights of Holders of HBI and LBI Common Stock" beginning on page 79 for a discussion of the different rights associated with HBI common stock.

Certain LBI directors and officers may have interests in the merger different from the interests of LBI shareholders.

In considering the recommendations of the board of directors of LBI, LBI shareholders should be aware that certain directors and executive officers of LBI have interests in the merger that may differ from, or may be in

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addition to, the interests of LBI shareholders generally. The board of directors of LBI was aware of these interests and considered them, among other matters, when it adopted the Merger Agreement and in making its recommendations that the LBI shareholders approve the Merger Proposal. These interests include:

Two of the directors of LBI will be recommended to serve on HBI's board of directors following the merger;

Certain of LBI's directors and executive officers are party to change in control agreements that provide severance and other benefits following a change in control of LBI in connection with a qualifying termination of employment, the executive officers with change in control agreements with LBI would be entitled to receive certain severance payments and benefits; and

LBI directors and officers are entitled to continued indemnification and insurance coverage under the Merger Agreement. For a more complete description of the interests of LBI directors and executive officers in the merger, see "The Merger Interests of LBI's Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger."

Risk Factors Relating to HBI and HBI's Business.

HBI's decisions regarding credit risk could be inaccurate and its allowance for loan losses may be inadequate, which would materially and adversely affect HBI.

HBI's management makes various assumptions and judgments about the collectability of its loan portfolio, including the creditworthiness of its borrowers and the value of the real estate and other assets serving as collateral for the repayment of our secured loans. HBI endeavors to maintain an allowance for loan losses that it considers adequate to absorb future losses that may occur in its loan portfolio. In determining the size of the allowance, HBI analyzes its loan portfolio based on its historical loss experience, volume and classification of loans, volume and trends in delinquencies and non-accruals, national and local economic conditions, and other pertinent information. The economic conditions particularly in its Florida market have improved during 2012 but not to pre-recession levels. These conditions may continue or could even worsen. During 2012, the allowance for loan losses for non-covered loans decreased by 13.3%. As of December 31, 2012, HBI's allowance for loan losses for non-covered loans was approximately \$45.2 million, or 1.94% of its total loans receivable not covered by loss share.

If HBI's assumptions are incorrect, its current allowance may be insufficient to absorb future loan losses, and increased loan loss reserves may be needed to respond to different economic conditions or adverse developments in its loan portfolio. When there is an economic downturn it is more difficult for HBI to estimate the losses that it will experience in its loan portfolio. In addition, federal and state regulators periodically review its allowance for loan losses and may require HBI to increase its allowance for loan losses or recognize further loan charge-offs based on judgments different than those of its management. Any increase in its allowance for loan losses or loan charge-offs could have a negative effect on our operating results.

HBI's high concentration of real estate loans exposes it to increased lending risk.

As of December 31, 2012, the primary composition of HBI's total loan portfolio was as follows:

commercial real estate loans (excludes construction/land development) of \$1.2 billion, or 44.9% of total loans;

construction/land development loans of \$321.5 million, or 11.8% of total loans;

commercial and industrial loans of \$271.6 million, or 10.0% of total loans;

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residential real estate loans of \$814.2 million, or 30.0% of total loans; and

consumer loans of \$37.5 million, or 1.4% of total loans.

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Commercial real estate, construction/land development, agricultural and commercial and industrial loans, which comprised 66.7% of HBI's total loan portfolio as of December 31, 2012, exposes it to a greater risk of loss than HBI's residential real estate and consumer loans, which comprised 31.4% of its total loan portfolio as of December 31, 2012. Commercial real estate and land development loans typically involve larger loan balances to single borrowers or groups of related borrowers compared to residential loans. Consequently, an adverse development with respect to one commercial loan or one credit relationship exposes HBI to a significantly greater risk of loss compared to an adverse development with respect to one residential mortgage loan.

Approximately 89.7% of HBI's loans as of December 31, 2012, are to borrowers in Alabama, Arkansas and Florida, the three states in which HBI has its primary market areas. An adverse development with respect to the market conditions of these specific market areas could expose HBI to a greater risk of loss than a portfolio that is spread among a larger geography base.

HBI's concentration in commercial real estate loans exposes it to greater risk associated with those types of loans. The repayment of loans secured by commercial real estate is typically dependent upon the successful operation of the related real estate or commercial project. If the cash flows from the project are reduced, a borrower's ability to repay the loan may be impaired. This cash flow shortage may result in the failure to make loan payments. In such cases, HBI may be compelled to modify the terms of the loan, or in the most extreme cases, it may have to foreclose. In addition, the nature of these loans is such that they are generally less predictable and more difficult to evaluate and monitor. As a result, repayment of these loans may, to a greater extent than residential loans, be subject to adverse conditions in the real estate market or economy.

HBI has 86.7% of its loans as real estate loans primarily in Alabama, Arkansas and Florida, and this poses a concentration risk, especially if the Florida area does not continue to improve or once again deteriorates resulting in depressed sales prices and low sales, combined with increased delinquencies and foreclosures on residential and commercial real estate loans.

Depressed local economic and housing markets have led to loan losses and reduced earnings in the past and could lead to additional loan losses and reduced earnings.

Over the past five years, the Florida markets have experienced a dramatic reduction in housing and real estate values, coupled with significantly higher unemployment. These conditions have contributed to increased non-performing loans and reduced asset quality during this time period. As of December 31, 2012, HBI's non-covered non-performing loans totaled approximately \$27.3 million, or 1.17% of total non-covered loans. Non-performing assets were approximately \$47.8 million as of this same date, or 1.30% of total non-covered assets. In addition, HBI had approximately \$23.4 million in accruing non-covered loans that were between 30 and 89 days delinquent as of December 31, 2012. While market conditions in the Florida markets have begun to improve, if these markets do not continue to improve or once again deteriorate, they may lead to additional valuation adjustments on HBI's loan portfolios and real estate owned as it continues to reassess the market value of its loan portfolio, the losses associated with the loans in default and the net realizable value of real estate owned.

HBI's non-performing assets adversely affect its net income in various ways. Until economic and market conditions substantially improve, HBI could incur additional losses relating to increased non-performing loans. HBI does not record interest income on non-accrual loans or other real estate owned, thereby adversely affecting its income, and its loan administration costs. When HBI takes collateral in foreclosures and similar proceedings, it is required to mark the related loan to the then-fair market value of the collateral, less estimated selling expenses, which may result in a loss. These loans and other real estate owned also increase its risk profile and the capital HBI's regulators believe is appropriate in light of such risks. In addition, the resolution of non-performing assets requires significant commitments of time from management and HBI's directors, which can be detrimental to the performance of their other responsibilities. These effects, individually or in the aggregate, could have an adverse effect on HBI's financial condition and results of operations.

While HBI believes its allowance for loan losses is adequate as of December 31, 2012, as additional facts become known about relevant internal and external factors that affect loan collectability and HBI's assumptions,

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it may result in HBI making additions to the provision for loan losses during 2013. Any failure by management to closely monitor the status of the market and make the necessary changes could have a negative effect on HBI's operating results.

Additionally, HBI's success significantly depends upon the growth in population, income levels, deposits and housing starts in its markets. Generally, trends in these factors have not been positive in the few years prior to 2012 in the Florida markets. If the communities in which HBI operates do not grow or if prevailing economic conditions locally or nationally continue to remain challenging, HBI's business may be adversely affected. HBI's specific market areas have experienced decreased growth or negative growth, which has affected the ability of its customers to repay their loans to HBI and has generally affected HBI's financial condition and results of operations. HBI is less able than a larger institution to spread the risks of unfavorable local economic conditions across a large number of diversified economies. Moreover, HBI cannot give any assurance it will benefit from any market growth or favorable economic conditions in its primary market areas if they do occur.

If the value of real estate in the Florida markets were to stop improving or once again deteriorate, a significant portion of HBI's loans in the Florida market that were not acquired from the FDIC could become under-collateralized, which could have a material adverse effect on HBI.

As of December 31, 2012, non-covered loans in the Florida market totaled \$715.8 million, or 30.7% of HBI's non-covered loans receivable. Of the Florida loans for which HBI does not have loss sharing, approximately 90.4% were secured by real estate. In the prior years, the difficult local economic conditions have adversely affected the values of HBI's real estate collateral in Florida and it could do so again if the markets were to stop improving or once again deteriorate in the future. The real estate collateral in each case provides an alternate source of repayment on HBI's loans in the event of default by the borrower but may deteriorate in value during the time credit is extended. If HBI is required to liquidate the collateral securing a loan to satisfy the debt during a period of reduced real estate values, HBI's earnings and capital could be adversely affected.

Because HBI has a concentration of exposure to a number of individual borrowers, a significant loss on any of those loans could materially and adversely affect HBI.

HBI has a concentration of exposure to a number of individual borrowers. Under applicable law, Centennial Bank is generally permitted to make loans to one borrowing relationship up to 20% of its Tier 1 capital plus the allowance for loan losses. As of December 31, 2012, the legal lending limit of Centennial Bank for secured loans was approximately \$87.6 million. Currently, HBI's board of directors has established an in-house lending limit of \$20.0 million to any one borrowing relationship without obtaining the approval of both HBI's Chairman and HBI's director Richard H. Ashley. As of December 31, 2012, HBI has a total of \$379.4 million committed to the aggregate group of borrowers whose total debt exceeds the established in-house lending limit of \$20.0 million.

A portion of HBI's loans are to customers who have been adversely affected by the home building industry.

Customers who are builders and developers face greater difficulty in selling their homes in markets where the decrease in housing and real estate values are more pronounced. Consequently, HBI has faced delinquencies and non-performing assets as these customers have been forced to default on their loans. If the housing markets were to stop improving or once again deteriorate additional downgrades, provisions for loan losses and charge-offs relating to HBI's loan portfolios may occur.

HBI's cost of funds may increase as a result of general economic conditions, interest rates and competitive pressures.

HBI's cost of funds may increase as a result of general economic conditions, interest rates and competitive pressures. HBI has traditionally obtained funds principally through local deposits, and HBI has a base of lower cost transaction deposits. Generally, HBI believes local deposits are a more stable source of funds than other borrowings because interest rates paid for local deposits are typically lower than interest rates charged for

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borrowings from other institutional lenders. In addition, local deposits reflect a mix of transaction and time deposits, whereas brokered deposits typically are less stable time deposits, which may need to be replaced with higher cost funds. HBI's costs of funds and its profitability and liquidity are likely to be adversely affected, if and to the extent HBI has to rely upon higher cost borrowings from other institutional lenders or brokers to fund loan demand or liquidity needs, and changes in HBI's deposit mix and growth could adversely affect its profitability and the ability to expand its loan portfolio.

The loss of key officers may materially and adversely affect HBI.

HBI's success depends significantly on the Chairman, John W. Allison, and HBI's executive officers, especially C. Randall Sims, Randy E. Mayor, Brian S. Davis and Kevin D. Hester and on its regional bank presidents Tracy M. French, Robert F. Birch and Russell Davis Carter, III. Centennial Bank, in particular, relies heavily on its management team's relationships in its local communities to generate business. Because HBI does not have employment agreements or non-compete agreements with its employees, its executive officers and regional bank presidents are free to resign at any time and accept an employment offer from another company, including a competitor. The loss of services from a member of HBI's current management team may materially and adversely affect its business, financial condition, results of operations and future prospects.

Recent legislation imposes certain executive compensation and corporate governance requirements, which could adversely affect HBI and its business, including its ability to recruit and retain qualified employees.

On January 25, 2011, the SEC adopted a final rule implementing certain executive compensation and corporate governance provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act. These provisions make applicable to all public companies certain executive compensation requirements similar to those imposed on participants in the TARP Capital Purchase Program. The new SEC rule requires public companies to provide their shareholders with non-binding advisory votes (i) at least once every three years on the compensation paid to their named executive officers, and (ii) at least once every six years on whether they should have a say on pay vote every one, two or three years. A separate, non-binding advisory shareholder vote will be required regarding golden parachute compensation arrangements for named executive officers when a shareholder vote takes place on mergers, acquisitions, dispositions or other transactions that would trigger the parachute payments. Also, the SEC is required to ensure that national listing exchanges, such as the New York Stock Exchange and the NASDAQ, prohibit the listing of any companies that fail to adopt clawback policies pursuant to which incentive-based compensation paid to executives will be subject to clawback based on financial results which were subsequently restated within three years of such payment. The amount of the clawback is the amount in excess of what would have been paid under the restated results. As a public company, we are subject to the requirements of these new SEC rules, whereas some of HBI's competitors are not publicly traded and therefore not subject to such rules.

These provisions and any future rules issued by the Treasury or the SEC could adversely affect HBI's ability to attract and retain management capable and motivated sufficiently to manage and operate its business through difficult economic and market conditions. If HBI is unable to attract and retain qualified employees to manage and operate its business, HBI may not be able to successfully execute its business strategy.

HBI's growth and expansion strategy may not be successful and its market value and profitability may suffer.

Growth through the acquisition of banks, particularly FDIC-assisted transactions, and *de novo* branching represent important components of its business strategy. Any future acquisitions that HBI might make will be accompanied by the risks commonly encountered in acquisitions. These risks include, among other things:

credit risk associated with the acquired bank's loans and investments;

difficulty of integrating operations and personnel; and

potential disruption of our ongoing business.

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HBI expects that competition for suitable acquisition candidates may be significant. We may compete with other banks or financial service companies with similar acquisition strategies, many of which are larger and have greater financial and other resources. We cannot assure you that we will be able to successfully identify and acquire suitable acquisition targets on acceptable terms and conditions.

In the current economic environment, we may continue to have opportunities to acquire the assets and liabilities of failed banks in FDIC-assisted transactions. These acquisitions involve risks similar to acquiring existing banks even though the FDIC might provide assistance to mitigate certain risks such as sharing in exposure to loan losses and providing indemnification against certain liabilities of the failed institution. However, because these acquisitions are structured in a manner that would not allow us the time normally associated with preparing for integration of an acquired institution, we may face additional risks in FDIC-assisted transactions. These risks include, among other things, the loss of customers, strain on management resources related to collection and management of problem loans and problems related to integration of personnel and operating systems.

In addition to the acquisition of existing financial institutions, as opportunities arise, we plan to have some *de novo* branching. *De novo* branching and any acquisition carry with it numerous risks, including the following:

the inability to obtain all required regulatory approvals;

significant costs and anticipated operating losses associated with establishing a *de novo* branch or a new bank;

the inability to secure the services of qualified senior management;

the local market may not accept the services of a new bank owned and managed by a bank holding company headquartered outside of the market area of the new bank;

economic downturns in the new market;

the inability to obtain attractive locations within a new market at a reasonable cost; and

the additional strain on management resources and internal systems and controls.

HBI cannot assure that it will be successful in overcoming these risks or any other problems encountered in connection with acquisitions (including FDIC-assisted transactions) and *de novo* branching. HBI's inability to overcome these risks could have an adverse effect on its ability to achieve its business strategy and maintain its market value and profitability.

HBI's loss-sharing agreements with the FDIC limit its ability to enter into certain change of control transactions, including the sale of significant amounts of its common stock by HBI or its shareholders, without the consent of the FDIC.

The loss-sharing agreements that HBI entered into with the FDIC in connection with its recent FDIC-assisted acquisitions require the consent of the FDIC in connection with certain change of control transactions, including the sale by HBI or by any individual shareholder, or group of shareholders acting in concert, of shares of its common stock totaling more than 9% of its outstanding common stock. This requirement could restrict or delay HBI's ability to raise additional capital to fund acquisition or growth opportunities or for other purposes, or to pursue a merger or consolidation transaction that management may believe is in the best interest of its shareholders. This could also restrict or delay the ability of HBI's shareholders to sell a substantial amount of its shares. In addition, if such a transaction were to occur without the FDIC's consent, HBI could lose the benefit of the loss-share coverage provided by these agreements for certain covered assets. HBI will obtain FDIC consent prior to the issuance of shares in connection with the merger.

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There may be undiscovered risks or losses associated with HBI's bank acquisitions which would have a negative impact upon its future income.

HBI's growth strategy includes strategic acquisitions of banks. HBI has acquired 14 banks since it started its first subsidiary bank in 1999, including one in 2003, three in 2005, one in 2008, six in 2010, and three in 2012, and will continue to consider strategic acquisitions, with a primary focus on Arkansas and Florida. In most cases, other than in connection with FDIC-assisted transactions and its acquisition of Vision Bank in 2012, HBI's acquisition of a bank includes the acquisition of all of the target bank's assets and liabilities, including its loan portfolio. There may be instances when HBI, under its normal operating procedures, may find after the acquisition that there may be additional losses or undisclosed liabilities with respect to the assets and liabilities of the target bank, and, with respect to its loan portfolio, that the ability of a borrower to repay a loan may have become impaired, the quality of the value of the collateral securing a loan may fall below HBI's standards, or the allowance for loan losses may not be adequate. One or more of these factors might cause HBI to have additional losses or liabilities, additional loan charge-offs, or increases in allowances for loan losses, which would have a negative impact upon HBI's financial condition and results of operations.

Changes in national and local economic conditions could lead to higher loan charge-offs in connection with HBI's acquisitions, all of which may not be supported by the loss sharing agreements with the FDIC.

In connection with its FDIC-assisted acquisitions, HBI acquired a significant portfolio of loans. Although HBI marked down the loan portfolios it has acquired, there is no assurance that the non-impaired loans that HBI acquired will not become impaired or that the impaired loans will not suffer further deterioration in value resulting in additional charge-offs to this loan portfolio. Fluctuations in national, regional and local economic conditions, including those related to local residential and commercial real estate and construction markets, may increase the level of charge-offs that HBI makes to its loan portfolio, and, consequently, reduce its net income. Such fluctuations may also increase the level of charge-offs on the loan portfolios that it has acquired in the acquisitions and correspondingly reduce its net income. These fluctuations are not predictable, cannot be controlled and may have a material adverse impact on HBI's operations and financial condition even if other favorable events occur.

Although in connection with its 2010 FDIC-assisted acquisitions HBI entered into loss sharing agreements with the FDIC, which provide that a significant portion of losses related to specified loan portfolios that it acquired will be indemnified by the FDIC, HBI is not protected from all losses resulting from charge-offs with respect to those specified loan portfolios. Additionally, the loss sharing agreements have limited terms; therefore, any charge-off of related losses that HBI experiences after the term of the loss sharing agreements will not be reimbursed by the FDIC and will negatively impact HBI's net income.

HBI's recent acquisitions have increased its commercial real estate loan portfolio, which have a greater credit risk than residential mortgage loans.

With its recent acquisitions, HBI's commercial loan and construction loan portfolios have become a larger portion of its total loan portfolio than it was prior to the acquisitions. This type of lending is generally considered to have more complex credit risks than traditional single-family residential lending, because the principal is concentrated in a limited number of loans with repayment dependent on the successful operation of the related real estate or construction project. Consequently, these loans are more sensitive to the current adverse conditions in the real estate market and the general economy. These loans are generally less predictable and more difficult to evaluate and monitor and collateral may be more difficult to dispose of in a market decline.

HBI's acquisitions have caused it to modify its disclosure controls and procedures, which may not result in the material information that it is required to disclose in its SEC reports being recorded, processed, summarized, and reported adequately.

HBI's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to cause the material information that it is required to disclose in reports that its files

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or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act) to be recorded, processed, summarized, and reported to the extent applicable within the time periods required by the SEC's rules and forms. As a result of its acquisitions, HBI may be implementing changes to processes, information technology systems and other components of internal control over financial reporting as part of its integration activities. Notwithstanding any changes to its disclosure controls and procedures resulting from its evaluation of the same after the acquisition, its control systems, no matter how well designed and operated, may not result in the material information that HBI is required to disclose in its SEC reports being recorded, processed, summarized, and reported adequately. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within HBI has been detected.

HBI's failure to fully comply with the loss-sharing provisions relating to its FDIC acquisitions could jeopardize the loss-share coverage afforded to certain individual or pools of assets, rendering HBI financially responsible for the full amount of any losses related to such assets.

In connection with its FDIC acquisitions since 2010, HBI entered into loss-sharing agreements with the FDIC whereby the FDIC agreed to cover 70% or 80% of the losses on certain single family residential mortgage loans and certain commercial loans (together, covered assets), and 30%, 80% or 95% of the losses on such covered assets in excess of thresholds stated in the loss-sharing agreements. HBI's management of and application of the terms and conditions of the loss-sharing provisions of the Purchase and Assumption Agreements related to the covered assets is monitored by the FDIC through periodic reports that it must submit to the FDIC and on-site compliance visitations by the FDIC. If HBI fails to fully comply with its obligations under the loss-sharing provisions of the Purchase and Assumption Agreements relating to the acquisitions, HBI could lose the benefit of the loss-share coverage as it applies to certain individual or pools of covered assets. Without such loss-share coverage, HBI would be solely financially responsible for the losses sustained by such individual or pools of assets, which also would impair the related indemnification asset. HBI will obtain the consent of the FDIC so that the issuance of shares in the merger will not violate these loss-sharing provisions.

Competition from other financial institutions may adversely affect HBI's profitability.

The banking business is highly competitive. HBI experiences strong competition, not only from commercial banks, savings and loan associations and credit unions, but also from mortgage banking firms, consumer finance companies, securities brokerage firms, insurance companies, money market funds and other financial services providers operating in or near its market areas. HBI competes with these institutions both in attracting deposits and in making loans.

Many of HBI's competitors are much larger national and regional financial institutions. HBI may face a competitive disadvantage against them as a result of its smaller size and resources and its lack of geographic diversification. Many of HBI's competitors are not subject to the same degree of regulation that HBI is as an FDIC-insured institution, which gives them greater operating flexibility and reduces their expenses relative to HBI's.

HBI also competes against community banks that have strong local ties. These smaller institutions are likely to cater to the same small and mid-sized businesses that HBI targets and to use a relationship-based approach similar to HBI's. In addition, HBI's competitors may seek to gain market share by pricing below the current market rates for loans and paying higher rates for deposits. Competitive pressures can adversely affect HBI's results of operations and future prospects.

HBI may incur environmental liabilities with respect to properties to which it takes title.

A significant portion of HBI's loan portfolio is secured by real property. In the course of its business, HBI may own or foreclose and take title to real estate and could become subject to environmental liabilities with respect to these properties. HBI may become responsible to a governmental agency or third parties for property

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damage, personal injury, investigation and clean-up costs incurred by those parties in connection with environmental contamination, or may be required to investigate or clean-up hazardous or toxic substances, or chemical releases at a property. The costs associated with environmental investigation or remediation activities could be substantial. If HBI were to become subject to significant environmental liabilities, it could have a material adverse effect on HBI's results of operations and financial condition.

HBI continually encounters technological change, and it may have fewer resources than many of its competitors to continue to invest in technological improvements.

The financial services industry is undergoing rapid technological changes, with frequent introductions of new technology-driven products and services. In addition to better serving customers, effective use of technology increases efficiency and enables financial institutions to reduce costs. HBI's future success will depend, in part, upon its ability to address the needs of its customers by using technology to provide products and services that will satisfy customer demands for convenience, as well as to create additional efficiencies in its operations. Many of HBI's competitors have substantially greater resources to invest in technological improvements. HBI may not be able to effectively implement new technology-driven products and services or be successful in marketing these products and services to its clients, which may adversely affect its results of operations and future prospects.

As a service to its customers, Centennial Bank currently offers Internet banking. Use of this service involves the transmission of confidential information over public networks. HBI cannot be sure that advances in computer capabilities, new discoveries in the field of cryptography or other developments will not result in a compromise or breach in the commercially available encryption and authentication technology that it uses to protect its customers' transaction data. If HBI were to experience such a breach or compromise, it could suffer losses and its operations could be adversely affected.

HBI's recent results do not indicate its future results and may not provide guidance to assess the risk of an investment in our common stock.

HBI is unlikely to sustain its historical rate of growth, and may not even be able to expand its business at all. Further, HBI's recent growth may distort some of its historical financial ratios and statistics. Various factors, such as economic conditions, regulatory and legislative considerations and competition, may also impede or prohibit HBI's ability to expand its market presence. If HBI is not able to successfully grow its business, HBI's financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

HBI may not be able to raise the additional capital it needs to grow and, as a result, its ability to expand its operations could be materially impaired.

Federal and state regulatory authorities require HBI and its bank subsidiary to maintain adequate levels of capital to support its operations. While HBI believes that its existing capital (which well exceeds the federal and state capital requirements) will be sufficient to support its current operations, anticipated expansion and potential acquisitions, factors such as faster than anticipated growth, reduced earnings levels, operating losses, changes in economic conditions, revisions in regulatory requirements, or additional acquisition opportunities may lead HBI to seek additional capital.

HBI's ability to raise additional capital, if needed, will depend on its financial performance and on conditions in the capital markets at that time, which are outside its control. If HBI needs additional capital but cannot raise it on terms acceptable to it, HBI's ability to expand its operations could be materially impaired.

HBI's directors and executive officers own a significant portion of its common stock and can exert significant influence over business and corporate affairs.

HBI's directors and executive officers, as a group, beneficially owned 21.0% of its common stock as of December 31, 2012. Consequently, if they vote their shares in concert, they can significantly influence the

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outcome of all matters submitted to HBI's shareholders for approval, including the election of directors. The interests of its officers and directors may conflict with the interests of other holders of HBI's common stock, and they may take actions affecting HBI with which you disagree.

Hurricanes or other adverse weather events could negatively affect HBI's local economies or disrupt its operations, which would have an adverse effect on it.

Like other coastal areas, HBI's markets in Alabama and Florida are susceptible to hurricanes and tropical storms. Such weather events can disrupt HBI's operations, result in damage to its properties and negatively affect the local economies in which it operates. HBI cannot predict whether or to what extent damage that may be caused by future hurricanes or other weather events will affect its operations or the economies in its market areas, but such weather events could result in a decline in loan originations, a decline in the value or destruction of properties securing its loans and an increase in the delinquencies, foreclosures and loan losses. HBI's business or results of operations may be adversely affected by these and other negative effects of hurricanes or other significant weather events.

Risk Factors Related to Owning HBI's Stock

The holders of HBI's subordinated debentures have rights that are senior to those of HBI's shareholders. If HBI defers payments of interest on its outstanding subordinated debentures or if certain defaults relating to those debentures occur, HBI will be prohibited from declaring or paying dividends or distributions on, and from making liquidation payments with respect to, its common stock.

As of December 31, 2012, HBI has \$28.9 million of subordinated debentures issued in connection with trust preferred securities. Payments of the principal and interest on the trust preferred securities are unconditionally guaranteed by HBI. The subordinated debentures are senior to HBI's shares of common stock. As a result, HBI must make payments on the subordinated debentures (and the related trust preferred securities) before any dividends can be paid on its common stock and, in the event of bankruptcy, dissolution or liquidation, the holders of the debentures must be satisfied before any distributions can be made to the holders of HBI's common stock. HBI has the right to defer distributions on the subordinated debentures (and the related trust preferred securities) for up to five years, during which time no dividends may be paid to holders of its capital stock. If HBI elects to defer or if HBI defaults with respect to its obligations to make payments on these subordinated debentures, this would likely have a material adverse effect on the market value of its common stock. Moreover, without notice to or consent from the holders of its common stock, HBI may issue additional series of subordinated debt securities in the future with terms similar to those of its existing subordinated debt securities or enter into other financing agreements that limit its ability to purchase or to pay dividends or distributions on its capital stock, including its common stock.

HBI may be unable to, or choose not to, pay dividends on its common stock.

Although HBI has paid a quarterly dividend on its common stock since the second quarter of 2003 and expects to continue this practice, HBI cannot assure you of its ability to continue. HBI's ability to pay dividends depends on the following factors, among others:

HBI may not have sufficient earnings since its primary source of income, the payment of dividends to it by Centennial Bank, is subject to federal and state laws that limit the ability of that bank to pay dividends.

Federal Reserve Board policy requires bank holding companies to pay cash dividends on common stock only out of net income available over the past year and only if prospective earnings retention is consistent with the organization's expected future needs and financial condition.

Before dividends may be paid on HBI's common stock in any year, payments must be made on its subordinated debentures.

HBI's board of directors may determine that, even though funds are available for dividend payments, retaining the funds for internal uses, such as expansion of its operations, is a better strategy.

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If HBI fails to pay dividends, capital appreciation, if any, of its common stock may be the sole opportunity for gains on an investment in its common stock. In addition, in the event Centennial Bank becomes unable to pay dividends to it, HBI may not be able to service its debt, pay its other obligations or pay dividends on its common stock. Accordingly, HBI's inability to receive dividends from its bank subsidiary could also have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition and results of operations and the value of your investment in HBI's common stock.

HBI's stock trading volume may not provide adequate liquidity for investors.

Although shares of HBI's common stock is listed for trade on The NASDAQ Global Select Market, the average daily trading volume in the common stock is less than that of other larger financial services companies. A public trading market having the desired characteristics of depth, liquidity and orderliness depends on the presence in the marketplace of a sufficient number of willing buyers and sellers of the common stock at any given time. This presence depends on the individual decisions of investors and general economic and market conditions over which HBI has no control. Given the daily average trading volume of HBI's common stock, significant sales of the common stock in a brief period of time, or the expectation of these sales, could cause a decline in the price of its common stock.

Table of Contents**SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA OF HBI**

Set forth below are highlights from HBI's consolidated financial data as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 and for the years ended December 31, 2008 through December 31, 2012. The results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and March 31, 2012 are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations for full year or any other interim period. HBI management prepared the unaudited information on the same basis as it prepared HBI's audited consolidation financial statements. In the opinion of HBI management, this information reflects all adjustments, consisting of only normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of this data for those dates. You should read this information in conjunction with HBI's consolidated financial statements and related notes included in HBI's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012 and its Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the three months ended March 31, 2013, each of which is incorporated by reference in this document and from which this information is derived. See "Where You Can Find More Information" on page i.

Selected Consolidated Financial Data

	As of or for the Periods Ended March 31, 2013 2012 (Unaudited)		As of or for the Years Ended December 31, 2012 2011 2010 2009 2008				
	(Dollars and shares in thousands, except per share data)						
Income statement data:							
Total interest income	\$ 48,148	\$ 42,988	\$ 177,135	\$ 171,806	\$ 151,122	\$ 132,253	\$ 145,718
Total interest expense	3,799	6,454	21,535	30,551	34,708	39,943	59,666
Net interest income	44,349	36,534	155,600	141,255	116,414	92,310	86,052
Provision for loan losses			2,750	3,500	72,850	11,150	27,016
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	44,349	36,534	152,850	137,755	43,564	81,160	59,036
Non-interest income	9,025	10,103	47,969	41,309	65,049	30,659	22,615
Gain on sale of equity investment							6,102
Non-interest expense	25,863	24,386	102,368	94,722	85,001	72,883	75,717
Income before income taxes	27,511	22,251	98,451	84,342	23,612	38,936	12,036
Income tax expense	9,963	7,753	35,429	29,601	6,021	12,130	1,920
Net income	17,548	14,498	63,022	54,741	17,591	26,806	10,116
Preferred stock dividends and accretion of discount on preferred stock				1,828	2,680	2,576	
Net income available to common stockholders	\$ 17,548	\$ 14,498	\$ 63,022	\$ 52,913	\$ 14,911	\$ 24,230	\$ 10,116
Common share and per common share data (a):							
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.26	\$ 1.12	\$ 0.93	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.23
Diluted earnings per common share	0.31	0.26	1.11	0.92	0.26	0.51	0.23
Diluted earnings per common share excluding intangible amortization (1)	0.32	0.26	1.14	0.95	0.29	0.53	0.25
Book value per common share	9.40	8.55	9.17	8.39	7.51	7.36	6.48
Tangible book value per common share (2) (5)	7.67	6.98	7.43	7.18	6.26	6.33	5.18
Dividends common	0.0650	0.0500	0.2900	0.1340	0.1083	0.1091	0.1009
Average common shares outstanding	56,222	56,460	56,274	56,832	56,722	47,254	43,596
Average diluted shares outstanding	56,535	56,822	56,630	57,224	57,200	47,768	44,688

Table of Contents**Selected Consolidated Financial Data Continued**

	As of or for the Periods Ended March 31,		As of or for the Years Ended December 31,				2008
	2013 (Unaudited)	2012	2012	2011	2010	2009	
(Dollars and shares in thousands, except per share data)							
Performance ratios:							
Return on average assets	1.70%	1.52%	1.58%	1.50%	0.55%	1.03%	0.39%
Return on average assets excluding intangible amortization (6)	1.79	1.60	1.66	1.57	0.61	1.10	0.44
Return on average common equity	13.68	12.21	12.75	11.77	3.41	7.45	3.51
Return on average tangible common equity excluding intangible amortization (2) (7)	17.29	15.03	15.87	14.39	4.40	9.49	4.88
Net interest margin (9)	5.15	4.65	4.70	4.69	4.27	4.09	3.82
Efficiency ratio (3)	46.03	49.75	47.88	49.13	44.41	55.98	62.68
Asset quality:							
Non-performing non-covered assets to total non-covered assets	1.21%	1.22%	1.30%	1.53%	2.08%	2.12%	1.42%
Non-performing non-covered loans to total non-covered loans	1.12	1.35	1.17	1.56	2.62	2.05	1.53
Allowance for loan losses for non-covered loans to non-performing non-covered loans	164.15	184.07	165.62	189.64	107.77	107.57	135.08
Allowance for loans losses for non-covered loans to total non-covered loans	1.83	2.49	1.94	2.96	2.83	2.20	2.06
Net charge-offs on loans not covered by loss share to average non-covered loans	0.50	0.23	0.40	0.26	3.19	0.43	1.01
Balance sheet data:							
Total assets	\$ 4,225,507	\$ 4,147,952	\$ 4,242,130	\$ 3,604,117	\$ 3,762,646	\$ 2,684,865	\$ 2,580,093
Investment securities available-for-sale	724,929	759,959	726,223	671,221	469,864	322,115	355,244
Loans receivable not covered by loss share	2,309,146	2,046,108	2,331,199	1,760,086	1,892,374	1,950,285	1,956,232
Loans receivable covered by FDIC loss share	358,669	455,435	384,884	481,739	575,776		
Allowance for loan losses	45,935	51,014	50,632	52,129	53,348	42,968	40,385
Intangible assets	96,940	88,270	97,742	68,283	71,110	57,737	56,585
Non-interest-bearing deposits	717,830	583,951	666,414	464,581	392,622	302,228	249,349
Total deposits	3,465,436	3,380,399	3,483,452	2,858,031	2,961,798	1,835,423	1,847,908
Subordinated debentures (trust preferred securities)	3,093	44,331	28,867	44,331	44,331	47,484	47,575
Stockholders' equity	528,395	480,535	515,473	474,066	476,925	464,973	283,044

Table of Contents**Selected Consolidated Financial Data Continued**

	As of or for the Periods Ended March 31, 2013 2012 (Unaudited)		As of or for the Years Ended December 31, 2012 2011 2010 2009 2008				
	(Dollars and shares in thousands, except per share data)						
Capital ratios:							
Common equity to assets	12.50%	11.58%	12.15%	13.15%	11.4%	15.48%	10.97
Tangible common equity to tangible assets (2) (8)	10.45	9.66	10.08	11.48	9.65	13.63	8.97
Tier 1 leverage ratio (4)	10.37	11.47	10.95	12.48	12.15	17.42	10.87
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	13.78	15.01	13.94	17.04	16.69	20.76	12.70
Total risk-based capital ratio	15.04	16.27	15.20	18.30	17.95	22.02	13.95
Dividend payout common	20.83	19.51	26.15	13.90	35.01	19.11	43.53

- (a) All per share amounts have been restated to reflect the effect of the 2-for-1 stock split during June 2013.
- (1) Diluted earnings per share excluding intangible amortization reflect diluted earnings per share plus per share intangible amortization expense, net of the corresponding tax effect. See the incorporated by reference Form 10-Q for March 31, 2013 and Form 10-K for December 31, 2012 in the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Table 17 and Table 23, respectively, for the non-GAAP tabular reconciliation.
 - (2) Tangible calculations eliminate the effect of goodwill and acquisition-related intangible assets and the corresponding amortization expense on a tax-effected basis.
 - (3) The efficiency ratio is calculated by dividing non-interest expense less amortization of core deposit intangibles by the sum of net interest income on a tax equivalent basis and non-interest income.
 - (4) Leverage ratio is Tier 1 capital to quarterly average total assets less intangible assets and gross unrealized gains/losses on available-for-sale investment securities.
 - (5) See the incorporated by reference Form 10-Q for March 31, 2013 and Form 10-K for December 31, 2012 in the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Table 18 and Table 24, respectively, for the non-GAAP tabular reconciliation.
 - (6) See the incorporated by reference Form 10-Q for March 31, 2013 and Form 10-K for December 31, 2012 in the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Table 19 and Table 25, respectively, for the non-GAAP tabular reconciliation.
 - (7) See the incorporated by reference Form 10-Q for March 31, 2013 and Form 10-K for December 31, 2012 in the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Table 20 and Table 26, respectively, for the non-GAAP tabular reconciliation.
 - (8) See the incorporated by reference Form 10-Q for March 31, 2013 and Form 10-K for December 31, 2012 in the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Table 21 and Table 27, respectively, for the non-GAAP tabular reconciliation.
 - (9) Fully taxable equivalent (assuming an income tax rate of 39.225%).

Table of Contents**SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA OF LBI**

Set forth below are highlights from LBI's consolidated financial data as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 and for the years ended December 31, 2008 through December 31, 2012. The results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and March 31, 2012, are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations for full year or any other interim period. LBI management prepared the unaudited information on the same basis as it prepared LBI's audited consolidated financial statements. In the opinion of LBI management, this information reflects all adjustments, consisting of only normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of this data for those dates. You should read this information in conjunction with LBI's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2012 and LBI's unaudited consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2013, which is included herein in this document and from which this information has been derived. See "Where You Can Find More Information" on page ().

Selected Consolidated Financial Data

	As of or for the Periods Ended March 31, 2013 (Unaudited)		2012	As of or for the Years Ended December 31, 2011 2010 2009 2008				
(Dollars and shares in thousands, except per share data)								
Income statement data:								
Total interest income	\$ 25,764	\$ 28,583	\$ 112,397	\$ 111,908	\$ 116,667	\$ 123,277	\$ 141,238	
Total interest expense	3,906	5,895	20,654	25,569	32,340	52,167	75,596	
Net interest income	21,858	22,688	91,743	86,339	84,327	71,110	65,642	
Provision for loan losses	3,000	3,750	15,000	18,000	22,000	25,500	19,000	
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	18,858	18,938	76,743	68,339	62,327	45,610	46,642	
Non-interest income	6,887	4,535	22,868	21,420	19,752	33,685	27,335	
Non-interest expense	17,073	16,676	67,705	65,847	63,763	65,264	62,293	
Income before income taxes	8,672	6,797	31,906	23,912	18,316	14,031	11,684	
Income tax expense	3,039	2,262	11,015	7,893	5,597	4,109	3,676	
Net income	5,633	4,535	20,891	16,019	12,719	9,922	8,008	
Preferred stock dividends	595	656	2,625	5,129	3,661	3,191		
Net income available for common shareholders	\$ 5,038	\$ 3,879	\$ 18,266	\$ 10,890	\$ 9,058	\$ 6,731	\$ 8,008	
Per share data:								
Net income, basic	\$ 4.30	\$ 3.32	\$ 15.58	\$ 9.32	\$ 7.78	\$ 5.78	\$ 6.88	
Net income, diluted	4.29	3.30	15.52	9.19	7.58	5.62	6.70	
Dividends declared		2.00	6.25	2.00				
Book value	224.16	212.26	220.23	212.66	204.78	195.87	191.75	
Tangible book value	147.16	134.45	142.89	134.32	125.22	115.59	110.76	
Financial Condition Data (as of end of the period):								
Assets	\$ 2,853,120	\$ 2,793,879	\$ 2,831,155	\$ 2,811,230	\$ 2,542,245	\$ 2,550,440	\$ 2,617,677	
Loans, net	1,840,498	1,757,116	1,809,573	1,748,616	1,577,377	1,668,238	1,803,366	
Cash and cash equivalents and investments	48,221	69,279	56,653	135,695	74,146	58,773	80,315	
Investment securities	707,165	708,688	701,254	674,208	630,437	559,065	485,722	

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Deposits	2,173,524	2,152,656	2,177,674	2,158,634	1,912,839	1,872,528	1,955,633
Short-term borrowings	89,547	87,125	85,703	71,393	73,969	61,965	65,009
Long-term debt	263,716	243,316	243,327	269,326	252,261	320,937	364,524
Shareholders equity	315,901	301,827	310,766	301,204	296,768	286,078	223,491

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	As of or for the Periods Ended March 31,		As of or for the Years Ended December 31,				2008
	2013 (Unaudited)	2012	2012	2011	2010	2009	
(Dollars and shares in thousands, except per share data)							
Selected ratios:							
Interest rate spread FTE*	3.42%	3.50%	3.55%	3.52%	3.58%	3.06%	3.00%
Net yield on interest-earning assets FTE*	3.49	3.62	3.65	3.64	3.73	3.10	2.97
Return on average assets	0.81	0.50	0.75	0.60	0.50	0.38	0.32
Return on average equity	8.78	7.36	6.79	5.34	4.32	3.47	3.61
Average equity to average assets	11.08	10.77	10.98	11.30	11.56	11.01	8.83
Dividend payout ratio		60.21	40.12	21.46			
Ratio of nonperforming assets to total assets	1.99	2.14	1.53	2.46	2.13	2.17	1.15
Ratio of allowance for loan losses to non-performing assets	61.70	53.89	77.34	49.56	48.64	54.56	92.14
Ratio of allowance for loan losses to total loans	1.87	1.80	1.82	1.92	1.64	1.78	1.51

* FTE means Fully Tax Equivalent (tax-exempt interest earnings are adjusted as if interest earnings are taxable assuming an income tax rate of 39.255%)

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UNAUDITED PRO FORMA COMBINED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following unaudited pro forma combined consolidated financial information and explanatory notes present how the combined financial statements of HBI and LBI may have appeared had the businesses actually been combined. The unaudited pro forma combined consolidated financial information shows the impact of the merger of HBI and LBI on the companies' respective historical financial positions and results of operations under the acquisition method of accounting with HBI treated as the acquirer. Under this method of accounting, the assets and liabilities of LBI will be recorded by HBI at their estimated fair values as of the date the merger is completed. The unaudited pro forma combined consolidated balance sheet gives effect to the merger as if the transaction had occurred on March 31, 2013. The unaudited pro forma combined consolidated statements of income for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and for the year ended December 31, 2012 give effect to the merger as if these transactions had been completed on January 1, 2012. The unaudited pro forma combined selected financial data is derived from such balance sheets and statements of income.

According to the terms of the Merger Agreement which was announced on June 25, 2013, the LBI shareholders will receive \$250 million of HBI common stock plus \$30 million in cash.

The unaudited pro forma combined consolidated financial information has been derived from and should be read in conjunction with the historical consolidated financial statements and the related notes of both HBI and LBI which are included in or incorporated by reference in this proxy statement/prospectus as of and for the periods indicated. See [Where You Can Find More Information](#) on page i.

The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial information is presented for illustrative purposes only and does not indicate the financial results of the combined company had the companies actually been combined at the beginning of the period presented and had the impact of possible revenue enhancements and expense efficiencies, among other factors, been considered and, accordingly, does not attempt to predict or suggest future results. It also does not necessarily reflect what the historical results of the combined company would have been had the companies been combined during this period. In addition, as explained in more detail in the accompanying notes to the unaudited pro forma combined consolidated financial information, the preliminary determination of fair values of LBI's assets acquired and liabilities assumed reflected in the unaudited pro forma combined consolidated financial information are subject to adjustment and may vary from the actual fair values assigned that will be recorded upon completion of the merger. Subsequent to the completion of the merger, HBI will finalize its determination of the fair values of the acquired assets and assumed liabilities which could significantly change both the amount and the composition of these estimated purchase accounting adjustments.

Table of Contents**Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Consolidated Balance Sheet**

As of March 31, 2013

(In thousands)	Home BancShares, Inc.	Liberty Bancshares, Inc.	Pro Forma Adjustments	Pro Forma Combined
Assets				
Cash and due from banks	\$ 95,604	\$ 30,233	\$ (30,000)(a)	\$ 95,837
Interest-bearing deposits with other banks	206,753	17,088	(52,500)(b)	171,341
Cash and cash equivalents	302,357	47,321	(82,500)	267,178
Federal funds sold	2,850	900		3,750
Investment securities held to maturity		288,435	(288,435)(c)	
Investment securities available for sale	724,929	418,730	288,435(c)	1,433,547
			1,453(c)	
Loans receivable not covered by loss share	2,309,146	1,875,494	(93,775)(d)	4,090,865
Loans receivable covered by FDIC loss share	358,669			358,669
Allowance for loan losses	(45,935)	(34,996)	34,996(e)	(45,935)
Loans receivable, net	2,621,880	1,840,498	(58,779)	4,403,599
Bank premises and equipment, net	117,534	82,306		199,840
Foreclosed assets held for sale not covered by loss share	18,861	29,670	(9,596)(f)	38,935
Foreclosed assets held for sale covered by FDIC loss share	29,928			29,928
FDIC indemnification asset	126,275			126,275
Cash value of life insurance	59,185	3,615		62,800
Accrued interest receivable	14,367	10,075		24,442
Deferred tax asset, net	40,907	12,500	31,109(g)	84,516
Goodwill	85,681	88,499	64,800(h)	238,980
Core deposit and other intangibles	11,259	1,973	10,900(i)	24,132
Other assets	69,494	28,598		98,092
Total assets	\$ 4,225,507	\$ 2,853,120	\$ (42,613)	\$ 7,036,014
Liabilities and Stockholders Equity				
Liabilities				
Deposits:				
Demand and non-interest-bearing	\$ 717,830	\$ 226,391	\$	\$ 944,221
Savings and interest-bearing transaction accounts	1,810,957	1,030,514		2,841,471
Time deposits	936,649	916,619		1,853,268
Total deposits	3,465,436	2,173,524	(j)	5,638,960
Federal funds purchased				
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	77,194	89,547		166,741
FHLB borrowed funds	130,369	205,983	5,788(k)	342,140
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities	21,020	10,432	17,500(l)	48,952
Subordinated debentures	3,093	57,733		60,826
Total liabilities	3,697,112	2,537,219	23,288	6,257,619
Stockholders equity				
Preferred stock		52,500	(52,500)(b)	
Common stock	281	12	10(a)	291
			(12)(m)	

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Capital surplus	416,741	167,089	249,990(a) (167,089)(m)	666,731
Retained earnings	100,730	103,220	(103,220)(m)	100,730
Accumulated other comprehensive income	10,643	1,411	(1,411)(m)	10,643
Less: Treasury stock		(8,331)	8,331(m)	
Total stockholders equity	528,395	315,901	(65,901)	778,395
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	\$ 4,225,507	\$ 2,853,120	\$ (42,613)	\$ 7,036,014

(See accompanying notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Consolidated Financial Statements)

Table of Contents**Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Consolidated Income Statement****For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2013**

(In thousands except per-share data)	Home BancShares, Inc.	Liberty Bancshares, Inc.	Pro Forma Adjustments	Pro Forma Combined
Interest income				
Loans	\$ 44,159	\$ 22,708	\$ 3,000 (n)	\$ 69,867
Investment securities				
Taxable	2,403	2,194		4,597
Tax-exempt	1,481	722		2,203
Deposits other banks	98	8	(33)(o)	73
Federal funds sold	7	7		14
Other		125	(125)(p)	
Total interest income	48,148	25,764	2,842	76,754
Interest expense				
Interest on deposits	2,485	2,435	(q)	4,920
Federal funds purchased		1		1
FHLB borrowed funds	1,004	956	(386)(r)	1,574
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	80	136		216
Subordinated debentures	230	378		608
Total interest expense	3,799	3,906	(386)	7,319
Net interest income	44,349	21,858	3,228	69,435
Provision for loan losses		3,000		3,000
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	44,349	18,858	3,228	66,435
Non-interest income				
Service charges on deposit accounts	3,709	2,249		5,958
Other service charges and fees	3,437	1,433		4,870
Mortgage lending income	1,372	929		2,301
Insurance commissions	679	872		1,551
Income from title services	109			109
Increase in cash value of life insurance	180			180
Dividends from FHLB, FRB, bankers bank & other	175		125 (p)	300
Gain on sale of SBA loans	56			56
Gain (loss) on sale of premises & equip, net	15			15
Gain (loss) on OREO, net	86	(196)		(110)
Gain (loss) on securities, net				
FDIC indemnification accretion/amortization, net	(1,992)			(1,992)
Other income	1,199	1,600		2,799
Total non-interest income	9,025	6,887	125	16,037
Non-interest expense				
Salaries and employee benefits	12,952	9,395		22,347
Occupancy and equipment	3,594	2,650		6,244
Data processing expense	1,510	341		1,851
Other operating expenses	7,807	4,687	389 (s)	12,883

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Total non-interest expense	25,863	17,073	389	43,325
Income before income taxes	27,511	8,672	2,964	39,147
Income tax expense	9,963	3,039	1,163 (t)	14,165
Net income	17,548	5,633	1,801	24,982
Preferred stock dividends		(595)	595 (o)	
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 17,548	\$ 5,038	\$ 2,396	\$ 24,982
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 0.31(a)	\$ 4.30		\$ 0.38
Diluted earning per common share	\$ 0.31(a)	\$ 4.29		\$ 0.38

(a) All per-share amounts have been restated to reflect HBI's 2-for-1 stock split in June 2013.
 (See accompanying notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Consolidated Financial Statements)

Table of Contents**Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Consolidated Income Statement****For the Year Ended December 31, 2012**

(In thousands except per-share data)	Home BancShares, Inc.	Liberty Bancshares, Inc.	Pro Forma Adjustments	Pro Forma Combined
Interest income				
Loans	\$ 159,359	\$ 98,389	\$ 12,000(n)	\$ 269,748
Investment securities				
Taxable	11,226	10,599		21,825
Tax-exempt	6,154	2,797		8,951
Deposits other banks	379	79	(131)(o)	327
Federal funds sold	17	26		43
Other		507	(507)(p)	
Total interest income	177,135	112,397	11,362	300,894
Interest expense				
Interest on deposits	14,989	13,597	(q)	28,586
Federal funds purchased	1	8		9
FHLB borrowed funds	4,364	4,226	(1,929)(r)	6,661
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	407	803		1,210
Subordinated debentures	1,774	2,020		3,794
Total interest expense	21,535	20,654	(1,929)	40,260
Net interest income	155,600	91,743	13,291	260,634
Provision for loan losses	2,750	15,000		17,750
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	152,850	76,743	13,291	242,884
Non-interest income				
Service charges on deposit accounts	15,069	9,822		24,891
Other service charges and fees	12,428	4,875		17,303
Mortgage lending income	5,192	4,271		9,463
Insurance commissions	1,869	2,786		4,655
Income from title services	462			462
Increase in cash value of life insurance	873			873
Dividends from FHLB, FRB, bankers bank & other	1,167		507(p)	1,674
Gain on acquisitions	5,205			5,205
Gain on sale of SBA loans	404			404
Gain (loss) on sale of premises & equip, net	324	1,051		1,375
Gain (loss) on OREO, net	(49)	(6,277)		(6,326)
Gain (loss) on securities, net	9	158		167
FDIC indemnification accretion/amortization, net	1,721			1,721
Other income	3,295	6,182		9,477
Total non-interest income	47,969	22,868	507	71,344
Non-interest expense				
Salaries and employee benefits	47,289	35,829		83,118
Occupancy and equipment	14,500	11,330		25,830
Data processing expense	4,930	1,259		6,189

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Other operating expenses	35,649	19,287	1,557(s)	56,493
Total non-interest expense	102,368	67,705	1,557	171,630
Income before income taxes	98,451	31,906	12,241	142,598
Income tax expense	35,429	11,015	4,802(t)	51,246
Net income	63,022	20,891	7,439	91,352
Preferred stock dividends		(2,625)	2,625(o)	
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 63,022	\$ 18,266	\$ 10,064	\$ 91,352
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 1.12(a)	\$ 15.58		\$ 1.38
Diluted earning per common share	\$ 1.11(a)	\$ 15.52		\$ 1.37

(a) All per-share amounts have been restated to reflect HBI's 2-for-1 stock split in June 2013.
(See accompanying notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Consolidated Financial Statements)

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Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Consolidated Financial Statements

As of and for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2013

and for the Year Ended December 31, 2012

- (a) This represents the estimated merger consideration of \$280.0 million, consisting of \$250.0 million in common stock of HBI and \$30.0 million in cash. The following unaudited pro forma information assumes an average closing price of the HBI's common stock of \$26.25 per share. Accordingly, applying this assumption, each LBI common stock will be converted into the right to receive HBI common stock plus cash in lieu of fractional shares, resulting in an aggregate of approximately 9,523,810 shares (\$250.0 million/\$26.25).
- (b) This assumes HBI pays off the LBI SBLF preferred stock at merger date.
- (c) This represents the recording of the mark-to-market adjustment on LBI's held-to-maturity investment portfolio and the reclassification of LBI's held-to-maturity portfolio to HBI's available-for-sale portfolio.
- (d) This adjustment represents HBI's estimate of the necessary write down of LBI's loan portfolio to estimated fair value.
- (e) This adjustment represents the elimination of LBI's allowance for loan losses as part of the purchase accounting adjustments.
- (f) This adjustment represents HBI's estimate of the necessary write down of LBI's foreclosed assets to estimated fair value.
- (g) This adjustment is for the current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities recorded to reflect the differences in the carrying values of the acquired assets and assumed liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the cost basis for federal income tax purposes, at HBI's statutory federal and state income tax rate of 39.225%.
- (h) The consideration paid for LBI exceeded the fair value of the assets received; therefore HBI recorded \$64.8 million of goodwill.
- (i) This intangible asset represents the value of the relationships LBI had with its deposit customers. The fair value of this intangible asset was estimated based on a discounted cash flow methodology that gave appropriate consideration to expected customer attrition rates, cost of the deposit base, and the net maintenance cost attributable to customer deposits.
- (j) The fair values used for the demand and savings deposits that comprise the transaction accounts acquired, by definition equal the amount payable on demand at the acquisition date. No fair value adjustment was applied for time deposits because it is estimated the weighted average interest rate of LBI's certificates of deposits were at the current market rates.
- (k) The fair value of FHLB borrowed funds is estimated based on borrowing rates currently available to HBI for borrowings with similar terms and maturities.
- (l) This represents the accrual of certain costs including change in control agreements which are expected to be incurred in connection with the merger.
- (m) This adjustment represents the elimination of the historical equity of LBI as part of the purchase price adjustment.
- (n) Upon the completion of the merger, HBI will evaluate the acquired loan portfolio to finalize the necessary credit and interest rate fair value adjustments. Subsequently, the interest rate portion of the fair value adjustment will be accreted into earnings as an adjustment to the yield of such acquired loans. This adjustment represents HBI's best estimate of the expected accretion that would have been recorded in 2012 and in the first quarter of 2013 assuming the merger closed on January 1, 2012.
- (o) This adjustment represents the estimated amount of interest income, using the Federal Funds rate 0.25%, that would have been foregone to fund the payoff of the LBI SBLF preferred stock and the corresponding reduction of preferred dividends in 2012 and the first quarter of 2013 assuming the closing of the transaction and SBLF payoff occurred on January 1, 2012.
- (p) This represents the reclassifying of LBI's dividend income from interest income to non-interest income.
- (q) Upon the completion of the merger, HBI will evaluate the acquired time deposits to finalize the necessary fair value adjustment to reflect current interest rates for comparable deposits. Currently, HBI believes the interest rates of LBI's certificates of deposits were at the market rates. Any fair value adjustments would be

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- accreted or amortized into earnings as an adjustment of the cost of such time deposits. This adjustment represents HBI's best estimate of the expected accretion that would have been recorded in 2012 and in the first quarter of 2013 assuming the merger closed on January 1, 2012.
- (r) This adjustment represents the estimated amount of accretion on Federal Home Loan Bank advances that would have been recorded as a reduction of interest expense in 2012 and the first quarter of 2013 assuming the transaction closed on January 1, 2012.
 - (s) This represents the expected amortization during 2012 and the first quarter of 2013 of the core deposit intangible asset expected to be acquired in the merger, assuming the transaction closed on January 1, 2012. The estimated useful life of this intangible asset is estimated to be seven years.
 - (t) This represents income tax expense on the pro forma adjustments at HBI's statutory federal and state income tax rate of 39.225%.

Table of Contents**COMPARATIVE PER-SHARE DATA OF HBI AND LBI (UNAUDITED)**

The following table sets forth for HBI common stock and LBI common stock certain historical, pro forma and pro forma equivalent per-share financial information. The pro forma and pro forma equivalent per-share information gives effect to the merger as if the transaction had been effective on the dates presented, in the case of book value data, and as if the transaction had been effective on January 1, 2012 in the case of the earnings and dividend data. The pro forma information in the table assumes that the merger is accounted for under the acquisition method of accounting. The information in the following table is based on the historical financial statements of each of LBI and HBI, and should be read together with the historical financial information that HBI has presented in prior filings with the SEC. With respect to HBI, see [Where You Can Find More Information](#) beginning on page i.

The pro forma financial information is not necessarily indicative of results that would have occurred had the merger been completed on the dates indicated or that may be obtained in the future.

	As of and for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2013	As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2012
Earnings Per Common Share:		
Historical (1):		
HBI		
Basic	\$ 0.31	\$ 1.12
Diluted	0.31	1.11
LBI		
Basic	\$ 4.30	\$ 15.58
Diluted	4.29	15.52
Pro forma combined (2)		
Basic	\$ 0.38	\$ 1.38
Diluted	0.38	1.37
Dividends Declared Per Common Share:		
Historical (1):		
HBI	\$ 0.065	\$ 0.290
LBI		6.250
Book Value Per Common Share (at period end)		
Historical (1):		
HBI	\$ 9.40	\$ 9.17
LBI	224.16	220.23
Pro forma combined (2)	11.75	11.33

- (1) All per-share amounts have been restated to reflect the 2-for-1 stock split during June 2013.
- (2) Pro forma combined amounts are calculated by adding together the historical amounts reported by HBI and LBI, as adjusted for the estimated purchase accounting adjustments to be recorded in connection with the merger and an estimated 9,523,810 shares of HBI common stock to be issued in connection with the merger based on the terms of the Merger Agreement.

Table of Contents**MARKET PRICE AND DIVIDEND INFORMATION**

HBI's common stock is currently listed on The NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol HOMB. LBI's common stock is not listed on an exchange or quoted on any automated services, and there is no established trading market for shares of LBI common stock. The following table sets forth, for all the periods indicated, cash dividends declared, and the high and low closing bid prices for HBI's common stock, as adjusted to reflect the two-for-one forward split of HBI's common stock on June 12, 2013.

	Price per Common Share		Quarterly Dividends per Common Share
	High	Low	
2013			
1st Quarter	\$ 18.79	\$ 16.71	\$ 0.065
2012			
1st Quarter	\$ 13.50	\$ 12.36	\$ 0.050
2nd Quarter	15.29	13.01	0.050
3rd Quarter	17.55	14.78	0.060
4th Quarter	17.71	16.04	0.130
2011			
1st Quarter	\$ 11.49	\$ 10.06	\$ 0.027
2nd Quarter	12.22	10.95	0.027
3rd Quarter	12.50	10.14	0.040
4th Quarter	13.28	10.22	0.040

On December 14, 2012, LBI made a dividend payment in the amount of \$2.25 per outstanding share of common stock. LBI previously made dividend payments of \$2.00 per outstanding share of common stock each on August 1, 2012, February 1, 2012, and August 1, 2011. LBI did not make any dividend payments before August 1, 2011.

HBI's policy is to declare regular quarterly dividends based upon its earnings, financial position, capital improvements and such other factors deemed relevant by its board of directors. The dividend policy is subject to change, however, and the payment of dividends is necessarily dependent upon the availability of earnings and future financial condition. In January 2009, HBI issued 50,000 shares of Fixed Rate Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series A, totaling \$50.0 million to the United States Department of Treasury under the Capital Purchase Program of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008. The agreement between HBI and the Treasury limited the payment of dividends on HBI common stock to a quarterly cash dividend of not more than \$0.02725 per share without approval by the Treasury. This limitation was removed when HBI repurchased all 50,000 shares of its Series A Preferred Stock in July 2011.

As of July 8, 2013, there were 56,243,423 shares of HBI common stock issued and outstanding, which were held by approximately 760 shareholders of record. As of the record date for the LBI special meeting, there were 1,174,966 shares of LBI common stock outstanding, which were held by approximately 466 shareholders of record. Such numbers of shareholders do not reflect the number of individuals or institutional investors holding stock in nominee name through banks, brokerage firms and others.

On June 24, 2013, the business day immediately preceding the public announcement of the merger, the closing price of HBI's common stock as reported on The NASDAQ Global Select Market was \$21.16 per share. On [], 2013, the last practicable trading day before the distribution of this joint proxy statement/prospectus, the closing price of HBI's common stock as reported on The NASDAQ Global Select Market was \$[] per share.

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CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Some of the statements contained in this joint proxy statement/prospectus are forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. Forward-looking statements relate to future events or future financial performance and include statements about the competitiveness of the banking industry, potential regulatory obligations, and HBI's and LBI's other business strategies and other statements that are not historical facts. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of performance or results. When words like may, plan, contemplate, anticipate, believe, intend, continue, expect, project, predict, estimate, and similar expressions are used, you should consider them as identifying forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties and are based on beliefs and assumptions, and on the information available at the time that these disclosures were prepared. These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties and may not be realized due to a variety of factors, including, but not limited to, the following:

1. the merger may not close when expected or at all because required regulatory, shareholder or other approvals and other conditions to closing are not received on a timely basis or at all;
2. HBI's stock price could change, before closing of the merger, due to, among other things, broader stock market movements and the performance of financial companies and peer group companies;
3. benefits from the merger may not be fully realized or may take longer to realize than expected, including as a result of changes in general economic and market conditions, interest and exchange rates, monetary policy, laws and regulations and their enforcement, and the degree of competition in the geographic and business areas in which LBI operates;
4. LBI's business may not be integrated into HBI's successfully, or such integration may take longer to accomplish than expected;
5. the anticipated growth opportunities and cost savings from the merger may not be fully realized or may take longer to realize than expected;
6. operating costs, customer losses and business disruption following the merger, including adverse developments in relationships with employees, may be greater than expected; and
7. management time and effort may be diverted to the resolution of merger-related issues.

All written or oral forward-looking statements attributable to HBI and LBI are expressly qualified in their entirety by this Cautionary Note. Actual results may differ significantly from those discussed in these forward-looking statements. For other factors, risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from estimates and projections contained in these forward-looking statements, see Risk Factors .

Table of Contents**THE MERGER**

The following is a discussion of the merger and the material terms of the Merger Agreement between HBI and LBI. You are urged to read carefully the Merger Agreement in its entirety, a copy of which is attached as **Appendix A** to this joint proxy statement/prospectus and incorporated by reference herein. This summary may not contain all of the information about the Merger Agreement that is important to you. Factual information about HBI and LBI can be found elsewhere in this joint proxy statement/prospectus. Additional factual information about HBI can be found in the public filings HBI makes with the SEC, as described in the section entitled **Where You Can Find More Information**.

Terms of the Merger

Transaction Structure. HBI's and LBI's boards of directors have each unanimously approved and adopted the Merger Agreement. The Merger Agreement provides for the acquisition of LBI by HBI through the merger of a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of HBI to be incorporated prior to the closing of the merger, with and into LBI, with LBI continuing as the surviving corporation. As soon as reasonably practicable following the merger and as part of a single integrated transaction, Liberty Bank of Arkansas will be merged with and into Centennial Bank, which is HBI's wholly owned community bank subsidiary, with Centennial Bank being the surviving corporation in that second-step merger.

Merger Consideration. In the merger, LBI shareholders will have the right, with respect to each of their shares of LBI common stock, to receive, subject to proration and adjustment as described below, a combination of cash and shares of HBI common stock. The total consideration payable to LBI shareholders consists of \$30,000,000 in cash plus the number of shares of HBI common stock equal to \$250,000,000 divided by the volume-weighted average closing price, rounded to the nearest hundredth of a cent, of HBI common stock on The NASDAQ Global Select Market reporting system (based on regular way trading) for the 20 trading days immediately prior to the effective time of the merger (the **HBI Average Closing Price**). Based on 1,174,966 outstanding shares of LBI common stock, which was the number outstanding on the day the Merger Agreement was signed, LBI shareholders will receive in exchange for each share of LBI common stock consideration valued at approximately \$238.30, consisting of (i) cash in the amount of approximately \$25.53 and (ii) shares of HBI common stock (the **Per-Share Stock Consideration**) valued at approximately \$212.77.

The number of shares of HBI common stock comprising the Per-Share Stock Consideration will vary based on the HBI Average Closing Price. The following table illustrates, for a range of potentially applicable HBI Average Closing Prices, the number of shares of HBI common stock that would be exchanged for each share of LBI common stock, assuming that 1,174,966 shares of LBI common stock are outstanding immediately before the merger:

If the applicable HBI	Per-Share Stock Consideration* Each share of LBI common stock will exchange
Average Closing Price is:	for shares of HBI common stock equal to:
\$17.115**	12.4319
\$18.00	11.8207
\$19.00	11.1985
\$20.00	10.6386
\$21.00	10.1320
\$22.00	9.6715
\$22.82**	9.3239
\$23.00	9.2510
\$24.00	8.8655
\$25.00	8.5109
\$26.00	8.1835
\$27.00	7.8804
\$28.00	7.5990
\$28.525**	7.4591

* The computations in this table assume that 1,174,966 shares of LBI common stock will be outstanding immediately before the merger. The Per-Share Stock Consideration will be based on the actual HBI Average

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Closing Price, which will be computed at the time of the merger; the HBI Average Closing Prices shown on this table are for illustration only. Cash will be paid in lieu of issuing fractional shares of HBI common stock.

- ** On June 25, 2013, the date the Merger Agreement was signed, the closing price of a share of HBI common stock was \$22.82. The Merger Agreement provides that if the HBI Average Closing Price is more than 25% below (*i.e.*, less than \$17.115) or above (*i.e.*, greater than \$28.525) the closing price on June 25, 2013, either HBI or LBI may terminate the Merger Agreement.

Adjustments to Merger Consideration

If the HBI Average Closing Price increases or decreases by more than 25% from the date of execution of the Merger Agreement until the closing of the merger (with a proportionate adjustment in the event that outstanding shares of HBI common stock shall be changed into a different number of shares by reason of any stock dividend, reclassification, recapitalization, split-up, combination, exchange of shares or similar transaction) and LBI elects to terminate the merger upon such basis, then HBI may elect to increase the total cash amount. If HBI so elects, the merger will not be terminated.

Letters of Transmittal

Immediately upon the completion of the merger, the exchange agent will send a letter of transmittal and instructions for surrendering certificates or book-entry shares in exchange for the merger consideration and/or any cash in lieu of fractional shares of HBI common stock (as described below) to each holder of record of certificates or book-entry shares which, immediately prior to the completion of the merger, represented shares of LBI common stock, whose shares were converted into the right to receive the merger consideration.

If a certificate for LBI common stock has been lost, stolen or destroyed, the exchange agent will issue the consideration properly payable under the Merger Agreement upon receipt of an affidavit as to that loss, theft or destruction and, if requested by the exchange agent, the posting of a bond to indemnify the exchange agent against any claim that may be made against it with respect to such certificate.

Cash in Lieu of Fractional Shares

No fractional shares of HBI common stock will be issued upon the surrender of certificates or book-entry shares of LBI common stock for exchange, and no dividend or distribution with respect to HBI common stock will be payable on or with respect to any fractional share, and such fractional share interests will not entitle the owner thereof to vote or to any other rights of a shareholder of HBI. In lieu of the issuance of any such fractional share, HBI will pay to each former shareholder of LBI who otherwise would be entitled to receive such fractional share an amount in cash (rounded to the nearest cent) determined by multiplying (i) the HBI Average Closing Price by (ii) the fraction of a share (after taking into account all shares of LBI common stock held by such holder at the effective time of the merger and rounded to the nearest thousandth when expressed in decimal form) of HBI common stock which such holder would otherwise be entitled to receive.

Dividends and Distributions

Until certificates or book-entry shares representing shares of LBI common stock are surrendered for exchange, any dividends or other distributions with a record date after the effective time of the merger with respect to HBI common stock into which such shares of LBI common stock may have been converted will not be paid. Following surrender of any such certificates or book-entry shares, the record holder thereof will be entitled to receive, without interest, any dividends or other distributions with a record date after the effective time of the merger payable with respect to the whole shares of HBI common stock represented by such certificates or book-entry shares and paid prior to the surrender date, and at the appropriate payment date, the amount of dividends or other distributions payable with respect to shares of HBI common stock represented by such certificates or book-

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entry shares with a record date after the effective time of the merger but before the surrender date and with a payment date after the issuance of HBI common stock issuable with respect to such certificates or book-entry shares.

After the effective time of the merger, there will be no transfers on the stock transfer books of LBI of any shares of LBI common stock, other than to settle transfers that occurred prior to the effective time of the merger. If certificates representing such shares are presented for transfer after the completion of the merger, they will be cancelled and exchanged for the merger consideration into which the shares represented by that certificate have been converted.

Dissenting Shares

Under applicable Arkansas law, the LBI shareholders are entitled to dissent from and obtain payment of the fair value of the shareholders' shares in connection with the merger under Ark. Code Ann. §4-27-1301 *et seq.* The HBI shareholders are not entitled to any dissenter's rights. This joint proxy statement/prospectus is serving as the meeting notice to LBI shareholders and the following shall constitute notice of dissenter's rights pursuant to Ark. Code Ann. §4-27-1320:

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF LBI:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT YOU MAY BE ENTITLED TO ASSERT DISSENTER'S RIGHTS PURSUANT TO ARK CODE ANN. §4-27-1301 *ET SEQ.*, A COPY OF WHICH IS ATTACHED IN ITS ENTIRETY AS APPENDIX D TO THIS JOINT PROXY STATEMENT/PROSPECTUS.

Any LBI shareholder desiring to assert dissenter's rights (1) must deliver to LBI before the vote is taken written notice of the shareholder's intent to demand payment for the shares of LBI common stock if the merger is approved, and (2) must not vote in favor of the merger. If the merger is approved by the LBI shareholders, LBI will deliver a written dissenter's notice to all shareholders who properly dissented describing how, when and to whom the LBI shareholder should send the payment demand. LBI will then pay to each dissenter who properly asserted dissenter's rights and perfected such right by submitting a payment demand the amount LBI estimates to be the fair value of the shares plus accrued interest.

This is not a complete statement of all applicable requirements and is qualified in its entirety by reference to Ark. Code Ann. §4-27-1301 *et seq.*, which is reproduced in its entirety as **Appendix D** to this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

Regulatory Approvals

Each of HBI and LBI has agreed to use its reasonable best efforts to obtain all regulatory approvals required to complete the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement. These approvals include approval from the Federal Reserve Board and the Arkansas State Bank Department, among others. HBI and LBI have filed, or are in the process of filing, applications and notifications to obtain these regulatory approvals.

Federal Reserve Board. The transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement are subject to approval by the Federal Reserve Board pursuant to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended.

FDIC. The issuance of shares in connection with the merger will be subject to the FDIC's consent and agreement that it will not cause a default under HBI's loss sharing agreements with the FDIC.

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United States Department of the Treasury. Prior to the merger of Centennial Bank and Liberty Bank, the United States Department of the Treasury as the owner of the LBI Series C preferred stock must consent.

Arkansas State Bank Department. The transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement are subject to approval by the Arkansas State Bank Department.

Additional Regulatory Approvals and Notices. The transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement are also subject to approval by and notifications to various other regulatory agencies.

There can be no assurances that such approvals will be received on a timely basis, or as to the ability of HBI and LBI to obtain the approvals on satisfactory terms or the absence of litigation challenging such approvals. There can likewise be no assurances that U.S. or state regulatory authorities will not attempt to challenge the merger on antitrust grounds or for other reasons, or, if such a challenge is made, as to the result of such challenge. The parties' obligations to complete the transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement are subject to a number of conditions, including the receipt of all requisite regulatory approvals.

Accounting Treatment

HBI will account for the merger using the acquisition method of accounting. Under this accounting method, HBI would record the acquired identifiable assets and liabilities assumed at their fair market value at the time the merger is complete. Any excess of the cost of LBI over the sum of the fair values of tangible and identifiable intangible assets less liabilities assumed would be recorded as goodwill. Based on an assumed purchase price of \$280,000,000 and utilizing information as of March 31, 2013, estimated additional goodwill and other intangibles for HBI would total approximately \$166.1 million. HBI's reported income would include the operations of LBI after the merger. Financial statements of HBI after completion of the merger would reflect the impact of the acquisition of LBI. Financial statements of HBI issued before completion of the merger would not be restated retroactively to reflect LBI historical financial position or results of operation.

Public Trading Market

HBI common stock is listed on The NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol HOMB. The HBI common stock issuable in the merger will be listed on The NASDAQ Global Select Market.

Resale of HBI Common Stock

All shares of HBI common stock received by LBI shareholders in the merger will be freely tradable for purposes of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act), and the Exchange Act, except for shares of HBI common stock received by any such holder who becomes an affiliate of HBI after completion of the merger. This joint proxy statement/prospectus does not cover resales of shares of HBI common stock received by any person upon completion of the merger, and no person is authorized to make any use of this joint proxy statement/prospectus in connection with any resale.

Background of the Merger

HBI and LBI have had a business relationship for many years. The chairmen of both organizations served together on the banking board of First Commercial Corporation until it was sold in 1998. Also, when Liberty Bank was established, HBI provided many of the backroom operations until Liberty Bank was able to establish its own operations. HBI and LBI were also co-owners, along with a third partner, in Russellville BancShares for a period of time. There have been merger and acquisition discussions on several occasions since Liberty Bank was formed.

DD&F Consulting (DD&F), a bank consulting firm located in Little Rock, Arkansas, has provided regulatory and financial advice to HBI on a number of acquisitions, including several FDIC-assisted transactions, since 2010. On April 25, 2013, HBI signed a consulting engagement letter with DD&F regarding the evaluation

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of a strategic combination or a potential merger of LBI and HBI. DD&F also entered into an identical agreement with LBI on May 2, 2013. The purpose of both of the consulting agreements with DD&F was for DD&F to assist both LBI and HBI in evaluating the relative values of both organizations, to help structure a transaction whereby both organizations would be combined or merged and to help negotiate acceptable consideration for both parties. Upon consummation of the merger, HBI and LBI will be liable to DD&F for hourly charges for its services rendered, plus a success transaction fee in the amount of \$400,000 a piece for a total of \$800,000.

On May 7, 2013, HBI signed a confidentiality agreement with LBI in order to review financial and other information about LBI. LBI then, in response to a due diligence request provided to LBI by HBI, provided financial and other data through a data room that could be accessed by HBI and its advisors. HBI began a comprehensive review of information relating to LBI.

On May 17, 2013, John Allison, the Chairman of HBI, met with senior management of LBI in Jonesboro, Arkansas to discuss terms for a possible merger. Subsequently, HBI presented to LBI a letter of intent. On May 21, 2013, HBI and LBI signed a non-binding letter of intent which described the general terms and conditions of the proposed merger.

On May 28, 2013, the HBI board of directors met to discuss the impact of the potential acquisition of LBI. Following the execution of the letter of intent, both parties engaged in mutual due diligence, and HBI with the assistance of legal counsel began negotiating the terms of a definitive agreement between HBI and LBI. HBI engaged Raymond James & Associates, Inc. (Raymond James), an investment banking consulting firm experienced in merger and acquisition transactions, to advise HBI as to the fairness of the consideration to be paid in connection with the acquisition.

A number of drafts of the Merger Agreements were exchanged. John Allison and Wallace Fowler, Chairman of LBI, talked directly on several occasions to negotiate specific terms of the Merger Agreement.

On June 21, 2013, the board of directors of HBI reviewed the proposed Merger Agreement and related documents in detail, discussed its legal obligations in connection with evaluating the Merger Agreement, received and discussed a presentation from Raymond James on LBI and HBI's offer. Following these discussions and deliberation, the board of directors of HBI determined that the merger, the Merger Agreement and the transaction contemplated by the Merger Agreement are advisable and in the best interests of HBI and its shareholders, and the directors voted unanimously to approve the merger with LBI and to approve the Merger Agreement.

On June 24, 2013, the board of directors of LBI met to consider the proposed Merger Agreement. At the meeting Sheshunoff made a presentation regarding the fairness of the consideration. Garland Binns, attorney for LBI, attended the board meeting to answer questions concerning their legal duties and obligations. After due deliberations, the board of directors concluded that the mergers were in the best interest of shareholders and voted unanimously to approve the Merger Agreement.

Recommendation of LBI's Board of Directors and Reasons for the Merger

LBI's board of directors reviewed and discussed the proposed merger with management and its financial and legal advisors in determining that the proposed merger is in the best interest of LBI and its shareholders. In reaching its conclusion to approve the Merger Agreement, the LBI's board of directors considered a number of factors, including the following:

The fact that LBI's shareholders will receive stock of HBI and thereby participate in any growth opportunities of the combined company.

Its understanding of the business, operations, financial condition, earnings and future prospects of LBI.

Its understanding of the business, operations, financial condition, earnings and future prospects of HBI.

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The review by the LBI's board of directors with its legal and financial advisors of the structure of the merger and the financial and other terms of the Merger Agreement, including the consideration offered by HBI.

The reports of LBI's management and the financial presentation by Sheshunoff & Co. Investment Banking (Sheshunoff) to LBI's board of directors concerning the operations, financial condition and prospects of HBI and the expected financial impact of the merger, including other financial metrics.

The likelihood that the regulatory approvals needed to complete the transaction would be obtained.

The historical and current market prices of shares of HBI common stock.

The opinion delivered to the LBI's board of directors by Sheshunoff, that, as of the date of the opinion and based upon and subject to the financial and other assumptions in its opinion, the merger consideration to be received by shareholders of LBI was fair, from a financial point of view.

The benefits of increased liquidity that LBI's shareholders would have as shareholders of HBI.

The discussion of the information and factors considered by the LBI's board of directors is not exhaustive, but includes all the material factors considered by the LBI's board of directors. In view of the wide variety of factors considered by the LBI's board of directors in connection with its evaluation of the merger and the complexity of these matters, the board of directors did not consider it practical to, nor did it attempt to, quantify, rank or otherwise assign relative weights to the specific factors that it considered in reaching its decision. LBI's board of directors evaluated the factors described above, including asking questions of management and its legal and financial advisors, and reached consensus that the merger was in the best interests of LBI and its shareholders. In considering the factors described above, individual members of the LBI's board of directors may have given different weights to different factors. LBI's board of directors considered these factors as a whole, and overall considered them to be favorable to, and to support its determination.

LBI's board of directors determined that the merger, the Merger Agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby are advisable and in the best interests of LBI and its shareholders. Accordingly, the board of directors unanimously approved the Merger Agreement and unanimously recommends that LBI's shareholders vote **FOR** approval of the Merger Agreement.

Opinion of LBI's Financial Advisor

LBI retained Sheshunoff & Co. Investment Banking (Sheshunoff) to provide it an opinion as to the fairness from a financial viewpoint of the merger consideration to be received by the shareholders of LBI. As part of its investment banking business, Sheshunoff is regularly engaged in the valuation of securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions and valuation for estate, corporation and other purposes. LBI retained Sheshunoff based upon its experience as a financial advisor in mergers and acquisitions of financial institutions and its knowledge of financial institutions.

On June 24, 2013, Sheshunoff rendered its fairness opinion to the board of directors of LBI that, as of such date, the merger consideration was fair, from a financial point of view, to the shareholders of LBI. The full text of the fairness opinion which sets forth, among other things, assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered, and limitations on the review undertaken, is attached as **Appendix C** to this joint proxy statement/prospectus. You are urged to read Sheshunoff's fairness opinion carefully and in its entirety. The fairness opinion is addressed to the board of directors of LBI and does not constitute a recommendation to any shareholder of LBI as to how he or she should vote at the special meeting of shareholders of LBI.

In connection with the fairness opinion, Sheshunoff:

Reviewed the latest draft of the Merger Agreement;

Discussed the terms of the Merger Agreement with the management of LBI and LBI's legal counsel;

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Conducted conversations with management of LBI regarding recent and projected financial performance of LBI;

Evaluated the financial condition of LBI based upon a review of regulatory reports for the five-year period ended December 31, 2012 and interim period through March 31, 2013, and internally-prepared financial reports for the interim period through May 31, 2013;

Compared LBI's recent operating results with those of certain other banks in the United States that have recently been acquired;

Compared pricing multiples for LBI in the merger to recent acquisitions of banks in the United States with similar characteristics to LBI;

Analyzed the present value of the after-tax cash flows based on projections on a stand-alone basis through the year 2017;

Reviewed the potential pro forma impact of the merger on the combined company's results and certain financial performance measures of LBI and HBI;

Discussed certain matters regarding HBI's regulatory standing, financial performance and business prospects with HBI's executives and representatives;

Reviewed certain internal information regarding HBI that Sheshunoff deemed relevant;

Analyzed the deposit market share and demographics of LBI and HBI, including potential deposit concentration issues;

Compared HBI's recent operating results and pricing multiples with those of certain other publicly traded banks in the United States that Sheshunoff deemed relevant;

Compared the historical stock price data and trading volume of HBI to certain relevant indices; and

Performed such other analyses deemed appropriate.

For the purposes of this opinion, Sheshunoff assumed and relied upon, without independent verification, the accuracy and completeness of the information provided to it by LBI for the purposes of this opinion. Sheshunoff assumed that any projections provided or approved by LBI were reasonably prepared on a basis reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgments of LBI's management. Sheshunoff assumed such forecasts and projections will be realized in the amounts and at times contemplated thereby.

Sheshunoff did not make an independent evaluation of the assets or liabilities (including any contingent, derivative or off-balance-sheet assets or liabilities) of LBI or HBI nor was Sheshunoff furnished with any such appraisal. Sheshunoff assumed that any off-balance-sheet activities of LBI or HBI will not materially and adversely impact the future financial position or results of operation of HBI after the merger. Sheshunoff is not an expert in the evaluation of loan portfolios for the purposes of assessing the adequacy of the allowance for loan and lease losses and assumed that such allowances for LBI and HBI are, respectively, adequate to cover such losses.

Sheshunoff assumed that the latest draft of the Merger Agreement, as provided to Sheshunoff, will be signed without any amendment or waiver of, or delay in the fulfillment of, any terms or conditions set forth in the terms provided to Sheshunoff or any subsequent development that would have a material adverse effect on LBI or HBI and thereby on the results of its analyses. Sheshunoff assumed that any and all regulatory

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approvals, if required, will be received in a timely fashion and without any conditions or requirements that could adversely affect the operations or financial condition of HBI after the completion of the merger.

The fairness opinion is necessarily based on economic, market, regulatory, and other conditions as in effect on, and the information made available to Sheshunoff as of June 24, 2013.

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In rendering the fairness opinion, Sheshunoff performed a variety of financial analyses. The preparation of an opinion involves various determinations as to the most appropriate and relevant methods of financial analysis and the application of those methods to the particular circumstances. Consequently, the fairness opinion is not readily susceptible to partial analysis or summary description. Moreover, the evaluation of fairness, from a financial point of view, of the merger consideration is to some extent subjective, based on the experience and judgment of Sheshunoff, and not merely the result of mathematical analysis of financial data. Sheshunoff did not attribute particular weight to any analysis or factor considered by it. Accordingly, notwithstanding the separate factors summarized below, Sheshunoff believes that its analyses must be considered as a whole and that selecting portions of its analyses and of the factors considered by it, without considering all analyses and factors, could create an incomplete view of the evaluation process underlying its opinion. The ranges of valuations resulting from any particular analysis described below should not be taken to be Sheshunoff's view of the actual value of LBI, HBI or the combined entity.

In performing its analyses, Sheshunoff made numerous assumptions with respect to industry performance, business and economic conditions and other matters, many of which are beyond the control of LBI or HBI. The analyses performed by Sheshunoff are not necessarily indicative of actual values or future results, which may be significantly more or less favorable than suggested by such analyses. In addition, Sheshunoff's analyses should not be viewed as determinative of the opinion of the board of directors or the management of LBI with respect to the value of LBI or HBI or to the fairness of the merger consideration.

The following is a summary of the analyses performed by Sheshunoff in connection with its opinion. The discussion utilizes financial information concerning LBI and HBI as of March 31, 2013.

Pursuant to the Merger Agreement each outstanding share of LBI common stock will be converted into the right to receive shares of HBI common stock at a fixed price of \$250,000,000 or approximately \$212.77 per LBI share and cash of \$30,000,000 or approximately \$25.53 per LBI share. The stock consideration will not vary in amount, but the number of shares to be received by LBI shareholders will be based on the price performance of HBI common stock over the 20 trading days immediately prior to the Effective Time.

LBI Discounted Cash Flow Analysis. Using discounted cash flow analysis, Sheshunoff estimated the present value of the future after-tax cash flow streams that LBI could produce on a stand-alone basis through December 31, 2017, under various circumstances, assuming that it performed in accordance with the projections provided by LBI's management.

Sheshunoff estimated the terminal value for LBI at the end of December 31, 2017, by capitalizing the final period projected earnings using a discount rate that is the quotient of (1) the assumed annual long-term growth rate of the earnings of LBI of 4.0% plus 1% and (2) the difference between a range of required rates of return and the assumed annual long-term growth rate of earnings in (1) above. Sheshunoff discounted the annual cash flow streams (defined as all earnings in excess of that which is required to maintain a tangible common equity to tangible asset ratio of 8.0%) and the terminal values using discount rates ranging from 13.0% to 15.0%. The discount range was chosen to reflect different assumptions regarding the required rates of return of LBI and the inherent risk surrounding the underlying projections. This discounted cash flow analysis indicated a range of values per share of \$167.07 to \$213.61 as shown in the table below compared to the estimated merger consideration of \$238.30 per share.

	Discount Rate		
	15.0%	14.0%	13.0%
Present value (in thousands)	\$ 196,297	\$ 220,803	\$ 250,990
Present value (per share)	\$ 167.07	\$ 187.92	\$ 213.61

Analysis of Selected Transactions: Sheshunoff performed an analysis of premiums paid in selected recently announced acquisitions of banking organizations with comparable characteristics to the merger. Three sets of transactions were selected to ensure a thorough analysis.

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The first set of comparable transactions consisted of a group of selected transactions for banks in the United States, for which pricing data were available, with assets between \$1 billion and \$10 billion that were announced since January 1, 2012, positive return on average assets, and non-performing assets to assets between 1% and 4%. These comparable transactions consisted of 11 mergers and acquisitions of banks with assets between \$1.3 billion and \$9.7 billion that were announced between January 25, 2012 and February 19, 2013. The analysis yielded multiples of the purchase prices in these transactions as shown below:

	Price/ Book (x)	Price/ Tg Book (x)	Price/ 8% Tg Book (x)	Price/ LTM Earnings (x)	Price/ Assets (%)	Price/ Deposits (%)	Premium/ Deposits (%)
Maximum	1.99	2.40	2.80	28.8	25.9	32.8	18.2
Minimum	0.71	1.16	1.03	2.6	7.3	9.0	0.3
Median	1.27	1.45	1.45	17.4	14.3	16.5	4.5
LBI*	1.06	1.62	1.48	14.4	9.8	12.9	4.9

* Assumes merger consideration of \$280 million or \$238.30 per share.

The median pricing multiples to tangible book, 8% tangible book, and the premium to deposits in the comparable transactions were lower than those in the merger. The median price multiples to book value, last twelve-month earnings (LTM earnings), assets, and deposits for the comparable transactions were higher than the merger.

The second set of comparable transactions consisted of a group of selected transactions for banks in the United States located outside major metropolitan areas, for which pricing data were available, with assets between \$1 billion and \$10 billion that were announced since January 1, 2012, positive return on average assets, and non-performing assets to assets between 1% and 4%. These comparable transactions consisted of 5 mergers and acquisitions of banks with assets between \$1.3 billion and \$9.7 billion that were announced between January 25, 2012 and February 19, 2013. The analysis yielded multiples of the purchase prices in these transactions as shown below:

	Price/ Book (x)	Price/ Tg Book (x)	Price/ 8% Tg Book (x)	Price/ LTM Earnings (x)	Price/ Assets (%)	Price/ Deposits (%)	Premium/ Deposits (%)
Maximum	1.59	1.59	1.68	28.8	14.7	17.7	6.1
Minimum	0.71	1.16	1.03	2.6	7.3	9.0	0.3
Median	1.17	1.30	1.27	13.1	13.8	11.5	2.6
LBI*	1.06	1.62	1.48	14.4	9.8	12.9	4.9

* Assumes merger consideration of \$280 million or \$238.30 per share.

The median pricing multiples to tangible book, 8% tangible book, LTM earnings, deposits, and premium to deposits in the comparable transactions were lower than those in the merger. The median pricing multiples to book value and assets for the comparable transactions were higher than the merger.

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The third set of comparable transactions consisted of a group of selected transactions for banks in the United States headquartered in the Southwest or Southeast regions of the United States as defined by SNL Financial, for which pricing data were available, with assets between \$1 billion and \$10 billion that were announced since January 1, 2012, positive return on average assets, and non-performing assets to assets between 1% and 4%. These comparable transactions consisted of 6 mergers and acquisitions of banks with assets between \$1.3 billion and \$5.8 billion that were announced between March 5, 2012 and February 19, 2013. The analysis yielded multiples of the purchase prices in these transactions as shown below:

	Price/ Book (x)	Price/ Tg Book (x)	Price/ 8% Tg Book (x)	Price/ LTM Earnings (x)	Price/ Assets (%)	Price/ Deposits (%)	Premium/ Deposits (%)
Maximum	1.83	2.40	2.10	23.3	17.5	22.8	11.1
Minimum	1.14	1.22	1.03	8.6	11.1	10.8	0.3
Median	1.43	1.45	1.50	13.1	14.3	15.9	4.8
LBI*	1.06	1.62	1.48	14.4	9.8	12.9	4.9

* Assumes merger consideration of \$280 million or \$238.30 per share.

The median pricing multiples to tangible book and LTM earnings in the comparable transactions were lower than those in the merger. The median price multiples to assets, deposits, and book for the comparable transactions were higher than the merger while the 8% tangible book multiple and the premium to deposits were similar to the merger.

Contribution Analysis: Sheshunoff reviewed the relative contributions of LBI and HBI to the combined company based on regulatory data as of March 31, 2013 for LBI and HBI. Sheshunoff compared the pro forma ownership interests of LBI and HBI of 17.5% and 82.5%, respectively, to: (1) total assets of 40.3% and 59.7%, respectively; (2) total loans of 41.3% and 58.7%, respectively; (3) total deposits of 38.5% and 61.5%, respectively; (4) net-interest income of 36.1% and 63.9%, respectively; (5) non-interest income of 37.8% and 62.2%, respectively; (6) non-interest expenses of 40.9% and 59.1%, respectively; (7) March 31, 2013 LTM earnings of 25.0% and 75.0%, respectively; and (8) total tangible equity of 28.6% and 71.4%, respectively. The contribution analysis shows that the ownership of LBI shareholders in the combined company is less than the contribution of the components listed. The contributions are shown in the table following:

	Assets	%	Loans	%	Deposits	%
Liberty Bancshares, Inc.	\$ 2,853,120	40.3%	\$ 1,875,494	41.3%	\$ 2,173,524	38.5%
Home BancShares, Inc.	\$ 4,225,507	59.7%	\$ 2,667,815	58.7%	\$ 3,465,436	61.5%
Combined Company	\$ 7,078,627	100.0%	\$ 4,543,310	100.0%	\$ 5,638,960	100.0%

	Non-					
	Net Interest Income	%	Non-Interest Income	%	Interest Expenses	%
Liberty Bancshares, Inc.	\$ 94,732	36.1%	\$ 25,080	37.8%	\$ 68,103	40.9%
Home BancShares, Inc.	\$ 167,850	63.9%	\$ 41,193	62.2%	\$ 98,208	59.1%
Combined Company	\$ 262,582	100.0%	\$ 66,273	100.0%	\$ 166,311	100.0%

	Earnings	%	Shares *	%	Tg. Equity	%
Liberty Bancshares, Inc.	\$ 21,989	25.0%	11,925,975	17.5%	\$ 172,929	28.6%
Home BancShares, Inc.	\$ 66,072	75.0%	56,228,594	82.5%	\$ 431,455	71.4%
Combined Company	\$ 88,061	100.0%	68,154,569	100.0%	\$ 604,384	100.0%

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Pro Forma Financial Impact: Sheshunoff analyzed the pro forma impact of the merger on estimated earnings per share and tangible book value per share for the twelve month periods ending December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2015 based on the projections provided by LBI's management for LBI on a stand-alone basis

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assuming pre-tax cost savings of \$14.5 million phased in by the end of calendar year 2015. The analysis indicated pro forma consolidated earnings per share dilution (on a cash basis) of \$6.15 per share or 28.1% in year one and \$8.67 per share or 33.5% in year two compared to estimated earnings per share for LBI on a stand-alone basis. The analysis further indicated pro forma consolidated tangible book value per share (including the cash consideration per share) dilution of \$65.49 per share or 34.5% in year one and \$66.26 per share or 32.4% in year two compared to LBI's book value on a stand-alone basis. The contribution analysis shows that the ownership of LBI shareholders in the combined company is less than the contribution of the components listed due in part to the cash consideration to be received by the LBI shareholders.

Comparable Company Analysis: Sheshunoff compared the operating and market results of HBI to the results of other publicly traded banking companies. The comparable publicly traded companies in the United States were selected primarily on the basis of total asset size. HBI was compared to banks with total assets between \$2 billion and \$6 billion that had core returns on average assets (excludes securities gains and losses, extraordinary items, amortization of intangibles, and minority interest) greater than 1.00% for the last twelve months ending March 31, 2013. The data for the following table were based on GAAP financial information provided by SNL Financial and are as of March 31, 2013. Some of the ratios presented are proprietary to SNL Financial and may not strictly conform to the common industry determination.

	HBI	Peer Group Median
	(%)	(%)
Net Interest Margin	4.82	3.80
Efficiency Ratio	45.6	57.4
Return on Average Assets	1.62	1.24
Return on Average Equity	13.09	12.13
Tangible Equity to Tangible Asset Ratio	10.45	10.32
Total Risk-Based Capital Ratio	15.04	16.58
Ratio of Non-performing Assets to Total Assets	2.58	1.57
Ratio of Non-performing Loans to Total Loans	2.74	2.04
Ratio of Loan Loss Reserves to Loans	1.72	1.49

HBI's performance, as measured by its net interest margin, efficiency ratio, return on average assets and return on average equity, was better than that of its peers. HBI's asset quality, as measured by its ratio of non-performing assets to total assets and its ratio of non-performing loans to total loans, was somewhat weaker than the peer group medians. Its ratio of loan loss reserves to loans was stronger than the median peer group. HBI's capital level was generally similar to its peers with the tangible equity to asset ratio similar to the peers and total risk-based capital ratio slightly below that of its peers.

Sheshunoff compared HBI's trading results to its peers. The results are contained in the following table. The data for the following table were based on publicly available GAAP financial information and market data provided by SNL Financial and are as of March 31, 2013.

	HBI	Peer Group Median
Market Price as a Multiple of Stated Book Value (times)	2.00x	1.33x
Market Price as a Multiple of Stated Tangible Book Value (times)	2.46x	1.45x
Price as a Multiple of LTM Earnings (times)	16.1x	12.2x
Market Price as a Percent of Assets	25.1%	14.6%
Dividend Yield	1.38%	2.06%
Dividend Payout	26.1%	32.6%

HBI's price-to-book multiples as measured by its market price as a multiple of stated book value and its market price to stated tangible book value were higher than the comparable peer group medians. HBI's market

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price to assets ratios was higher than that of its peers. HBI's price-to-earnings multiple as shown in the price as a multiple of last 12 months earnings through March 31, 2013 was higher than its peers. HBI's dividend yield and dividend payout ratio were lower than its peers.

Sheshunoff compared selected stock market results of HBI to the KBW Bank index for all publicly traded banks in the United States over a one-year and a three-year timeframe. HBI's common stock price generally outperformed the index for the period from July 2012 until December 2012. For the period from December 2012 through late-March 2013, HBI's stock price generally performed at the same level as the KBW Bank index. From late-March 2013, HBI's stock price has outperformed the KBW Bank index.

On a three-year basis, HBI's stock price performance was generally in-line with the KBW Bank index from July 2010 through September 2010 then underperformed the market from September 2010 to June 2011. Since June 2011, HBI's stock has significantly outperformed the KBW Bank index.

No company or transaction used in the comparable company and comparable transaction analysis is identical to LBI, HBI, or HBI as the surviving corporation in the merger. Accordingly, an analysis of the results of the foregoing necessarily involves complex considerations and judgments concerning differences in financial and operational characteristics of LBI and HBI and other factors that could affect the public trading value of the companies to which they are being compared. Mathematical analysis (such as determining the average or median) is not in and of itself a meaningful method of using comparable transaction data or comparable company data.

Pursuant to its engagement letter with LBI, Sheshunoff will receive a fee of \$230,000 for its advisory services and fairness opinion, none of which is contingent on the closing of the merger. In addition, LBI agreed to reimburse Sheshunoff for its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses. LBI also agreed to indemnify and hold harmless Sheshunoff and its officers and employees against certain liabilities in connection with its services under the engagement letter, except for liabilities resulting from the negligence, violation of law or regulation, or bad faith of Sheshunoff or any matter for which Sheshunoff may have strict liability.

The fairness opinion is directed only to the question of whether the merger consideration is fair from a financial perspective and does not constitute a recommendation to any LBI shareholder to vote in favor of the merger. No limitations were imposed on Sheshunoff regarding the scope of its investigation or otherwise by LBI.

Based on the results of the various analyses described above, Sheshunoff concluded that the merger consideration to be paid by HBI pursuant to the merger is fair to LBI shareholders, from a financial point of view.

Recommendation of the HBI Board of Directors and Reasons for the Merger

HBI's board of directors reviewed and discussed the proposed merger with management and its financial and legal advisors in determining that the proposed merger was in the best interest of HBI and its shareholders. In reaching its conclusion to approve the Merger Agreement, the HBI's board of directors considered a number of factors, including the following:

The combined market footprint for HBI in Arkansas that the acquisition would provide.

The potential earnings accretion for HBI in the future given the opportunities for improvement in operational efficiencies.

The familiarity with the LBI organization and management.

The common business philosophies and customer profiles.

The quality of the LBI organization from a financial and regulatory perspective.

The potential market acceptance and approval of a transaction of this size and quality.

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The fairness of the consideration as supported by the Raymond James fairness opinion.

The discussion of the information and factors considered by the HBI's board of directors is not exhaustive, but includes all the material factors considered by HBI's board of directors. HBI's board of directors evaluated the factors described above, including asking questions of management and its legal and financial advisors, and reached consensus that the merger was in the best interests of HBI and its shareholders.

HBI's board of directors determined that the merger, the Merger Agreement and the transactions contemplated are advisable and in the best interests of HBI and its shareholders. Accordingly, the board of directors unanimously approved the Merger Agreement and unanimously recommended that HBI's shareholders vote **FOR** approval of the issuance of shares of HBI common stock in the merger.

Opinion of HBI's Financial Advisor

The HBI board of directors requested that Raymond James & Associates, Inc. (Raymond James) evaluate the fairness, from a financial point of view, to HBI of the consideration to be paid by HBI in connection with the proposed merger of LBI with and into a newly formed, wholly owned acquisition subsidiary of HBI pursuant and subject to the Merger Agreement.

At a June 21, 2013 meeting of HBI's board of directors, Raymond James provided the Board a preliminary overview of its analyses performed as of the date of the meeting. Raymond James advised the Board that its analyses were as of such date and based upon and subject to various qualifications and assumptions described in the meeting. At this meeting the Board did not request and Raymond James did not provide an opinion. Raymond James delivered its opinion to the board on June 25, 2013.

The full text of the Raymond James opinion, dated June 25, 2013, which sets forth assumptions made, matters considered, and limits on the scope of review undertaken, is attached as **Appendix B** to this joint proxy statement/prospectus. The summary of the opinion set forth in this joint proxy statement/prospectus is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of such opinion.

Holders of HBI's common stock are urged to read the Raymond James opinion in its entirety. Raymond James provided its opinion for the information and assistance solely of HBI's board of directors (solely in its capacity as such) in connection with, and for purposes of, its consideration of the merger and the opinion only addresses whether, as of the date of such written opinion, the merger consideration to be paid by HBI in the merger pursuant to the Merger Agreement was fair, from a financial point of view, to HBI and does not address any other term or aspect of the Merger Agreement or the merger contemplated thereby. The opinion does not address the relative merits of the merger as compared to other business strategies or transactions that might be available with respect to HBI or HBI's underlying business decision to effect the merger or any related transaction. The opinion does not constitute a recommendation to HBI's board of directors or any stockholder of HBI as to how the board, such stockholder or any other person should vote or otherwise act with respect to the merger or any other matter.

In connection with rendering its opinion, Raymond James, among other things, reviewed:

the financial terms and conditions of the Merger as set forth in the Merger Agreement, including an analysis of the merger consideration to be paid;

LBI's audited and unaudited financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2010, December 31, 2011, and December 31, 2012 and for the quarter ended March 31, 2013;

LBI's reports and schedules filed with its regulators for the years ended December 31, 2010, December 31, 2011, and December 31, 2012 and for the quarter ended March 31, 2013;

other financial and operating information provided by LBI;

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and discussed with members of the senior management of HBI and LBI certain information regarding the historical and current financial and operating performance of LBI as provided by HBI and certain internal financial forecasts regarding the future financial results and condition of LBI (the Projections) prepared and provided to us by HBI's senior management, which were approved for our use in connection with the preparation of this opinion by HBI;

comparative financial and operating data on the banking industry, LBI, and certain institutions which we deemed to be comparable to LBI;

certain publicly available information regarding actual and proposed business combinations involving companies deemed comparable to LBI, including valuations for such companies; and

such other analyses and information relating to LBI and the merger as Raymond James deemed relevant for the purpose of the opinion.

In connection with its review, Raymond James assumed and relied upon the accuracy and completeness of all information supplied or otherwise made available to Raymond James by HBI, LBI or any other party, as well as publicly available information, and did not undertake any duty or responsibility to verify independently any of such information. In addition, Raymond James did not receive or review any individual credit files nor did it make an independent evaluation or appraisal of the assets and liabilities (including any contingent, derivative or off-balance-sheet assets and liabilities) of LBI or any of its respective subsidiaries and Raymond James was not furnished with any such evaluations or appraisals. Raymond James is not an expert in the evaluation of loan and lease portfolios for purposes of assessing the adequacy of the allowances for loan losses, accordingly, it has assumed that such allowances for losses are in the aggregate adequate to cover such losses. With respect to the Projections, Raymond James was advised by HBI and has assumed that the Projections have been reasonably prepared and reflect the best currently available estimates, judgments and assumptions of the management of HBI as to the future financial performance of the LBI. Raymond James was authorized by HBI to rely upon such forecasts and other information and data, including without limitation the Projections, and Raymond James expresses no view as to any such forecasts or other information or data, or the bases or assumptions on which they were prepared. Raymond James assumed that each party to the Merger Agreement would advise it promptly if any information previously provided to Raymond James became inaccurate or was required to be updated during the period of its review. Based upon the terms specified in the Merger Agreement, Raymond James assumed that the merger will qualify as a reorganization under the provisions of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code. Raymond James did not express any opinion as to the value of HBI's common stock or LBI's common stock following the announcement of the proposed merger, the value of HBI's common stock following the consummation of the merger, or the prices at which shares of HBI's common stock or LBI's common stock may be purchased or sold at any time, which in each case, may vary depending on numerous factors, including factors outside of the control of HBI and LBI.

In rendering its opinion, Raymond James relied upon and assumed, without independent verification, that the final form of the Merger Agreement would be substantially similar to the draft Merger Agreement reviewed by Raymond James. Raymond James further assumed that the merger would be consummated on the terms described in the Merger Agreement. Furthermore, Raymond James assumed, in all respects material to its analysis, that the representations and warranties of each party contained in the Merger Agreement were true and correct, that each party will perform all of the covenants and agreements required to be performed by it under the Merger Agreement and that all conditions to the consummation of the merger will be satisfied without being waived. Raymond James also assumed that all material governmental, regulatory or other consents and approvals will be obtained and that, in the course of obtaining any necessary governmental, regulatory or other consents and approvals, or any amendments, modifications or waivers to any documents to which HBI is a party, as contemplated by the Merger Agreement, no restrictions will be imposed or amendments, modifications or waivers made that would have any material adverse effect on HBI.

In conducting its investigation and analyses and in arriving at its opinion, Raymond James took into account such accepted financial and investment banking procedures and considerations as it deemed relevant, including

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the review of: (i) historical and projected assets, loans, deposits, revenues, net income and capitalization of LBI and certain other publicly held companies, with publicly traded equity securities, that it believed relevant; (ii) the current and projected financial position and results of operations of LBI; (iii) financial and operating information concerning selected business combinations which it deemed comparable in whole or in part; and (iv) the general condition of the securities markets.

Raymond James expressed no opinion as to the underlying business decision to effect the merger, the structure or tax consequences of the merger, or the availability or advisability of any alternatives to the merger. The opinion is limited to the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the merger consideration to be paid by HBI. Raymond James expressed no opinion with respect to any other reasons (legal, business, or otherwise) that may support the decision of HBI's board of directors to approve or consummate the merger. Furthermore, no opinion, counsel or interpretation was intended by Raymond James in matters that require legal, accounting or tax advice. Raymond James assumed that such opinions, counsel or interpretations had been or would be obtained from appropriate professional sources. Furthermore, Raymond James relied, with the consent of HBI's board of directors, on the fact that HBI was assisted by legal, accounting and tax advisors, and assumed that the assessments by HBI and its advisors, as to all legal, accounting and tax matters with respect to HBI and the merger were correct. In formulating its opinion, Raymond James considered only the merger consideration to be paid by HBI, and Raymond James had not considered, and its opinion does not address, any other payments that may be made to employees or other stockholders of HBI in connection with the merger. Raymond James had not been requested to opine as to, and the opinion does not express an opinion as to or otherwise address, among other things the fairness of the merger or the merger consideration to the holders of any class of securities, creditors or other constituencies of HBI, or to any other party. Raymond James did not and does not assume any fiduciary duty to HBI's board of directors, stockholders or any other party.

The following summarizes the material financial analyses presented by Raymond James to HBI's board of directors at its meeting on June 21, 2013, as updated and delivered with the opinion to reflect changes in the prices of relevant securities quoted in the U.S. public securities markets as of the close of the U.S. securities markets on June 24, 2013, which material was considered by Raymond James in rendering the opinion described below on June 25, 2013. No company or transaction used in the analyses described below is directly comparable to HBI, LBI or the contemplated merger.

Selected Public Companies Analysis. Raymond James analyzed the relative valuation multiples of eight publicly-traded banks on major exchanges headquartered in Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Tennessee with total assets between \$1 billion and \$5 billion, including:

Home BancShares, Inc

Great Southern Bancorp, Inc.

Bank of the Ozarks, Inc.

Simmons First National Corp.

Enterprise Financial Services

Southwest Bancorp, Inc.

Cass Information Systems

Hawthorn Bancshares, Inc.

Raymond James calculated various financial multiples for each company, including (i) market value compared to book value, tangible book value, and earnings per share for the most recent actual twelve months results, referred to as LTM, and (ii) market value per share compared to

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earnings per share, using Wall Street estimates for the selected companies for the fiscal years 2013 and 2014. The estimates published by Wall Street research analysts were not prepared in connection with the merger or at Raymond James request and may or

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may not prove to be accurate. Raymond James reviewed the mean, median, minimum and maximum relative valuation multiples of the selected public companies and compared them to corresponding valuation multiples for the LBI implied by the merger consideration. The results of the selected public companies analysis are summarized below:

	Book Value	Tangible Book Value	Price / LTM EPS	2013E EPS	2014E EPS
	(%)	(%)	(x)	(x)	(x)
Mean	167.0	183.1	16.8	15.9	15.2
Median	114.6	129.9	18.1	16.1	15.3
Minimum	80.8	80.9	7.4	9.4	11.7
Maximum	299.6	327.8	24.2	22.5	17.4
Merger consideration	106.3	161.9	12.7	12.7	11.6

Furthermore, Raymond James applied the mean, median, minimum and maximum relative valuation multiples for each of the metrics to LBI's actual and projected financial results and determined the implied common equity value of LBI common stock and then compared those implied common equity values to the merger consideration of \$280 million. The results of this are summarized below:

	Book Value	Tangible Book Value	LTM EPS	2013E EPS	2014E EPS
Mean	\$ 439.8	\$ 316.7	\$ 325.5	\$ 351.9	\$ 366.3
Median	\$ 301.8	\$ 224.6	\$ 351.3	\$ 355.3	\$ 370.5
Minimum	\$ 212.9	\$ 139.8	\$ 144.6	\$ 206.8	\$ 282.6
Maximum	\$ 789.1	\$ 566.9	\$ 469.8	\$ 497.4	\$ 420.5
Merger consideration	\$ 280.0	\$ 280.0	\$ 280.0	\$ 280.0	\$ 280.0

Selected Transaction Analysis. Raymond James analyzed publicly available information relating to selected acquisitions of U.S. banks and thrifts with announced deal values between \$100 million and \$500 million and prepared a summary of the relative valuation multiples paid in these transactions. The selected transactions used in the analysis included:

Union First Market Bankshares Corporation/ StellarOne Corporation

First Merchants Corporation/ CFS Bancorp, Inc.

Provident New York Bancorp/ Sterling Bancorp

SCBT Financial Corporation/ First Financial Holdings, Inc.

F.N.B. Corporation/ PVF Capital Corp.

United Bankshares, Inc./ Virginia Commerce Bancorp, Inc.

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Renasant Corporation/ First M&F Corporation

PacWest Bancorp/ First California Financial Group, Inc.

NBT Bancorp Inc./ Alliance Financial Corporation

Prosperity Bancshares, Inc./ Coppermark Bancshares, Inc.

Oriental Financial Group Inc./ BBVA s Puerto Rico operations

Investors Bancorp, Inc. (MHC)/ Marathon Banking Corporation

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Berkshire Hills Bancorp, Inc./ Beacon Federal Bancorp, Inc.

Trustmark Corporation/ BancTrust Financial Group, Inc.

Capital Bank Financial Corporation/ Southern Community Financial Corporation

Cadence Bancorp, LLC/ Encore Bancshares, Inc.

Carlisle Bancshares, Inc./ Northstar Financial Corporation

Tompkins Financial Corporation/ VIST Financial Corp.

Old National Bancorp/ Indiana Community Bancorp

Susquehanna Bancshares, Inc./ Tower Bancorp, Inc.

F.N.B. Corporation/ Parkvale Financial Corporation

Valley National Bancorp/ State Bancorp, Inc.

Brookline Bancorp, Inc./ Bancorp Rhode Island, Inc.

IBERIABANK Corporation/ Cameron Bancshares, Inc.

Susquehanna Bancshares, Inc./ Abington Bancorp, Inc.

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited/ Bank of East Asia (USA), National Association

People's United Financial, Inc./ Danvers Bancorp, Inc.

Raymond James examined valuation multiples of transaction common equity value compared to LBI's book value, tangible book value, LTM earnings, and core deposit premium, in each case, where such information was publicly available. Raymond James reviewed the mean, median, minimum and maximum relative valuation multiples of the selected transactions and compared them to corresponding valuation multiples for LBI implied by the merger consideration. Furthermore, Raymond James applied the mean, median, minimum and maximum relative valuation multiples to LBI's book value, tangible book value, LTM earnings, and core deposits to determine the implied common equity value and then compared those implied common equity values to the merger consideration of \$280 million. The results of the selected transactions analysis are summarized below:

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	Book Value	Price / Tangible Book Value	LTM EPS	Core Deposit Premium
	(%)	(%)	(x)	(%)
Mean	135.3	153.5	21.0	7.1
Median	134.3	151.0	21.0	6.0
Minimum	71.2	91.5	12.0	-0.3
Maximum	188.2	240.1	33.4	21.1
Merger consideration	106.3	161.9	12.7	7.7

Implied Common Equity Value Based on (\$ million)

	Book Value	Tangible Book Value	LTM EPS	Core Deposit Premium
Mean	\$ 356.4	\$ 265.4	\$ 407.4	\$ 271.7
Median	\$ 353.7	\$ 261.1	\$ 408.4	\$ 256.9
Minimum	\$ 187.4	\$ 158.2	\$ 232.3	\$ 169.4
Maximum	\$ 495.8	\$ 415.1	\$ 649.6	\$ 467.3
Merger consideration	\$ 280.0	\$ 280.0	\$ 280.0	\$ 280.0

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Discounted Cash Flow Analysis. Raymond James analyzed the discounted present value of LBI's projected free cash flows for the years ending December 31, 2013 through December 31, 2017 on a standalone basis. Raymond James used project cash flows, defined as net income to common shareholders, less core deposit intangible amortization.

The discounted cash flow analysis was based on projections of the financial performance of LBI that represented the best available estimates and judgment of management. Consistent with the periods included in the financial projections, Raymond James used calendar year 2017 as the final year for the analysis and applied multiples, ranging from 11.0x to 15.0x, to calendar 2017 cash net income to common shareholders in order to derive a range of terminal values for LBI in 2017.

The projected cash flows and terminal values were discounted using rates ranging from 10.9% to 14.9%, which reflected the cost of equity associated with executing LBI's business plan. Raymond James reviewed the range of aggregate common equity values derived in the discounted cash flow analysis and compared them to the merger consideration. The results of the discounted cash flow analysis are summarized below:

	Implied Common Equity Value (\$ million)	
Minimum	\$	255.0
Maximum	\$	365.2
Merger consideration	\$	280.0

Additional Considerations. The preparation of a fairness opinion is a complex process and is not necessarily susceptible to a partial analysis or summary description. Raymond James believes that its analyses must be considered as a whole and that selecting portions of its analyses, without considering the analyses taken as a whole, would create an incomplete view of the process underlying the analyses set forth in its opinion. In addition, Raymond James considered the results of all such analyses and did not assign relative weights to any of the analyses, but rather made qualitative judgments as to significance and relevance of each analysis and factor, so the ranges of valuations resulting from any particular analysis described above should not be taken to be Raymond James' view of the actual value of LBI.

In performing its analyses, Raymond James made numerous assumptions with respect to industry performance, general business, economic and regulatory conditions and other matters, many of which are beyond the control of HBI. The analyses performed by Raymond James are not necessarily indicative of actual values, trading values or actual future results which might be achieved, all of which may be significantly more or less favorable than suggested by such analyses. Such analyses were provided to HBI's board of directors and were prepared solely as part of Raymond James' analysis of the fairness, from a financial point of view, to HBI of the consideration to be paid in connection with the proposed merger. The analyses do not purport to be appraisals or to reflect the prices at which companies may actually be sold, and such estimates are inherently subject to uncertainty. The opinion of Raymond James was one of many factors taken into consideration by HBI's board of directors in making its determination to approve the merger. Consequently, the analyses described above should not be viewed as determinative of HBI board of directors' or HBI management's opinion with respect to the value of the LBI. HBI placed no limits on the scope of the analysis performed, or opinion expressed, by Raymond James.

Raymond James' opinion was necessarily based upon market, economic, financial and other circumstances and conditions existing and disclosed to it on June 25, 2013, and any material change in such circumstances and conditions may affect Raymond James' opinion, but Raymond James does not have any obligation to update, revise or reaffirm that opinion.

HBI retained Raymond James based on its qualifications and experience in providing financial advice, on its reputation as a nationally recognized investment banking firm and its experience in the banking sector. During the two years preceding the date of Raymond James' opinion, Raymond James has not been engaged by,

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performed any services for or received any compensation from HBI except as related to the delivery of the opinion. For services rendered in connection with the delivery of its opinion, HBI paid Raymond James an investment banking fee of \$225,000. HBI also agreed to reimburse Raymond James for its expenses incurred in connection with its services, including the fees and expenses of its counsel, and will indemnify Raymond James against certain liabilities arising out of its engagement.

Raymond James is actively involved in the investment banking business and regularly undertakes the valuation of investment securities in connection with public offerings, private placements, business combinations and similar transactions. In the ordinary course of business, Raymond James may trade in the securities of HBI for its own account and for the accounts of its customers and, accordingly, may at any time hold a long or short position in such securities. Raymond James may provide investment banking, financial advisory and other financial services to HBI and/or LBI or other participants in the merger in the future, for which Raymond James may receive compensation.

Management and Board of Directors of HBI After the Merger

Upon completion of the merger, the board of directors of HBI will consist of the directors serving on the board of directors of HBI prior to the effective time of the merger. Upon completion of the merger, HBI board of directors intends to appoint two directors from the board of directors of LBI, Wallace W. Fowler and Mark P. Fowler, to the HBI board of directors, each of whom is expected to be independent under the listing standards of The NASDAQ Global Select Market. The biographies of Messrs. Fowler below contain information regarding each person's business experience, director positions held at any time during the last five years, and the experiences, qualifications, attributes or skills that caused the HBI board of directors to determine that each of Messrs. Fowler should serve as a director of HBI.

Wallace W. Fowler, age 78, is the founder of Liberty Bancshares, Inc. and has served as its Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Liberty Bank of Arkansas since inception in 2001. Mr. Fowler has more than 30 years of banking experience, including service as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Southwest Bancshares, Inc. and its subsidiary banks, First Bank of Arkansas, from 1992 to 1997 when it sold to First Commercial Corporation. Mr. Fowler also served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Mercantile Bancshares, Inc. and North Arkansas Bancshares, Inc. from 1985 to 1990 when it sold to Union Planters Corporation. Mr. Fowler is Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, and owner of Fowler Foods, Inc., a privately held company involved in management of Kentucky Fried Chicken and Taco Bell restaurants in five states. He has been a KFC franchisee since 1965, and at one time was the fourth largest franchisee in the United States owning 93 stores. Mr. Fowler is the father of Mark P. Fowler.

Mark P. Fowler, age 49, is currently and has served as President of Liberty Bancshares, Inc. and Vice Chairman of Liberty Bank of Arkansas since 2001. Mr. Fowler has more than 25 years of banking experience, including service as President and Director of First Bank of Arkansas from 1992 to 1997 and Assistant Vice President of Mercantile Bank of Jonesboro from 1987 to 1990. Mr. Fowler is currently a board member of the Federal Reserve Bank St. Louis - Memphis Branch. Mr. Fowler is a Kentucky Fried Chicken franchisee with ownership interest in 31 restaurants. Mr. Fowler is the son of Wallace W. Fowler.

The remaining current directors and senior officers of HBI are expected to continue in their current positions, other than as has been or may be publicly announced by HBI in the normal course. Information about the current HBI directors and executive officers can be found in the documents listed under [Where You Can Find More Information](#) included elsewhere in this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

Interests of LBI Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger and Golden Parachute Compensation

Certain of LBI's directors and executive officers have interests in the merger as individuals in addition to, or different from, their interests as shareholders of LBI, including, but not limited to, (1) potential payments under their employee change in control severance agreements and (2) continuation of indemnification after the merger.

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LBI has a company practice, which began in 2001, of entering into employee severance agreements with certain officers of the company. The merger with HBI will constitute a change in control of LBI under the provisions of these employee severance agreements and the following compensation could be payable in connection with the merger:

Name	Cash (\$)	Equity (\$)	Perquisites/ Benefits (\$)	Total (\$)
Wallace W. Fowler, Chief Executive Officer				
Lloyd McCracken, Chief Financial Officer	\$ 1,800,000(2)	\$ 77,400(3)	\$ 2,871(4)	\$ 1,880,271
Mark Fowler	\$ 1,800,000(5)	\$ 77,400(6)	\$ 2,871(7)	\$ 1,880,271
John Freeman	\$ 1,800,000(8)	\$ 77,400(9)	\$ 2,871(10)	\$ 1,880,271
Roy Reaves	\$ 821,000(11)	(12)	\$ 2,871(13)	\$ 823,871

- (1) Wallace W. Fowler has no employee severance agreement and owns no options.
- (2) LBI entered into an employee severance agreement with Lloyd McCracken dated October 9, 2007 that provides that in the event of a change of control and if at any time thereafter the employee's employment is terminated or the employee is constructively discharged (as described in more detail below), the employee is entitled to receive severance pay equal to thirty-six (36) months of the employee's base salary as of the date of the change of control to be paid in one lump sum.
- (3) Lloyd McCracken owns stock options representing the right to purchase shares of LBI common stock and will receive an aggregate of \$77,400 (the difference between the exercise price and the per-share consideration) upon termination of those stock options in connection with the closing of the merger.
- (4) The employee severance agreement with Lloyd McCracken provides that LBI will permit the employee to remain on the company's medical insurance plan. If the company insurance is not available, the company is to pay the employee portion of health insurance for the shorter of the severance period or COBRA period. The cost of this health insurance over a period of eighteen (18) months will be \$2,871.
- (5) LBI entered into an employee severance agreement with Mark Fowler dated October 9, 2007 that provides that in the event of a change of control and if at any time thereafter the employee's employment is terminated or the employee is constructively discharged (as described in more detail below), the employee is entitled to receive severance pay equal to thirty-six (36) months of the employee's base salary as of the date of the change of control to be paid in one lump sum.
- (6) Mark Fowler owns stock options representing the right to purchase shares of LBI common stock and will receive an aggregate of \$77,400 (the difference between the exercise price and the per-share consideration) upon termination of those stock options in connection with the closing of the merger.
- (7) The Employee severance agreement with Mark Fowler provides that LBI will permit the employee to remain on the company's medical insurance plan. If the company insurance is not available, the company is to pay the employee portion of health insurance for the shorter of the severance period or COBRA period. The cost of this health insurance over a period of eighteen (18) months will be \$2,871.
- (8) LBI entered into an employee severance agreement with John Freeman dated October 9, 2007 that provides that in the event of a change of control and if at any time thereafter the employee's employment is terminated or the employee is constructively discharged (as described in more detail below), the employee is entitled to receive severance pay equal to thirty-six (36) months of the employee's base salary as of the date of the change of control to be paid in one lump sum.
- (9) John Freeman owns stock options representing the right to purchase shares of LBI common stock and will receive an aggregate of \$77,400 (the difference between the exercise price and the per-share consideration) upon termination of those stock options in connection with the closing of the merger.
- (10) The employee severance agreement with John Freeman provides that LBI will permit the employee to remain on the company's medical insurance plan. If the company insurance is not available, the company is to pay the employee portion of health insurance for the shorter of the severance period or COBRA period. The cost of this health insurance over a period of eighteen (18) months will be \$2,871.

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- (11) LBI entered into an employee severance agreement with Roy Reaves dated August 27, 2001 that provides that in the event of a change of control and if at any time thereafter the employee's employment is terminated or the employee is constructively discharged (as described in more detail below), the employee is entitled to receive severance pay equal to twenty-four (24) months of the employee's base salary as of the date of the change of control to be paid in one lump sum.
- (12) Roy Reaves owns no stock options.
- (13) The employee severance agreement with Roy Reaves provides that LBI will permit the employee to remain on the company's medical insurance plan. If the company insurance is not available, the company is to pay the employee portion of health insurance for the shorter of the severance period or COBRA period. The cost of this health insurance over a period of eighteen (18) months will be \$2,871.

The employee severance agreements described in Notes 2, 5, 8 and 11 to the table above (the "Employee Severance Agreements") provide that after a change in control, if at any time thereafter the employee shall (i) be involuntarily terminated from employment, or (ii) be constructively discharged and such involuntary termination or constructive discharge occurs within two (2) years following the change of control, the employee shall be paid the severance pay described in cash and perquisites/benefits columns of the foregoing table. The employee is deemed to have been constructively discharged in the event any of the following occurs and employee voluntarily terminates employment within sixty (60) days after such event:

Employee's base salary is reduced to an amount less than employee's base salary as of the date of the change of control;

Employee is assigned duties inconsistent with employee's position which results in a diminution of employee's authority, duties and responsibilities or employee's office arrangements are not in keeping with such position, excluding an isolated and inadvertent action not taken in bad faith which is remedied promptly on receipt of notice given by employee;

Employee is not provided with benefits (including but not limited to medical insurance, life insurance, disability benefits, retirement plan, and vacation) which in the aggregate are substantially equivalent with those available to employee as of the date of the change of control;

Employee is reassigned to a location more than thirty (30) miles from his workplace at the time of the change of control;

Indication is made by the company or its successors after the change of control that it will not honor the Employee Severance Agreement;

The employee voluntarily terminates his employment prior to the end of the thirty-day period following the first anniversary of a change of control.

The Employee Severance Agreements limit the maximum amount that may be paid thereunder, if the present value of the severance payments (including any premiums paid) is equal to or greater than three times the individual's annualized includible compensation averaged over the five most recent calendar years ending prior to the change of control (or such shorter time period during which individual has been employed).

The Employee Severance Agreements include a covenant not to compete applicable if the employee voluntarily terminates his employment during the thirty-day period following the first anniversary of a change of control and such employee receives severance pay. In such case, the employee has agreed that for a period of months equal to the severance pay amount received by the monthly base salary of the employee as of the date of the change of control, such person will not, as an employee, owner, shareholder, officer or director, engage in the banking business, directly or indirectly, within a sixty-mile radius of his current principal office. Notwithstanding this restriction, the employee may own less than two percent of the capital stock of a corporation which is engaged in the banking business that has a class of securities registered pursuant to the Exchange Act. The Employee Severance Agreements also include a nondisclosure agreement requiring the employee to keep and maintain company information confidential during the term of the agreement and following the termination thereof.

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The Employee Severance Agreements automatically renewed on December 31, 2012 and will renew every subsequent December 31, unless either party terminates in writing at least thirty (30) days prior to renewal.

Pursuant to the merger, HBI has agreed to indemnify and hold harmless the present and former directors and officers of LBI and its subsidiaries against any costs or expenses (including reasonable attorneys' fees), judgments, fines, losses, claims, damages or liabilities incurred in connection with any claim, action, suit, proceeding or investigation, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative, arising out of or pertaining to matters existing or occurring at or prior to the effective time of the merger to the extent permitted under applicable law. In addition, HBI has agreed that for a period of six (6) years following the effective time of the merger, that it will provide director's and officer's liability insurance coverage to such persons.

Series C Preferred Stock and Stock Options

Series C Preferred Stock. LBI has outstanding 52,500 shares of preferred stock issued to United States Treasury pursuant to the Small Business Lending Fund (SBLF). The dividend rate paid on the preferred stock is presently 5%. The dividend rate adjusts based upon an increase or decrease in SBLF qualifying loans. HBI intends to redeem the SBLF preferred shares at or soon after the completion of the merger.

LBI Stock Options. LBI has outstanding options to purchase 18,350 shares of LBI common stock, which options were issued pursuant to its non-qualified stock option plan. All of the options have vested. Pursuant to the terms of the options, LBI intends to terminate all of the outstanding options at or prior to the effective time and pay the option holder the difference between the option price and the merger consideration. The total amount to be paid for termination of the options is approximately \$475,000.

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THE MERGER AGREEMENT

Effects of the Merger

As a result of the merger, Acquisition Sub, a wholly-owned subsidiary of HBI to be incorporated prior to the closing of the merger, will merge with and into LBI. Following the merger, LBI will continue as the surviving corporation. The articles of incorporation and bylaws of the surviving corporation will be the articles of incorporation and bylaws of Acquisition Sub as in effect immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, and the directors and officers of Acquisition Sub immediately prior to the effective time of the merger will be the directors and officers of the surviving corporation and shall hold office until their respective successors are duly appointed and qualified, or their earlier death, resignation or removal.

As soon as reasonably practicable following the merger, HBI shall cause Liberty Bank to be merged with and into Centennial Bank in the second-step merger, with Centennial Bank surviving this second merger and continuing its existence under the laws of the State of Arkansas. The separate corporate existence of Liberty Bank shall cease as of the effective time of this second-step merger.

As a result of the merger, there will no longer be any shares of LBI common stock. LBI shareholders will no longer have any direct interest in the surviving company. LBI shareholders receiving shares of HBI common stock as merger consideration will only participate in the combined company's future earnings and potential growth through their ownership of HBI common stock. All of the other incidents of direct stock ownership in LBI, such as the right to vote on certain corporate decisions, to elect directors and to receive dividends and distributions from LBI, will be extinguished upon completion of the merger.

Effective Time of the Merger

The closing of the merger will occur at 10:00 a.m., Central Time, on [], unless the parties mutually agree to extend the closing. The merger will be completed legally at the date and time specified in the articles of merger to be filed by HBI with the Secretary of State of the State of Arkansas. As of the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus, the parties expect that the merger will be effective during the third or fourth calendar quarter of 2013. However, there can be no assurance as to when or if the merger will occur.

As described below, if the merger is not completed by March 1, 2014, the Merger Agreement may be terminated by either HBI or LBI, unless the failure of the closing to occur by such date is due to the failure of the party seeking to terminate the Merger Agreement to perform or observe the covenants and agreements of such party set forth in the Merger Agreement.

Covenants and Agreements

Conduct of Businesses Prior to the Completion of the Merger. LBI has agreed that, prior to the effective time of the merger, it will conduct its business, and cause its subsidiaries to conduct their respective businesses, in the ordinary course consistent with past practice in all material respects and use commercially reasonable efforts to maintain and preserve intact its business organization and advantageous business relationships. LBI and HBI have agreed to take no action (and to cause their subsidiaries to take no action) that is intended to or would reasonably be expected to adversely affect or materially delay the ability to obtain any necessary approvals of any regulatory agency or other governmental entity required for the completion of the merger or to perform the covenants and agreements in the Merger Agreement or to consummate the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement.

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In addition to the general covenants above, LBI has agreed that prior to the effective time of the merger, subject to specified exceptions, it will not, and will not permit its subsidiaries to, without the prior approval of HBI (which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld):

enter into any new line of business or materially change its lending, investment, underwriting, risk and asset liability management, and other banking and operating policies, except as required by any applicable legal requirement or policies imposed by any governmental authority;

make any capital expenditures in excess of \$50,000 individually other than as required pursuant to contracts already entered into;

terminate, enter into, amend, modify or renew any employee benefit plan (as defined by ERISA), any material contract (as defined by Regulation S-K), or any other contracts not in the ordinary course of business;

issue, sell or otherwise permit to become outstanding, or dispose of or encumber or pledge, or authorize or propose the creation of, any additional shares of LBI's stock or any additional options or other rights, grants or awards with respect to LBI's stock;

make, declare, pay or set aside for payment any dividend on or in respect of, or declare or make any distribution on any shares of its capital stock other than its usual and customary dividend of \$2.25 per share during the third quarter of 2013 (to be paid on August 1, 2013) and its usual and customary dividend of \$2.25 per share during the fourth quarter of 2013 (to be paid on February 1, 2014, if the closing has not occurred by December 31, 2013.)

sell, transfer, mortgage, encumber or otherwise dispose of or discontinue any of its assets, deposits, businesses or properties, except for sales, transfers, mortgages, encumbrances or other dispositions or discontinuances in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice and in a transaction that individually or taken together with all other such transactions is not material to LBI;

incur any indebtedness for borrowed money or issue any debt securities or assume, guarantee or endorse, or otherwise become responsible for the obligations of, any other Person, provided that LBI may continue to borrow money from the Federal Home Loan Bank System, the Federal Reserve or any other governmental authority in a manner consistent with past practice;

make, renew or amend any extension of credit, individually or in the aggregate with other extensions of credit to the same relationship, in excess of \$500,000; provided that LBI may, renew or amend any extension of credit in the ordinary course of business and consistent with past practice less than \$1,000,000 if, with respect to a pre-existing relationship with a borrower, (A) there has been no material adverse change in the relationship with such borrower, or (B) there has been such a material adverse change but LBI is attempting to mitigate loss with respect to the borrower in the ordinary course of business and consistent with past practice;

enter into, renew or amend any interest rate swaps, caps, floors and option agreements and other interest rate risk management arrangements, whether entered into for the account of it or for the account of a customer of it, except in the ordinary course of business and consistent with past practice;

acquire (other than by way of foreclosures, acquisitions of control in a fiduciary or similar capacity, acquisitions of loans or participation interests, or in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in good faith, in each case in the ordinary course of business and consistent with past practice) all or any portion of the assets, business, deposits or properties of any other person;

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merge or consolidate with or into any legal entity, dissolve, liquidate, or otherwise terminate its existence;

file any application to establish, or to relocate or terminate the operations of, any banking office;

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amend the LBI articles of incorporation or bylaws or similar organizational documents for its subsidiaries or otherwise add, amend or modify in any respect the duties or obligations of indemnification by LBI with respect to any of their respective directors, officers, employees, agents or other entities;

implement or adopt any change in its accounting principles, practices or methods, other than as may be required by GAAP or applicable accounting requirements of a governmental authority;

make, change or revoke any tax election, file any amended tax return (unless to correct an error with the prior written consent of HBI, such consent not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed), enter into any closing agreement, settle any tax audit, claim or assessment, surrender or reduce any right to claim a refund of taxes, agree to extend any statute of limitations relating to taxes, fail to duly and timely file with appropriate taxing authorities all tax returns required to be filed by or with respect to LBI or its subsidiary or fail to remit any taxes due, whether or not shown on any tax return;

without the prior written consent of HBI, such consent not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed, settle any action, suit, claim or proceeding against LBI, except for any action, suit, claim or proceeding arising out of or in connection with the Merger Agreement or for any other action, suit, claim or proceeding that is settled in a manner consistent with past practice in an amount or for consideration not in excess of \$100,000 that would not (A) impose any material restriction on the business after the Closing, HBI or their respective affiliates or (B) create precedent for claims that are reasonably likely to be material to LBI or, after the Closing, HBI or their respective affiliates;

other than in the ordinary course of business and consistent with past practice, terminate, enter into, amend, modify (including by way of interpretation) or renew any employment, consulting, severance, change in control or similar contract, agreement or arrangement with any director, officer, employee or consultant, or grant any salary or wage increase or increase any employee benefit, including incentive or bonus payments (or, with respect to any of the preceding, communicate any intention to take such action), except to make changes that are required by any applicable legal requirements;

terminate, enter into, establish, adopt, amend, modify (including by way of interpretation), make new grants or awards under or renew any employee benefit plan (as defined by ERISA), except (A) as required by applicable legal requirements, or (B) to satisfy contractual obligations existing as of the date hereof;

(A) grant, extend, amend, waive, or modify any material rights in or to, sell, assign, lease, transfer, license, let lapse, abandon, cancel, or otherwise dispose of, or extend or exercise any option to sell, assign, lease, transfer, license, or otherwise dispose of, any Proprietary Rights, or (B) fail to exercise a right of renewal or extension under any material agreement under which LBI is licensed or otherwise permitted by a third party to use;

participate in any program sponsored or administered by any governmental authority, which program is not part of the usual and customary banking business of LBI or Liberty Bank;

engage in (or modify in a manner adverse to LBI) any transactions with any entity known to be a shareholder of LBI or any director or officer of LBI or Liberty Bank (or any affiliate of any such person), other than deposit relationships in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice and extensions of credit which are on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with persons unaffiliated with LBI and did not involve more than the normal risk of collectability or present other unfavorable features;

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knowingly take, or knowingly omit to take, any action that would result in a violation of the Merger Agreement covenants, or would result in any of the representations and warranties of LBI made in the Merger Agreement becoming untrue, or would prevent LBI from performing its obligations under the Merger Agreement or consummating the closing;

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enter into any contract in violations of the covenants, representations or warranties of the Merger Agreement; and

enter into, or extend, any leases or rental agreements.

Regulatory Matters. HBI and LBI have agreed to promptly prepare and file with the SEC a registration statement on Form S-4, of which this joint proxy statement/prospectus is a part. HBI and LBI have agreed to use reasonable best efforts to have the Form S-4 declared effective under the Securities Act as promptly as practicable after such filing, and to mail or deliver the joint proxy statement/prospectus to their shareholders. HBI has also agreed to use its reasonable best efforts to obtain all necessary state securities law or blue sky permits and approvals required to consummate the merger, and LBI has agreed to furnish all information concerning LBI and the holders of LBI common stock as may be reasonably requested in connection with any such action.

HBI and LBI have agreed to cooperate with each other and use their respective reasonable best efforts to promptly prepare and file all necessary documentation, to effect all applications, notices, petitions and filings, to obtain as promptly as practicable all permits, consents, approvals and authorizations of all third parties and governmental entities that are necessary or advisable to consummate the merger as soon as possible, and no later than March 1, 2014, to the extent reasonably practicable, and to comply with the terms and conditions of all such permits, consents, approvals and authorizations. LBI and HBI have the right to review in advance and, to the extent practicable, each will consult the other on, in each case subject to applicable laws, all the non-confidential information relating to LBI or HBI (excluding any confidential financial information relating to individuals), as the case may be, and any of their respective subsidiaries, that appear in any filing made with, or written materials submitted to, any third party or any governmental entity in connection with the transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement. In addition, LBI and HBI will consult with each other with respect to the obtaining of all permits, consents, approvals and authorizations of all third parties and governmental entities necessary or advisable to consummate the merger and each party will keep the other apprised of the status of matters relating to the completion of the merger. Each party will consult with the other in advance of any meeting or conference with any governmental entity in connection with the merger and, to the extent permitted by such governmental entity, give the other party and/or its counsel the opportunity to attend and participate in such meetings and conferences.

Additionally, each of HBI and LBI has agreed to furnish to the other, upon request, all information concerning itself, its subsidiaries, directors, officers and shareholders and such other matters as may be reasonably necessary or advisable in connection with this joint proxy statement/prospectus, the Form S-4 or any other statement, filing, notice or application made by or on behalf of HBI, LBI or any of their respective subsidiaries to any governmental entity in connection with the merger.

HBI and LBI have agreed to use their reasonable best efforts to (i) avoid the entry of, or to have vacated, lifted, reversed or overturned any decree, judgment, injunction or other order, whether temporary, preliminary or permanent, that would restrain, prevent or delay the closing of the merger, and (ii) avoid or eliminate each and every impediment under any applicable law and resolve any questions or issues raised by any governmental entity so as to enable the closing of the merger to occur as soon as possible, and in any event no later than March 1, 2014, including, without limitation, making expenditures and incurring costs, raising capital, divesting or otherwise disposing of businesses or assets of HBI, LBI, and their respective subsidiaries, effecting the dissolution, internal merger or consolidation of subsidiaries of HBI or LBI effective upon the completion of the merger, or enhancing internal controls (including by increasing staffing levels and external hires).

Each of HBI and LBI will promptly advise the other upon receiving any communication from any governmental entity the consent or approval of which is required for consummation of the merger that causes such party to believe that there is a reasonable likelihood that any requisite regulatory approval will not be obtained or that the receipt of any such approval may be materially delayed.

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Shareholder Approval. LBI's board of directors has resolved to recommend to the LBI shareholders that they approve the Merger Agreement and to submit to LBI shareholders the Merger Agreement and any other matters required to be approved by LBI shareholders in order to carry out the intentions of the Merger Agreement, subject to certain exceptions if, following the receipt of a Superior Proposal (as defined below), the board of directors of LBI concludes in good faith (and based on the advice of counsel) that the failure to withdraw its recommendation or terminate the Merger Agreement would more likely than not result in a violation of the board's fiduciary duties under applicable law.

HBI's board of directors has resolved to recommend to the HBI shareholders that they approve the issuance of HBI common stock to be delivered to shareholders of LBI in connection with the merger and to submit to the HBI shareholders a proposal to issue such shares of HBI common stock and any other matters required to be approved by the HBI shareholders in order to carry out the intentions of the Merger Agreement.

NASDAQ Listing. HBI will cause the shares of HBI common stock to be issued in the merger to have been authorized for listing on The NASDAQ Global Select Market, subject to official notice of issuance, prior to the effective time of the merger.

Employee Matters. The Merger Agreement provides that HBI shall provide each employee who is actively employed by LBI on the closing date while employed by HBI following the closing date with employee benefits which, in the aggregate, are no less favorable than employee benefits provided by HBI to similarly situated employees of HBI.

Indemnification and Directors and Officers Insurance. From and after the effective time of the merger, HBI and the surviving corporation in the merger will indemnify and hold harmless each present and former director and officer of LBI and its subsidiaries against any costs or expenses (including reasonable attorneys' fees), judgments, fines, losses, claims, damages or liabilities incurred in connection with any claim, action, suit, proceeding or investigation, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative, arising out of or pertaining to matters existing or occurring at or prior to the effective time of the merger, to the fullest extent permitted under applicable law. HBI and the surviving corporation have also agreed to advance such indemnified expenses as incurred to the fullest extent permitted under applicable law, which will be repaid if it is ultimately determined that such person is not entitled to indemnification.

In addition, for a period of six years following the effective time of the merger, HBI will provide director's and officer's liability insurance that serves to reimburse the present and former officers and directors of LBI or any of its Subsidiaries (determined as of the effective time) (providing only for the Side A coverage for Indemnified Parties where the existing policies also include Side B coverage for LBI) with respect to claims against such directors and officers arising from facts or events occurring before the Effective Time (including the transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement), which insurance will contain at least the same coverage and amounts, and contain terms and conditions no less advantageous to the Indemnified Party as that coverage currently provided by LBI; provided that in no event shall LBI be required to expend, on an annual basis, an amount in excess of 150% of the aggregate annual premiums or renewals paid as of the date hereof by LBI for any such insurance (the Premium Cap); provided, further, that if any such annual expense at any time would exceed the Premium Cap, then LBI will cause to be maintained policies of insurance which provide the maximum coverage available at an annual premium equal to the Premium Cap. Prior to the effective time and in lieu of the foregoing, LBI will use commercially reasonable best efforts to purchase a tail policy for directors' and officers' liability insurance on the terms described in the prior sentence and fully pay for such policy prior to the effective time.

No Solicitation. The Merger Agreement precludes LBI and its subsidiaries and their respective officers, directors, agents, advisors and affiliates from initiating, soliciting, or encouraging inquiries or proposals with respect to, or participating in any negotiations concerning, or providing any nonpublic information relating to, any Acquisition Proposal (as defined below). However, if at any time after the date of the Merger Agreement and prior to obtaining the approval of the Merger Agreement by LBI shareholders, LBI receives an unsolicited bona

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vide Acquisition Proposal and the board of directors of LBI concludes in good faith that such Acquisition Proposal constitutes, a Superior Proposal (as defined below), then LBI and its board of directors may, and may permits its subsidiaries and LBI s and its subsidiaries representatives to, furnish or cause to be furnished nonpublic information and participate in such negotiations or discussions to the extent that the board of directors of LBI concludes in good faith (and based on the advice of counsel) that failure to take such actions would be reasonably likely to violate its fiduciary duties under applicable law. Prior to providing any such nonpublic information or engaging in any such negotiations, LBI must have entered into a confidentiality agreement with such third party on terms no less favorable to LBI than the confidentiality agreement between LBI and HBI, and such confidentiality agreement must expressly permit LBI to comply with its obligations pursuant to the Merger Agreement. LBI must promptly (and in any event within 24 hours) advise HBI following receipt of any Acquisition Proposal or any request for nonpublic information or inquiry that would reasonably be expected to lead to any Acquisition Proposal and the substance thereof (including the identity of the person making such Acquisition Proposal), and keep HBI promptly apprised of any related developments, discussions and negotiations (including the terms and conditions of any such request, inquiry or Acquisition Proposal, or all amendments or proposed amendments thereto) on a current basis.

As used in the Merger Agreement, Acquisition Proposal means any proposal or offer other than the Merger Agreement with respect to any transaction or any public announcement by any entity of a proposal, plan or intention with respect to any (a) any merger, consolidation, share exchange, business combination or other similar transaction; (b) any sale, lease, exchange, mortgage, pledge, transfer or other disposition of assets that constitute a substantial portion of the assets of LBI in a single transaction or series of transactions; or (c) any tender offer or exchange offer for 20% or more of the outstanding shares of its capital stock or the filing of a registration statement under the Securities Act, in connection therewith.

In addition, in the event that LBI receives an Acquisition Proposal that LBI s board of directors concludes in good faith constitutes a Superior Proposal (as defined below), the board of directors of LBI may withdraw or materially and adversely modify its recommendation that LBI shareholders vote to approve the Merger Agreement, or recommend to its shareholders a Acquisition Proposal other than the merger, or terminate the Merger Agreement, if it concludes in good faith (and based on the advice of counsel) that failure to take such actions would be more likely than not to result in a violation of its fiduciary duties under applicable law, as long as LBI gives HBI prior written notice at least four business days before taking such action and during such four business day period LBI negotiates in good faith with HBI to enable HBI to make an improved offer that is at least as favorable to the shareholders of LBI as such alternative Acquisition Proposal.

As used in the Merger Agreement, Superior Proposal means any proposal or offer other than the Merger Agreement with respect to any transaction or any public announcement by any entity of a proposal, plan or intention with respect to any (a) any merger, consolidation, share exchange, business combination or other similar transaction; (b) any sale, lease, exchange, mortgage, pledge, transfer or other disposition of assets that constitute a substantial portion of the assets of LBI in a single transaction or series of transactions; or (c) any tender offer or exchange offer for 50% or more of the outstanding shares of its capital stock or the filing of a registration statement under the Securities Act, in connection therewith.

Representations and Warranties

The Merger Agreement contains representations and warranties made by LBI to HBI relating to a number of matters, including the following:

corporate organization, qualification to do business, and subsidiaries;

capitalization;

requisite corporate authority to enter into the Merger Agreement and to complete the contemplated transactions;

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absence of conflicts with, or violations of, organizational documents or other obligations as a result of the merger;

required regulatory consents, approvals and filings necessary in connection with the merger;

reports to regulatory authorities and the accuracy of the information contained therein;

financial statements, and the absence of undisclosed liabilities;

broker's fees payable in connection with the merger;

the absence of certain changes or events;

compliance with applicable law, including the existence of cease-and-desist orders, consent agreements or memoranda of understanding or similar communications with governmental entities;

employee benefit matters;

accuracy of LBI information provided in this joint proxy statement/prospectus;

legal proceedings;

certain material contracts;

environmental matters;

tax matters;

intellectual property;

properties;

insurance;

accounting and internal controls;

loan matters;

Community Reinvestment Act compliance;

investment securities;

related party transactions; and

labor matters.

The Merger Agreement also contains representations and warranties made by HBI to LBI relating to a number of matters, including the following:

corporate organization, qualification to do business, and subsidiaries;

capitalization;

requisite corporate authority to enter into the Merger Agreement and to complete the contemplated transactions;

absence of conflicts with, or violations of, organizational documents or other obligations as a result of the merger;

required regulatory consents, approvals and filings necessary in connection with the merger;

reports to regulatory authorities and the accuracy of the information contained therein;

financial statements, and the absence of undisclosed liabilities;

broker's fees payable in connection with the merger;

legal proceedings; and

tax matters.

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Certain of these representations and warranties are qualified as to materiality or material adverse effect. For purposes of the Merger Agreement, a material adverse effect means, with respect to any party, a material adverse effect on (a) the financial condition, results of operations or business of such party and its Subsidiaries taken as a whole; provided, however, that, with respect to this clause (a), a Material Adverse Effect shall not be deemed to include effects arising out of, relating to or resulting from (A) changes after the date hereof in applicable GAAP or regulatory accounting requirements, (B) changes after the date hereof in laws, rules or regulations of general applicability to companies in the industries in which such party and its Subsidiaries operate, (C) changes after the date hereof in global, national or regional political conditions or general economic or market conditions (including changes in prevailing interest rates, credit availability and liquidity, currency exchange rates, and price levels or trading volumes in the United States or foreign securities markets) affecting other companies in the industries in which such party and its subsidiaries operate, (D) changes after the date hereof in the credit markets, any downgrades in the credit markets, or adverse credit events resulting in deterioration in the credit markets generally and including changes to any previously correctly applied asset marks resulting therefrom, (E) a decline in the trading price of a party's common stock or a failure, in and of itself, to meet earnings projections, but not, in either case, including any underlying causes thereof, (F) the public disclosure of the Merger Agreement or the contemplated transactions or the consummation of the contemplated transactions, (G) any outbreak or escalation of hostilities, declared or undeclared acts of war or terrorism or (H) actions or omissions taken with the prior written consent of the other party or expressly required by this Agreement except, with respect to clauses (A), (B), (C), (D) and (G), to the extent that the effects of such change are materially disproportionately adverse to the financial condition, results of operations or business of such party and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, as compared to other companies in the industry in which such party and its subsidiaries operate; or (b) the ability of such party to timely consummate the contemplated transactions.

The representations and warranties in the Merger Agreement do not survive the effective time of the merger and, as described below under **Effect of Termination**, if the Merger Agreement is validly terminated, there will be no liability under the representations and warranties of the parties, unless a party knowingly breached the Merger Agreement.

This summary and the copy of the Merger Agreement attached to this joint proxy statement/prospectus as **Appendix A** are included solely to provide investors with information regarding the terms of the Merger Agreement. They are not intended to provide factual information about the parties or any of their respective subsidiaries or affiliates. The Merger Agreement contains representations and warranties by HBI and LBI, which were made only for purposes of that agreement and as of specific dates. The representations, warranties and covenants in the Merger Agreement were made solely for the benefit of the parties to the Merger Agreement, may be subject to limitations agreed upon by the contracting parties, including being qualified by confidential disclosures made for the purposes of allocating contractual risk between the parties to the Merger Agreement instead of establishing these matters as facts, and may be subject to standards of materiality applicable to the contracting parties that differ from those generally applicable to investors. In reviewing the representations, warranties and covenants contained in the Merger Agreement or any descriptions thereof in this summary, it is important to bear in mind that such representations, warranties and covenants or any descriptions thereof were not intended by the parties to the Merger Agreement to be characterizations of the actual state of facts or condition of HBI, LBI or any of their respective subsidiaries or affiliates. Moreover, information concerning the subject matter of the representations, warranties and covenants may change after the date of the Merger Agreement, which subsequent information may or may not be fully reflected in HBI's public disclosures. For the foregoing reasons, the representations, warranties and covenants or any descriptions of those provisions should not be read alone and should instead be read in conjunction with the other information contained in the reports, statements and filings that HBI publicly files with the SEC. For more information regarding these documents, see the section entitled **Where You Can Find More Information** included elsewhere in this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

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Conditions to the Merger

Conditions to Each Party's Obligations. The respective obligations of each of HBI and LBI to complete the merger are subject to the satisfaction of the following conditions:

receipt of the LBI shareholder approval of the Merger Agreement and of the HBI shareholder approval of the issuance of HBI common stock in connection with the merger;

authorization for the listing on The NASDAQ Global Select Market of the HBI common stock to be issued in the merger, subject to official notice of issuance;

the effectiveness of the registration statement on Form S-4, of which this joint proxy statement/prospectus is a part, and the absence of a stop order suspending the effectiveness of the Form S-4 or any proceeding initiated or threatened by the SEC for that purpose;

the absence of any order, injunction or decree issued by any court or agency of competent jurisdiction or other law preventing or making illegal the consummation of the merger or the other transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement; and

the receipt of all requisite regulatory approvals of governmental entities, including the necessary regulatory approvals from the Federal Reserve, the FDIC, the U.S. Treasury and the Arkansas State Bank Department, and the expiration of all statutory waiting periods in respect thereof.

Conditions to Obligations of HBI. The obligation of HBI and Acquisition Sub to complete the merger is also subject to the satisfaction, or waiver by HBI, of the following conditions:

the accuracy of the representations and warranties of LBI as of the closing date of the merger, other than, in most cases, those failures to be true and correct that (disregarding any materiality, material adverse effect and similar qualifying terms), individually or in the aggregate, would not reasonably be expected to result in a material adverse effect on LBI, and the receipt by HBI of an officer's certificate to such effect;

performance in all material respects by LBI of the obligations required to be performed by it at or prior to the closing date of the merger, and the receipt by HBI of an officer's certificate to such effect;

receipt by HBI of an opinion of Mitchell, Williams, Selig, Gates & Woodyard, P.L.L.C., as to certain tax matters; and

receipt by HBI of a fairness opinion to the effect that the merger consideration to be paid by HBI is fair to HBI from a financial point of view.

Conditions to Obligations of LBI. The obligation of LBI to complete the merger is also subject to the satisfaction, or waiver by LBI, of the following conditions:

the accuracy of the representations and warranties of HBI as of the closing date of the merger, other than, in most cases, those failures to be true and correct that (disregarding any materiality, material adverse effect and similar qualifying terms), individually or

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in the aggregate, would not reasonably be expected to result in a material adverse effect on HBI, and the receipt by LBI of an officer's certificate to such effect;

performance in all material respects by HBI of the obligations required to be performed by it at or prior to the closing date of the merger, and the receipt by LBI of an officer's certificate to such effect;

receipt by LBI of an opinion as to certain tax matters; and

receipt by LBI of a fairness opinion to the effect that the merger consideration to be received by LBI shareholders is fair to such shareholders from a financial point of view.

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Termination; Termination Fee

The Merger Agreement may be terminated at any time prior to the effective time of the merger, whether before or after approval of the Merger Agreement by LBI shareholders and of the stock issuance by HBI.

by mutual written consent of HBI and LBI;

by either HBI or LBI, if a requisite regulatory approval is denied and such denial has become final and non-appealable, or if a governmental entity has issued a final, non-appealable order, injunction or decree permanently enjoining or otherwise prohibiting or making illegal the consummation of the transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement;

by either HBI or LBI, if the merger has not closed by March 1, 2014 (which date can be extended to July 1, 2014, by either party if the requisite regulatory approvals have not yet been obtained), unless the failure of the closing to occur by such date is due to the failure of the party seeking to terminate the Merger Agreement to perform or observe the covenants and agreements of such party set forth in the Merger Agreement;

by either HBI or LBI, if there is a breach by the other party of any of its covenants, agreements, representations or warranties that would, individually or in the aggregate with other breaches by such party, result in the failure of a closing condition of the other party, and such breach is not cured within 30 days following written notice to the party committing the breach, or the breach, by its nature, cannot be cured within such time (provided that the terminating party is not then in material breach of any representation, warranty, covenant, or other agreement contained in the Merger Agreement);

by either HBI or LBI, if the LBI shareholders have not approved the Merger Agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby at the duly convened LBI special meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof, provided that the failure to obtain such shareholder approval was not caused by the terminating party's material breach of any of its obligations under the Merger Agreement;

by either HBI or LBI, if the HBI shareholders have not approved the issuance of HBI common stock in connection with the merger at the duly convened HBI special meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof, provided that the failure to obtain such shareholder approval was not caused by the terminating party's material breach of any of its obligations under the Merger Agreement;

by LBI, prior to obtaining the LBI shareholder approval, in order to enter into a definitive agreement providing for a Superior Proposal (provided that LBI pays HBI a termination fee in advance of or concurrently with such termination, as described below);

by either HBI or LBI, by written notice to the other party in the event that the 20-day average closing price of HBI increases or decreases by more than twenty-five percent (25%) from the date of execution of the Merger Agreement until the closing date; provided, however, that if LBI elects to terminate pursuant to this provision and provides such written notice to HBI, then within two (2) business days following HBI's receipt of such notice, HBI may elect by written notice to LBI to adjust the Merger Consideration by increasing the cash to be paid; or

by HBI, if holders of five percent (5%) or more of the outstanding shares of LBI common stock provide notice of dissent and do not vote in favor of the merger.

LBI must pay HBI a termination fee of \$11,200,000 in the event that the Merger Agreement is terminated by LBI due to receipt by LBI of a Superior Proposal.

Effect of Termination

If the Merger Agreement is validly terminated, the Merger Agreement will become void and have no effect, and none of LBI, HBI, any of their respective subsidiaries or any of the officers or directors of any of them will have any liability under the Merger Agreement, or in connection with the transactions contemplated by the

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Merger Agreement, except that (i) the provisions of the Merger Agreement relating to confidentiality obligations of the parties, the termination fees, publicity and certain other technical provisions will continue in effect notwithstanding termination of the Merger Agreement and (ii) neither LBI nor HBI will be relieved or released from any liability or damages arising out of its knowing breach of the Merger Agreement.

Amendments, Extensions and Waivers

The Merger Agreement may be amended by the parties, by action taken or authorized by their respective boards of directors, at any time before or after approval of the matters presented in connection with the merger by the shareholders of LBI or HBI, in writing signed on behalf of each of the parties, provided that after any approval of the transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement by the LBI or HBI shareholders, there may not be, without further approval of such shareholders, any amendment of the Merger Agreement that requires further approval under applicable law.

At any time prior to the effective time of the merger, the parties, by action taken or authorized by their respective boards of directors, may, to the extent legally allowed, (a) extend the time for the performance of any of the obligations or other acts of the other party, (b) waive any inaccuracies in the representations and warranties contained in the Merger Agreement or (c) waive compliance with any of the agreements or conditions contained in the Merger Agreement. Any agreement on the part of a party to any extension or waiver must be in writing signed on behalf of such party. Any such extension or waiver or failure to insist on strict compliance with an obligation, covenant, agreement or condition will not operate as a waiver of any subsequent or other failure.

Stock Market Listing

Application will be made by HBI to have the shares of HBI common stock to be issued in the merger approved for listing on The NASDAQ Global Select Market, which is the principal trading market for existing shares of HBI common stock. It is a condition to both parties' obligation to complete the merger that such approval is obtained, subject to official notice of issuance.

Fees and Expenses

Except for (i) the registration fee for the filing of the Form S-4, of which this joint proxy statement/prospectus is a part, and other fees paid to the SEC in connection with the merger, which will be paid by HBI, and (ii) any termination fees, as described elsewhere in this joint proxy statement/prospectus, all fees and expenses incurred in connection with the merger, the Merger Agreement, and the transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement (including costs and expenses of printing and mailing this joint proxy statement/prospectus) will be paid by the party incurring such fees or expenses, whether or not the merger is completed.

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MATERIAL UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE MERGER

This section describes the anticipated material United States federal income tax consequences of the merger to U.S. holders of LBI common stock who exchange shares of LBI common stock for shares of HBI common stock and cash pursuant to the merger.

The following discussion is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, referred to herein as the Code, its legislative history, existing and proposed regulations thereunder and published rulings and decisions, all as currently in effect as of the date hereof, and all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. Any such change could affect the continuing validity of this discussion.

For purposes of this discussion, a U.S. holder means a holder of LBI common stock who is, for United States federal income tax purposes:

a citizen or resident of the United States;

a corporation, or an entity treated as a corporation, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any state or political subdivision thereof;

a trust that (1) is subject to (A) the primary supervision of a court within the United States and (B) the authority of one or more United States persons to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (2) has a valid election in effect under applicable Treasury Regulations to be treated as a United States person; or

an estate that is subject to United States federal income tax on its income regardless of its source.

If a partnership (including for this purpose any entity treated as a partnership for United States federal income tax purposes) holds LBI common stock, the tax treatment of a partner generally will depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. If you are a partner of a partnership holding LBI common stock, you should consult your tax advisor regarding the tax consequences of the merger.

This discussion addresses only those LBI shareholders that hold their LBI common stock as a capital asset within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code, and does not address all the United States federal income tax consequences that may be relevant to particular LBI shareholders in light of their individual circumstances or to LBI shareholders that are subject to special rules, such as:

financial institutions;

pass-through entities or investors in pass-through entities;

insurance companies;

tax-exempt organizations;

dealers in securities;

traders in securities that elect to use a mark to market method of accounting;

persons who exercise dissenters' rights;

persons that hold LBI common stock as part of a straddle, hedge, constructive sale or conversion transaction;

certain expatriates or persons that have a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar;

persons who are not U.S. holders; and

shareholders who acquired their shares of LBI common stock through the exercise of an employee stock option or otherwise as compensation or through a tax-qualified retirement plan.

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In addition, the discussion does not address any alternative minimum tax or any state, local or foreign tax consequences of the merger, nor does it address any tax consequences arising under the unearned income Medicare contribution tax pursuant to the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010.

HBI and LBI have structured the mergers, taken together, to qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code. The obligation of HBI to complete the merger is conditioned upon the receipt of an opinion from Mitchell, Williams, Selig, Gates & Woodyard, P.L.L.C., counsel to HBI, to the effect that the mergers, taken together, will for federal income tax purposes qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code. The obligation of LBI to complete the merger is conditioned upon the receipt of an opinion from Mitchell, Williams, Selig, Gates & Woodyard, P.L.L.C., special tax counsel to LBI, to the effect that the mergers, taken together, will for federal income tax purposes qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code. In addition, in connection with the filing of the registration statement of which this document is a part, Mitchell, Williams, Selig, Gates & Woodyard, P.L.L.C. has delivered an opinion to HBI and LBI to the same effect as the opinions described above. This tax opinion is an exhibit to this registration statement and the disclosure in this section is based upon the tax opinion. These opinions will be based on assumptions, representations, warranties and covenants, including those contained in the Merger Agreement and in tax representation letters provided by HBI and LBI. The accuracy of such assumptions, representations and warranties, and compliance with such covenants, could affect the conclusions set forth in such opinions. None of these opinions are binding on the Internal Revenue Service or the courts. HBI and LBI have not requested and do not intend to request any ruling from the Internal Revenue Service as to the United States federal income tax consequences of the merger. Accordingly, each LBI shareholder should consult its tax advisor with respect to the particular tax consequences of the merger to such holder. The remainder of this discussion assumes that the merger will qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code.

Tax Consequences of the Merger Generally. On the basis of the opinions delivered in connection herewith:

no gain or loss will be recognized by HBI or LBI as a result of the merger;

gain (but not loss) will be recognized by those holders who receive shares of HBI common stock and cash in exchange for shares of LBI common stock pursuant to the merger, in an amount equal to the lesser of (1) the amount by which the sum of the fair market value of the HBI common stock and cash received by a U.S. holder of LBI common stock exceeds such holder's cost basis in its LBI common stock, and (2) the amount of cash received by such holder of LBI common stock (except with respect to any cash received instead of fractional share interests in HBI common stock, as discussed in the section entitled *Cash Received Instead of a Fractional Share of HBI Common Stock*);

the aggregate basis of the HBI common stock received by a U.S. holder of LBI common stock in the merger will be the same as the aggregate basis of the LBI common stock for which it is exchanged, decreased by the amount of cash received in the merger (except with respect to any cash received instead of fractional share interests in HBI common stock), decreased by any basis attributable to fractional share interests in HBI common stock for which cash is received, and increased by the amount of gain recognized on the exchange (regardless of whether such gain is classified as capital gain, or as ordinary dividend income, as discussed below, but excluding any gain or loss recognized with respect to fractional share interests in HBI common stock for which cash is received); and

the holding period of HBI common stock received in exchange for shares of LBI common stock (including fractional shares of HBI common stock deemed received and redeemed as described below) will include the holding period of the LBI common stock for which it is exchanged.

If holders of LBI common stock acquired different blocks of LBI common stock at different times or at different prices, any gain or loss will be determined separately with respect to each block of LBI common stock and such holders' basis and holding period in their shares of HBI common stock may be determined with reference to each block of LBI common stock. Any such holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the

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manner in which cash and HBI common stock received in the exchange should be allocated among different blocks of LBI common stock and with respect to identifying the bases or holding periods of the particular shares of HBI common stock received in the merger.

Taxation of Gains. Gain that holders of LBI common stock recognize in connection with the merger generally will constitute capital gain and will constitute long-term capital gain if such holders have held (or are treated as having held) their LBI common stock for more than one year as of the date of the merger. Long-term capital gain of non-corporate holders of LBI common stock is generally taxed at preferential rates. In some cases, if a holder actually or constructively owns HBI stock other than HBI stock received pursuant to the merger, the recognized gain could be treated as having the effect of a distribution of a dividend under the tests set forth in Section 302 of the Code, in which case such gain would be treated as dividend income. Because the possibility of dividend treatment depends primarily upon each holder's particular circumstances, including the application of the constructive ownership rules, holders of LBI common stock should consult their tax advisors regarding the application of the foregoing rules to their particular circumstances.

Cash Received Instead of a Fractional Share of HBI Common Stock. A holder of LBI common stock who receives cash instead of a fractional share of HBI common stock will generally be treated as having received the fractional share pursuant to the merger and then as having exchanged that fractional share of HBI common stock for cash in a redemption by HBI. As a result, such holder of LBI common stock will generally recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount of cash received and the basis in his or her fractional share interest as set forth above. Except as described above, this gain or loss will generally be capital gain or loss, and will be long-term capital gain or loss if, as of the effective date of the merger, the holding period for such shares is greater than one year. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting. Payments of cash to a holder of LBI common stock may, under certain circumstances, be subject to information reporting and backup withholding, unless the holder provides proof of an applicable exemption satisfactory to HBI and the exchange agent or, in the case of backup withholding, furnishes its correct taxpayer identification number and generally otherwise complies with all applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules. Any amounts withheld from payments to a holder under the backup withholding rules are not additional tax and will be allowed as a refund or credit against the holder's United States federal income tax liability, provided the required information is furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

The discussion set forth above does not address all United States federal income tax consequences that may be relevant to holders of LBI common stock and may not be applicable to such holders that are subject to special rules. It is not a complete analysis or discussion of all potential tax effects that may be important to you. Thus, you are strongly encouraged to consult your tax advisor as to the specific tax consequences resulting from the merger, including tax return reporting requirements, the applicability and effect of federal, state, local, and other tax laws and the effect of any proposed changes in the tax laws.

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DESCRIPTION OF HBI S CAPITAL STOCK

The following is a description of the HBI common stock and certain provisions of HBI s Restated Articles of Incorporation, Bylaws and applicable law. The following is only a summary and is qualified by applicable law and by the provisions of HBI s Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws, copies of which have been filed with the SEC and are also available upon request from us.

General

Under HBI s Restated Articles of Incorporation, as amended, we have authority to issue up to 100,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, and up to 5,500,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share. Each share of HBI common stock has the same relative rights as, and is identical in all respects to, each other share of HBI common stock.

As of June 30, 2013, 56,243,192 shares of HBI common stock were issued and outstanding, and 2,634,624 shares of common stock were reserved for issuance pursuant to HBI s stock option plan. HBI common stock is listed on The NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol HOMB. The outstanding shares of HBI s common stock are validly issued, fully paid and non-assessable.

As of June 30, 2013, no shares of HBI preferred stock are issued and outstanding.

Common Stock

Voting Rights. Holders of HBI common stock are entitled to one vote per share on all matters submitted to a vote of shareholders. Holders of HBI common stock do not have cumulative voting rights.

Dividend Rights. Holders of HBI common stock are entitled to receive ratably dividends when, as, and if declared by HBI s board of directors out of funds legally available for the payment of dividends. Holders of any preferred stock HBI may issue in the future may have a priority over holders of common stock with respect to dividends. The payment of dividends is subject to government regulation, in that regulatory authorities may prohibit banks and bank holding companies from paying dividends in a manner that would constitute an unsafe or unsound banking practice. In addition, a bank may not pay cash dividends if doing so would reduce the amount of its capital below that necessary to meet minimum regulatory capital requirements. State laws also limit a bank s ability to pay dividends. Accordingly, the dividend restrictions imposed on HBI s subsidiaries by statute or regulation effectively may limit the amount of dividends HBI can pay.

Liquidation and Dissolution. In the event of the liquidation, dissolution and winding up of HBI, the holders of HBI common stock are entitled to receive ratably all of the assets of HBI available for distribution after satisfaction of all liabilities of HBI, subject to the rights of the holders of any of HBI s preferred shares that may be issued from time to time.

Other Rights. Holders of HBI common stock have no preferential or preemptive rights with respect to any securities of HBI, and there are no conversion rights or redemption or sinking fund provisions applicable to HBI common stock.

Restrictions on Ownership. The Bank Holding Company Act requires any bank holding company, as defined in the Bank Holding Company Act, to obtain the approval of the Federal Reserve Board prior to the acquisition of 5% or more of HBI common stock. Any person, other than a bank holding company, is required to obtain prior approval of the Federal Reserve Board to acquire 10% or more of HBI common stock under the Change in Bank Control Act. Any holder of 25% or more of HBI common stock, or a holder of 5% or more if such holder otherwise exercises a controlling influence over HBI, is subject to regulation as a bank holding company under the Bank Holding Company Act.

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Modification of Rights. Rights of the holders of HBI common stock may not be modified by less than a majority vote of the common stock outstanding. Additionally, under the Arkansas Business Corporation Act of 1987, a majority vote is required for the approval of a merger or consolidation with another corporation, and for the sale of all or substantially all of HBI's assets and liquidation or dissolution of HBI.

Transfer Agent. The transfer agent and registrar for HBI common stock is Computershare Trust Company, N.A., P.O. Box 43078, Providence, Rhode Island 02940-3078.

For additional information concerning HBI's common stock, see [Comparison of Rights of Holders of HBI and LBI Common Stock](#) below.

Preferred Stock

The 5,500,000 authorized shares of HBI preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share, are typically referred to as "blank check" preferred stock. This term means that these shares of preferred stock may be issued with such preferences, limitations, relative rights, and terms as determined by HBI's board of directors. As such, the board of directors can, without shareholder approval, issue preferred stock with voting, dividend, liquidation and conversion rights that could dilute the voting strength of the holders of the common stock and may assist management in impeding an unfriendly takeover or attempted change in control.

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COMPARISON OF RIGHTS OF HOLDERS OF HBI AND LBI COMMON STOCK

General

LBI is incorporated under the laws of the State of Arkansas and the rights of LBI shareholders are governed by the laws of the State of Arkansas, LBI's Articles of Incorporation, as amended, and LBI's Bylaws. As a result of the merger, LBI shareholders who receive shares of HBI common stock will become HBI shareholders. HBI is incorporated under the laws of the State of Arkansas and the rights of HBI shareholders are governed by the laws of the State of Arkansas, HBI's Restated Articles of Incorporation, as amended, and HBI's Bylaws. Thus, following the merger, the rights of LBI shareholders who become HBI shareholders in the merger will no longer be governed by LBI's Articles of Incorporation and LBI's Bylaws and instead will be governed by HBI's Restated Articles of Incorporation, as amended, and Bylaws.

Comparison of Shareholders' Rights

Set forth below is a summary comparison of material differences between the rights of HBI shareholders under the HBI Restated Articles of Incorporation, as amended, and Bylaws (right column), and the rights of LBI shareholders under LBI's Articles of Incorporation, as amended, and Bylaws (left column). The summary set forth below is not intended to provide a comprehensive discussion of each company's governing documents. This summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of HBI's Restated Articles of Incorporation and amendments thereto, HBI's Bylaws, LBI's Articles of Incorporation and amendments thereto and LBI's Bylaws.

LBI	Authorized Capital Stock	HBI
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LBI's Articles of Incorporation, as amended, authorize LBI to issue up to 10,000,000 shares of common stock, par value of \$0.01 per share, and 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value of \$0.01 per share. As of the LBI record date, there were 1,174,966 shares of LBI common stock outstanding and 52,500 shares of preferred stock outstanding.

Holders of LBI common stock are entitled to one vote per share of all purposes. The holders of LBI preferred stock do not have voting rights. Shareholders of LBI do not have any preemptive rights. The outstanding shares of LBI are fully paid and nonassessable.

HBI's Restated Articles of Incorporation authorize HBI to issue up to 100,000,000 shares of common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, and 5,500,000 shares of preferred stock, \$0.01 par value per share. As of the HBI record date, there were 56,243,192 shares of HBI common stock outstanding and no shares of preferred stock outstanding.

Holders of HBI common stock are entitled to one vote per share of all purposes. Shareholders of HBI do not have any preemptive rights. The outstanding shares of HBI are fully paid and nonassessable.

Number of Directors

LBI's Bylaws provide that the number of directors will not be fewer than three (3) or more than twenty-five (25), with the exact number to be determined each year by the shareholders at their annual meeting. LBI's board of directors currently has nineteen (19) directors. All directors are elected annually. There is no cumulative voting on directors.

HBI's Restated Articles of Incorporation provide that the number of directors will not be fewer than two (2) or more than fifteen (15), with the exact number to be fixed and determined, from time to time, by resolution of the board of directors or by resolution of the shareholders at any annual or special meeting. HBI's board of directors is currently fixed at twelve (12) directors (including one vacancy). There is no cumulative voting on directors.

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Removal of Directors

LBI's Bylaws provide that a director may be removed at any time, with or without cause, by the shareholders at a special meeting called expressly for that purpose.

HBI's Restated Bylaws provide that a director may be removed at any time, with or without cause, by the shareholders at a special meeting called expressly for that purpose.

Vacancies on the Board of Directors

LBI's Bylaws provide that if a vacancy occurs on the board of directors by reason of death or resignation, or if the shareholders fail to fill all the vacancies on the board of directors at the annual meeting of shareholders or any meeting for the purpose of electing directors, or if by an affirmative vote of a majority of the board of directors a vacancy is declared to exist, the vacancies shall be filled by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining members of the board of directors.

HBI's Restated Bylaws provide that if a vacancy occurs on the board of directors by reason of death or resignation, or if the shareholders fail to fill all the vacancies on the board of directors at the annual meeting of shareholders or any meeting for the purpose of electing directors, or if by an affirmative vote of a majority of the board of directors a vacancy is declared to exist, the vacancies shall be filled by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining members of the board of directors. Any vacancy caused by removal of a director shall be filled by the shareholders at a shareholders meeting at which the vacancy is created or at a subsequent meeting.

Shareholder Proposals and Nominations

LBI has not adopted a policy or procedure to allow shareholders to make director nominations or to bring other business before an annual meeting of shareholders.

HBI has adopted a policy stating that its Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee will consider a candidate properly and timely recommended for directorship by a stockholder or group of stockholders of HBI if:

Neither the Articles of Incorporation nor the Bylaws of LBI require its shareholders to provide any advance notice of business to be brought at annual or special meeting.

The recommendation is submitted by one or more stockholders that have individually or as a group owned beneficially at least two percent of HBI's issued and outstanding common stock for at least one year, determined as of the date the recommendation is submitted; and

The recommendation is submitted to the Secretary of HBI, in writing via certified U.S. mail, not less than 120 days prior to the first anniversary of the date of the proxy statement relating to HBI's previous annual meeting.

The recommendation includes specified information about the recommending shareholder(s) and the candidate, such required information is provided in more detail in HBI's Policy Regarding Director Recommendations by Stockholders and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee Directorship Guidelines and Selection Policy published on HBI's

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website at www.homebancshares.com under the caption Investor Relations / Corporate Profile / Governance Documents.

The recommending shareholder(s) and the candidate submit, with the recommendation, a signed statement agreeing and acknowledging that, among other things, the recommending shareholder will maintain an ownership of at least two percent of HBI's stock throughout the candidate's term as director.

Upon receipt of the recommendation, the committee will consider the qualifications of the candidate. The committee does not intend to review and/or consider candidates in a manner different than other recommendations, although the committee may prefer director candidates who are personally known to the existing directors, have the requisite experience and whose reputations are highly regarded.

In order for a proposal by a shareholder to be presented at an annual meeting of HBI's shareholders, the proposal must be included in the related proxy statement and proxy form. Proposals by shareholders intended to be presented at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders in 2014 must be received by HBI no later than November 8, 2013, for possible inclusion in the proxy statement relating to that meeting.

For a shareholder proposal to be included in the proxy statement and proxy form for an annual meeting of HBI's shareholders, the proposal must: (1) concern a matter that may be properly considered and acted upon at the annual meeting in accordance with applicable laws, including HBI's Bylaws and Rule 14a-8 of the Exchange Act; and (2) be received by HBI at its home office, 719 Harkrider Street, Suite 100, Conway, Arkansas 72032, Attention: Holly A. McKenna, Secretary, not less than 120 calendar days before the anniversary of the date of the previous year's proxy statement, or November 8, 2013, in the case of the Annual Meeting of Shareholders in 2014. If no annual meeting was held the previous year and in any year in which the date of the annual meeting is moved by more than 30 days from the date of the previous year's annual meeting, the proposal will be considered timely if received within a reasonable time before HBI begins to print and mail its proxy materials.

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Voting Rights in an Extraordinary Transaction

Neither LBI's Articles of Incorporation, as amended, nor LBI's Bylaws impose heightened shareholder approval requirements for any action. Arkansas law therefore governs the number of votes required to take any action.

Neither HBI's Restated Articles of Incorporation, as amended, nor HBI's Restated Bylaws impose heightened shareholder approval requirements for any action. Arkansas law therefore governs the number of votes required to take any action.

Anti-Takeover Provisions and Other Shareholder Protections

Neither LBI's Articles of Incorporation, as amended, nor LBI's Bylaws include anti-takeover provisions or other shareholder protections in the context of a takeover or merger. LBI has entered into contracts with certain officers and employees entitling such persons to payments upon a merger or other takeover event, if such person's employment is terminated as described in more detail in such contracts.

Neither HBI's Restated Articles of Incorporation, as amended, nor HBI's Restated Bylaws include anti-takeover provisions or other shareholder protections in the context of a takeover or merger.

Indemnification of Directors and Officers

LBI's Articles of Incorporation, as amended, grants LBI the power to indemnify any person who was or is a party or is threatened to be made a party to any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative (other than an action by or in the right of the corporation) by reason of the fact that he is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of LBI (or is or was serving at the request of LBI as a director, officer, employee or agent of another entity) against expenses, judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred by him in connection with such action, suit or proceeding if he acted in good faith and in a manner he reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of LBI, and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe his conduct was unlawful. It further grants LBI the power to indemnify those persons in actions by or in the right of the corporation if he acted in good faith and in a manner he reasonably believe to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the corporation and except that no indemnification shall be made in respect of any claim, issue or matter if such person has been adjudged to be liable to LBI unless so otherwise determined by a court. To the extent such person is successful on the merits, LBI will indemnify such person against expenses.

In HBI's Restated Articles of Incorporation, as amended, and Restated Bylaws, every person who was or is a party to, or is involved in, any action, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative, by reason of the fact that he is or was a director or officer of HBI (or is or was serving at the request of HBI as a director or officer of another entity) shall be indemnified and held harmless to the fullest extent legally permissible under and pursuant to any procedure specified in the Arkansas Business Corporation Act of 1987 (ABCA), against all expenses, liabilities and losses reasonably incurred or suffered by him in connection therewith.

The rights of indemnification provided in the Restated Articles of Incorporation are not exclusive of any rights which may be available under any agreement, vote of stockholders, provision of law or otherwise. In addition, the Articles of Incorporation authorize HBI to maintain insurance on behalf of any person who is or was a director, officer, employee, or agent of HBI, whether or not HBI would have the power to provide indemnification to such person.

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The rights of indemnification provided in the Articles of Incorporation are not exclusive of any other rights which may be available under the Bylaws, any insurance or other agreement, by vote of shareholders or directors (regardless of whether directors authorizing such indemnification are beneficiaries thereof,) or otherwise. In addition, the Articles of Incorporation authorize LBI to maintain insurance on behalf of any person who is or was a director, officer, employee, or agent of LBI, whether or not LBI would have the power to provide indemnification to such person.

Shareholder Action by Written Consent

Shareholder action on a proposal to increase the capital stock or bond indebtedness of LBI may be taken without a meeting if one or more written consents, setting forth the action so taken, shall be signed by all of the shareholders of LBI. Any other action required or permitted to be taken at a meeting of shareholders may be taken without a meeting if one or more written consents, setting for the action so taken, shall be signed by the holders of outstanding shares having not less than the minimum number of votes that would be necessary to authorize or take such action at a meeting at which all shares entitled to vote thereon were present and voted.

Any shareholder action required or permitted to be taken at a meeting of shareholders may be taken without a meeting if one or more written consents, setting forth the action so taken, shall be signed by all of the shareholders of HBI.

Special Meetings

Special meetings of the shareholders may be called at any time by the chairman of the board, the president, or the board of directors.

Special meetings of the shareholders may be called at any time by the president, resolution of the board of directors, or by not less than ten percent (10%) of the holders of shares entitled to vote on any action to be presented at such meeting.

Shareholders Rights to Examine Books and Records

Arkansas law provides a shareholder and his, her, or its agent or attorney with a right to inspect (beginning two (2) business days after notice of a meeting is given) and copy the corporation's shareholder list. Arkansas law also permits any shareholder, on at least five (5) business days advance written demand to the corporation, to inspect (1) the articles of incorporation and bylaws of the corporation and all amendments thereto that are in effect, (2) board resolutions of the corporation relating to the creation of fixing the rights, preferences and limitations of any class of shares that are still outstanding, (3) minutes of shareholder meetings, records of actions taken by shareholders without a meeting and all written communications to

Arkansas law provides a shareholder and his, her, or its agent or attorney with a right to inspect (beginning two (2) business days after notice of a meeting is given) and copy the corporation's shareholder list. Arkansas law also permits any shareholder, on at least five (5) business days advance written demand to the corporation, to inspect (1) the articles of incorporation and bylaws of the corporation and all amendments thereto that are in effect, (2) board resolutions of the corporation relating to the creation of fixing the rights, preferences and limitations of any class of shares that are still outstanding, (3) minutes of shareholder meetings, records of actions taken by shareholders without a meeting and all

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shareholders, including financial statements furnished to shareholders, for the past three (3) years, (4) the name and business addresses of the current directors and officers, and (5) the most recent annual franchise tax report delivered to the Arkansas Secretary of State. In addition, a shareholder satisfying specified conditions is entitled to inspect (1) excerpts of minutes of any meeting of the board of directors and records of any actions of any committee of the board of directors and of actions taken by the board of directors without a meeting, (b) accounting records, (c) the record of shareholders, and (d) the shareholder list as described above, in each case if the demand is made in good faith and for a proper purpose, describes the purpose of the inspection and the desired records with reasonable particularity, and the desired records are directly connected to the purpose of such inspection.

HBI

written communications to shareholders, including financial statements furnished to shareholders, for the past three (3) years, (4) the name and business addresses of the current directors and officers, and (5) the most recent annual franchise tax report delivered to the Arkansas Secretary of State. In addition, a shareholder satisfying specified conditions is entitled to inspect (1) excerpts of minutes of any meeting of the board of directors and records of any actions of any committee of the board of directors and of actions taken by the board of directors without a meeting, (b) accounting records, (c) the record of shareholders, and (d) the shareholder list as described above, in each case if the demand is made in good faith and for a proper purpose, describes the purpose of the inspection and the desired records with reasonable particularity, and the desired records are directly connected to the purpose of such inspection.

Amendments to Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws

Under Arkansas law, amendments to the articles of incorporation generally is approved if a majority of the votes representing the quorum approves it. Pursuant to LBI's Articles of Incorporation, as amended, and Bylaws, a quorum at any meeting of the shareholders of LBI consists of a majority of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter, represented in person or by proxy at such meeting.

Under Arkansas law, amendments to the articles of incorporation generally is approved if a majority of the votes representing the quorum approves it. Pursuant to HBI's Restated Bylaws, a quorum at any meeting of the shareholders of HBI consists of a majority of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter, represented in person or by proxy at such meeting.

An amendment to the Bylaws that increases the quorum or voting requirements for the shareholders must be approved by a majority of the quorum at any meeting of shareholders. Any other amendment to the Bylaws may be adopted, amended or repealed at any meeting of the Board of Directors.

An amendment to the Restated Bylaws may be adopted, amended or repealed at any meeting of the board of directors.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, under Arkansas law, a majority of a class of stock must approve any amendment that adversely affects their particular class as further described in Ark. Code Ann. §4-27-1004.

Dividends

Under Arkansas law, a corporation may not make any distribution to its shareholders if, after giving effect to the distribution (1) the corporation would not be able to pay its debts as they become due in the usual course of business or (2) the corporation's total assets would be less than the sum of its total liabilities plus the amount that would be needed, if the corporation were to be dissolved at the time of distribution, to satisfy the preferential rights upon dissolution of shareholders whose preferential rights are superior to those receiving the distribution. The ability of LBI to pay dividends to

Under Arkansas law, a corporation may not make any distribution to its shareholders if, after giving effect to the distribution (1) the corporation would not be able to pay its debts as they become due in the usual course of business or (2) the corporation's total assets would be less than the sum of its total liabilities plus the amount that would be needed, if the corporation were to be dissolved at the time of distribution, to satisfy the preferential rights upon dissolution of shareholders whose preferential rights are superior to those receiving the distribution. The

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its shareholders is directly influenced by the ability of Liberty Bank to pay dividends to LBI, as its sole shareholder.

Approval of the Arkansas State Bank Commissioner is required before Liberty Bank can declare and pay any dividend of 75% or more of its net profits after all taxes for the current year plus 75% of the retained net profits for the immediately preceding year.

In addition, the Federal Reserve further limits the ability to pay dividends if the total of all dividends declared in any calendar year by the bank exceeds the bank's net profits to date for that year combined with its retained net profits for the preceding two years.

Dissenters' Rights

Neither LBI's Articles of Incorporation, as amended, nor LBI's Bylaws address dissenters' rights. Arkansas law therefore governs when a shareholder is entitled to dissent, the process for dissenting and the amount of the payment.

Pursuant to Ark. Code Ann. §4-27-1302(a)(2), the LBI shareholders have dissenters' rights because LBI shares are being acquired.

HBI

ability of the HBI to pay dividends to its shareholders is directly influenced by the ability of Centennial Bank to pay dividends to HBI, as its sole shareholder.

Approval of the Arkansas State Bank Commissioner is required before Centennial Bank can declare and pay any dividend of 75% or more of its net profits after all taxes for the current year plus 75% of the retained net profits for the immediately preceding year.

In addition, the Federal Reserve further limits the ability to pay dividends if the total of all dividends declared in any calendar year by the bank exceeds the bank's net profits to date for that year combined with its retained net profits for the preceding two years.

Neither HBI's Restated Articles of Incorporation, as amended, nor HBI's Bylaws address dissenters' rights. Arkansas law therefore governs when a shareholder is entitled to dissent, the process for dissenting and the amount of the payment.

The HBI shareholders do not have dissenters' rights for this transaction under Arkansas law.

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HBI SPECIAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

Date, Time and Place

The HBI special meeting of shareholders will be held at HBI's principal executive offices located at 719 Harkrider Street, Suite 100, Conway, Arkansas, at [] Central Time, on [].

Purpose

At the special meeting, HBI shareholders will:

consider and vote upon a proposal to approve the issuance of HBI common stock in the merger (the Share Issuance Proposal); and

consider and vote upon a proposal to approve one or more adjournments of the HBI special meeting, if necessary or appropriate, including adjournments to solicit additional proxies in favor of the Share Issuance Proposal (the HBI Adjournment Proposal).

The Merger Agreement provides that HBI will issue, as a portion of the aggregate merger consideration, approximately 10,955,302 shares of its common stock (based on a \$22.82 average closing price). Under the NASDAQ Listing Rules a company listed on NASDAQ is required to obtain shareholder approval prior to the issuance of common stock or securities convertible into or exercisable for common stock, in connection with the acquisition of stock or assets of another company if the common stock has or will have upon issuance voting power equal to or in excess of 20% of the voting power outstanding before the issuance of stock or securities convertible into or exercisable for common stock, or the number of shares of common stock to be issued is or will be equal to or in excess of 20% of the number of shares of common stock outstanding before the issuance of the stock or securities. If we complete the merger, the number of shares of HBI common stock issued may exceed 20% of the shares of HBI common stock outstanding before such issuance. Accordingly, HBI is seeking the approval of HBI shareholders for the issuance of shares of HBI common stock in connection with the merger.

HBI Adjournment Proposal

If, at the HBI special meeting, the number of shares of HBI common stock present or represented by proxy and voting in favor of the Share Issuance Proposal is insufficient to approve such proposal, HBI intends to move to adjourn the HBI special meeting in order to solicit additional proxies for such proposal.

In this proposal, HBI is asking its shareholders to authorize the holder of any proxy solicited by the HBI board of directors to vote in favor of granting discretionary authority to proxy holders to adjourn the HBI special meeting to another time and/or place for the purpose of soliciting additional proxies. If HBI shareholders approve the HBI Adjournment Proposal, HBI could adjourn the HBI special meeting and any adjourned session of the HBI special meeting and use the additional time to solicit additional proxies.

HBI does not intend to call a vote on this proposal if the Share Issuance Proposal has been approved at the HBI special meeting.

The HBI board of directors recommends that holders of HBI common stock vote FOR the approval of the Share Issuance Proposal and FOR approval of the HBI Adjournment Proposal.

Record Date and Quorum

The HBI board of directors has fixed [], 2013, as the record date for determining the holders of shares of HBI common stock entitled to notice of and to vote at the special meeting. At the close of business on [], 2013, there were [] shares of common stock issued and outstanding. Holders of record of HBI common stock on the record date are entitled to one vote per share.

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The representation (in person or by proxy) of holders of at least a majority of the shares entitled to vote at the HBI special meeting constitutes a quorum for action at the HBI special meeting. All shares of HBI common stock present in person or represented by proxy, including abstentions and broker non-votes, will be treated as present for purposes of determining the presence or absence of a quorum for all matters voted on at the HBI special meeting.

Required Vote; Effects of Abstentions or Failure to Vote

Share Issuance Proposal

Approval of the Share Issuance Proposal requires the affirmative vote of at least a majority of the shares of HBI voting on the proposal, provided that a quorum is present at the HBI special meeting. Therefore, assuming that a quorum is present, your failure to vote, an abstention or a broker non-vote will have no effect on the approval of the Share Issuance Proposal.

Adjournment Proposal

Approval of the HBI Adjournment Proposal requires the affirmative vote of at least a majority of the shares of HBI voting on the proposal, provided that a quorum is present at the HBI special meeting. Therefore, assuming that a quorum is present, your failure to vote, an abstention or a broker non-vote will have no effect on the approval of the HBI Adjournment Proposal.

How to Vote

Vote by Telephone. You can vote by calling the toll-free telephone number on your proxy card. Easy-to-follow voice prompts allow you to vote your shares and confirm that your instructions have been properly recorded.

Vote by Internet. You also can choose to vote on the Internet by visiting the website for Internet voting printed on your proxy card. Easy-to-follow prompts allow you to vote your shares and confirm that your instructions have been properly recorded. If you vote on the Internet, you can also request electronic delivery of future proxy materials.

Vote by Mail. If you choose to vote by mail, simply mark your proxy, date and sign it, and return it to Computershare in the postage-paid envelope provided. If the envelope is missing, please mail your completed proxy card to Home BancShares, Inc., c/o Computershare, P. O. Box 43101, Providence, Rhode Island, 02940-5067.

Vote in Person. The method by which you vote will not limit your right to vote at the shareholder meeting if you decide to attend in person. If your shares are held in the name of a bank, broker or other holder of record, you must obtain a legal proxy, executed in your favor, from the holder of record to be able to vote at the special meeting.

All shares that have been properly voted and not revoked will be voted at the special meeting. If you sign and return your proxy card but do not give voting instructions, the shares represented by that proxy will be voted as recommended by the HBI board of directors.

Revocability of Proxies and Changes to a HBI Shareholder's Vote

An HBI shareholder has the power to change its vote at any time before its shares of HBI common stock are voted at the LBI special meeting by:

 sending a notice of revocation to HBI's corporate secretary at 719 Harkrider Street, Suite, 100, Conway, Arkansas 72032 stating that you would like to revoke your proxy;

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sending a completed proxy card bearing a later date than your original proxy card; or

attending the HBI special meeting and voting in person if your shares of HBI common stock are registered in your name rather than in the name of a broker, bank or other nominee, and you so request, although attendance at the special meeting will not by itself revoke a previously granted proxy.

If you choose the first method, you must take the described action no later than the beginning of the HBI special meeting. If you choose to send a completed proxy card bearing a later date than your original proxy card, the new proxy card must be received before the beginning of the HBI special meeting. If you have instructed a bank, broker or other nominee to vote your shares of HBI common stock, you must follow the directions you receive from your bank, broker or other nominee in order to change or revoke your vote.

Attending the HBI Special Meeting

Subject to space availability, all HBI shareholders as of the record date, or their duly appointed proxies, may attend the HBI special meeting. Since seating is limited, admission to the HBI special meeting will be on a first-come, first-served basis. Registration and seating will begin at [], Central Time.

If you hold your shares of HBI common stock in your name as a shareholder of record and you wish to attend the HBI special meeting, please bring your proxy and valid picture identification to the HBI special meeting.

If your shares of HBI common stock are held in street name in a stock brokerage account or by a bank or nominee and you wish to attend the HBI special meeting, you need to bring a copy of a bank or brokerage statement to the HBI special meeting reflecting your stock ownership as of the record date, along with a legal proxy, executed in your favor, from the broker, bank or other nominee that is the holder of record of your shares. You should also bring valid picture identification.

Proxy Solicitations

HBI is soliciting proxies for the HBI special meeting on behalf of the HBI board of directors. HBI will bear the cost of soliciting proxies from its shareholders. In addition to using the mails, HBI may solicit proxies by personal interview, telephone, and facsimile. Banks, brokerage houses, other institutions, nominees, and fiduciaries will be requested to forward their proxy soliciting material to their principals and obtain authorization for the execution of proxies. HBI does not expect to pay any compensation for the solicitation of proxies. However, HBI will, upon request, pay the standard charges and expenses of banks, brokerage houses, other institutions, nominees, and fiduciaries for forwarding proxy materials to and obtaining proxies from their principals.

Delivery of Proxy Materials To Shareholders Sharing an Address

As permitted by the Exchange Act, only one copy of this joint proxy statement/prospectus is being delivered to multiple shareholders of HBI sharing an address unless HBI has previously received contrary instructions from one or more such shareholders. This is referred to as householding. Shareholders who hold shares in street name can request further information on householding through their banks, brokers or other holders of record. On written or oral request to Corporate Secretary, 719 Harkrider Street, Suite 100, Conway, Arkansas 72032, Telephone No. 501-328-4770, HBI will deliver promptly a separate copy of this joint proxy statement/prospectus to a shareholder at a shared address to which a single copy of the document was delivered.

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CERTAIN INFORMATION CONCERNING HBI

General

HBI is a Conway, Arkansas headquartered bank holding company registered under the federal Bank Holding Company Act of 1956. HBI's common stock is traded through The NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol HOMB. HBI is primarily engaged in providing a broad range of commercial and retail banking and related financial services to businesses, real estate developers and investors, individuals and municipalities through our wholly owned community bank subsidiary Centennial Bank. Centennial Bank has locations in Central Arkansas, North Central Arkansas, Southern Arkansas, the Florida Keys, Central Florida, Southwestern Florida, the Florida Panhandle and South Alabama.

Financial and other information relating to HBI is set forth in its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, and its Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2013. Information regarding the names, ages, positions, and business backgrounds of the executive officers and directors of HBI, as well as additional information, including executive compensation, and certain relationships and related person transactions, is set forth in or incorporated by reference in HBI's 10-K and in its proxy statement for its 2013 annual meeting of shareholders. See Documents Incorporated by Reference.

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LBI SPECIAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

General

LBI's board of directors is using this joint proxy statement/prospectus to solicit proxies from the holders of shares of LBI common stock for use at the LBI special meeting.

Together with this joint proxy statement/prospectus, LBI is also sending you a notice of the special meeting and a form of proxy that is solicited by LBI's board of directors. The LBI special meeting will be held at 2901 East Highland Drive, Jonesboro, Arkansas, at [] Central Time. On [], 2013, LBI commenced mailing this joint proxy statement/prospectus and the enclosed form of proxy to its shareholders entitled to vote at the LBI special meeting.

Purpose of LBI Special Meeting

At the LBI special meeting, LBI shareholders will be asked to:

approve the Merger Agreement, a copy of which is attached as Appendix A to this joint proxy statement/prospectus, which is referred to as the Merger Proposal; and

approve one or more adjournments of the LBI special meeting, if necessary or appropriate, including adjournments to permit further solicitation of proxies in favor of the Merger Proposal, which is referred to as the LBI Adjournment Proposal.

Recommendation of LBI's Board of Directors

LBI's board of directors recommends that you vote **FOR** the Merger Proposal and **FOR** the LBI Adjournment Proposal. See The Merger Recommendation of LBI's board of Directors and Reasons for the Merger on page 45.

LBI Record Date and Quorum

LBI's board of directors has fixed the close of business on [], 2013 as the record date for determining the holders of LBI stock entitled to receive notice of and to vote at the LBI special meeting.

As of the LBI record date, there were [] shares of LBI common stock outstanding and entitled to vote at the LBI special meeting held by [] holders of record. Each share of LBI common stock entitles the holder to one vote at the LBI special meeting on each proposal to be considered at the LBI special meeting.

The representation (in person or by proxy) of holders of at least a majority of the votes entitled to be cast on each of the matters to be voted on at the LBI special meeting constitutes a quorum for action on that matter at the LBI special meeting. All shares of LBI common stock present in person or represented by proxy, including abstentions and broker non-votes, will be treated as present for purposes of determining the presence or absence of a quorum for all matters voted on at the LBI special meeting.

As of the record date, directors and executive officers of LBI and their affiliates owned and were entitled to vote [] shares of LBI common stock, representing approximately []% of the shares of LBI common stock outstanding on that date. We currently expect that LBI's directors and executive officers will vote their shares in favor of the Merger Proposal and the LBI Adjournment Proposal. As of the record date, HBI did not beneficially own any shares of LBI common stock.

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Required Vote; Effects of Abstention or Failure to Vote

Required Vote to Approve the Merger Proposal

The affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of LBI common stock entitled to vote is required to approve the Merger Proposal. Therefore, assuming that a quorum is present, your abstention or failure to vote will have the same effect as a vote cast **AGAINST** this proposal.

Required Vote to Approve the LBI Adjournment Proposal

The LBI Adjournment Proposal will be approved if a majority of the shares of LBI common stock present at the special meeting, in person or in proxy, are voted in favor of the proposal. Therefore, assuming that a quorum is present, your abstention or failure to vote will have no effect on the outcome of the proposal.

Voting on Proxies; Incomplete Proxies

Giving a proxy means that an LBI shareholder authorizes the persons named in the enclosed proxy card to vote its shares at the LBI special meeting in the manner it directs. An LBI shareholder may vote by proxy or in person at the LBI special meeting. If you hold your shares of the LBI common stock in your name as a shareholder of record, to submit a proxy, you, as an LBI shareholder, may vote by completing and signing the accompanying proxy and returning it to LBI as soon as possible in the enclosed postage-paid envelope. When the accompanying proxy is returned properly executed, the shares of LBI stock represented by it will be voted at the LBI special meeting in accordance with the instructions contained on the proxy card.

If any proxy is returned without indication as to how to vote, the shares of LBI common stock represented by the proxy will be voted as recommended by LBI's board of directors. Unless an LBI shareholder checks the box on its proxy card to withhold discretionary authority, the proxy holders may use their discretion to vote on other matters relating to the LBI special meeting.

If your shares are held in a street name, you should follow the instructions you receive from your broker in order to direct your broker how to vote, and you should also follow the instructions of your broker regarding revocation of proxies.

Every LBI shareholder's vote is important. Accordingly, each LBI shareholder should sign, date and return the enclosed proxy card, whether or not the LBI shareholder plans to attend the LBI special meeting in person.

Revocability of Proxies and Changes to a LBI Shareholder's Vote

An LBI shareholder has the power to change its vote at any time before its shares of LBI common stock are voted at the LBI special meeting by:

sending a notice of revocation to LBI's corporate secretary at 2901 East Highland Drive, Jonesboro, Arkansas 72401 stating that you would like to revoke your proxy;

sending a completed proxy card bearing a later date than your original proxy card; or

attending the LBI special meeting and voting in person if your shares of LBI common stock are registered in your name rather than in the name of a broker, bank or other nominee, and you so request, although attendance at the special meeting will not by itself revoke a previously granted proxy.

If you choose the first method, you must take the described action no later than the beginning of the LBI special meeting. If you choose to send a completed proxy card bearing a later date than your original proxy card, the new proxy card must be received before the beginning of the LBI special meeting. If you have instructed a bank, broker or other nominee to vote your shares of LBI common stock, you must follow the directions you receive from your bank, broker or other nominee in order to change or revoke your vote.

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Solicitation of Proxies

The cost of solicitation of proxies will be borne by LBI. LBI will reimburse brokerage firms and other custodians, nominees and fiduciaries of reasonable expenses incurred by them in sending proxy materials to the beneficial owners of common stock. In addition to solicitations by mail, directors, officers and regular employees of LBI may solicit proxies personally by telephone without additional compensation.

Attending the LBI Special Meeting

Subject to space availability, all LBI shareholders as of the record date, or their duly appointed proxies, may attend the LBI special meeting. Since seating is limited, admission to the LBI special meeting will be on a first-come, first-served basis. Registration and seating will begin at [], Central Time.

If you hold your shares of LBI common stock in your name as a shareholder of record and you wish to attend the LBI special meeting, please bring your proxy and valid picture identification to the LBI special meeting.

If your shares of LBI common stock are held in street name in a stock brokerage account or by a bank or nominee and you wish to attend the LBI special meeting, you need to bring a copy of a bank or brokerage statement to the LBI special meeting reflecting your stock ownership as of the record date, along with a legal proxy, executed in your favor, from the broker, bank or other nominee that is the holder of record of your shares. You should also bring valid picture identification.

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LBI PROPOSALS

Merger Proposal

As discussed throughout this joint proxy statement/prospectus, LBI is asking its shareholders to approve the Merger Proposal. Holders of LBI common stock should read carefully this joint proxy statement/prospectus in its entirety, including the appendices, for more detailed information concerning the Merger Agreement and the merger. In particular, holders of LBI common stock are directed to the Merger Agreement, a copy of which is attached as **Appendix A** to this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

LBI's board of directors recommends a vote **FOR** the Merger Proposal.

LBI Adjournment Proposal

The LBI special meeting may be adjourned to another time or place, if necessary or appropriate, to solicit additional proxies if there are insufficient votes at the time of the LBI special meeting to approve the Merger Proposal.

If, at the LBI special meeting, the number of shares of LBI common stock present or represented and voting in favor of the Merger Proposal is insufficient to approve the Merger Proposal, LBI intends to move to adjourn the LBI special meeting in order to enable LBI's board of directors to solicit additional proxies for approval of the Merger Agreement. In that event, LBI will ask its shareholders to vote only upon the LBI Adjournment Proposal, and not the Merger Proposal.

In this proposal, LBI is asking its shareholders to authorize the holder of any proxy solicited by LBI's board of directors to vote in favor of granting discretionary authority to the proxy holders, and each of them individually, to adjourn the LBI special meeting to another time and place for the purpose of soliciting additional proxies. If the LBI shareholders approve the LBI Adjournment Proposal, LBI could adjourn the LBI special meeting and use the additional time to solicit additional proxies, including the solicitation of proxies from LBI shareholders who have previously voted.

LBI's board of directors recommends a vote **FOR** the LBI Adjournment Proposal.

Other Matters To Come Before the LBI Special Meeting

No other matters are intended to be brought before the LBI special meeting by LBI, and LBI does not know of any matters to be brought before the LBI special meeting by others. If, however, any other matters properly come before the LBI special meeting, the persons named in the proxy will vote the shares represented thereby in accordance with the judgment of management on any such matter.

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CERTAIN INFORMATION CONCERNING LBI

General

LBI is a registered bank holding company subject to the supervision and regulation by the Federal Reserve and is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Arkansas. Its main office is located at 2901 East Highland Drive, Jonesboro, Arkansas (telephone number: 870-934-9000).

Business

LBI's banking subsidiary, Liberty Bank of Arkansas, began operations in 2001 and is primarily engaged in the business of obtaining deposits and originating commercial, industrial, consumer and real estate loans within its Arkansas lending area of Craighead County, Greene County, Clay County, Baxter County, Benton County, Conway County, Crawford County, Independence County, Johnson County, Pope County, Sebastian County, Washington County, White County, Sharp County, Yell County and the surrounding counties.

At March 31, 2013, LBI had consolidated total assets of approximately \$2.85 billion, net loans of approximately \$1.84 billion, total deposits of approximately \$2.17 billion, preferred shareholders' equity of \$52.5 million, and total common shareholders' equity of approximately \$263.4 million.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion and analysis identifies significant factors that have affected our financial position and operating results during the periods included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. LBI encourages you to read this discussion and analysis in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the related notes and the other statistical information also included in this report.

Critical Accounting Policies

LBI has adopted various accounting policies that govern the application of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and with general practices within the banking industry in the preparation of its consolidated financial statements. LBI's significant accounting policies are described in Note 1 to LBI's condensed notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited) for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and its notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Certain accounting policies involve significant judgments and assumptions by LBI that have a material impact on the carrying value of certain assets and liabilities. LBI considers these accounting policies to be critical accounting policies. The judgments and assumptions LBI uses are based on historical experience and other factors, which LBI believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. Because of the nature of the judgments and assumptions LBI makes, actual results could differ from these judgments and estimates and such differences could have a material impact on the carrying values of assets and liabilities and results of operations. Management has reviewed and approved these critical accounting policies and has discussed these policies with LBI's board of directors.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The determination of the allowance for loan losses is based on estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant changes in the economic environment and market conditions. Liberty Bank's loans are generally secured by specific items of collateral including real property, consumer assets and business assets. LBI is primarily a real estate lender in the markets it serves and is subject to the decline in asset quality when real estate values decline during a recession. In connection with the determination of the estimated losses on loans, management obtains independent appraisals for significant collateral. While management uses available information to recognize losses on loans, further reductions in carrying amounts of loans may be necessary based

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on changes in economic conditions. In addition, regulatory agencies, as an integral part of its examination process, periodically review the estimated losses on loans. Such agencies may require Liberty Bank to recognize additional losses based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examination. Because of these factors, it is reasonably possible that the estimated losses on loans may change materially in the near term. However, the amount of the change that is reasonably possible cannot be estimated.

The allowance for loan losses is established as losses are estimated to have occurred through a provision for loan losses charged to earnings. Loan losses are charged against the allowance when management believes the uncollectibility of a loan balance is confirmed. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance.

The allowance for loan losses is evaluated on a regular basis by management and is based upon management's periodic review of various factors including the collectability of the loans in light of historical experience, the nature and volume of the loan portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, estimated value of any underlying collateral and prevailing economic conditions. This evaluation is inherently subjective, as it requires estimates that are susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available.

The allowance consists of specific, general and unallocated components. For loans that are classified as impaired, an allowance is established when the discounted cash flows or collateral value or observable market price of the impaired loan is lower than the carrying value of that loan. The general component covers non-classified loans and is based on historical loss experience adjusted for qualitative factors. An unallocated component is maintained to cover uncertainties that could affect management's estimate of probable losses. The unallocated component of the allowance reflects the margin of imprecision inherent in the underlying assumptions used in the methodologies for estimating specific and general losses in the portfolio.

A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that Liberty Bank will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal or interest when due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Factors considered by management in determining impairment include payment status, collateral value, and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. Loans that experience insignificant payment delays and payment shortfalls generally are not classified as impaired. Management determines the significance of payment delays and payment shortfalls on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration all of the circumstances surrounding the loan and the borrower, including the length of the delay, the reasons for the delay, the borrower's prior payment record, and the amount of the shortfall in relation to the principal and interest owed. Impairment is measured on a loan-by-loan basis for larger loans by either the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, the loans obtainable market price, or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent.

Fair Valuation of Financial Instruments

LBI uses fair value measurements to record fair value adjustments to certain financial instruments required by GAAP to be accounted for at fair value and to determine fair value disclosures. Additionally, it may be required to record other assets at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. These nonrecurring fair value adjustments typically involve application of lower-of-cost-or-market accounting or write downs of individual assets. Further, it includes in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements information about the extent to which fair value is used to measure assets and liabilities, the valuation methodologies used, and the related impact to income. Additionally, for financial instruments not recorded at fair value, it discloses the estimate of their fair value.

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell the asset or paid to transfer the liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Accounting standards establish a three-level hierarchy for disclosure of assets and liabilities recorded at fair value. The classification of assets and liabilities within the hierarchy is based on whether the inputs to the valuation methodology used for measurement

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are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market-derived or market-based information obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect LBI's estimates about market data. The three levels of inputs that are used to classify fair value measurements are as follows:

Level 1 Valuation is based upon quoted prices for identical instruments traded in active markets. Instruments classified as Level 1 generally include securities traded on active exchange markets, such as the New York Stock Exchange, as well as securities that are traded by dealers or brokers in active over-the-counter markets. Instruments LBI classifies as Level 1 are instruments that have been priced directly from dealer trading desks and represent actual prices at which such securities have traded within active markets.

Level 2 Valuation is based upon quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active, and model-based valuation techniques, such as matrix pricing, for which all significant assumptions are observable in the market. Instruments LBI classifies as Level 2 include securities that are valued based on pricing models using relevant observable information generated by transactions that have occurred in the market place and involve similar securities.

Level 3 Valuation is generated from model-based techniques that use significant assumptions unobservable in the market. These unobservable assumptions reflect Liberty Bank's estimates of assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. Valuation techniques include use of option pricing models, discounted cash flow models, and similar techniques.

LBI attempts to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when developing fair value measurements. When available, it uses quoted market prices to measure fair value. Specifically, it uses independent pricing services to obtain fair values based on the quoted prices. Quoted prices are subject to its internal price verification procedures. If market prices are not available, fair value measurement is based upon models that use primarily market-based or independently sourced market parameters. Most of LBI's financial instruments use Level 2 measurements, to estimate the fair value of the financial instrument. However, in certain cases, when market observable inputs for model-based valuation techniques may not be readily available, it is required to make judgments about assumptions market participants would use in estimating the fair value of the financial instrument.

The degree of management judgment involved in determining the fair value of an instrument is dependent upon the availability of quoted market prices or observable market parameters. For instruments that trade actively and have quoted market prices or observable market parameters, there is minimal subjectivity involved in measuring fair value. When observable market prices and parameters are not fully available, management's judgment is necessary to estimate fair value. In addition, changes in market conditions may reduce the availability of quoted prices or observable data. For example, reduced liquidity in the capital markets or changes in secondary market activities could result in observable market inputs becoming unavailable. When significant adjustments are required to available observable inputs, it may be appropriate to utilize an estimate based primarily on unobservable inputs. When an active market for a security does not exist, the use of management estimates that incorporate current market participant expectations of future cash flows, and include appropriate risk premiums, is acceptable.

Significant judgment may be required to determine whether certain assets measured at fair value are included in Level 2 or Level 3. If fair value measurement is based upon recent observable market activity of such assets or comparable assets (other than forced or distressed transactions) that occur in sufficient volume and do not require significant adjustment using unobservable inputs, those assets are classified as Level 2. If not, they are classified as Level 3. Making this assessment requires significant judgment.

Other-Than-Temporary Impairment Analysis

Debt securities that management has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity and are recorded at amortized cost. Other debt securities are classified as securities available for sale and reported at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses, after applicable taxes, on securities classified as available for sale are reported in stockholders' equity.

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Accounting guidance under FASB ASC Topic 320, *Investments – Debt and Equity Securities*, requires a write-down when fair value is below amortized cost in circumstances where: (1) an entity has the intent to sell a security; (2) it is more likely than not that an entity will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis; or (3) an entity does not expect to recover the entire amortized cost basis of the security. If an entity intends to sell a security or if it is more likely than not that the entity will be required to sell the security before recovery, an other than temporary impairment (OTTI) write-down is recognized in earnings equal to the entire difference between the security's amortized cost basis and its fair value. If an entity does not intend to sell the security or it is not more likely than not that it will be required to sell the security before recovery, the OTTI write-down is separated into an amount representing credit loss, which is recognized in earnings, and an amount related to all other factors, which is recognized in other comprehensive income.

LBI conducts OTTI analysis on a quarterly basis or more often if a potential loss-triggering event occurs. In estimating OTTI, LBI management considers (1) the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, (2) the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, and (3) the intent and ability of Liberty Bank to retain its investment in the issuer for a period of time sufficient to allow for an anticipated recovery in fair value.

Other Real Estate Owned

Real estate acquired through, or in lieu of, foreclosure is initially recorded at the lower of cost or fair value less estimated costs of disposal at the date of foreclosure. Any write-downs based on the asset's fair value at the date of acquisition are charged to allowance for loan losses. Subsequent to the date of acquisition, management periodically performs valuations, and property held for sale is carried at the lower of the cost basis or fair value less cost to sell. Impairment losses on property to be held and used are measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of a property exceeds its fair value. Costs of significant property improvements are capitalized, whereas costs relating to holding property are expensed. Valuations are performed at least annually or more frequently as conditions warrant and write-downs are recorded as a charge to operations, if necessary, to reduce the carrying value of a property to the lower of its cost or fair value less cost to sell. Revenue and expense from the operations of other real estate owned are included in noninterest income and expense.

Income Taxes

The LBI consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis. The liability method is used in accounting for income taxes. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be realized or settled. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

LBI believes that its income tax filing positions taken or expected to be taken on its tax returns will more likely than not be sustained upon audit by the taxing authorities and does not anticipate any adjustments that will result in a material adverse impact on LBI's financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

Overview

Like most community banks, LBI derives the majority of its income from interest received on its loans and investments. Its primary source of funds for making these loans and investments is its deposits, including interest bearing deposits on which it pays interest as well as non-interest bearing deposits. Consequently, one of the key measures of LBI's success is its amount of net interest income, or the difference between the income on its interest earning assets, such as loans and investments, and the expense on its interest bearing liabilities, such as deposits and borrowings. Another key measure is the difference between the yield it earns on these interest earning assets and the rate it pays on interest bearing liabilities, which is called net interest spread.

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There are risks inherent in all loans, so LBI maintains an allowance for loan losses to absorb losses on existing loans that may become uncollectible. LBI maintains this allowance by charging a provision for loan losses against its operating earnings for each period. LBI has included a detailed discussion of this process, as well as several tables describing its allowance for loan losses, in this management's discussion and analysis.

In addition to earning interest on its loans and investments, LBI earns income through fees and other services provided to its customers. Also included is a discussion of the various components of this noninterest income, as well as of noninterest expense, in this management's discussion and analysis.

Economic conditions, competition, and the monetary and fiscal policies of the federal government significantly affect most financial institutions, including Liberty Bank. Lending and deposit activities and fee income generation are influenced by levels of business spending and investment, consumer income, consumer spending and savings, capital market activities, and competition among financial institutions, as well as customer preferences, interest rate conditions and prevailing market rates on competing products in our market areas.

Effect of Economic Trends

The quarter ended March 31, 2013 continues to reflect the tumultuous economic conditions experienced in recent years, which have negatively impacted the liquidity and credit quality of a significant number of financial institutions in the United States. Concerns regarding increased credit losses from the weakened economy have negatively affected capital and earnings of many financial institutions. Also, many financial institutions have experienced significant declines in the value of collateral for real estate loans, which have resulted in elevated levels of nonperforming assets, heightened credit losses, charge-offs and foreclosures.

Economic conditions have also resulted in a low interest rate environment. The Federal Funds rate set by the Federal Reserve has remained near zero for several years. Yields on investment securities have significantly declined and remain at very low levels. Financial institutions, including Liberty Bank, have experienced and will likely continue to experience competition for loans and earning assets in the form of more aggressive pricing and structures. These conditions have resulted in downward pressure on earning asset yields and consequently earnings and capital.

Quarterly Results

Results of Operations

Net Interest Income and Margin

The level of earning assets, interest bearing liabilities, and the management of net interest margin, determines LBI's level of net interest income. For the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, its net interest income was \$21.9 million and \$22.7 million, respectively, a decrease of \$830,000. The decrease in net interest income during the first three months of 2013 compared to the same period in 2012 was primarily the result of a decrease of 8 basis points (bps) in net interest margin to 3.42% in 2013 from 3.50% in 2012. Average interest earning assets increased \$21.7 million while its average interest bearing liabilities increased \$5.4 million for the first three months of 2013 compared to the same period in 2012.

LBI's net interest margin was 3.49% for the first three months of 2013, a 13 bps decrease from 3.62% for the same period in 2012. The decrease in net interest margin during the first three months of 2013 compared to the same time period in 2012 was primarily the result of a decrease in yields on earning assets of 43 bps, partially offset by a decrease in costs of interest bearing liabilities of 35 bps.

Interest income for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 was \$26.2 million and \$29.0 million, respectively. During the first three months of 2013, 86.57% of its interest income related to interest on loans and 13.43% related to interest on investments, compared to the first three months of 2012, when 84.90% of its interest income related to interest on loans and 15.10% related to interest on investments.

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Interest expense for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 was \$3.9 million and \$5.9 million, respectively. The decrease in deposit interest expense during the first three months of 2013 compared to the same period in 2012 relates primarily to the decrease in the cost of deposits from 0.78% for the first three months of 2012 to 0.51% for the same period in 2013.

Interest expense on borrowings for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 was \$1.5 million and \$2.1 million, respectively. The decrease is a result of the cost of borrowings decreasing from 2.59% in the first quarter of 2012 to 1.79% in the same period in 2013. The decrease in cost was partially offset by an increase in the average balance from \$330.65 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012 compared to \$333.6 million at March 31, 2013. Interest expense on deposits for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 represented 62.34% and 64.16%, respectively, of total interest expense, while interest expense on other borrowings represented 37.66% and 35.84%, respectively, of total interest expense.

The following table sets forth information related to LBI's average balance sheets, average yields on assets, and average rates of liabilities at March 31, 2013 and 2012. LBI derived these yields or rates by dividing income or expense by the average balance of the corresponding assets or liabilities. LBI derived average balances from the daily balances throughout the periods indicated. Yields on investment securities include amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts as an adjustment to yield. Nonaccrual loans are included in earning assets in the following tables and the average balance of loans includes loans on nonaccrual status. The net of capitalized loan costs and fees are amortized into interest income or loans.

Average Balances, Income and Expenses, Yields and Rates

	Three Months Ended March 31,					
	Average Balance	2013 Income / Expense	Yield / Rate (1)	Average Balance	2012 Income / Expense	Yield / Rate
(Dollars in thousands)						
Interest-earnings assets:						
Loans	\$ 1,854,135	\$ 22,708	4.97%	\$ 1,790,283	\$ 24,632	5.53%
Securities						
Taxable	599,925	2,194	1.48	615,028	3,111	2.03
Tax-exempt	94,331	1,188	5.11	82,798	1,097	5.33
Federal funds sold & other interest earnings assets	42,635	140	1.33	81,237	173	0.86
Total interest-earning assets	2,591,026	26,230	4.11	2,569,346	29,013	4.54
Total non-interest earning assets	237,802			230,203		
Total assets	\$ 2,828,828			\$ 2,799,549		
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
Deposits	\$ 1,953,260	\$ 2,435	0.51%	\$ 1,950,785	\$ 3,782	0.78%
Short-term borrowings	90,857	137	0.61	80,974	217	1.08
Long-term debt	242,742	1,334	2.23	249,678	1,896	3.05
Total interest-bearing liabilities	2,286,859	3,906	0.69	2,281,437	5,895	1.04
Non-interest bearing liabilities:						
Demand deposits	221,109			209,149		
Other liabilities	4,280			2,581		
Total liabilities	2,512,248			2,493,167		
Stockholders' equity	316,580			306,382		
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 2,828,828			\$ 2,799,549		

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Net interest income and margin	\$ 22,324	\$ 23,118
Margin analysis:		
Net interest rate spread	3.42%	3.50%
Net yield on interest-earnings assets (net interest margin)	3.49	3.62

(1) Fully tax-equivalent basis at 39.225% tax rate for nontaxable securities.

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The decline in income on interest earning assets during the first three months of 2013 compared to the same period in 2012 was driven primarily by a decrease in yield on interest earning assets of 46 bps from an average yield of 4.50% for the three months ended March 31, 2012 compared to an average yield of 4.04% for the same time period in 2013.

Interest expense also decreased during the first three months of 2013 compared to 2012 due to lower rates on interest bearing liabilities. In addition, LBI's average interest bearing liabilities increased by \$5.4 million during the first three months of 2013 compared to the same time period of 2012. Additionally, the rates on interest bearing liabilities decreased 36 bps in the first three months of 2013 compared to the same period in 2012.

Rate/Volume Analysis

Net interest income can be analyzed in terms of the impact of changing interest rates and changing volume. The following table sets forth the effect which the varying levels of interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities and the applicable rates have had on changes in net interest income for the periods presented.

Volume/Rate Analysis

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2013 over 2012		
	Volume	Yield/Rate (In thousands)	Total
Increase (decrease) in:			
Interest income:			
Loans	\$ 855	\$ (2,779)	\$ (1,924)
Securities			
Taxable	(74)	(843)	(917)
Tax-exempt	147	(56)	91
Federal funds sold & other interest earnings assets	(103)	70	(33)
Total interest income	825	(3,608)	(2,783)
Interest expense:			
Deposits	5	(1,352)	(1,347)
Short-term borrowings	24	(104)	(80)
Long-term debt	(52)	(510)	(562)
Total interest expense	(23)	(1,966)	(1,989)
Increase (decrease) in net interest income	\$ 848	\$ (1,642)	\$ (794)

Provision for Loan Losses

LBI established an allowance for loan losses through a provision charged as an expense on its consolidated statements of income. LBI reviews its loan portfolio periodically to evaluate outstanding loans and to measure both the performance of the portfolio and the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses. Please see the discussion below under **Balance Sheet Review** **Allowance for Loan Losses** for a description of the factors considered in determining the provision necessary to maintain this allowance.

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Following is a summary of the activity in the allowance for loan losses for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and twelve months ending December 31, 2012.

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2013	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2012
	(In thousands)	
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 33,603	\$ 34,280
Provision	3,000	15,000
Loan charge-offs	(1,697)	(18,003)
Loan recoveries	90	2,326
Balance, end of the period	\$ 34,996	\$ 33,603

At March 31, 2013, the allowance for loan losses was 1.87% of total loans as compared to 1.82% at December 31, 2012. The \$35.0 million allowance for loan losses at March 31, 2013 is a \$1.4 million increase compared to the allowance for loan losses at December 31, 2012. This increase is primarily related to the lower level of charge-offs that occurred during the first three months of 2013. During the first quarter of 2013, LBI charged-off \$1.7 million in loans, while recoveries on loans previously charged off were \$90,000.

At March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the allowance for loan losses represented 129.38% and 245.58% respectively of the amount of nonperforming loans. A significant portion of nonperforming loans is secured by real estate, 96.08% at March 31, 2013 and 97.56% at December 31, 2012.

Noninterest Income

The following table sets forth information related to noninterest income.

	Three Months Ended March 31,		2013 Change from 2012	
	2013	2012	(Dollars in thousands)	
Fiduciary activities	\$ 396	\$ 366	\$ 30	8.2%
Service charges on deposit accounts	2,249	2,243	6	0.3
Insurance activities and annuity sales	900	948	(48)	(5.1)
Net gains on sale of loans held for sale	929	859	70	8.1
Net losses on other real estate owned	(195)	(3,233)	3,038	(94.0)
Gains on sales of securities		17	(17)	(100.0)
Other noninterest income	2,608	3,335	(727)	(21.8)
Total noninterest income	\$ 6,887	\$ 4,535	\$ 2,352	51.9%

Noninterest income increased \$2.3 million from \$4.5 million for the first quarter of 2012 to \$6.9 million for the first quarter of 2013. The increase in total noninterest income during the first quarter of 2013 compared to the first quarter of 2012 resulted primarily from the \$3.0 million decrease in net losses on other real estate owned.

Table of Contents**Noninterest Expenses**

The following table sets forth information related to noninterest expenses.

	Three Months Ended March 31,		2013 Change from 2012	
	2013	2012		
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 9,395	\$ 9,119	\$ 276	3.0%
Expenses of premises and fixed assets	2,650	2,756	(106)	(3.8)
Data processing expense	341	306	35	11.4
Advertising	467	403	64	15.9
ATM expense	476	416	60	14.4
FDIC and state assessment	581	674	(93)	(13.8)
Amortization of intangible assets	228	230	(2)	(0.9)
Other expenses	2,935	2,772	163	5.9
Total noninterest expense	\$ 17,073	\$ 16,676	\$ 397	2.4%

Noninterest expense was \$17.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013, a \$397,000 or 2.4% increase from noninterest expense of \$16.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012. The increase was primarily due to an increase of \$276,000 in salaries and employee benefits from \$9.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012 to \$9.4 million for the same period in 2013 and an increase of \$163,000 of other expenses during the three month period ended March 31, 2013 compared to the same period 2012. These increases are partially offset by decreases of \$106,000 and \$93,000 in expenses of premises and fixed assets and FDIC and state assessment, respectively.

LBI efficiency ratio was 57.67% and 59.47% for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The efficiency ratio represents the percentage of one dollar of expense required to be incurred to earn a full dollar of revenue and is computed by dividing non-interest expense excluding intangible amortization by the sum of net interest income, non-interest income and the fully taxable equivalent adjustment. Based on this calculation, LBI spent \$0.58 on average to earn each \$1.00 of revenue during the three months ended March 31, 2013 compared to \$0.59 spent on average to earn each \$1.00 of revenue during the same period in 2012.

While total noninterest expense increased during the three months ended March 31, 2013 compared to the same period in 2012, compensation and benefits increased \$276,000, or 3.03%, during the first quarter of 2013 compared to the first quarter of 2012.

Expenses of premises and fixed assets decreased \$106,000 for the first quarter of 2013 to \$2.65 million compared to \$2.8 million for the first quarter of 2012.

Other expenses increased \$163,000 to \$2.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013, compared to \$2.8 million for the same period in 2012.

Balance Sheet Review

At March 31, 2013, LBI had total assets of \$2.9 billion, consisting principally of \$1.8 billion in net loans, \$707.2 million in investments, and \$48.2 million in cash and cash equivalents. LBI's liabilities at March 31, 2013 totaled \$2.5 billion, consisting principally of \$2.2 billion in deposits, \$89.6 million in short-term borrowings and \$263.7 million in long-term borrowings.

Table of Contents**Investment Securities**

At March 31, 2013, LBI's investment securities portfolio totaled \$707.2 million, of which \$288.4 million was classified as held-to-maturity and \$418.7 million was classified as available-for-sale. The investment portfolio represented approximately 24.79% of total assets.

At March 31, 2013, LBI's held-to-maturity portfolio was composed of securities of U.S. government agencies and corporations of \$248.8 million, at amortized cost, and \$249.5 million, at fair value; obligations of state and political subdivisions of \$39.4 million, at amortized cost, and \$40.0 million, at fair value; and residential mortgage-backed securities of \$242,000, at amortized cost, and \$263,000, at fair value.

At March 31, 2013 LBI's securities classified as available-for-sale were composed of securities of U.S. government agencies and corporations of \$359.8 million, at amortized cost, and \$361.4 million, at fair value; obligations of state and political subdivisions of \$56.3 million, at amortized cost, and \$57.2 million, at fair value; and residential mortgage-backed securities of \$125,000, at amortized cost, and \$127,000, at fair value.

At December 31, 2012, LBI's securities classified as held-to-maturity were composed of securities of U.S. government agencies and corporations of \$259.1 million, at amortized cost, and \$259.7 million, at fair value; obligations of state and political subdivisions of \$38.3 million, at amortized cost, and \$39.1 million, at fair value; and residential mortgage-backed securities of \$274,000 at amortized cost and \$297,000, at fair value.

At December 31, 2012 LBI's securities classified as available-for-sale were composed of securities of U.S. government agencies and corporations of \$344.9 million, at amortized cost, and \$346.2 million, at fair value; obligations of state and political subdivisions of \$55.9 million, at amortized cost, and \$57.2 million, at fair value, and residential mortgage-backed securities of \$171,000, at amortized cost, and \$176,000, at fair value.

The following table presents the carrying value and fair value of LBI's investment securities for each of the periods indicated.

	March 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Securities Held to Maturity				
(Dollars in thousands)				
Securities of U.S. government agencies and corporations	\$ 248,757	\$ 249,460	\$ 259,095	\$ 259,730
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	39,436	39,957	38,327	39,122
Residential mortgage-backed securities	242	263	274	297
Total	\$ 288,435	\$ 289,680	\$ 297,696	\$ 299,149
Securities Available for Sale				
Securities of U.S. government agencies and corporations	\$ 359,748	\$ 361,433	\$ 344,921	\$ 346,156
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	56,307	57,170	55,923	57,227
Residential mortgage-backed securities	125	127	171	176
Total	\$ 416,180	\$ 418,730	\$ 401,015	\$ 403,559

Investment securities with a carrying value of \$578.2 million and \$612.2 million were pledged to secure public deposits, securities sold under agreements to repurchase and for other purposes at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively.

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Contractual maturities and yields on investments are shown in the following table. Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because issuers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

	March 31, 2013									
	One Year or Less		One to Five Years		Five to Ten Years		Over Ten Years		Total	
	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield
Held-to-maturity										
(Dollars in thousands)										
Securities of U.S. government agencies and corporations	\$		\$ 75,224	1.100%	\$ 173,533	1.580%	\$		\$ 248,757	1.436%
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	380	4.701%	4,299	3.520%	17,129	3.080%	17,628	2.960%	39,436	3.088%
Total	380	4.701%	79,523	1.232%	190,662	1.715%	17,628	2.960%	288,193	1.662%
Residential mortgage-backed securities					47	5.630%	195	5.210%	242	5.288%
Total	\$ 380	4.701%	\$ 79,523	1.232%	\$ 190,709	1.717%	\$ 17,823	2.982%	\$ 288,435	1.666%
Available-for-sale										
Securities of U.S. government agencies and corporations	\$ 3,012	1.020%	\$ 152,454	1.033%	\$ 205,967	1.470%	\$		\$ 361,433	1.285%
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	5,188	2.791%	10,734	3.060%	17,805	3.220%	23,443	2.851%	57,170	2.999%
Total	8,200	2.139%	163,188	1.166%	223,772	1.608%	23,443	2.851%	418,603	1.519%
Residential mortgage-backed securities			127	3.531%					127	3.531%
Total	\$ 8,200	2.139%	\$ 163,315	1.168%	\$ 223,772	1.608%	\$ 23,443	2.851%	\$ 418,730	1.517%

At March 31, 2013, Liberty Bank had gross unrealized losses of \$617,000, approximately 0.09% of the total investment securities balance. The unrealized losses were primarily attributable to changes in interest rates, rather than deterioration in credit quality. Management has the ability and intent to hold the securities classified as held-to-maturity until they mature, at which time Liberty Bank expects to receive full value for the securities. Furthermore, as of March 31, 2013, management also had the ability and intent to hold the securities classified as available-for-sale for a period of time sufficient for a recovery of cost. LBI management does not believe any of the securities are impaired due to reasons of credit quality.

Liberty Bank considers the length of time and extent to which the fair value of available-for-sale debt securities have been less than historical cost to conclude that such securities were not other-than-temporarily impaired. It also considers other factors such as the financial condition of the issuer including credit ratings and specific events affecting the operations of the issuer, volatility of the security, underlying assets that collateralize the debt security, and other industry and macroeconomic conditions. As Liberty Bank has no intent to sell securities with unrealized losses and it is not more-likely-than-not that Liberty Bank will be required to sell these securities before recovery of amortized cost, it has been concluded that the securities are not impaired on an other-than-temporary basis.

Loans

Since loans typically provide higher interest yields than other types of interest earning assets, a substantial percentage of LBI's earning assets are invested in its loan portfolio. During the three months ended March 31, 2013, total loans increased \$32.3 million or 1.75%, compared to December 31, 2012. Average loans for the three months ended March 31, 2013 were \$1.9 billion. Before allowance for loan losses, total loans outstanding at March 31, 2013, and December 2012 were \$1.9 billion and \$1.8 billion, respectively.

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The principal component of LBI's loan portfolio is loans secured by real estate mortgages. Its real estate loans are secured by residential or commercial property. LBI originates traditional long-term residential mortgages, but the majority are sold into the secondary market. LBI originates traditional second mortgage residential real estate loans and variable rate home equity lines of credit. It obtains a security interest in loans collateralized by real estate whenever possible, and other collateral where appropriate. LBI attempts to maintain a relatively diversified loan portfolio to help reduce the risk inherent in concentration in certain types of collateral.

The following table summarizes the composition of LBI's loan portfolio, including residential loans held for sale.

	March 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
(Dollars in thousands)				
Real Estate:				
Residential 1-4 family (1)	\$ 370,382	19.75%	\$ 367,251	19.92%
Non-farm/non-residential	779,494	41.56%	778,303	42.23%
Construction/land development	222,349	11.86%	208,523	11.31%
Agricultural	38,729	2.07%	41,527	2.25%
Multifamily residential	121,170	6.46%	120,104	6.52%
Commercial and industrial	258,924	13.81%	245,007	13.29%
Consumer	42,601	2.27%	43,568	2.36%
Other	41,845	2.22%	38,893	2.12%
Total	1,875,494		1,843,176	
Less:				
Allowance for loan losses	34,996		33,603	
Net loans	\$ 1,840,498		\$ 1,809,573	

- (1) Includes residential mortgage loans held for sale of \$10.2 million and \$15.1 million at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively.

Table of Contents**Maturities and Sensitivity of Loans to Changes in Interest Rates**

The following table summarizes the loan maturity distribution, excluding loans held for sale, by type and related interest rate characteristics. The information in this table is based on the contractual maturities of individual loans, including loans which may be subject to renewal at their contractual maturity. Renewal of such loans is subject to review and credit approval, as well as modification of terms upon maturity. Actual repayments of loans may differ from the maturities reflected below because borrowers have the right to prepay obligations with or without prepayment penalties.

	One year or less	March 31, 2013		Total
		After one but within five years	After five years	
(In thousands)				
Real Estate:				
Residential 1-4 family (1)	\$ 116,397	\$ 205,400	\$ 48,585	\$ 370,382
Non-farm/non-residential	254,933	364,727	159,834	779,494
Construction/land development	131,272	84,731	6,346	222,349
Agricultural	13,681	21,502	3,546	38,729
Multifamily residential	38,312	48,982	33,876	121,170
Commercial and industrial	147,523	97,048	14,353	258,924
Consumer	22,135	20,062	404	42,601
Other	27,271	11,909	2,665	41,845
Total	\$ 751,524	\$ 854,361	\$ 269,609	\$ 1,875,494
Loans maturing after one year with				
Fixed interest rates				\$ 969,470
Floating interest rates				154,500

(1) Includes residential mortgage loans held for sale of \$10.2 million and \$15.1 million at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively.

Allowance for Loan Losses

At March 31, 2013, the allowance for loan losses was \$35.0 million, or 1.87% of total loans. The allowance for loan losses increased \$1.4 million since December 31, 2012. The increase is the result of provision for loan losses of \$3.0 million net offset by charge-offs of \$1.6 million. See the discussion of our critical accounting policies above and Note 3 to the Condensed Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited) for the three months ended March 31, 2013 for more information on our allowance for loan losses.

The following table summarizes the activity related to LBI's allowance for loan losses for the three months ended March 31, 2013.

	Beginning Balance	For the Three Months ended March 31, 2013			Ending Balance
		Charge- Offs	Recoveries	Provisions	
(In thousands)					
Real Estate					
Residential 1-4 family	\$ 4,046	\$ (111)	\$ 6	\$ (656)	\$ 3,285
Non-farm/non-residential	11,392	(1,359)	31	5,499	15,563
Construction/land development	4,046	(39)	1	(1,832)	2,176
Agricultural	831			(782)	49
Multifamily residential	155			516	671
Commercial and industrial	6,261	(130)	45	1,687	7,863

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Consumer	348	(58)	7	37	334
Other					
Unallocated	6,524			(1,469)	5,055
	\$ 33,603	\$ (1,697)	\$ 90	\$ 3,000	\$ 34,996

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The following table shows the nonperforming assets and the related percentage of nonperforming assets to total assets and non-performing loans to total loans at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012. Generally, a loan is placed on nonaccrual status when it becomes 90 days past due as to principal or interest, or when it is believed, after considering economic and business conditions and collection efforts, that the borrower's financial condition is such that collection of the loan is doubtful. A payment of interest on a loan that is classified as nonaccrual is recognized as a reduction in principal when received.

	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Real Estate:		
Residential 1-4 family (1)	\$ 3,651	\$ 2,489
Non-farm/non-residential	19,610	7,703
Construction/land development	2,159	2,035
Agricultural		
Multifamily residential	569	1,122
Commercial and industrial	866	204
Consumer	104	130
Other	90	
Total nonperforming loans (1)	27,049	13,683
Other real estate owned and repossessed assets	29,670	29,832
Total nonperforming assets	\$ 56,719	\$ 43,515
Nonperforming assets to total assets	1.99%	1.54%
Nonperforming loans to total loans	1.44%	0.74%
Total loans 90 days or more past due	19,299	7,131
Loans 90 days or more past due and still accruing	205	67
Accruing troubled debt restructurings	51,587	41,424

(1) Consists of nonaccrual loans and loans past due over 90 days or more still accruing interest.

At March 31, 2013, nonperforming assets were \$56.7 million, or 1.99% of total assets, and nonperforming loans were 1.44% of total loans. Comparatively, at December 31, 2012, nonperforming assets were \$43.5 million, or 1.54% of total assets, and nonperforming loans were 0.74% of total loans.

During the three months ended March 31, 2013, LBI added \$19.4 million new loans to nonaccrual while removing or charging off \$6.2 million, an increase in nonaccrual loans of \$13.3 million, or 96.97% as compared to December 31, 2012. The increase was principally attributable to a hotel loan in Little Rock, Arkansas, with an outstanding balance of approximately \$12.8 million being placed on nonaccrual status, and is now in process of foreclosure.

At March 31, 2013, impaired loans totaled \$76.0 million, as compared to \$65.6 million at December 31, 2012. The increase was principally attributable to the hotel loan, discussed in the preceding paragraph, being placed on impaired status. The allowance related to impaired loans at March 31, 2013 was \$12.5 million, as compared to \$12.2 million at December 31, 2012. During the three months ended March 31, 2013, the average recorded investment in impaired loans was \$76.4 million, as compared to the average recorded investment during the year ended December 31, 2012, of \$67.9 million.

Other nonperforming assets include other real estate owned. These assets remained relatively unchanged at \$29.7 million compared to \$29.8 million at December 31, 2012.

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As a general practice, most of LBI's loans are originated with relatively short maturities of five years or less. When a loan reaches its maturity LBI frequently renews the loan, thereby extending its maturity. Such renewals and extensions are made in accordance with our existing credit policy, using appropriate credit standards and are based upon updated financial information on the borrower. Nonperforming loans are renewed at terms generally consistent with the ultimate source of repayment and appropriate rates. In these cases, Liberty Bank will seek additional credit enhancements, such as additional collateral or additional guarantees to further protect the loan. When a loan is no longer performing in accordance with its stated terms, Liberty Bank will typically seek performance under the guarantee.

At March 31, 2013, approximately 81.7% of loans were collateralized by real estate, and approximately 91.9% of impaired loans were secured by real estate. Liberty Bank utilizes third party appraisers to determine the fair value of collateral dependent loans. Impaired loans are individually reviewed on a quarterly or more frequent basis to determine the level of impairment. LBI typically records a charge-off or create a specific reserve for impaired loans when it does not expect repayment to occur as agreed upon under the original terms of the loan agreement.

Liberty Bank considers a loan to be a troubled debt restructuring (TDR) when the debtor experiences financial difficulties and Liberty Bank provides concessions on the original terms of the loan agreement. Concessions can relate to the contractual interest rate, maturity date, or payment structure of the note. As part of its workout plan for individual loan relationships, Liberty Bank may restructure loan terms to assist borrowers facing challenges in the current economic environment. As of March 31, 2013, LBI determined that it had loans totaling \$51.6 million, which it considered accruing TDRs, and \$14.8 million in nonaccrual TDRs. As of December 31, 2012, it had loans totaling \$41.4 million which it considered accruing TDRs and \$2.9 million in nonaccrual TDRs. During the three months period ending March 31, 2013, a \$12.8 loan secured by a hotel located in Little Rock, Arkansas was transferred from accruing TDRs to nonaccrual TDRs. Additionally, during the three months period ending March 31, 2013 two loans, an \$11.3 million loan secured by a commercial warehouse in Northwest Arkansas and another loan for \$9.9 million secured by undeveloped real estate located in Little Rock, Arkansas, were restructured to accruing TDRs. See Note 3 to the Condensed Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited) for the three months ended March 31, 2013 for additional information on TDRs.

Deposits and Other Interest Bearing Liabilities

LBI's primary source of funds for loans and investments are its deposits, advances from the FHLB-Dallas, and repurchase agreements. At March 31, 2013, deposits totaled \$2.2 billion. LBI's loan-to-deposit ratio was 86.29% at March 31, 2013.

The following table reflects the classification of the average deposits and the average rate paid for the periods indicated.

	March 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	Average Balance	Average Rate Paid	Average Balance	Average Rate Paid
(Dollars in thousands)				
Types of deposits:				
Non-interest bearing demand deposits	\$ 221,109	0.00%	\$ 209,489	0.00%
Interest-bearing demand deposits	821,455	0.36%	759,619	0.49%
Money market accounts	95,809	0.21%	90,107	0.34%
Savings deposits	125,387	0.16%	123,659	0.37%
Time deposits less than \$100,000	399,857	0.74%	442,420	1.00%
Time deposits of \$100,000 or more	510,752	0.67%	522,882	0.90%
Total deposits	\$ 2,174,369	0.45%	\$ 2,148,176	0.70%

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Core deposits, which exclude time deposits of \$100,000 or more, provide a relatively stable funding source for its loan portfolio and other earning assets. LBI core deposits were \$1.7 billion and \$1.6 billion at March 31, 2013, and December 31, 2012, respectively.

All of its time deposits are certificates of deposits. The maturity distribution of time deposits of \$100,000 or more is as follows:

Maturity Period	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
	(In thousands)	
Three months or less	\$ 96,542	\$ 155,640
Over three through twelve months	269,783	218,509
Over twelve months through three years	162,642	138,607
Over three years	12,126	6,386
Total	\$ 541,093	\$ 519,142

The Dodd-Frank Act permanently raised the standard maximum FDIC deposit insurance amount to \$250,000. The FDIC insurance coverage limit applies per depositor, per insured depository institution for each account ownership category.

Short-Term Borrowings

Short-term borrowings consisted of securities sold under agreements to repurchase amounting to \$89.5 million (with a weighted average rate of .61%), and \$85.7 million (with a weighted average rate of .88%) as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. Securities sold under agreements to repurchase generally mature within one year from the transaction date. The maximum amount of short-term borrowings outstanding at any month-end amounted to approximately \$89.5 million during the quarter ended March 31, 2013 and \$106.5 million during 2012. Average short-term borrowings outstanding amounted to approximately \$89.8 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2013 and \$93.1 million for 2012.

Capital Resources

Total stockholders' equity was \$315.9 million at March 31, 2013 and \$310.8 million at December 31, 2012. The \$5.1 million increase during the first quarter of 2013 is primarily related to net income of \$5.6 million during the first quarter of 2013 less cash dividends paid on preferred stock of \$595,000.

Total stockholders' equity at both March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 includes \$52.5 million of preferred stock issued to the United States Treasury in the Small Business Lending Fund program.

The following table shows the return on average assets (net income divided by average total assets), return on average equity (net income divided by average equity), dividend payout ratio - common shareholders (dividends divided by net income) and equity to assets ratio (average equity divided by average total assets) for the three months ended March 31, 2013.

Return on average assets	0.81%
Return on average equity	8.78%
Dividend Payout ratio - common shareholders	0.00%
Average Equity to average assets ratio	11.08%
Common equity to assets ratio	9.23%

LBI's annualized return on average assets was 0.81% for the three months ended March 31, 2013. In addition, its annualized return on average equity was 8.78% for three months ended March 31, 2013. The average equity to average assets ratio was 11.08% at March 31, 2013. In addition, common equity to assets ratio was 9.23% at March 31, 2013.

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The following table shows the return on average assets (net income divided by average total assets), return on average equity (net income divided by average equity), dividend payout ratio (dividends divided by net income) and equity to assets ratio (average equity divided by average total assets) for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Return on average assets	0.75%
Return on average equity	6.79%
Dividend Payout ratio	40.12%
Average Equity to average assets ratio	10.98%
Common equity to assets ratio	9.12%

Under the capital adequacy guidelines, regulatory capital is classified into two tiers. These guidelines require an institution to maintain a certain level of Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital to risk-weighted assets. Tier 1 capital consists of common stockholders' equity, excluding the unrealized gain or loss on securities available for sale, minus certain intangible assets. In determining the amount of risk-weighted assets, all assets, including certain off-balance sheet assets, are multiplied by a risk-weight factor of 0% to 100% based on the risks believed to be inherent in the type of asset. Tier 2 capital consists of Tier 1 capital plus the general reserve for loan losses, subject to certain limitations. LBI is also required to maintain capital at a minimum level based on total average assets, which is known as the Tier 1 leverage ratio.

LBI is subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal banking agencies. To be considered well capitalized, it must maintain total risk-based capital of at least 10%, Tier 1 capital of at least 6%, and a leverage ratio of at least 5%. To be considered adequately capitalized under these capital guidelines, it must maintain a minimum total risk-based capital of 8%, with at least 4% being Tier 1 capital. In addition, it must maintain a minimum Tier 1 leverage ratio of at least 3%. As of March 31, 2013, LBI's capital ratios exceeded these ratios and remains well capitalized.

On July 2, 2013 the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System adopted a final rule that revises risk-based and leverage capital requirements for banking organizations. For additional information, please see the section hereinafter following titled Accounting, Reporting, and Regulatory Matters.

The following table summarizes the capital amounts and ratios of the bank and the regulatory minimum requirements.

	Actual		Federal Reserve minimum ratios to be adequately capitalized		Federal Reserve minimum ratios to be well capitalized	
	Amount	Ratios	Amount	Ratios	Amount	Ratios
	(Dollars in thousands)					
As of March 31, 2013						
Total Risk Based Capital-Consolidated	\$ 304,705	15.51%	\$ 157,170	8.00%	N/A	N/A
Total Risk Based Capital-Bank	\$ 301,795	15.39%	\$ 156,895	8.00%	\$ 196,119	10.00%
Tier 1 Risk Based Capital-Consolidated	\$ 280,018	14.25%	\$ 78,585	4.00%	N/A	N/A
Tier 1 Risk Based Capital-Bank	\$ 277,151	14.13%	\$ 78,448	4.00%	\$ 117,671	6.00%
Tier 1 Leverage Capital-Consolidated	\$ 280,018	10.25%	\$ 109,228	4.00%	N/A	N/A
Tier 1 Leverage Capital-Bank	\$ 277,151	10.15%	\$ 109,228	4.00%	\$ 136,535	5.00%
As of December 31, 2012						
Total Risk Based Capital-Consolidated	\$ 299,835	15.00%	\$ 159,986	8.00%	N/A	N/A
Total Risk Based Capital-Bank	\$ 297,867	14.90%	\$ 159,528	8.00%	\$ 199,410	10.00%
Tier 1 Risk Based Capital-Consolidated	\$ 274,731	13.70%	\$ 79,993	4.00%	N/A	N/A
Tier 1 Risk Based Capital-Bank	\$ 272,834	13.70%	\$ 79,764	4.00%	\$ 119,646	6.00%
Tier 1 Leverage Capital-Consolidated	\$ 274,731	10.00%	\$ 109,640	4.00%	N/A	N/A
Tier 1 Leverage Capital-Bank	\$ 272,834	10.00%	\$ 109,640	4.00%	\$ 137,050	5.00%

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Dividends that may be paid by the Bank are subject to regulatory limitations and capital requirements, and may be subject to prior approval by regulators.

Effect of Inflation and Changing Prices

The effect of relative purchasing power over time due to inflation has not been taken into account in its consolidated financial statements. Rather, LBI's consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Unlike most industrial companies, LBI's assets and liabilities are primarily monetary in nature. Therefore, the effect of changes in interest rates will have a more significant impact on its performance than will the effect of changing prices and inflation in general. In addition, interest rates may generally increase as the rate of inflation increases, although not necessarily in the same magnitude. LBI seeks to manage the relationships between interest sensitive assets and liabilities in order to protect against wide rate fluctuations, including those resulting from inflation.

Off-Balance Sheet Risk

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as the customer has not violated any material condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require the payment of a fee. At March 31, 2013, unfunded commitments to extend credit were approximately \$190.6 million. At December 31, 2012, unfunded commitments to extend credit were approximately \$179.8 million.

LBI evaluates each customer's credit worthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary by LBI upon extension of credit, is based on its credit evaluation of the borrower. The type of collateral varies but may include accounts receivable, inventory, property, plant and equipment, and commercial and residential real estate.

At March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 there were \$5.8 million and \$6.2 million of commitments under letters of credit, respectively. The credit risk and collateral involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan facilities to customers. Since most of the letters of credit are expected to expire without being drawn upon, they do not necessarily represent future cash requirements.

In order to collateralize deposits of certain public funds or other customers, the bank may utilize irrevocable letters of credit issued by the Federal Home Loan Bank Dallas. Issuance of these letters of credit reduces the borrowing availability of the bank with the FHLB. The amount of letters of credit issued by FHLB to collateralize deposits was \$135 million at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

Except as disclosed in this document, LBI is not involved in off-balance sheet contractual relationships, does not have any unconsolidated related entities that have off-balance sheet arrangements and is not involved in any transactions that could result in liquidity needs or other commitments that significantly impact earnings.

Market Risk and Interest Rate Sensitivity

Market risk is the risk of loss from adverse changes in market prices and rates, which principally arises from interest rate risk inherent in LBI's lending, investing, deposit gathering, and borrowing activities. Other types of market risks, such as foreign currency exchange rate risk and commodity price risk, do not generally arise in the normal course of our business.

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LBI actively monitors and manages its interest rate risk exposure in order to control the mix and maturities of its assets and liabilities utilizing a process it calls asset/liability management. The essential purposes of asset/liability management are to ensure adequate liquidity and to maintain an appropriate balance between interest sensitive assets and liabilities in order to minimize potentially adverse impacts on earnings from changes in market interest rates. LBI's asset/liability management committee (ALCO) monitors and considers methods of managing exposure to interest rate risk. It has an internal ALCO consisting of certain members of senior management that meets quarterly or more frequently. ALCO is responsible for maintaining the level of interest rate sensitivity of its interest sensitive assets and liabilities within board-approved limits.

LBI's interest rate risk exposure is managed principally by measuring its interest sensitivity which is the positive or negative dollar difference between assets and liabilities that are subject to interest rate repricing within a given period of time. Interest rate sensitivity can be managed by repricing assets or liabilities, selling securities available-for-sale, replacing an asset or liability at maturity, or adjusting the interest rate during the life of an asset or liability. Managing the amount of assets and liabilities repricing in this same time interval helps to hedge the risk and minimize the impact on net interest income of rising or falling interest rates. In general, LBI would benefit from increasing market rates of interest when it has an asset-sensitive gap position and from decreasing market rates of interest when it is liability-sensitive.

The following table sets forth information regarding LBI's rate sensitivity, as of March 31, 2013, at each of the time intervals.

	March 31, 2013				Total
	1-90 Days	91-365 Days	1-5 years	Over 5 years	
(Dollars in thousands)					
Interest-earning assets:					
Loans	\$ 391,718	\$ 359,806	\$ 854,361	\$ 269,609	\$ 1,875,494
Securities	1,915	6,610	241,483	457,157	707,165
Federal funds sold and other interest-earning assets	17,988				17,988
Total interest-earning assets	411,621	366,416	1,095,844	726,766	2,600,647
Interest-bearing liabilities:					
Interest-bearing demand deposits	896,821				896,821
Savings deposits	132,826				132,826
Time deposits	159,212	476,508	275,736	6,030	917,486
Short-term borrowing	89,547				89,547
Long-term debt	45,000	65,161	72,153	81,402	263,716
Total interest bearing liabilities	1,323,406	541,669	347,889	87,432	2,300,396
Rate sensitive gap	\$ (911,785)	\$ (175,253)	\$ 747,955	\$ 639,334	\$ 300,251
Cummulative rate sensitive gap	\$ (911,785)	\$ (1,087,038)	\$ (339,083)	\$ 300,251	
Cumulative gap as a percentage of interest earnings assets	-35.06%	-41.80%	-13.04%	11.55%	

As measured over the one-year time interval, the above analysis indicates that LBI was liability sensitive at March 31, 2013, since LBI has \$886.3 million more assets than liabilities repricing in the next twelve months. Its gap analysis is not a precise indicator of its interest sensitivity position. This analysis presents only a static view of the timing of maturities and repricing opportunities, without taking into consideration that changes in interest rates do not affect all assets and liabilities equally. For example, rates paid on a substantial portion of core deposits may change contractually within a relatively short time frame, but those rates are viewed by LBI as significantly less interest-sensitive than market based rates such as those paid on noncore deposits.

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At March 31, 2013, approximately 72.3% of interest bearing liabilities were either variable rate or had a maturity of less than one year. Of the \$1.3 billion of interest bearing liabilities set to reprice within 90 days, 77.80% are transaction, money market or savings accounts which are already at or near their lowest rates and provide little opportunity for benefit should market rates continue to decline or stay constant.

In addition, LBI believes that the interest rates that it pays on the majority of its interest bearing transaction accounts would only be impacted by a portion of any change in market rates. This key assumption is utilized in LBI's overall evaluation of its level of interest sensitivity.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity represents the ability of a company to convert assets into cash or cash equivalents without significant loss, and the ability to raise additional funds by increasing liabilities. Liquidity management involves monitoring LBI's sources and uses of funds in order to meet its day-to-day cash flow requirements while maximizing profits. Liquidity management is made more complicated because different balance sheet components are subject to varying degrees of management control. For example, the timing of maturities of LBI's investment portfolio is fairly predictable and subject to a high degree of control at the time investment decisions are made. However, net deposit inflows and outflows are far less predictable and are not subject to the same degree of control.

At March 31, 2013, and December 31, 2012, liquid assets, which consisted of cash and cash equivalents and unencumbered investment collateral, amounted to \$177.2 million and \$145.8 million, or 6.21% and 5.15% of total assets, respectively. LBI's investment securities, at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 amounted to \$707.2 million and \$701.3 million, or 24.79% and 24.77% of total assets, respectively. Investment securities traditionally provide a secondary source of liquidity since they can be converted into cash in a timely manner. However, a significant portion of these securities are pledged against outstanding liabilities. Therefore, the related liabilities would need to be repaid prior to the securities being sold in order for these securities to be converted to cash.

LBI's ability to maintain and expand its deposit base and borrowing capabilities serves as its primary source of liquidity. LBI plans to meet its future cash needs through the liquidation of temporary investments, the generation of deposits, and from additional borrowings. In addition, it will receive cash upon the maturity and sale of loans and the maturity of investment securities.

LBI is also a member of the FHLB-Dallas, from which applications for borrowings can be made. The FHLB-Dallas requires that qualifying mortgage loans and stock of the FHLB-Dallas owned by the Bank be pledged to secure any advances from the FHLB-Dallas. The unused borrowing capacity available from the FHLB-Dallas at March 31, 2013 was \$440.2 million, based on Liberty Bank's line of credit backed by a blanket lien on real estate loans of \$1.53 billion pledged as collateral. As of March 31, 2013 borrowings from FHLB-Dallas were \$206.5 million.

LBI believes its existing stable base of core deposits, borrowings from the FHLB-Dallas, and repurchase agreements, will enable it to successfully meet its long-term liquidity needs and short-term liquidity needs.

Contractual Obligations

LBI utilizes a variety of short-term and long-term borrowings to supplement its supply of lendable funds, to assist in meeting deposit withdrawal requirements, and to fund growth of interest earning assets in excess of traditional deposit growth. Certificates of deposit, structured repurchase agreements and FHLB-Dallas advances serve as its primary sources of such funds.

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The following table provides payments due by period for obligations under long-term borrowings and operating lease obligations.

	March 31, 2013					Total
	Payments Due by Period					
	Within One Year	Over One to Two Years	Over Two to Three Years	Over Three to Five Years	After Five Years	
	(In thousands)					
Certificates of deposit	\$ 421,110	\$ 406,979	\$ 63,548	\$ 18,952	\$ 6,030	\$ 916,619
Repurchase agreements	89,547					89,547
Long-term debt	110,161	35,165	36,000	452	81,938	263,716
Operating lease obligations	704	528	528	627	1,499	3,886
Total	\$ 621,522	\$ 442,672	\$ 100,076	\$ 20,031	\$ 89,467	\$ 1,273,768

Annual Results**Net Interest Income and Margin**

LBI's level of net interest income is determined by the level of earning assets, interest bearing liabilities, and the management of its net interest margin. For the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010, net interest income was \$93.5 million, \$87.9 million, and \$85.9 million, respectively. An increase of \$5.6 million during 2012 compared to 2011 and an increase of \$2.0 million during 2011 compared to 2010. The increase in net interest income during 2012 compared to 2011 was primarily the result of an increase of \$148.1 million in interest earning assets, which was partially offset by an increase of \$114.8 million of interest bearing liabilities.

LBI's net interest margin was 3.55% for 2012 and 3.52% for 2011. Net interest margin for 2011 decreased 6 bps from the 2010 net interest margin of 3.58%, primarily due to the 44 bps reduction in the yield of interest earning assets, compared to a 38 bps reduction in cost of interest bearing liabilities.

Interest income for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010 was \$114.2 million, \$113.5 million, and \$118.2 million, respectively. Interest income from loans represented 86.15%, 84.21% and 81.84% of total interest income during 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Investment interest represented 13.85%, 15.79% and 18.16% of total interest income during 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Interest expense for 2012, 2011, and 2010 was \$20.7 million, \$25.6 million, and \$32.3 million, respectively. The decrease in interest expense during 2012 compared to 2011 and during 2011 compared to 2010 relates primarily decrease in the average rate on interest bearing liabilities, partially offset by an increase in the balance of interest bearing liabilities. The balance of interest bearing liabilities increased from \$2.1 billion for 2010 to \$2.2 billion for 2011 and \$2.3 billion for 2012. Rates declined on interest bearing liabilities 27 bps in 2012 and 38 bps in 2011. Interest expense on deposits for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 represented 65.83%, 69.96%, and 68.16%, respectively, of total interest expense, while interest expense on other borrowings represented 34.17%, 30.04%, and 31.84%, respectively, of total interest expense.

The following table sets forth information related to LBI's average balance sheet, average yields on assets, and average rates of liabilities at December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010. LBI derived these yields or rates by dividing income or expense by the average balance of the corresponding assets or liabilities. It derived average balances from the daily balances throughout the periods indicated. Yields on investment securities include amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts as an adjustment to yield. Nonaccrual loans are included in earning assets in the following tables. The average balance of loans includes loans on nonaccrual status. The net of capitalized loan costs and fees are amortized into interest income on loans.

Table of Contents**Average Balances, Income and Expenses, Yields and Rates**

	Years Ended December 31,								
	Average Balance	2012 Income / Expense	Yield / Rate (1)	Average Balance	2011 Income / Expense	Yield / Rate	Average Balance	2010 Income / Expense	Yield / Rate
(Dollars in thousands)									
Interest-earning assets:									
Loans	\$ 1,819,307	\$ 98,389	5.41%	\$ 1,702,747	\$ 95,588	5.61%	\$ 1,653,386	\$ 96,762	5.85%
Securities									
Taxable	597,667	10,600	1.77	564,887	13,194	2.34	523,903	16,814	3.21
Tax-exempt	88,108	4,602	5.22	75,668	4,067	5.37	70,702	3,979	5.63
Federal funds sold & other interest earnings assets	57,381	611	1.06	71,044	654	0.92	53,361	673	1.26
Total interest-earning assets	2,562,463	114,202	4.46	2,414,346	113,503	4.70	2,301,352	118,228	5.14
Non-earning assets	237,995			242,847			247,360		
Total assets	\$ 2,800,458			\$ 2,657,193			\$ 2,548,712		
Interest-bearing liabilities:									
Deposits	\$ 1,938,687	\$ 13,597	0.70%	\$ 1,827,147	\$ 17,887	0.98%	\$ 1,719,022	\$ 22,044	1.28%
Short-term borrowings	93,114	811	0.87	77,208	971	1.26	73,377	957	1.30
Long-term debt	243,061	6,246	2.57	255,754	6,711	2.62	279,929	9,339	3.34
Total interest-bearing liabilities	2,274,862	20,654	0.91	2,160,109	25,569	1.18	2,072,328	32,340	1.56
Non-interest-bearing liabilities:									
Demand deposits	209,489			192,383			171,558		
Other liabilities	4,525			1,967			11,584		
Total liabilities	2,488,876			2,354,459			2,255,470		
Stockholders' equity	311,582			302,734			293,242		
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 2,800,458			\$ 2,657,193			\$ 2,548,712		
Net interest income		\$ 93,548			\$ 87,934			\$ 85,888	
Margin analysis:									
Net interest rate spread			3.55%			3.52%			3.58%
Net yield on interest-earnings assets (net interest margin)			3.65			3.64			3.73

(1) Fully tax-equivalent basis at 39.225% tax rate for nontaxable securities.

The average balance of investment securities increased \$45.2 million, or 7.06% for 2012 compared to 2011 and increased \$46.0 million, or 7.73%, for 2011 compared to 2010. Yields on earning assets decreased from 2012 compared to 2011 and also from 2011 compared to 2010 as assets repriced at market rates which were at historic lows. The yield on loans fell from 5.85% in 2010 to 5.61% in 2011 and to 5.41% in 2012, a decline of 24 bps for

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2011 compared to 2010 and a decline of 20 bps for 2012 compared to 2011. The yield on investment securities decreased from 3.23% in 2010 to 2.45% in 2011 and 1.95% in 2012 as market rates continued to decline and maturing securities were replaced at lower yields.

Interest expense also decreased during 2012 compared to 2011 and in 2011 compared to 2010 due to lower rates on interest bearing liabilities. LBI's average interest bearing liabilities increased \$114.75 million during 2012 compared to 2011, and increased by \$87.8 million during 2011 compared to 2010. Additionally, the rates on interest bearing liabilities decreased 27 bps in 2012 compared to 2011 and decreased 38 bps in 2011 compared to 2010. During both 2012 and 2011, interest bearing liabilities continued to reprice downward.

Rate/Volume Analysis

Net interest income can be analyzed in terms of the impact of changing interest rates and changing volume. The following table sets forth the effect which the varying levels of interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities and the applicable rates have had on changes in net interest income for the periods presented.

Volume/Rate Analysis

	Years Ended December 31,					
	2012 over 2011			2011 over 2010		
	Volume	Yield /Rate	Total	Volume	Yield /Rate	Total
	(In thousands)					
Increase (decrease) in:						
Interest income:						
Loans	\$ 6,387	\$ (3,586)	\$ 2,801	\$ 2,839	\$ (4,013)	\$ (1,174)
Securities						
Taxable	730	(3,324)	(2,594)	1,235	(4,855)	(3,620)
Tax-exempt	653	(118)	535	271	(183)	88
Federal funds sold & other interest earnings assets	(136)	93	(43)	190	(209)	(19)
Total interest income	7,634	(6,935)	699	4,535	(9,260)	(4,725)
Interest expense:						
Deposits	1,037	(5,327)	(4,290)	1,318	(5,475)	(4,157)
Short-term borrowings	175	(335)	(160)	49	(35)	14
Long-term debt	(328)	(137)	(465)	(757)	(1,871)	(2,628)
Total interest expense	884	(5,799)	(4,915)	610	(7,381)	(6,771)
Increase (decrease) in net interest income	\$ 6,750	\$ (1,136)	\$ 5,614	\$ 3,925	\$ (1,879)	\$ 2,046

Net interest income, the largest component of LBI income, was \$91.7 million for 2012, a \$5.4 million increase from \$86.3 million for 2011. The increase in net interest income is primarily the result of average interest earning assets increasing more than interest bearing liabilities. LBI's average interest earning assets increased \$148.1 million during 2012 compared to 2011 while its average interest bearing liabilities increased \$114.8 million during 2012 compared to 2011.

During 2011, its net interest income increased by \$2.0 million to \$86.3 million from \$84.3 million for 2010. The increase in net interest income was primarily the result of average interest earning assets increasing more than interest bearing liabilities. Its average interest earning assets increased \$113.0 million during 2011, compared to 2010, and average interest bearing liabilities increased by \$87.8 million during 2011 compared to 2010.

Table of Contents**Provision for Loan Losses**

LBI has established an allowance for loan losses through a provision charged as an expense on its consolidated statements of income. LBI reviews its loan portfolio periodically to evaluate its outstanding loans and to measure both the performance of the portfolio and the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses. Please see the discussion below under **Balance Sheet Review Allowance for Loan Losses** for a description of the factors considered in determining the amount of the provision it expenses each period to maintain this allowance.

Following is a summary of the activity in the allowance for loan losses.

	2012	2011	2010
	(In thousands)		
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 34,280	\$ 26,284	\$ 30,210
Provision	15,000	18,000	22,000
Loan charge-offs	(18,003)	(10,590)	(26,689)
Loan recoveries	2,326	586	763
Balance, end of the year	\$ 33,603	\$ 34,280	\$ 26,284

At December 31, 2012, the allowance for loan losses was 1.82% of total loans. During 2012, LBI charged off \$15.7 million in loans, net of recoveries on loans previously charged off. Loan recoveries during 2012 included proceeds of \$1.7 million from an insurance claim by Liberty Bank with its insurance carrier related to fraudulent collateral associated with a loan charged-off in 2010.

The allowance for loan losses as a percentage of total loans was 1.92% and 1.64% at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 LBI added \$18.0 million and \$22.0 million, respectively, to the allowance for loan losses through the provision, resulting in an allowance of \$34.3 million and \$26.3 million at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. LBI reported charge-offs, net of recoveries on loans previously charged off, of \$10.0 million and \$25.9 million for 2011 and 2010, respectively.

At December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, the allowance for loan losses represented 245.58%, 77.77%, and 140.69% of the amount of nonperforming loans. A significant portion, or 97.56%, of nonperforming loans at December 31, 2012 are secured by real estate.

Noninterest Income

The following table sets forth information related to noninterest income.

	Year Ended December 31,			2012 Change		2011 Change	
	2012	2011	2010	from 2011		from 2010	
	(Dollars in thousands)						
Fiduciary activities	\$ 1,454	\$ 1,414	\$ 1,243	40	2.8%	171	13.8%
Service charges on deposit accounts	9,822	10,063	10,182	(241)	(2.4)	(119)	(1.2)
Insurance activities and annuity sales	2,998	3,145	2,951	(147)	(4.7)	194	6.6
Net gains on sale of loans held for sale	4,271	3,181	3,697	1,090	34.3	(516)	(14.0)
Net losses on othe real estate owned	(6,277)	(5,995)	(5,435)	(282)	4.7	(560)	10.3
Gains on sales of securities	158	180	339	(22)	(12.2)	(159)	(46.9)
Other noninterest income	10,442	9,431	6,775	1,011	10.7	2,656	39.2
Total noninterest income	\$ 22,868	\$ 21,419	\$ 19,752	\$ 1,449	6.8%	\$ 1,667	8.4%

Noninterest income increased \$1.5 million from \$21.4 million for 2011 to \$22.9 million for 2012. The increase in total noninterest income during 2012 compared to 2011 resulted primarily from the \$1.1 million increase in net gain on sale of loans held for sale from \$3.2 million in 2011 to \$4.3 million in 2012.

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Noninterest income increased \$1.7 million to \$21.4 million for 2011 from \$19.8 million for 2010. The increase during 2011 compared to 2010 resulted primarily from an increase of \$2.7 million in other noninterest income from \$6.8 million in 2010 to \$9.4 million in 2011, which was primarily the result of an increase in ATM and check card fees.

Noninterest income includes gains and losses on other real estate owned. Net losses on other real estate owned was \$6.3 million in 2012, \$6.0 million in 2011, and \$5.4 million in 2010. Foreclosed properties are recorded in other real estate based on appraised values at the time of foreclosure, less estimated cost to dispose of the property. Losses on other real estate may occur when properties are subsequently sold for an amount less than the book value of the property and may also occur as a result of deterioration of market values of such properties as indicated in subsequent appraisals, which results in write downs to the carrying value of such properties. These write downs on other real estate owned amounted to \$5.6 million during 2012, \$5.3 million during 2011, and \$4.4 million during 2010. These write down amounts include write downs on two residential subdivisions in the Memphis, Tennessee metropolitan area, which due to continued declines in the values of such developments in the Memphis market, resulted in write downs of \$3.4 million in 2012, \$1.6 million in 2011, and \$650,000 in 2010.

Noninterest Expenses

The following table sets forth information related to noninterest expenses.

	Year Ended December 31,			2012 Change		2011 Change	
	2012	2011	2010	from 2011		from 2010	
	(Dollars in thousands)						
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 35,829	\$ 35,111	\$ 33,339	\$ 718	2.0%	\$ 1,772	5.3%
Expenses of premises and fixed assets	11,330	10,958	10,958	372	3.4		
Data processing expense	1,259	1,240	1,544	19	1.5	(304)	(19.7)
Advertising	1,788	1,445	1,443	343	23.7	2	0.1
ATM expense	1,864	1,493	1,226	371	24.8	267	21.8
FDIC and state assessment	2,598	2,902	3,508	(304)	(10.5)	(606)	(17.3)
Amortization of intangible assets	924	922	922	2	0.2		
Other	12,113	11,776	10,823	337	2.9	953	8.8
Total noninterest expense	\$ 67,705	\$ 65,847	\$ 63,763	\$ 1,858	2.8%	\$ 2,084	3.3%

Noninterest expense was \$67.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, a \$1.9 million, or 2.82%, increase from noninterest expense of \$65.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The increase was primarily the result of an increase of \$718,000 in compensation benefits from \$35.1 million in 2011 to \$35.8 million in 2012. Noninterest expense for 2011 increased \$2.1 million, or 3.27%, from \$63.8 million for 2010. The increase during 2011 related primarily to compensation and benefits expense which increased \$1.8 million for 2011 compared to 2010 due primarily to annual salary increases. Compensation and benefits and occupancy comprised 69.65% of total noninterest expense during 2012, compared to 69.96% in 2011 and 69.47% in 2010.

LBI's efficiency ratio was 57.36%, 59.37%, and 59.49% for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The efficiency ratio represents the percentage of one dollar of expense required to be incurred to earn a full dollar of revenue and is computed by dividing non-interest expense excluding intangible amortization by the sum of net interest income, non-interest income and the fully taxable equivalent adjustment. Based on this calculation, it spent \$0.57 on average to earn each \$1 of revenue during the year ended December 31, 2012.

Balance Sheet Review

At December 31, 2012, LBI had total assets of \$2.83 billion, consisting principally of \$1.8 billion in net loans, \$701.25 million in investments, and \$56.7 million in cash and cash equivalents. LBI's liabilities at

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December 31, 2012 totaled \$2.5 billion, consisting principally of \$2.2 billion in deposits, \$85.7 million in short-term borrowings, \$185.6 million in Federal Home Loan Bank advances and \$57.7 million of subordinated debentures. At December 31, 2012, LBI's stockholders' equity was \$310.8 million.

At December 31, 2011, LBI had total assets of \$2.8 billion, consisting principally of \$1.8 billion in net loans, \$674.2 million in investments, and \$135.7 million in cash and cash equivalents. LBI's liabilities at December 31, 2011 totaled \$2.5 billion, consisting principally of \$2.2 billion in deposits, \$71.4 million in short-term borrowings, \$205.3 million in Federal Home Loan Bank advances and \$64.0 million in subordinated debentures. At December 31, 2011, LBI's stockholders' equity was \$301.2 million.

Investment Securities

LBI's investment portfolio totaled \$701.3 million, \$674.2 million and \$630.4 million at December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. LBI's investment portfolio represented 24.77%, 23.98% and 24.80% of its total assets at December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

At December 31, 2012, LBI's investment portfolio totaled \$698.7 million, at amortized cost, and totaled \$702.7 million, at fair value, of which, \$297.7 million, at amortized cost, and \$299.2 million, at fair value, was classified as held-to-maturity and \$401.0 million, at amortized cost, and \$403.6 million, at fair value, was classified available-for-sale.

At December 31, 2012, LBI's held-to-maturity portfolio was composed of securities of U.S. government agencies and corporations of \$259.1 million, at amortized cost, and \$259.7 million, at fair value; obligations of state and political subdivisions of \$38.3 million, at amortized cost, and \$39.1 million, at fair value; and residential mortgaged-backed securities of \$274,000, at amortized cost, and \$297,000, at fair value.

At December 31, 2012, LBI's securities classified as available-for-sale were composed of securities of U.S. government agencies and corporations and agencies of \$344.9 million, at amortized cost, and \$346.2 million, at fair value; obligations of state and political subdivisions of \$55.9 million, at amortized cost, and \$57.2 million, at fair value, and residential mortgage-backed securities of \$171,000, at amortized cost, and \$176,000, at fair value.

At December 31, 2011, LBI's investment portfolio totaled \$670.2 million at amortized cost and totaled \$675.7 million at fair value of which, \$174.8 million, at amortized cost, and \$176.3 million, at fair value, was classified as held-to-maturity and \$495.5 million, at amortized cost, and \$499.4 million, at fair value, was classified as available-for-sale.

At December 31, 2011, LBI's held-to-maturity portfolio was composed of \$146.4 million, at amortized cost, and \$147.1 million, at fair value; obligations of state and political subdivisions of \$27.9 million, at amortized cost, and \$28.7 million, at fair value; and residential mortgaged-backed securities of \$442,000, at amortized cost, and \$474,000, at fair value.

At December 31, 2011, securities classified as available-for-sale were composed of securities of U.S. government agencies and corporations of \$440.7 million, at amortized cost, and \$443.0 million, at fair value; obligations of state and political subdivisions of \$54.3 million, at amortized cost, and \$55.9 million, at fair value, and residential mortgage-backed securities of \$465,000, at amortized cost, and \$481,000, at fair value.

At December 31, 2010, LBI's investment portfolio totaled \$629.7 million, at amortized cost, and totaled \$623.6 million, at fair value of which, \$379.5 million, at amortized cost, and \$372.6 million, at fair value, was classified as held-to-maturity and \$250.3 million, at amortized cost, and \$251.0 million, at fair value, was classified as available-for-sale.

At December 31, 2010, LBI's held-to-maturity portfolio was composed of securities of U.S. government agencies and corporations of \$352.4 million, at amortized cost, and \$346.3 million, at fair value; obligations of state and political subdivisions of \$26.1 million, at amortized cost, and \$25.3 million, at fair value; and residential mortgaged-backed securities of \$960,000, at amortized cost, and \$1.0 million, at fair value.

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At December 31, 2010, securities classified as available-for-sale were composed of securities of U.S. government agencies and corporations of \$200.8 million, at amortized cost, and \$201.0 million, at fair value; obligations of state and political subdivisions of \$48.3 million, at amortized cost, and \$48.8 million, at fair value, and residential mortgage-backed securities of \$1.2 million, at amortized cost, and \$1.2 million, at fair value.

Investment securities with a carrying value of \$612.2 million, \$622.8 million, and \$528.1 million were pledged to secure public deposits, securities sold under agreements to repurchase and for other purposes at December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010, respectively.

The amortized costs and the fair value of investments are as follows.

	2012		December 31, 2011		2010	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Securities Held to Maturity:						
Securities of U.S. government agencies and corporations	\$ 259,095	\$ 259,730	\$ 146,390	\$ 147,056	\$ 352,433	\$ 346,262
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	38,327	39,122	27,942	28,728	26,056	25,305
Residential mortgage-backed securities	273	297	443	474	956	999
Total	\$ 297,695	\$ 299,149	\$ 174,775	\$ 176,258	\$ 379,445	\$ 372,566
Securities Available for Sale:						
Securities of U.S. government agencies and corporations	\$ 344,921	\$ 346,156	\$ 440,656	\$ 443,044	\$ 200,785	\$ 201,003
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	55,923	57,227	54,330	55,908	48,254	48,754
Residential mortgage-backed securities	171	176	465	481	1,209	1,235
Total	\$ 401,015	\$ 403,559	\$ 495,451	\$ 499,433	\$ 250,248	\$ 250,992

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Contractual maturities and yields on investments are shown in the following table. Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because issuers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

	One Year or Less		One to Five Years		December 31, 2012 Five to Ten Years		Over Ten Years		Total	
	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield
Held-to-maturity										
Securities of U.S. government agencies and corporations	\$		\$ 65,206	1.264%	\$ 193,889	1.680%			\$ 259,095	1.578%
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	545	4.345%	3,473	3.640%	16,285	3.180%	18,024	2.990%	38,327	3.149%
Total	545	4.345%	68,679	1.384%	210,174	1.796%	18,024	2.990%	297,422	1.780%
Residential mortgage-backed securities					62	5.700%	212	5.010%	274	5.167%
Total	\$ 545	4.345%	\$ 68,679	1.384%	\$ 210,236	1.800%	\$ 18,236	3.015%	\$ 297,696	1.783%
Available-for-sale										
Securities of U.S. government agencies and corporations	\$ 3,018	1.020%	\$ 149,489	1.075%	\$ 193,649	1.570%			\$ 346,156	1.354%
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	5,154	2.685%	12,296	3.030%	17,297	3.250%	22,480	2.933%	57,227	3.025%
Total	8,172	2.069%	161,785	1.224%	210,946	1.705%	22,480	2.933%	403,383	1.591%
Residential mortgage-backed securities			176	3.600%					176	3.596%
Total	\$ 8,172	2.069%	\$ 161,961	1.224%	\$ 210,946	1.705%	\$ 22,480	2.933%	\$ 403,559	1.588%

At December 31, 2012, Liberty Bank had gross unrealized losses of \$705,000, approximately 0.10% of the investment portfolio balance. The unrealized losses were primarily attributable to changes in interest rates, rather than deterioration in credit quality. LBI management has the ability and intent to hold the securities classified as held-to-maturity until they mature, at which time Liberty Bank expects to receive full value for the securities. Furthermore, as of December 31, 2012, management also had the ability and intent to hold the securities classified as available-for-sale for a period of time sufficient for a recovery of cost. LBI management does not believe any of the securities are impaired due to reasons of credit quality.

Liberty Bank considers the length of time and extent to which the fair value of available-for-sale debt securities have been less than cost to conclude that such securities were not other-than-temporarily impaired. It also considers other factors such as the financial condition of the issuer including credit ratings and specific events affecting the operations of the issuer, volatility of the security, underlying assets that collateralize the debt security, and other industry and macroeconomic conditions. As Liberty Bank has no intent to sell securities with unrealized losses and it is not more-likely-than-not that the bank will be required to sell these securities before recovery of amortized cost, LBI has concluded that the securities are not impaired on an other-than-temporary basis.

Loans

Since loans typically provide higher interest yields than other types of interest earning assets, a substantial percentage of LBI's earning assets are invested in its loan portfolio. Average loans for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 were \$1.8 billion and \$1.7 billion, respectively. Before allowance for loan losses, total loans outstanding at December 31, 2012,

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2011, 2010, 2009 and 2008 were \$1.8 billion, \$1.8 billion, \$1.6 billion, \$1.7 billion and \$1.8 billion, respectively. Loans outstanding decreased from 2008 to 2009 and from 2009 to 2010 principally as a result of the significant contraction in real estate development activities following the financial crisis in 2008.

The principal component of its loan portfolio is loans secured by real estate mortgages. Most of LBI's real estate loans are secured by residential or commercial property. LBI does originate traditional long-term residential mortgages, but the majority is sold into the secondary market. LBI does issue traditional second mortgage residential real estate loans and home equity lines of credit. LBI obtains a security interest in real estate whenever possible, in addition to any other available collateral. This collateral is taken to increase the likelihood of the ultimate repayment of the loan. LBI attempts to maintain a relatively diversified loan portfolio to help reduce the risk inherent in concentration in certain types of collateral.

The following table summarizes the composition of LBI's loan portfolio for each of the five years ended December 31, 2012.

	2012		2011		December 31, 2010		2009		2008	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
(Dollars in thousands)										
Real Estate:										
Residential 1-4 family	\$ 367,251	19.92%	\$ 334,410	18.76%	\$ 314,406	19.61%	\$ 323,851	19.07%	\$ 338,756	18.50%
Non-farm/non-residential	778,303	42.23%	741,231	41.57%	626,548	39.07%	629,123	37.04%	656,435	35.85%
Construction/land development	208,523	11.31%	209,135	11.73%	201,635	12.57%	262,391	15.45%	290,023	15.84%
Agricultural	41,527	2.25%	45,288	2.54%	53,026	3.31%	63,895	3.76%	63,988	3.49%
Multifamily residential	120,104	6.52%	110,861	6.22%	74,101	4.62%	60,704	3.57%	65,424	3.57%
Commercial and industrial	245,007	13.29%	255,210	14.31%	245,446	15.31%	263,349	15.51%	323,932	17.69%
Consumer	43,568	2.36%	42,249	2.37%	43,150	2.69%	45,641	2.69%	53,983	2.95%
Other	38,893	2.11%	44,512	2.50%	45,349	2.82%	49,494	2.91%	38,460	2.11%
Total	1,843,176	100.00%	1,782,896	100.00%	1,603,661	100.00%	1,698,448	100.00%	1,831,001	100.00%
Less:										
Allowance for loan losses	33,603		34,280		26,284		30,210		27,635	
Net loans	\$ 1,809,573		\$ 1,748,616		\$ 1,577,377		\$ 1,668,238		\$ 1,803,366	

Table of Contents**Maturities and Sensitivity of Loans to Changes in Interest Rates**

The following table summarizes the loan maturity distribution, by type and related interest rate characteristics. The information in this table is based on the contractual maturities of individual loans, including loans which may be subject to renewal at their contractual maturity. Renewal of such loans is subject to review and credit approval, as well as modification of terms upon maturity. Actual repayments of loans may differ from the maturities reflected below because borrowers have the right to prepay obligations with or without prepayment penalties.

	December 31, 2012			Total
	One year or less	After one but within five years	After five years	
(In thousands)				
Real Estate:				
Residential 1-4 family	\$ 115,791	\$ 214,740	\$ 36,720	\$ 367,251
Non-farm/non-residential	283,058	373,271	121,974	778,303
Construction/land development	129,527	74,856	4,140	208,523
Agricultural	19,693	20,353	1,481	41,527
Multifamily residential	39,446	49,146	31,512	120,104
Commercial and industrial	122,715	114,830	7,462	245,007
Consumer	23,359	20,063	146	43,568
Other	23,662	13,492	1,739	38,893
Total	\$ 757,251	\$ 880,751	\$ 205,174	\$ 1,843,176
Loans maturing after one year with				
Fixed interest rates				\$ 945,004
Floating interest rates				\$ 140,921

Allowance for Loan Losses

At December 31, 2012, 2011, 2010, 2009 and 2008 the allowance for loan losses was \$33.6 million, \$34.3 million, \$26.3 million, \$30.2 and \$27.6 million, respectively, or 1.82%, 1.92%, 1.64%, 1.78% and 1.51% of total loans, respectively. Net charge-offs were \$15.7 million, \$10.0 million, \$26.0 million, \$22.9 million and \$10.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The increase in charge-offs in 2009 and 2010 were principally related to residential construction and development projects which became distressed due to decreased demand for such properties following the financial crisis in 2008. Charge-offs in 2012 include \$3.9 million on a propane distributor located in north-central Arkansas. Charge-offs in 2010 include \$8.3 million on a commercial and residential land developer in northwest Arkansas. Charge-offs in 2009 include \$5.7 million on a commercial property developer in Arkansas and Texas and \$3.4 million on a residential loan. Charge-offs in 2008 include \$4.1 million on a residential developer of subdivisions in the Memphis metropolitan area.

See the discussion of LBI's critical accounting policies above, Note 1 and Note 5 of Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information on its allowance for loan losses.

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The following table summarizes the activity related to LBI's allowance for loan losses for the five years ended December 31, 2012.

	2012	2011	Year ended December 31, 2010	2009	2008
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 34,280	\$ 26,284	\$ 30,210	\$ 27,635	\$ 19,179
Provision for loan losses	15,000	18,000	22,000	25,500	19,000
Loan charge-offs					
Residential 1-4 family	935	2,317	4,338	6,736	2,224
Non-farm/non-residential	3,489	2,001	3,029	3,527	807
Construction/land development	4,292	1,763	14,802	3,421	4,819
Agricultural	13	397	91	58	223
Multifamily residential	782	196	20	266	367
Commercial and industrial	6,962	3,101	4,046	9,726	1,818
Consumer	287	519	319	391	680
Other	1,243	296	44	108	121
Total Loan charge-offs	18,003	10,590	26,689	24,233	11,059
Loan recoveries					
Residential 1-4 family	1,975	209	351	177	19
Non-farm/non-residential	114	80	84	110	85
Construction/land development	49	129	68	576	1
Agricultural		44	4	1	
Multifamily residential	4	11	7	56	
Commercial and industrial	49	35	159	247	91
Consumer	59	48	72	108	89
Other	76	30	18	33	230
Total Recoveries	2,326	586	763	1,308	515
Net loan charge-offs	15,677	10,004	25,926	22,925	10,544
Balance, end of year	\$ 33,603	\$ 34,280	\$ 26,284	\$ 30,210	\$ 27,635
Allowance for loan losses to gross loans	1.82%	1.92%	1.64%	1.78%	1.51%
Net charge-offs to average loans	0.86%	0.59%	1.57%	1.31%	0.59%

The following table presents the allocation of the allowance for loan losses for loans as of the dates indicated.

Table of Contents**Allocation of Allowance for Loan Losses for Loans**

	As of December 31, 2012		As of December 31, 2011		As of December 31, 2010		As of December 31, 2009		As of December 31, 2008	
	Allowance Amount	% of loans(1)	Allowance Amount	% of loans(1)	Allowance Amount	% of loans(1)	Allowance Amount	% of loans(1)	Allowance Amount	% of loans(1)
(Dollars in thousands)										
Real estate:										
Residential 1-4 family	\$ 4,046	19.9%	\$ 4,534	18.8%	\$ 5,575	19.6%	\$ 5,770	19.1%	\$ 5,112	18.5%
Non-farm/non-residential	11,392	42.2	14,963	41.6	5,667	39.1	7,760	37.0	8,482	35.9
Construction/land development	4,046	11.3	5,219	11.7	3,668	12.6	4,652	15.4	4,366	15.8
Agricultural	831	2.3	108	2.5	294	3.3	351	3.8	574	3.5
Multifamily residential	155	6.5	676	6.2	1072	4.6	1,088	3.6	995	3.6
Commercial and industrial	6,261	13.3	4,676	14.3	4,910	15.3	4,683	15.5	4,892	17.7
Consumer	348	2.4	339	2.4	476	2.7	816	2.7	801	2.9
Other		2.1		2.5		2.8	0	2.9	0	2.1
Unallocated	6,524		3,765		4,622		5,090		2,413	
Total	\$ 33,603	100.0%	\$ 34,280	100.0%	\$ 26,284	100.0%	\$ 30,210	100.0%	\$ 27,635	100.0%

(1) Percentage of loans in each category to loans receivable.

Nonperforming Assets

The following table shows the nonperforming assets and the related percentage of nonperforming assets to total assets and non-performing loans to total loans for the five years ended December 31, 2012. Generally, a loan is placed on nonaccrual status when it becomes 90 days past due as to principal or interest, or when it is believed, after considering economic and business conditions and collection efforts, that the borrower's financial condition is such that collection of the loan is doubtful. A payment of interest on a loan that is classified as nonaccrual is recognized as a reduction in principal when received.

	December 31,				
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
(Dollars in thousands)					
Residential 1-4 family	\$ 2,489	\$ 2,773	\$ 4,031	\$ 5,776	\$ 4,334
Non-farm/non-residential	7,703	21,306	6,055	7,473	2,818
Construction/land development	2,035	12,870	3,093	6,888	3,547
Agricultural		103	450	1,022	240
Multifamily residential	1,122	404	352	312	
Commercial and industrial	204	5,274	4,459	7,391	3,830
Consumer	130	107	146	267	226
Other		1,243	96	484	30
Total nonperforming loans	13,683	44,080	18,682	29,613	15,025
Other real estate owned and repossessed assets	29,832	25,978	32,604	22,527	14,969
Total nonperforming assets	\$ 43,515	\$ 70,058	\$ 51,286	\$ 52,140	\$ 29,994
Nonperforming assets to total assets	1.54%	2.49%	2.02%	2.04%	1.15%
Nonperforming loans to total loans	0.74%	2.47%	1.16%	1.74%	0.82%
Total loans 90 days or more past due	\$ 7,131	\$ 29,024	\$ 13,606	\$ 24,847	\$ 10,960
Loans 90 days or more past due and still accruing	94	866	15	12	
Accruing troubled debt restructurings	41,424	20,960	1,734	1,415	

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At December 31, 2012, nonperforming assets were \$43.5 million, or 1.54% of total assets and nonperforming loans were 0.74% of total loans. Comparatively, December 31, 2011 nonperforming assets were \$70.1 million or 2.49% of total assets and nonperforming loans were 2.47% of total loans. Nonperforming loans

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decreased \$30.4 million to \$13.7 million at December 31, 2012 from \$44.1 million at December 31, 2011. The increase in nonperforming loans at December 31, 2011 was principally the result of various commercial and real estate development loans. These included a commercial land development in Jonesboro, Arkansas of \$8.9 million and in Rogers, Arkansas of \$5.7 million, both of which were foreclosed on and placed in other real estate owned in 2012.

At December 31, 2012, impaired loans totaled \$65.2 with a specific allowance allocation of approximately \$12.3 million. During 2012, the average recorded investment in impaired loans was \$67.9 million. At December 31, 2011, impaired loans totaled \$70.54 million with a specific allowance allocation of \$15.3 million. During 2011, the average recorded investment in impaired loans was approximately \$65.4 million.

Other nonperforming assets include other real estate owned and repossessed assets. These assets increased \$3.9 million to \$29.8 million at December 31, 2012 from \$26.0 million at December 31, 2011. During 2012, LBI sold 142 properties for approximately \$11.9 million and recognized a \$37,000 gain on the sales. In addition LBI added 50 properties totaling \$23.0 million to other real estate owned during 2012, and recorded write downs totaling \$5.6 million on 27 properties. The balance at December 31, 2012 includes 20 commercial properties totaling \$28.1 million and 12 residential real estate properties totaling \$1.8 million. LBI believes that these properties are appropriately valued at the lower of cost or market as of December 31, 2012.

As a general practice, most of LBI's loans are originated with maturities of five years or less. When a loan reaches its maturity frequently it renew the loan, thereby extending its maturity. Such renewals and extensions are made in accordance with LBI's existing credit policy, using appropriate credit standards and are based upon updated financial information on the borrower. Nonperforming loans are renewed at terms generally consistent with the ultimate source of repayment and appropriate rates. In these cases, Liberty Bank will seek additional credit enhancements, such as additional collateral or additional guarantees to further protect the loan. When a loan is no longer performing in accordance with its stated terms, Liberty Bank will typically seek performance under the guarantee.

At December 31, 2012, approximately 82.23% of its loans were collateralized by real estate, and over 90.56% of its impaired loans were secured by real estate. Liberty Bank utilizes third party appraisers to determine the fair value of collateral dependent loans. Impaired loans are individually reviewed on a quarterly or more frequent basis to determine the level of impairment. It typically records a charge-off or create a specific reserve for impaired loans when it does not expect repayment to occur as agreed upon under the original terms of the loan agreement.

Liberty Bank considers TDRs when the debtor experiences financial difficulties and Liberty Bank provides concessions with the original terms of the loan agreement. Concessions can relate to the contractual interest rate, maturity date, or payment structure of the note. As part of its workout plan for individual loan relationships, it may restructure loan terms to assist borrowers facing challenges in the current economic environment. As of December 31, 2012, LBI determined that it had loans totaling \$41.4 million, which it considered accruing TDRs. As of December 31, 2011, it had loans totaling \$21.0 million, which it considered accruing TDRs. See Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on TDRs.

Deposits and Other Interest Bearing Liabilities

LBI's primary source of funds for loans and investments are its deposits, advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank and repurchase agreements. At December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 total deposits were \$2.2 billion, \$2.2 billion and \$1.9 billion, respectively.

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The following table shows the average balance amounts and the average rates paid on deposits held by LBI as of the dates indicated.

	2012		December 31, 2011		2010	
	Average Balance	Average Rate Paid	Average Balance (Dollars in thousands)	Average Rate Paid	Average Balance	Average Rate Paid
Non-interest bearing demand deposits	\$ 209,489	0.00%	\$ 192,383	0.00%	\$ 171,558	0.00%
Interest-bearing demand deposits	759,619	0.49%	611,756	0.64%	507,188	0.79%
Money market accounts	90,107	0.34%	84,563	0.62%	81,622	0.84%
Savings deposits	123,659	0.37%	118,277	0.79%	99,356	0.82%
Time deposits less than \$100,000	442,420	1.00%	477,240	1.26%	495,944	1.61%
Time deposits of \$100,000 or more	522,882	0.90%	535,311	1.22%	534,913	1.60%
Total deposits	\$ 2,148,176	0.63%	\$ 2,019,530	0.89%	\$ 1,890,581	1.17%

Core deposits which exclude time deposits of \$100,000 or more provide a relatively stable funding source for its loan portfolio and other earning assets. Core deposits were \$1.7 billion, \$1.6 billion, and \$1.4 billion at December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

All of LBI's time deposits are certificates of deposits. The maturity distribution of its time deposits of \$100,000 or more is as follows:

	2012	December 31, 2011 (In thousands)	2010
	Three months or less	\$ 155,640	\$ 144,537
Over three through twelve months	218,509	270,286	324,181
Over twelve months through three years	138,607	123,925	100,174
Over three years	6,386	3,933	395
Total	\$ 519,142	\$ 542,681	\$ 554,396

The Dodd-Frank Act permanently raised the standard maximum deposit FDIC insurance amount to \$250,000. The FDIC insurance coverage limit applies per depositor, per insured depository institution for each account ownership category.

Short-Term Borrowings

Short-term borrowings consisted of securities sold under agreements to repurchase amounting to \$85.7 million (with a weighted average rate of .88%), \$71.4 million (with a weighted average rate of 1.28%), and \$74.0 million (with a weighted average rate of 1.34%) as of December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010 respectively. Securities sold under agreements to repurchase generally mature within one year from the transaction date. The maximum amount of short-term borrowings outstanding at any month-end amounted to approximately \$106.5 million during 2012, \$98.3 million during 2011, and \$87.2 million during 2010. Average short-term borrowings outstanding amounted to approximately \$93.1 million for 2012, \$77.2 million for 2011 and \$73.4 million for 2010.

Capital Resources

Total stockholders' equity was \$310.8 million at December 31, 2012 and \$301.2 million at December 31, 2011. The \$9.6 million increase during 2012 is primarily related to net income of \$20.9 million during the year less dividends of \$10.0 million.

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Beginning in 2009, LBI participated in the U.S. Department of the Treasury TARP Capital Purchase Program for non-public qualifying financial institutions and received \$57,500,000 from the Treasury in connection with the issuance of 57,500 shares of Series A Preferred Stock and the issuance of Preferred Stock warrants, which were immediately exercised for a nominal amount, for 2,875 shares of Series B Preferred Stock.

During 2011, LBI repurchased the Series A and Series B Preferred Stock and exited the TARP Capital Purchase Program by issuing to the Treasury's Small Business Lending Fund (SBLF) \$52,500,000 of Series C cumulative perpetual Preferred Stock (52,500 shares) and making a cash payment of \$7,875,000. The dividend rate on the Series C Preferred Stock is variable (5% at December 31, 2012 and 2011) based on lending increase parameters, as defined by the SBLF, and adjusts to a fixed rate of 9% after 4.5 years from the date of issuance if the funding is still outstanding. The Series C Preferred Stock has a liquidation preference of \$1,000 per share. In connection with the issuance of the preferred stock, LBI agreed, among other things, to certain restrictions on dividend payment on common stock.

The following table shows the return on average assets (net income divided by average total assets), return on average equity (net income divided by average equity), dividend payout ratio (cash dividends divided by net income) and equity to assets ratio (average equity divided by average total assets) for the three years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Return on average assets	0.75%	0.60%	0.50%
Return on average equity	6.79%	5.34%	4.32%
Dividend Payout ratio	40.12%	21.46%	0.00%
Average Equity to average assets ratio	10.98%	11.30%	11.56%
Common equity to assets ratio	9.12%	8.85%	9.37%

LBI's return on average assets was 0.75% for the year ended December 31, 2012 and 0.60% and 0.50% for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. In addition, return on average equity was 6.79% for 2012 compared to 5.34% for 2011 and 4.32% for 2010. The dividend payout ratio was 40.12% for the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to 21.46% and 0.00% for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The average equity to average assets ratio was 10.98% at December 31, 2012 compared to 11.30% and 11.56% at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. In addition, common equity to assets ratio was 9.12% at December 31, 2012, compared to 8.85% at December 31, 2011 and 9.37% at December 31, 2010.

LBI and Liberty Bank are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal and state banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory and possibly additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on LBI's and Liberty Bank's financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, LBI and Liberty Bank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of LBI's and Liberty Bank's assets, liabilities and certain off-balance sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. LBI's and Liberty Bank's capital amounts and classifications are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings and other factors.

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require LBI and Liberty Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios (set forth in the table below) of Total and Tier I capital (as defined in the regulations) to risk-weighted assets (as defined), and Tier I capital (as defined) to average assets (as defined). LBI management believes, as of December 31, 2012, that LBI and Liberty Bank meet all capital adequacy requirements to which they are subject. On July 2, 2013 the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System adopted a final rule that revises risk-based and leverage capital requirements for banking organizations. For additional information, please see the section hereinafter following titled Accounting, Reporting, and Regulatory Matters.

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As of December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, capital ratios exceeded these ratios and remain well-capitalized. The following table summarizes the capital amounts and ratios of LBI, Liberty Bank and the regulatory minimum requirements.

	Actual		Federal Reserve minimum ratios to be adequately capitalized		Federal Reserve minimum ratios to be well capitalized	
	Amount	Ratios	Amount	Ratios	Amount	Ratios
As of December 31, 2012						
Total Risk Based Capital-Consolidated	299,835	15.00%	159,986	8.00%	N/A	N/A
Total Risk Based Capital-Liberty Bank	297,867	14.90%	159,528	8.00%	199,410	10.00%
Tier 1 Risk Based Capital-Consolidated	274,731	13.70%	79,993	4.00%	N/A	N/A
Tier 1 Risk Based Capital-Liberty Bank	272,834	13.70%	79,764	4.00%	119,646	6.00%
Tier 1 Leverage Capital-Consolidated	274,731	10.00%	109,640	4.00%	N/A	N/A
Tier 1 Leverage Capital-Liberty Bank	272,834	10.00%	109,640	4.00%	137,050	5.00%
As of December 31, 2011						
Total Risk Based Capital-Consolidated	293,047	15.70%	149,512	8.00%	N/A	N/A
Total Risk Based Capital-Liberty Bank	292,636	15.70%	149,323	8.00%	186,653	10.00%
Tier 1 Risk Based Capital-Consolidated	269,551	14.40%	74,756	4.00%	N/A	N/A
Tier 1 Risk Based Capital-Liberty Bank	269,169	14.40%	74,661	4.00%	111,992	6.00%
Tier 1 Leverage Capital-Consolidated	269,551	10.00%	107,740	4.00%	N/A	N/A
Tier 1 Leverage Capital-Liberty Bank	269,169	10.00%	107,740	4.00%	134,675	5.00%
As of December 31, 2010						
Total Risk Based Capital-Consolidated	288,091	16.50%	140,121	8.00%	N/A	N/A
Total Risk Based Capital-Liberty Bank	282,102	16.10%	140,247	8.00%	175,309	10.00%
Tier 1 Risk Based Capital-Consolidated	266,143	15.20%	70,060	4.00%	N/A	N/A
Tier 1 Risk Based Capital-Liberty Bank	260,134	14.80%	70,124	4.00%	105,185	6.00%
Tier 1 Leverage Capital-Consolidated	266,143	10.70%	99,077	4.00%	N/A	N/A
Tier 1 Leverage Capital-Liberty Bank	260,134	10.50%	99,077	4.00%	123,846	5.00%

Dividends that may be paid by Liberty Bank are subject to legal limitations and regulatory capital requirements. The approval of the Arkansas State Bank Department is required if the total of all dividends declared by a state charter bank in any calendar year exceeds seventy-five percent of the current year annualized net income plus seventy-five percent of the prior year retained income (net income minus dividends paid).

Effect of Inflation and Changing Prices

The effect of relative purchasing power over time due to inflation has not been taken into account in its consolidated financial statements. Rather, LBI's consolidated financial statements have been prepared on an historical cost basis in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Unlike most industrial companies, LBI's assets and liabilities are primarily monetary in nature. Therefore, the effect of changes in interest rates will have a more significant impact on its performance than will the effect of changing prices and inflation in general. In addition, interest rates may generally increase as the rate of inflation increases, although not necessarily in the same magnitude. LBI seeks to manage the relationships between interest sensitive assets and liabilities in order to protect against wide rate fluctuations, including those resulting from inflation.

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Off-Balance Sheet Risk

LBI is party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers. The financial instruments included commitments to extend credit, standby letters of credit and loans sold subject to repurchase agreements. These instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amounts recognized in LBI's financial statements. LBI's exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instruments for commitments to extend credit, standby letters of credit and loans sold subject to repurchase agreements is represented by contractual terms of those instruments. LBI uses the same credit policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as it does for on-balance-sheet instruments.

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as the customer has not violated any material condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require the payment of a fee. Unfunded commitments to extend credit were approximately \$179.8 million and \$137.6 million at December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively.

At December 31, 2012 and 2011, loans sold subject to repurchase agreements totaled \$99.9 and \$72.1 million, respectively.

At December 31, 2012 and 2011, there were commitments of \$6.2 million and \$5.8 million under letters of credit, respectively. The credit risk and collateral involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan facilities to customers. Since most of the letters of credit are expected to expire without being drawn upon, they do not necessarily represent future cash requirements.

Except as disclosed in this document, LBI is not involved in off-balance sheet contractual relationships, unconsolidated related entities that have off-balance sheet arrangements or transactions that could result in liquidity needs or other commitments that significantly impact earnings.

Market Risk and Interest Rate Sensitivity

Market risk is the risk of loss from adverse changes in market prices and rates, which principally arises from interest rate risk inherent in LBI's lending, investing, deposit gathering, and borrowing activities. Other types of market risks, such as foreign currency exchange rate risk and commodity price risk, do not generally arise in the normal course of its business.

LBI actively monitors and manages its interest rate risk exposure in order to control the mix and maturities of our assets and liabilities utilizing a process it calls asset/liability management. The essential purposes of asset/liability management are to ensure adequate liquidity and to maintain an appropriate balance between interest sensitive assets and liabilities in order to minimize potentially adverse impacts on earnings from changes in market interest rates. Its asset/liability management committee (ALCO) monitors and considers methods of managing exposure to interest rate risk. LBI has an internal ALCO consisting of certain members of senior management that meets quarterly or more frequently. ALCO is responsible for maintaining the level of interest rate sensitivity of our interest sensitive assets and liabilities within board-approved limits.

Its interest rate risk exposure is managed principally by measuring its interest sensitivity which is the positive or negative dollar difference between assets and liabilities that are subject to interest rate repricing within a given period of time. Interest rate sensitivity can be managed by repricing assets or liabilities, selling securities available for sale, replacing an asset or liability at maturity, or adjusting the interest rate during the life of an asset or liability. Managing the amount of assets and liabilities repricing in this same time interval helps to hedge the risk and minimize the impact on net interest income of rising or falling interest rates. In general, LBI would benefit from increasing market rates of interest when it has an asset-sensitive gap position and from decreasing market rates of interest when it is liability-sensitive.

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The following table sets forth information regarding its rate sensitivity, as of December 31, 2012, at each of the time intervals.

	1	90 days	91	365 days	December 31, 2012 After one but within five years (Dollars in thousands)	After five years	Total	
Interest-earning assets:								
Loans	\$	397,611	\$	385,163	\$	851,455	\$ 208,947	\$ 1,843,176
Securities		2,368		6,349		230,640	461,898	701,255
Federal funds sold and other interest earning assets		6,289						6,289
Total interest-earning assets		406,268		391,512		1,082,095	670,845	2,550,720
Interest-bearing liabilities:								
Interest-bearing demand deposits		918,638						918,638
Savings deposits		115,536						115,536
Time deposits		282,135		401,850		223,526	1,469	908,980
Short-term borrowing		85,555		148				85,703
Long-term debt		5,000		85,042		71,433	81,852	243,327
Total interest bearing liabilities		1,406,864		487,040		294,959	83,321	2,272,184
Rate sensitive gap		(1,000,596)		(95,528)		787,136	587,524	\$ 278,536
Rate sensitive cumulative gap		\$ (1,000,596)		\$ (1,096,124)		\$ (308,988)	\$ 278,536	
Cumulative gap as a percentage of interest earnings assets		-39.23%		-42.97%		-12.11%	10.92%	

As measured over the one-year time interval, the above analysis indicates that LBI was liability sensitive at December 31, 2012, since it had more liabilities than assets repricing in the next twelve months. At December 31, 2012, it had \$1.1 billion more assets than liabilities that reprice within the next twelve months. However, its gap analysis is not a precise indicator of its interest sensitivity position. This analysis presents only a static view of the timing of maturities and repricing opportunities, without taking into consideration that changes in interest rates do not affect all assets and liabilities equally. For example, rates paid on a substantial portion of core deposits may change contractually within a relatively short time frame, but those rates are viewed by LBI as significantly less interest-sensitive than market-based rates such as those paid on noncore deposits. It periodically utilizes more complex interest rate models than indicated above, and based on those results it believes that its net interest income will be negatively impacted by an increase in interest rates. A substantial portion of its deposits reprice over the next 12 months. Net interest income may be affected by other significant factors in a given interest rate environment, including changes in the volume and mix of interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities.

At December 31, 2012, approximately \$1.9 billion of interest bearing liabilities were either variable rate or had a maturity of less than one year. Of the \$1.4 billion of interest bearing liabilities set to reprice within 90 days, \$1.0 billion are transaction, money market or savings accounts which are already at or near their lowest rates and provide little opportunity for benefit to LBI should market rates continue to decline or stay constant. However, certificates of deposit that are currently maturing or renewing are repricing at lower rates. LBI expects to benefit as these deposits reprice, even if market rates increase slightly.

Included in its Federal Home Loan Bank advances and related debt were a number of borrowings with callable features as of December 31, 2012. LBI believes that the optionality on many of these borrowings will not be exercised until interest rates increase significantly. In addition, it believes that the interest rates that it pays on the majority of its interest bearing transaction accounts would only be impacted by a portion of any change in market rates. This key assumption is utilized in LBI's overall evaluation of its level of interest sensitivity.

Table of Contents**Contractual Obligations**

LBI utilizes a variety of short-term and long-term borrowings to supplement its supply of lendable funds, to assist in meeting deposit withdrawal requirements, and to fund growth of interest earning assets in excess of traditional deposit growth. Certificates of deposit, structured repurchase agreements and FHLB-Dallas advances serve as its primary sources of such funds. Contractual obligations relative to these agreements are noted in the table below. Option periods that it has not yet exercised are not included in this analysis as they do not represent contractual obligations until exercised.

The following table provides payments due by period for obligations under long-term borrowings and operating lease obligations.

	December 31, 2012 Payments Due by Period					Total
	Within One Year	Over One to Two Years	Over Two to Three Years	Over Three to Five Years	After Five Years	
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Certificates of deposit	\$ 683,985	\$ 184,084	\$ 30,948	\$ 8,494	\$ 1,469	\$ 908,980
Repurchase agreements	\$ 85,703	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 85,703
Long-term debt	90,044	35,146	36,126	691	81,320	243,327
Operating lease obligations	723	573	452	738	1,572	4,058
Total	\$ 860,455	\$ 219,803	\$ 67,526	\$ 9,923	\$ 84,361	\$ 1,242,068

Approximately \$860.46 million, or 69.28% of the contractual obligations noted above are due within one year and approximately \$1.08 billion or 86.97% are due within two years. See discussions of rate sensitivity and liquidity above.

Accounting, Reporting and Regulatory Matters

The following is a summary of recent authoritative pronouncements that could impact the accounting, reporting, and/disclosure of financial information by LBI.

Recent accounting pronouncements. In February 2013, the FASB issued an update, ASU 2013-02, *Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Reporting Items Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income* which requires disclosure of amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income in their entirety, by component, on the face of the statement of comprehensive income or in the notes to the financial statements. Amounts that are not required to be classified in their entirety to net income must be cross-referenced to other disclosures that provide additional detail. ASU 2013-02 is effective prospectively for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after January 1, 2013, and did not have an impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

Presently, the Company is not aware of any changes from the Financial Accounting Standards Board that will have a material impact on the Company's present or future financial statements.

Regulatory matters. Liberty Bank is restricted from paying dividends that exceed 75% of the current year's net income plus 75% of the retained net income for the immediately preceding year without obtaining regulatory approval.

LBI and Liberty Bank are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal and state banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory and possibly additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect

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on the LBI and Liberty Bank's financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, LBI and Liberty Bank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of the LBI and Liberty Bank's assets, liabilities and certain off-balance sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The LBI and Liberty Bank's capital amounts and classifications are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings and other factors.

On July 2, 2013, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency and Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System adopted a final rule that revises risk-based and leverage capital requirements for banking organizations. Among other matters, the final rule implements a revised definition of regulatory capital, a new common equity tier 1 minimum capital requirement, a higher minimum tier 1 capital requirement, and incorporates these new requirements into the agencies' prompt corrective action framework. In addition, the final rule establishes limits on a banking organization's capital distributions if the banking organization does not hold a specified amount of common equity tier 1 capital in addition to the amount necessary to meet its minimum risk-based capital requirements. Further, the final rule amends the methodologies for determining risk-weighted assets for all banking organizations, and also adopts changes to the agencies' regulatory capital requirements that meet the requirements of section 171 and section 939A of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. The mandatory compliance date for organizations such as LBI is January 1, 2015. As this rule was only recently adopted, there has been no determination of the potential impact, if any, on LBI.

For additional information on regulatory matters and regulatory capital, please see Note 21 of the LBI Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2012.

Table of Contents**CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS OF LBI COMMON STOCK**

As of June 25, 2013, LBI had 478 shareholders of record of its common stock. The following table lists the stock ownership of LBI directors, its executive officers, all directors and executive officers as a group, and those persons who, to LBI's knowledge, beneficially owned 5% or more of LBI common stock outstanding as of June 25, 2013. According to SEC rules, a beneficial owner of securities has or shares the power to vote securities or to direct their investment. Thus, under the rules, more than one person may be deemed to be a beneficial owner of the same shares. A person is also deemed to be a beneficial owner of any shares as to which that person has the right to acquire beneficial ownership within 60 days from June 25, 2013.

Except as otherwise indicated, all shares are owned directly, and the named person possesses sole voting and investment power with respect to his shares. The address for each of LBI's directors and executive officers is c/o Liberty Bancshares, Inc., 2901 East Highland Drive, Jonesboro, Arkansas 72401.

Name of Directors, Executive	Number of Shares Beneficially Owned of LBI Common Stock Pre- Merger	Percent of Total Class of LBI Common Stock Pre-Merger(1)
Officers		
Wayne F. Baker (3)	10,000	*
Susan Cathcart (4)	10,123	*
Richard S. Darouse (5)	16,197	1.38%
Chris Fowler (6)	43,308	3.69%
Jama M. Fowler (7)	137,986	11.74%
Mark P. Fowler (2)(8)	29,029	2.46%
Wallace W. Fowler (9)	165,861	14.12%
John C. Freeman (2)(10)	5,505	*
Moud Gazaway (11)	2,000	*
Stacy Greene (12)	13,168	1.12%
Howard Hamilton (13)	2,931	*
Al M. Heringer, III (14)	6,803	*
Sam Hummelstein (15)	3,000	*
Mike Langford (16)	24,920	2.12%
Charles F. Luter (17)	31,640	2.69%
Hugh McClain (18)	53,100	4.52%
Lloyd McCracken, Jr. (2)(19)	9,486	*
Matt Parker (20)	2,631	*
Roy Reaves (21)	48,603	4.14%
Ed Way (2)(22)	4,451	*
Directors and Executive Officers as a group (20 persons)	482,756	40.77%
Other 5% Shareholders:		
None		

* Less than one percent.

- (1) The percentage of LBI common stock beneficially owned was calculated based on 1,174,966 shares of LBI common stock outstanding and 18,350 vested stock options outstanding as of June 25, 2013. The percentage assumes that the person in each row has exercised all options that are exercisable by that person or group within 60 days of June 25, 2013.
- (2) Includes shares that may be issued upon the exercise of vested common stock options, as follows: Mr. Mark Fowler, 3,000 shares; Mr. Freeman, 3,000 shares; Mr. McCracken, 3,000 shares; Mr. Way, 200 shares; and all directors and executive officers as a group, 9,200 shares.

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- (3) Includes 10,000 shares held jointly with his spouse.
- (4) Includes 10,123 shares held jointly with her spouse.
- (5) Includes 10,846 shares held jointly with his spouse. Also includes 3,420 shares held in an IRA of which he has sole voting power, and 1,931 shares owned by his wife's IRA.
- (6) Includes 3,506 shares held in an IRA of which he has sole voting power. Also includes 3,200 shares held in the name of TB of Jonesboro, Inc. of which he is the sole owner, 10,880 shares held in the name of FB Foods, LLC of which he owns 52% and is the General Manager, 1,985 shares held in the name of Fowler Delta Foods, LLC of which he owns 33% and is the General Manager. Also includes 4,788 shares held in a trust for Megan Fowler and 4,855 shares held in a trust for Matthew Fowler of which he is the trustee and has sole voting power. Also includes 200 shares owned by his spouse. Chris Fowler is the son of Wallace W. and Jama M. Fowler.
- (7) Includes 39,918 shares held in her living trust of which she is co-trustee with Wallace W. Fowler and 39,918 shares held in Wallace W. Fowler's living trust of which she is co-trustee. Also includes 28,650 shares owned by Fowler Foods, Inc. which is owned 50% by each of their living trusts and 29,500 shares held in the name of JWF Investments, LLC which is owned 5% by each of their living trusts with she and Wallace W. Fowler serving as co-General Managers. Jama M. Fowler is the spouse of Wallace W. Fowler.
- (8) Includes 7,372 shares held in the Mark Fowler Children's Trust of which he is the trustee and has sole voting power. Also includes 3,400 shares held in an IRA of which he has sole voting power. Also includes 3,459 shares held in trust for Crystal Fowler, 2,740 shares held in trust for Aaron Fowler, 5,045 shares held in trust for Chris Fowler, Jr., and 4,013 shares held in trust for Alexandra Fowler of which he is the trustee and has sole voting power. Mark Fowler is the son of Wallace W. and Jama M. Fowler.
- (9) Includes 39,918 shares held in his living trust of which he is co-trustee with Jama M. Fowler and 39,918 shares held in Jama M. Fowler's living trust of which he is co-trustee. Includes 28,650 shares owned by Fowler Foods, Inc. which is owned 50% by each of their living trusts, 27,875 shares held in the name of Fowler Family Investments, LLC and owned 20% each by Wallace W. Fowler, Jama M. Fowler, and each of their three sons with Wallace W. Fowler serving as the General Manager, and also 29,500 shares held in the name of JWF Investments, LLC which is owned 5% by each of the Wallace W. Fowler and Jama M. Fowler living trusts, of which he serves as co-trustee with Jama M. Fowler. Wallace W. Fowler is the spouse of Jama M. Fowler.
- (10) Includes 1,535 shares owned jointly with spouse and 970 shares held in an IRA of which he has sole voting power.
- (11) Includes 2,000 shares held in a trust of which Mr. Gazaway is co-trustee with his spouse.
- (12) Includes 730 shares held in an IRA of which Mr. Greene has sole voting power and also includes 3,849 shares held in an irrevocable trust of which he is the trustee and has sole voting power, and 4,750 shares held in a trust and an estate over which he exercises control.
- (13) Includes 2,931 shares held in the name of Nest Egg Enterprises, LLC which is owned 50% by Howard Hamilton who serves as the Manager.
- (14) Includes 3,730 shares held in a living trust of which Mr. Heringer is the trustee and has sole voting power. Also includes 2,600 shares held in a profit sharing plan for the benefit of Mr. Heringer of which Liberty Bank of Arkansas is the trustee. Includes 323 shares held in an IRA of which Mr. Heringer has sole voting power, and 150 shares owned by his spouse's IRA.
- (15) Includes 1,500 shares owned by his spouse.
- (16) Includes 9,000 shares owned by Lamco Limited Partnership I and 15,920 shares owned by Lamco Limited Partnership II of which Mr. Langford owns 50% of each entity and also serves as co-managing partner of each.
- (17) Includes 31,640 shares held in a revocable trust of which Mr. Luter is the trustee and has sole voting power.
- (18) Includes 9,902 shares held in a limited partnership of which Mr. McClain is the Managing Partner and 43,198 shares held in a trust of which Mr. McClain is the trustee and has sole voting power.
- (19) Includes 1,785 shares held jointly with his spouse, 3,369 shares in an IRA of which he has sole voting power, and 1,332 shares held in a limited liability company of which he owns 10% and is the General Manager, with the remaining units of the LLC owned by his spouse and children.

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- (20) Includes 461 shares held in an IRA of which he has sole voting power. Also includes 131 shares each in trust for his three children of which he is the trustee and has sole voting power.
- (21) Includes 37,001 shares held in a revocable trust of which Mr. Reaves is the trustee and has sole voting power, 10,325 shares held in an IRA of which he has sole voting power, and 1,277 shares owned by his spouse s IRA.
- (22) Includes 2,251 shares held in an IRA of which Mr. Way has sole voting power, and also includes 810 shares held in his spouse s IRA.

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CERTAIN LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the HBI common stock to be issued in the merger will be passed upon for HBI by its counsel, Mitchell, Williams, Selig, Gates & Woodyard, P.L.L.C., Little Rock, Arkansas. Mitchell, Williams, Selig, Gates & Woodyard, P.L.L.C., will also pass upon certain federal income tax matters for HBI and LBI.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements incorporated in this joint proxy statement/prospectus by reference from HBI's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, and the effectiveness of HBI's internal control over financial reporting have been audited by BKD, LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their reports, which are incorporated herein by reference. Such consolidated financial statements have been so incorporated in reliance on the reports of BKD given as experts in accounting and auditing.

The consolidated financial statements of LBI included in this joint proxy statement/prospectus, as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 and the related consolidation statements of income, comprehensive income, shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2012, have been audited by Kemp & Company, a Professional Association, an independent public accounting firm, as stated in their report and have been so included in reliance upon the report of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

SUBMISSION OF HBI ANNUAL MEETING SHAREHOLDER PROPOSALS

In order for a proposal by an HBI shareholder to be presented at an annual meeting of HBI's shareholders, the proposal must be included in the related proxy statement and proxy form. Proposals by shareholders intended to be presented at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders in 2014 must be received by HBI no later than November 8, 2013, for possible inclusion in the proxy statement relating to that meeting.

For a shareholder proposal to be included in the proxy statement and proxy form for an annual meeting of the HBI's shareholders, the proposal must: (1) concern a matter that may be properly considered and acted upon at the annual meeting in accordance with applicable laws, including HBI's Bylaws and Rule 14a-8 of the Exchange Act; and (2) be received by HBI at its home office, 719 Harkrider Street, Suite 100, Conway, Arkansas 72032, Attention: Holly A. McKenna, Secretary, not less than 120 calendar days before the anniversary of the date of the previous year's proxy statement, or November 8, 2013, in the case of the Annual Meeting of Shareholders in 2014. If no annual meeting was held the previous year and in any year in which the date of the annual meeting is moved by more than 30 days from the date of the previous year's annual meeting, the proposal will be considered timely if received within a reasonable time before HBI begins to print and mail its proxy materials.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The SEC allows HBI to incorporate by reference information into this joint proxy statement/prospectus, which means that the companies can disclose important information to you by referring you to another document filed separately by them with the SEC. The information incorporated by reference is deemed to be part of this joint proxy statement/prospectus, except for any information superseded by any information in this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

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This joint proxy statement/prospectus incorporates by reference the following documents that have previously been filed with the SEC by HBI:

Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012;

Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A for HBI's 2013 Annual Meeting of Shareholders;

Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2013; and

Current Reports on Form 8-K filed January 17, 2013; April 18, 2013; April 19, 2013; June 25, 2013; and June 27, 2013, respectively. In addition, HBI is incorporating by reference any documents it may file under Section 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act after the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus and prior to the date of the special meeting of the HBI shareholders, provided, however, that HBI is not incorporating by reference any information furnished (but not filed), except as otherwise specified herein.

HBI files annual, quarterly and special reports, proxy statements and other business and financial information with the SEC. You may obtain the information incorporated by reference and any other materials HBI files with the SEC without charge by following the instructions in the section entitled "Where You Can Find More Information" in the forepart of this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

HBI has not authorized anyone to give any information or make any representation about the merger or its companies that is different from, or in addition to, that contained in this joint proxy statement/prospectus or in any of the materials that have been incorporated into this joint proxy statement/prospectus. Therefore, if anyone does give you information of this sort, you should not rely on it. If you are in a jurisdiction where offers to exchange or sell, or solicitations of offers to exchange or purchase, the securities offered by this joint proxy statement/prospectus or the solicitation of proxies is unlawful, or if you are a person to whom it is unlawful to direct these types of activities, then the offer presented in this joint proxy statement/prospectus does not extend to you. The information contained in this joint proxy statement/prospectus speaks only as of the date of this joint proxy statement/prospectus unless the information specifically indicates that another date applies.

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(In thousands, except for share data)

	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
	(unaudited)	
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks (including interest bearing amounts: 2013 \$17,088 and 2012 \$5,989)	\$ 47,321	\$ 56,353
Federal funds sold	900	300
Total cash and cash equivalents	48,221	56,653
Investment securities:		
Held-to-maturity securities (approximate fair value: 2013 \$289,680 and 2012 \$299,149)	288,435	297,696
Available-for-sale securities	418,730	403,559
	707,165	701,255
Loans:	1,875,494	1,843,176
Allowance for loan losses	(34,996)	(33,603)
Net loans	1,840,498	1,809,573
Premises and fixed assets, net	82,306	80,989
Other real estate owned	29,670	29,832
Accrued interest receivable	10,075	10,747
Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries	1,733	1,733
Goodwill	88,499	88,499
Core deposit intangibles and other intangible assets	1,973	2,201
Other assets	42,980	49,673
	\$ 2,853,120	\$ 2,831,155
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
Deposits:		
Noninterest bearing	\$ 226,391	\$ 234,520
Interest bearing	1,947,133	1,943,154
Total deposits	2,173,524	2,177,674
Short-term borrowings	89,547	85,703
Long-term debt	263,716	243,327
Accrued interest payable	731	783
Other liabilities	9,701	12,903
Total liabilities	2,537,219	2,520,390
Shareholders equity:		
Preferred Stock, \$.01 par value authorized 5,000,000 shares, issued: 52,500 shares	52,500	52,500
Common Stock, \$.01 par value authorized 10,000,000 shares, issued: 2013 1,210,638 shares and 2012 1,208,247 shares	12	12
Surplus	167,089	167,066

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Retained earnings	103,220	98,182
Accumulated other comprehensive income	1,411	1,336
Less: Treasury stock, at cost (35,572 shares)	(8,331)	(8,331)
Total shareholders' equity	315,901	310,765
	\$ 2,853,120	\$ 2,831,155

See condensed notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Table of Contents**LIBERTY BANCSHARES, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME**

(In thousands, except for per share data)

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2013 2012 (unaudited)	
Interest income:		
Loans including fees	\$ 22,708	\$ 24,632
Investment securities		
Taxable	2,194	3,111
Tax-exempt	722	667
Other	140	173
	25,764	28,583
Interest expense:		
Deposits	2,435	3,782
Short-term borrowings	137	217
Long-term debt	1,334	1,896
	3,906	5,895
Net interest income	21,858	22,688
Provision for loan losses	3,000	3,750
	18,858	18,938
Other income:		
Fiduciary activities	396	366
Service charges on deposit accounts	2,249	2,243
Insurance activities and annuity sales	900	948
Net gains on sales of loans held for sale	929	859
Realized net gains on investment securities		17
Other noninterest income	2,413	102
	6,887	4,535
Other expense:		
Salaries and employee benefits	9,395	9,119
Expenses of premises and fixed assets	2,650	2,756
Amortization of intangible assets	228	230
Other	4,800	4,571
	17,073	16,676
Income before income taxes	8,672	6,797
Provision for income taxes	3,039	2,262
Net income	5,633	4,535

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Preferred Stock dividends	(595)	(656)
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 5,038	\$ 3,879
Net income per common share:		
Basic	\$ 4.30	\$ 3.32
Diluted	\$ 4.29	\$ 3.30

See condensed notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Table of Contents**LIBERTY BANCSHARES, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME****(In thousands)**

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2013 2012 (unaudited)	
Net income	\$ 5,633	\$ 4,535
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Securities available for sale:		
Change in unrealized gains/losses during the period	5	(1,265)
Tax effect	(2)	496
Net of tax amount	3	(769)
Less: reclassification adjustment for gains included in net income		(17)
Tax effect		7
Net of tax amount		(10)
Total securities available for sale, net of tax	3	(779)
Derivatives:		
Change in fair value of derivatives used for cashflow hedge	118	11
Tax effect	(46)	(4)
Total derivatives, net of tax	72	7
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	75	(772)
Comprehensive income	\$ 5,708	\$ 3,763

See condensed notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**LIBERTY BANCSHARES, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY****Three Months Ended March 31, 2013 and 2012****(In thousands, except for share data)**

	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Surplus	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Treasury Stock	Total
Balance at January 1, 2012	\$ 52,500	\$ 12	\$ 167,102	\$ 87,241	\$ 2,128	\$ (7,779)	\$ 301,204
Net income				4,535			4,535
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax					(772)		(772)
Share-based compensation			7				7
Issuance of Common Stock (5,543 shares) in connection with exercise and cancellation of stock options			(57)				(57)
Purchases of treasury stock (402 shares)						(95)	(95)
Dividends on Preferred Stock				(656)			(656)
Dividends on Common Stock				(2,339)			(2,339)
Balance at March 31, 2012 (unaudited)	\$ 52,500	\$ 12	\$ 167,052	\$ 88,781	\$ 1,356	\$ (7,874)	\$ 301,827
Balance at January 1, 2013	\$ 52,500	\$ 12	\$ 167,066	\$ 98,182	\$ 1,336	\$ (8,331)	\$ 310,765
Net income				5,633			5,633
Other comprehensive income, net of tax					75		75
Share-based compensation			18				18
Issuance of Common Stock (2,391 shares) in connection with exercise and cancellation of stock options			5				5
Dividends on Preferred Stock				(595)			(595)
Balance at March 31, 2013 (unaudited)	\$ 52,500	\$ 12	\$ 167,089	\$ 103,220	\$ 1,411	\$ (8,331)	\$ 315,901

See condensed notes to consolidated financial statements.