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SEC File #333-217159**

**Prospectus Supplement  
Dated May 15, 2019 (to Prospectus dated April 9, 2018)**

**1<sup>st</sup> FRANKLIN FINANCIAL CORPORATION**

This Prospectus Supplement is part of, and should be read in conjunction with, the Prospectus dated April 11, 2019.

This Prospectus Supplement includes the quarterly report to investors filed as Exhibit 13 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the three-month period ended March 31, 2019 of 1<sup>st</sup> Franklin Financial Corporation, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2019.

**1<sup>st</sup>  
FRANKLIN  
FINANCIAL  
CORPORATION**

**QUARTERLY  
REPORT TO INVESTORS  
AS OF AND FOR THE  
THREE MONTHS ENDED  
MARCH 31, 2019**

## **MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

The following narrative is Management's discussion and analysis of the foremost factors that influenced 1<sup>st</sup> Franklin Financial Corporation's and its consolidated subsidiaries' (the "Company", "our" or "we") financial condition and operating results as of and for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2019 and 2018. This discussion and analysis and the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial information should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements and related notes included in the Company's 2018 Annual Report. Results achieved in any interim period are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for any other interim or full year period.

### **Forward-Looking Statements:**

Certain information in this discussion, and other statements contained in this Quarterly Report which are not historical facts, may be forward-looking statements within the meaning of the federal securities laws. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. The Company's actual results, performance or achievements could differ materially from those contemplated, expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained herein. Possible factors which could cause actual future results to differ from expectations include, but are not limited to, adverse general economic conditions, including changes in employment rates or in the interest rate environment, unexpected reductions in the size of or collectability of our loan portfolio, unexpected increases in our allowance for loan losses, reduced sales or increased redemptions of our securities, unavailability of borrowings under our credit facility, federal and state regulatory changes affecting consumer finance companies, unfavorable outcomes in legal proceedings and adverse or unforeseen developments in any of the matters described under "Risk Factors" in our 2018 Annual Report, as well as other factors referenced elsewhere in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission from time to time. The Company undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statements, except as required by law.

### **The Company:**

We are engaged in the consumer finance business, primarily in making consumer loans to individuals in relatively small amounts for short periods of time. Other lending-related activities include the purchase of sales finance contracts from various dealers and the making of first and second mortgage real estate loans. As of March 31, 2019, the Company's business was operated through a network of 318 branch offices located in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Tennessee.

We also offer optional credit insurance coverage to our customers when making a loan. Such coverage may include credit life insurance, credit accident and health insurance, and/or credit property insurance. Customers may request credit life insurance coverage to help assure that any outstanding loan balance is repaid if the customer dies before the loan is repaid or they may request accident and health insurance coverage to help continue loan payments if the customer becomes sick or disabled for an extended period of time. In certain states where offered, customers may choose involuntary unemployment insurance for payment protection in the form of loan payment assistance due to unexpected job loss. Customers may also choose property insurance coverage to protect the value of loan collateral against damage, theft or destruction. We write these various insurance policies as an agent for a non-affiliated insurance company. Under various agreements, our wholly-owned insurance subsidiaries, Frandisco Life Insurance Company and Frandisco Property and Casualty Insurance Company, reinsure the insurance coverage on our customers written on behalf of this non-affiliated insurance company.

The Company's operations are subject to various state and federal laws and regulations. We believe our operations are in compliance with applicable state and federal laws and regulations.

### **Financial Condition:**

Total assets increased \$36.8 million (5%) to \$833.1 million at March 31, 2019 compared to \$796.4 million at December 31, 2018. The increase was mainly driven by increases in restricted

cash and other assets, partially offset by a decrease in our net loan portfolio. An increase in investment securities also contributed to the growth in total assets.

Cash and cash equivalents (excluding restricted cash) increased \$.1 million (1%) mainly due to the reduction of our net loan portfolio. Increases in sales of our securities also contributed to the increase in our cash portfolio.

Restricted cash consists of funds maintained in restricted accounts at the Company's insurance subsidiaries in order to comply with certain requirements imposed on insurance companies by the State of Georgia and to meet the reserve requirements of its reinsurance agreements. Restricted cash also includes escrow deposits held by the Company on behalf of certain mortgage real estate customers. At March 31, 2019, restricted cash increased \$6.7 million (178%) compared to December 31, 2018. See Note 3, "Investment Securities" in the accompanying "Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements" for further discussion of amounts held in trust.

Our net loan portfolio was \$538.0 million at March 31, 2019 compared to \$542.1 million at December 31, 2018. Loan liquidations exceeded loan originations during the quarter just ended, resulting in a \$4.1 million (1%) decline in our net loan portfolio. The Company typically experiences a decrease in its loan portfolio during the first quarter of each year as customers who receive income tax refunds use their refunds to reduce their loan balances. Included in our net loan portfolio is our allowance for loan losses which reflects Management's estimate of the level of allowance adequate to cover probable losses inherent in the loan portfolio as of the date of the statement of financial position. To evaluate the overall adequacy of our allowance for loan losses, we consider the level of loan receivables, historical loss trends, loan delinquency trends, bankruptcy trends and overall economic conditions. Higher credit loss trends led to a \$.5 million increase in our allowance for loan loss reserve as of March 31, 2019 compared to December 31, 2018. See Note 2, "Allowance for Loan Losses," in the accompanying "Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements" for further discussion of the Company's allowance for loan losses. Management believes the allowance for loan losses is adequate to cover probable losses inherent in the portfolio at March 31, 2019; however, unexpected changes in trends or deterioration in economic conditions could result in additional changes in the allowance. Any increase in our allowance for loan losses could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations or financial condition in the future.

Our investment securities portfolio increased \$5.5 million (3%) at March 31, 2019 compared to the prior year-end mainly due to positive trends in the bond markets during the three months just ended. The positive trends resulted in higher market values on investments. The Company's investment portfolio consists mainly of U.S. Treasury bonds, government agency bonds and various municipal bonds. A major portion of these investment securities have been designated as "available for sale" (99% as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018) with any unrealized gain or loss, net of deferred income taxes, accounted for as other comprehensive income in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income. The remainder of the Company's investment portfolio represents securities carried at amortized cost and designated as "held to maturity," as Management does not intend to sell, and does not believe that it is more likely than not that it would be required to sell, such securities before recovery of the amortized cost basis. Management believes the Company has adequate funding available to meet liquidity needs for the foreseeable future.

Adoption of the new lease accounting standard issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2016-02, "Leases Topic (842): Leases" was the primary factor responsible for the \$28.6 million (105%) increase in other assets. The standard requires all leases to be recognized on the balance sheet as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability. For leases with term of 12 months or less, a practical expedient is available whereby a lessee may elect, by class of underlying asset, not to recognize a right-of use asset or lease liability. The Company recorded \$29.8 million in right-of-use assets on its books at January 1, 2019, with a corresponding liability. A decrease in miscellaneous receivables offset a portion of the increase in other assets.

Our senior debt is comprised of a line of credit from a bank and the Company's senior demand notes and commercial paper debt securities. Our subordinated debt is comprised of the

variable rate subordinated debentures sold by the Company. The aggregate amount of senior and subordinated debt outstanding at March 31, 2019 was \$533.8 million compared to \$530.6 million at December 31, 2018, representing an increase of \$3.2 million (1%). Higher sales of the Company's commercial paper was the primary factor of the overall increase. Offsetting a portion of the increase were reductions on balances outstanding on the Company's line of credit and decreases in the outstanding amounts of the Company's senior demand notes and subordinated debentures.

Accrued expenses and other liabilities increased \$23.3 million (93%) to \$48.2 million at March 31, 2019 compared to \$24.9 million at December 31, 2018. The aforementioned adoption of the new lease accounting standard was the primary reason for the increase. A decrease in the accrual for the Company's incentive bonus, as a result of payment of 2018 incentive bonuses in February 2019, offset a portion of the increase in accrued expenses and other liabilities.

### **Results of Operations:**

Total revenues were \$62.7 million and \$54.7 million during the three-month periods ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, representing \$8.1 million (15%) increase. Growth in interest and finance charges earned on our investment and loan portfolios during the reporting period just ended was the primary reason for higher revenues. Growth in insurance sales revenue also contributed to the increase.

Net income increased \$.8 million (21%) to \$4.5 million during the three-month period ended March 31, 2019 compared to \$3.7 million during the same three-month period a year ago. The aforementioned higher revenue was the main factor contributing to the increase in net income.

### ***Net Interest Income***

Net interest income represents the difference between income on earning assets (loans and investments) and the cost of funds on interest bearing liabilities. Our net interest income is affected by the size and mix of our loan and investment portfolios as well as the spread between interest and finance charges earned on the respective assets and interest incurred on our debt. Net interest income increased \$5.5 million (14%) during the three-month period ended March 31, 2019 compared to the same period in 2018. An increase in our average net receivables of \$104.8 million (20%) during the three months just ended compared to the same period a year ago resulted in higher interest and finance charges earned during the current year.

Interest expense increased approximately \$1.1 million (34%) during the three-month periods just ended compared to the same periods a year ago due to higher average daily borrowings. Average daily borrowings increased \$71.5 million (15%) during the three-month period ended March 31, 2019 compared to the same period in 2018. The Company's average borrowing rate was 3.25% during the three-month period ended March 31, 2019 compared to 2.81% during the same period a year ago.

Management projects that, based on historical results, average net receivables will grow during the remainder of 2019, and earnings are expected to increase accordingly. However, a decrease in net receivables or an increase in interest rates on outstanding borrowings could negatively impact our net interest margin.

### ***Insurance Income***

Insurance revenues increased \$1.4 million (13%) during the three-month period ended March 31, 2019 compared to the same period a year ago mainly due to an increase in loan customers opting for credit insurance on their loans. Higher insurance claims and expenses during the current year period offset a portion of the increases in revenue. Insurance claims and expenses increased \$.8 million (29%) during the three-month period ended March 31, 2019, compared to the same period a year ago.

### ***Other Revenue***

Other revenue increased \$.1 million (14%) during the three-month period ended March 31, 2019 compared to the same period a year ago. The Company, as agent for a third party, offers

auto club memberships to loan customers during the closing of a loan. Increases in sales of auto club memberships during the three-month period just ended compared to the same period in 2018 was the primary factor for the increase in other revenue.

### ***Provision for Loan Losses***

The Company's provision for loan losses is a charge against earnings to maintain the allowance for loan losses at a level that Management estimates is adequate to cover probable losses inherent as of the date of the statement of financial position.

Our provision for loan losses increased \$2.3 million (29%) during the three-month period ended March 31, 2019 compared to the same period ended March 31, 2018. Higher credit losses and an increase in our allowance for loan losses resulted in a higher provision for loan losses during the three-month period just ended.

Determining a proper allowance for loan losses is a critical accounting estimate which involves Management's judgment with respect to certain relevant factors, such as historical and expected loss trends, unemployment rates in various locales, delinquency levels, bankruptcy trends and overall general and industry-specific economic conditions.

We believe that the allowance for loans losses is adequate to cover probable losses inherent in our portfolio; however, because the allowance for loan losses is based on estimates, there can be no assurance that the ultimate charge off amount will not exceed such estimates or that our loss assumptions will not increase. Management may determine it is appropriate to increase the allowance for loan losses in future periods, or actual losses could exceed allowances in any period, either of which events could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations in the future.

### ***Other Operating Expenses***

Other operating expenses encompass personnel expense, occupancy expense and miscellaneous other expenses. Other operating expenses increased \$3.1 million (8%) during the three-month period ended March 31, 2019 compared to the same period a year ago.

Personnel expense increased \$2.0 million (9%) during the three-month period ended March 31, 2019 compared to the same period in 2018. The increases were primarily due to increases in our employee base, annual merit salary increases, increases in accruals for the Company's employee incentive bonus program, matching contributions to our 401(k) plan, increased medical administration fees on the Company's health insurance plan and increased payroll taxes. A reduction in claims associated with the Company's self-insured medical program during the three-month period just ended offset a portion of the increase personnel expense during the comparable period.

Higher depreciation expenses, office material expenses, telephone expenses, and increased rent expense caused occupancy expense to increase \$.2 million (5%) during the three-month period ended March 31, 2019 compared to the same period a year ago. Lower maintenance of office expenses and utility expenses during the quarter just ended offset a portion of the increase compared to the same quarter a year ago.

Miscellaneous other operating expenses increased \$.9 million (9%) million during the three-month period ended March 31, 2019 compared to the same period a year ago. Costs were higher primarily due to increases in advertising expenses, business promotion expenses, credit bureau dues, collection expenses, computer expenses, legal and audit expenses, postage expenses, and tax and license expenses. Offsetting a portion of the increase in the three-month comparable periods were lower bank charges, lower aircraft operating expenses, lower dues and subscription expenses and lower insurance premiums paid.

### ***Income Taxes***

The Company has elected to be, and is, treated as an S corporation for income tax reporting purposes. Taxable income or loss of an S corporation is passed through to, and included in the individual tax returns of, the shareholders of the Company, rather than being taxed at the

corporate level. Notwithstanding this election, however, income taxes continue to be reported for, and paid by, the Company's insurance subsidiaries as they are not allowed to be treated as S corporations, and for the Company's state taxes in Louisiana, which does not recognize S corporation status. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized and provisions for current and deferred income taxes continue to be recorded by the Company's subsidiaries. The Company uses the liability method of accounting for deferred income taxes and provides deferred income taxes for all significant income tax temporary differences.

Effective income tax rates were 15% and 18% during the three-month periods ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. On December 22, 2017, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (the "TCJA") was enacted and resulted in significant changes to the U.S. tax code, including a reduction in the maximum federal corporate income tax rate from 35% to 21%, effective January 1, 2018. The tax rates of the Company's insurance subsidiaries were also below statutory rates due to investments in tax exempt bonds. The Company's effective tax rates during the reporting periods were lower than statutory rates due to higher income at the S corporation level being passed to the shareholders of the Company for tax reporting purposes for the three-month period just ended compared to the same period a year ago.

### **Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk:**

Interest rates continued to be near historical low levels during the reporting period. The possibility of market fluctuations in market interest rates during the remainder of the year could have an impact on our net interest margin. Please refer to the market risk analysis discussion contained in our Annual Report as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018 for a more detailed analysis of our market risk exposure. There were no material changes in our risk exposures in the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to those at December 31, 2018.

### **Liquidity and Capital Resources:**

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company had \$10.4 million and \$10.3 million, respectively, invested in cash and cash equivalents (excluding restricted cash), the majority of which was held by our insurance subsidiaries.

The Company's investments in marketable securities can be readily converted into cash, if necessary. State insurance regulations limit the use an insurance company can make of its assets. Dividend payments to a parent company by its wholly-owned insurance subsidiaries are subject to annual limitations and are restricted to the greater of 10% of policyholders' surplus or statutory earnings before recognizing realized investment gains of the individual insurance subsidiary. At December 31, 2018, Frandisco Property and Casualty Insurance Company ("Frandisco P&C") and Frandisco Life Insurance Company ("Frandisco Life"), the Company's wholly-owned insurance subsidiaries, had policyholders' surpluses of \$100.2 million and \$81.0 million, respectively. The maximum aggregate amount of dividends these subsidiaries can pay to the Company in 2019, without prior approval of the Georgia Insurance Commissioner, is approximately \$14.8 million. On January 30, 2019, Management submitted a request for approval of two separate transactions involving dividends and/or lines of credit with overall maximum amounts of \$50.0 million from Frandisco Life and \$60.0 million from Frandisco P&C. The Company would have the option to pay dividends and/or implement lines of credit. The request was approved by the Georgia Insurance Commissioner on February 21, 2019.

Most of the Company's liquidity requirements are financed through the collection of receivables and through the sale of short-term and long-term debt securities. The Company's continued liquidity is therefore dependent on the collection of its receivables and the sale of debt securities that meet the investment requirements of the public. In addition to its receivables and securities sales, the Company has an external source of funds available under a credit facility with Wells Fargo Preferred Capital, Inc. (as amended, the "credit agreement"). The credit agreement provides for borrowings of up to \$100.0 million or 70% of the Company's net finance receivables (as defined in the credit agreement), whichever is less, and has a maturity date of December 31, 2019. Available borrowings under the credit agreement were \$56.7 million and \$46.8 million at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 at an interest rate of 5.62% and 5.74%, respectively. The credit agreement contains covenants customary for financing transactions of this type. At March 31, 2019, the Company believes it was in compliance with all covenants. Management believes

this credit facility, when considered with the Company's other expected sources of funds, should provide sufficient liquidity for the continued growth of the Company for the foreseeable future.

### **Critical Accounting Policies:**

The accounting and reporting policies of the Company are in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and conform to general practices within the financial services industry. The Company's critical accounting and reporting policies include the allowance for loan losses, revenue recognition and insurance claims reserves. During the three months ended March 31, 2019, there were no material changes to the critical accounting policies or related estimates disclosed in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018.

#### ***Allowance for Loan Losses***

Provisions for loan losses are charged to operations in amounts sufficient to maintain the allowance for loan losses at a level considered adequate to cover probable credit losses inherent in our loan portfolio.

The allowance for loan losses is established based on the determination of the amount of probable losses inherent in the loan portfolio as of the reporting date. We review, among other things, historical charge off experience, delinquency reports, historical collection rates, economic trends such as unemployment rates, gasoline prices, bankruptcy filings and other information in order to make what we believe are the necessary judgments as to probable losses. Assumptions regarding probable losses are reviewed periodically and may be impacted by our actual loss experience and changes in any of the factors discussed above.

#### ***Revenue Recognition***

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States require that an interest yield method be used to calculate the income recognized on accounts which have precomputed charges. An interest yield method is used by the Company on each individual account with precomputed charges to calculate income for those active accounts; however, state regulations often allow interest refunds to be made according to the Rule of 78 method for payoffs and renewals. Since the majority of the Company's accounts with precomputed charges are paid off or renewed prior to maturity, the result is that most of those accounts effectively yield on a Rule of 78 basis.

Precomputed finance charges are included in the gross amount of certain direct cash loans, sales finance contracts and certain real estate loans. These precomputed charges are deferred and recognized as income on an accrual basis using the effective interest method. Some other cash loans and real estate loans, which do not have precomputed charges, have income recognized on a simple interest accrual basis. Income is not accrued on any loan that is more than 60 days past due.

Loan fees and origination costs are deferred and recognized as adjustments to the loan yield over the contractual life of the related loan.

The property and casualty credit insurance policies written by the Company, as agent for a non-affiliated insurance company, are reinsured by the Company's property and casualty insurance subsidiary. The premiums on these policies are deferred and earned over the period of insurance coverage using the pro-rata method or the effective yield method, depending on whether the amount of insurance coverage generally remains level or declines.

The credit life and accident and health insurance policies written by the Company, as agent for a non-affiliated insurance company, are reinsured by the Company's life insurance subsidiary. The premiums are deferred and earned using the pro-rata method for level-term life insurance policies and the effective yield method for decreasing-term life policies. Premiums on accident and health insurance policies are earned based on an average of the pro-rata method and the effective yield method.



### ***Insurance Claims Reserves***

Included in unearned insurance premiums and commissions on the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Financial Position are reserves for incurred but unpaid credit insurance claims for policies written by the Company, as agent for a non-affiliated insurance underwriter, and reinsured by the Company's wholly-owned insurance subsidiaries. These reserves are established based on generally accepted actuarial methods. In the event that the Company's actual reported losses for any given period are materially in excess of the previously estimated amounts, such losses could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations.

Different assumptions in the application of any of these policies could result in material changes in the Company's consolidated financial position or consolidated results of operations.

### **Recent Accounting Pronouncements:**

See "Recent Accounting Pronouncements" in Note 1 to the accompanying "Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements" for a discussion of any applicable recently adopted accounting standards and the expected impact of accounting standards recently issued but not yet required to be adopted. For pronouncements already adopted, any material impacts on the Company's consolidated financial statements are discussed in the applicable section(s) of this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, and the accompanying Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

**1<sup>st</sup> FRANKLIN FINANCIAL CORPORATION**  
**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**(Unaudited)**

	March 31, <u>2019</u>	December 31, <u>2018</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>		
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS .....	\$ <u>10,393,385</u>	\$ <u>10,279,497</u>
RESTRICTED CASH .....	<u>10,414,485</u>	<u>3,746,371</u>
LOANS:		
Direct Cash Loans .....	639,652,386	651,085,493
Real Estate Loans .....	32,675,708	31,655,000
Sales Finance Contracts .....	<u>54,378,133</u>	<u>50,693,568</u>
	<u>726,706,227</u>	<u>733,434,061</u>
Less: Unearned Finance Charges .....	97,060,308	98,377,069
Unearned Insurance Premiums and Commissions ...	48,137,457	49,949,190
Allowance for Loan Losses .....	<u>43,500,000</u>	<u>43,000,000</u>
Net Loans .....	<u>538,008,462</u>	<u>542,107,802</u>
INVESTMENT SECURITIES:		
Available for Sale, at fair value .....	218,106,803	212,199,716
Held to Maturity, at amortized cost .....	<u>381,695</u>	<u>787,987</u>
	<u>218,488,498</u>	<u>212,987,703</u>
OTHER ASSETS .....	<u>55,823,354</u>	<u>27,246,364</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS .....</b>	<b><u>\$ 833,128,184</u></b>	<b><u>\$796,367,737</u></b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
SENIOR DEBT .....	\$ 504,982,681	\$500,322,650
ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER LIABILITIES .....	48,199,096	24,914,479
SUBORDINATED DEBT .....	<u>28,801,109</u>	<u>30,270,450</u>
Total Liabilities .....	<u>581,982,886</u>	<u>555,507,579</u>
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Note 6)		
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Preferred Stock: \$100 par value, 6,000 shares authorized; no shares outstanding .....	--	--
Common Stock		
Voting Shares; \$100 par value; 2,000 shares authorized; 1,700 shares outstanding .....	170,000	170,000
Non-Voting Shares; no par value; 198,000 shares authorized; 168,300 shares outstanding .....	--	--
Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income .....	5,507,203	(319,979)
Retained Earnings .....	<u>245,468,095</u>	<u>241,082,137</u>
Total Stockholders' Equity .....	<u>251,145,298</u>	<u>240,860,158</u>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND             STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY .....</b>	<b><u>\$ 833,128,184</u></b>	<b><u>\$796,367,737</u></b>

See Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

**1<sup>st</sup> FRANKLIN FINANCIAL CORPORATION**  
**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF**  
**INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS**  
**(Unaudited)**

	Three Months Ended	
	<u>March 31,</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
INTEREST INCOME .....	\$ 49,695,673	\$ 43,123,801
INTEREST EXPENSE .....	<u>4,346,506</u>	<u>3,249,574</u>
NET INTEREST INCOME .....	45,349,167	39,874,227
Provision for Loan Losses .....	<u>10,542,569</u>	<u>8,200,608</u>
NET INTEREST INCOME AFTER PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES .....	<u>34,806,598</u>	<u>31,673,619</u>
INSURANCE INCOME		
Premiums and Commissions .....	11,910,994	10,552,610
Insurance Claims and Expenses .....	<u>3,334,061</u>	<u>2,580,530</u>
Total Net Insurance Income .....	<u>8,576,933</u>	<u>7,972,080</u>
OTHER REVENUE .....	<u>1,141,697</u>	<u>1,004,224</u>
OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES:		
Personnel Expense .....	23,772,579	21,799,275
Occupancy Expense .....	4,497,307	4,273,749
Other .....	<u>10,928,067</u>	<u>10,068,252</u>
Total .....	<u>39,197,953</u>	<u>36,141,276</u>
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES .....	5,327,275	4,508,647
Provision for Income Taxes .....	<u>822,984</u>	<u>794,112</u>
NET INCOME .....	4,504,291	3,714,535
RETAINED EARNINGS, Beginning of Period .....	241,082,137	227,329,870
Adjustment Resulting from the Adoption Of Accounting Standard (Note 1) .....	-	(792,023)
Distributions on Common Stock .....	<u>(118,333)</u>	<u>-</u>
RETAINED EARNINGS, End of Period .....	<u>\$245,468,095</u>	<u>\$230,252,382</u>
BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE:		
170,000 Shares Outstanding for All Periods (1,700 voting, 168,300 non-voting)	<u>\$26.50</u>	<u>\$21.85</u>

See Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

**1st FRANKLIN FINANCIAL CORPORATION**  
**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)**  
**(Unaudited)**

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Net Income .....	\$ 4,504,291	\$ 3,714,535
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss):		
Net changes related to available-for-sale		
Securities:		
Unrealized gains (losses) .....	7,451,450	(6,358,888)
Income tax (expense) benefit.....	<u>(1,552,268)</u>	<u>2,099,360</u>
Net unrealized gains (losses) .....	<u>5,899,182</u>	<u>(4,259,528)</u>
Less reclassification of gain to		
net income .....	-	-
Total Other Comprehensive		
Gain (Loss) .....	<u>5,899,182</u>	<u>(4,259,528)</u>
Total Comprehensive Income (Loss) .....	<u>\$ 10,403,473</u>	<u>\$ (544,993)</u>

See Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

**1<sup>ST</sup> FRANKLIN FINANCIAL CORPORATION**  
**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**  
**(Unaudited)**

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2019	2018
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Net Income .....	\$ 4,504,291	\$ 3,714,535
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for loan losses .....	10,542,569	8,200,608
Depreciation and amortization .....	1,209,482	1,150,885
Provision for prepaid income taxes .....	(23,647)	(81,157)
Other .....	50,658	32,717
Decrease (increase) in miscellaneous other assets .....	1,198,332	4,449,875
(Decrease) increase in other liabilities .....	<u>(8,025,217)</u>	<u>(9,465,871)</u>
Net Cash Provided .....	<u>9,456,468</u>	<u>8,001,592</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Loans originated or purchased .....	(111,508,272)	(105,441,907)
Loan payments .....	105,065,043	99,052,995
Purchases of marketable debt securities .....	-	(7,797,631)
Redemptions of marketable debt securities .....	1,895,000	3,680,000
Fixed asset additions, net .....	<u>(1,198,594)</u>	<u>(810,905)</u>
Net Cash Used.....	<u>(5,746,823)</u>	<u>(11,317,448)</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Net (decrease) increase in senior demand notes .....	(190,414)	5,479,752
Advances on credit line .....	36,900,848	131,104
Payments on credit line .....	(46,780,848)	(131,104)
Commercial paper issued .....	32,763,035	12,514,355
Commercial paper redeemed .....	(18,032,590)	(7,720,024)
Subordinated debt securities issued .....	1,691,386	1,328,746
Subordinated debt securities redeemed .....	(3,160,727)	(1,800,244)
Dividends / Distributions .....	<u>(118,333)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Cash Provided .....	<u>3,072,357</u>	<u>9,802,585</u>
<b>NET INCREASE IN CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND RESTRICTED CASH .....</b>	<b>6,782,002</b>	<b>6,486,729</b>
<b>CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND RESTRICTED CASH, beginning .....</b>	<b><u>14,025,868</u></b>	<b><u>35,243,781</u></b>
<b>CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND RESTRICTED CASH, ending .....</b>	<b><u>\$ 20,807,870</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 41,730,510</u></b>
<b>SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:</b>		
Interest Paid .....	\$ 4,276,503	\$ 3,279,055
<b>SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES FOR NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Right-of-Use Assets Obtained in Exchange for Operating Lease Liabilities .....	\$ 29,781,213	\$ -

See Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

## -NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-

### Note 1 – Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of 1<sup>st</sup> Franklin Financial Corporation and subsidiaries (the "Company") should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company and notes thereto as of December 31, 2018 and for the year then ended included in the Company's 2018 Annual Report filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

In the opinion of Management of the Company, the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements contain all normal recurring adjustments necessary to present fairly the Company's consolidated financial position as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, its consolidated results of operations and comprehensive income for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2019 and 2018. While certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP") have been condensed or omitted pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Company believes that the disclosures herein are adequate to make the information presented not misleading.

The Company's financial condition and results of operations as of and for the three-month period ended March 31, 2019 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full fiscal year or any other future period. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires Management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

The computation of earnings per share is self-evident from the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income and Retained Earnings (Unaudited). The Company has no dilutive securities outstanding.

The following table provides a reconciliation of cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash reported shown in the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows:

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Cash and Cash Equivalents .....	\$ 10,393,385	\$ 36,994,858
Restricted Cash .....	10,414,485	4,735,652
Total Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash .....	<u>\$ 20,807,870</u>	<u>\$ 41,730,510</u>

#### Recent Accounting Pronouncements:

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2014-09 ("ASC 606"), "Revenue from Contracts with Customers". Under the guidance, companies are required to recognize revenue when the seller satisfies a performance obligation, which would be when the buyer takes control of the good or service. The Company adopted this guidance using the "modified retrospective" method effective January 1, 2018; as such, the Company applied the guidance only to the most recent period presented in the financial statements. The Company categorizes its primary sources of revenue into three categories: (1) interest related revenues, (2) insurance related revenue and (3) revenue from contracts with customers.

- Interest related revenues are specifically excluded from the scope of ASC 606 and accounted for under ASC Topic 310, "Receivables".
- Insurance related revenues are subject to industry-specific guidance within the scope of ASC Topic 944, "Financial Services – Insurance" which remains unchanged.
- Other revenues primarily relate to commissions earned by the Company on sales of auto club memberships. Auto club commissions are revenue from contracts with customers and are accounted for in accordance with the guidance set forth in ASC 606.

Other revenues, as a whole, are immaterial to total revenues. There was no change to previously reported amounts from the cumulative effect of the adoption of ASC 606. During the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company recognized interest related income of \$49.7 million and \$43.1 million, respectively, insurance related income of \$11.9 million and \$10.6 million, respectively, and other revenues of \$1.1 million and \$1.0 million, respectively.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, "Leases Topic (842): Leases." This ASU supersedes existing guidance on accounting for leases in Leases (Topic 840). The update requires disclosures regarding key information about leasing arrangements and requires all leases for a lessee to be recognized on the balance sheet as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability. For leases with a term of 12 months or less, a practical expedient is available whereby a lessee may elect, by class of underlying asset, not to recognize a right-of-use asset or lease liability. The Company adopted the new standard during the quarter just ended using the modified retrospective transition method resulting in the recording of a right-to-use asset of \$29.7 million on the balance sheet and a corresponding liability. Prior period amounts have not been adjusted and continue to be reported in accordance with the previous accounting guidance. The Company utilized the package of practical expedients allowing the Company to not reassess whether a contract is or contains a lease, lease classification and initial direct costs. As part of the adoption of the accounting standard, the Company elected to not recognize short-term leases on the condensed consolidated balance sheet. All non-lease components, such as common area maintenance, were excluded. See Note 5.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, "Financial Instruments – Credit Losses". This ASU amends existing guidance to replace current generally accepted accounting principles used to measure a reporting company's credit losses. The objective of the update is to provide financial statement users with more information regarding the expected credit losses on commitments to extend credit held by a reporting company at each reporting date. Amendments in the update replace the incurred losses and impairment methodology in current GAAP with a methodology that reflects expected credit losses and requires consideration of a broader range of information that supports credit loss estimates. The ASU is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2019. The Company is currently evaluating the impact this accounting standard is expected to have on our consolidated financial statements.

There have been no updates to other recent accounting pronouncements described in our 2018 Annual Report and no new pronouncements that Management believes would have a material impact on the Company.

## **Note 2 – Allowance for Loan Losses**

The allowance for loan losses is based on Management's evaluation of the inherent risks and changes in the composition of the Company's loan portfolio. Management's approach to estimating and evaluating the allowance for loan losses is on a total portfolio level based on historical loss trends, bankruptcy trends, delinquency trends, the level of receivables at the balance sheet date, payment patterns and economic conditions primarily including, but not limited to, unemployment levels and gasoline prices. Historical loss trends are tracked on an on-going basis. The trend analysis includes statistical analysis of the correlation between loan date and charge off date, charge off statistics by the total loan portfolio, and charge off statistics by branch, division and state. If trends indicate an adjustment to the allowance for loan losses is warranted, Management will make what it considers to be appropriate adjustments. The level of receivables at the balance sheet date is reviewed and adjustments to the allowance for loan losses are made if Management determines increases or decreases in the level of receivables warrants an adjustment. The Company uses monthly unemployment statistics, and various other monthly or periodic economic statistics, published by departments of the U.S. government and other economic statistics providers to determine the economic component of the allowance for loan losses. Such allowance is, in the opinion of Management, sufficiently adequate for probable losses in the current loan portfolio. As the estimates used in determining the loan loss reserve are influenced by outside factors, such as consumer payment patterns and general economic conditions, there is uncertainty inherent in these estimates. Actual results could vary based on future changes in significant assumptions.

Management does not disaggregate the Company's loan portfolio by loan class when evaluating loan performance. The total portfolio is evaluated for credit losses based on graded contractual

delinquency and other economic conditions. The Company classifies delinquent accounts at the end of each month according to the Company's graded delinquency rules which includes the number of installments past due at that time, based on the then-existing terms of the contract. Accounts are classified in delinquency categories of 30-59 days past due, 60-89 days past due, or 90 or more days past due based on the Company's graded delinquency policy. When a loan meets the Company's charge-off policy, the loan is charged off, unless Management directs that it be retained as an active loan. In making this charge off evaluation, Management considers factors such as pending insurance, bankruptcy status and other indicators of collectability. The amount charged off is the unpaid balance less the unearned finance charges and the unearned insurance premiums, if applicable.

Management ceases accruing finance charges on loans that meet the Company's non-accrual policy based on grade delinquency rules, generally when two payments remain unpaid on precomputed loans or when an interest-bearing loan is 60 days or more past due. Finance charges are then only recognized to the extent there is a loan payment received or when the account qualifies for return to accrual status. Accounts return to accrual status when the graded delinquency on a precomputed loan is less than two payments and on an interest-bearing loan when it is less than 60 days past due. There were no loans 60 days or more past due and still accruing interest at March 31, 2019 or December 31, 2018. The Company's principal balances on non-accrual loans by loan class as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 are as follows:

<u>Loan Class</u>	<u>March 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
Consumer Loans .....	\$ 25,580,436	\$ 28,218,125
Real Estate Loans .....	1,185,167	1,189,848
Sales Finance Contracts .....	<u>1,478,483</u>	<u>1,607,609</u>
Total .....	<u>\$ 28,244,086</u>	<u>\$ 31,015,582</u>

An age analysis of principal balances on past due loans, segregated by loan class, as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 follows:

<u>March 31, 2019</u>	<u>30-59 Days Past Due</u>	<u>60-89 Days Past Due</u>	<u>90 Days or More Past Due</u>	<u>Total Past Due Loans</u>
Consumer Loans .....	\$ 17,237,680	\$ 9,466,855	\$ 20,106,443	\$ 46,810,978
Real Estate Loans.....	979,280	343,214	1,188,247	2,510,741
Sales Finance Contracts	<u>942,058</u>	<u>428,392</u>	<u>1,325,438</u>	<u>2,695,888</u>
Total .....	<u>\$ 19,159,018</u>	<u>\$ 10,238,461</u>	<u>\$ 22,620,128</u>	<u>\$ 52,017,607</u>
<u>December 31, 2018</u>	<u>30-59 Days Past Due</u>	<u>60-89 Days Past Due</u>	<u>90 Days or More Past Due</u>	<u>Total Past Due Loans</u>
Consumer Loans .....	\$ 17,186,773	\$ 9,540,549	\$ 20,260,825	\$ 46,988,147
Real Estate Loans.....	762,705	329,915	1,142,368	2,234,988
Sales Finance Contracts	<u>1,197,338</u>	<u>572,552</u>	<u>1,193,146</u>	<u>2,963,036</u>
Total .....	<u>\$ 19,146,816</u>	<u>\$ 10,443,016</u>	<u>\$ 22,596,339</u>	<u>\$ 52,186,171</u>

In addition to the delinquency rating analysis, the ratio of bankrupt accounts to the total loan portfolio is also used as a credit quality indicator. The ratio of bankrupt accounts outstanding to total principal loan balances outstanding at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 was 2.31% and 2.09%, respectively.



Nearly our entire loan portfolio consists of small homogeneous consumer loans (of the product types set forth in the table below).

<u>March 31, 2019</u>	<u>Principal Balance</u>	<u>% Portfolio</u>	<u>3 Months Net Charge Offs</u>	<u>% Net Charge Offs</u>
Consumer Loans .....	\$637,352,022	88.1%	\$ 9,574,180	95.3%
Real Estate Loans .....	32,049,450	4.4	(15,086)	(.1)
Sales Finance Contracts.	<u>53,834,945</u>	<u>7.5</u>	<u>483,475</u>	<u>4.8</u>
Total .....	<u>\$723,236,417</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$ 10,042,569</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

<u>March 31, 2018</u>	<u>Principal Balance</u>	<u>% Portfolio</u>	<u>3 Months Net Charge Offs (Recoveries)</u>	<u>% Net Charge Offs</u>
Consumer Loans .....	\$532,171,218	89.5%	\$ 7,910,902	96.5%
Real Estate Loans .....	27,298,599	4.5	10,399	.1
Sales Finance Contracts.	<u>35,451,475</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>279,307</u>	<u>3.4</u>
Total .....	<u>\$594,921,292</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$ 8,200,608</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Sales finance contracts are similar to consumer loans in nature of loan product, terms, customer base to whom these products are marketed, factors contributing to risk of loss and historical payment performance, and together with consumer loans, represented approximately 96% and 95% of principal balances outstanding in Company's loan portfolio at both March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. As a result of these similarities, which have resulted in similar historical performance, consumer loans and sales finance contracts represent substantially all loan losses. Real estate loans and related losses have historically been insignificant, and, as a result, we do not stratify the loan portfolio for purposes of determining and evaluating our loan loss allowance. Due to the composition of the loan portfolio, the Company determines and monitors the allowance for loan losses on a collectively evaluated, single portfolio segment basis. Therefore, a roll forward of the allowance for loan loss activity at the portfolio segment level is the same as at the total portfolio level. We have not acquired any impaired loans with deteriorating quality during any period reported. The following table provides additional information on our allowance for loan losses based on a collective evaluation:

	<u>Three Months Ended</u>	
	<u>March 31, 2019</u>	<u>March 31, 2018</u>
<b>Allowance for Credit Losses:</b>		
Beginning Balance .....	\$ 43,000,000	\$ 42,500,000
Provision for Loan Losses .....	10,542,569	8,200,608
Charge-offs .....	(14,199,882)	(12,149,119)
Recoveries .....	<u>4,157,313</u>	<u>3,948,511</u>
Ending Balance .....	<u>\$ 43,500,000</u>	<u>\$ 42,500,000</u>
Ending balance; collectively evaluated for impairment .....	<u>\$ 43,500,000</u>	<u>\$ 42,500,000</u>
<b>Finance receivables:</b>		
Ending balance .....	<u>\$ 723,236,417</u>	<u>\$ 594,921,292</u>
Ending balance; collectively evaluated for impairment .....	<u>\$ 723,236,417</u>	<u>\$ 594,921,292</u>

Troubled Debt Restructurings ("TDRs") represent loans on which the original terms have been modified as a result of the following conditions: (i) the restructuring constitutes a concession and (ii) the borrower is experiencing financial difficulties. Loan modifications by the Company involve payment alterations, interest rate concessions and/ or reductions in the amount owed by the borrower. The following table presents a summary of loans that were restructured during the three months ended March 31, 2019.

	Number of <u>Loans</u>	Pre-Modification Recorded <u>Investment</u>	Post-Modification Recorded <u>Investment</u>
Consumer Loans .....	4,671	\$ 12,743,094	\$ 12,277,683
Real Estate Loans .....	12	260,332	258,509
Sales Finance Contracts .....	<u>200</u>	<u>675,882</u>	<u>649,115</u>
Total .....	<u>4,883</u>	<u>\$ 13,679,308</u>	<u>\$ 13,185,307</u>

The following table presents a summary of loans that were restructured during the three months ended March 31, 2018.

	Number of <u>Loans</u>	Pre-Modification Recorded <u>Investment</u>	Post-Modification Recorded <u>Investment</u>
Consumer Loans .....	3,857	\$ 8,985,852	\$ 8,667,000
Real Estate Loans .....	11	99,411	99,181
Sales Finance Contracts .....	<u>133</u>	<u>366,266</u>	<u>350,851</u>
Total .....	<u>4,001</u>	<u>\$ 9,451,529</u>	<u>\$ 9,117,002</u>

TDRs that occurred during the twelve months ended March 31, 2019 and subsequently defaulted during the three months ended March 31, 2019 are listed below.

	Number of <u>Loans</u>	Pre-Modification Recorded <u>Investment</u>
Consumer Loans .....	1,618	\$2,772,445
Real Estate Loans .....	-	-
Sales Finance Contracts .....	<u>75</u>	<u>176,448</u>
Total .....	<u>1,693</u>	<u>\$2,948,893</u>

TDRs that occurred during the twelve months ended March 31, 2018 and subsequently defaulted during the three months ended March 31, 2018 are listed below.

	Number of <u>Loans</u>	Pre-Modification Recorded <u>Investment</u>
Consumer Loans .....	1,359	\$2,068,054
Real Estate Loans .....	-	-
Sales Finance Contracts .....	<u>35</u>	<u>74,239</u>
Total .....	<u>1,394</u>	<u>\$2,142,293</u>

The level of TDRs, including those which have experienced a subsequent default, is considered in the determination of an appropriate level of allowance of loan losses.

### Note 3 – Investment Securities

Debt securities available-for-sale are carried at estimated fair value. Debt securities designated as "Held to Maturity" are carried at amortized cost based on Management's intent and ability to hold such securities to maturity. The amortized cost and estimated fair values of these debt securities were as follows:

	As of March 31, 2019		As of December 31, 2018	
	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
Available-for-Sale:				
Obligations of states and political subdivisions .....	\$ 211,069,360	\$ 217,735,663	\$ 212,613,724	\$ 211,888,274
Corporate securities .....	<u>130,316</u>	<u>371,140</u>	<u>130,316</u>	<u>311,442</u>
	<u>\$ 211,199,676</u>	<u>\$ 218,106,803</u>	<u>\$ 212,744,040</u>	<u>\$ 212,199,716</u>
Held to Maturity:				
Obligations of states and political subdivisions .....	<u>\$ 381,695</u>	<u>\$ 393,645</u>	<u>\$ 787,987</u>	<u>\$ 793,283</u>

Gross unrealized losses on investment securities totaled \$798,088 and \$4,415,799 at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively. The following table provides an analysis of investment securities in an unrealized loss position for which other-than-temporary impairments have not been recognized as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018:

March 31, 2019	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Fair Value	Total Unrealized Losses
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses		
Available for Sale:						
Obligations of states and political subdivisions .....	\$ 324,870	\$ (167)	\$ 30,389,714	\$ (797,921)	\$ 30,714,584	\$ (798,088)
Held to Maturity:						
Obligations of states and political subdivisions .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total .....	<u>\$ 324,870</u>	<u>\$ (167)</u>	<u>\$ 30,389,714</u>	<u>\$ (797,921)</u>	<u>\$ 30,714,584</u>	<u>\$ (798,088)</u>
December 31, 2018						
December 31, 2018	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Fair Value	Total Unrealized Losses
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses		
Available for Sale:						
Obligations of states and political subdivisions .....	\$ 23,436,091	\$ (328,667)	\$ 63,308,903	\$ (4,082,022)	\$ 86,744,994	\$ (4,410,689)
Held to Maturity:						
Obligations of states and political subdivisions .....	<u>400,812</u>	<u>(5,110)</u>	-	-	<u>400,812</u>	<u>(5,110)</u>
Total .....	<u>\$ 23,836,903</u>	<u>\$ (333,777)</u>	<u>\$ 63,308,903</u>	<u>\$ (4,082,022)</u>	<u>\$ 87,145,806</u>	<u>\$ (4,415,799)</u>

The previous two tables represent 38 and 103 investments held by the Company at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively, the majority of which are rated "A" or higher by Standard & Poor's. The unrealized losses on the Company's investments listed in the above table were primarily the result of interest rate and market fluctuations. Based on the credit ratings of these investments, along with the consideration of whether the Company has the intent to sell or will be more likely than not required to sell the applicable investment before recovery of amortized cost basis, the Company does not consider the impairment of any of these investments to be other-than-temporary at March 31, 2019 or December 31, 2018.

The Company's insurance subsidiaries internally designate certain investments as restricted to cover their policy reserves and loss reserves. Funds are held in separate trusts for the benefit of each insurance subsidiary at U.S. Bank National Association ("US Bank"). US Bank serves as trustee under trust agreements with the Company's property and casualty insurance company subsidiary ("Fransisco P&C"), as grantor, and American Bankers Insurance Company of Florida, as beneficiary. At March 31, 2019, these trusts held \$42.2 million in available-for-sale investment

securities at market value. US Bank also serves as trustee under trust agreements with the Company's life insurance company subsidiary ("Fransisco Life"), as grantor, and American Bankers Life Assurance Company, as beneficiary. At March 31, 2019, these trusts held \$20.3 million in available-for-sale investment securities at market value and \$.4 million in held-to-maturity investment securities at amortized cost. The amounts required to be held in each trust change as required reserves change. All earnings on assets in the trusts are remitted to the Company's insurance subsidiaries.

#### **Note 4 – Fair Value**

Under ASC No. 820, fair value is the price that would be received upon sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The following fair value hierarchy is used in selecting inputs used to determine the fair value of an asset or liability, with the highest priority given to Level 1, as these are the most transparent or reliable. A financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurements.

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

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

Level 3 - Valuations derived from valuation techniques in which one or more significant inputs are unobservable.

The following methods and assumptions are used by the Company in estimating fair values of its financial instruments:

**Cash and Cash Equivalents:** Cash includes cash on hand and with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents approximates fair value due to the relatively short period of time between origination of the instruments and their expected realization. The estimate of the fair value of cash and cash equivalents is classified as a Level 1 financial asset.

**Loans:** The carrying value of the Company's direct cash loans and sales finance contracts approximates the fair value since the estimated life, assuming prepayments, is short-term in nature. The fair value of the Company's real estate loans approximates the carrying value since the interest rate charged by the Company approximates market rate. The estimate of fair value of loans is classified as a Level 3 financial asset.

**Marketable Debt Securities:** The Company values Level 2 securities using various observable market inputs obtained from a pricing service. The pricing service prepares evaluations of fair value for our Level 2 securities using proprietary valuation models based on techniques such as multi-dimensional relational models, and series of matrices that use observable market inputs. The fair value measurements and disclosures guidance defines observable market inputs as the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset developed on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. The extent of the use of each observable market input for a security depends on the type of security and the market conditions at the balance sheet date. Depending on the security, the priority of the use of observable market inputs may change as some observable market inputs may not be relevant or additional inputs may be necessary. The Company uses the following observable market inputs ("standard inputs"), listed in the approximate order of priority, in the pricing evaluation of Level 2 securities: benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, two-sided markets, benchmark securities, bids, offers and reference data including market research data. State, municipalities and political subdivisions securities are priced by our pricing service using material event notices and new issue data inputs in addition to the standard inputs. See additional information, including the table below, regarding fair

value under ASC No. 820, and the fair value measurement of available-for-sale marketable debt securities.

Mutual Funds: The Company estimates the fair value of mutual fund and corporate investments with readily determinable fair values based on quoted prices observed in active markets; therefore, these investments are classified as Level 1.

Senior Debt Securities: The carrying value of the Company's senior debt securities approximates fair value due to the relatively short period of time between the origination of the instruments and their expected repayment. The estimate of fair value of senior debt securities is classified as a Level 2 financial liability.

Subordinated Debt Securities: The carrying value of the Company's variable rate subordinated debt securities approximates fair value due to the re-pricing frequency of the securities. The estimate of fair value of subordinated debt securities is classified as a Level 2 financial liability.

The Company is responsible for the valuation process and as part of this process may use data from outside sources in establishing fair value. The Company performs due diligence to understand the inputs and how the data was calculated or derived. The Company employs a market approach in the valuation of its obligations of states, political subdivisions and municipal revenue bonds that are available-for-sale. These investments are valued based on current market quotations provided by independent pricing services selected by Management based on the advice of an investment manager. To determine the value of a particular investment, these independent pricing services may use certain information with respect to market transactions in such investment or comparable investments, various relationships observed in the market between investments, quotations from dealers, and pricing metrics and calculated yield measures based on valuation methodologies commonly employed in the market for such investments. Quoted prices are subject to our internal price verification procedures. We validate prices received using a variety of methods including, but not limited, to comparison to other pricing services or corroboration of pricing by reference to independent market data such as a secondary broker. There was no change in this methodology during any period reported.

Assets measured at fair value as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 were available-for-sale investment securities which are summarized below:

Description	March 31, 2019	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using Quoted Prices		
		In Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Corporate securities .....	\$ 371,140	\$ 371,140	\$ --	\$ --
Obligations of states and political subdivisions .....	<u>217,735,663</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>217,735,663</u>	<u>--</u>
Total .....	<u>\$218,106,803</u>	<u>\$ 371,140</u>	<u>\$217,735,663</u>	<u>\$ --</u>

Description	December 31, 2018	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using Quoted Prices		
		In Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Corporate securities .....	\$ 311,442	\$ 311,442	\$ --	\$ --
Obligations of states and political subdivisions .....	<u>211,888,274</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>211,888,274</u>	<u>--</u>
Total .....	<u>\$ 212,199,716</u>	<u>\$ 311,442</u>	<u>\$ 211,888,274</u>	<u>\$ --</u>

## Note 5 – Leases

The Company is obligated under operating leases for its branch loan offices and home office locations. The operating leases are recorded as operating lease right-of-use (“ROU”) assets and operating lease liabilities. The ROU asset is included in other assets and the corresponding liability is included in accounts payable and accrued expenses on the Company’s condensed consolidated statement of financial position.

ROU assets represent the Company’s right to use an underlying asset during the lease term and the operating lease liabilities represent the Company’s obligations for lease payments in accordance with the lease. Recognition of ROU assets and liabilities are recognized at the lease commitment based on the present value of the remaining lease payments using a discount rate that represents the Company’s incremental borrowing rate at the lease commitment date or adoption date. Operating lease expense, which is comprised of amortization of the ROU asset and the implicit interest accreted on the operating lease liability, is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term and is recorded in occupancy expense in the condensed consolidated statement of income.

Remaining lease terms range from 1 to 10 years. The Company’s leases are not complex and do not contain residual value guarantees, variable lease payments, or significant assumptions or judgments made in applying the requirements of Topic 842. Operating leases with a term of 12 months or less are not recorded on the balance sheet and the related lease expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. At March 31, 2019, the operating lease ROU assets and liabilities were \$29.8 million and \$29.9 million, respectively.

The table below summarizes our lease expense and other information related to the Company’s operating leases with respect to FASB ASC 842:

	Three Months Ended <u>March 31, 2019</u>
Operating lease expense .....	\$ 1,617,340
Other Information:	
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities:	
Operating cash flows from operating leases .....	\$ 1,565,380
Weighted-average remaining lease term – operating leases (in years) .....	6.78
Weighted-average discount rate – operating leases .....	5.89%
Lease Maturity Schedule:	<u>March 31, 2019</u>
Remainder of 2019 .....	\$ 4,817,785
2020 .....	6,220,335
2021 .....	5,546,505
2022 .....	4,937,815
2023 .....	4,106,397
2024 and thereafter .....	<u>10,673,615</u>
Total .....	36,302,452
Less: Interest .....	<u>(6,356,830)</u>
Present Value of Lease Liability .....	<u>\$ 29,945,622</u>

## Note 6 – Commitments and Contingencies

The Company is, and expects in the future to be, involved in various legal proceedings incidental to its business from time to time. Management makes provisions in its financial statements for legal, regulatory, and other contingencies when, in the opinion of Management, a loss is probable and reasonably estimable. At March 31, 2019, no such known proceedings or amounts, individually or in the aggregate, were expected to have a material impact on the Company or its financial condition or results of operations.

## **Note 7 – Income Taxes**

Effective income tax rates were approximately 15% during the three-month periods ended March 31, 2019 compared to 18% during the same period in 2018. On December 22, 2017, the adoption of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (the “TCJA”) resulted in significant changes to the U.S. tax code, including a reduction in the maximum federal corporate income tax rate from 35% to 21%, effective January 1, 2018. The impact of the TCJA was the primary cause of the reduction in the Company’s income tax rates. The tax rates of the Company’s insurance subsidiaries were also below statutory rates due to investments in tax exempt bonds. The Company’s effective tax rates during the reporting periods were lower than statutory rates due to higher income at the S corporation level being passed to the shareholders of the Company for tax reporting purposes for the three-month period just ended compared to the same period a year ago.

The Company has elected to be, and is, treated as an S corporation for income tax reporting purposes. Taxable income or loss of an S corporation is passed through to and included in the individual tax returns of the shareholders of the Company, rather than being taxed at the corporate level. Notwithstanding this election, income taxes are reported for, and paid by, the Company’s insurance subsidiaries, as they are not allowed by law to be treated as S corporations, as well as for the Company in Louisiana, which does not recognize S corporation status.

## **Note 8 – Credit Agreement**

Effective September 11, 2009, the Company entered into a credit facility with Wells Fargo Preferred Capital, Inc. The credit agreement provides for borrowings of up to \$100.0 million or 70% of the Company’s net finance receivables (as defined in the credit agreement), whichever is less, and has a maturity date of December 31, 2019. Available borrowings under the credit agreement were \$56.7 million and \$46.8 million at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, at interest rates of 5.62% and 5.74%, respectively. The credit agreement contains covenants customary for financing transactions of this type. At March 31, 2019, the Company believes it was in compliance with all covenants.

## **Note 9 – Related Party Transactions**

The Company engages from time to time in transactions with related parties. The Company has an outstanding loan to a real estate development partnership of which one of the Company’s beneficial owners is a partner. Balance on the commercial loan (including principal and accrued interest) was \$1,580,379 at March 31, 2019. The Company also has a loan for premium payments to a trust of an executive officer’s irrevocable life insurance policy. The principal balance on this loan at March 31, 2019 was \$400,678. Please refer to the disclosure contained in Note 11 “Related Party Transactions” in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018 for additional information on related party transactions.

## **Note 10 – Segment Financial Information**

The Company discloses segment information in accordance with FASB ASC 280. FASB ASC 280 requires companies to determine segments based on how management makes decisions about allocating resources to segments and measuring their performance. The Company maintains eight operating divisions, with one reportable business segment.

The Company has eight divisions which comprise its operations: Division I through Division V, Division VII, Division VIII and Division IX. Each division consists of branch offices that are aggregated based on vice president responsibility and geographic location. Division I consists of offices located in South Carolina. Offices in North Georgia comprises Division II, Division III consists of offices in South Georgia and Division IX consists of offices in West Georgia. Division IV represents our Alabama offices, Division V represents our Mississippi offices, Division VII represents our Tennessee offices and Division VIII represents our Louisiana offices.

Accounting policies of each of the divisions are the same as those for the Company as a whole. Performance is measured based on objectives set at the beginning of each year and include various factors such as division profit, growth in earning assets and delinquency and loan loss

management. All division revenues result from transactions with third parties. The Company does not allocate income taxes or corporate headquarter expenses to the divisions.

The following table summarizes revenues, profit and assets by each of the Company's divisions. Also, in accordance therewith, a reconciliation to condensed consolidated net income is provided.

	Division I	Division II	Division III	Division IV	Division V	Division VII	Division VIII	Division IX	Total
	(in thousands)								
Division Revenues:									
3 Months ended 3/31/2019	\$ 8,781	\$ 8,961	\$ 8,661	\$ 9,045	\$ 5,568	\$ 5,180	\$ 4,684	\$ 8,205	\$ 59,085
3 Months ended 3/31/2018	\$ 7,147	\$ 7,993	\$ 7,842	\$ 8,588	\$ 5,126	\$ 3,507	\$ 4,017	\$ 7,315	\$ 51,535
Division Profit:									
3 Months ended 3/31/2019	\$ 3,100	\$ 3,870	\$ 3,781	\$ 3,043	\$ 1,532	\$ 1,255	\$ 1,198	\$ 3,165	\$ 20,944
3 Months ended 3/31/2018	\$ 2,460	\$ 3,111	\$ 3,399	\$ 3,272	\$ 1,755	\$ 471	\$ 966	\$ 2,780	\$ 18,214
Division Assets:									
3/31/2019	\$ 86,979	\$ 94,765	\$ 87,941	\$ 106,952	\$ 54,959	\$ 57,352	\$ 45,417	\$ 83,716	\$ 618,081
12/31/2018	\$ 86,315	\$ 96,884	\$ 89,411	\$ 107,401	\$ 56,240	\$ 55,032	\$ 45,518	\$ 84,381	\$ 621,182
		3 Months Ended 3/31/2019 (In 000's)	3 Months Ended 3/31/2018 (In 000's)						
Reconciliation of Revenues:									
Total revenues from reportable divisions		\$ 59,085	\$ 51,535						
Corporate finance charges earned not allocated to divisions		34	25						
Corporate investment income earned not allocated to divisions		1,788	1,717						
Timing difference of insurance income allocation to divisions		1,838	1,396						
Other revenue not allocated to divisions		3	8						
Consolidated Revenues		<u>\$ 62,748</u>	<u>\$ 54,681</u>						
		3 Months Ended 3/31/2019 (In 000's)	3 Months Ended 3/31/2018 (In 000's)						
Reconciliation of Profit:									
Profit per division		\$ 20,944	\$ 18,214						
Corporate earnings not allocated		3,663	3,146						
Corporate expenses not allocated		(19,280)	(16,851)						
Income taxes not allocated		(823)	(794)						
Consolidated Net Income		<u>\$ 4,504</u>	<u>\$ 3,715</u>						



## BRANCH OPERATIONS

Joseph R. Cherry .....	Vice President
Shelia H. Garrett .....	Vice President
John B. Gray .....	Vice President
Jennifer C. Purser.....	Vice President
M. Summer Clevenger ..	Vice President
J. Patrick Smith, III .....	Vice President
Marcus C. Thomas .....	Vice President
Michael J. Whitaker .....	Vice President

## REGIONAL OPERATIONS DIRECTORS

Sonya Acosta	Jimmy Fairbanks	Becki Lawhon	Faye Page
Maurice Bize	Chad Frederick	Jeff Lee	Max Pickens
Derrick Blalock	Peyton Givens	Tammy Lee	Hilda Phillips
Nicholas Blevins	Kim Golka	Lynn Lewis	Ricky Poole
Ron Byerly	Tabatha Green	Jeff Lindberg	Gerald Rhoden
Keith Chavis	Brian Hill	Jimmy Mahaffey	Anthony Seny
Bryan Cook	Tammy Hood	Sylvia McClung	Mike Shankles
Richard Corirossi	Gail Huff	Marty Miskelly	Greg Shealy
Joe Daniel	Jerry Hughes	William Murrillo	Cliff Snyder
Chris Deakle	Steve Knotts	Josh Nickerson	Melissa Stewart
Dee Dee Dunham	Judy Landon	Mike Olive	Harriet Welch
Carla Eldridge	Sharon Langford	Deloris O'Neal	Robert Whitlock

## BRANCH OPERATIONS

### ALABAMA

Adamsville	Brewton	Fayette	Jasper	Oxford	Scottsboro
Albertville	Center Point	Florence	Mobile	Ozark	Selma
Alexander City	Clanton	Fort Payne	Moody	Pelham	Sylacauga
Andalusia	Cullman	Gadsden	Moulton	Prattville	Tallassee
Arab	Decatur	Hamilton	Muscle Shoals	Robertsdale	Troy
Athens	Dothan (2)	Huntsville (2)	Opelika	Russellville (2)	Tuscaloosa
Bay Minette	Enterprise	Jackson	Opp	Saraland	Wetumpka
Bessemer					

### GEORGIA

Acworth	Canton	Dalton	Greensboro	Manchester	Swainsboro
Adel	Carrollton	Dawson	Griffin	McDonough	Sylvania
Albany (2)	Cartersville	Douglas (2)	Hartwell	Milledgeville	Sylvester
Alma	Cedartown	Douglasville	Hawkinsville	Monroe	Thomaston
Americus	Chatsworth	Dublin	Hazlehurst	Montezuma	Thomasville
Athens (2)	Clarkesville	East Ellijay	Helena	Monticello	Thomson
Augusta	Claxton	Eastman	Hinesville (2)	Moultrie	Tifton
Bainbridge	Clayton	Eatonton	Hiram	Nashville	Toccoa
Barnesville	Cleveland	Elberton	Hogansville	Newnan	Tucker
Baxley	Cochran	Fayetteville	Jackson	Perry	Valdosta
Blairsville	Colquitt	Fitzgerald	Jasper	Pooler	Vidalia
Blakely	Columbus (2)	Flowery Branch	Jefferson	Richmond Hill	Villa Rica
Blue Ridge	Commerce	Forest Park	Jesup	Rome	Warner Robins (2)
Bremen	Conyers	Forsyth	Kennesaw	Royston	Washington

**BRANCH OPERATIONS  
(Continued)**

Brunswick	Cordele	Fort Valley	LaGrange	Sandersville	Waycross
Buford	Cornelia	Ft. Oglethorpe	Lavonia	Sandy Springs	Waynesboro
Butler	Covington	Gainesville	Lawrenceville	Savannah	Winder
Cairo	Cumming	Garden City	Macon (2)	Statesboro	
Calhoun	Dahlonega	Georgetown	Madison	Stockbridge	

**LOUISIANA**

Abbeville	Covington	Hammond	LaPlace	Morgan City	Ruston
Alexandria	Crowley	Houma	Leesville	Natchitoches	Slidell
Baker	Denham Springs	Jena	Marksville	New Iberia	Sulphur
Bastrop	DeRidder	Kenner	Marrero	Opelousas	Thibodaux
Baton Rouge	Eunice	Lafayette	Minden	Pineville	West Monroe
Bossier City	Franklin	Lake Charles	Monroe	Prairieville	Winnsboro

**MISSISSIPPI**

Amory	Columbia	Gulfport	Kosciusko	Olive Branch	Ridgeland
Batesville	Columbus	Hattiesburg	Magee	Oxford	Ripley
Bay St. Louis	Corinth	Hazlehurst	McComb	Pearl	Senatobia
Booneville	D'Iberville	Hernando	Meridian	Philadelphia	Starkville
Brookhaven	Forest	Houston	New Albany	Picayune	Tupelo
Carthage	Greenwood	Iuka	Newton	Pontotoc	Winona
Clinton	Grenada				

**SOUTH CAROLINA**

Aiken	Cheraw	Georgetown	Laurens	North Charleston	Spartanburg
Anderson	Chester	Greenwood	Lexington	North Greenville	Summerville
Batesburg- Leesville	Columbia	Greer	Manning	North Myrtle Beach	Sumter
Beaufort	Conway	Hartsville	Marion	Orangeburg	Union
Boling Springs	Dillon	Irmo	Moncks Corner	Rock Hill	Walterboro
Camden	Easley	Lake City	Myrtle Beach	Seneca	Winnsboro
Cayce	Florence	Lancaster	Newberry	Simpsonville	York
Charleston	Gaffney				

**TENNESSEE**

Athens	Crossville	Gallatin	Lafayette	Morristown	Sevierville
Bristol	Dayton	Greeneville	LaFollette	Murfreesboro	Smyrna
Clarksville	Dickson	Hixson	Lebanon	Newport	Tazewell
Cleveland	Dyersburg	Jackson	Lenior City	Powell	Tullahoma
Columbia	Elizabethton	Johnson City	Madisonville	Pulaski	Winchester
Cookeville	Fayetteville	Kingsport	Maryville	Savannah	

## DIRECTORS

Ben F. Cheek, IV  
Chairman  
1<sup>st</sup> Franklin Financial Corporation

Ben F. Cheek, III  
Vice Chairman  
1<sup>st</sup> Franklin Financial Corporation

A. Roger Guimond  
Executive Vice President and  
Chief Financial Officer  
1<sup>st</sup> Franklin Financial Corporation

Jim H. Harris, III  
Retired Founder / Co-owner  
Unichem Technologies  
Retired Founder / Owner / President  
Moonrise Distillery

John G. Sample, Jr.  
CPA

C. Dean Scarborough  
Retired Retail Business Owner

Keith D. Watson  
Chairman  
Bowen & Watson, Inc.

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## EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Ben F. Cheek, IV  
Chairman

Ben F. Cheek, III  
Vice Chairman

Virginia C. Herring  
President and Chief Executive Officer

A. Roger Guimond  
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Ronald F. Morrow  
Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer

Daniel E. Clevenger, II  
Executive Vice President - Compliance

C. Michael Haynie  
Executive Vice President - Human Resources

Kay S. O'Shields  
Executive Vice President – Chief Learning Officer

Chip Vercelli  
Executive Vice President – General Counsel

Joseph A. Shaw  
Executive Vice President – Chief Information Officer

Nancy M. Sherr  
Executive Vice President – Chief Marketing Officer

Lynn E. Cox  
Vice President / Corporate Secretary and Treasurer

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## LEGAL COUNSEL

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## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

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