

# Section 1: 10-Q (10-Q SMARTFINANCIAL, INC JUNE 30, 2018)

United States Securities and Exchange Commission  
Washington, D.C. 20549

## FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

- QUARTERLY REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**  
For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2018
- TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**  
For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission File Number: 333-203449



# SmartFinancial, Inc.

(Exact name of small business issuer as specified in its charter)

Tennessee

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

62-1173944

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

5401 Kingston Pike, Suite 600 Knoxville, Tennessee

(Address of principal executive offices)

37919

(Zip Code)

865-453-2650

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changes since last report)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions 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

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

Emerging growth company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes  No

As of July 31, 2018 there were 12,704,581 shares of common stock, \$1.00 par value per share, issued and outstanding.

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## FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain of the statements made in this report may constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. Such forward-looking statements, including statements regarding the intent, belief or current expectations of SmartFinancial's management regarding the company's strategic direction, prospects, future results and benefits of the merger, are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties. Such factors include, without limitation, those specifically described in Item 1A of Part I of SmartFinancial's most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K, as well as the following: (1) the risk that the cost savings and any revenue synergies from the proposed merger (which we refer to as the "*merger*") with Foothills Bancorp, Inc. ("*Foothills Bancorp*") may not be realized or take longer than anticipated to be realized, (2) disruption from the merger with customers, suppliers or employee relationships, (3) the occurrence of any event, change or other circumstances that could give rise to the termination of the merger agreement with Foothills Bancorp, (4) the risk of successful integration of the two companies' businesses, (5) the failure of Foothills Bancorp's shareholders to approve the merger, (6) the amount of the costs, fees, expenses, and charges related to the merger, (7) the ability to obtain required regulatory approvals of the proposed terms of the merger, (8) reputational risk and the reaction of the parties' customers to the merger, (9) the failure of the closing conditions to be satisfied, (10) the risk that the integration of Foothills Bancorp's operations with SmartFinancial will be materially delayed or will be more costly or difficult than expected, (11) the possibility that the merger may be more expensive to complete than anticipated, including as a result of unexpected factors or events, (12) the dilution caused by SmartFinancial's issuance of additional shares of its common stock in the merger, and (13) general competitive, economic, politics of and market conditions. Additional factors which could affect the forward looking statements can be found in SmartFinancial's annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, and current reports on Form 8-K filed with or furnished to the SEC and available on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. SmartFinancial disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements contained in this report which speak only as of the date hereof, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

### Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Under SEC Regulation G, public companies making disclosures containing financial measures that are not in accordance with GAAP must also disclose, along with each non-GAAP financial measure, certain additional information, including a reconciliation of the non-GAAP financial measure to the closest comparable GAAP financial measure, as well as a statement of the company's reasons for utilizing the non-GAAP financial measure. The SEC has exempted from the definition of non-GAAP financial measures certain commonly used financial measures that are not based on GAAP. However, two non-GAAP financial measures commonly used by financial institutions, namely tax-equivalent net interest income and tax-equivalent net interest margin (as presented in the tables in the section labeled "Net Interest Income and Yield Analysis"), have not been specifically exempted by the SEC, and may therefore constitute non-GAAP financial measures under Regulation G. We are unable to state with certainty whether the SEC would regard those measures as subject to Regulation G. Management believes that these non-GAAP financial measures are useful in evaluating the Company's financial performance and facilitate comparisons with the performance of other financial institutions. However, that information should be considered supplemental in nature and not as a substitute for related financial information prepared in accordance with GAAP.

**PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

**ITEM 1. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

SMARTFINANCIAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY  
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	Unaudited June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 66,243,037	\$ 64,097,287
Interest-bearing deposits at other financial institutions	101,992,073	41,965,597
Federal funds sold	2,000,000	6,964,000
Total cash and cash equivalents	170,235,110	113,026,884
Securities available-for-sale, at fair value	156,577,182	151,944,567
Restricted investments, at cost	8,272,600	6,430,700
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses of \$7,073,937 at June 30, 2018 and \$5,860,291 at December 31, 2017	1,568,360,556	1,317,397,909
Bank premises and equipment, net	52,202,992	43,000,249
Foreclosed assets	3,524,239	3,254,392
Goodwill and core deposit intangible, net	68,449,478	50,836,840
Cash surrender value of life insurance	21,944,300	21,646,894
Other assets	12,665,515	13,232,247
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 2,062,231,972</b>	<b>\$ 1,720,770,682</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
Deposits:		
Noninterest-bearing demand deposits	\$ 301,317,854	\$ 220,520,287
Interest-bearing demand deposits	246,942,432	231,643,508
Money market and savings deposits	632,518,003	543,644,830
Time deposits	535,879,278	442,774,094
Total deposits	1,716,657,567	1,438,582,719
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase	18,635,215	24,054,730
Federal Home Loan Bank advances and other borrowings	72,040,028	43,600,000
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	7,412,585	8,681,393
Total liabilities	1,814,745,395	1,514,918,842
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred stock - \$1 par value; 2,000,000 shares authorized; None issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017	—	—
Common stock - \$1 par value; 40,000,000 shares authorized; 12,704,581 and 11,152,561 shares issued and outstanding in 2018 and 2017, respectively	12,704,581	11,152,561
Additional paid-in capital	208,512,862	174,008,753
Retained earnings	29,234,901	21,888,575
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(2,965,767)	(1,198,049)
Total shareholders' equity	247,486,577	205,851,840
<b>Total liabilities and shareholders' equity</b>	<b>\$ 2,062,231,972</b>	<b>\$ 1,720,770,682</b>

The Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

SMARTFINANCIAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
<b>INTEREST INCOME</b>				
Loans, including fees	\$ 21,652,221	\$ 10,747,217	\$ 39,880,101	\$ 20,962,823
Securities and interest-bearing deposits at other financial institutions	1,197,577	692,223	2,246,933	1,353,043
Federal funds sold and other earning assets	143,586	78,049	244,404	150,946
Total interest income	<u>22,993,384</u>	<u>11,517,489</u>	<u>42,371,438</u>	<u>22,466,812</u>
<b>INTEREST EXPENSE</b>				
Deposits	3,237,891	1,241,551	5,639,354	2,339,089
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	10,913	15,588	23,408	31,539
Federal Home Loan Bank advances and other borrowings	206,558	11,682	359,334	27,156
Total interest expense	<u>3,455,362</u>	<u>1,268,821</u>	<u>6,022,096</u>	<u>2,397,784</u>
Net interest income before provision for loan losses	19,538,022	10,248,668	36,349,342	20,069,028
Provision for loan losses	616,602	298,033	1,305,397	310,482
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	<u>18,921,420</u>	<u>9,950,635</u>	<u>35,043,945</u>	<u>19,758,546</u>
<b>NONINTEREST INCOME</b>				
Customer service fees	556,891	290,626	1,134,894	555,299
Loss on sale of securities	(1,200)	—	(1,200)	—
Gain on sale of loans and other assets	321,584	405,418	646,928	680,583
Interchange and debit card transaction fees	121,219	223,329	266,754	415,722
Other noninterest income	578,715	332,634	985,025	542,674
Total noninterest income	<u>1,577,209</u>	<u>1,252,007</u>	<u>3,032,401</u>	<u>2,194,278</u>
<b>NONINTEREST EXPENSES</b>				
Salaries and employee benefits	7,648,556	4,757,618	14,824,901	9,404,367
Net occupancy and equipment expense	1,521,687	962,593	3,055,100	1,941,052
Depository insurance	317,409	60,987	419,213	214,286
Sale of foreclosed assets and related expense	239,634	11,508	429,061	25,585
Advertising	214,632	129,398	399,107	293,659
Data processing	600,448	475,343	1,126,756	808,558
Professional services	918,135	473,351	1,816,495	1,043,192
Amortization of intangible assets	228,866	61,071	416,623	113,648
Service contracts	491,774	312,905	970,381	608,534
Merger expenses	1,122,976	419,992	1,620,716	419,992
Other operating expenses	1,968,249	1,163,896	3,416,505	2,116,265
Total noninterest expenses	<u>15,272,366</u>	<u>8,828,662</u>	<u>28,494,858</u>	<u>16,989,138</u>
Income before income tax expense	5,226,263	2,373,980	9,581,488	4,963,686
Income tax expense	1,294,707	725,694	2,235,162	1,671,548
Net income	<u>3,931,556</u>	<u>1,648,286</u>	<u>7,346,326</u>	<u>3,292,138</u>
Preferred stock dividends	—	—	—	195,000
Net income available to common shareholders	<u>\$ 3,931,556</u>	<u>\$ 1,648,286</u>	<u>\$ 7,346,326</u>	<u>\$ 3,097,138</u>
<b>EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE</b>				
Basic	<u>\$ 0.32</u>	<u>\$ 0.20</u>	<u>\$ 0.63</u>	<u>\$ 0.39</u>
Diluted	<u>0.32</u>	<u>0.20</u>	<u>0.62</u>	<u>0.39</u>
Weighted average common shares outstanding				
Basic	<u>12,201,185</u>	<u>8,216,567</u>	<u>11,708,746</u>	<u>7,872,609</u>
Diluted	<u>12,320,498</u>	<u>8,325,538</u>	<u>11,822,497</u>	<u>7,977,282</u>

The Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.



SMARTFINANCIAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 3,931,556	\$ 1,648,286
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax:		
Unrealized holding gains (losses) on securities arising during the period, net of tax (benefit) expense of \$(134,439) and \$270,461 in 2018 and 2017, respectively	(397,244)	435,890
Reclassification adjustment for losses included in net income, net of tax (benefit) of \$(280) and \$0 in 2018 and 2017, respectively	920	—
Total other comprehensive (loss) income	(396,324)	435,890
Comprehensive income	\$ 3,535,232	\$ 2,084,176

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 7,346,326	\$ 3,292,138
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:		
Unrealized holding gains arising during the period, net of tax (benefit) expense of \$(580,433) and \$468,293 in 2018 and 2017, respectively	(1,768,638)	754,724
Reclassification adjustment for losses included in net income, net of tax (benefit) of \$(280) and \$0 in 2018 and 2017, respectively	920	—
Total other comprehensive (loss) income	(1,767,718)	754,724
Comprehensive income	\$ 5,578,608	\$ 4,046,862

The Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.



SMARTFINANCIAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY - (Unaudited)  
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2018 and 2017

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total Shareholders' Equity
BALANCE, December 31, 2017	\$11,152,561	\$ 174,008,753	\$ 21,888,575	\$ (1,198,049)	\$ 205,851,840
Net income	—	—	7,346,326	—	7,346,326
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	(1,767,718)	(1,767,718)
Shares issued to shareholders of TN Bancshares, Inc., net	1,458,981	33,272,941	—	—	34,731,922
Issuance of stock grants	394	8,668	—	—	9,062
Exercise of stock options	92,645	978,272	—	—	1,070,917
Stock compensation expense	—	244,228	—	—	244,228
BALANCE, June 30, 2018	<u>\$12,704,581</u>	<u>\$ 208,512,862</u>	<u>\$ 29,234,901</u>	<u>\$ (2,965,767)</u>	<u>\$ 247,486,577</u>

	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Shareholders' Equity
BALANCE, December 31, 2016	\$ 12,000	\$5,896,033	\$ 83,463,051	\$16,871,296	\$ (1,002,240)	\$ 105,240,140
Net income	—	—	—	3,292,138	—	3,292,138
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	754,724	754,724
Issuance of common stock	—	1,840,000	31,094,676	—	—	32,934,676
Issuance of stock grants	—	1,511	30,280	—	—	31,791
Exercise of stock options	—	481,717	4,143,295	—	—	4,625,012
Cash dividends on preferred stock	—	—	—	(195,000)	—	(195,000)
Redemption of preferred stock	(12,000)	—	(11,988,000)	—	—	(12,000,000)
Stock option compensation expense	—	—	50,530	—	—	50,530
BALANCE, June 30, 2017	<u>—</u>	<u>\$8,219,261</u>	<u>\$ 106,793,832</u>	<u>\$19,968,434</u>	<u>\$ (247,516)</u>	<u>\$ 134,734,011</u>

The Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements

SMARTFINANCIAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Net income	\$ 7,346,326	\$ 3,292,138
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	1,907,969	1,165,930
Provision for loan losses	1,305,397	310,482
Stock option compensation expense	244,228	50,530
Loss from redemption of securities	1,200	—
Net gains from sale of loans and other assets	(646,928)	(680,583)
Net losses from sale of foreclosed assets	371,734	15,064
Changes in other assets and liabilities:		
Accrued interest receivable	(250,228)	18,144
Accrued interest payable	48,400	13,117
Other assets and liabilities	1,869,609	1,457,176
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>12,197,707</u>	<u>5,641,998</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES, net of acquisitions</b>		
Proceeds from sales, maturities, and paydowns of securities available-for-sale	34,524,629	10,062,386
Purchase of securities	(17,239,649)	(12,507,860)
Purchase of bank owned life insurance	—	(10,070,914)
Purchase of restricted investments	(1,377,600)	(452,750)
Net cash and cash equivalents received (paid) in business combination	5,653,304	(1,049,878)
Loan originations and principal collections, net	(73,194,598)	(27,248,001)
Purchase of bank premises and equipment	(992,045)	(1,226,898)
Proceeds from sale of foreclosed assets	2,126,213	41,636
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(50,499,746)</u>	<u>(42,452,279)</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES, net of acquisitions</b>		
Net increase in deposits	75,409,773	47,682,310
Net decrease in securities sold under agreements to repurchase	(5,419,515)	(3,676,000)
Issuance of common stock	1,079,979	37,591,479
Redemption of preferred stock	—	(12,000,000)
Payment of dividends on preferred stock	—	(195,000)
Proceeds from Federal Home Loan Bank advances and other borrowings	127,040,028	79,268,072
Repayment of Federal Home Loan Bank advances and other borrowings	(102,600,000)	(97,773,462)
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>95,510,265</u>	<u>50,897,399</u>
<b>NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>57,208,226</b>	<b>14,087,118</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of year</b>	<b>113,026,884</b>	<b>68,748,308</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of period</b>	<b>\$ 170,235,110</b>	<b>\$ 82,835,426</b>
<b>SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION</b>		
Cash paid during the period for interest	\$ 5,973,696	\$ 2,374,250
Cash paid during the period for income taxes	713,000	1,366,172
<b>NONCASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Change in unrealized losses on securities available for sale	\$ 2,347,870	\$ (1,223,017)
Acquisition of real estate through foreclosure	2,350,853	39,517
Financed sales of foreclosed assets	257,416	—
Change in goodwill due to acquisition	15,739,261	—

The Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.



**SMARTFINANCIAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)**

**Note 1. Presentation of Financial Information**

*Nature of Business:*

SmartFinancial, Inc. (the “Company”) is a bank holding company whose principal activity is the ownership and management of its wholly-owned subsidiary, SmartBank (the “Bank”). The Company provides a variety of financial services to individuals and corporate customers through its offices in eastern Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, and Georgia. The Company’s primary deposit products are interest-bearing demand deposits and time deposits. Its primary lending products are commercial, residential, and consumer loans. On May 22, 2017, the Company along with the Bank entered into an agreement and plan of merger with Capstone Bancshares, Inc., an Alabama corporation and Capstone Bank, an Alabama-chartered commercial bank and wholly owned subsidiary of Capstone Bancshares, Inc. which became effective on November 1, 2017. On December 12, 2017, the Company along with the Bank entered into an agreement and plan of merger with Tennessee Bancshares, Inc., a Tennessee corporation and Southern Community Bank, a Tennessee-chartered commercial bank and wholly owned subsidiary of Tennessee Bancshares which became effective on May 1, 2018.

*Interim Financial Information (Unaudited):*

The financial information in this report for June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017 has not been audited. The information included herein should be read in conjunction with the Company’s annual consolidated financial statements and footnotes included in the Company’s most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K. The consolidated financial statements presented herein conform to U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and to general industry practices. In the opinion of SmartFinancial’s management, the accompanying interim financial statements contain all material adjustments necessary to present fairly the financial condition, the results of operations, and cash flows for the interim period. Results for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for a full year.

*Basis of Presentation and Accounting Estimates:*

All adjustments consisting of normal recurring accruals, that in the opinion of management, are necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position and the results of operations for the periods covered by the report have been included. The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements and related notes should be read in conjunction with those appearing in the most recent Annual Report previously filed on Form 10-K.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the balance sheet, and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change in the near term relate to the determination of the allowance for loan losses, the valuation of foreclosed assets and deferred taxes, other-than-temporary impairments of securities, and the fair value of financial instruments.

The determination of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses is based on estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant changes in the economic environment and market conditions. In connection with the determination of the estimated losses on loans, management obtains independent appraisals for significant collateral.

The Company’s loans are generally secured by specific items of collateral including real property, consumer assets, and business assets. Although the Company has a diversified loan portfolio, a substantial portion of its debtors’ ability to honor their contracts is dependent on local economic conditions.

While management uses available information to recognize losses on loans, further reductions in the carrying amounts of loans may be necessary based on changes in local economic conditions. In addition, regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the estimated losses on loans. Such agencies may require the Company 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.

**SMARTFINANCIAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)**

**Note 1. Presentation of Financial Information, Continued**

Accounting Changes:

We adopted ASU 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)" and its related amendments as of January 1, 2018 utilizing the modified retrospective approach. The implementation of the new standard did not have a material impact on the measurement or recognition of revenue; as such, a cumulative effect adjustment to opening retained earnings was not deemed necessary. Since the guidance does not apply to revenue associated with financial instruments, including loans and securities that are accounted for under other GAAP, the new guidance did not have a material impact on revenue most closely associated with financial instruments, including interest income and expense. The Company completed its overall assessment of revenue streams and review of related contracts potentially affected by the ASU, including, deposit related fees, interchange fees, merchant income, and insurance and brokerage commissions. Based on this assessment, the Company concluded that ASU 2014-09 did not materially change the method in which the Company currently recognizes revenue for these revenue streams.

Under ASU 2014-09, we adopted new policies related to revenue recognition. In general, for revenue not associated with financial instruments, guarantees and lease contracts, we apply the following steps when recognizing revenue from contracts with customers: (i) identify the contract, (ii) identify the performance obligations, (iii) determine the transaction price, (iv) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations and (v) recognize revenue when performance obligation is satisfied. Our contracts with customers are generally short term in nature, typically due within one year or less or cancellable by us or our customer upon a short notice period. Performance obligations for our customer contracts are generally satisfied at a single point in time, typically when the transaction is complete, or over time. For performance obligations satisfied over time, we primarily use the output method, directly measuring the value of the products/services transferred to the customer, to determine when performance obligations have been satisfied. We typically receive payment from customers and recognize revenue concurrent with the satisfaction of our performance obligations. In most cases, this occurs within a single financial reporting period. For payments received in advance of the satisfaction of performance obligations, revenue recognition is deferred until such time the performance obligations have been satisfied. In cases where we have not received payment despite satisfaction of our performance obligations, we accrue an estimate of the amount due in the period our performance obligations have been satisfied. For contracts with variable components, only amounts for which collection is probable are accrued. We generally act in a principal capacity, on our own behalf, in most of our contracts with customers. In such transactions, we recognize revenue and the related costs to provide our services on a gross basis in our financial statements. In some cases, we act in an agent capacity, deriving revenue through assisting other entities in transactions with our customers. In such transactions, we recognized revenue and the related costs to provide our services on a net basis in our financial statements. These transactions relate to our customers' use of various interchange and ATM/debit card networks.

Based on our underlying contracts, ASU 2014-09 requires us to report network costs associated with debit card and ATM transactions netted against the related fees from such transactions. Previously, such network costs were reported as a component of other noninterest expense. For the three and six months periods ended June 30, 2018, gross interchange and debit card transaction fees totaled \$401 thousand and \$733 thousand, respectively while related network costs totaled \$280 thousand and \$467 thousand, respectively. On a net basis, we reported \$121 thousand and \$267 thousand as interchange and debit card transaction fees in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Income for the three and six months periods ended June 30, 2018.

For the three and six months periods ended June 30, 2017, we reported interchange and debit card transaction fees totaling \$223 thousand and \$416 thousand, respectively on a gross basis in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Income while related network costs totaling \$140 thousand and \$227 thousand, respectively were reported in other operating expenses included as a component of other noninterest expense.

ASU 2016-01 "*Financial Instruments - Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*," ("ASU 2016-01") makes targeted amendments to the guidance for recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of financial instruments. ASU 2016-01 requires equity investments, other than equity method investments, to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income. The ASU requires a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the reporting period of adoption to reclassify the cumulative change in fair value of equity securities previously recognized in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income. ASU 2016-01 became effective for the Company on January 1, 2018 and there was no adjustment to retained earnings. ASU 2016-01 also emphasizes the existing requirement to use exit prices to measure fair value for disclosure purposes and clarifies that entities should not make use of a practicability exception in determining the fair value of loans. Accordingly, we refined the calculation used to determine the disclosed fair value of our loans held for investment portfolio as part of adopting this standard. The refined calculation is disclosed Note 6 - Fair Value Disclosures.

**SMARTFINANCIAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)**

**Note 1. Presentation of Financial Information, Continued**

Accounting Changes (continued):

In February 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-02, Income Statement-Reporting Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income; (“ASU 2018-02”). ASU 2018-02 amends ASC Topic 220 and allows a reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings for stranded tax effects resulting from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (“Tax Reform Act”). Consequently, this amendment eliminates the stranded tax effects resulting from the Tax Reform Act and will improve the usefulness of information reported to financial statement users. However, because the amendments only related to the reclassification of the income tax effects of the Tax Reform Act, the underlying guidance that requires that the effects of the change in tax laws or rates be included in income from continuing operations is not affected. The guidance is effective for public companies for annual periods beginning on or after December 15, 2018 and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in any interim period, (1) for public business entities for reporting periods for which financial statements have not yet been issued and (2) for all other entities for reporting periods for which financial statements have not yet been made available for issuance. This amendment should be applied either in the period of adoption or retrospectively to each period (or periods) in which the effect of the change in U.S. federal corporate income tax rate in the Tax Reform Act is recognized. The Company early adopted this amendment in the fourth quarter of 2017 and reclassified \$197 thousand from accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings for the stranded tax effects resulting from the Tax Reform Act.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements:

During interim periods, the Company follows the accounting policies set forth in its annual audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The following is a summary of recent authoritative pronouncements not yet effective that could impact the accounting, reporting, and/or disclosure of financial information by the Company issued since December 31, 2017.

In February 2016, the FASB issued guidance that requires lessees to recognize almost all leases on their balance sheet as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability in ASU 2016-2: *Leases (Topic 842)*. For income statement purposes, the FASB retained a dual model, requiring leases to be classified as either operating or finance. Classification will be based on criteria that are largely similar to those applied in current lease accounting, but without explicit bright lines. Lessor accounting is similar to the current model, but updated to align with certain changes to the lessee model and the new revenue recognition standard. Existing sale-leaseback guidance, including guidance for real estate, is replaced with a new model applicable to both lessees and lessors. The new guidance will be effective for public business entities for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018 including interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company has several lease agreements, such as branch locations, which are currently considered operating leases, and therefore, not recognized on the Company’s consolidated statements of condition. The Company expects the new guidance will require these lease agreements to be recognized on the consolidated statements of condition as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability. Therefore, the Company’s preliminary evaluation indicates the provisions of ASU No. 2016-02 are expected to impact the Company’s consolidated statements of condition, along with our regulatory capital ratios. However, the Company continues to evaluate the extent of potential impact the new guidance will have on the Company’s consolidated financial statements. The Company is in the process of identifying a complete inventory of arrangements containing a lease and accumulating the lease data necessary to apply the amended guidance.

In January 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-01, *Leases (Topic 842) Land Easement Practical Expedient Transition to Topic 842*, an amendment to ASU 2016-2: *Leases*. The amendments in this Update permit an entity to elect an optional transition practical expedient to not evaluate under Topic 842 land easements that exist or expired before the entity’s adoption of Topic 842 and that were not previously accounted for as leases under Topic 840. An entity that elects this practical expedient should apply the practical expedient consistently to all of its existing or expired land easements that were not previously accounted for as leases under Topic 840. Once an entity adopts Topic 842, it should apply that Topic prospectively to all new (or modified) land easements to determine whether the arrangement should be accounted for as a lease. An entity that does not elect this practical expedient should evaluate all existing or expired land easements in connection with the adoption of the new lease requirements in Topic 842 to assess whether they meet the definition of a lease. An entity should continue to apply its current accounting policy for accounting for land easements that existed before the entity’s adoption of Topic 842. For example, if an entity currently accounts for certain land easements as leases under Topic 840, it should continue to account for those land easements as leases before its adoption of Topic 842. The effective date and transition requirements for the amendments are the same as the effective date and transition requirements in Update 2016-02, for which the company is currently evaluating the impact.

**SMARTFINANCIAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)**

**Note 1. Presentation of Financial Information, Continued**

*Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements (continued):*

In June 2016, FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13, *Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*. The ASU changed the credit loss model on financial instruments measured at amortized cost, available for sale securities and certain purchased financial instruments. Credit losses on financial instruments measured at amortized cost will be determined using a current expected credit loss model which requires the Company to measure all expected credit losses for financial instruments held at the reporting date based on historical experience, current conditions, and reasonable supportable forecasts. This replaces the existing incurred loss model and is applicable to the measurement of credit losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost and applies to some off-balance sheet credit exposures. Purchased financial assets with more-than-insignificant credit deterioration since origination ("PCD assets" which are currently named "PCI Loans") measured at amortized cost will have an allowance for credit losses established at acquisition as part of the purchase price. Subsequent increases or decreases to the allowance for credit losses on PCD assets will be recognized in the income statement. Interest income should be recognized on PCD assets based on the effective interest rate, determined excluding the discount attributed to credit losses at acquisition. Credit losses relating to available-for-sale debt securities will be recognized through an allowance for credit losses. The amount of the credit loss is limited to the amount by which fair value is below amortized cost of the available-for-sale debt security. The amendments in this update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, including interim periods within those fiscal years for the Company and other SEC filers. Early adoption is permitted and if early adopted, all provisions must be adopted in the same period. The amendments should be applied through a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the period adopted. A prospective approach is required for securities with other than temporary impairment recognized prior to adoption.

The Company is continuing its implementation efforts through its Company-wide implementation team. The implementation team meets periodically to discuss the latest developments and ensure progress is being made. The team also keeps current on evolving interpretations and industry practices related to ASU 2016-13 via webcasts, publications, conferences, and peer bank meetings. The team continues to evaluate and validate data resources and different loss methodologies. The Company's preliminary evaluation indicates the provisions of ASU No. 2016-13 are expected to impact the Company's consolidated financial statements, in particular an increase to the level of the reserve for credit losses. However, the Company continues to evaluate the extent of the potential impact.

In January 2017, FASB issued ASU No. 2017-04, *Intangibles - Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment*. The ASU simplifies the subsequent measurement of goodwill and eliminates Step 2 from the goodwill impairment test. The Company should perform its goodwill impairment test by comparing the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount. An impairment charge should be recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the reporting unit's fair value. The impairment charge is limited to the amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit. The amendments in this update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted for goodwill impairment tests performed on testing dates after January 1, 2017. The Company does not expect these amendments to have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

In March 2017, FASB issued ASU No. 2017-08, *Receivables - Nonrefundable Fees and Other Costs (Topic 310-20): Premium Amortization on Purchased Callable Debt Securities*. The ASU shortens the amortization period for certain callable debt securities held at a premium. The premium on individual callable debt securities shall be amortized to the earliest call date. This guidance does not apply to securities for which prepayments are estimated on a large number of similar loans where prepayments are probable and reasonably estimable. The amendments in this update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. This update should be adopted on a modified retrospective basis with a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings on the date of adoption. The Company does not expect these amendments to have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

In August 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-12, *Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedging Activities*, which amends the hedge accounting recognition and presentation requirements in Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*. The goals of the ASU are to (1) improve the transparency and understandability of information conveyed to financial statement users about an entity's risk management activities by better aligning the entity's financial reporting for hedging relationships with those risk management activities and (2) reduce the complexity of and simplify the application of hedge accounting by preparers. The amendments will be effective for the Company for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018. The Company does not expect these amendments to have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

**SMARTFINANCIAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)**

**Note 1. Presentation of Financial Information, Continued**

As part of its Simplification Initiative, the FASB has issued (ASU) No. 2018-07, *Compensation-Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Nonemployee Share-Based Payment Accounting*. ASU No. 2018-07 expands the scope of Topic 718, *Compensation-Stock Compensation* (which previously only included payments to employees), to include share-based payment transactions for acquiring goods and services from non-employees. This required entities to apply the requirements of Topic 718 to non-employee awards, except for specific guidance on inputs to an option pricing model and the attribution of cost (i.e., the period of time over which share-based payment awards vest and the pattern of cost recognition over that period). Additionally, the amendments specify that Topic 718 applies to all share-based payment transactions in which a grantor acquires goods or services to be used or consumed in the grantor's own operations by issuing share-based payment awards, and clarify that Topic 718 does not apply to share-based payments used to effectively provide (1) financing to the issuer, or (2) awards granted in conjunction with selling goods or services to customers as part of a contract accounted for under Topic 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. The amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and for the interim periods within those years. The Company does not expect these amendments to have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

Reclassifications:

Certain captions and amounts in the 2017 consolidated financial statements were reclassified to conform to the 2018 presentation and these reclassifications had no impact on net income or equity as previously reported.

Earnings per common share:

Basic earnings per common share represents income available to common shareholders divided by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per common share reflects additional common shares that would have been outstanding if dilutive potential common shares had been issued, as well as any adjustment to income that would result from the assumed issuance (excluding tax impact). Potential common shares that may be issued by the Company relate solely to outstanding stock options, determined using the treasury stock method, and restricted stock awards, determined by the fair value of the Company's stock on date of grant.

**Note 2. Business Combination**

*Acquisition of branch from Atlantic Capital Bank, N.A.*

On December 8, 2016, the Bank entered into a purchase and assumption agreement with Atlantic Capital Bank, N.A. that provided for the acquisition and assumption by the Bank of certain assets and liabilities associated with Atlantic Capital Bank's branch office located at 3200 Keith Street NW, Cleveland, Tennessee 37312. The purchase was completed on May 19, 2017 for total cash consideration of \$1.2 million. The assets and liabilities as of the effective date of the transaction were recorded at their respective estimated fair values. The excess of the purchase price over the net estimated fair values of the acquired assets and liabilities was allocated to identifiable intangible assets with the remaining excess allocated to goodwill. In the periods following the acquisition, the financial statements will include the results attributable to the Cleveland branch purchase beginning on the date of purchase. For the three and six months period ended June 30, 2018, the revenues attributable to the Cleveland branch were \$381 thousand and \$754 thousand, respectively. For the three and six months period ended June 30, 2018, net income attributable to the Cleveland branch was a net income of \$105 thousand and net income of \$194 thousand, respectively. It is impracticable to determine the pro-forma impact to the 2017 revenues and net income if the acquisition had occurred on January 1, 2017 as the Company does not have access to those records for a single branch.



**SMARTFINANCIAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)**

**Note 2. Business Combination, Continued**

The following table details the financial impact of the transaction, including the allocation of the purchase price to the fair values of net assets assumed and goodwill recognized:

Allocation of Purchase Price (in thousands)	
Total consideration in cash	\$ 1,183
Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed:	
Cash and cash equivalents	133
Loans	24,073
Premises and equipment	2,839
Core deposit intangible	310
Prepaid and other assets	77
Deposits	(26,888)
Payables and other liabilities	(21)
Total fair value of net assets acquired	523
Goodwill	\$ 660

As of June 30, 2018 there have not been any changes to the initial fair values recorded as part of the business combination.

*Acquisition of Capstone Bancshares, Inc.*

On May 22, 2017, the shareholders of the Company approved a merger with Capstone Bancshares, Inc. ("Capstone"), the one bank holding company of Capstone Bank, which became effective November 1, 2017. Capstone shareholders received either: (a) 0.85 shares of common stock, (b) \$18.50 in cash, or (c) a combination of 80% common stock and 20% cash. Elections were limited by the requirement that 80% of the total shares of Capstone common stock be exchanged for common stock and 20% be exchanged for cash. Therefore, the allocation of common stock and cash that a Capstone shareholder received depended on the elections of other Capstone shareholders, and were allocated in accordance with the procedures set forth in the merger agreement. Capstone shareholders also received cash instead of any fractional shares they would have otherwise received in the merger.

After the merger, shareholders of SmartFinancial owned approximately 74% of the outstanding common stock of the combined entity on a fully diluted basis, after taking into account the exchange ratio.

The merger is being accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting, in accordance with the provisions of FASB ASC 805-10 Business Combinations. Under this guidance, for accounting purposes, the Company is considered the acquirer in the merger, and as a result the historical financial statements of the combined entity are the historical consolidated financial statements of the Company.

The merger was effected by the issuance of shares of SmartFinancial stock along with cash consideration to shareholders of Capstone. The assets and liabilities of Capstone as of the effective date of the merger were recorded at their respective estimated fair values and combined with those of SmartFinancial. The excess of the purchase price over the net estimated fair values of the acquired assets and liabilities was allocated to identifiable intangible assets with the remaining excess allocated to goodwill. Goodwill from the transaction was \$38.0 million, none of which is deductible for income tax purposes.

In periods following the merger, the financial statements of the combined entity will include the results attributable to Capstone beginning on the date the merger was completed. In the three and six month period ended June 30, 2018, the revenues attributable to Capstone were approximately \$7.6 million and \$14.5 million. In the three and six month period ended June 30, 2018, the net income attributable to Capstone was approximately \$3.4 million and \$6.0 million, respectively.

**SMARTFINANCIAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)**

**Note 2. Business Combination, Continued**

The pro-forma impact to 2017 revenues if the merger had occurred on December 31, 2016 would have been \$6.2 million and \$12.5 million for the three and six month period ending June 30, 2017, respectively. The pro-forma impact to 2017 net income if the merger had occurred on December 31, 2016 would have been \$237 thousand and \$473 thousand for the three and six month period ending June 30, 2017, respectively. While certain adjustments were made for the estimated impact of certain fair value adjustments, they are not indicative of what would have occurred had the merger taken place on the indicated date nor are they intended to represent or be indicative of future results of operations. In particular, no adjustments have been made to eliminate the amount of Capstone's provision for credit losses not have been necessary or any adjustments to estimate any additional income that would have been recorded as a result of fair value adjustments for the first six months of 2017 that may have occurred had the acquired loans been recorded at fair value as of the beginning of 2017. In addition there are no adjustments to reflect any expenses that potentially could have been reduced for the first six months of 2017 had the merger occurred on December 31, 2016. There were \$4.6 million in nonrecurring pro forma adjustments to expense included in the reported proforma revenue and earnings.

The fair value estimates of Capstone's assets and liabilities recorded are preliminary and subject to refinement as additional information becomes available. Under current accounting principles, the Company's estimates of fair values may be adjusted for a period of up to one year from the acquisition date. As of June 30, 2018 there was a \$11 thousand adjustment to reduce fair values initially recorded as part of the business combination.

The following table details the financial impact of the merger, including the calculation of the purchase price, the allocation of the purchase price to the fair values of net assets assumed, and goodwill recognized:

Calculation of Purchase Price

Shares of SMBK common stock issued to Capstone shareholders as of November 1, 2017	2,908,094
Market price of SMBK common stock on November 1, 2017	\$ 23.49
Estimated fair value of SMBK common stock issued (in thousands)	68,311
Estimated fair value of Capstone stock options (in thousands)	1,585
Cash consideration paid	15,826
Total consideration (in thousands)	\$ 85,722

Allocation of Purchase Price (in thousands)

Total consideration above	\$ 85,722
Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed:	
Cash and cash equivalents	16,810
Investment securities available for sale	51,638
Restricted investments	1,049
Loans	413,023
Premises and equipment	8,668
Bank owned life insurance	10,031
Core deposit intangible	5,530
Other real estate owned	410
Prepaid and other assets	6,360
Deposits	(454,154)
FHLB advances and other borrowings	(4,887)
Payables and other liabilities	(6,803)
Total fair value of net assets acquired	47,675
Goodwill	\$ 38,047

**SMARTFINANCIAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)**

**Note 2. Business Combination, Continued**

*Acquisition of Tennessee Bancshares, Inc.*

On May 1, 2018, the Company completed its merger with Tennessee Bancshares, Inc., a Tennessee corporation (“Tennessee Bancshares”), pursuant to an Agreement and Plan of Merger dated December 12, 2017 (the “Tennessee Bancshares merger agreement”), by and among SmartFinancial, Tennessee Bancshares, and Southern Community Bank, a Tennessee-chartered commercial bank and wholly owned subsidiary of Tennessee Bancshares. Tennessee Bancshares merged with and into SmartFinancial, with SmartFinancial continuing as the surviving corporation. Immediately following the merger, Southern Community Bank merged with and into the Bank continuing as the surviving banking corporation.

Pursuant to the Tennessee Bancshares merger agreement, each outstanding share of Tennessee Bancshares common stock was converted into and cancelled in exchange for 0.8065 shares of SmartFinancial common stock.. SmartFinancial issued approximately 1,458,981 shares of SmartFinancial common stock as consideration for the merger. SmartFinancial did not issue fractional shares of its common stock in connection with the merger, but instead paid cash in lieu of fractional shares based on the volume weighted average closing price of SmartFinancial common stock on the Nasdaq Capital Market for the 10 consecutive trading days ending on (and including) April 27, 2018 (calculated as \$23.92).

After the merger, shareholders of SmartFinancial owned approximately 88.6% of the outstanding common stock of the combined entity on a fully diluted basis, after taking into account the exchange ratio.

The merger with Tennessee Bancshares is being accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting, in accordance with the provisions of FASB ASC 805-10 Business Combinations. Under this guidance, for accounting purposes, the Company is considered the acquirer in the merger, and as a result the historical financial statements of the combined entity are the historical consolidated financial statements of the Company.

The merger was effected by the issuance of shares of SmartFinancial stock along with cash consideration to the fractional shareholders of Tennessee Bancshares, Inc. The assets and liabilities of Tennessee Bancshares as of the effective date of the merger were recorded at their respective estimated fair values and combined with those of SmartFinancial. The excess of the purchase price over the net estimated fair values of the acquired assets and liabilities was allocated to identifiable intangible assets with the remaining excess allocated to goodwill. Goodwill from the transaction was \$15.7 million, none of which is deductible for income tax purposes.

In periods following the Tennessee Bancshares merger, the financial statements of the combined entity will include the results attributable to Southern Community Bank beginning on the date the merger was completed. In the three and six months period ended June 30, 2018, the revenues and net income attributable to Southern Community Bank were approximately \$2.4 million and \$800 thousand, respectively.

The pro-forma impact to 2017 revenues if the merger had occurred on December 31, 2016 would have been \$3.7 million and \$7.3 million for the three and six month period ending June 30, 2017, respectively. The pro-forma impact to 2017 net income if the merger had occurred on December 31, 2016 would have been \$909 thousand and \$1.8 million for the three and six month period ending June 30, 2017, respectively.

While certain adjustments were made for the estimated impact of certain fair value adjustments, they are not indicative of what would have occurred had the merger taken place on the indicated date nor are they intended to represent or be indicative of future results of operations. In particular, no adjustments have been made to eliminate the amount of Southern Community Bank's provision for credit losses not have been necessary or any adjustments to estimate any additional income that would have been recorded as a result of fair value adjustments for the first six months of 2017 that may have occurred had the acquired loans been recorded at fair value as of the beginning of 2017. In addition there are no adjustments to reflect any expenses that potentially could have been reduced for the first six months of 2017 had the merger occurred on December 31, 2016. There were \$1.3 million nonrecurring pro forma adjustments to expense included in the reported proforma earnings.

The fair value estimates of Tennessee Bancshares assets and liabilities recorded are preliminary and subject to refinement as additional information becomes available. Under current accounting principles, the Company's estimates of fair values may be adjusted for a period of up to one year from the acquisition date. As of June 30, 2018 there were no adjustments to fair values initially recorded as part of the business combination.

**SMARTFINANCIAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)**

**Note 2. Business Combination, Continued**

The following table details the financial impact of the merger, including the calculation of the purchase price, the allocation of the purchase price to the fair values of net assets assumed, and goodwill recognized:

Calculation of Purchase Price

Shares of SMBK common stock issued to TN Bancshares shareholders as of May 1, 2018	1,458,981
Market price of SMBK common stock on May 1, 2018	\$ 23.85
Estimated fair value of SMBK common stock issued (in thousands)	34,797
Cash consideration paid	5
<b>Total consideration (in thousands)</b>	<b>\$ 34,802</b>

Allocation of Purchase Price (in thousands)

Total consideration above	\$ 34,802
Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed:	
Cash and cash equivalents	5,723
Investment securities available for sale	24,563
Restricted investments	464
Loans	180,490
Premises and equipment	9,470
Core deposit intangible	2,290
Other real estate owned	674
Prepaid and other assets	2,258
Deposits	(202,272)
FHLB advances and other borrowings	(4,000)
Payables and other liabilities	(586)
Total fair value of net assets acquired	19,074
<b>Goodwill</b>	<b>\$ 15,728</b>

**Note 3. Earnings per share**

The following is a summary of the basic and diluted earnings per share for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 3,931,556	\$ 1,648,286	\$ 7,346,326	\$ 3,097,138
Weighted average common shares outstanding	12,201,185	8,216,567	11,708,746	7,872,609
Effect of dilutive stock options	119,313	108,971	113,751	104,673
Diluted shares	12,320,498	8,325,538	11,822,497	7,977,282
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.39
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.62	\$ 0.39

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, the effects of outstanding antidilutive stock options are excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per common share because the exercise price of such options is higher than the market price. There were no and 13,916 antidilutive stock options for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017

**SMARTFINANCIAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)**

**Note 4. Securities**

The amortized cost and fair value of securities available-for-sale at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 are summarized as follows (in thousands):

	June 30, 2018			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
U.S. Government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs)	\$ 29,137	\$ —	\$ (1,009)	\$ 28,128
Municipal securities	15,896	8	(320)	15,584
Other debt securities	976	—	(65)	911
Mortgage-backed securities (GSEs)	114,538	171	(2,755)	111,954
	<u>\$ 160,547</u>	<u>\$ 179</u>	<u>\$ (4,149)</u>	<u>\$ 156,577</u>

	December 31, 2017			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
U.S. Government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs)	\$ 26,207	\$ 1	\$ (432)	\$ 25,776
Municipal securities	9,122	28	(147)	9,003
Other debt securities	974	—	(24)	950
Mortgage-backed securities (GSEs)	117,263	136	(1,184)	116,215
	<u>\$ 153,566</u>	<u>\$ 165</u>	<u>\$ (1,787)</u>	<u>\$ 151,944</u>

At June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, securities with a fair value totaling approximately \$113.5 million and \$97.2 million, respectively were pledged to secure public funds and securities sold under agreements to repurchase.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, there were no available-for-sale securities sold. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, a security was called for less than the amortized cost resulting in a realized loss of \$1,200.

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of securities at June 30, 2018, by contractual maturity for non-mortgage backed securities, are shown below (in thousands). Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	\$ —	\$ —
Due from one year to five years	21,554	20,901
Due from five years to ten years	13,995	13,366
Due after ten years	10,460	10,356
	<u>46,009</u>	<u>44,623</u>
Mortgage-backed securities	114,538	111,954
	<u>\$ 160,547</u>	<u>\$ 156,577</u>

**SMARTFINANCIAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)**

**Note 4. Securities, Continued**

The following tables present the gross unrealized losses and fair value, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities available-for-sale have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 (in thousands):

	As of June 30, 2018					
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
U.S. Government- sponsored enterprises (GSEs)	\$ 14,862	\$ (425)	\$ 13,266	\$ (584)	\$ 28,128	\$ (1,009)
Municipal securities	11,966	(182)	2,072	(138)	14,038	(320)
Other debt securities	—	—	911	(65)	911	(65)
Mortgage-backed securities (GSEs)	58,377	(1,654)	29,911	(1,101)	88,288	(2,755)
	<u>\$ 85,205</u>	<u>\$ (2,261)</u>	<u>\$ 46,160</u>	<u>\$ (1,888)</u>	<u>\$ 131,365</u>	<u>\$ (4,149)</u>

  

	As of December 31, 2017					
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
U.S. Government- sponsored enterprises (GSEs)	\$ 1,358	\$ (1)	\$ 13,420	\$ (431)	\$ 14,778	\$ (432)
Municipal securities	3,418	(43)	2,112	(104)	5,530	(147)
Other debt securities	950	(24)	—	—	950	(24)
Mortgage-backed securities (GSEs)	61,332	(407)	35,048	(777)	96,380	(1,184)
	<u>\$ 67,058</u>	<u>\$ (475)</u>	<u>\$ 50,580</u>	<u>\$ (1,312)</u>	<u>\$ 117,638</u>	<u>\$ (1,787)</u>

At June 30, 2018, the categories of temporarily impaired securities, and management's evaluation of those securities, are as follows:

**U.S. Government-sponsored enterprises:** At June 30, 2018, 8 (or eight) investments in U.S. GSE securities had unrealized losses. These unrealized losses related principally to changes in market interest rates. The contractual terms of the investments do not permit the issuer to settle the securities at a price less than the amortized cost bases of the investments. Because the Bank does not intend to sell the investments and it is more likely than not that the Bank will not be required to sell the investments before recovery of their amortized cost bases, which may be maturity, the Bank does not consider these investments to be other-than temporarily impaired at June 30, 2018.

**Municipal securities:** At June 30, 2018, 21 (or twenty one) investments in obligations of municipal securities had unrealized losses. The Bank believes the unrealized losses on those investments were caused by the interest rate environment and do not relate to the underlying credit quality of the issuers. Because the Bank does not intend to sell the investments and it is not more likely than not that the Bank will be required to sell the investments before recovery of their amortized cost bases, which may be maturity, the Bank does not consider these investments to be other-than temporarily impaired at June 30, 2018.

**Other debt securities:** At June 30, 2018, 1 (or one) investment in other debt securities had unrealized losses. The Bank believes the unrealized loss on this investment was caused by the interest rate environment and does not relate to the underlying credit quality of the issuer. Because the Bank does not intend to sell the investment and it is not more likely than not that the Bank will be required to sell the investment before recovery of its amortized cost bases, which may be maturity, the Bank does not consider this investment to be other-than temporarily impaired at June 30, 2018.

**Mortgage-backed securities:** At June 30, 2018, 65 (or sixty five) investments in residential mortgage-backed securities had unrealized losses. This impairment is believed to be caused by the current interest rate environment. The contractual cash flows of those investments are guaranteed by an agency of the U.S. Government. Because the decline in market value is attributable to the current interest rate environment and not credit quality, and because the Bank does not intend to sell the investments and it is not more likely than not that the Bank will be required to sell the investments before recovery of their amortized cost bases, which may be maturity, the Bank does not deem these investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at June 30, 2018.

**SMARTFINANCIAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)**

**Note 5. Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses**

Portfolio Segmentation:

At June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, loans are summarized as follows (in thousands):

	June 30, 2018			December 31, 2017		
	PCI Loans <sup>1</sup>	All Other Loans	Total	PCI Loans <sup>1</sup>	All Other Loans	Total
Commercial real estate	\$ 18,474	\$ 727,390	\$ 745,864	\$ 17,903	\$ 625,085	\$ 642,988
Consumer real estate	6,987	348,889	355,876	7,450	286,007	293,457
Construction and land development	5,690	173,741	179,431	5,120	130,289	135,409
Commercial and industrial	821	278,950	279,771	858	237,229	238,087
Consumer and other	686	13,807	14,493	1,463	11,854	13,317
Total loans	32,658	1,542,777	1,575,435	32,794	1,290,464	1,323,258
Less: Allowance for loan losses	(19)	(7,055)	(7,074)	(16)	(5,844)	(5,860)
Loans, net	<u>\$ 32,639</u>	<u>\$ 1,535,722</u>	<u>\$ 1,568,361</u>	<u>\$ 32,778</u>	<u>\$ 1,284,620</u>	<u>\$ 1,317,398</u>

<sup>1</sup> Purchased Credit Impaired loans (“PCI loans”) are loans with evidence of credit deterioration at purchase.

For purposes of the disclosures required pursuant to the adoption of ASC 310, the loan portfolio was disaggregated into segments. A portfolio segment is defined as the level at which an entity develops and documents a systematic method for determining its allowance for credit losses. There are five loan portfolio segments that include commercial real estate, consumer real estate, construction and land development, commercial and industrial, and consumer and other.

The following describe risk characteristics relevant to each of the portfolio segments:

**Commercial Real Estate:** Commercial real estate loans include owner-occupied commercial real estate loans and loans secured by income-producing properties. Owner-occupied commercial real estate loans to operating businesses are long-term financing of land and buildings. These loans are repaid by cash flow generated from the business operation. Real estate loans for income-producing properties such as apartment buildings, office and industrial buildings, and retail shopping centers are repaid from rent income derived from the properties. Loans within this portfolio segment are particularly sensitive to the valuation of real estate.

**Consumer Real Estate:** Consumer real estate loans include real estate loans secured by first liens, second liens, or open end real estate loans, such as home equity lines. These are repaid by various means such as a borrower's income, sale of the property, or rental income derived from the property. One to four family first mortgage loans are repaid by various means such as a borrower's income, sale of the property, or rental income derived from the property. Loans within this portfolio segment are particularly sensitive to the valuation of real estate.

**Construction and Land Development:** Loans for real estate construction and development are repaid through cash flow related to the operations, sale or refinance of the underlying property. This portfolio segment includes extensions of credit to real estate developers or investors where repayment is dependent on the sale of the real estate or income generated from the real estate collateral. Loans within this portfolio segment are particularly sensitive to the valuation of real estate.

**Commercial and Industrial:** The commercial and industrial loan portfolio segment includes commercial, financial, agricultural, and municipal loans. These loans include those loans to commercial customers for use in normal business operations to finance working capital needs, equipment purchases, or expansion projects. Loans are repaid by business cash flows. Collection risk in this portfolio is driven by the creditworthiness of the underlying borrower, particularly cash flows from the customers' business operations.

**Consumer and Other:** The consumer loan portfolio segment includes direct consumer installment loans, overdrafts and other revolving credit loans, educational loans, and other loans which do not fall into the categories above. Loans in this portfolio are sensitive to unemployment and other key consumer economic measures.

**SMARTFINANCIAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)**

**Note 5. Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses, Continued**

*Credit Risk Management:*

The Company employs a credit risk management process with defined policies, accountability and routine reporting to manage credit risk in the loan portfolio segments. Credit risk management is guided by credit policies that provide for a consistent and prudent approach to underwriting and approvals of credits. Within the Credit Policy, procedures exist that elevate the approval requirements as credits become larger and more complex. All loans are individually underwritten, risk-rated, approved, and monitored.

Responsibility and accountability for adherence to underwriting policies and accurate risk ratings lies in each portfolio segment. For the consumer real estate and consumer and other portfolio segments, the risk management process focuses on managing customers who become delinquent in their payments. For the other portfolio segments, the risk management process focuses on underwriting new business and, on an ongoing basis, monitoring the credit of the portfolios, including a third party review of the largest credits on an annual basis or more frequently as needed. To ensure problem credits are identified on a timely basis, several specific portfolio reviews occur periodically to assess the larger adversely rated credits for proper risk rating and accrual status.

Credit quality and trends in the loan portfolio segments are measured and monitored regularly. Detailed reports, by product, collateral, accrual status, etc., are reviewed by the Senior Credit Officer and the Directors Loan Committee.

The allowance for loan losses is a valuation reserve allowance established through provisions for loan losses charged against income. The allowance for loan losses, which is evaluated quarterly, is maintained at a level that management deems sufficient to absorb probable losses inherent in the loan portfolio. Loans deemed to be uncollectible are charged against the allowance for loan losses, while recoveries of previously charged-off amounts are credited to the allowance for loan losses. The allowance for loan losses is comprised of specific valuation allowances for loans evaluated individually for impairment and general allocations for pools of homogeneous loans with similar risk characteristics and trends.

The allowance for loan losses related to specific loans is based on management's estimate of potential losses on impaired loans as determined by (1) the present value of expected future cash flows; (2) the fair value of collateral if the loan is determined to be collateral dependent or (3) the loan's observable market price. The Company's homogeneous loan pools include commercial real estate loans, consumer real estate loans, construction and land development loans, commercial and industrial loans, and consumer and other loans. The general allocations to these loan pools are based on the historical loss rates for specific loan types and the internal risk grade, if applicable, adjusted for both internal and external qualitative risk factors.

The qualitative factors considered by management include, among other factors, (1) changes in local and national economic conditions; (2) changes in asset quality; (3) changes in loan portfolio volume; (4) the composition and concentrations of credit; (5) the impact of competition on loan structuring and pricing; (6) the impact of interest rate changes on portfolio risk and (7) effectiveness of the Company's loan policies, procedures and internal controls. The total allowance established for each homogeneous loan pool represents the product of the historical loss ratio adjusted for qualitative factors and the total dollar amount of the loans in the pool.



**SMARTFINANCIAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)**

**Note 5. Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses, Continued**

*Credit Risk Management (continued):*

The composition of loans by loan classification for impaired and performing loan status at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, is summarized in the tables below (in thousands):

	June 30, 2018					
	Commercial Real Estate	Consumer Real Estate	Construction and Land Development	Commercial and Industrial	Consumer and Other	Total
Performing loans	\$ 726,356	\$ 347,893	\$ 173,194	\$ 278,431	\$ 13,698	\$ 1,539,572
Impaired loans	1,034	996	547	519	109	3,205
	727,390	348,889	173,741	278,950	13,807	1,542,777
PCI loans	18,474	6,987	5,690	821	686	32,658
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 745,864</b>	<b>\$ 355,876</b>	<b>\$ 179,431</b>	<b>\$ 279,771</b>	<b>\$ 14,493</b>	<b>\$ 1,575,435</b>

	December 31, 2017					
	Commercial Real Estate	Consumer Real Estate	Construction and Land Development	Commercial and Industrial	Consumer and Other	Total
Performing loans	\$ 624,638	\$ 284,585	\$ 129,742	\$ 237,016	\$ 11,842	\$ 1,287,823
Impaired loans	447	1,422	547	213	12	2,641
	625,085	286,007	130,289	237,229	11,854	1,290,464
PCI loans	17,903	7,450	5,120	858	1,463	32,794
<b>Total loans</b>	<b>\$ 642,988</b>	<b>\$ 293,457</b>	<b>\$ 135,409</b>	<b>\$ 238,087</b>	<b>\$ 13,317</b>	<b>\$ 1,323,258</b>

The following tables show the allowance for loan losses allocation by loan classification for impaired, PCI, and performing loans as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 (in thousands):

	June 30, 2018					
	Commercial Real Estate	Consumer Real Estate	Construction and Land Development	Commercial and Industrial	Consumer and Other	Total
Performing loans	\$ 3,116	\$ 1,491	\$ 744	\$ 1,145	\$ 224	\$ 6,720
PCI loans	19	—	—	—	—	19
Impaired loans	—	37	—	222	76	335
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 3,135</b>	<b>\$ 1,528</b>	<b>\$ 744</b>	<b>\$ 1,367</b>	<b>\$ 300</b>	<b>\$ 7,074</b>

	December 31, 2017					
	Commercial Real Estate	Consumer Real Estate	Construction and Land Development	Commercial and Industrial	Consumer and Other	Total
Performing loans	\$ 2,444	\$ 1,340	\$ 521	\$ 890	\$ 204	\$ 5,399
PCI loans	16	—	—	—	—	16
Impaired loans	5	256	—	172	12	445
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 2,465</b>	<b>\$ 1,596</b>	<b>\$ 521</b>	<b>\$ 1,062</b>	<b>\$ 216</b>	<b>\$ 5,860</b>

**SMARTFINANCIAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)**

**Note 5. Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses, Continued**

*Credit Risk Management (continued):*

The following tables detail the changes in the allowance for loan losses for the six month period ending June 30, 2018 and year ending December 31, 2017, by loan classification (in thousands):

	June 30, 2018					
	Commercial Real Estate	Consumer Real Estate	Construction and Land Development	Commercial and Industrial	Consumer and Other	Total
Beginning balance	\$ 2,465	\$ 1,596	\$ 521	\$ 1,062	\$ 216	\$ 5,860
Loans charged off	(38)	(25)	—	(78)	(101)	(242)
Recoveries of loans charged off	—	50	5	56	40	151
Provision (reallocation) charged to expense	708	(93)	218	327	145	1,305
Ending balance	<u>\$ 3,135</u>	<u>\$ 1,528</u>	<u>\$ 744</u>	<u>\$ 1,367</u>	<u>\$ 300</u>	<u>\$ 7,074</u>

	December 31, 2017					
	Commercial Real Estate	Consumer Real Estate	Construction and Land Development	Commercial and Industrial	Consumer and Other	Total
Beginning balance	\$ 2,369	\$ 1,382	\$ 717	\$ 520	\$ 117	\$ 5,105
Loans charged off	—	(111)	—	(24)	(141)	(276)
Recoveries of charge-offs	8	99	13	67	61	248
Provision (reallocation) charged to expense	88	226	(209)	499	179	783
Ending balance	<u>\$ 2,465</u>	<u>\$ 1,596</u>	<u>\$ 521</u>	<u>\$ 1,062</u>	<u>\$ 216</u>	<u>\$ 5,860</u>

A description of the general characteristics of the risk grades used by the Company is as follows:

**Pass:** Loans in this risk category involve borrowers of acceptable-to-strong credit quality and risk who have the apparent ability to satisfy their loan obligations. Loans in this risk grade would possess sufficient mitigating factors, such as adequate collateral or strong guarantors possessing the capacity to repay the debt if required, for any weakness that may exist.

**Special Mention:** Loans in this risk grade are the equivalent of the regulatory definition of "Other Assets Especially Mentioned" classification. Loans in this category possess some credit deficiency or potential weakness, which requires a high level of management attention. Potential weaknesses include declining trends in operating earnings and cash flows and /or reliance on the secondary source of repayment. If left uncorrected, these potential weaknesses may result in noticeable deterioration of the repayment prospects for the asset or in the Company's credit position.

**Substandard:** Loans in this risk grade are inadequately protected by the borrower's current financial condition and payment capability or of the collateral pledged, if any. Loans so classified have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize the orderly repayment of debt. They are characterized by the distinct possibility that the Company will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected.

**Doubtful:** Loans in this risk grade have all the weaknesses inherent in those classified as substandard, with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or orderly repayment in full, on the basis of current existing facts, conditions and values, highly questionable and improbable. Possibility of loss is extremely high, but because of certain important and reasonably specific factors that may work to the advantage and strengthening of the exposure, its classification as an estimated loss is deferred until its more exact status may be determined.

**SMARTFINANCIAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)**

**Note 5. Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses, Continued**

*Credit Risk Management (continued):*

**Uncollectible:** Loans in this risk grade are considered to be non-collectible and of such little value that their continuance as bankable assets is not warranted. This does not mean the loan has absolutely no recovery value, but rather it is neither practical nor desirable to defer writing off the loan, even though partial recovery may be obtained in the future. Charge-offs against the allowance for loan losses are taken in the period in which the loan becomes uncollectible. Consequently, the Company typically does not maintain a recorded investment in loans within this category.

The following tables outline the amount of each loan classification and the amount categorized into each risk rating as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 (in thousands):

	June 30, 2018					
	Commercial Real Estate	Consumer Real Estate	Construction and Land Development	Commercial and Industrial	Consumer and Other	Total
<b>Non PCI Loans</b>						
Pass	\$ 724,763	\$ 343,407	\$ 172,972	\$ 277,384	\$ 13,184	\$ 1,531,710
Watch	1,604	3,168	62	1,035	123	5,992
Special mention	—	949	160	35	363	1,507
Substandard	1,023	1,365	547	483	111	3,529
Doubtful	—	—	—	13	26	39
Total	<u>\$ 727,390</u>	<u>\$ 348,889</u>	<u>\$ 173,741</u>	<u>\$ 278,950</u>	<u>\$ 13,807</u>	<u>\$ 1,542,777</u>
<b>PCI Loans</b>						
Pass	\$ 14,494	\$ 4,558	\$ 3,973	\$ 210	\$ 565	\$ 23,800
Watch	1,513	898	653	2	18	3,084
Special mention	1,393	575	716	153	17	2,854
Substandard	1,074	956	348	456	86	2,920
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 18,474</u>	<u>\$ 6,987</u>	<u>\$ 5,690</u>	<u>\$ 821</u>	<u>\$ 686</u>	<u>\$ 32,658</u>
Total loans	<u><u>\$ 745,864</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 355,876</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 179,431</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 279,771</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 14,493</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,575,435</u></u>

**SMARTFINANCIAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)**

**Note 5. Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses, Continued**

Credit Risk Management (continued):

	December 31, 2017					
	Commercial Real Estate	Consumer Real Estate	Construction and Land Development	Commercial and Industrial	Consumer and Other	Total
<b>Non PCI Loans</b>						
Pass	\$ 616,028	\$ 279,464	\$ 129,359	\$ 233,942	\$ 11,624	\$ 1,270,417
Watch	7,673	2,543	383	3,007	62	13,668
Special mention	1,006	2,627	—	64	155	3,852
Substandard	378	1,159	547	157	—	2,241
Doubtful	—	214	—	59	13	286
<b>Total</b>	\$ 625,085	\$ 286,007	\$ 130,289	\$ 237,229	\$ 11,854	\$ 1,290,464
<b>PCI Loans</b>						
Pass	\$ 14,386	\$ 4,151	\$ 4,134	\$ 68	\$ 819	\$ 23,558
Watch	261	1,345	649	120	262	2,637
Special mention	—	456	—	58	24	538
Substandard	3,084	1,192	337	588	107	5,308
Doubtful	172	306	—	24	251	753
<b>Total</b>	\$ 17,903	\$ 7,450	\$ 5,120	\$ 858	\$ 1,463	\$ 32,794
<b>Total loans</b>	\$ 642,988	\$ 293,457	\$ 135,409	\$ 238,087	\$ 13,317	\$ 1,323,258

Past Due Loans:

A loan is considered past due if any required principal and interest payments have not been received as of the date such payments were required to be made under the terms of the loan agreement. Generally, management places a loan on nonaccrual when there is a clear indicator that the borrower's cash flow may not be sufficient to meet payments as they become due, which is generally when a loan is 90 days past due.

The following tables present the aging of the recorded investment in loans as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 (in thousands):

	June 30, 2018						
	30-89 Days Past Due and Accruing	Past Due 90 Days or More and Accruing	Nonaccrual	Total Past Due and NonAccrual	PCI Loans	Current Loans	Total Loans
Commercial real estate	\$ 2,628	\$ 82	\$ 6	\$ 2,716	\$ 18,474	\$ 724,674	\$ 745,864
Consumer real estate	701	76	463	1,240	6,987	347,649	355,876
Construction and land development	403	338	547	1,288	5,690	172,453	179,431
Commercial and industrial	647	113	430	1,190	821	277,760	279,771
Consumer and other	189	58	92	339	686	13,468	14,493
<b>Total</b>	\$ 4,568	\$ 667	\$ 1,538	\$ 6,773	\$ 32,658	\$ 1,536,004	\$ 1,575,435

**SMARTFINANCIAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)**

**Note 5. Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses, Continued**

Past Due Loans (continued):

	December 31, 2017						
	30-89 Days Past Due and Accruing	Past Due 90 Days or More and Accruing	Nonaccrual	Total Past Due and NonAccrual	PCI Loans	Current Loans	Total Loans
Commercial real estate	\$ 517	\$ 728	\$ 128	\$ 1,373	\$ 17,903	\$ 623,712	\$ 642,988
Consumer real estate	963	33	991	1,987	7,450	284,020	293,457
Construction and land development	65	326	547	938	5,120	129,351	135,409
Commercial and industrial	286	131	85	502	858	236,727	238,087
Consumer and other	165	291	13	469	1,463	11,385	13,317
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,996</b>	<b>\$ 1,509</b>	<b>\$ 1,764</b>	<b>\$ 5,269</b>	<b>\$ 32,794</b>	<b>\$ 1,285,195</b>	<b>\$ 1,323,258</b>

Impaired Loans:

The following is an analysis of the impaired loan portfolio, excluding PCI loans, detailing the related allowance recorded as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 (in thousands):

	At June 30, 2018			For the six months ended June 30, 2018	
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
<b>Impaired loans without a valuation allowance:</b>					
Commercial real estate	\$ 1,034	\$ 1,043	\$ —	\$ 670	\$ 15
Consumer real estate	793	823	—	699	12
Construction and land development	547	547	—	547	—
Commercial and industrial	81	83	—	58	3
Consumer and other	16	16	—	5	—
	<u>2,471</u>	<u>2,512</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,979</u>	<u>30</u>
<b>Impaired loans with a valuation allowance:</b>					
Commercial real estate	—	—	—	8	—
Consumer real estate	203	216	37	642	11
Construction and land development	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial and industrial	438	440	222	257	5
Consumer and other	93	95	76	72	2
	<u>734</u>	<u>751</u>	<u>335</u>	<u>979</u>	<u>18</u>
<b>PCI loans:</b>					
Commercial real estate	27	127	19	5	3
<b>Total impaired loans</b>	<b>\$ 3,232</b>	<b>\$ 3,390</b>	<b>\$ 354</b>	<b>\$ 2,963</b>	<b>\$ 51</b>

**SMARTFINANCIAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)**

**Note 5. Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses, Continued**

Impaired Loans (continued):

	At December 31, 2017			For the year ended December 31, 2017	
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
<b>Impaired loans without a valuation allowance:</b>					
Commercial real estate	\$ 424	\$ 454	\$ —	\$ 204	\$ 44
Consumer real estate	415	420	—	401	16
Construction and land development	547	547	—	628	—
Commercial and industrial	41	41	—	44	3
Consumer and other	—	—	—	—	—
	1,427	1,462	—	1,277	63
<b>Impaired loans with a valuation allowance:</b>					
Commercial real estate	23	23	5	5	1
Consumer real estate	1,007	1,033	256	601	38
Construction and land development	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial and industrial	172	172	172	117	10
Consumer and other	12	13	12	2	1
	1,214	1,241	445	725	50
<b>PCI loans:</b>					
Commercial real estate	16	123	16	3	16
<b>Total impaired loans</b>	<b>\$ 2,657</b>	<b>\$ 2,826</b>	<b>\$ 461</b>	<b>\$ 2,005</b>	<b>\$ 129</b>

Troubled Debt Restructurings:

At June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, impaired loans included loans that were classified as Troubled Debt Restructurings ("TDRs"). The restructuring of a loan is considered a TDR if both (i) the borrower is experiencing financial difficulties and (ii) the creditor has granted a concession.

In assessing whether or not a borrower is experiencing financial difficulties, the Company considers information currently available regarding the financial condition of the borrower. This information includes, but is not limited to, whether (i) the debtor is currently in payment default on any of its debt; (ii) a payment default is probable in the foreseeable future without the modification; (iii) the debtor has declared or is in the process of declaring bankruptcy; and (iv) the debtor's projected cash flow is sufficient to satisfy contractual payments due under the original terms of the loan without a modification.

The Company considers all aspects of the modification to loan terms to determine whether or not a concession has been granted to the borrower. Key factors considered by the Company include the debtor's ability to access funds at a market rate for debt with similar risk characteristics, the significance of the modification relative to unpaid principal balance or collateral value of the debt, and the significance of a delay in the timing of payments relative to the original contractual terms of the loan.

**SMARTFINANCIAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)**

**Note 5. Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses, Continued**

*Troubled Debt Restructurings (continued):*

The most common concessions granted by the Company generally include one or more modifications to the terms of the debt, such as (i) a reduction in the interest rate for the remaining life of the debt; (ii) an extension of the maturity date at an interest rate lower than the current market rate for new debt with similar risk; (iii) a temporary period of interest-only payments; and (iv) a reduction in the contractual payment amount for either a short period or remaining term of the loan. As of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, management had approximately, \$660 thousand and \$41 thousand, respectively, in loans that met the criteria for restructured, none of which were on nonaccrual. A loan is placed back on accrual status when both principal and interest are current and it is probable that management will be able to collect all amounts due (both principal and interest) according to the terms of the loan agreement.

There was one commercial real estate loan for approximately \$622 thousand modified as troubled debt restructurings during the six month period ended June 30, 2018. There were no loans that were modified as troubled debt restructurings during the twelve month period ended December 31, 2017. There were no loans that were modified as troubled debt restructurings during the past three months and for which there was a subsequent payment default.

*Foreclosure Proceedings and Balances:*

As of June 30, 2018 the Company had \$1.14 million in residential real estate included in foreclosed assets and there were no consumer mortgage loans collateralized by residential real estate property that were in the process of foreclosure.

*Purchased Credit Impaired Loans:*

The Company has acquired loans which there was, at acquisition, evidence of deterioration of credit quality since origination and it was probable, at acquisition, that all contractually required payments would not be collected. The carrying amount of those loans as of is as follows (in thousands):

	June 30, 2018		December 31, 2017	
Commercial real estate	\$	25,700	\$	23,366
Consumer real estate		9,620		10,764
Construction and land development		6,793		6,285
Commercial and industrial		2,973		1,452
Consumer and other		1,014		1,710
<b>Total loans</b>		<b>46,100</b>		<b>43,577</b>
Less remaining purchase discount		(13,442)		(10,783)
<b>Total loans, net of purchase discount</b>		<b>32,658</b>		<b>32,794</b>
Less: Allowance for loan losses		(19)		(16)
<b>Carrying amount, net of allowance</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>32,639</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>32,778</b>

Activity related to the accretable yield on loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality is as follows for the three and six months period ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Accretable yield, beginning of period	\$ 7,780	\$ 8,482	\$ 9,287	\$ 8,950
Additions	1,292	—	1,292	—
Accretion income	(1,928)	(973)	(3,029)	(1,670)
Reclassification to accretable	120	366	382	610
Other changes, net	(58)	600	(726)	585
<b>Accretable yield</b>	<b>\$ 7,206</b>	<b>\$ 8,475</b>	<b>\$ 7,206</b>	<b>\$ 8,475</b>

**SMARTFINANCIAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)**

**Note 5. Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses, Continued**

Purchased Credit Impaired Loans (continued):

Purchased credit impaired loans acquired from Southern Community Bank during the three and six months period ended June 30, 2018 for which it was probable at acquisition that all contractually required payments would not be collected are as follows (in thousands):

	Three and Six Months Ended June 30,
	2018
Contractual principal and interest at acquisition	\$ 15,133
Nonaccretable difference	5,302
Expected cash flows at acquisition	9,831
Accretable yield	1,292
Fair value of purchased credit impaired loans	\$ 8,539

**Note 6. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities**

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements:

In the normal course of business, the Bank has entered into off-balance sheet financial instruments which include commitments to extend credit (i.e., including unfunded lines of credit) and standby letters of credit. Commitments to extend credit are usually the result of lines of credit granted to existing borrowers under agreements that the total outstanding indebtedness will not exceed a specific amount during the term of the indebtedness. Typical borrowers are commercial concerns that use lines of credit to supplement their treasury management functions; thus their total outstanding indebtedness may fluctuate during any time period based on the seasonality of their business and the resultant timing of their cash flows. Other typical lines of credit are related to home equity loans granted to consumers. Commitments to extend credit generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee.

Standby letters of credit are generally issued on behalf of an applicant (our client) to a specifically named beneficiary and are the result of a particular business arrangement that exists between the applicant and the beneficiary. Standby letters of credit have fixed expiration dates and are usually for terms of two years or less unless terminated beforehand due to criteria specified in the standby letter of credit. A typical arrangement involves the applicant routinely being indebted to the beneficiary for such items as inventory purchases, insurance, utilities, lease guarantees or other third party commercial transactions. The standby letter of credit would permit the beneficiary to obtain payment from the Bank under certain prescribed circumstances. Subsequently, the Bank would seek reimbursement from the applicant pursuant to the terms of the standby letter of credit.

The Bank follows the same credit policies and underwriting practices when making these commitments as it does for on-balance sheet instruments. Each client's creditworthiness is evaluated on a case-by-case basis, and the amount of collateral obtained, if any, is based on management's credit evaluation of the customer. Collateral held varies but may include cash, real estate and improvements, marketable securities, accounts receivable, inventory, equipment and personal property.

The contractual amounts of these commitments are not reflected in the consolidated financial statements and would only be reflected if drawn upon. Since many of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the contractual amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. However, should the commitments be drawn upon and should customers default on their resulting obligation to the Bank the maximum exposure to credit loss, without consideration of collateral, is represented by the contractual amount of those instruments.

A summary of the Bank's total contractual amount for all off-balance sheet commitments at June 30, 2018 is as follows:

Commitments to extend credit	\$	299.6 million
Standby letters of credit	\$	3.7 million

Various legal claims also arise from time to time in the normal course of business. In the opinion of management, the resolution of claims outstanding at June 30, 2018 will not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.



**SMARTFINANCIAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)**

**Note 7. Fair Value Disclosures**

*Determination of Fair Value:*

The Company uses fair value measurements to record fair value adjustments to certain assets and liabilities and to determine fair value disclosures. In accordance with the “Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures” ASC Topic 820, the fair value of a financial instrument is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value is best determined based upon quoted market prices. In cases where quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on estimates using present value or other valuation techniques. Those techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rate and estimates of future cash flows. Accordingly, the fair value estimates may not be realized in an immediate settlement of the instrument.

ASC Topic 820 provides a consistent definition of fair value, which focuses on exit price in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions. If there has been a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability, a change in valuation technique or the use of multiple valuation techniques may be appropriate. In such instances, determining the price at which willing market participants would transact at the measurement date under current market conditions depends on the facts and circumstances and requires the use of significant judgment. The fair value is a reasonable point within the range that is most representative of fair value under current market conditions.

*Fair Value Hierarchy:*

In accordance with this guidance, the Company groups its financial assets and financial liabilities generally measured at fair value in three levels, based on the markets in which the assets and liabilities are traded and the reliability of the assumptions used to determine fair value.

**Level 1** - Valuation is based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity has the ability to access at the measurement date. Level 1 assets and liabilities generally include debt and equity securities that are traded in an active exchange market. Valuations are obtained from readily available pricing sources for market transactions involving identical assets or liabilities.

**Level 2** - Valuation is based on inputs other than quoted prices included within Level I that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. The valuation may be based on quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

**Level 3** - Valuation is based on unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities. Level 3 assets and liabilities include financial instruments whose value is determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques, as well as instruments for which determination of fair value requires significant management judgment or estimation.

A financial instrument's categorization within the valuation hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

The following methods and assumptions were used by the Company in estimating fair value disclosures for financial instruments:

**Cash and Cash Equivalents:** For cash and due from banks, interest-bearing deposits, and federal funds sold, the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value based on the short-term nature of the assets and are considered Level 1 inputs.

**Securities Available-for-Sale:** Where quoted prices are available in an active market, management classifies the securities within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy. If quoted market prices are not available, management estimates fair values using pricing models that use observable inputs or quoted prices at securities with similar characteristics. Examples of such instruments, which would generally be classified within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy, including GSE obligations, corporate bonds, and other securities. Mortgage-backed securities are included in Level 2 if observable inputs are available. In certain cases where there is limited activity or less transparency around inputs to the valuation, management classifies those securities in Level 3.

**Restricted Investments:** It is not practicable to determine the fair value of restricted investments due the restrictions placed on its transferability.

**SMARTFINANCIAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)**

**Note 7. Fair Value Disclosures, Continued**

Fair Value Hierarchy (continued):

**Loans:** With the adoption of ASU 2016-01 on January 1, 2018, we refined our methodology to estimate the fair value of our loan portfolio to use the exit price notion as required by the ASU. The guidance was applied on a prospective approach resulting in prior-periods no longer being comparable. See “Note 1 – Presentation of Financial Information” for further information. For variable-rate loans that reprice frequently and with no significant change in credit risk, fair values are based on carrying values. Fair value for fixed rate loans are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses, using market interest rates for comparable loans. Fair values for nonperforming loans are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses or underlying collateral values, where applicable. These methods are considered Level 3 inputs.

**Deposits:** The fair values disclosed for demand deposits (for example, interest and noninterest checking, savings, and certain types of money market accounts) are, by definition, equal to the amount payable on demand at the reporting date (that is, their carrying amounts) and are considered Level 2 inputs. Fair values for fixed-rate time deposits are estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies market interest rates on comparable instruments to a schedule of aggregated expected monthly maturities on time deposits, and are considered Level 2 inputs.

**Securities Sold Under Agreement to Repurchase:** The carrying value of these liabilities approximates their fair value, and are considered Level 1 inputs.

**Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB") Advances and Other Borrowings:** The fair value of the FHLB fixed rate borrowings are estimated using discounted cash flows, based on the current incremental borrowing rates for similar types of borrowing arrangements, and are considered Level 2 inputs. The carrying value of FHLB floating rate borrowings and floating rate other borrowings approximates their fair value and are considered Level 1 inputs.

**Commitments to Extend Credit and Standby Letters of Credit:** Because commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit are made using variable rates and have short maturities, the carrying value and the fair value are immaterial for disclosure.

Measurements of Fair Value:

Assets and liabilities recorded at fair value on a recurring basis are as follows (in thousands):

	Balance as of June 30, 2018	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Other Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
<b>Debt securities available-for-sale:</b>				
U.S. Government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs)	\$ 28,128	\$ —	\$ 28,128	\$ —
Mortgage-backed securities	111,954	—	111,954	—
Other debt securities	911	—	911	—
Municipal securities	15,584	—	15,584	—
<b>Total securities available-for-sale</b>	<b>\$ 156,577</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ 156,577</b>	<b>\$ —</b>

	Balance as of December 31, 2017	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Other Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
<b>Debt securities available-for-sale:</b>				
U.S. Government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs)	\$ 25,776	\$ —	\$ 25,776	\$ —
Mortgage-backed securities	116,215	—	116,215	—
Other debt securities	950	—	950	—
Municipal securities	9,003	—	9,003	—
<b>Total securities available-for-sale</b>	<b>\$ 151,944</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ 151,944</b>	<b>\$ —</b>

**SMARTFINANCIAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)**

**Note 7. Fair Value Disclosures, Continued**

Measurements of Fair Value (continued):

The Company has no assets or liabilities whose fair values are measured on a recurring basis using Level 3 inputs. Additionally, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis:

Under certain circumstances management makes adjustments to fair value for assets and liabilities although they are not measured at fair value on an ongoing basis. The following tables present the financial instruments carried on the consolidated balance sheets by caption and by level in the fair value hierarchy, for which a nonrecurring change in fair value has been recorded (in thousands):

	Balance as of June 30, 2018	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Other Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Impaired loans	\$ 407	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 407
Foreclosed assets	3,524	—	—	3,524

	Balance as of December 31, 2017	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Other Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Impaired loans	\$ 769	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 769
Foreclosed assets	3,254	—	—	3,254

For Level 3 assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis as of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, , the significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurements are presented below (in thousands).

	Balance as of June 30, 2018	Valuation Technique	Significant Other Unobservable Input	Weighted Average of Input
Impaired loans	\$ 407	Appraisal and Cashflow	Appraisal and Cashflow Discounts	47%
Foreclosed assets	3,524	Appraisal	Appraisal Discounts	19%

  

	Balance as of December 31, 2017	Valuation Technique	Significant Other Unobservable Input	Weighted Average of Input
Impaired loans	\$ 769	Appraisal	Appraisal Discounts	36%
Foreclosed assets	3,254	Appraisal	Appraisal Discounts	18%

**Impaired Loans:** Loans considered impaired under ASC 310-10-35, *Receivables*, are loans for which, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all principal and interest payments due in accordance with the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Impaired loans can be measured based on the present value of expected payments using the loan's original effective rate as the discount rate, the loan's observable market price, or the fair value of the collateral less selling costs if the loan is collateral dependent. The fair value of impaired loans were measured based on the value of the collateral securing these loans or the discounted cash flows of the loans, as applicable. Impaired loans are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Collateral may be real estate and/or business assets including equipment, inventory, and/or accounts receivable. The Company determines the value of the collateral based on independent appraisals performed by qualified licensed appraisers. These appraisals may utilize a single valuation approach or a combination of approaches including comparable sales and the income approach. Appraised values are discounted for costs to sell and may be discounted further based on management's historical knowledge, changes in market conditions from the date of the most recent appraisal, and/or management's expertise and knowledge of the customer and the customer's business. Such discounts by management are subjective and are typically significant

**SMARTFINANCIAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)**

**Note 7. Fair Value Disclosures, Continued**

Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis (continued):

unobservable inputs for determining fair value. Impaired loans are reviewed and evaluated on at least a quarterly basis for additional impairment and adjusted accordingly, based on the same factors discussed above.

**Foreclosed assets:** Foreclosed assets, consisting of properties obtained through foreclosure or in satisfaction of loans, are initially recorded at fair value less estimated costs to sell upon transfer of the loans to other real estate. Subsequently, other real estate is carried at the lower of carrying value or fair value less costs to sell. Fair values are generally based on third party appraisals of the property and are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The appraisals are sometimes further discounted based on management's historical knowledge, and/or changes in market conditions from the date of the most recent appraisal, and/or management's expertise and knowledge of the customer and the customer's business. Such discounts are typically significant unobservable inputs for determining fair value. In cases where the carrying amount exceeds the fair value, less estimated costs to sell, a loss is recognized in noninterest expense.

Carrying value and estimated fair value:

The carrying amount and estimated fair value of the Company's financial instruments at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 are as follows (in thousands):

	June 30, 2018				
	Fair Value Measurements Using				Estimated Fair Value
	Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
<b>Assets:</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 170,235	170,235	—	—	\$ 170,235
Securities available-for-sale	156,577	—	156,577	—	156,577
Restricted investments	8,273	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Loans, net	1,568,361	—	—	1,569,916	1,569,916
<b>Liabilities:</b>					
Noninterest-bearing demand deposits	301,318	—	301,318	—	301,318
Interest-bearing demand deposits	246,942	—	246,942	—	246,942
Money Market and Savings deposits	632,518	—	632,518	—	632,518
Time deposits	535,879	—	537,006	—	537,006
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	18,635	—	18,635	—	18,635
Federal Home Loan Bank advances and other borrowings	72,040	—	72,040	—	72,040

**SMARTFINANCIAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)**

**Note 7. Fair Value Disclosures, Continued**

Carrying value and estimated fair value (continued):

	December 31, 2017				
	Fair Value Measurements Using				
	Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Estimated Fair Value
<b>Assets:</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 113,027	113,027	—	—	\$ 113,027
Securities available-for-sale	151,944	—	151,944	—	151,944
Restricted investments	6,431	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Loans, net	1,317,398	—	—	1,292,303	1,292,303
<b>Liabilities:</b>					
Noninterest-bearing demand deposits	220,520	—	220,520	—	250,520
Interest-bearing demand deposits	231,644	—	231,644	—	231,644
Money Market and Savings deposits	543,645	—	543,645	—	543,645
Time deposits	442,774	—	443,547	—	443,547
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	24,055	—	24,055	—	24,055
Federal Home Loan Bank advances and other borrowings	43,600	—	43,600	—	43,600

Limitations

Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time, based on relevant market information and information about the financial instrument. These estimates do not reflect any premium or discount that could result from offering for sale at one time the Company's entire holdings of a particular financial instrument. Because no market exists for a significant portion of the Company's financial instruments, fair value estimates are based on many judgments. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment and therefore cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the estimates.

Fair value estimates are based on existing on and off-balance sheet financial instruments without attempting to estimate the value of anticipated future business and the value of assets and liabilities that are not considered financial instruments. Significant assets and liabilities that are not considered financial instruments include deferred income taxes and premises and equipment. In addition, the tax ramifications related to the realization of the unrealized gains and losses can have a significant effect on fair value estimates and have not been considered in the estimates.

**Note 8. Small Business Lending Fund**

In connection with the Company's merger with Legacy SmartFinancial, Inc. in 2015, the company assumed Legacy SmartFinancial's obligations under that certain stock purchase agreement with the U.S. Department of the Treasury and issued 12,000 shares of preferred stock at \$1,000 per share under the Small Business Lending Fund Program (the "SBLF Program"). The Company paid cash dividends at a one percent rate or \$120,000 for the year ended December 31, 2015 on the preferred shares. On February 4, 2016 the dividend rate for the preferred shares increased to nine percent and as a result the company incurred preferred stock dividends of \$1,022,000 for the year ended December 31, 2016 .

On January 30, 2017, the Company completed a public offering of 2,010,084 shares of its common stock with the net proceeds to the Company of approximately \$33.2 million. On March 6, 2017 the Company used proceeds from the offering to redeem the \$12 million of preferred stock and pay the \$195 thousand accrued dividend.

**SMARTFINANCIAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)**

**Note 9. Related Party Transactions**

On March 1, 2018, two directors agreed to purchase from the Bank 21,250 shares of the Company's stock for the closing market price of \$21.70 per share. The shares were held by the Bank as collateral on a past due loan with an unrelated borrower.. Steven B. Tucker purchased 6,250 shares and W. Miller Welborn purchased 15,000 shares for the benefit of a trust.

**Note 10. Subsequent Events**

On June 27, 2018, the Company entered into an agreement and plan of merger with Foothills Bancorp, Inc. ("Foothills Bancorp"), a Tennessee corporation and Foothills Bank and Trust, a Tennessee-chartered commercial bank and wholly owned subsidiary of Foothills Bancorp .

Under the terms of the merger agreement, at the effective time of the merger, each outstanding share of Foothills Bancorp common stock will be converted into the right to receive \$1.75 in cash and 0.666 shares of SmartFinancial common stock, (the "Stock Consideration"). As of June 26, 2018, Foothills Bancorp had 1,776,925 shares of common stock outstanding.

The merger agreement contains customary representations, warranties, and covenants by all parties. Conditions to each party's obligation to consummate the Merger include the following, as well as other customary conditions: (1) approval of the merger Agreement by the holders of Foothills Bancorp common stock, (2) approval of the merger by regulatory authorities, (3) effectiveness of a registration statement for the shares issued as Stock Consideration, and (4) authorization to list the shares to be issued as Stock Consideration on the Nasdaq Capital Market. Conditions to SmartFinancial's obligation to consummate the merger include holders of not more than 10% of the outstanding shares of Foothills Bancorp common stock having perfected and not withdrawn or lost their rights to dissent from the Merger.

The merger agreement provides certain termination rights for both SmartFinancial and Foothills Bancorp and further provides that, upon termination of the merger agreement under certain circumstances, Foothills Bancorp will be obligated to pay SmartFinancial a termination fee of \$1,450,000.

## ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

SmartFinancial, Inc. (the "Company") is a bank holding company whose principal activity is the ownership and management of its wholly-owned subsidiary, SmartBank (the "Bank"). The Company provides a variety of financial services to individuals and corporate customers through its offices in Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, and Georgia. The Company's primary deposit products are interest-bearing demand deposits and certificates of deposit. Its primary lending products are commercial, residential, and consumer loans.

### **Mergers and Acquisitions**

#### Merger with Tennessee Bancshares

On December 12, 2017, the Company along with the Bank entered into an agreement and plan of merger with Tennessee Bancshares, Inc., a Tennessee corporation and Southern Community Bank, a Tennessee-chartered commercial bank and wholly owned subsidiary of Tennessee Bancshares. The merger was consummated on May 1, 2018, with Tennessee Bancshares shareholders receiving stock of the Company. After the merger, original shareholders of SmartFinancial owned approximately 89 percent of the outstanding common stock of the combined entity on a fully diluted basis while the previous Tennessee Bancshares shareholders owned approximately 11 percent. The assets and liabilities of Tennessee Bancshares as of the effective date of the merger were recorded at their respective estimated fair values and combined with those of the Company. The excess of the purchase price over the net estimated fair values of the acquired assets and liabilities was allocated to identifiable intangible assets with the remaining excess allocated to goodwill, which was approximately \$16 million. As a result of the merger the Company assets increased approximately \$226 million and liabilities increased approximately \$207 million. The merger had a significant impact on all aspects of the Company's consolidated financial statements, and as a result, financial results after the merger may not be comparable to financial results prior to the merger.

#### Merger with Capstone Bancshares

On May 22, 2017, the shareholders of the Company approved a merger with Capstone Bancshares, Inc. ("Capstone"), the one bank holding company of Capstone Bank, which became effective November 1, 2017. Capstone shareholders received either stock, cash, or a combination of stock and cash. After the merger, original shareholders of SmartFinancial owned approximately 74 percent of the outstanding common stock of the combined entity on a fully diluted basis while the previous Capstone shareholders owned approximately 26 percent. The assets and liabilities of Capstone as of the effective date of the merger were recorded at their respective estimated fair values and combined with those of the Company. The excess of the purchase price over the net estimated fair values of the acquired assets and liabilities was allocated to identifiable intangible assets with the remaining excess allocated to goodwill, which was approximately \$38 million. As a result of the merger the Company assets increased approximately \$536 million and liabilities increased approximately \$466 million. The merger had a significant impact on all aspects of the Company's consolidated financial statements, and as a result, financial results after the merger may not be comparable to financial results prior to the merger.

#### Purchase of Cleveland, Tennessee branch

On December 8, 2016, the Bank entered into a purchase and assumption agreement with Atlantic Capital Bank, N.A. on a branch in Cleveland, Tennessee. The purchase was completed on May 19, 2017 for a total of \$1.2 million in cash. The assets and liabilities as of the effective date of the transaction were recorded at their respective estimated fair values. The excess of the purchase price over the net estimated fair values of the acquired assets and liabilities was allocated to identifiable intangible assets with the remaining excess allocated to goodwill, which was \$660 thousand. In the periods following the acquisition, the financial statements include the results attributable to the Cleveland branch purchase beginning on the date of purchase. As a result of the transaction the Company acquired approximately \$27 million in assets and assumed \$27 million in liabilities.

### **Executive Summary**

The following is a summary of the Company's financial highlights and significant events during the second quarter and the first six months of 2018:

- Net income available to common shareholders totaled \$3.9 million and \$7.3 million, during the second quarter and the first six months of 2018, respectively, compared to \$1.6 million and \$3.1 million for the same periods in 2017.
- Earnings per diluted common share was \$0.32 and \$0.62 during the second quarter and the first six months of 2018, respectively, compared to \$0.20 and \$0.39 for the same periods in 2017.

- Annualized return on average assets was 0.82 percent second quarter of 2018 and 0.81 percent for first six months of 2018.
- Net interest margin, taxable equivalent, of 4.57 percent for the second quarter of 2018, an increase from 4.15 percent for the same period in 2017.
- Nonperforming assets to total assets of just 0.28 percent.
- Completed integration of Capstone Bancshares, completed acquisition of Tennessee Bancshares, and announced pending acquisition of Foothills Bancshares.

## **Analysis of Results of Operations**

### Second quarter of 2018 compared to 2017

Net income was \$3.9 million in the second quarter of 2018, which increased from \$1.6 million in the second quarter of 2017. Net income available to common shareholders was \$3.9 million, or \$0.32 per diluted common share, in the second quarter of 2018, compared to \$1.6 million, or \$0.20 per diluted common share, in the second quarter of 2017. Net interest income to average assets of 4.07 percent in the second quarter of 2018 increased from 3.81 percent in the second quarter of 2017 as the average earning asset balances and yields increased compared to the prior year. Noninterest income to average assets of 0.33 percent decreased from 0.47 percent in the second quarter of 2017. Noninterest expense to average assets decreased from 3.29 percent in the second quarter of 2017 to 3.18 percent in second quarter of 2018.

### First six months of 2018 compared to 2017

Net income was \$7.3 million for the first six months of 2018, which increased from \$3.3 million for the first six months of 2017. Net income available to common shareholders was 7.3 million, or \$0.62 per diluted common share, for the first six months of 2018, compared to \$3.1 million, or \$0.39 per diluted common share, for the first six months of 2017. Net interest income to average assets of 4.01 percent for the first six months of 2018 increased from 3.81 percent for the first six months of 2017 as the average earning asset balances and yields increased compared to the prior year. Noninterest income to average assets of 0.33 percent decreased from 0.42 percent for the first six months of 2017. Noninterest expense to average assets decreased from 3.23 percent for the first six months of 2017 to 3.14 percent for the first six months of 2018.

## **Net Interest Income and Yield Analysis**

### Second quarter of 2018 compared to 2017

Net interest income, taxable equivalent, improved to \$19.6 million in the second quarter of 2018 from \$10.3 million in the second quarter of 2017. The increase in net interest income was primarily due to increases in average balances and yields of the loan and securities portfolios. Average earning assets increased from \$992.1 million in the second quarter of 2017 to \$1.7 billion in the second quarter of 2018 primarily as a result of the mergers in the second half of 2017 and the first half of 2018. Over this period, average loan balances increased by \$666.3 million, average interest-bearing deposits increased by \$590.0 million, and average noninterest-bearing deposits increased \$125.4 million. Net interest income to average assets of 4.07 percent for the second quarter in 2018 increased from 3.81 percent during the same period in 2017. Net interest margin, taxable equivalent, was 4.57 percent in the quarter, compared to 4.15 percent a year ago as a result of increases in yields on earning assets. The yield on earning assets increased from 4.66 percent a year ago to 5.38 percent in the quarter due to higher loan balances and higher yields on loans and securities.



The following table summarizes the major components of net interest income and the related yields and costs for the periods presented (dollars in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2018			Three Months Ended June 30, 2017		
	Average		Yield/	Average		Yield/
	Balance	Interest *	Cost*	Balance	Interest *	Cost*
<b>Assets</b>						
Loans (1)	\$ 1,501,008	\$ 21,654	5.79%	\$ 834,665	\$ 10,752	5.17%
Investment securities and interest-bearing due from banks (2)	207,538	1,218	2.35%	151,840	707	1.84%
Federal funds and other	9,616	144	6.01%	5,628	78	5.56%
Total interest-earning assets	1,718,162	23,016	5.37%	992,133	11,537	4.66%
Noninterest-earning assets	205,909			85,553		
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,924,071</u>			<u>\$ 1,077,686</u>		
<b>Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity</b>						
Interest-bearing demand deposits	\$ 244,208	\$ 265	0.44%	\$ 156,387	\$ 115	0.29%
Money market and savings deposits	597,353	1,418	0.95%	300,448	424	0.57%
Time deposits	510,445	1,555	1.22%	305,171	702	0.92%
Total interest-bearing deposits	1,352,006	3,238	0.96%	762,006	1,241	0.65%
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase	15,643	11	0.28%	19,903	16	0.32%
Federal Home Loan Bank advances and other borrowings	22,780	206	3.64%	3,482	11	1.27%
Total interest-bearing liabilities	1,390,429	3,455	1.00%	785,391	1,268	0.65%
Noninterest-bearing deposits	283,413			157,965		
Other liabilities	16,944			659		
Total liabilities	1,690,786			944,015		
Shareholders' equity	233,285			133,671		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	<u>\$ 1,924,071</u>			<u>\$ 1,077,686</u>		
Net interest income, taxable equivalent		<u>\$ 19,561</u>			<u>\$ 10,269</u>	
Interest rate spread (3)			<u>4.38%</u>			<u>4.01%</u>
Tax equivalent net interest margin (4)			<u>4.57%</u>			<u>4.15%</u>
Percentage of average interest-earning assets to average interest-bearing liabilities			<u>123.53%</u>			<u>126.32%</u>
Percentage of average equity to average assets			<u>12.00%</u>			<u>12.40%</u>

\* Taxable equivalent basis

- (1) Loans include nonaccrual loans. Loan fees included in loan income was \$773 thousand and \$594 thousand for the quarters ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Yields related to loans exempt from income taxes are stated on a taxable-equivalent basis assuming a federal income tax rate of 21.0 percent in 2018 and 34.0 percent in 2017, respectively. The taxable-equivalent adjustment was \$2 thousand for the period ended June 30, 2018 and \$5 thousand for the period ended June 30, 2017.
- (2) Yields related to investment securities exempt from income taxes are stated on a taxable-equivalent basis assuming a federal income tax rate of 21.0 percent in 2018 and 34.0 percent in 2017, respectively. The taxable-equivalent adjustment was \$20 thousand for the period ended June 30, 2018 and \$16 thousand for the period ended June 30, 2017.
- (3) Net interest spread represents the difference between the average yield on interest-earning assets and the average cost of interest-bearing liabilities.
- (4) Net interest margin represents net interest income divided by average interest-earning assets.

First six months of 2018 compared to 2017

Net interest income, taxable equivalent, improved to \$36.4 million for the first six months of 2018 from \$20.1 million for the first six months of 2017. The increase in net interest income was primarily due to increases in average balances and yields of the loan and securities portfolios. Average earning assets increased from \$985.9 million for the first six months of 2017 to \$1.6 billion for the first six months of 2018 primarily as a result of the mergers in the second half of 2017 and the first half of 2018. Over this period, average loan balances increased by \$600.9 million, average interest-bearing deposits increased by \$542.0 million and average noninterest-bearing deposits increased \$103.9 million. Net interest income to average assets of 4.01 percent for the first six months of 2018 increased from 3.81 percent during the same period in 2017. Net interest margin, taxable equivalent, was 4.48 percent in for the first six months of 2018, compared to 4.11 percent a year ago as of increases in yields on earning assets. The yield on earning assets increased from 4.60 percent a year ago to 5.22 percent for the first six months of 2018 due to higher loan balances and higher yields on loans and securities.



The following table summarizes the major components of net interest income and the related yields and costs for the periods presented (dollars in thousands):

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2018			Six Months Ended June 30, 2017		
	Average		Yield/	Average		Yield/
	Balance	Interest *	Cost*	Balance	Interest *	Cost*
<b>Assets</b>						
Loans (1)	\$ 1,424,021	\$ 39,884	5.65%	\$ 823,157	\$ 20,972	5.14%
Investment securities and interest-bearing due from banks (2)	205,741	2,277	2.23%	156,590	1,384	1.78%
Federal funds and other	9,019	245	5.48%	6,122	151	4.97%
Total interest-earning assets	1,638,781	42,406	5.22%	985,869	22,507	4.60%
Noninterest-earning assets	191,358			75,934		
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,830,139</u>			<u>\$ 1,061,803</u>		
<b>Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity</b>						
Interest-bearing demand deposits	\$ 247,011	\$ 585	0.48%	\$ 157,813	\$ 208	0.27%
Money market and savings deposits	561,920	2,288	0.82%	288,081	752	0.53%
Time deposits	482,707	2,766	1.16%	303,721	1,379	0.92%
Total interest-bearing deposits	1,291,638	5,639	0.88%	749,615	2,339	0.63%
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase	15,913	24	0.30%	19,296	32	0.33%
Federal Home Loan Bank advances and other borrowings	24,707	360	2.94%	5,453	26	0.96%
Total interest-bearing liabilities	1,332,258	6,023	0.91%	774,364	2,397	0.62%
Noninterest-bearing deposits	257,528			153,659		
Other liabilities	12,823			2,609		
Total liabilities	1,602,609			930,632		
Shareholders' equity	227,530			131,171		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	<u>\$ 1,830,139</u>			<u>\$ 1,061,803</u>		
<b>Net interest income, taxable equivalent</b>						
		<u>\$ 36,383</u>		<u>\$ 20,110</u>		
Interest rate spread (3)			<u>4.31%</u>			<u>3.98%</u>
Tax equivalent net interest margin (4)			<u>4.48%</u>			<u>4.11%</u>
<b>Percentage of average interest-earning assets to average interest-bearing liabilities</b>						
			<u>123.01%</u>			<u>127.31%</u>
<b>Percentage of average equity to average assets</b>						
			<u>12.43%</u>			<u>12.35%</u>

\* Taxable equivalent basis

- (1) Loans include nonaccrual loans. Loan fees included in loan income was \$1.4 million and \$1.2 million for the quarters ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Yields related to loans exempt from income taxes are stated on a taxable-equivalent basis assuming a federal income tax rate of 21.0 percent in 2018 and 34.0 percent in 2017, respectively. The taxable-equivalent adjustment was \$5 thousand for the period ended June 30, 2018 and 7 thousand for the period ended June 30, 2017.
- (2) Yields related to investment securities exempt from income taxes are stated on a taxable-equivalent basis assuming a federal income tax rate of 21.0 percent in 2018 and 34.0 percent in 2017, respectively. The taxable-equivalent adjustment was \$30 thousand for the period ended June 30, 2018 and \$32 thousand for the period ended June 30, 2017.
- (3) Net interest spread represents the difference between the average yield on interest-earning assets and the average cost of interest-bearing liabilities.
- (4) Net interest margin represents net interest income divided by average interest-earning assets.

## Rate and Volume Analysis

Changes in net interest income are attributed to changes in average balances (volume change), changes in average rates (rate change), and, when applicable, changes in the number of days (days change) in the period presented for earning assets and sources of funds on which interest is received or paid. Days change is calculated as change in days times current interest per day, volume change is calculated as change in volume times the previous rate, and rate change is change in rate times the previous volume. The change attributed to rates and volumes (change in rate times change in volume) is considered as a change in volume.

## Second quarter of 2018 compared to 2017

Net interest income, taxable equivalent, increased by \$9.3 million between the quarters ended June 30, 2018 and 2017. The following is an analysis of the changes in net interest income comparing the changes attributable to rates and those attributable to volumes (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		
	2018	Compared to	2017
	Increase (decrease) due to		
	Rate	Volume	Net
<b>Interest-earning assets:</b>			
Loans (1)	\$ 2,313	\$ 8,589	\$ 10,902
Investment securities and interest-bearing due from banks (2)	255	256	511
Federal funds and other	11	55	66
<b>Total interest-earning assets</b>	<b>2,579</b>	<b>8,900</b>	<b>11,479</b>
<b>Interest-bearing liabilities:</b>			
Interest-bearing demand deposits	87	63	150
Money market and savings deposits	572	422	994
Time deposits	382	471	853
<b>Total interest-bearing deposits</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>1,997</b>
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase	(2)	(3)	(5)
Federal Home Loan Bank advances and other borrowings	134	61	195
<b>Total interest-bearing liabilities</b>	<b>1,173</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>2,187</b>
<b>Net interest income</b>	<b>\$ 1,406</b>	<b>\$ 7,886</b>	<b>\$ 9,292</b>

- (1) Loans include nonaccrual loans. Loan fees included in loan income was \$773 thousand and \$594 thousand for the quarters ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Yields related to loans exempt from income taxes are stated on a taxable-equivalent basis assuming a federal income tax rate of 21.0 percent in 2018 and 34.0 percent in 2017, respectively. The taxable-equivalent adjustment was \$2 thousand for the period ended June 30, 2018 and \$5 thousand for the period ended June 30, 2017.
- (2) Yields related to investment securities exempt from income taxes are stated on a taxable-equivalent basis assuming a federal income tax rate of 21.0 percent in 2018 and 34.0 percent in 2017, respectively. The taxable-equivalent adjustment was \$20 thousand for the period ended June 30, 2018 and \$16 thousand for the period ended June 30, 2017.

## First six months of 2018 compared to 2017

Net interest income, taxable equivalent, increased by \$16.3 million between the first six months of June 30, 2018 from the same period in 2017. The following is an analysis of the changes in net interest income comparing the changes attributable to rates and those attributable to volumes (in thousands):

	Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2018	Compared to	2017
	Increase (decrease) due to		
	Rate	Volume	Net
<b>Interest-earning assets:</b>			
Loans (1)	\$ 3,597	\$ 15,315	\$ 18,912
Investment securities and interest-bearing due from banks (2)	459	434	893
Federal funds and other	23	71	94
<b>Total interest-earning assets</b>	<b>4,079</b>	<b>15,820</b>	<b>19,899</b>
<b>Interest-bearing liabilities:</b>			
Interest-bearing demand deposits	258	119	377
Money market and savings deposits	816	720	1,536
Time deposits	570	817	1,387
<b>Total interest-bearing deposits</b>	<b>1,644</b>	<b>1,656</b>	<b>3,300</b>
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase	(2)	(6)	(8)
Federal Home Loan Bank advances and other borrowings	242	92	334
<b>Total interest-bearing liabilities</b>	<b>1,884</b>	<b>1,742</b>	<b>3,626</b>
<b>Net interest income</b>	<b>\$ 2,195</b>	<b>\$ 14,078</b>	<b>\$ 16,273</b>

(1) Loans include nonaccrual loans. Loan fees included in loan income was \$1.4 million and \$1.2 million for the quarters ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Yields related to loans exempt from income taxes are stated on a taxable-equivalent basis assuming a federal income tax rate of 21.0 percent in 2018 and 34.0 percent in 2017, respectively. The taxable-equivalent adjustment was \$5 thousand for the period ended June 30, 2018 and 7 thousand for the period ended June 30, 2017.

(2) Yields related to investment securities exempt from income taxes are stated on a taxable-equivalent basis assuming a federal income tax rate of 21.0 percent in 2018 and 34.0 percent in 2017, respectively. The taxable-equivalent adjustment was \$30 thousand for the period ended June 30, 2018 and \$32 thousand for the period ended June 30, 2017.

## Noninterest Income

### Second quarter of 2018 compared to 2017

Noninterest income totaled \$1.6 million in the second quarter of 2018, compared to \$1.3 million in the second quarter of 2017. Noninterest income to average assets of 0.33 percent for the quarter decreased from 0.47 percent in 2017. Noninterest income increased primarily due to the mergers in the second half of 2017 and first half of 2018. Interchange and debit card transaction fees in 2018 are net of associated fees, due to a change in accounting standards which is detailed in Note 1.

(Dollars in thousands)	Three months ended June 30,	
	2018	2017
Service charges and fees on deposit accounts	\$ 557	\$ 291
Loss on sale of securities	(1)	—
Gain on sale of loans and other assets	321	405
Interchange and debit card transaction fees	121	223
Other noninterest income	579	333
<b>Total noninterest income</b>	<b>\$ 1,577</b>	<b>\$ 1,252</b>

### First six months of 2018 compared to 2017

Noninterest income totaled \$3.0 million first six months of 2018, compared to \$2.19 million first six months of 2017. Noninterest income to average assets of 0.33 percent for the period decreased from 0.42 percent in 2017. Noninterest income increased primarily due to the mergers in the second half of 2017 and first half of 2018. Interchange and debit card transaction fees in 2018 are net of associated fees, due to a change in accounting standards which is detailed in Note 1.

(Dollars in thousands)	Six months ended	
	2018	2017
Service charges and fees on deposit accounts	\$ 1,135	\$ 555
Loss on sale of securities	(1)	—
Gain on sale of loans and other assets	647	680
Interchange and debit card transaction fees	266	416
Other noninterest income	985	543
Total noninterest income	\$ 3,032	\$ 2,194

### **Noninterest Expense**

#### Second quarter of 2018 compared to 2017

Noninterest expense totaled \$15.3 million in the second quarter of 2018 compared to \$8.8 million in the second quarter of 2017. Noninterest expense to average assets decreased from 3.29 percent a year ago to 3.18 percent in the quarter. The increase in noninterest expense compared to the prior year was primarily due to the acquisition of Capstone and Tennessee Bancshares which resulted in higher salary and employee benefit expenses, higher occupancy expenses, higher data processing expenses, higher depository expense, and merger expenses of \$1.1 million for the second quarter of 2018.

(Dollars in thousands)	Three months ended June 30,	
	2018	2017
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 7,648	\$ 4,758
Net occupancy and equipment expense	1,522	963
Depository insurance	317	61
Sale of foreclosed assets and related expense	240	12
Advertising	215	129
Data processing	600	475
Professional services	918	473
Amortization of intangible assets	229	61
Service contracts	492	313
Merger expenses	1,123	420
Other operating expenses	1,968	1,164
Total noninterest expense	\$ 15,272	\$ 8,829

#### First six months of 2018 compared to 2017

Noninterest expense totaled \$28.5 million first six months of 2018 compared to \$17.0 million for the first six months of 2017. Noninterest expense to average assets decreased from 3.23 percent a year ago to 3.14 percent in the quarter. The increase in noninterest expense compared to the prior year was primarily due to the acquisition of Capstone and Tennessee Bancshares which resulted in higher salary and employee benefit expenses, higher occupancy expenses, higher data processing expenses, higher depository expense, and merger expenses of \$1.6 million for first six months of 2018.

(Dollars in thousands)	Six months ended	
	2018	2017
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 14,825	\$ 9,404
Net occupancy and equipment expense	3,055	1,941
Depository insurance	419	214
Sale of foreclosed assets and related expense	429	26
Advertising	399	294
Data processing	1,127	809
Professional services	1,816	1,043
Amortization of intangible assets	417	114
Service contracts	970	608
Merger expenses	1,621	420
Other operating expenses	3,417	2,116
Total noninterest expense	\$ 28,495	\$ 16,989

## Taxes

### Second quarter of 2018 compared to 2017

In the second quarter of 2018 income tax expense totaled \$1,295 thousand compared to \$726 thousand a year ago. The effective tax rate was approximately 30.6 percent a year ago compared to approximately 24.8 percent in the second quarter of 2018, which decreased primarily due to due to the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act which resulted in a lower federal tax rate for corporations.

### First six months of 2018 compared to 2017

In the first six months of 2018 income tax expense totaled \$2.2 million compared to \$1.7 million a year ago. The effective tax rate was approximately 33.7 percent a year ago compared to approximately 23.3 percent in the first six months of 2018 primarily due to due to the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act which resulted in a lower federal tax rate for corporations.

## Loan Portfolio Composition

The Company had total net loans outstanding, including organic and purchased loans, of approximately \$1.6 billion at June 30, 2018 compared to \$1.3 billion at December 31, 2017. Loans secured by real estate, consisting of commercial or residential property, are the principal component of our loan portfolio. We do not generally originate traditional long-term residential fixed rate mortgages for our portfolio but we do originate and hold traditional second mortgage residential real estate loans, adjustable rate mortgages and home equity lines of credit. Even if the principal purpose of the loan is not to finance real estate, when reasonable, we attempt to obtain a security interest in the real estate in addition to any other available collateral to increase the likelihood of ultimate repayment or collection of the loan.

### Organic Loans

Our organic net loans increased by \$172.9 million, or 21.8 percent, from December 31, 2017, to \$966.7 million at June 30, 2018 with approximately 63.7 percent of the growth from new organic loans and the remainder from purchased non-credit impaired loans which renewed and transferred to the originated portfolio. Our goal of streamlining the credit process has improved our efficiency and is a competitive advantage in many of our markets. In addition, the overall business environment continues to rebound from recessionary conditions. Organic loans include loans which were originally purchased non-credit impaired loans but have been renewed since purchase.

## Purchased Loans

Purchased non-credit impaired loans of \$569.0 million at June 30, 2018 increased from \$490.9 million at December 31, 2017 as a result of the Tennessee Bancshares acquisition. Since December 31, 2017, our net purchased credit impaired (“PCI”) loans decreased by \$0.1 million to \$32.6 million at June 30, 2018. The activity within the purchased credit impaired loans will be impacted by how quickly these loans are resolved and/or our future acquisition activity.

The following tables summarize the composition of our loan portfolio for the periods presented (dollars in thousands):

	June 30, 2018				
	Organic Loans	Purchased Non-Credit Impaired Loans	Purchased Credit Impaired Loans	Total Amount	% of Gross Total
Commercial real estate-mortgage	\$ 471,163	\$ 256,227	\$ 18,474	\$ 745,864	47.3%
Consumer real estate-mortgage	199,157	149,732	6,987	355,876	22.6%
Construction and land development	116,287	57,454	5,690	179,431	11.4%
Commercial and industrial	180,420	98,530	821	279,771	17.8%
Consumer and other	6,725	7,082	686	14,493	0.9%
Total gross loans receivable, net of deferred fees	973,752	569,025	32,658	1,575,435	100.0%
Allowance for loan losses	(7,055)	—	(19)	(7,074)	
Total loans, net	\$ 966,697	\$ 569,025	\$ 32,639	\$ 1,568,361	

  

	December 31, 2017				
	Organic Loans	Purchased Non-Credit Impaired Loans	Purchased Credit Impaired Loans	Total Amount	% of Gross Total
Commercial real estate-mortgage	\$ 387,313	\$ 237,772	\$ 17,903	\$ 642,988	48.6%
Consumer real estate-mortgage	173,988	112,019	7,450	293,457	22.2%
Construction and land development	97,116	33,173	5,120	135,409	10.2%
Commercial and industrial	135,271	101,958	858	238,087	18.0%
Consumer and other	5,925	5,929	1,463	13,317	1.0%
Total gross loans receivable, net of deferred fees	799,613	490,851	32,794	1,323,258	100.0%
Allowance for loan losses	(5,844)	—	(16)	(5,860)	
Total loans, net	\$ 793,769	\$ 490,851	\$ 32,778	\$ 1,317,398	



## Loan Portfolio Maturities

The following table sets forth the maturity distribution of our loans, including the interest rate sensitivity for loans maturing after one year (in thousands).

	One Year or Less	One through Five Years	Over Five Years	Total	Rate Structure for Loans Maturing Over One Year	
					Fixed Rate	Floating Rate
Commercial real estate- mortgage	\$ 87,224	\$ 378,054	\$ 280,587	\$ 745,865	\$ 397,465	\$ 261,176
Consumer real estate-mortgage	41,692	139,042	175,141	355,875	111,649	202,534
Construction and land development	74,288	67,981	37,162	179,431	35,738	69,405
Commercial and industrial	89,714	128,838	61,219	279,771	136,118	53,939
Consumer and other	6,356	7,362	775	14,493	5,145	2,992
Total Loans	\$ 299,274	\$ 721,277	\$ 554,884	\$ 1,575,435	\$ 686,115	\$ 590,046

## Nonaccrual, Past Due, and Restructured Loans

Nonperforming loans as a percentage of total gross loans, net of deferred fees, was 0.14 percent as of June 30, 2018, which decreased from 0.25 percent as of December 31, 2017. Total nonperforming assets as a percentage of total assets as of June 30, 2018 totaled 0.28 percent compared to 0.38 percent as of December 31, 2017. Acquired PCI loans that are included in loan pools are reclassified at acquisition to accrual status and thus are not included as nonperforming assets unless the pools are 90 days or greater past due.

The following table summarizes the Company's nonperforming assets for the periods presented (dollars in thousands).

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Nonaccrual loans	\$ 1,538	\$ 1,764
Accruing loans past due 90 days or more (1)	667	1,509
Total nonperforming loans	2,205	3,273
Foreclosed assets	3,524	3,254
Total nonperforming assets	\$ 5,729	\$ 6,527
Restructured loans not included above	\$ 660	\$ 41

(1) Balances include PCI loans past due 90 days or more that are grouped in pools which accrue interest based on pool yields.

## Potential Problem Loans

At June 30, 2018 potential problem loans amounted to approximately \$1.3 million or 0.08 percent of total loans outstanding. Potential problem loans, which are not included in nonperforming loans, represent those loans with a well-defined weakness and where information about possible credit problems of borrowers has caused management to have doubts about the borrower's ability to comply with present repayment terms. This definition is believed to be substantially consistent with the standards established by the Bank's primary regulators, for loans classified as substandard or worse, but not considered nonperforming loans.

## Allocation of the Allowance for Loan Losses

We maintain the allowance at a level that we deem appropriate to adequately cover the probable losses inherent in the loan portfolio. As of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, our allowance for loan losses was \$7.1 million and \$5.9 million, respectively, which we deemed to be adequate at each of the respective dates. The increase in the allowance for loan losses in 2018 as compared to 2017 is the result of increases in the organic loan portfolio. Our allowance for loan loss as a percentage of total loans has increased from 0.44 percent at December 31, 2017 to 0.45 percent at June 30, 2018.

Our purchased loans were recorded at fair value upon acquisition. The fair value adjustments on the performing purchased loans will be accreted into income over the life of the loans. As of June 30, 2018 the balance on PCI loans was \$46.1 million while the carrying value was \$32.6 million. These loans are subject to the same allowance methodology as our legacy portfolio. The calculated allowance is compared to the remaining fair value discount to determine if additional provisioning should be recognized. At June 30, 2018, there were \$19 thousand of allowances on PCI loans.

The following table sets forth, based on our best estimate, the allocation of the allowance to types of loans as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 and the percentage of loans in each category to total loans (in thousands):

	June 30, 2018		December 31, 2017	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Commercial real estate-mortgage	\$ 3,135	44.4%	\$ 2,465	42.1%
Consumer real estate-mortgage	1,528	21.6%	1,596	27.2%
Construction and land development	744	10.5%	521	8.9%
Commercial and industrial	1,367	19.3%	1,062	18.1%
Consumer and other	300	4.2%	216	3.7%
Total allowance for loan losses	<u>\$ 7,074</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$ 5,860</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

The increase in the overall allowance for loan losses is due to the increased balance of organic loans offset by improvements of our loan portfolio and the reduction of nonperforming loans and net charge-offs, which is largely influenced by the overall improvement in the economies in our market areas. The allocation by category is determined based on the assigned risk rating, if applicable, and environmental factors applicable to each category of loans. For impaired loans, those loans are reviewed for a specific allowance allocation. Specific valuation allowances related to impaired, non PCI, loans were approximately \$445 thousand at December 31, 2017 compared to \$335 thousand at June 30, 2018.

## Analysis of the Allowance for Loan Losses

The following is a summary of changes in the allowance for loan losses for the periods ended June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 including the ratio of the allowance for loan losses to total loans as of the end of each period (in thousands):

	Six Months Ended	Twelve Months Ended
	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 5,860	\$ 5,105
Provision for loan losses	1,305	783
Charged-off loans:		
Commercial real estate-mortgage	(38)	—
Consumer real estate-mortgage	(25)	(111)
Construction and land development	—	—
Commercial and industrial	(78)	(24)
Consumer and other	(101)	(141)
Total charged-off loans	(242)	(276)
Recoveries of previously charged-off loans:		
Commercial real estate-mortgage	—	8
Consumer real estate-mortgage	50	99
Construction and land development	5	13
Commercial and industrial	56	67
Consumer and other	40	61
Total recoveries of previously charged-off loans	151	248
Net charge-offs	(91)	(28)
Balance at end of period	\$ 7,074	\$ 5,860
Ratio of allowance for loan losses to total loans outstanding at end of period	0.45%	0.44%
Ratio of net charge-offs (recoveries) to average loans outstanding for the period (annualized)	0.01%	—%

We assess the adequacy of the allowance at the end of each calendar quarter. This assessment includes procedures to estimate the allowance and test the adequacy and appropriateness of the resulting balance. The level of the allowance is based upon our evaluation of the loan portfolio, past loan loss experience, known and inherent risks in the portfolio, the views of the Bank's regulators, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay (including the timing of future payments), the estimated value of any underlying collateral, composition of the loan portfolio, economic conditions, industry and peer bank loan quality indications and other pertinent factors. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires material estimates including the amounts and timing of future cash flows expected to be received on impaired loans that may be susceptible to significant change.

## Investment Portfolio

Our investment portfolio, consisting primarily of Federal agency bonds, mortgage-backed securities, and state and municipal securities amounted to fair values of \$156.6 million and \$151.9 million at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively. Our investments to assets ratio increased slightly from 8.8 percent at December 31, 2017 to 7.6 percent at June 30, 2018 as we increased investments during the quarter. Our investment portfolio serves many purposes including serving as a potential liquidity source, collateral for public funds, and as a stable source of income.

The following table shows the amortized cost of the Company's investment securities. In the periods ended June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 all investment securities were classified as available for sale (in thousands).

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
U.S. Government agencies	\$ 29,137	\$ 26,207
State and political subdivisions	15,896	9,122
Other debt securities	976	974
Mortgage-backed securities	114,538	117,263
<b>Total securities</b>	<b>\$ 160,547</b>	<b>\$ 153,566</b>

The following table presents the contractual maturity of investment securities by contractual maturity date and average yields based on amortized cost (for all obligations on a fully taxable basis) at June 30, 2018 (in thousands). The composition and maturity / repricing distribution of the securities portfolio is subject to change depending on rate sensitivity, capital and liquidity needs.

	Maturity By Years				
	1 or Less	1 to 5	5 to 10	Over 10	Total
<b>Available for Sale</b>					
U.S. Government agencies	\$ —	\$ 21,000	\$ 8,137	\$ —	\$ 29,137
State and political subdivisions	—	554	4,882	10,460	15,896
Other debt securities	—	—	975	—	975
Mortgage-backed securities	1	13,924	21,288	79,326	114,539
<b>Total securities available for sale</b>	<b>\$ 1</b>	<b>\$ 35,478</b>	<b>\$ 35,282</b>	<b>\$ 89,786</b>	<b>\$ 160,547</b>
<b>Weighted average yield (1)</b>	<b>5.23%</b>	<b>1.86%</b>	<b>2.24%</b>	<b>2.86%</b>	<b>2.50%</b>

(1) Based on amortized cost, taxable equivalent basis

## Deposits

Deposits are the primary source of funds for the Company's lending and investing activities. The Company provides a range of deposit services to businesses and individuals, including noninterest-bearing checking accounts, interest-bearing checking accounts, savings accounts, money market accounts, IRAs and CDs. These accounts generally earn interest at rates the Company establishes based on market factors and the anticipated amount and timing of funding needs. The establishment or continuity of a core deposit relationship can be a factor in loan pricing decisions. While the Company's primary focus is on establishing customer relationships to attract core deposits, at times, the Company uses brokered deposits and other wholesale deposits to supplement its funding sources. As of June 30, 2018, brokered deposits represented approximately 10.7 percent of total deposits.

The Company believes its deposit product offerings are properly structured to attract and retain core low-cost deposit relationships. The average cost of interest-bearing deposits for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 was 0.96 percent and 0.88 percent, respectively, compared to 0.65 percent and 0.63 percent for the same periods in 2017. The increase in the costs were due to changes in deposit mix and higher rates on interest-bearing deposit accounts.

Total deposits as of June 30, 2018 were \$1.7 billion, which was an increase of \$278.1 million from December 31, 2017. As of June 30, 2018 the Company had outstanding time deposits under \$100,000 with balances of \$213.2 million, time deposits over \$100,000 with balances of \$321.8 million, and a fair value premium for time deposits of approximately \$881 thousand.

The following table summarizes the maturities of time deposits \$100,000 or more as of June 30, 2018 (in thousands).

	June 30, 2018
Three months or less	\$ 65,598
Three to six months	41,463
Six to twelve months	82,457
More than twelve months	132,272
Total	\$ 321,790

## Borrowings

The Company uses short-term borrowings and long-term debt to provide both funding and, to a lesser extent, regulatory capital using debt at the Company level which can be downstreamed as Tier 1 capital to the Bank. Short-term borrowings totaled \$57.0 million at June 30, 2018 and \$33.6 million at December 31, 2017, and consisted entirely of federal funds purchased. Long-term debt totaled \$15.0 million at June 30, 2018 and \$10.0 million December 31, 2017 and consisted of one line of credit that matures in 2022.

## Capital Resources

The Company uses leverage analysis to examine the potential of the institution to increase assets and liabilities using the current capital base. The key measurements included in this analysis are the Bank's Common Equity Tier 1 capital, Tier 1 capital, leverage and total capital ratios. At June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, our capital ratios, including our Bank's capital ratios, exceeded regulatory minimum capital requirements. From time to time we may be required to support the capital needs of our bank subsidiary. We believe we have various capital raising techniques available to us to provide for the capital needs of our bank, if necessary.

## Liquidity and Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

At June 30, 2018, we had \$299.6 million of pre-approved but unused lines of credit and \$3.7 million of standby letters of credit. These commitments generally have fixed expiration dates and many will expire without being drawn upon. The total commitment level does not necessarily represent future cash requirements. If needed to fund these outstanding commitments, the Bank has the ability to liquidate Federal funds sold or securities available-for-sale, or on a short-term basis to borrow and purchase Federal funds from other financial institutions.

## **Market Risk and Liquidity Risk Management**

The Bank's Asset Liability Management Committee ("ALCO") is responsible for making decisions regarding liquidity and funding solutions based upon approved liquidity, loan, capital and investment policies. The ALCO must consider interest rate sensitivity and liquidity risk management when rendering a decision on funding solutions and loan pricing. To assist in this process the Bank has contracted with an independent third party to prepare quarterly reports that summarize several key asset-liability measurements. In addition, the third party will also provide recommendations to the Bank's ALCO regarding future balance sheet structure, earnings and liquidity strategies. Two critical areas of focus for ALCO are interest rate sensitivity and liquidity risk management.

### Interest Rate Sensitivity

Interest rate sensitivity refers to the responsiveness of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities to changes in market interest rates. In the normal course of business, we are exposed to market risk arising from fluctuations in interest rates. ALCO measures and evaluates the interest rate risk so that we can meet customer demands for various types of loans and deposits. ALCO determines the most appropriate amounts of on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet items. The primary measurements we use to help us manage interest rate sensitivity are an earnings simulation model and an economic value of equity model. As of March 31, 2018, the model simulations projected that 100 and 200 basis point increases in interest rates would result in positive variances in net interest income of 3.26 percent and 5.99 percent, respectively, relative to the current financial statement structure over the next twelve months, while a decrease in interest rates of 100 basis points would result in a negative variance in net interest income of 7.64 percent relative to the current financial statement structure over the next twelve months. We do not believe there have been any material changes to the Company's interest rate sensitivity from March 31, 2018 to the period ended June 30, 2018.

### Liquidity Risk Management

The purpose of liquidity risk management is to ensure that there are sufficient cash flows to satisfy loan demand, deposit withdrawals, and our other needs. Traditional sources of liquidity for a bank include asset maturities and growth in core deposits. A bank may achieve its desired liquidity objectives from the management of its assets and liabilities and by internally generated funding through its operations. Funds invested in marketable instruments that can be readily sold and the continuous maturing of other earning assets are sources of liquidity from an asset perspective. The liability base provides sources of liquidity through attraction of increased deposits and borrowing funds from various other institutions.

Changes in interest rates also affect our liquidity position. We currently price deposits in response to market rates and intend to continue this policy. If deposits are not priced in response to market rates, a loss of deposits could occur which would negatively affect our liquidity position.

Scheduled loan payments are a relatively stable source of funds, but loan payoffs and deposit flows fluctuate significantly, being influenced by interest rates, general economic conditions and competition. Additionally, debt security investments are subject to prepayment and call provisions that could accelerate their payoff prior to stated maturity. We attempt to price our deposit products to meet our asset/liability objectives consistent with local market conditions. Our ALCO is responsible for monitoring our ongoing liquidity needs. Our regulators also monitor our liquidity and capital resources on a periodic basis.

The Company has \$1 thousand of investments that mature throughout the next 12 months. The Company also anticipates \$13.7 million of principal payments from mortgage-backed securities. The Company also has unused borrowing capacity available with the Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati, the Federal Reserve, and several correspondent banks. With these sources of funds, the Company currently anticipates adequate liquidity to meet the expected obligations of its customers.

## **ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.**

See "Market Risk and Liquidity Risk Management" of this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

#### **ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES**

Under the supervision and with the participation of management, including SmartFinancial's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, SmartFinancial has evaluated the effectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), as of June 30, 2018 (the "Evaluation Date"). Based on such evaluation, such officers have concluded that, as of the Evaluation Date, SmartFinancial's disclosure controls and procedures were effective in alerting them on a timely basis to material information relating to SmartFinancial (including its consolidated subsidiaries) required to be included in SmartFinancial's periodic filings under the Exchange Act.

There were no changes in SmartFinancial's internal control over financial reporting during SmartFinancial's fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2018 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, SmartFinancial's internal control over financial reporting.

## PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

### Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

There are various claims and lawsuits in which SmartFinancial is periodically involved incidental to the Bank's business. In the opinion of management, no material loss is expected from any of such pending claims or lawsuits.

SmartFinancial and its wholly owned subsidiary, SmartBank, are periodically involved as a plaintiff or a defendant in various legal actions in the ordinary course of business. While the outcome of these matters is not currently determinable, neither SmartFinancial nor SmartBank is involved in any litigation that is expected to have a material impact on our financial position, results of operations, or cash flow. Management believes that any claims pending against SmartFinancial or SmartBank are without merit or that the ultimate liability, if any, resulting from such claims will not materially affect SmartBank's financial condition or SmartFinancial's consolidated financial position.

### Item 1A. Risk Factors.

In addition to the other information set forth in this report, you should carefully consider the factors discussed under "Part I--Item 1A--Risk Factors" in our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017. These factors could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, liquidity, results of operations and capital position, and could cause our actual results to differ materially from our historical results or the results contemplated by the forward-looking statements contained in this report. There have been no material changes from the risk factors described in our Form 10-K.

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

None.

### Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

None.

### Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not Applicable.

### Item 5. Other Information.

None

### Item 6. Exhibits



<a href="#">2.1</a>	Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of June 27, 2018, by and among SmartFinancial, Inc., Foothills Bancorp, Inc., and Foothills Bank & Trust
<a href="#">3.1</a>	Second Amended and Restated Charter of SmartFinancial, Inc
<a href="#">3.2</a>	Second Amended and Restated Bylaws of SmartFinancial, Inc
<a href="#">4.1</a>	Specimen Common Stock Certificate
<a href="#">31.1</a>	Certification pursuant to Rule 13a -14(a)/15d-14(a)
<a href="#">31.2</a>	Certification pursuant to Rule 13a -14(a)/15d-14(a)
<a href="#">32.1</a>	Certification pursuant to 18 USC Section 1350 -Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
<a href="#">32.2</a>	Certification pursuant to 18 USC Section 1350 -Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101	Interactive Data Files

## SIGNATURES

In accordance with the requirements of the Exchange Act, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

### SmartFinancial, Inc.

Date: August 9, 2018

/s/ William Y. Carroll, Jr.

William Y. Carroll, Jr.  
President and Chief Executive Officer  
(principal executive officer)

Date: August 9, 2018

/s/ Christopher Bryan Johnson

Christopher Bryan Johnson  
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer  
(principal financial officer and accounting officer)

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## Section 2: EX-31.1 (EXHIBIT 31.1)

**EXHIBIT 31.1**

### CERTIFICATION

I, William Y. Carroll, Jr., certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of SmartFinancial, Inc (the “Registrant”);
2. Based on my knowledge, this quarterly report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this period report;
4. The Registrant’s other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined

in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the Registrant and have:

- (a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervisions, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiary, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
  - (b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
  - (c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
  - (d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of Registrant's board of directors:
- (a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
  - (b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: August 9, 2018

/s/ William Y. Carroll, Jr.

William Y. Carroll, Jr.

*President and Chief Executive Officer*

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## Section 3: EX-31.2 (EXHIBIT 31.2)

**EXHIBIT 31.2**

### **CERTIFICATION**

I, Christopher Bryan Johnson, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of SmartFinancial, Inc (the "Registrant");
2. Based on my knowledge, this quarterly report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this period report;
4. The Registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the Registrant and have:
  - (a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervisions, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiary, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

- (b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
  - (c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
  - (d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of Registrant's board of directors:
- (a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
  - (b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: August 9, 2018

/s/ Christopher Bryan Johnson

Christopher Bryan Johnson

*Chief Financial Officer*

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## Section 4: EX-32.1 (EXHIBIT 32.1)

**Exhibit 32.1**

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

In connection with the Quarterly Report of SmartFinancial, Inc., (the "Company"), on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2018, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, William Y. Carroll, Jr., President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. section 1350, as adopted pursuant to section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ William Y. Carroll, Jr.

William Y. Carroll, Jr.

*President and Chief Executive Officer*

August 9, 2018

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## Section 5: EX-32.2 (EXHIBIT 32.2)

Exhibit 32.2

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

In connection with the Quarterly Report of SmartFinancial, Inc., (the "Company"), on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2018, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Christopher Bryan Johnson, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. section 1350, as adopted pursuant to section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Christopher Bryan Johnson

Christopher Bryan Johnson

*Chief Financial Officer*

August 9, 2018

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