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**Prospectus Supplement
Dated November 15, 2021 (to Prospectus dated April 30, 2021)**

1st FRANKLIN FINANCIAL CORPORATION

This Prospectus Supplement is part of, and should be read in conjunction with, the Prospectus dated April 30, 2021.

This Prospectus Supplement includes the quarterly report to investors filed as Exhibit 13 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2021 of 1st Franklin Financial Corporation, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 15, 2021.

1st
FRANKLIN
FINANCIAL
CORPORATION

QUARTERLY
REPORT TO INVESTORS
AS OF AND FOR THE
THREE AND NINE MONTHS ENDED
SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

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

The following narrative is Management's discussion and analysis of the foremost factors that influenced 1st Franklin Financial Corporation's and its consolidated subsidiaries' (the "Company", "our" or "we") financial condition and operating results as of and for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2021 and 2020. This discussion and analysis and the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial information should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements and related notes included in the Company's 2020 Annual Report. Results achieved in any interim period are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for any other interim or full year period.

Forward-Looking Statements:

Certain information in this discussion, and other statements contained in this Quarterly Report which are not historical facts, may be forward-looking statements within the meaning of the federal securities laws. Forward-looking statements may be identified by the use of words such as "anticipates," "believes," "can," "continues," "could," "estimates," "expects," "intends," "may," "plans," "predicts," "projects," "will," "would" and similar terms. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. The Company's actual results, performance or achievements could differ materially from those contemplated, expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained herein. Possible factors which could cause actual future results to differ from expectations include, but are not limited to, adverse general economic conditions, including changes in employment rates or in the interest rate environment, unexpected reductions in the size of or collectability of our loan portfolio, unexpected increases in our allowance for credit losses, reduced sales or increased redemptions of our securities, unavailability of borrowings under our credit facility, federal and state regulatory changes affecting consumer finance companies, unfavorable outcomes in legal proceedings and adverse or unforeseen developments in any of the matters described under "Risk Factors" in our 2020 Annual Report, as well as other factors referenced elsewhere in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission from time to time. The Company undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statements, except as required by law.

The Company:

We are engaged in the consumer finance business, primarily in making consumer installment loans to individuals. Other lending-related activities include the purchase of sales finance contracts from various dealers and the making of first and second mortgage real estate loans on real estate. As of September 30, 2021, the Company's business was operated through a network of 325 branch offices located in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas.

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

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

Financial Condition:

The Company's total assets increased \$67.6 million to \$1.1 billion at September 30, 2021 compared to December 31, 2020. Increases in the Company's net loan portfolio and investment securities were partially offset by decreases in cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and miscellaneous other assets.

Cash and cash equivalents (excluding restricted cash) decreased \$18.7 million (32%) at September 30, 2021 compared to prior year-end. Cash equivalents includes short term investments. The decrease was mainly due to Management's decision to invest excess cash in investment securities available for sale.

Restricted cash consists of funds maintained in restricted accounts at the Company's insurance subsidiaries in order to comply with certain requirements imposed on insurance companies by the State of Georgia and to meet the reserve requirements of its reinsurance agreements. Restricted cash also includes escrow deposits held by the Company on behalf of certain mortgage real estate customers. At September 30, 2021, restricted cash decreased \$0.4 million (5%) compared to December 31, 2020. See Note 3, "Investment Securities" in the accompanying "Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements" for further discussion of amounts held in trust.

Our net loan portfolio increased \$57.8 million (9%) to \$718.5 million at September 30, 2021 compared to \$660.7 million at December 31, 2020. Included in our net loan portfolio is our allowance for credit losses which reflects estimated expected credit losses in the loan portfolio as of the date of the statement of financial position. Management decreased the allowance for credit losses by \$3.0 million as of September 30, 2021, which also contributed to the increase in our net loan portfolio. See Note 2, "Allowance for Credit Losses," in the accompanying "Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements" for further discussion of the Company's allowance for credit losses. Management believes the allowance for credit losses is adequate to cover expected losses inherent in the portfolio as of September 30, 2021; however, unexpected changes in trends or deterioration in economic conditions could result in additional changes in the allowance. An increase in our allowance for credit losses could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations or financial condition in the future.

Our investment securities portfolio increased by \$29.3 million (13%) at September 30, 2021 compared to the prior year-end. The Company's investment portfolio consists mainly of U.S. Treasury bonds, government agency bonds and various municipal bonds that have been designated as "available for sale" with any unrealized gain or loss, net of deferred income taxes, accounted for as other comprehensive income in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income. Management believes the Company has adequate funding available to meet liquidity needs for the foreseeable future.

Other assets declined \$0.4 million (1%) as of September 30, 2021 compared to December 31, 2020. Increases to deferred acquisition cost and lease assets were offset by decreases to fixed assets and amounts due from non-affiliated insurances companies.

Our senior debt is comprised of a line of credit from a bank and the Company's senior demand notes and commercial paper debt securities. Our subordinated debt is comprised of the variable rate subordinated debentures sold by the Company. The aggregate amount of senior and subordinated debt outstanding as of September 30, 2021 was \$712.8 million, compared to \$667.9 million at December 31, 2020. The Company's commercial paper and senior demand notes increased \$105.9 million (20%) at September 30, 2021 compared to the prior year-end. The line of credit from the bank was paid down to \$58 million at September 30, 2021 compared to \$118.9 million at December 31, 2020 due to positive cash flow from operations and increases in commercial paper and senior demand notes.

Accrued expenses and other liabilities increased \$10.0 million to \$77.3 million as of September 30, 2021 compared to \$67.3 million at December 31, 2020. The Company's incentive bonus accrual and lease liability are the primary factors causing the increase in accrued expenses and other liabilities.

Results of Operations:

During the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2021, total revenues were \$77.1 million and \$223.1 million, respectively, compared to \$67.5 million and \$203.3 million during the same periods a year ago. Growth in the Company's loan portfolio resulted in higher interest and finance charge revenue. Higher insurance revenues are the result of an increase in customers opting for credit insurance products at loan origination also contributed to the overall increase in total revenues during the comparable periods.

Net income increased \$5.6 million (123%) and \$20.8 million (183%) during the three- and nine-month period ended September 30, 2021, respectively, compared to the same periods a year ago. Higher revenues, a decrease in our credit loss provision, and decreased travel expenses were partially offset by increases in salaries, bonus plan expense, advertising, credit bureau fees and computer expenses during the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2020 compared to the same period a year ago.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income represents the difference between income on earning assets (loans and investments) and the cost of funds on interest bearing liabilities. Our net interest income is affected by the size and mix of our loan and investment portfolios as well as the spread between interest and finance charges earned on the respective assets and interest incurred on our debt. Net interest income increased \$6.7 million (14%) and \$15.4 million (10%) during the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2021, respectively compared to the same periods in 2020. An increase in our average net principal loan balances of \$80.6 million (11%) during the nine months just ended compared to the same period a year ago resulted in higher interest and finance charges earned during the current year.

Average daily borrowings increased \$55.7 million (9%) during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2021 compared to the same period in 2020. The Company's average borrowing rates were 3.37% and 3.40% during the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Interest expense increased approximately \$0.8 million (15%) and \$1.3 million (8%) during the three- and nine-month periods just ended compared to the same period a year ago due to the higher average daily borrowings.

Management projects that, based on historical results and current estimates, average net receivables will grow during the remainder of 2021, and net interest income is expected to increase accordingly. However, a decrease in net receivables or an increase in interest rates on outstanding borrowings could negatively impact our net interest income.

Insurance Income

Insurance revenues were \$1.8 million (15%) higher during the three-month period ended September 30, 2021 compared to September 30, 2020. During the nine-month comparable periods, insurance revenues were \$2.1 million (6%) higher during the period just ended mainly due to higher premiums written. Insurance claims and expenses increased \$0.2 million (5%) and \$0.8 million (7%) during the three- and nine-months just ended compared to the same periods a year ago.

Other Revenue

Other revenue increased \$0.3 million (24%) and \$1.0 million (28%) during the three- and nine-months ended September 30, 2021 compared to the same periods a year ago mainly due to increased sales of auto club memberships offered to loan customers.

Provision for Credit Losses

The Company adopted the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standard Update ("ASU") 2016-13 effective January 1, 2020. The amount of the provision for credit losses expense recognized during the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2021 were calculated in accordance with the Company's loss methodology. See Note 2, "Allowance for Credit Losses," in the accompanying "Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements" for further discussion of the Company's provision for credit losses. The Company's

provision for credit losses is a charge against earnings to maintain the allowance for credit losses at a level that Management estimates is adequate to cover expected losses as of the date of the statement of financial position.

Net charge offs were \$10.0 million and \$8.1 million during the three-month periods ended September 30, 2021 and September 30, 2020, respectively. For the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2021 and September 30, 2020 net charge offs were \$26.9 million and \$35.2, respectively. Provision for credit losses decreased \$1.1 million (\$10.8 million to \$9.7 million) and \$17.7 million (\$41.5 million to \$23.9 million) for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2021, respectively, compared to the same periods last year. See Note 2, "Allowance for Credit Losses" in the accompanying "Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements" for further discussion of the Company's allowance for credit losses.

Determining a proper allowance for credit losses is a critical accounting estimate which involves Management's judgment with respect to certain relevant factors, such as historical and expected loss trends, unemployment rates in various locales, delinquency levels, bankruptcy trends and overall general and industry specific economic conditions. The percent of the loan portfolio greater than 30 days delinquent is 6.24% at September 30, 2021 compared to 5.91% at December 31, 2020. The ratio of bankrupt accounts to the net principal balance was 1.30% and 1.48% at September 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively.

On March 11, 2021 the President signed the American Rescue Plan into law. Federal economic stimulus in the form of direct payments has been discontinued; however, the American Rescue Plan was designed to continue supporting Americans, businesses, and state and local governments. Federal stimulus programs provided to support an economy struggling to recover from the ongoing pandemic contributed to the decreased net charge offs for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2021. While there is uncertainty related to the duration and effect of the American Rescue Plan to future credit losses, Management considered loss history from periods prior to government stimulus actions and from periods that may include the effect of government stimulus in estimating the allowance for expected credit losses. The allowance for credit losses was decreased by \$3.0 million to \$63.3 million at September 30, 2021 compared to \$66.3 million at December 31, 2020.

Management believes that the allowance for credit losses and provision for credit losses, as calculated in accordance with the Company's current expected credit loss ("CECL") methodology, are appropriate to cover expected credit losses on loans at September 30, 2021; however, because the allowance for credit losses is based on estimates, there can be no assurance that the ultimate charge off amount will not exceed such estimates or that our loss assumptions will not increase. Management may determine it is appropriate to increase the allowance for credit losses in future periods, or actual losses could exceed allowances in any period, either of which events could have a material negative impact on our results of operations in the future.

Other Operating Expenses

Other operating expenses increased \$3.8 million (9%) and \$14.1 million (12%) during the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2021 compared to the same periods a year ago. Other operating expenses encompass personnel expense, occupancy expense and miscellaneous other expenses.

Personnel expense increased \$3.1 million (12%) and \$12.6 million (17%) during the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2021 compared to the same periods in 2020. The increase was mainly due to annual merit salary increases, increases in the incentive bonus accrual, and increased payroll taxes.

Occupancy expenses decreased \$0.1 (1%) and \$0.2 million (1%) during the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2021, respectively, compared to the same periods a year ago. Increases in expenses for rent, utilities, office maintenance, amortization of leasehold improvements were offset by decreases in expenses for telephone, office materials, depreciation of furniture and fixtures, and depreciation of company cars.

During the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2021, miscellaneous other operating expenses increased \$0.8 million (7%) and \$1.7 million (5%), respectively, compared to the same periods a year ago. Increases in computer expenses, credit bureau fees, advertising, and training were partially offset by reductions in postage and travel related expenses.

Income Taxes

The Company has elected to be, and is, treated as an S corporation for income tax reporting purposes. Taxable income or loss of an S corporation is passed through to, and included in the individual tax returns of, the shareholders of the Company, rather than being taxed at the corporate level. Notwithstanding this election, however, income taxes continue to be reported for, and paid by, the Company's insurance subsidiaries as they are not allowed to be treated as S corporations, and for the Company's state taxes in Louisiana, which does not recognize S corporation status. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized and provisions for current and deferred income taxes continue to be recorded by the Company's subsidiaries. The Company uses the liability method of accounting for deferred income taxes and provides deferred income taxes for all significant income tax temporary differences.

Effective income tax rates were 9% and 8% during the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2021, respectively, compared to 15% and 18% during the same comparable periods a year ago. During the comparable periods just ended, the S corporation generated a higher proportion of pass-through income relative to total pre-tax income, resulting in a lower effective tax rate.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk:

The possibility of market fluctuations in market interest rates during the remainder of the year could have an impact on our net interest margin. Please refer to the market risk analysis discussion contained in our Annual Report as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020 for a more detailed analysis of our market risk exposure.

Liquidity and Capital Resources:

As of September 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the Company had \$40.5 million and \$59.2 million, respectively, in cash and cash equivalents (excluding restricted cash), the majority of which was held by the insurance subsidiaries.

The Company's investments in marketable securities can be readily converted into cash, if necessary. State insurance regulations limit the use an insurance company can make of its assets. Dividend payments to a parent company by its wholly-owned life insurance subsidiary are subject to annual limitations and are restricted to the lesser of 10% of policyholders' surplus or the net statutory gain from operations before recognizing realized investment gains of the individual insurance subsidiary during the prior year. Dividend payments to a parent company by its wholly-owned property and casualty insurance subsidiary are subject to annual limitations and are restricted to the lesser of 10% of policyholders' surplus or the net statutory income before recognizing realized investment gains of the individual insurance subsidiary during the prior two years. At December 31, 2020, Frandisco Property and Casualty Insurance Company ("Frandisco P&C") and Frandisco Life Insurance Company ("Frandisco Life"), the Company's wholly-owned insurance subsidiaries, had policyholders' surpluses of \$121.8 million and \$91.6 million, respectively. The maximum aggregate amount of dividends these subsidiaries can pay to the Company in 2021, without prior approval of the Georgia Insurance Commissioner, is approximately \$38.7 million. On November 30, 2020, Management submitted a request for approval of two separate dividends and/or lines of credit should additional liquidity be needed with overall maximum amounts of \$70.0 million from Frandisco Life and \$90.0 million from Frandisco P&C. The Company has the option to pay dividends and/or implement lines of credit during 2021. The request was approved by the Georgia Insurance Commissioner on February 10, 2021. Dividends may be paid, or borrowings made on the lines of credit on, or before, December 31, 2021. The maturity date of borrowings made on the lines of credit is July 31, 2024.

Most of the Company's liquidity requirements are financed through the collection of receivables and through the sale of short-term and long-term debt securities. The Company's continued liquidity is therefore dependent on the collection of its receivables and the sale of debt

securities that meet the investment requirements of the public. Overall, debt securities increased \$105.9 million between December 31, 2020 and September 30, 2021. In addition to its receivables and securities sales, the Company has an external source of funds available under a credit facility with Wells Fargo Preferred Capital, Inc. (as amended, the "credit agreement"). The credit agreement provides for borrowings of up to \$230.0 million or 70% of the Company's net finance receivables (as defined in the credit agreement), whichever is less, and has a maturity date of February 28, 2022. Available borrowings under the credit agreement were \$172.1 million and \$111.1 million at September 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively, at an interest rate of 3.50%. The credit agreement contains covenants customary for financing transactions of this type. As of September 30, 2021, the Company believes it is in compliance with all covenants under the credit agreement.

During the first quarter of 2020, there was global outbreak of a new strain of coronavirus, identified as COVID-19. Management created a COVID-19 Task Force for the Company which continues to diligently work to identify and manage potential impact to the Company, our employees, and our customers. During the first and second quarters of 2020, the Task Force initially closed branch offices to the public. Loans were originated by appointment only with no more than one customer in the branch office at any time. Customers were and are encouraged to pay electronically. For those unable to pay electronically, a no contact process was implemented for the branch offices. We re-opened our branch lobbies to the public during the second quarter of 2020. Corporate team members returned to the office during the third quarter of 2020. Branch offices and corporate departments are closely monitored and may close temporarily based on exposure. The Company will continue to adhere to mandates from federal, state and/or local authorities regarding COVID-19 protocols.

The Company experienced lower credit losses and bankruptcy ratio as of September 30, 2021 compared to September 30, 2020. Improved performance is primarily attributed to fiscal stimulus provided by the federal government in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Critical Accounting Policies:

The accounting and reporting policies of the Company are in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and conform to general practices within the financial services industry. The Company's critical accounting and reporting policies include the allowance for credit losses, revenue recognition and insurance claims reserves.

Allowance for Credit Losses

The Company adopted ASU No. 2016-13, Financial Instruments-Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments ("ASU 2016-13") using the modified retrospective method for all financial assets measured at amortized cost. Provisions for credit losses are charged to operations in amounts sufficient to maintain the allowance for credit losses at a level considered adequate to cover expected credit losses in our loan portfolio.

The allowance for credit losses is established based on the determination of the amount of expected losses inherent in the loan portfolio as of the reporting date. Under the new methodology, loans outstanding with similar risk characteristics are collectively evaluated in pools utilizing an open pool loss rate method, whereby a historical loss rate is calculated and applied to the balance of loans outstanding in the portfolio at each reporting period. This historical loss rate is then adjusted by a macroeconomic forecast and other qualitative factors, as appropriate, to fully reflect the expected losses in the loan portfolio. The Company's allowance for credit losses recorded in the statement of financial position reflects Management's best estimate of expected credit losses. Assumptions regarding expected credit losses are reviewed periodically and may be impacted by the Company's actual loss experience and changes in any of the factors discussed above.

Revenue Recognition

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

the majority of the Company's accounts with precomputed charges are paid off or renewed prior to maturity, the result is that most of those accounts effectively yield on a Rule of 78's basis.

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

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

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

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

Insurance Claims Reserves

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

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

Recent Accounting Pronouncements:

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

1st FRANKLIN FINANCIAL CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Unaudited)

	<u>September 30,</u> <u>2021</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2020</u>
ASSETS		
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	\$ 40,501,929	\$ 59,213,703
RESTRICTED CASH	<u>8,036,887</u>	<u>8,464,719</u>
LOANS:		
Direct Cash Loans	830,403,564	777,568,737
Real Estate Loans	44,606,840	39,960,390
Sales Finance Contracts	<u>110,968,061</u>	<u>103,258,326</u>
	985,978,465	920,787,453
Less: Unearned Finance Charges	139,650,310	132,703,130
Unearned Insurance Premiums and Commissions ..	64,514,246	61,018,635
Allowance for Credit Losses	<u>63,313,910</u>	<u>66,327,674</u>
Net Loans	<u>718,499,999</u>	<u>660,738,014</u>
INVESTMENT SECURITIES:		
Available for Sale, at fair value	250,759,667	221,054,418
Held to Maturity, at amortized cost	<u>--</u>	<u>379,002</u>
	<u>250,759,667</u>	<u>221,433,420</u>
OTHER ASSETS	<u>63,443,667</u>	<u>63,806,516</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 1,081,242,149</u>	<u>\$ 1,013,656,372</u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
SENIOR DEBT	\$ 682,700,888	\$ 637,796,041
ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER LIABILITIES	77,305,255	67,345,604
SUBORDINATED DEBT	<u>30,091,239</u>	<u>30,075,399</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>790,097,382</u>	<u>735,217,044</u>
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Note 6)		
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Preferred Stock: \$100 par value, 6,000 shares authorized; no shares outstanding	--	--
Common Stock		
Voting Shares; \$100 par value; 2,000 shares authorized; 1,700 shares outstanding	170,000	170,000
Non-Voting Shares; no par value; 198,000 shares authorized; 168,300 shares outstanding	--	--
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	8,184,552	13,266,927
Retained Earnings	<u>282,790,215</u>	<u>265,002,401</u>
Total Stockholders' Equity	<u>291,144,767</u>	<u>278,439,328</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	<u>\$ 1,081,242,149</u>	<u>\$ 1,013,656,372</u>

See Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

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

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
INTEREST INCOME	\$ 61,655,769	\$ 54,159,741	\$ 179,429,799	\$ 162,769,606
INTEREST EXPENSE	<u>5,944,752</u>	<u>5,177,617</u>	<u>17,031,188</u>	<u>15,729,069</u>
NET INTEREST INCOME	55,711,017	48,982,124	162,398,611	147,040,537
Provision for Credit Losses	<u>9,720,108</u>	<u>10,814,520</u>	<u>23,853,439</u>	<u>41,516,788</u>
NET INTEREST INCOME AFTER PROVISION FOR CREDIT LOSSES	<u>45,990,909</u>	<u>38,167,604</u>	<u>138,545,172</u>	<u>105,523,749</u>
INSURANCE INCOME				
Premiums and Commissions	13,700,612	11,938,124	39,236,865	37,101,468
Insurance Claims and Expenses	<u>4,070,160</u>	<u>3,860,750</u>	<u>12,189,831</u>	<u>11,346,453</u>
Total Net Insurance Income	<u>9,630,452</u>	<u>8,077,374</u>	<u>27,047,034</u>	<u>25,755,015</u>
OTHER REVENUE	<u>1,693,871</u>	<u>1,370,467</u>	<u>4,457,156</u>	<u>3,474,611</u>
OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Personnel Expense	28,876,677	25,797,192	86,266,090	73,673,815
Occupancy Expense	4,382,379	4,444,692	13,086,943	13,266,163
Other	<u>12,770,720</u>	<u>11,975,315</u>	<u>35,670,630</u>	<u>34,012,355</u>
Total	<u>46,029,776</u>	<u>42,217,199</u>	<u>135,023,663</u>	<u>120,952,333</u>
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	11,285,456	5,398,246	35,025,699	13,801,042
Provision for Income Taxes	<u>1,060,890</u>	<u>812,734</u>	<u>2,901,579</u>	<u>2,460,583</u>
NET INCOME	<u>\$ 10,224,566</u>	<u>\$ 4,585,512</u>	<u>\$ 32,124,120</u>	<u>\$ 11,340,459</u>
BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE:				
170,000 Shares Outstanding for All Periods (1,700 voting, 168,300 non-voting)	<u>\$60.14</u>	<u>\$26.97</u>	<u>\$188.97</u>	<u>\$66.71</u>

See Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

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

	<u>Three Months Ended</u>		<u>Nine Months Ended</u>	
	<u>September 30,</u>	<u>September 30,</u>	<u>September 30,</u>	<u>September 30,</u>
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Net Income	\$ 10,224,566	\$ 4,585,512	\$ 32,124,120	\$ 11,340,459
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss):				
Net changes related to available-for-sale				
Securities:				
Unrealized gains/(losses)	(4,212,937)	112,030	(5,890,515)	3,095,569
Income tax (provision)/benefit	<u>882,597</u>	<u>(22,190)</u>	<u>1,243,553</u>	<u>(679,476)</u>
Net unrealized gains/(losses)	<u>(3,330,340)</u>	<u>89,840</u>	<u>(4,646,962)</u>	<u>2,416,093</u>
Less reclassification of gain/(loss) to				
net income	<u>67,506</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>435,413</u>	<u>9,889</u>
Total Other Comprehensive				
Income/(Loss)	<u>(3,397,846)</u>	<u>89,816</u>	<u>(5,082,375)</u>	<u>2,406,204</u>
Total Comprehensive Income	<u>\$ 6,826,720</u>	<u>\$ 4,675,328</u>	<u>\$ 27,041,745</u>	<u>\$ 13,746,663</u>

See Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

1ST FRANKLIN FINANCIAL CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Unaudited)

	<u>Common Stock</u>		<u>Retained</u>	<u>Accumulated</u> <u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Earnings</u>	<u>Income (Loss)</u>	
<u>Three Months Ended Sept. 30, 2021:</u>					
Balance at June 30, 2021	170,000	\$170,000	\$276,715,649	\$ 11,582,398	\$288,468,047
Comprehensive Income:					
Net Income	—	—	10,224,566	—	
Other Comprehensive (Loss)	—	—	—	(3,397,846)	
Total Comprehensive Income	—	—	—	—	6,826,720
Cash Distributions Paid	—	—	(4,150,000)	—	(4,150,000)
Balance at September 30, 2021	<u>170,000</u>	<u>\$170,000</u>	<u>\$282,790,215</u>	<u>\$ 8,184,552</u>	<u>\$291,144,767</u>
<u>Three Months Ended Sept. 30, 2020:</u>					
Balance at June 30, 2020	170,000	\$170,000	\$256,208,056	\$ 11,931,234	\$268,309,290
Comprehensive Income:					
Net Income	—	—	4,585,512	—	
Other Comprehensive Income	—	—	—	89,816	
Total Comprehensive Income	—	—	—	—	4,675,328
Balance at September 30, 2020	<u>170,000</u>	<u>\$170,000</u>	<u>\$260,793,568</u>	<u>\$ 12,021,050</u>	<u>\$272,984,618</u>
<u>Nine Months Ended Sept. 30, 2021:</u>					
Balance at December 31, 2020	170,000	\$170,000	\$265,002,401	\$ 13,266,927	\$278,439,328
Comprehensive Income:					
Net Income	—	—	32,124,120	—	
Other Comprehensive (Loss)	—	—	—	(5,082,375)	
Total Comprehensive Income	—	—	—	—	27,041,745
Cash Distributions Paid	—	—	(14,336,306)	—	(14,336,306)
Balance at September 30, 2021	<u>170,000</u>	<u>\$170,000</u>	<u>\$282,790,215</u>	<u>\$ 8,184,552</u>	<u>\$291,144,767</u>
<u>Nine Months Ended Sept. 30, 2020:</u>					
Balance at December 31, 2019	170,000	\$170,000	\$251,711,270	\$ 9,614,846	\$261,496,116
Comprehensive Income:					
Net Income	—	—	11,340,459	—	
Other Comprehensive Income	—	—	—	2,406,204	
Total Comprehensive Income	—	—	—	—	13,746,663
Cumulative Change in Accounting					
Principal (Note 1)	—	—	(2,158,161)	—	(2,158,161)
Cash Distributions Paid	—	—	(100,000)	—	(100,000)
Balance at September 30, 2020	<u>170,000</u>	<u>\$170,000</u>	<u>\$260,793,568</u>	<u>\$ 12,021,050</u>	<u>\$272,984,618</u>

See Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

1ST FRANKLIN FINANCIAL CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net Income	\$32,124,120	\$ 11,340,459
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for credit losses	23,853,439	41,516,788
Depreciation and amortization	3,495,671	3,653,580
Provision for (prepaid) deferred income taxes	295,151	(72,883)
Other	(633,733)	(148,868)
Decrease in miscellaneous other assets	1,077,893	498,256
Increase in other liabilities	<u>9,591,816</u>	<u>2,982,490</u>
Net Cash Provided	<u>69,804,357</u>	<u>59,769,822</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Loans originated or purchased	(427,711,684)	(374,176,645)
Loan liquidations	346,096,260	325,016,295
Purchases of marketable debt securities	(47,944,482)	(13,691,351)
Redemptions of marketable debt securities	12,880,000	4,655,000
Fixed asset additions	(2,877,566)	(2,148,222)
Fixed asset proceeds from sales	<u>29,128</u>	<u>53,185</u>
Net Cash Used	<u>(119,528,344)</u>	<u>(60,291,738)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Net increase in senior demand notes	11,766,486	8,777,759
Advances on credit line	118,196,516	127,588,003
Payments on credit line	(179,146,516)	(140,713,003)
Commercial paper issued	122,346,729	53,655,309
Commercial paper redeemed	(28,258,368)	(45,706,126)
Subordinated debt securities issued	5,645,020	4,973,697
Subordinated debt securities redeemed	(5,629,180)	(4,162,504)
Dividends / distributions	<u>(14,336,306)</u>	<u>(100,000)</u>
Net Cash Provided	<u>30,584,381</u>	<u>4,313,135</u>
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND RESTRICTED CASH	(19,139,606)	3,791,219
CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND RESTRICTED CASH, beginning	<u>67,678,422</u>	<u>58,458,580</u>
CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND RESTRICTED CASH, ending	<u>\$ 48,538,816</u>	<u>\$ 62,249,799</u>
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:		
Interest Paid	\$ 16,974,467	\$ 15,795,797
Income Taxes Paid	2,418,638	2,501,996
Adoption of CECL Accounting Standard ASU 2016-13	-	(2,158,161)

See Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

-NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-

Note 1 – Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of 1st Franklin Financial Corporation and subsidiaries (the "Company") should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company and notes thereto as of December 31, 2020 and for the year then ended included in the Company's 2020 Annual Report filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

In the opinion of Management of the Company, the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements contain all normal recurring adjustments necessary to present fairly the Company's consolidated financial position as of September 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, its consolidated results of operations and comprehensive income for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2021 and 2020 and its consolidated cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2021 and 2020. While certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP") have been condensed or omitted pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Company believes that the disclosures herein are adequate to make the information presented not misleading.

The Company's financial condition and results of operations as of and for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2021 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full fiscal year or any other future period. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires Management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities at and as of the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

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

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

	September 30, <u>2021</u>	September 30, <u>2020</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 40,501,929	\$ 56,499,440
Restricted Cash	<u>8,036,687</u>	<u>5,750,359</u>
Total Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash	<u>\$ 48,538,616</u>	<u>\$ 62,249,799</u>

The Company categorizes its primary sources of revenue into three categories: (1) interest related revenues, (2) insurance related revenue and (3) revenue from contracts with customers.

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

Other revenues, as a whole, are immaterial to total revenues. During the three-months ended September 30, 2021 and 2020, the Company recognized interest related income of \$61.7 million and \$54.2 million, respectively, insurance related income of \$13.7 million and \$11.9 million, respectively, and other revenues of \$1.7 million and \$1.4 million, respectively. During the nine-months ended September 30, 2021 and 2020, the Company recognized interest related income of \$179.4 million and \$162.8 million, respectively, insurance related income of \$39.2 million and \$37.1 million, respectively, and other revenues of \$4.5 million and \$3.5 million, respectively.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements:

In March 2020, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued ASU No. 2020-04, “Reference Rate Reform (Topic 848): Facilitation of the Effects of Reference Rate Reform on Financial Reporting”, which provides optional accounting relief for the expected market transition from the use of the London Interchange Bank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) to the proposed Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”). The key provisions of optional relief include (1) accounting for contract modifications as a continuation of the existing contract without additional analysis and (2) continuing hedge accounting when certain critical terms of a hedging relationship change. The guidance in ASU No. 2020-04 will generally no longer be available to apply after December 31, 2022. There was no impact of ASU No. 2020-04 on the Company’s condensed consolidated financial statements for the period ended September 30, 2021. The Company is currently evaluating the effect that the new standard may have on its financial statements in future periods.

There have been no updates to other recent accounting pronouncements described in our 2020 Annual Report and no new pronouncements that Management believes would have a material impact on the Company.

Note 2 – Allowance for Credit Losses

The allowance for credit losses is based on Management’s evaluation of the inherent risks and changes in the composition of the Company’s loan portfolio. The Company adopted ASU 2016-13, Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326) Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments (“ASU 2016-13”) effective January 1, 2020. Adoption of ASU 2016-13 resulted in a \$2.2 million one-time charge against retained earnings to increase the allowance for credit losses to forecast expected credit losses. Management estimates and evaluates the allowance for credit losses utilizing an open pool loss rate method on collectively evaluated loans with similar risk characteristics in segments, whereby a historical loss rate is calculated and applied to the balance of loans outstanding in the portfolio at each reporting date. This historical loss rate then may be adjusted by macroeconomic forecast and other qualitative factors, as appropriate, to fully reflect the Company’s expected losses in its loan portfolio. The Company’s allowance for credit losses recorded in the balance sheet reflects Management’s best estimate of expected credit losses.

The Company calculates an expected credit loss by utilizing a snapshot of each specific loan segment at a point in history and tracing that segment’s performance until charge-offs were substantially exhausted for that particular segment. Charge-offs in subsequent periods are aggregated to derive an unadjusted lifetime historical charge-off rate by segment. The level of receivables at the balance sheet date is reviewed and adjustments to the allowance for credit losses are made if Management determines increases or decreases in the level of receivables warrants an adjustment. The Company performs a correlation analysis between macroeconomic factors and prior charge-offs for the following macroeconomic factors: Annual Unemployment Rates, Real Gross Domestic Product, Consumer Price Index (CPI), and US National Home Price Index (HPI). To evaluate the overall adequacy of the Company’s allowance for credit losses, Management considers the level of loan receivables, historical loss trends, loan delinquency trends, bankruptcy trends and overall economic conditions. Such allowance is, in the opinion of Management, sufficiently adequate for expected losses in the current loan portfolio. As the estimates used in determining the loan loss reserve are influenced by outside factors, such as consumer payment patterns and general economic conditions, there is uncertainty inherent in these estimates. Actual results could vary based on future changes in significant assumptions.

Management disaggregates the Company’s loan portfolio by loan segment when evaluating loan performance and calculating the allowance for credit losses. Although most loans are similar in nature, the Company concluded that based on variations in loss experience (severity and duration) driven by product and customer type it is most relevant to segment the portfolio by loan product consisting of five different segments: live checks, premier loans, other consumer loans, real estate loans, and sales finance contracts.

The total segments are monitored for credit losses based on graded contractual delinquency and other economic conditions. The Company classifies delinquent accounts at the end of each month according to the Company’s graded delinquency rules which includes the number of installments past due at that time, based on the then-existing terms of the contract. Accounts are classified in delinquency categories of 30-59 days past due, 60-89 days past due, or 90 or more days past due

based on the Company's graded delinquency policy. When a loan meets the Company's charge-off policy, the loan is charged off, unless Management directs that it be retained as an active loan. In making this charge off evaluation, Management considers factors such as pending insurance, bankruptcy status and other indicators of collectability. The amount charged off is the unpaid balance less the unearned finance charges and the unearned insurance premiums, if applicable.

Management ceases accruing finance charges on loans that meet the Company's non-accrual policy based on graded delinquency rules, generally when two payments remain unpaid on precomputed loans or when an interest-bearing loan is 60 days or more past due. Finance charges are then only recognized to the extent there is a loan payment received or when the account qualifies for return to accrual status. Accounts qualify for return to accrual status when the graded delinquency on a precomputed loan is less than two payments and on an interest-bearing loan when it is less than 60 days past due. There were no loans meeting non-accrual policy still accruing interest at September 30, 2021 or December 31, 2020. The Company's net principal balances on non-accrual loans by loan class as of September 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are as follows:

<u>Loan Class</u>	September 30, <u>2021</u>	December 31, <u>2020</u>
Live Check Consumer Loans	\$ 4,394,160	\$ 3,964,176
Premier Consumer Loans	2,079,647	2,069,315
Other Consumer Loans	23,272,534	20,181,097
Real Estate Loans	1,311,988	1,414,443
Sales Finance Contracts	<u>3,214,972</u>	<u>3,576,629</u>
Total	<u>\$ 34,273,301</u>	<u>\$ 31,205,660</u>

An age analysis of principal balances on past due loans, segregated by loan class, as of September 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020 follows:

<u>September 30, 2021</u>	30-59 Days <u>Past Due</u>	60-89 Days <u>Past Due</u>	90 Days or More <u>Past Due</u>	Total Past Due <u>Loans</u>
Live Check Loans	\$ 2,865,249	\$ 1,772,441	\$ 2,252,788	\$ 6,890,478
Premier Loans	1,015,540	583,196	1,065,546	2,664,282
Other Consumer Loans ..	17,799,088	9,156,036	16,752,445	43,707,569
Real Estate Loans	1,018,256	331,706	1,253,410	2,603,372
Sales Finance Contracts	<u>2,220,903</u>	<u>1,307,237</u>	<u>1,911,821</u>	<u>5,439,961</u>
Total	<u>\$ 24,919,036</u>	<u>\$ 13,150,616</u>	<u>\$ 23,236,010</u>	<u>\$ 61,305,662</u>

<u>December 31, 2020</u>	30-59 Days <u>Past Due</u>	60-89 Days <u>Past Due</u>	90 Days or More <u>Past Due</u>	Total Past Due <u>Loans</u>
Live Check Loans	\$ 1,998,538	\$ 1,629,874	\$ 2,122,317	\$ 5,750,729
Premier Loans	895,722	653,370	1,038,398	2,587,490
Other Consumer Loans ..	14,419,790	8,496,082	14,933,605	37,849,477
Real Estate Loans	502,733	223,007	1,437,966	2,163,706
Sales Finance Contracts	<u>2,251,562</u>	<u>1,340,620</u>	<u>2,260,685</u>	<u>5,852,867</u>
Total	<u>\$ 20,068,345</u>	<u>\$ 12,342,953</u>	<u>\$ 21,792,971</u>	<u>\$ 54,204,269</u>

The ratio of loan balances outstanding with payments greater than 30 days delinquent to total loan principal balances outstanding as of September 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020 was 6.24% and 5.91%, respectively. The ratio of bankrupt accounts outstanding to total principal loan balances outstanding as of September 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020 was 1.30% and 1.48%, respectively.

The Company considers the performance of the loan portfolio and its impact on the allowance for credit losses. For consumer and real estate segments, the Company also evaluates credit quality based on the aging status of the loan and by payment activity. The following table presents the net principal in consumer and residential loans based on payment activity as of September 30, 2021:

Payment Performance – Net Principal Balance by Origination Year

	<u>2021(1)</u> (in 000's)	<u>2020</u> (in 000's)	<u>2019</u> (in 000's)	<u>2018</u> (in 000's)	<u>2017</u> (in 000's)	<u>Prior</u> (in 000's)	<u>Total</u> <u>Balance</u> (in 000's)
Live Checks:							
Performing	\$ 90,286	\$ 22,408	\$ 3,193	\$ 377	\$ 43	\$ -	\$ 116,307
Nonperforming	<u>2,782</u>	<u>1,456</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>1</u>	-	<u>4,394</u>
	<u>\$ 93,068</u>	<u>\$ 23,864</u>	<u>\$ 3,315</u>	<u>\$ 410</u>	<u>\$ 44</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 120,701</u>
Premier Loans:							
Performing.....	\$ 57,418	\$ 28,731	\$ 10,049	\$ 2,818	\$ 378	\$ -	\$ 99,394
Nonperforming.....	<u>752</u>	<u>882</u>	<u>372</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>4</u>	-	<u>2,080</u>
	<u>\$ 58,170</u>	<u>\$ 29,613</u>	<u>10,421</u>	<u>\$ 2,888</u>	<u>\$ 382</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 101,474</u>
Other Consumer Loans:							
Performing.....	\$ 396,441	\$ 140,221	\$ 35,085	\$ 8,980	\$ 1,602	\$ 277	\$ 582,606
Nonperforming.....	<u>11,321</u>	<u>8,682</u>	<u>2,307</u>	<u>821</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>23,273</u>
	<u>\$ 407,762</u>	<u>\$ 148,903</u>	<u>\$ 37,392</u>	<u>\$ 9,801</u>	<u>\$ 1,721</u>	<u>\$ 300</u>	<u>\$ 605,879</u>
Real Estate Loans:							
Performing	\$ 14,513	\$ 8,388	\$ 7,418	\$ 5,441	\$ 3,029	\$ 3,495	\$ 42,284
Nonperforming	<u>76</u>	<u>343</u>	<u>326</u>	<u>219</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>298</u>	<u>1,312</u>
	<u>\$ 14,589</u>	<u>\$ 8,731</u>	<u>\$ 7,744</u>	<u>\$ 5,660</u>	<u>\$ 3,079</u>	<u>\$ 3,793</u>	<u>\$ 43,596</u>
Sales Finance Contracts:							
Performing	\$ 48,944	\$ 43,413	\$ 11,524	\$ 2,707	\$ 310	\$ 47	\$ 106,945
Nonperforming	<u>623</u>	<u>1,771</u>	<u>557</u>	<u>245</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3,214</u>
	<u>\$ 49,567</u>	<u>\$ 45,184</u>	<u>12,081</u>	<u>\$ 2,952</u>	<u>\$ 324</u>	<u>\$ 51</u>	<u>\$ 110,159</u>

(1) Includes loans originated during the nine-months ended September 30, 2021.

Due to the composition of the loan portfolio, the Company determines and monitors the allowance for credit losses on a portfolio segment basis. As of September 30, 2021, a historical look back period of five quarters was utilized for live checks; six quarters for other consumer loans, premier loans, and sales finance contracts; and a look back period of five years was utilized for real estate loans. Expected look back periods are determined based on analyzing the history of each segment's snapshot at a point in history and tracing performance until charge-offs are substantially exhausted. The Company addresses seasonality primarily through the use of an average in quarterly historical loss rates over a 4-quarter snapshot time span instead of using one specific snapshot quarter's historical loss rates.

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

On March 11, 2021 the President signed the American Rescue Plan into law. Federal economic stimulus in the form of direct payments has been discontinued; however, the American Rescue Plan was designed to continue supporting Americans, businesses, and state and local governments. Federal stimulus programs provided to support an economy struggling to recover from the ongoing pandemic contributed to the decreased net charge offs for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2021. While there is uncertainty related to the duration and effect of the American Rescue Plan to future credit losses, Management considered loss history from periods prior to government stimulus actions and from periods that may include the effect of government stimulus in estimating the allowance for expected credit losses. The allowance for credit losses was decreased by \$3.0 million to \$63.3 million at September 30, 2021 compared to \$66.3 million at December 31, 2020.

Disaggregation of the portfolio began with the adoption of ASC 326 on January 1, 2020. The following table provides additional information on our allowance for credit losses based on a collective evaluation.

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2021					
	Live	Premier	Other	Real	Sales	Total
	Checks (in 000's)	Loans (in 000's)	Consumer Loans (in 000's)	Estate Loans (in 000's)	Finance Contracts (in 000's)	
Allowance for Credit Losses:						
Balance at June 30, 2021	\$ 9,419	\$ 6,067	\$ 42,633	\$ 273	\$ 5,210	\$ 63,602
Provision for Credit Losses	2,727	606	5,941	44	402	9,720
Charge-offs	(2,458)	(1,023)	(10,484)	(30)	(949)	(14,944)
Recoveries	714	212	3,624	3	383	4,936
Ending Balance	<u>\$ 10,402</u>	<u>\$ 5,862</u>	<u>\$ 41,714</u>	<u>\$ 290</u>	<u>\$ 5,046</u>	<u>\$ 63,314</u>

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2021					
	Live	Premier	Other	Real	Sales	Total
	Checks (in 000's)	Loans (in 000's)	Consumer Loans (in 000's)	Estate Loans (in 000's)	Finance Contracts (in 000's)	
Allowance for Credit Losses:						
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ 10,765	\$ 5,838	\$ 43,833	\$ 267	\$ 5,625	\$ 66,328
Provision for Credit Losses	5,194	2,140	14,602	49	1,867	23,852
Charge-offs	(7,945)	(2,771)	(28,454)	(31)	(3,544)	(42,745)
Recoveries	2,388	655	11,733	5	1,098	15,878
Ending Balance	<u>\$ 10,402</u>	<u>\$ 5,862</u>	<u>\$ 41,714</u>	<u>\$ 290</u>	<u>\$ 5,046</u>	<u>\$ 63,314</u>

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	Sept. 30, 2021	Sept. 30, 2020	Sept. 30, 2021	Sept. 30, 2020
Allowance for Credit Losses:				
Beginning Balance	\$ 63,601,747	\$ 58,766,403	\$ 66,327,674	\$ 53,000,000
Impact of adopting ASC 326	-	-	-	2,158,161
Provision for credit losses	9,720,108	10,814,520	23,853,439	41,516,788
Charge-offs	(14,943,928)	(12,370,618)	(42,745,089)	(48,512,355)
Recoveries	4,935,983	4,269,243	15,877,886	13,316,954
Ending balance; collectively evaluated for impairment	<u>\$ 63,313,910</u>	<u>\$ 61,479,548</u>	<u>\$ 63,313,910</u>	<u>\$ 61,479,548</u>

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	Sept. 30, 2021	Sept. 30, 2020	Sept. 30, 2021	Sept. 30, 2020
Finance Receivables				
Ending Balance	<u>\$ 983,206,172</u>	<u>\$ 855,306,960</u>	<u>\$ 983,206,172</u>	<u>\$ 855,306,960</u>

Troubled Debt Restructurings ("TDRs") represent loans on which the original terms have been modified as a result of the following conditions: (i) the restructuring constitutes a concession and (ii) the borrower is experiencing financial difficulties. Loan modifications by the Company involve payment alterations, interest rate concessions and/or reductions in the amount owed by the borrower. The following table presents a summary of loans that were restructured during the three months ended September 30, 2021.

	Number Of <u>Loans</u>	Pre-Modification Recorded <u>Investment</u>	Post-Modification Recorded <u>Investment</u>
Live Check Consumer Loans	476	\$ 882,720	\$ 867,401
Premier Consumer Loans ..	116	683,833	652,114
Other Consumer Loans	3,454	12,474,462	11,947,658
Real Estate Loans	8	110,854	110,854
Sales Finance Contracts	<u>174</u>	<u>1,098,267</u>	<u>1,053,806</u>
Total	<u>4,228</u>	<u>\$ 15,250,136</u>	<u>\$ 14,631,833</u>

The following table presents a summary of loans that were restructured during the three months ended September 30, 2020.

	Number Of <u>Loans</u>	Pre-Modification Recorded <u>Investment</u>	Post-Modification Recorded <u>Investment</u>
Live Check Consumer Loans	493	\$ 884,141	\$ 858,806
Premier Consumer Loans ..	131	862,989	824,689
Other Consumer Loans	2,669	10,249,680	9,781,560
Real Estate Loans	7	136,663	127,506
Sales Finance Contracts	<u>186</u>	<u>991,288</u>	<u>954,761</u>
Total	<u>3,486</u>	<u>\$13,124,761</u>	<u>\$12,547,322</u>

The following table presents a summary of loans that were restructured during the nine months ended September 30, 2021.

	Number Of <u>Loans</u>	Pre-Modification Recorded <u>Investment</u>	Post-Modification Recorded <u>Investment</u>
Live Check Consumer Loans	1,545	\$ 2,914,444	\$ 2,854,145
Premier Consumer Loans ..	329	1,958,784	1,884,830
Other Consumer Loans	8,515	30,642,643	29,264,870
Real Estate Loans	24	280,574	280,350
Sales Finance Contracts	<u>529</u>	<u>3,298,247</u>	<u>3,193,767</u>
Total	<u>10,942</u>	<u>\$ 39,094,692</u>	<u>\$ 37,477,962</u>

The following table presents a summary of loans that were restructured during the nine months ended September 30, 2020.

	Number Of <u>Loans</u>	Pre-Modification Recorded <u>Investment</u>	Post-Modification Recorded <u>Investment</u>
Live Check Consumer Loans	1,611	\$ 2,704,218	\$ 2,627,431
Premier Consumer Loans ..	356	2,363,227	2,277,349
Other Consumer Loans	8,368	29,643,212	27,807,993
Real Estate Loans	30	370,852	360,893
Sales Finance Contracts	<u>558</u>	<u>2,532,994</u>	<u>2,422,124</u>
Total	<u>10,923</u>	<u>\$ 37,614,503</u>	<u>\$ 35,495,790</u>

TDRs that occurred during the twelve months ended September 30, 2021 and subsequently defaulted during the three months ended September 30, 2021 are listed below.

	Number Of <u>Loans</u>	Pre-Modification Recorded <u>Investment</u>
Live Check Consumer Loans	233	\$ 430,947
Premier Consumer Loans ..	36	165,621
Other Consumer Loans	995	2,345,963
Real Estate Loans.....	-	-
Sales Finance Contracts	<u>51</u>	<u>205,160</u>
Total	<u>1,315</u>	<u>\$3,147,691</u>

TDRs that occurred during the twelve months ended September 30, 2020 and subsequently defaulted during the three months ended September 30, 2020 are listed below.

	Number Of <u>Loans</u>	Pre-Modification Recorded <u>Investment</u>
Live Check Consumer Loans	210	\$ 323,661
Premier Consumer Loans ..	23	125,227
Other Consumer Loans	719	1,524,065
Real Estate Loans.....	1	6,485
Sales Finance Contracts	<u>41</u>	<u>120,058</u>
Total	<u>994</u>	<u>\$2,099,496</u>

TDRs that occurred during the twelve months ended September 30, 2021 and subsequently defaulted during the nine months ended September 30, 2021 are listed below.

	Number Of <u>Loans</u>	Pre-Modification Recorded <u>Investment</u>
Live Check Consumer Loans	632	\$1,201,511
Premier Consumer Loans ..	80	426,426
Other Consumer Loans	2,390	5,415,570
Real Estate Loans.....	-	-
Sales Finance Contracts	<u>132</u>	<u>532,930</u>
Total	<u>3,234</u>	<u>\$7,576,437</u>

TDRs that occurred during the twelve months ended September 30, 2020 and subsequently defaulted during the nine months ended September 30, 2020 are listed below.

	Number Of <u>Loans</u>	Pre-Modification Recorded <u>Investment</u>
Live Check Consumer Loans	790	\$1,178,194
Premier Consumer Loans ..	86	475,673
Consumer Loans	2,583	5,274,119
Real Estate Loans.....	2	8,317
Sales Finance Contracts	<u>161</u>	<u>389,999</u>
Total	<u>3,622</u>	<u>\$7,326,302</u>

Note 3 – Investment Securities

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

	As of <u>September 30, 2021</u>		As of <u>December 31, 2020</u>	
	Amortized <u>Cost</u>	Estimated Fair <u>Value</u>	Amortized <u>Cost</u>	Estimated Fair <u>Value</u>
Available-for-Sale:				
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	\$ 239,977,196	\$ 250,337,387	\$ 204,199,851	\$ 220,663,305
Corporate securities	<u>130,316</u>	<u>422,280</u>	<u>130,316</u>	<u>391,113</u>
	<u>\$ 240,107,512</u>	<u>\$ 250,759,667</u>	<u>\$ 204,330,167</u>	<u>\$ 221,054,418</u>
Held to Maturity:				
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ 379,002	\$ 380,850

Gross unrealized losses on investment securities totaled \$2,609,888 and \$1,022 at September 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively. The following table provides an analysis of investment securities in an unrealized loss position for which an allowance for credit losses is unnecessary as of September 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020:

<u>September 30, 2021</u>	<u>Less than 12 Months</u>		<u>12 Months or Longer</u>		Fair <u>Value</u>	<u>Total</u> Unrealized <u>Losses</u>
	Fair <u>Value</u>	Unrealized <u>Losses</u>	Fair <u>Value</u>	Unrealized <u>Losses</u>		
Available for Sale:						
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	<u>\$ 58,435,854</u>	<u>\$ (2,609,888)</u>	<u>\$ _____</u>	<u>\$ _____</u>	<u>\$ 58,435,854</u>	<u>\$ (2,609,888)</u>

<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>Less than 12 Months</u>		<u>12 Months or Longer</u>		Fair <u>Value</u>	<u>Total</u> Unrealized <u>Losses</u>
	Fair <u>Value</u>	Unrealized <u>Losses</u>	Fair <u>Value</u>	Unrealized <u>Losses</u>		
Available for Sale:						
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	<u>\$ 920,927</u>	<u>\$ (1,022)</u>	<u>\$ _____</u>	<u>\$ _____</u>	<u>\$ 920,927</u>	<u>\$ (1,022)</u>

The previous two tables represent 46 and 1 investments held by the Company at September 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively, the majority of which are rated "A" or higher by Moody's and/or Standard & Poor's. The unrealized losses on the Company's investments listed in the above table were primarily the result of interest rate and market fluctuations. Based on the credit ratings of these investments, along with the consideration of whether the Company has the intent to sell or will be more likely than not required to sell the applicable investment before recovery of amortized cost basis, no allowance for credit losses was determined to be necessary as of September 30, 2021 or December 31, 2020.

The Company's insurance subsidiaries internally designate certain investments as restricted to cover their policy reserves and loss reserves. Funds are held in separate trusts for the benefit of each insurance subsidiary at U.S. Bank National Association ("US Bank"). US Bank serves as trustee under trust agreements with the Company's property and casualty insurance company subsidiary ("Fransisco P&C"), as grantor, and the non-affiliated insurance companies (who underwrite the policies), as beneficiaries. At September 30, 2021, these trusts held \$39.6 million in available-for-sale investment securities at market value. US Bank also serves as trustee under trust agreements with the Company's life insurance company subsidiary ("Fransisco Life"), as grantor, and the non-affiliated insurance companies (who underwrite the policies), as beneficiaries. At September 30, 2021, these trusts held \$24.4 million in available-for-sale investment securities at market value. The amounts required to be held in each trust change as required reserves change. All earnings on assets in the trusts are remitted to the Company's insurance subsidiaries.

Note 4 – Fair Value

Under ASC 820, fair value is the price that would be received upon sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The following fair value hierarchy is used in selecting inputs used to determine the fair value of an asset or liability, with the highest priority given to Level 1, as these are the most transparent or reliable. A financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Marketable Debt Securities: The Company values Marketable Debt Securities as Level 2 securities using various observable market inputs obtained from a pricing service. The pricing service prepares evaluations of fair value for our Level 2 securities using proprietary valuation models based on techniques such as multi-dimensional relational models, and series of matrices that use observable market inputs. The fair value measurements and disclosures guidance defines observable market inputs as the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset developed on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. The extent of the use of each observable market input for a security depends on the type of security and the market conditions at the balance sheet date. Depending on the security, the priority of the use of observable market inputs may change as some observable market inputs may not be relevant or additional inputs may be necessary. The Company uses the following observable market inputs ("standard inputs"), listed in the approximate order of priority, in the pricing evaluation of Level 2 securities: benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, two-sided markets, benchmark securities, bids, offers and reference data including market research data. State, municipalities and political subdivisions securities are priced by our pricing service using material event notices and new issue data inputs in addition to the standard inputs. See additional information, including the table below, regarding fair value under ASC 820, and the fair value measurement of available-for-sale marketable debt securities.

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

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

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

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

Assets measured at fair value as of September 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020 were available-for-sale investment securities which are summarized below:

Description	September 30, 2021	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using Quoted Prices		
		In Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Corporate securities	\$ 422,280	\$ 422,280	\$ --	\$ --
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	<u>250,337,387</u>	--	<u>250,337,387</u>	--
Total	<u>\$250,759,667</u>	<u>\$ 422,280</u>	<u>\$250,337,387</u>	<u>\$ --</u>

Description	December 31, 2020	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using Quoted Prices		
		In Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Corporate securities	\$ 391,113	\$ 391,113	\$ --	\$ --
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	<u>220,663,305</u>	--	<u>220,663,305</u>	--
Total	<u>\$ 221,054,418</u>	<u>\$ 391,113</u>	<u>\$ 220,663,305</u>	<u>\$ --</u>

Note 5 – Leases

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

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

Remaining lease terms range from 1 to 10 years. The Company’s leases are not complex and do not contain residual value guarantees, variable lease payments, or significant assumptions or judgments made in applying the requirements of Topic 842. Operating leases with a term of 12 months or less are not recorded on the balance sheet and the related lease expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. At September 30, 2021 the operating lease ROU assets and liabilities were \$34.9 million and \$35.5 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2020 ROU assets and liabilities were \$33.6 million and \$34.2 million, respectively.

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

	Three Months Ended <u>Sept. 30, 2021</u>	Nine Months Ended <u>Sept. 30, 2021</u>
Operating lease expense	\$ 1,886,300	\$ 5,597,703
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities:		
Operating cash flows from operating leases	1,859,919	5,505,031
Weighted-average remaining lease term – operating leases (in years)...	7.02	
Weighted-average discount rate – operating leases	4.55%	
Lease maturity schedule as of September 30, 2021:	<u>Amount</u>	
Remainder of 2021	\$ 1,871,404	
2022	7,144,891	
2023	6,268,419	
2024	5,485,448	
2025	5,128,419	
2026 and beyond	<u>15,402,634</u>	
Total	41,301,215	
Less: Discount	<u>(5,783,693)</u>	
Present Value of Lease Liability	<u>\$ 35,517,522</u>	

Note 6 – Commitments and Contingencies

The Company is, and expects in the future to be, involved in various legal proceedings incidental to its business from time to time. Management makes provisions in its financial statements for legal, regulatory, and other contingencies when, in the opinion of Management, a loss is probable and reasonably estimable. At September 30, 2021, no such known proceedings or amounts, individually or in the aggregate, were expected to have a material impact on the Company or its financial condition or results of operations.

Management created a COVID-19 Task Force that continues to diligently work to identify and manage potential impact. During the first and second quarters of 2020, the Task Force initially closed branch offices to the public. Loans were originated by appointment only with no more than one customer in the branch office at any time. Customers were and are encouraged to pay electronically. For those unable to pay electronically, a no contact process was implemented for the branch offices. We re-opened our branch lobbies to the public during the second quarter of 2020. Corporate team members returned to the office during the third quarter of 2020. Branch

offices and corporate departments are closely monitored and may close temporarily based on exposure. The Company will adhere to mandates from federal, state and/or local authorities regarding COVID-19 protocols. Management is monitoring the President's vaccine mandate for the private sector requiring private businesses the employ 100 or more workers to either get the vaccine or test regularly. The mandate falls under the jurisdiction of the Labor Department's Occupational Safety and Health Administration, or OSHA. COVID-19 presents material uncertainty and risk with respect to the Company's performance and operations, including the potential impact on delinquencies and the allowance for credit losses if our customers experience prolonged periods of unemployment, which could result in material impact to the Company's future results of operations, cash flows and financial condition.

Note 7 – Income Taxes

The Company has elected to be, and is, treated as an S corporation for income tax reporting purposes. Taxable income or loss of an S corporation is passed through to, and included in the individual tax returns of, the shareholders of the Company, rather than being taxed at the corporate level. Notwithstanding this election, however, income taxes continue to be reported for, and paid by, the Company's insurance subsidiaries as they are not allowed to be treated as S corporations, and for the Company's state taxes in Louisiana, which does not recognize S corporation status. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized and provisions for current and deferred income taxes continue to be recorded by the Company's subsidiaries. The Company uses the liability method of accounting for deferred income taxes and provides deferred income taxes for all significant income tax temporary differences.

Effective income tax rates were 9% and 8% during the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2021, respectively, compared to 15% and 18% during the same comparable periods a year ago. During the comparable periods just ended, the S corporation generated a higher proportion of pass-through income relative to total pre-tax income, resulting in a lower effective tax rate.

Note 8 – Credit Agreement

Effective September 11, 2009, the Company entered into a credit facility with Wells Fargo Preferred Capital, Inc. (now Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.). As amended to date, the credit agreement provides for borrowings and reborrowings of up to \$230.0 million, subject to certain limitations, and all borrowings are secured by the finance receivables of the Company. Available borrowings under the credit agreement were \$172.0 million and \$111.1 million at September 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively, at an interest rate of 3.50%. Outstanding borrowings on the credit line were \$58.0 million and \$118.9 million at September 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively. The credit agreement contains covenants customary for financing transactions of this type. At September 30, 2021, the Company believes it was in compliance with all covenants. The credit agreement has a commitment termination date of February 28, 2022.

Note 9 – Related Party Transactions

The Company engages from time to time in transactions with related parties. The Company has an outstanding loan to a real estate development partnership of which one of the Company's beneficial owners is a partner. The balance on the commercial loan (including principal and accrued interest) was \$1.8 million at September 30, 2021. The Company also has a loan for premium payments to a trust of an executive officer's irrevocable life insurance policy. The principal balance on this loan at September 30, 2021 was \$0.5 million. Please refer to the disclosure contained in Note 12 "Related Party Transactions" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020 for additional information on related party transactions.

Note 10 – Segment Financial Information

The Company discloses segment information in accordance with FASB ASC 280. FASB ASC 280 requires companies to determine segments based on how Management makes decisions about allocating resources to segments and measuring their performance.

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

Accounting policies of each of the divisions are the same as those for the Company as a whole. Performance is measured based on objectives set at the beginning of each year and include various factors such as division profit, growth in earning assets and delinquency and loan loss management. All division revenues result from transactions with third parties. The Company does not allocate income taxes or corporate headquarter expenses to the divisions. Below is financial information for of each of the Company's divisions for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2021 and 2020, followed by a reconciliation to consolidated Company data.

	Division I	Division II	Division III	Division IV	Division V	Division VII	Division VIII	Division IX	Total
	(in thousands)								
Division Revenues:									
3 Months ended 09/30/2021	\$ 10,020	\$ 10,174	\$ 10,592	\$ 11,469	\$ 7,756	\$ 7,223	\$ 6,450	\$ 8,916	\$ 72,600
3 Months ended 09/30/2020	\$ 9,129	\$ 8,823	\$ 9,713	\$ 9,801	\$ 6,318	\$ 6,297	\$ 5,130	\$ 7,828	\$ 63,039
9 Months ended 09/30/2021	\$ 29,246	\$ 29,304	\$ 31,083	\$ 32,653	\$ 22,258	\$ 20,941	\$ 18,400	\$ 26,056	\$ 209,941
9 Months ended 09/30/2020	\$ 28,769	\$ 26,793	\$ 29,418	\$ 28,778	\$ 19,154	\$ 18,588	\$ 16,045	\$ 24,035	\$ 191,580
Division Profit:									
3 Months ended 09/30/2021	\$ 3,711	\$ 5,231	\$ 5,219	\$ 5,573	\$ 3,234	\$ 2,691	\$ 1,166	\$ 3,429	\$ 30,254
3 Months ended 09/30/2020	\$ 3,590	\$ 3,982	\$ 4,672	\$ 4,454	\$ 2,404	\$ 2,159	\$ 1,312	\$ 2,911	\$ 25,484
9 Months ended 09/30/2021	\$ 11,193	\$ 15,042	\$ 15,746	\$ 15,381	\$ 9,244	\$ 7,442	\$ 4,035	\$ 10,991	\$ 89,074
9 Months ended 09/30/2020	\$ 9,751	\$ 11,242	\$ 12,701	\$ 10,297	\$ 6,141	\$ 4,905	\$ 3,822	\$ 8,087	\$ 66,946

	Division I	Division II	Division III	Division IV	Division V	Division VII	Division VIII	Division IX	Total
	(in thousands)								
Division Assets:									
09/30/2021	\$109,911	\$118,880	\$119,664	\$146,148	\$87,448	\$88,316	\$85,982	\$106,149	\$862,498
12/31/2020	\$106,982	\$112,168	\$117,199	\$136,558	\$77,143	\$82,332	\$69,344	\$103,048	\$804,774

	3 Months Ended 9/30/2021 (In 000's)	3 Months Ended 9/30/2020 (In 000's)	9 Months Ended 9/30/2021 (In 000's)	9 Months Ended 9/30/2020 (In 000's)
Reconciliation of Revenues:				
Total revenues from reportable divisions	\$ 72,600	\$ 63,039	\$209,941	\$191,580
Corporate finance charges earned, not allocated to divisions	22	23	67	75
Corporate investment income earned, not allocated to divisions	1,811	1,690	5,549	5,139
Timing difference of insurance income allocation to divisions	2,613	2,715	7,557	6,545
Other revenue not allocated to divisions	4	2	10	7
Consolidated Revenues (1)	<u>\$ 77,050</u>	<u>\$ 67,469</u>	<u>\$223,124</u>	<u>\$203,346</u>
Reconciliation of Profit:				
Profit per division	\$ 30,254	\$ 25,485	\$ 89,074	\$ 66,946
Corporate earnings not allocated	4,450	4,429	13,183	11,765
Corporate expenses not allocated	<u>(23,419)</u>	<u>(24,516)</u>	<u>(67,231)</u>	<u>(64,910)</u>
Consolidated Income Before Income Taxes	<u>\$ 11,285</u>	<u>\$ 5,398</u>	<u>\$ 35,026</u>	<u>\$ 13,801</u>

Note 1: Includes Finance Charge Income, Investment Income, Insurance Premium Revenues and Other Revenue.

BRANCH OPERATIONS

J. Patrick Smith, III	Senior Vice President
Joseph R. Cherry	Vice President
John B. Gray	Vice President
Jerry W. Hughes	Vice President
Jennifer C. Purser.....	Vice President
M. Summer Clevenger ..	Vice President
Virginia K. Palmer.....	Vice President
Martin B. Miskelly	Vice President
Marcus C. Thomas	Vice President
Michael J. Whitaker	Vice President

REGIONAL OPERATIONS DIRECTORS

Sonya Acosta	Jimmy Fairbanks	Sharon Langford	Mike Olive
Maurice Bize	Chad Frederick	Becki Lawhon	Deloris O'Neal
Derrick Blalock	Peyton Givens	Jeff Lee	Gerald Rhoden
Nicholas Blevins	Kim Golka	Tammy Lee	Anthony Seney
Janet Brownlee	Kevin Gray	Lynn Lewis	Mike Shankles
Ron Byerly	Tabatha Green	Jeff Lindberg	Greg Shealy
Bryan Cook	Jenna Henderson	Jimmy Mahaffey	Cliff Snyder
Stacy Courson	Brian Hill	Sylvia McClung	Michael Spriggs
Joe Daniel	Tammy Hood	Nokie Moore	Lou Stokes
Chris Deakle	Sue Iser	Lauren Munoz	Melissa Storck
Dee Dee Dunham	Jonathan Kendrick	William Murrillo	Harriet Welch
Carla Eldridge	Steve Knotts	Josh Nickerson	Robert Whitlock

BRANCH OPERATIONS

ALABAMA

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

GEORGIA

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

**BRANCH OPERATIONS
(Continued)**

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

LOUISIANA

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

MISSISSIPPI

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

SOUTH CAROLINA

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

TENNESSEE

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

TEXAS

Austin (2)	Longview	Pasadena	Temple	Texarkana	
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DIRECTORS

Ben F. Cheek, IV
Chairman
1st Franklin Financial Corporation

Ben F. Cheek, III
Chairman Emeritus
1st Franklin Financial Corporation

Virginia C. Herring
Vice Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer
1st Franklin Financial Corporation

A. Roger Guimond
Executive Vice President – Finance and Investor Relations
1st Franklin Financial Corporation

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

Jerry J. Harrison, Jr.
Chief Operating Officer
Crider Food, Inc.

John G. Sample, Jr.
CPA

C. Dean Scarborough
Retired Retail Business Owner

Keith D. Watson
Chairman
Bowen & Watson, Inc.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Ben F. Cheek, IV
Chairman

Ben F. Cheek, III
Chairman Emeritus

Virginia C. Herring
Vice Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

A. Roger Guimond
Executive Vice President – Finance and Investor Relations

Brian J. Gyomory
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Gary L. McQuain
Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer

Todd S. Manke
Executive Vice President and Chief Risk Officer

Daniel E. Clevenger, II
Executive Vice President - Compliance

Jeffrey R. Thompson
Executive Vice President - Human Resources

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

Mark J. Scarpitti
Executive Vice President – General Counsel

Chip Vercelli
Executive Vice President – Government Relations

Joseph A. Shaw
Executive Vice President – Chief Information Officer

Lynn E. Cox
Vice President / Corporate Secretary and Treasurer

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