LANGLEY FEDERAL CREDIT UNION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020



WEALTH ADVISORY | OUTSOURCING AUDIT, TAX, AND CONSULTING

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Supervisory Committee and Board of Directors Langley Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries Newport News, Virginia

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements *Opinion*

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Langley Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries (Credit Union), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial condition as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, members' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Langley Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are required to be independent of Langley Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Langley Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries' ability to continue as a going concern for one year after the date the consolidated financial statements are available to be issued.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the consolidated financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit
 procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an
 opinion on the effectiveness of Langley Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries' internal control.
 Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Langley Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries' ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

Supervisory Committee and Board of Directors Langley Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries

Clifton Larson Allen LLP

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audit.

CliftonLarsonAllen LLP

Baltimore, Maryland March 28, 2022

LANGLEY FEDERAL CREDIT UNION AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020 (IN THOUSANDS)

	2021	2020
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 287,505	\$ 339,905
Investments:		
Equity securities	318,527	314,328
Available-for-sale	231,346	184,220
Held-to-maturity	22,030	-
Other	21,767	21,860
Deposit advances	25,551	53,937
Loans held-for-sale	678	7,219
Loans, net	3,168,945	2,617,779
Accrued interest receivable	8,654	7,599
Property and equipment, net	55,381	52,893
NCUSIF deposit	30,914	26,244
Assets held-for-sale	461	344
Other assets	22,477	17,739
Total Assets	\$ 4,194,236	\$ 3,644,067
LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS' EQUITY		
LIABILITIES		
Members' share and savings accounts	\$ 3,486,642	\$ 2,998,657
Borrowed funds	250,000	250,000
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	50,215	41,868
Total liabilities	3,786,857	3,290,525
MEMBERS' EQUITY		
Regular reserves	24,767	24,767
Undivided earnings	383,383	325,421
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(771)	3,354
Total member's equity	407,379	353,542
Total Liabilities and Members' Equity	\$ 4,194,236	\$ 3,644,067

LANGLEY FEDERAL CREDIT UNION AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020 (IN THOUSANDS)

	2021	2020		
INTEREST INCOME				
Loans	\$ 117,377	\$ 109,934		
Investments and cash equivalents	5,983	7,950		
Total interest income	123,360	117,884		
INTEREST EXPENSE				
Members' share and savings accounts	16,557	24,858		
Borrowed funds	3,341	4,549		
Total interest expense	19,898	29,407		
Net interest income	103,462	88,477		
PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	5,050	23,559		
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	98,412	64,918		
NON-INTEREST INCOME				
Service charges and fees	19,694	17,999		
Interchange income, net	19,194	15,569		
Other non-interest income	11,327	4,438		
Net gain on sales of loans	3,346	5,321		
Net gain on sales of assets held-for-sale	526	250		
Net gain on securities available-for-sale	317	538		
Net gain on equity securities	2,576	6,083		
Total non-interest income	56,980	50,198		
NON-INTEREST EXPENSE				
Employee compensation and benefits	48,317	46,109		
Operations	50,458	41,163		
Occupancy	6,783	6,517		
Total non-interest expense	105,558	93,789		
NET INCOME	\$ 49,834	\$ 21,327		

LANGLEY FEDERAL CREDIT UNION AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020 (IN THOUSANDS)

	 2021	2020		
NET INCOME	\$ 49,834	\$	21,327	
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) Securities Available-for-Sale	(2.000)		4.064	
Unrealized holding (losses) gains during the period Reclassification gains included in net income Total other comprehensive income	 (3,808) (317) (4,125)		4,061 (538) 3,523	
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	\$ 45,709	\$	24,850	

LANGLEY FEDERAL CREDIT UNION AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN MEMBERS' EQUITY YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020 (IN THOUSANDS)

	Regular Reserve	Jndivided Earnings	Comp	imulated Other rehensive ne (Loss)	Total
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2019	\$ 24,767	\$ 304,094	\$	(169)	\$ 328,692
Net income Other comprehensive income	 - -	21,327		3,523	21,327 3,523
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2020	24,767	325,421		3,354	353,542
Net income Other comprehensive loss Equity acquired in merger	- - -	49,834 - 8,128		(4,125) -	49,834 (4,125) 8,128
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2021	\$ 24,767	\$ 383,383	\$	(771)	\$ 407,379

LANGLEY FEDERAL CREDIT UNION AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020 (IN THOUSANDS)

		2021	2020		
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Net income	\$	49,834	\$ 21,327		
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by					
operating activities:					
Amortization of mortgage servicing rights, net		616	290		
Capitalization of mortgage servicing rights		(650)	(889)		
Change in valuation allowance for mortgage servicing rights		(139)	138		
Amortization of premium on investment securities, net		1,141	1,274		
Provision for loan losses		5,050	23,559		
Depreciation and amortization		5,447	5,088		
Net gain on sales of available-for-sale investments		(317)	(538)		
Net gain on equity securities		(2,576)	(6,083)		
Loss on disposal of equipment		243	-		
Loans originated for sale		(17,543)	(80,443)		
Proceeds from sale of loans		27,430	78,903		
Net gain on sales of loans		(3,346)	(5,321)		
Net change in:					
Deposit advances		28,386	(24,804)		
Accrued interest receivable		(1,055)	(874)		
Assets held-for-sale		(117)	18		
Other assets		1,533	(1,794)		
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		8,033	9,164		
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		101,970	19,015		
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Purchases of available-for-sale investments		(98,202)	(39,914)		
Proceeds from maturities/calls of available-for-sale investments		13,826	1,850		
Proceeds from return of principal of available-for-sale investments		45,157	45,488		
Proceeds from sale of available-for-sale investments		12,244	20,455		
Proceeds from maturities of deposits in other financial institutions		1,738	-		
Net change in other investments		93	(351)		
Purchases of equity security investments		(1,623)	(171,581)		
Loan originations, net of principal collected		(523,659)	(312,266)		
Increase in NCUSIF deposit		(3,641)	(3,888)		
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		1,232	-		
Purchases of property and equipment		(7,799)	(7,037)		
Cash acquired in merger		29,524	 		
Net Cash Used by Investing Activities		(531,110)	 (467,244)		

LANGLEY FEDERAL CREDIT UNION AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED) YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020 (IN THOUSANDS)

		2021	2020			
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES Proceeds from borrowed funds Payments made on borrowed funds Net change in members' share and savings accounts Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	\$	376,740 376,740	\$	250,000 (250,000) 494,255 494,255		
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(52,400)		46,026		
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		339,905		293,879		
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	\$	287,505	\$	339,905		
SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES OF NONCASH AND CASH FLOW INFORMATION						
Interest paid on members' share and savings accounts Interest paid on borrowed funds	<u>\$</u> \$	16,557 3,341	\$ \$	24,858 5,898		

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Operations

Langley Federal Credit Union (the Credit Union) is a cooperative association holding a charter in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Credit Union Act for the purpose of promoting thrift among and creating a source of credit for its members. Participation in the Credit Union is limited to those individuals who qualify for membership. The field of membership is defined in the Credit Union's Charter and Bylaws and consists of employees and former employees of select employers and organizations who have petitioned for membership.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Credit Union and its subsidiaries, Langley Financial Services, LLC, Cooperative Title Services, LLC, Lakefront Trustee Services, LLC, Coastal Nest Mortgage, LLC, and Garrett Mortgage, LLC, credit union service organizations (the CUSOs). All CUSOs are wholly owned except Garrett Mortgage, LLC, which the Credit Union owns 80%, and Coastal Next Mortgage, LLC, which the Credit Union owns 51%. These CUSOs are engaged primarily in providing investment and insurance products, title insurance and mortgage lending services, to Credit Union members. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates in Preparing Financial Statements

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of income 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 and the valuation of investment securities.

Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change in the near term include the valuation of securities and determination of the allowance for loan losses.

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the spread of Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) a worldwide pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic may impact various parts of the Credit Union's future operations and financial results, including additional loan loss reserves. Management believes the Credit Union is taking appropriate actions to mitigate the negative impact.

Financial Instruments with Concentrations of Credit Risk

The Credit Union may be exposed to credit risk from a regional economic standpoint because a significant concentration of its borrowers work or reside on the Virginia Peninsula. The Credit Union continually monitors its operations, including the loan and investment portfolios, for potential impairment.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial Instruments with Concentrations of Credit Risk (Continued)

However, the loan portfolio is well diversified and the Credit Union does not have significant concentrations of credit risk except vehicle and first mortgage loans which management monitors on an ongoing basis.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition and the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, amounts due from financial institutions, and highly liquid debt instruments classified as cash that were purchased with maturities of three months or less. Amounts due from financial institutions may, at times, exceed federally insured limits.

Equity Securities

Equity securities with readily determinable fair values are reported at fair value with changes in fair value included in earnings.

Debt Securities

Debt securities are classified as held-to-maturity when the Credit Union has the positive intent and ability to hold the securities to maturity and are carried at amortized cost. Debt securities not classified as held-to-maturity are classified as available-for-sale. Securities available-for-sale are carried at fair value with unrealized gains and losses reported in Other Comprehensive Income. Realized gains and losses on securities available-for-sale are included in Net Gain on Securities Available-for-Sale on the Consolidated Statements of Income and, when applicable, are reported as a reclassification adjustment in Other Comprehensive Income. For callable debt securities purchased at a premium, the amortization period is shortened to the earliest call date. Gains and losses on sales of securities are determined using the specific identification method on the trade date. The amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts are recognized in interest income using methods approximating the interest method over the period to call date for premiums and the maturity date for discounts.

Declines in the fair value of individual held-to-maturity and available-for-sale debt securities below their cost that are other-than-temporary result in write-downs of the individual securities to their fair value. The Credit Union monitors the investment security portfolio for impairment on an individual security basis and has a process in place to identify securities that could potentially have an impairment that is other-than-temporary. This process involves analyzing the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than the amortized cost basis, the market liquidity for the security, the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, expected cash flows, and the Credit Union's intent and ability to hold the investment for a period of time sufficient to recover the temporary loss. The ability to hold is determined by whether it is more likely than not that the Credit Union will be required to sell the security before its anticipated recovery. A decline in value due to an event that is considered other-than-temporary is recorded as a loss in Non-interest Income.

The Credit Union did not record any other-than-temporary impairment during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Other Investments

Other investments are recorded at cost and evaluated for events resulting in impairment.

Deposit Advances

The Credit Union makes ACH credits available to its members upon receipt. The majority of these credits are direct deposit transactions funded by the Credit Union in advance of the settlement date.

Loans Held-For-Sale

Loans originated and intended for sale in the secondary market are carried at the lower of cost or estimated fair value. Gains and losses on sales of loans are recognized at settlement dates and are determined by the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying value of the loans. All sales are made without recourse.

Loans, Net

The Credit Union grants consumer, residential real estate, and commercial loans to members. The ability of the members to honor their contracts is dependent upon the real estate and general economic conditions comprising the Credit Union's field of membership.

Loans that the Credit Union has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or pay-off are stated at their outstanding unpaid principal balances, adjusted for an allowance for loan losses and net deferred origination costs. Interest on loans is recognized over the term of the loan and is calculated using the simple interest method on principal amounts outstanding.

The accrual of interest income on loans, other than credit card loans, is discontinued at the time the loan is 90 days past due, unless the credit is well-secured and in the process of collection. Consumer loans are typically charged off no later than 180 days past due. Past due status is based on the contractual terms of the loan. In all cases, loans are placed on nonaccrual or charged off at an earlier date if the collection of principal and interest is considered doubtful.

All interest accrued but not collected for loans that are placed on nonaccrual or charged off is reversed against interest income. The interest on these loans is accounted for on the cash-basis or cost-recovery method until qualifying for return to accrual. Loans are returned to accrual status when all of the principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current and future payments are reasonably assured.

Loan fees and certain direct loan origination costs are deferred, and the net fee or cost is recognized as an adjustment to interest income using methods approximating the interest method over the contractual life of the loans, adjusted for estimated prepayments based on the Credit Union's historical prepayment experience. The Credit Union does not charge commitment fees.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Allowance for Loan Losses

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

The allowance for loan losses is evaluated on a regular basis by management and is based upon management's periodic review of the collectability of the loans in light of historical experience, the nature, and volume of the loan portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, estimated value of the underlying collateral, and prevailing economic conditions.

This evaluation is inherently subjective, as it requires estimates that are susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available. In addition, regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the Credit Union's allowance for loan losses, and may require the Credit Union to make additions to the allowance based on their judgment about information available to them at the time of their examinations.

The Credit Union's allowance for loan losses is that amount considered adequate to absorb probable losses in the portfolio based on management's evaluations of the size and current risk characteristics of the loan portfolio. Such evaluations consider prior loss experience, the risk rating distribution of the portfolio, the impact of current internal and external influences on credit loss and the levels of non-performing loans.

Specific allowances for loan losses are established for impaired loans on an individual basis. The specific allowances established for these loans are based on a thorough analysis of the most probable source of repayment, including the present value of the loan's expected future cash flow, the loan's estimated market value or the estimated fair value of the underlying collateral. General allowances are established for loans that can be grouped into pools based on similar characteristics. In this process, general allowance factors are based on an analysis of historical charge-off experience (one year) and expected losses given default derived from the Credit Union's internal risk-rating process. These factors are developed and applied to the portfolio in terms of loan type. The qualitative factors associated with the allowances are subjective and require a high degree of management judgment. These factors include the credit quality statistics, recent economic uncertainty, losses incurred from recent events, and lagging data.

On March 27, 2020, United States Congress passed into law the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act. The CARES Act provided relief from accounting requirements under U.S. GAAP when modifying loans from borrowers impacted by COVID-19. In order to qualify, the modification must be related to COVID-19, the loan must have been of current payment status as of December 31, 2019 and the modification must be granted prior to December 31, 2021. Under the CARES Act, these loan modification would not be considered to be TDRs.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Allowance for Loan Losses (Continued)

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic and related economic disruption to nonessential businesses and resulting increased unemployment, the Credit Union provided additional reserves in its allowance for loan losses to account for the credit quality implications of these economic factors. The qualitative factors were added based on the risk of the various loan types in the portfolio. The actual COVID-19 related losses may be higher or lower than the reserves added.

A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Credit Union will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal or interest when due, according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Factors considered by management in determining impairment include payment status, collateral value, and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. Loans that experience insignificant payment delays and payment shortfalls generally are not classified as impaired. Management determines the significance of payment delays and payment shortfalls on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration all of the circumstances surrounding the loan and the borrower, including the length of the delay, the reasons for the delay, the borrower's prior payment record, and the amount of the shortfall in relation to the principal and interest owed.

Under certain circumstances, the Credit Union will provide borrowers relief through loan restructurings. A restructuring of debt constitutes a troubled debt restructuring (TDR) if the Credit Union for economic or legal reasons related to the borrower's financial difficulties grants a concession to the borrower that it would not otherwise consider. TDR concessions can include reduction of interest rates, extension of maturity dates, forgiveness of principal and/or interest due, or acceptance of other assets in full or partial satisfaction of the debt. The Credit Union considers all aspects of the restructuring to determine whether it has granted a concession to the borrower. An insignificant delay in payment resulting from a restructuring is not deemed to be a concession and would not be considered to be a TDR.

The Credit Union has concluded that the impairment impact of TDRs on its consumer loans (generally lower balance loans having original maturities of 60 months or less and average lives less than 36 months) is insignificant to the consolidated financial statements. As such these impairments are not individually tracked but rather are adequately included in the loss allowance provided on a pooled basis for the consumer loan portfolio.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Allowance for Loan Losses (Continued)

The Credit Union maintains a separate general valuation allowance for homogeneous portfolio segments. These portfolio segments and their risk characteristics are described as follows:

Consumer: These loans are usually comprised of a large number of small loans. Most loans are made directly for consumer purchases. Economic trends determined by unemployment rates and other key economic indicators are closely correlated to the credit quality of these loans.

Residential Real Estate: The degree of risk in residential mortgage lending depends primarily on the loan amount in relation to collateral value, the interest rate, and the borrower's ability to repay. These loans generally possess a lower inherent risk of loss than commercial real estate portfolio segments. Economic trends determined by unemployment rates and other key economic indicators are closely correlated to the credit quality of these loans.

The portfolio segments that are risk rated and their risk characteristics are described as follows:

Commercial - Real Estate: These loans generally possess a higher inherent risk of loss than residential real estate portfolio segments. Adverse economic developments or an overbuilt market impact commercial real estate projects and may result in troubled loans. Trends in vacancy rates of commercial properties impact the credit quality of these loans. High vacancy rates reduce operating revenues and the ability for the properties to produce sufficient cash flow to service debt obligations.

Commercial - Other: Commercial loans may also be underwritten based on cash flows or inventories of operating businesses. Debt coverage is provided by business cash flows and economic trends influenced by unemployment rates and other key economic indicators are closely correlated to the credit quality of these loans.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Allowance for Loan Losses (Continued)

The Credit Union assigns a risk rating to commercial participation and small business loans and periodically performs detailed internal reviews of all such loans over a certain threshold to identify credit risks and to assess the overall collectability of the portfolio. These risk ratings are also subject to examination by the Credit Union's regulators. During the internal reviews, management monitors and analyzes the financial condition of borrowers and guarantors, trends in the industries in which the borrowers operate and the fair values of collateral securing the loans. These credit quality indicators are used to assign a risk rating to each individual loan. The risk ratings can be grouped into the following major categories, defined as follows:

Ratings 1 to 3 – These ratings include loans categorized as "pass" and are loans of average to excellent credit quality borrowers. These borrowers generally have significant capital strength, adequate debt service coverage, moderate leverage and stable earnings and growth commensurate to their relative risk ratings.

Rating 4 – This rating includes loans on management's "watch list" and is intended to be utilized for pass rated borrowers where credit quality has begun to show signs of financial weakness that now requires management's heightened attention.

Rating 5 – This rating includes loans categorized as "special mention" and is intended to be temporary and includes loans to borrowers whose credit quality has clearly deteriorated and are at risk of further decline unless active measures are taken to correct the situation.

Rating 6 – This rating includes loans categorized as "substandard" for which the accrual of interest has not been stopped. These loans have defined weaknesses which make payment default or principal exposure likely, but not yet certain. Such loans are apt to be dependent upon collateral liquidation, a secondary source of repayment, or an event outside of the normal course of business.

Rating 7 – This rating includes loans categorized as "substandard-impaired" for which the accrual of interest has generally been stopped. This rating includes loans; (i) where interest is more than 90 days past due; (ii) not fully secured; and (iii) loans where a specific valuation allowance may be necessary.

Rating 8 – This rating includes loans categorized as "loss" for which the accrual of interest has been stopped. These loans have significant payment issues and are intended for those borrowers where foreclosure or charge-off is deemed imminent and a specific valuation has been provided for based on the estimated deficiency balance.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Transfers of Financial Assets

Transfers of financial assets are accounted for as sales only when control over the assets has been surrendered. Control over transferred assets is deemed to be surrendered when (1) assets have been isolated from the Credit Union, (2) the transferee obtained the right (free of conditions that constrain it from taking advantage of that right) to pledge or exchange the transferred assets, and (3) the Credit Union does not maintain effective control over the transferred assets through an agreement to repurchase them before their maturity.

The transfer of a participating interest in an entire financial asset must also meet the definition of a participating interest. A participating interest in a financial asset has all of the following characteristics: (1) from the date of transfer, it must represent a proportionate (pro rata) ownership interest in the financial asset, (2) from the date of transfer, all cash flows received, except any cash flows allocated as any compensation for servicing or other services performed, must be divided proportionately among participating interest holders in the amount equal to their share ownership, (3) the rights of each participating interest holder must have the same priority, (4) no party has the right to pledge or exchange the entire financial asset unless all participating interest holders agree to do so.

Loan Servicing

Servicing assets are recognized separately when servicing rights are acquired through purchase or through sale of financial assets. Servicing rights resulting from the sale or securitization of loans originated by the Credit Union are initially measured at fair value at the date of transfer. The Credit Union subsequently measures each class of servicing asset using the amortization method. Under the amortization method, mortgage servicing rights are amortized into non-interest income in proportion to and over the period of estimated net servicing income. The amortized assets are assessed for impairment of increased obligation based upon the fair value at each reporting date.

Fair value is based on market prices for comparable servicing contracts, when available, or alternatively, is based on a valuation model that calculates the present value of estimated future net servicing income. The valuation model incorporates assumptions that market participants would use in estimating future net servicing income, such as the cost to service, the discount rate, the custodial earnings rate, an inflation rate, ancillary income, prepayment speeds and default rates and losses. These variables change from quarter to quarter as the market conditions and projected interest rates change, and may have an adverse impact on the value of the servicing right and may result in reduction to non-interest income.

Each class of separately recognized servicing assets subsequently measured using the amortization method is evaluated and measured for impairment. Impairment is determined by stratifying rights into tranches based on predominant characteristics, such as interest rate, loan type, and investor type. Impairment is recognized through a valuation allowance for an individual tranche, to the extent that fair value is less than the carrying amount of the servicing assets for that tranche. The valuation allowance is adjusted to reflect subsequent changes in the measurement of impairment. Changes in valuation allowances are reported with non-interest income on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Off-Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition Credit Related Financial Instruments

In the ordinary course of business, the Credit Union has entered into commitments to extend credit. Such financial instruments are recorded when they are funded.

Assets Held-for-Sale

Assets acquired through, or in lieu of, loan repossession or foreclosure are held-for-sale and are initially recorded at fair value less costs to sell at the date of repossession or foreclosure, establishing a new cost basis. Subsequent to repossession or foreclosure, valuations are periodically performed by management and the assets are carried at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell. Revenue and expenses from operations, changes in the valuation allowance, and gain (loss) on sales of properties are included in non-interest income and expense.

Property and Equipment, Net

Land and construction in progress are carried at cost. Land includes amounts for grounds improvements depreciated using the straight-line method over an estimated useful life of 20 years. Building, leasehold improvements, and furniture and equipment are carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Buildings and furniture and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The cost of leasehold improvements is amortized using the straight-line method over the shorter of the useful lives of the assets or the expected terms of the related leases. Expected terms include lease option periods to the extent that the exercise of such options is reasonably assured.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Credit Union tests long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to future undiscounted net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less estimated costs to sell.

NCUSIF Deposit

The deposit in the NCUSIF is in accordance with National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) regulations, which require the maintenance of a deposit by each insured credit union in an amount equal to one percent of its insured shares. The deposit would be refunded to the Credit Union if its insurance coverage is terminated, it converts to insurance coverage from another source, or the operations of the fund are transferred from the NCUA Board.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Members' Share and Savings Accounts

Members' share and savings accounts are subordinated to all other liabilities of the Credit Union upon liquidation. Dividends and interest on members' share and savings accounts, except for interest on certificates of deposit which are set in advance, are based on available earnings at the end of a dividend period and are not guaranteed by the Credit Union. Interest rates on members' share and savings accounts are set by the board of directors, based on an evaluation of current and future market conditions.

Members' Equity

The Credit Union is required by regulation to maintain a statutory regular reserve. This reserve, which represents a regulatory restriction of retained earnings, is established for the purpose of absorbing losses that exceed undivided earnings and other appropriations of undivided earnings. The statutory reserve is not available for the payment of dividends and interest.

The Credit Union is subject to various regulatory net worth requirements administered by the NCUA.

Comprehensive Income

Accounting principles generally require that recognized revenue, expenses, gains, and losses be included in net income. Certain changes in assets and liabilities, such as unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities, are reported as a separate component of the members' equity section of the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition. Reclassifications from accumulated other comprehensive income for realized gains (losses) on the sales of available-for-sale investments are reported as non-interest income on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Revenue From Contracts with Members

The Credit Union recognizes revenue in accordance with *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)*. The Credit Union has elected to use the following optional exemptions that are permitted under the Topic 606, which have been applied consistently to all contracts within all reporting periods presented:

- The Credit Union recognizes the incremental cost of obtaining a contract as an expense, when incurred, if the amortization period of the asset that the Credit Union would have recognized is one year or less.
- For performance obligations satisfied over time, if the Credit Union has a right to
 consideration from a member in an amount that corresponds directly with the value
 to the member of the Credit Union's performance completed to date, the Credit
 Union will generally recognize revenue in the amount to which the Credit Union has a
 right to invoice.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Revenue From Contracts with Members (Continued)

 The Credit Union does not generally disclose information about its remaining performance obligations for those performance obligations that have an original expected duration of one year or less, or where the Credit Union recognizes revenue in the amount to which the Credit Union has a right to invoice.

Topic 606 does not apply to revenue associated with financial instruments, including revenue from loans and securities. Topic 606 is applicable to Non-interest Income such as deposit related fees and interchange fees. Significant components of Non-interest Income considered to be within the scope of Topic 606 are discussed below.

Service Charges on Deposits

The Credit Union earns fees from its deposit members for transaction-based, account maintenance, and overdraft services. Transaction-based fees, which include services such as ATM use fees, stop payment charges, and ACH fees, are recognized at the time the transaction is executed as that is the point in time the Credit Union fulfills the member's request. Overdraft fees are recognized at the point in time that the overdraft occurs. Service charges on deposits are withdrawn from the member's account balance.

Interchange Income, Net

When members use their debit and credit cards to pay merchants for goods or services, the Credit Union retains a fee from the funds collected from the related deposit account and transfers the remaining funds to the payment network for remittance to the merchant. The performance obligation to the merchant is satisfied and the fee is recognized at the point in time when the funds are collected and transferred to the payment network. Interchange fees are recorded net of the related member rewards program costs.

Income Taxes

The Credit Union is exempt, by statute, from federal and state income taxes. The income from the CUSOs, organized as single member LLCs, flows through to the Credit Union, and therefore are not subject to federal and state income taxes.

Advertising Costs

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred.

Retirement Plans

401(k) plan – The Credit Union provides a 401(k) plan, which covers substantially all of the Credit Union's employees who are eligible as to age and length of service. A participant may elect to make contributions of up to the applicable Internal Revenue Service limitations of the participant's annual compensation. The Credit Union makes discretionary matching contributions as approved by the board of directors. The Credit Union's contributions to the plan approximated \$1,853 and \$1,615 for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Retirement Plans (Continued)

Deferred Compensation Plan – The Credit Union has a deferred compensation plan with certain individuals that provide retirement benefits payable to them if they remain employed by the Credit Union until retirement or after a designated number of service years. The benefits are subject to forfeiture if employment is terminated for cause, as defined by the agreements. If the employees become fully disabled, as defined in the agreement, accrued benefits remain in full force and effect with the requirements of the agreements and clauses being reduced depending on the severity of the disability.

Fair Value Measurements

The Credit Union categorizes its assets and liabilities measured at fair value into a three-level hierarchy based on the priority of the inputs to the valuation technique used to determine fair value. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). If the inputs used in the determination of the fair value measurement fall within different levels of the hierarchy, the categorization is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Assets and liabilities valued at fair value are categorized based on the inputs to the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1 – Inputs that utilize quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Credit Union has the ability to access.

Level 2 – Inputs that include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets and inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument. Fair values for these instruments are estimated using pricing models, quoted prices of securities with similar characteristics, or discounted cash flows.

Level 3 – Inputs that are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability, which are typically based on an entity's own assumptions, as there is little, if any, related market activity.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the Credit Union may re-measure the carrying value of assets and liabilities measured on a nonrecurring basis to fair value. Adjustments to fair value usually result when certain assets are impaired. Such assets are written down from their carrying amounts to their fair value.

Professional standards allow entities the irrevocable option to elect to measure certain financial instruments and other items at fair value for the initial and subsequent measurement on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The Credit Union adopted the policy to value certain financial instruments at fair value. The Credit Union has not elected to measure any existing financial instruments at fair value; however, it may elect to measure newly acquired financial instruments at fair value in the future.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

New Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2016, the FASB approved ASU 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)*. The ASU is designed to increase transparency and comparability among organizations by recognizing lease assets and lease liabilities on the statement of financial condition and disclosing key information about leasing arrangements. In June 2020, the FASB approved ASU 2020-5, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)* and *Leases (Topic 842)*. The main objective of this ASU was to delay the effective date for the referenced standards. Based upon the new effective dates instituted by ASU 2020-05, ASU 2016-02 is effective for the Credit Union for the fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2021 and all interim period within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2022. Early adoption is permitted. The Credit Union is currently evaluating the impact of ASU 2016-02 on the consolidated financial statements.

In June 2016, the FASB approved ASU 2016-13, Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments. In November 2018, the FASB approved ASU 2018-19, Codification Improvements to Topic 326, Financial Instruments - Credit Losses. The main objective of the ASUs is to provide financial statement users with more decision-useful information about the expected credit losses on financial instruments and other commitments to extend credit held by a reporting entity at each reporting date. To achieve this objective, the amendments in the ASUs replace the incurred loss impairment methodology in current GAAP with a methodology that reflects expected credit losses and requires consideration of a broader range of reasonable and supportable information to inform credit loss estimates. In November 2019, the FASB approved ASU 2019-10, Financial Instruments- Credit Losses (Topic 326), Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815), and Leases (Topic 842). The main objective of this ASU was to delay the effective date for the referenced standards. Based upon the new effective dates instituted by ASU 2019-10, ASU 2016-13 is effective for the Credit Union for the fiscal year and all interim periods beginning after December 15, 2022. Early adoption is permitted for the fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within this fiscal year. The Credit Union is currently evaluating the impact of ASU 2016-13 and ASU 2018-19 on the consolidated financial statements.

Subsequent Events

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, the Credit Union has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure through March 28, 2022, the date the consolidated financial statements were available to be issued.

NOTE 2 SECURITIES AND OTHER INVESTMENTS

Equity Securities

Investments classified as equity securities consists of mutual funds as of December 31, 2021 and 2020. Gains on equity securities are included as net gain of equity securities on the consolidated statements of income is as follows:

	 2021	 2020
Net Gains and Losses Recognized During the Year on Equity Securities	\$ 2,576	\$ 6,083
Less: Net Gains and Losses Recognized During the Year on Equity Securities Sold During the Year	 	
Unrealized Gains and Losses Recognized During the Reporting Period on Equity Securities Still Held at December 31	\$ 2,576	\$ 6,083

Available-for-Sale Investments

Investments classified as available-for-sale consist of the following:

	December 31, 2021									
			(Gross		Gross				
	Α	mortized	Un	realized	Ur	realized	Е	stimated		
		Cost		Gains		Losses	F	air Value		
U.S. Government Obligations and										
Federal Agencies Securities	\$	220,081	\$	1,020	\$	(1,789)	\$	219,312		
Corporate Bonds		7,649		37		-		7,686		
Treasury Notes		495		1		-		496		
Municipal Bonds		3,892		21		(61)		3,852		
Total	\$	232,117	\$	1,079	\$	(1,850)	\$	231,346		
			December 31, 2020							
			(Gross		Gross				
	Α	mortized	Unrealized		Unrealized		Е	stimated		
		Cost		Gains	ı	Losses	F	air Value		
U.S. Government Obligations and										
Federal Agencies Securities	\$	159,389	\$	3,106	\$	(43)	\$	162,452		
Corporate Bonds		21,477		291				21,768		
Total	\$	180,866	\$	3,397	\$	(43)	\$	184,220		

NOTE 2 SECURITIES AND OTHER INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Available-for-Sale Investments (Continued)

Gross realized gains on sales of available-for-sale investments of \$317 and \$538 and gross realized losses of \$0 and \$0 were included in net gains on sales of available-for-sale investments during 2021 and 2020, respectively.

The amortized cost and fair value of securities available-for-sale at December 31, 2021 by contractual maturity are shown below. 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.

	A	mortized Cost	_	stimated air Value
U.S. Government Obligations, Federal Agencies Securities, Corporate Bonds, Treasury and Municipal Bonds:				
Less than 1 year maturity	\$	17,048	\$	17,078
1 - 5 years maturity		50,481		50,230
6 - 10 years maturity		64,610		64,510
Greater than 10 years maturity		99,978		99,528
Total	\$	232,117	\$	231,346

Information pertaining to investments with gross unrealized losses at December 31, 2021 and 2020, aggregated by investment category and length of time that the investments have been in a continuous loss position, is as follows:

	Fair Value Associated With					Continuous						
		Unrealiz	ed Lo	sses		Unrealize	d Loss	ses				
		Exist	ting fo	r:		Existir	ng for:		Total			
	Le	ess Than	М	ore Than	Le	ess Than	Moi	re Than	U	nrealized		
	13	2 Months	12 Months		12 Months		12	2 Months	12	Months		Losses
2021												
U.S. Government Obligations	•	40= ==0	•		•	(4 =00)	•		•	(4 =00)		
and Federal Agencies Securities	\$	127,750	\$	-	\$	(1,789)	\$	-	\$	(1,789)		
Municipal Bonds		2,911		-		(61)		-		(61)		
Total	\$	130,661	\$		\$	(1,850)	\$		\$	(1,850)		
2020												
U.S. Government Obligations												
and Federal Agencies Securities	\$	12,433	\$	-	\$	(43)	\$		\$	(43)		
Total	\$	12,433	\$	-	\$	(43)	\$	-	\$	(43)		

NOTE 2 SECURITIES AND OTHER INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Available-for-Sale Investments (Continued)

At December 31, 2021, the 49 U.S. Government obligations and federal agencies securities with unrealized losses have depreciated 1.40% from the Credit Union's amortized cost basis. All of these securities are either guaranteed by federal insurance, the U.S. Government, governmental municipalities, or secured by mortgage loans. These unrealized losses relate principally to current interest rates for similar types of securities. In analyzing an issuer's financial condition, management considers whether the securities are issued by the federal government or its agencies, whether downgrades by bond rating agencies have occurred, and the results of reviews of the issuer's financial condition.

As management has the ability to hold securities until maturity or for the foreseeable future for those classified as available-for-sale, no declines are deemed to be other-than-temporary.

In general, investments are exposed to various risks, such as interest rate, credit, and overall market volatility risk. Due to the level of risk associated with certain investments, it is reasonably possible that changes in the values of the investments will occur in the near term and that such changes could be material.

Held-to-Maturity Investments

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of securities held-to-maturity are as follows:

Αı	mortized									
	Cost	G	iross	G	Gross					
(Carrying		Unre	Unrealized		ealized		Fair			
Value) Ga		Gains I		Lo	osses		Value			
	_	·								
\$	22,030	\$	136	\$	(146)	\$	22,020			
		Cost (Carrying Value)	(Carrying Unro	Cost Gross (Carrying Unrealized Value) Gains	Cost Gross C (Carrying Unrealized Unr Value) Gains Lo	CostGrossGross(CarryingUnrealizedUnrealizedValue)GainsLosses	Cost Gross Gross (Carrying Unrealized Unrealized Value) Gains Losses			

The Credit Union did not have any held-to-maturity securities at December 31, 2020.

NOTE 2 SECURITIES AND OTHER INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Held-to-Maturity Investments (Continued)

The amortized cost and fair value of securities held-to-maturity, at December 31, 2021, by contractual maturity, are shown below. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

	Held-to-Maturity						
	Ar						
	Cost						
	(Carrying						
	Value) Fair Val						
Certificates of deposit		_	·	_			
Less than 1 year maturity	\$	8,281	\$	8,336			
1 - 5 years maturity		12,749		12,704			
6 - 10 years maturity		1,000		980			
Greater than 10 years maturity							
		22,030		22,020			

There were no securities held-to-maturity in a loss position greater than 12 months at December 31, 2021.

Other Investments

Other investments at December 31 are summarized as follows:

	 2021	 2020
Contributed capital at a corporate credit union	\$ 5,107	\$ 5,107
Investments in CUSOs	5,463	3,324
FHLB stock	 11,197	 13,429
Total	\$ 21,767	\$ 21,860

Non-Perpetual and Perpetual Contributed Capital Accounts

The Credit Union maintains non-perpetual contributed capital accounts and perpetual contributed capital accounts with a corporate federal credit union that are uninsured and contain significant withdrawal restrictions. These investments are recorded at cost.

These uninsured deposits are part of the corporate credit union's regulatory capital and are subject to impairment or loss in the event the corporate credit union is required to merge, is placed into conservatorship, incurs significant losses, or is liquidated.

Investments in CUSOs

The Credit Union has non-controlling equity ownership interest in other credit union service organizations (CUSOs). As a practical expedient, such investments are carried at cost, less impairment, plus or minus changes resulting from observable price changes.

NOTE 2 SECURITIES AND OTHER INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Other Investments (Continued)

FHLB Stock

The Credit Union has an investment in Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta (FHLB) stock that allows the Credit Union access to other FHLB financial services. The stock qualifies as a restricted stock and as such is not subject to investment security accounting treatment and is therefore reported at cost, subject to impairment.

NOTE 3 LOANS, NET

Loans, net consisted of the following at December 31:

	2021	2020		
Consumer:				
Vehicle	\$ 1,854,081	\$ 1,361,586		
Credit card	163,520	161,062		
Other unsecured	63,926	65,056		
Student	14,610	13,710		
Other secured	4,757	4,885		
Total consumer	2,100,894	1,606,299		
Residential real estate:				
Fixed rate	549,546	439,204		
Variable rate	224,295	294,524		
Home equity line of credit	187,184	160,990		
Total residential real estate	961,025	894,718		
Commercial:				
Real estate	97,981	109,973		
Other	5,029	14,473		
Total commercial	103,010	124,446		
Total Loans	3,164,929	2,625,463		
Deferred net loan origination costs	34,016	21,316		
Allowance for loan losses	(30,000)	(29,000)		
, monarios for louri loudo	(55,500)	(23,300)		
Loans, Net	\$ 3,168,945	\$ 2,617,779		

The Credit Union has purchased loan participations originated by various other credit unions or CUSOs which are secured by commercial property and real estate. These loan participations were purchased without recourse and the originating credit unions and CUSOs perform all loan servicing functions on these loans. The total purchased loan participations included in the Commercial Loan segment above were \$2,144 and \$589 at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

NOTE 3 LOANS, NET (CONTINUED)

The Credit Union offers non-traditional mortgage loans to its members. These loans include hybrid/balloon, high loan-to-value (LTV) and variable interest mortgages. Hybrid loans consist of loans that are fixed for an initial period of five or ten years. After this period, the mortgages are converted to variable rates using an indexed rate, which can result in significant payment adjustment to the borrower. The high LTV loans consist of first mortgages with LTVs over 80%.

Non-traditional mortgage loans may have significantly different credit risk characteristics than traditional fixed and variable rate mortgages. However, the Credit Union believes it has established prudent underwriting standards as well as adequate risk management functions to monitor the additional risk. Non-traditional mortgage loans, which are included in the residential real estate loan caption above, totaled \$586,827 and \$537,453 at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Specific changes in the allowance for loan losses and recorded investment in loans by segment are as follows:

			R	esidential			
		Consumer	R	eal Estate	Co	mmercial	 Total
December 31, 2021							
Allowance for Loan Losses:							
Beginning Balance	\$	25,560	\$	895	\$	2,545	\$ 29,000
Provision (Credit) for Loan Losses Charge-offs		4,825 (8,769)		213 (157)		12 -	5,050 (8,926)
Recoveries		4,810		66		-	4,876
Ending Balance	\$ 26,42		\$	1,017	\$ 2,557		\$ 30,000
Ending Balance: Individually Evaluated for Impairment Ending Balance: Collectively	\$	-	\$	-	\$	589	\$ 589
Evaluated for Impairment		26,426		1,017		1,968	29,411
Ending Balance	\$	26,426	\$	1,017	\$	2,557	\$ 30,000
Loans: Ending Balance: Individually							
Evaluated for Impairment	\$	-	\$	-	\$	2,187	\$ 2,187
Ending Balance: Collectively Evaluated for Impairment		2,100,894		961,025		100,823	 3,162,742
Ending Balance		2,100,894	\$	961,025	\$	103,010	\$ 3,164,929

NOTE 3 LOANS, NET (CONTINUED)

	(Consumer		esidential eal Estate	Co	ommercial		Total
December 31, 2020		2011Sulliel	- 100	cai Listate		Jillillercial	_	Total
Allowance for Loan Losses:								
Beginning Balance	\$	13,258	\$	446	\$	445	\$	14,149
Provision (Credit) for Loan Losses		20,907		552		2,100		23,559
Charge-offs		(12,627)		(169)		-		(12,796)
Recoveries		4,022		66		-		4,088
Ending Balance	\$	25,560	\$	895	\$	2,545	\$	29,000
Ending Balance: Individually Evaluated for Impairment	\$	_	\$	_	\$	255	\$	255
Ending Balance: Collectively Evaluated for Impairment		25,560		895		2,290		28,745
Ending Balance	\$	25,560	\$	895	\$	2,545	\$	29,000
Loans: Ending Balance: Individually Evaluated for Impairment	\$	-	\$	-	\$	621	\$	621
Ending Balance: Collectively Evaluated for Impairment		1,606,299		894,718		123,825		2,624,842
Ending Balance		1,606,299	\$	894,718	\$	124,446	\$	2,625,463

Commercial Credit Quality Indicators: As part of the on-going monitoring of the credit quality of the Credit Union's commercial loan portfolio, management tracks certain credit quality indicators including trends related to the risk ratings of commercial loans; the level of classified loans; net charge-offs; nonperforming loans; and the general economic conditions in the market area.

NOTE 3 LOANS, NET (CONTINUED)

The following tables show the commercial loan portfolio segments allocated by management's internally assigned risk ratings:

	Rea	al Estate		Other	 Total
December 31, 2021			<u> </u>	_	 _
Pass	\$	78,054	\$	3,389	\$ 81,443
Watch List		16,459		714	17,173
Special Mention		3,468		320	3,788
Substandard		-		-	-
Substandard-Impaired				606	 606
Total	\$	97,981	\$	5,029	\$ 103,010
December 31, 2020					
Pass	\$	98,005	\$	13,077	\$ 111,082
Watch List		9,432		986	10,418
Special Mention		1,947		378	2,325
Substandard		-		-	-
Substandard-Impaired		589		32	 621
Total	\$	109,973	\$	14,473	\$ 124,446

The following tables show the classes within the Residential Real Estate and Consumer portfolio segments allocated by payment activity. Management tracks loan performance. When a loan becomes 90 days past due, it is classified as a non-performing loan.

The residential real estate credit risk profile based on members' payment activity by class is as follows:

					Ho	me Equity		
	F	ixed Rate	Va	riable Rate	Lin	e of Credit	Total	
December 31, 2021		_						
Performing	\$	548,862	\$	222,920	\$	186,859	\$	958,641
Non-performing		684		1,375		325		2,384
Total	\$	549,546	\$	224,295	\$	187,184	\$	961,025
December 31, 2020								
,								
Performing	\$	437,607	\$	292,946	\$	160,446	\$	890,999
Non-performing		1,597		1,578		544		3,719
Total	\$	439,204	\$	294,524	\$	160,990	\$	894,718

NOTE 3 LOANS, NET (CONTINUED)

The consumer credit risk profile based on members' payment activity by class is as follows:

	Vehicle	Cı	edit Card	Ur	Other secured	5	Student	Other ecured	Total
December 31, 2021									
Performing	\$ 1,849,762	\$	161,691	\$	63,445	\$	14,610	\$ 4,757	\$ 2,094,265
Non-performing	4,319		1,829		481		-	-	6,629
Total	\$ 1,854,081	\$	163,520	\$	63,926	\$	14,610	\$ 4,757	\$ 2,100,894
December 31, 2020									
Performing	\$ 1,359,622	\$	159,254	\$	64,111	\$	13,710	\$ 4,885	\$ 1,601,582
Non-performing	1,964		1,808		945		-	-	4,717
Total	\$ 1,361,586	\$	161,062	\$	65,056	\$	13,710	\$ 4,885	\$ 1,606,299

Information concerning impaired loans as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

	Recorded Investment			Unpaid Principal Balance	 elated owance	Average Recorded Investment	
December 31, 2021							
With No Specific Reserve Recorded:							
Commercial							
Real estate	\$	1,585	\$	1,581	\$ -	\$	1,632
Other				-			-
Total	\$	1,585	\$	1,581	\$ _	\$	1,632
With Specific Reserve Recorded:							
Commercial							
Real Estate	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-
Other		633		606	589		217
Total	\$	633	\$	606	\$ 589	\$	217
Total by Segment							
Commercial	\$	2,218	\$	2,187	\$ 589	\$	1,849
December 31, 2020							
With Specific Reserve Recorded:							
Commercial							
Real Estate	\$	596	\$	589	\$ 250	\$	605
Other		55	_	32	 5		62
Total	\$	651	\$	621	\$ 255	\$	667
Total by Segment							
Commercial	\$	651	\$	621	\$ 255	\$	667

Interest income recognized on impaired loans was not significant during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

NOTE 3 LOANS, NET (CONTINUED)

The following tables show an aging analysis of the loan portfolio by time past due:

	Accruing Interest										
December 31, 2021		Greater Thar Current 30-59 Days 60-89 Days 90 Days			G	n-Accrual Greater Than D Days	Total Loans				
Consumer:											
Vehicle	\$	1,820,651	\$	25,671	\$	3,440	\$	-	\$	4,319	\$ 1,854,081
Credit Card		158,680		1,976		1,035		1,829		-	163,520
Other Unsecured		62,265		950		230		-		481	63,926
Student		14,610		-		-		-		-	14,610
Other Secured		4,752		5		-		-		-	4,757
Residential Real Estate:											
Fixed Rate		547,036		1,593		233		-		684	549,546
Variable Rate		219,967		2,434		519		-		1,375	224,295
Home Equity											
Line of Credit		185,555		1,033		271		-		325	187,184
Commercial:											
Real Estate		96,147		6		1,713		-		115	97,981
Other		4,134		-		289		-		606	5,029
Total	\$	3,113,797	\$	33,668	\$	7,730	\$	1,829	\$	7,905	\$ 3,164,929

			Accruing	Interes	st				
December 31, 2020	Current	30-	59 Days	60-8	39 Days	ater Than) Days	G	n-Accrual Greater Than 0 Days	Total Loans
Consumer:									
Vehicle	\$ 1,347,911	\$	9,925	\$	1,786	\$ -	\$	1,964	\$ 1,361,586
Credit Card	157,149		1,529		576	1,808		-	161,062
Other Unsecured	63,212		660		239	-		945	65,056
Student	13,710		-		-	-		-	13,710
Other Secured	4,885		-		-	-		-	4,885
Residential Real Estate:									
Fixed Rate	433,295		4,128		184	-		1,597	439,204
Variable Rate	290,232		2,149		565	-		1,578	294,524
Home Equity									
Line of Credit	159,308		954		184	-		544	160,990
Commercial:									
Real Estate	104,128		5,256		-	-		589	109,973
Other	14,435		6		-	-		32	14,473
Total	\$ 2,588,265	\$	24,607	\$	3,534	\$ 1,808	\$	7,249	\$ 2,625,463

NOTE 3 LOANS, NET (CONTINUED)

A summary of TDRs granted during the years ended December 31 by class is as follows. Post-modification balances approximate pre-modification balances.

	Number of Contracts	Outs	Post-Modification Outstanding Balance		
2021					
Consumer:					
Vehicle	21	\$	257		
Total	21	\$	257		
2020					
Consumer:					
Vehicle	53_	\$	568		
Total	53	\$	568		

A summary of TDRs that were granted during the years ended December 31 and subsequently defaulted by 90 days or more are as follows:

	20	21		2020			
	Number of Total			Number of		Total	
TDRs that Subsequently Defaulted:	Contracts		Loans	Contracts		oans	
Consumer:			_				
Vehicle	4	\$	51	16	\$	205	
Total	4	\$	51	16	\$	205	

The credit unions portfolio also includes certain loans with deferments that have been modified in connection with COVID-19. A summary of modified loans in connection with COVID-19 not categorized as troubled debt restructurings are as follows:

	Modified During Decembe		Still Under M Decembe	
Consumer	3	\$ 44	-	\$ -
Residential	3_	 397		 -
Total	6	\$ 441	_	\$ -
	Modified During Decembe		Still Under M Decembe	
Consumer	645	\$ 10,183	594	\$ 9,147
Residential	154	 33,094	7_	 1,515
Total	799	\$ 43,277	601	\$ 10,662

NOTE 4 LOAN SERVICING

The Credit Union services mortgage loans for others that are not included in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition. The unpaid principal balances of these loans were \$247,031 and \$212,036 at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Custodial escrow balances maintained in connection with the loan servicing, and included in members' shares, were approximately \$1,559 and \$1,504 at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The 2021 fair value of servicing rights was determined using discount rates of 9.00% for FNMA loans and 10.50% for GNMA loans and a prepayment speed of 11.72%, depending upon the stratification of the specific right and a 5.73 weighted average life in years.

A summary of the changes in the balance of mortgage servicing rights included in other assets in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition in 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021			2020		
Balance, Beginning of Year	\$	1,460	\$	999		
Servicing Assets Recognized during the Year		650		889		
Amortization of Servicing Assets		(616)		(290)		
Change in Valuation Allowance		139		(138)		
Balance, End of Year	\$	1,633	\$	1,460		
Fair Value of Mortgage Servicing Rights	\$	2,186	\$	1,398		

NOTE 5 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET

Property and equipment, net at December 31 is summarized as follows:

	 2021		2020
Land	\$ 13,189	\$	13,968
Buildings	52,032		46,548
Leasehold improvements	8,432		8,276
Construction in progress	1,888		3,068
Furniture and equipment	 38,995		33,060
	114,536	'	104,920
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	 (59,155)		(52,027)
	\$ 55,381	\$	52,893

NOTE 5 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET (CONTINUED)

During 2021 and 2020, the Credit Union entered into commitments totaling \$3,416 and \$3,294, respectively, for building and land purchases, improvements, and furniture and equipment. The remaining commitments on these construction and equipment contracts at December 31, 2021 and 2020 were \$3,260 and \$1,739, respectively.

The Credit Union has entered into non-cancelable operating leases for office space and sites for automatic teller machines. The non-cancelable operating leases contain renewal options and provisions requiring the Credit Union to pay property taxes and operating expenses over base period amounts.

Minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases with initial or remaining terms of one year or more at December 31 are as follows:

Year Ended December 31,	Aı	Amount			
2022	\$	924			
2023		738			
2024		746			
2025		603			
2026		618			
Subsequent years		1,575			
Total	\$	5,204			

The Credit Union receives services and use of facilities from its sponsoring agency at one of its branch office locations free of cost. The fair value of these benefits is considered immaterial to the consolidated financial statements as a whole.

Rental expense for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, for all facilities leased under operating leases totaled \$1,092 and \$1,022, respectively.

NOTE 6 MEMBERS' SHARE AND SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

Members' share and savings accounts at December 31 are summarized as follows:

	Rates at		
	December 31,		
	2021	2021	2020
Savings	0.06%	\$ 732,271	\$ 558,613
Checking	0.03%	648,362	553,400
Money market	0.39%	1,249,372	1,057,295
Individual retirement	1.09%	 37,090	 33,587
Total		2,667,095	2,202,895
Share and IRA certificates	0.00% to 1.00%	546,724	246,241
	1.01% to 2.00%	63,170	214,536
	2.01% to 3.00%	185,757	311,518
	3.01% to 4.00%	23,896	23,467
		819,547	795,762
Total		\$ 3,486,642	\$ 2,998,657

Share and IRA certificates by maturity are summarized as follows:

	 2021	 2020
0 - 1 Year	\$ 543,085	\$ 485,358
1 - 2 Years	185,096	191,631
2 - 3 Years	34,129	75,520
3 - 4 Years	19,496	25,367
4 - 5 Years	 37,741	 17,886
Total	\$ 819,547	\$ 795,762

The NCUSIF insures members' accounts and individual retirement accounts up to \$250.

The aggregate amount of certificates of deposit in denominations of \$250 or more was \$77,539 and \$78,230 at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

NOTE 7 BORROWED FUNDS

At December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Credit Union has available a demand loan agreement with a corporate credit union. The terms of the agreement call for the pledging of all assets as security for any and all obligations taken by the Credit Union under this agreement. The agreement provides for a credit limit of \$80,000 with interest charged at a rate determined by the lender on a periodic basis. At December 31, 2021 and 2020, there were no borrowings under the agreement. The agreement is reviewed for continuation by the lender and the Credit Union periodically.

NOTE 7 BORROWED FUNDS (CONTINUED)

The Credit Union has an agreement to apply for advances from the Federal Reserve Discount Window. Specific investment securities of the Credit Union with advance equivalents of approximately \$205,123 and \$180,723 at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, are pledged to the Federal Reserve Bank as collateral in the event that the Credit Union requests any advances on the line. The interest rates for such advances are based on the Federal Reserve Discount Rate at the time of an advance. There were no advances outstanding as of December 31, 2021 and 2020.

The Credit Union has Credit Availability with the FHLB at 25 percent of the Credit Union's total assets. The total Credit Availability limit for years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 is \$1,008,233 and \$884,085, respectively. All advances and other credit products requested under Credit Availability must be fully secured with eligible collateral. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, \$60,805 of securities were pledged as collateral against advances. Credit Availability is not an agreement or commitment on the part of the FHLB to grant advances or otherwise extend credit to the Credit Union. Further, Credit Availability may be amended, restated, supplemented, or withdrawn at any time.

Borrowed funds consisted of the following FHLB Term Notes at December 31:

	<u></u>	2021	 2020
Interest Rate 0.963%, Maturing June 1, 2022	\$	50,000	\$ 50,000
Interest Rate 0.891%, Maturing June 1, 2023		50,000	50,000
Interest Rate 0.926%, Maturing June 3, 2024		50,000	50,000
Interest Rate 1.8875%, Maturing June 2, 2025		100,000	 100,000
Total	\$	250,000	\$ 250,000

At December 31, 2021, the Credit Union has available a demand loan agreement with a corporate credit union. The agreement provides for a credit limit of \$2,334. At December 31, 2021, there were no borrowings under the agreement.

NOTE 8 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Off-Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition Activities

The Credit Union is party to conditional commitments to lend funds in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its members. These commitments represent financial instruments to extend credit, which include lines of credit, credit cards and home equity lines that involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

The Credit Union's exposure to credit loss is represented by the contractual amount of these commitments. The Credit Union follows the same credit policies in making commitments as it does for those loans recorded in the consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 8 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

Off-Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition Activities (Continued)

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a member as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Because many of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. The Credit Union evaluates each member's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained to secure borrowing on the lines of credit is based on management's credit evaluation of the member. Collateral held varies but may include consumer assets, residential real estate, and member share balances.

Unfunded commitments under revolving credit lines and overdraft protection agreements are commitments for possible future extensions of credit to existing customers. These lines of credit are uncollateralized, usually do not contain a specified maturity date, and ultimately may not be drawn upon to the total extent to which the Credit Union is committed.

Unfunded loan commitments at December 31 are summarized as follows:

	 2021	 2020
Credit card	\$ 545,648	\$ 472,282
Commercial	7,783	7,619
Home equity	295,892	201,347
Overdraft protection	130,695	119,736
Other consumer	 50,533	 49,479
Total	\$ 1,030,551	\$ 850,463

Legal Contingencies

The Credit Union is a party to various legal actions normally associated with collections of loans and other business activities of financial institutions, the aggregate effect of which, in management's opinion, would not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition or results of operations of the Credit Union.

Other

The Credit Union has entered into an agreement with SWBC Mortgage Corporation for the sale of mortgage loans. The Credit Union is contingently liable to repurchase loans sold under the agreement where a loan is originated in violation of the agreement and where prepayment or default occurs within specified periods. The Credit Union was not required to repurchase any loans during 2021 and 2020. The Credit Union was contingently liable on \$295 and \$9,546 of these loans at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. It is management's belief that any repurchase obligation would not be significant to the Credit Union's consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 9 REGULATORY NET WORTH REQUIREMENTS

The Credit Union is subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the NCUA. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory - and possibly additional discretionary - actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Credit Union's consolidated financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Credit Union must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of the Credit Union's assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance sheet items as calculated under GAAP. The Credit Union's capital amounts and classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings, and other factors.

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Credit Union to maintain minimum ratios (set forth in the table below) of net worth to total assets (as defined by the regulation). Credit unions are also required to calculate a Risk-Based Net Worth Requirement (RBNWR) which establishes whether or not the Credit Union will be considered "complex" under the regulatory framework. The Credit Union's RBNWR ratio as of December 31, 2021, the most recent quarterly regulatory filing date, was 5.16%. The minimum ratio to be considered complex under the regulatory framework is 6.00%. Management believes, as of December 31, 2021, that the Credit Union meets all capital adequacy requirements to which it is subject.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the NCUA categorized the Credit Union as "well-capitalized" under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. To be categorized as "well-capitalized," the Credit Union must maintain a minimum net worth ratio of 7.00% of assets. There are no conditions or events since that notification that management believes have changed the institution's category.

Key aspects of the Credit Union's minimum capital amounts and ratios are summarized as follows:

	December 31, 2021			December 31, 2020			
			Ratio/		Ratio/		
Asset Category		Amount	Requirement	Amount	Requirement		
Amount Needed to be Classified				_			
as "Adequately Capitalized"	\$	251,718	6.00%	218,637	6.00%		
Amount Needed to be Classified							
as "Well Capitalized"		293,672	7.00%	255,077	7.00%		
Actual Net Worth		408,150	9.72%	350,188	9.61%		

Because the RBNW requirement is less than the net worth ratio, the Credit Union retains its original category. Further, in performing its calculation of total assets, the Credit Union used the quarter-end balance option, as permitted by regulation.

NOTE 10 RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In the normal course of business, the Credit Union extends credit to directors, supervisory committee members, and executive officers. The aggregate loans to related parties at December 31, 2021 and 2020 are \$6,019 and \$5,754, respectively. The aggregate principal advances and principal repayments are not significant. Deposits from related parties at December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounted to \$2,923 and \$1,988, respectively. The rates charged on related-party loans and earned on related party deposits are the same rates available to members of the Credit Union.

NOTE 11 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Recurring Basis

The Credit Union uses fair value measurements to record fair value adjustments to certain assets and liabilities and to determine fair value disclosures. For additional information on how the Credit Union measures fair value refer to Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies. The following tables present the balances of the assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

	Total	in Ac	oted Prices ctive Markets r Identical Assets (Level 1)	Othe	ignificant r Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Unob: In	nificant servable puts evel 3)
December 31, 2021					,		
Equity Securities	\$ 318,527	\$	318,527	\$	-	\$	-
Available-for-Sale	231,346		_		231,346		-
Total	\$ 549,873	\$	318,527	\$	231,346	\$	
December 31, 2020							
Equity Securities	\$ 314,328	\$	314,328	\$	-	\$	-
Available-for-Sale	184,220		-		184,220		-
Total	\$ 498,548	\$	314,328	\$	184,220	\$	

Investment Securities

When available, the Credit Union uses quoted market prices to determine the fair value of securities; such items are classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. For the Credit Union's securities where quoted prices are not available for identical securities in an active market, the Credit Union determines fair value utilizing vendors who apply matrix pricing for similar bonds where no price is observable or may compile prices from various sources. These models are primarily industry-standard models that consider various assumptions, including time value, yield curve, volatility factors, prepayment speeds, default rates, loss severity, current market, and contractual prices for the underlying financial instruments, as well as other relevant economic measures. Substantially all of these assumptions are observable in the marketplace, can be derived from observable data, or are supported by observable levels at which transactions are executed in the marketplace.

NOTE 11 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Investment Securities (Continued)

Fair values from these models are verified, where possible, against quoted market prices for recent trading activity of assets with similar characteristics to the security being valued. Such methods are generally classified as Level 2. However, when prices from independent sources vary, cannot be obtained, or cannot be corroborated, a security is generally classified as Level 3.

Non-Recurring Basis

Certain assets are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. These assets are not measured at fair value on an ongoing basis; however, they are subject to fair value adjustments in certain circumstances, such as evidence of impairment or a change in the amount of previously recognized impairment.

Net impairment losses related to nonrecurring fair value measurements of certain assets for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 consisted of the following:

Carrying Value										
		Quoted Prices								
		in Active Markets Significant Significant					•			
	Assets In		er Observable Inputs (Level 2)			Impairment Loss				
December 31, 2021 Impaired Loans	\$	17	\$		\$		\$	17	\$	589
December 31, 2020 Impaired Loans	\$	366	\$	-	\$		\$	366	\$	255

The Level 3 fair values were determined by estimating the value of the underlying collateral, less selling expenses.

Impaired Loans

In accordance with the provisions of the loan impairment guidance, impairment was measured for which it is probable that payment of interest and principal will not be made in accordance with the contractual terms of the loan agreement. The fair value of impaired loans is estimated using one of several methods, including collateral value, market value of similar debt, or discounted cash flows. Those impaired loans not requiring an allowance represent loans for which the fair value of the expected repayments or collateral exceed the recorded investments in such loans. Impaired loans where an allowance is established based on the fair value of collateral require classification in the fair value hierarchy. Collateral values are estimated using Level 3 inputs based on customized discounting criteria.

NOTE 11 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Impaired Loans (Continued)

Impairment amounts on impaired loans represent specific valuation allowance and writedowns during the period presented on impaired loans that were individually evaluated for impairment based on the estimated fair value of the collateral less estimated selling costs, excluding impaired loans fully charged-off.

NOTE 12 REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

The following presents non-interest income, segregated by revenue streams in-scope and out-of-scope of Topic 606, for the year ended December 31, 2021:

2021			2020	
\$	15,681	\$	14,878	
	19,194		15,569	
	8,622		1,828	
	43,497		32,275	
	13,483		17,923	
\$	56,980	\$	50,198	
		\$ 15,681 19,194 8,622 43,497 13,483	\$ 15,681 \$ 19,194 8,622 43,497 13,483	

(a) This revenue is not within the scope of ASC 606, and includes fees related to loan servicing fees, gain on sale of mortgages, and credit card fees

NOTE 13 BUSINESS COMBINATION

On October 31, 2021, the Credit Union acquired Virginia Beach Schools Federal Credit Union (VBSFCU) in a business combination accounted for as an acquisition. The VBSFCU members approved the dissolution of VBSFCU. The Credit Union completed this merger in order to add additional delivery channels and expanded financial products to VBSFCU members. The Credit Union assumed the acquired assets, liabilities, and equity of VBSFCU at book value as of October 31, 2021, with no consideration given. Any fair value adjustments would have been immaterial.

NOTE 13 BUSINESS COMBINATION (CONTINUED)

Below is the Statement of Financial Condition of VBSFCU recorded at book value on the Credit Union's books as of the date of acquisition, October 31, 2021.

	O	October 31, 2021	
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	29,524	
Deposits in other financial institutions		23,768	
Investments		25,100	
Loans		32,557	
Property and equipment		1,611	
NCUSIF		1,029	
All Other Assets		6,098	
Total Assets	\$	119,687	
Liabilities and Members' Equity			
Members' Shares	\$	111,245	
Accrued Expenses and Other Liabilities		314	
Total Liabilities		111,559	
Acquired Equity		8,128	
Total Liabilities and Members' Equity	\$	119,687	

