CERTIFIED AUDIT REPORT

717 CREDIT UNION

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of and for the years ended
December 31, 2022 and 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S COMMUNICATION

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Nearman
Maynard • Vallez
Certified Public Accountants

Confidential and Proprietary

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Supervisory Committee
Seven Seventeen Credit Union, Inc.
Warren, Ohio

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion
We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Seven Seventeen Credit Union, Inc., which comprise the statements of financial condition as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the related statements of income, changes in members' equity, comprehensive income, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Seven Seventeen Credit Union, Inc. as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the results of its operations and its 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 Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of Seven Seventeen Credit Union, Inc. 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 Financial Statements
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Seven Seventeen Credit Union, Inc.'s ability to continue as a going concern for within one year after the date that the financial statements are available to be issued.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements
Our responsibilities are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's 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

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may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omission, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements, including omissions, are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgement made by a reasonable user based on these financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS we:

- Exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 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 Seven Seventeen Credit Union, Inc.'s 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 financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgement, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Seven Seventeen Credit Union, Inc.'s ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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.

Nearman, Maynard, Vallez, CPAs, P.A.

Nearman, Maynard, Vallez, CPAs, P.A.
Miami, Florida
March 21, 2023

SEVEN SEVENTEEN CREDIT UNION INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

ASSETS

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 29,004,063	$ 31,634,343
Available-for-sale debt securities	120,877,458	136,480,352
Held-to-maturity debt securities	9,599,000	8,827,000
Other investments	21,096,247	110,368,775
Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) stock	5,027,500	2,617,500
Loans held-for-sale	207,500	404,591
Loans receivable, net of allowance for loan losses	1,272,586,010	1,020,811,131
Accrued interest receivable	4,239,928	3,207,745
Premises and equipment, net	24,790,684	22,730,078
National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund deposit	11,578,717	11,039,068
Assets acquired in liquidation	-	55,800
Right of use assets	508,730	-
Other assets	41,095,235	41,034,143
Total Assets	$ 1,540,611,072	$ 1,389,210,526

LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS' EQUITY

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Liabilities		
Share and savings accounts	$ 1,241,807,610	$ 1,178,960,562
Borrowed funds	87,000,000	-
Interest payable	1,233,121	452,371
Lease liabilities	508,730	-
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	17,508,836	17,821,857
Total liabilities	1,348,058,297	1,197,234,790
Commitments and contingent liabilities		
Members' Equity		
Undivided earnings	205,122,520	189,583,210
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(17,236,276)	(2,274,005)
Equity acquired in merger	4,666,531	4,666,531
Total members' equity	192,552,775	191,975,736
Total Liabilities and Members' Equity	$ 1,540,611,072	$ 1,389,210,526

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

SEVEN SEVENTEEN CREDIT UNION INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Interest Income		
Interest on loans receivable	$ 54,701,689	$ 47,977,485
Interest on investments	2,350,386	1,344,553
Interest income	57,052,075	49,322,038
Interest Expense		
Dividends on share and savings accounts	3,264,712	3,401,960
Interest on borrowed funds	634,657	1
Interest expense	3,899,369	3,401,961
Net Interest Income	53,152,706	45,920,077
Provision for Loan Losses	3,452,762	(787,264)
Net Interest Income After Provision for Loan Losses	49,699,944	46,707,341
Non-Interest Income		
Card income	10,218,662	9,767,670
Service charges	7,311,849	6,147,680
Loan origination and servicing income	1,579,263	1,562,618
Commission income	1,043,369	2,271,436
Other non-interest income	870,700	768,250
Gains on sale of loans, net	60,112	1,341,756
Gain on disposition of assets acquired in liquidation, net	49,463	20,633
Gain on disposition of premises and equipment, net	4,000	-
Gain on private label investments, net	697	483
Non-interest income	21,138,115	21,880,526
	70,838,059	68,587,867
Non-Interest Expense		
Compensation and employee benefits	34,014,472	32,699,645
Operations	11,960,808	11,447,294
Education and promotion	4,741,903	3,883,563
Occupancy	2,759,223	2,539,458
Professional and outside services	1,376,110	689,825
Loan servicing	446,233	417,293
Non-interest expense	55,298,749	51,677,078
Net Income	$ 15,539,310	$ 16,910,789

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

SEVEN SEVENTEEN CREDIT UNION INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND CHANGES IN MEMBERS' EQUITY

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Net Income	$ 15,539,310	$ 16,910,789
Other Comprehensive Loss		
Net unrealized holding (losses)/gains on securities arising during the year	(14,962,271)	(2,648,098)
Comprehensive Income	$ 577,039	$ 14,262,691

CHANGES IN MEMBERS' EQUITY

	Undivided Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Equity Acquired in Acquisitions	Total
Balance, December 31, 2020	$ 172,672,421	$ 374,093	$ 4,666,531	$ 177,713,045
Net income	16,910,789	-	-	16,910,789
Change in unrealized gain/(loss) on securities	-	(2,648,098)	-	(2,648,098)
Balance, December 31, 2021	189,583,210	(2,274,005)	4,666,531	191,975,736
Net income	15,539,310	-	-	15,539,310
Change in unrealized gain/(loss) on securities	-	(14,962,271)	-	(14,962,271)
Balance, December 31, 2022	$ 205,122,520	$ (17,236,276)	$ 4,666,531	$ 192,552,775

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

SEVEN SEVENTEEN CREDIT UNION INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Net income	$ 15,539,310	$ 16,910,789
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash:		
Provision for loan losses	3,452,762	(787,264)
Depreciation of premises and equipment	2,591,179	2,656,022
Gain on private label investments, net	(697)	(483)
Gain on disposition of premises and equipment, net	(4,000)	-
Gain on sale of mortgage loans, net	(60,112)	(1,341,756)
Gain on disposition of assets acquired in liquidation, net	(49,463)	(20,633)
Amortization of investment premiums/discounts	713,162	774,694
Amortization of loan premiums/discounts	29,910	30,898
Amortization of deferred loan origination fees/costs	5,496,880	4,185,672
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Loans held-for-sale	197,091	1,262,438
Accrued interest receivable	(1,032,183)	13,931
Right to use assets	(508,730)	-
Other assets	(61,092)	(818,499)
Dividends payable	780,750	(547,193)
Lease liabilities	508,730	-
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	(313,021)	790,742
Net cash provided by operating activities	27,280,476	23,109,358
Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Purchases of:		
Available-for-sale debt securities	(25,663,430)	(80,269,750)
Held-to-maturity debt securities	(4,200,000)	(5,895,000)
FHLB stock	(2,410,000)	-
Premises and equipment	(4,651,785)	(2,255,337)
Proceeds from:		
Maturities and paydowns of available-for-sale debt securities	25,591,588	25,842,287
Maturities of held-to-maturity debt securities	3,428,000	3,466,000
Sale of premises and equipment	4,000	-
Sale of mortgage loans	2,511,057	38,216,614
Sale of assets acquired in liquidation, net	161,063	320,103
Net change in:		
Other investments	89,272,528	20,511,692
Loans receivable, net of charge-offs	(264,726,455)	(135,050,974)
Assets acquired in liquidation	(55,800)	(254,823)
NCUSIF deposit	(539,649)	(1,254,948)
Recoveries on loans charged off	1,521,079	1,395,001
Net cash used in investing activities	(179,757,804)	(135,229,135)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

SEVEN SEVENTEEN CREDIT UNION INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Net change in share and savings accounts	62,847,048	115,476,135
Proceeds from borrowings	87,000,000	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	149,847,048	115,476,135
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(2,630,280)	3,356,358
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	31,634,343	28,277,985
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	$ 29,004,063	$ 31,634,343
Supplemental Cash Flow Disclosure		
Dividends and interest paid	$ 3,118,619	$ 3,949,154
Loans receivable transferred to assets acquired in liquidation	$ -	$ 55,800

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

SEVEN SEVENTEEN CREDIT UNION INC.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Organization

Seven Seventeen Credit Union, Inc. (the "Credit Union") is a cooperative association incorporated in the State of Ohio for the purposes of promoting thrift among, and creating a source of credit for its members. Participation in the Credit Union is limited to those individuals that qualify for membership. The field of membership is defined in the Credit Union's Charter and Bylaws.

The Credit Union's wholly-owned credit union service organization (CUSO) subsidiary, Sound Financial Services, Inc. is engaged in providing maintenance and security services.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements ("financial statements") include the accounts of Seven Seventeen Credit Union, Inc. and its wholly owned CUSO subsidiary. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (U.S. GAAP) 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 financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Specifically, Management has made estimates based on assumptions for fair value of assets and liabilities and the assessment of other than temporary impairment on investments. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Material estimates that are particularly subject to change in the near term include the determination of the allowance for loan losses (ALL), valuation of securities, and the fair value of financial instruments.

Basis of Presentation

The Credit Union follows the accounting standards set by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB). The FASB establishes U.S. GAAP, as detailed in the Accounting Standards Codification (ASC), that are followed to ensure consistent reporting of the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Credit Union.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the statement of financial condition and the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, amounts due from financial institutions, and highly liquid debt instruments classified as cash which were purchased with maturities of three months or less. Amounts due from financial institutions may, at times, exceed federally insured limits.

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 (Loss) Income." Realized gains and losses on securities available-for-sale are included in "Other Noninterest Income" or expense and, when applicable, are reported as a reclassification adjustment in "Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)." 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 maturity/call date.

Declines in the fair value of individual held-to-maturity and available-for-sale 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 basis and has a process in place to identify securities that could potentially have a credit 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 the Credit Union will be required to sell the security before its anticipated recovery. A decline in value due to a credit event that is considered other than temporary is recorded as a loss in "Non-interest income."

Other Investments

Other investments are carried, as a practical expedient, at cost, less impairment, plus or minus changes resulting from observable price changes.

Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) Stock

The Credit Union, as a member of the FHLB of Cincinnati, is required to maintain a minimum stock investment with the FHLB based on a formula developed by the FHLB that considers the Credit Union's total assets and outstanding advances from the FHLB. FHLB stock is carried at cost, classified as a restricted security, and periodically evaluated for impairment. Because this stock is viewed as a long term investment, impairment is based on ultimate recovery of par value. Both cash and stock dividends are reported as income.

Visa Inc. Stock

As part of the restructuring of Visa, Inc., the Credit Union was issued shares of Class B Common Stock in Visa Inc. The shares represented by this issuance are fully paid and non-assessable. The Credit Union has a balance of 11,433 shares as of December 31, 2022. Currently, there is no readily available fair market value of the stock and therefore, the stock is not reflected in the Credit Union’s financial statements. Once a readily available fair market value of the stock is available, the value of the stock will be reflected in the Credit Union's financial statements.

Loans Held for Sale

Loans originated and intended for sale in the secondary market are carried at the lower of cost or fair value. Net unrealized losses are recognized in a valuation allowance by charges to income. All sales are made without recourse.

Loans Receivable

The Credit Union grants mortgage, commercial, and consumer loans to members. The ability of the members to honor their contract is dependent upon the real estate market and general economic conditions. In addition, the Credit Union has purchased commercial and consumer loan participations. The originating lender performs all servicing functions on these loans.

Loans that the Credit Union has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or payoff are reported at principal balance outstanding, net of an allowance for loan losses and net deferred loan origination fees and costs. Interest income on loans is recognized over the term of the loan and is calculated using the simple-interest method on principal amounts outstanding.

Interest income is not reported when full loan repayment is in doubt, typically when the loan is impaired or payments are past due ninety days or more. All interest accrued but not received for loans placed on nonaccrual is reversed against interest income. Interest received on such loans is accounted for on the cash basis or cost-recovery method, until qualifying for return to accrual status. Loans are returned to accrual status when all the principal and interest amounts are satisfied to where the loan is less than ninety days past due and future payments are reasonably assured.

Consumer and non real estate secured commercial loans are typically charged off no later than 180 days past due. Residential and commercial real estate loans are evaluated for charge-off on a case-by-case basis and are typically charged-off at the time of foreclosure. Past-due status is based on the contractual terms of the loans. In all cases, loans are placed on nonaccrual status or charged-off at an earlier date if the collection of principal and interest is considered doubtful.

Deferred Loan Fees and Costs

Loan origination fees and costs are deferred and amortized over the estimated life of the loan using a method that approximates the interest method. Deferred fees and costs are recognized as an adjustment to interest income on loans over the average life of the related loan.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses is a valuation allowance for probable incurred credit losses, increased by the provision for loan losses and decreased by charge-offs less recoveries. Management estimates the required allowance for loan losses balance using past loan loss experience, known and inherent risks in the nature and volume of the portfolio, information about specific borrower situations and estimated collateral values, economic conditions, and other factors. Allocations of the allowance for loan losses may be made for specific loans, but the entire allowance is available for any loan that, in Management's judgment, should be charged-off. Loan losses are charged against the allowance for loan losses when Management believes the uncollectibility of a loan balance is confirmed.

The allowance for loan losses consists of specific and general components. The specific component relates to loans that are individually classified as impaired or loans otherwise classified as substandard or doubtful. The general component covers non-classified loans and is based on historical loss experience adjusted for current factors.

Due to the nature of uncertainties related to any estimation process, Management's estimate of loan losses inherent in the loan portfolio may change in the near term. However, the amount of the change that is reasonably possible cannot be estimated. In addition, the Credit Union's regulator, as an integral part of its examination process, periodically reviews the Credit Union's allowance for loan losses. The regulator may require the Credit Union to adjust the allowance for loan losses based on their judgments of information available to them at the time of their examination.

A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, full payment under the loan terms is not expected. Impairment is generally evaluated in total for smaller-balance loans of similar nature such as residential mortgage, consumer, and credit card loans, but may be evaluated on an individual loan basis if deemed necessary. If a loan is impaired, a portion of the allowance is allocated so that the loan is reported, net, at the present value of estimated future cash flows using the loan's existing rate or at the fair value of collateral if repayment is expected solely from the collateral. The Credit Union's policy for repossessing collateral is that when all other collection efforts have been exhausted, the Credit Union enforces its first lien holder status and repossesses the collateral. The Credit Union has full and complete access to repossessed collateral. Repossessed collateral normally consists of vehicles and residential real estate.

Premises and Equipment

Land is carried at cost. Buildings and furniture and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. Buildings, furniture, and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Maintenance and repairs are expensed, and major improvements and renovations are capitalized. Management reviews premises and equipment for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Gains and losses on disposals are included in current operations.

Assets Acquired in Liquidation

Assets acquired in liquidation in lieu of loan foreclosure are initially recorded at the lower of the Credit Union's carrying amount or fair value less estimated selling cost at the date of foreclosure. Any write-downs based on the asset's fair value at the date of acquisition are charged to the allowance for loan losses. After foreclosure, property held for sale is carried at the lower of the new cost basis or fair value less cost to sell. Impairment losses on property to be held and used are measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of a property exceeds its fair value. Costs of significant property improvements are capitalized, whereas costs relating to holding property are expensed. The portion of interest costs relating to development of real estate is capitalized. Valuations are periodically performed by Management, and any subsequent write-downs are recorded as a charge to operations, if necessary, to reduce the carrying value of a property to the lower of its cost or fair value less cost to sell.

	December 31,	
	2022	**2021**
Foreclosed residential real estate property held for sale	$ -	$ 55,800
Loans collateralized by residential real estate in the process of foreclosure	$ 655,019	$ 278,635

NCUSIF Deposit

The deposit in the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund (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 insurable 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.

Share and Savings Accounts

Shares include savings deposit accounts of the owners of the Credit Union. Share ownership entitles the members to vote in annual elections of the Board of Directors and on other corporate matters. Irrespective of the amount of shares owned, no member has more than one vote. Shares and savings accounts are subordinated to all other liabilities of the Credit Union upon liquidation. Dividends on share and savings accounts, except for interest on certificates of deposit which is set in advance, is based on available earnings at the end of a dividend period and are not guaranteed by the Credit Union. Dividend rates on share and savings accounts are set by the Board of Directors, based on an evaluation of current and future market conditions.

Equity Acquired in Acquisitions

Equity acquired in merger represents equity accounted for in accordance with the acquisition method of accounting. Under this accounting method regular reserves and undivided earnings, of the acquiree are combined on the acquirer's statement of financial condition as a component of equity called equity acquired from acquisitions. This component of equity is considered part of net worth as defined by regulations established by the National Credit Union Administration.

Federal and State Tax Exemption

The Credit Union is exempt from most federal, state, and local taxes under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and state tax laws. However, the Credit Union is subject to unrelated business income tax. The Income Taxes Topic of the FASB ASC clarifies accounting for uncertainty in income taxes reported in the financial statements. The interpretation provides criteria for assessment of individual tax positions and a process for recognition and measurement of uncertain tax positions. Tax positions are evaluated on whether they meet the “more likely than not” standard for sustainability on examination by tax authorities. Management has determined there are no material uncertain tax positions.

The Credit Union wholly owns the consolidated CUSO. The income from the CUSO is subject to federal and state income taxes.

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 statements of financial condition.

Advertising Costs

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred.

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

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 at the measurement date.

Level 2 Inputs

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

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 remeasure 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.

Subsequent Events

In preparing these financial statements, the Credit Union evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure through March 21, 2023, the date on which the financial statements were available to be issued.

Reclassifications

Certain 2021 financial statement amounts have been reclassified to conform with classifications adopted in the current year. This reclassification did not have any change on net income or members' equity.

New Accounting Pronouncements

Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2016-13, "Financial Instruments-Credit Losses," (Topic 326)

This ASU requires an approach based on expected losses to estimate credit losses on certain types of financial instruments. It also modifies the impairment model for available-for-sale (AFS) debt securities and provides a simplified accounting model for purchased financial assets with credit deterioration since their origination.

The ASU requires credit unions to measure impairment on their existing loan portfolios on the basis of the current estimate of contractual cash flows not expected to be collected. The estimate of expected credit losses is based on relevant information about past events, including historical loss experience with similar assets, current conditions, and reasonable supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the assets' remaining contractual cash flows. This new model is called the Current Expected Credit Loss (CECL) model.

The transition to the CECL model will bring with it significantly greater data requirements and demand a more complex methodology to accurately account for expected losses under the new parameters. The transition will also require a significant increase in the allowance for loan and lease losses (ALLL) account balance. FASB has allowed for this one-time increase in the ALLL to come directly from undivided earnings, rather than reflected through the provision for loan losses expense account. The increase, or the adjustment to the ALLL, will reduce net worth, however it does spare a negative impact to the income statement. This ASU applies to all financial assets that are not accounted for at fair value and are exposed to potential credit risk.

The implementation date for "private" companies, which includes credit unions, is for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2022. Early application of the standard is permitted for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018. Credit Union Management is currently evaluating the impact of the standard on the financial statements.

ASU No. 2016-02 "Leases," (Topic 842)

The ASU is intended to improve financial reporting about leasing transactions and affects all companies and other organizations. The ASU will require organizations that lease assets (referred to as "lessees") to recognize on the balance sheet the assets and liabilities for the rights and obligations created by those leases.

While the accounting by the lessor will remain largely unchanged from current GAAP, lessees will need to recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for virtually all of their leases (other than leases that meet the definition of a short-term lease). The liability will be equal to the present value of lease payments. The asset will be based on the liability, subject to adjustment, such as for initial direct costs. For income statement purposes, the FASB retained a dual model, requiring leases to be classified as either operating or finance. Operating leases will result in straight-line expense (similar to current operating leases) while finance leases will result in a front-loaded expense pattern (similar to current capital leases). Classification will be based on criteria that are largely similar to those applied in current lease accounting, but without explicit bright lines.

The effective date for credit unions is for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021. The Credit Union adopted this standard during the audit period. The Credit Union used the modified retrospective transition and certain practical expedients. As a result of this implementation the Credit Union recorded a right to use asset and liability of approximately $663,000. The transaction had no or an immaterial effect on retained earnings, as such no adjustment to opening retained earnings was recorded.

ASU No. 2022-02 "Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures"

On March 31, 2022, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2022-02, Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures. This ASU eliminates troubled debt restructurings (TDR) reporting guidance under ASC 310-40 for institutions who have adopted ASU 2016-13, Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments. The update also amends the guidance on "vintage disclosures" to require disclosure of current-period gross write-offs by year of origination and adds new disclosure requirements for loan modifications made to a borrower experiencing financial difficulty.

ASU 2022-02 introduces new disclosure requirements for modifications of receivables to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty. The definition of "experiencing financial difficulty" was brought forward from the TDR guidance (ASC 310-40), so the same considerations can be applied to making that determination. Creditors should evaluate all modifications as either a new loan or the continuation of an existing loan under the general guidance on loan refinancing and restructuring in ASC 310-20-35-9 through 35-11. The new ASU specifically identifies four types of modifications to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty about which specific information must be disclosed:

- Principal forgiveness
- Interest rate reduction
- Other-than-insignificant payment delays
- Term extensions

Creditors should disclose the following by class of financing receivable: amortized cost, percentage by class, changes of contractual terms, and performance in the 12 months after modification.

Creditors should also disclose qualitative information about how the modifications and the debtors' subsequent performance factor into determining the allowance for credit losses.

For each reporting period, disclosure is required related to those modifications that defaulted and how those defaults are factored into determining the allowance.

The amendments in this update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2022, for those that have early adopted ASU 2016-13. For Credit Unions that have not yet adopted ASU 2016-13, the effective dates for the amendments are the same as the effective dates in ASU 2016-13. Credit Union Management is currently evaluating the impact of the standard on the financial statements.

NOTE 2: INVESTMENTS

Investments consist of the following:

Available-for-Sale Debt Securities

	December 31, 2022			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Federal agency mortgage backed securities and CMOs	$ 126,214,779	$ 1,005	$ (16,626,688)	$ 109,589,096
U.S. Government obligations and Federal agency securities	11,898,955	-	(610,593)	11,288,362
Total	$ 138,113,734	$ 1,005	$ (17,237,281)	$ 120,877,458

	December 31, 2021			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Federal agency mortgage backed securities	$ 135,862,303	$ 191,024	$ (2,464,225)	$ 133,589,102
U.S. Government obligations	2,892,054	-	(804)	2,891,250
Total	$ 138,754,357	$ 191,024	$ (2,465,029)	$ 136,480,352

Gross unrealized losses and fair value by length of time that the individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2022			
	Less than 12 months		12 months or greater	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Federal agency mortgage backed securities and CMOs	$ 18,172,856	$ (1,536,354)	$ 91,409,490	$ (15,090,334)
U.S. Government obligations and Federal agency securities	8,733,206	(256,556)	2,555,156	(354,037)
Total	$ 26,906,062	$ (1,792,910)	$ 93,964,646	$ (15,444,371)

	As of December 31, 2021			
	Less than 12 months		12 months or greater	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Federal agency mortgage backed securities	$ 89,498,359	$ (1,305,686)	$ 31,859,165	$ (1,158,539)
U.S. Government obligations	2,891,250	(804)	-	-
Total	$ 92,389,609	$ (1,306,490)	$ 31,859,165	$ (1,158,539)

There are a total of 80 and 49 securities with unrealized losses as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The unrealized losses associated with these securities are considered temporary as the Credit Union has the ability to hold these securities for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in fair value.

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of debt securities by contractual maturity are shown below. Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because issuers may have the right to call or prepay certain obligations without call or prepayment penalties.

	December 31, 2022	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Within 1 year	$ 1,994,219	$ 1,970,000
1 to 5 years	6,995,543	6,763,206
5 to 10 years	2,909,193	2,555,156
Subtotal	11,898,955	11,288,362
Mortgage-backed securities	126,214,779	109,589,096
Total	$ 138,113,734	$ 120,877,458

Mortgage-backed securities (MBS) classified as available-for-sale represent participation interest in pools of residential mortgage loans which are guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities. However, the guarantee of these types of securities relates to the principal and interest payments, and not to the market value of such securities.

MBS are issued by lenders, such as mortgage bankers, commercial banks, and savings and loan associations. Such securities differ from conventional debt securities, which provide for the periodic payment of interest in fixed amounts (usually semiannually) with principal payments at maturity or on specific dates. MBS provide periodic payments which are, in effect, a "pass-through" of the interest and principal payments (including any prepayments) made by the individual borrowers on the pooled mortgage loans. A MBS will mature when all the mortgages in the pool mature or are prepaid. MBS do not have a fixed maturity and their expected maturities may vary when interest rates rise or fall.

Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities

	December 31, 2022			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Certificates of deposit	$ 9,599,000	$ 1,853	$ (350,512)	$ 9,250,341

	December 31, 2021			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Certificates of deposit	$ 8,827,000	$ 895	$ (40,586)	$ 8,787,309

Gross unrealized losses and fair value by length of time that the individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position at December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

	December 31, 2022			
	Less than 12 months		12 months or greater	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Certificates of deposit	$ 3,384,364	$ (70,636)	$ 5,616,124	$ (279,876)

	December 31, 2021			
	Less than 12 months		12 months or greater	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Certificates of deposit	$ 8,088,414	$ (40,586)	$ -	$ -

There are a total of 38 and 35 securities with unrealized losses as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The unrealized losses associated with these securities are considered temporary as the Credit Union has the ability to hold these securities for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in fair value.

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of securities by contractual maturity are shown below. Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because issuers may have the right to call or prepay certain obligations without call or prepayment penalties.

	December 31, 2022	
	Amortized Cost	**Fair Value**
Within 1 year	$ 4,695,000	$ 4,622,957
1 to 5 years	4,904,000	4,627,384
Total	$ 9,599,000	$ 9,250,341

Other Investments

	December 31,	
	2022	**2021**
Other deposit accounts	$ 18,224,274	$ 108,021,706
Perpetual capital at Corporate One Federal Credit Union	1,351,069	1,351,069
Certificates of deposit	738,000	496,000
CUSO investments	782,904	500,000
Total	$ 21,096,247	$ 110,368,775

Perpetual contributed capital is not subject to share insurance covered by the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund or any other deposit insurer. The perpetual contributed capital is redeemable only at the option of corporate credit union provided regulatory approval is obtained. Perpetual contributed capital cannot be pledged against borrowings, has no scheduled maturity, and offers non-cumulative dividends.

NOTE 3: LOANS RECEIVABLE AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

Loans Receivable

Loans receivable consist of the following:

	December 31,	
	2022	**2021**
Residential first mortgage real estate	$ 360,050,648	$ 314,474,413
Residential second mortgage real estate	112,833,607	82,924,518
Consumer secured	581,788,413	428,407,373
Consumer unsecured	59,139,520	54,589,183
Commercial real estate	160,447,664	141,933,980
Other commercial	2,656,158	1,981,664
	1,276,916,010	1,024,311,131
Allowance for loan losses	(4,330,000)	(3,500,000)
Loans receivable, net	$ 1,272,586,010	$ 1,020,811,131

Included in the loan amounts above:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Deferred loan origination fees/costs, net	$ 4,524,969	$ 2,528,304
Premiums/discounts, net	$ 32,495	$ 62,405

Allowance for Loan Losses Account

The following summarizes the activity in the allowance for loan losses account for the year ending:

December 31, 2022	Commercial	Residential Real Estate	Consumer	Total
Allowance for loan losses:				
Beginning balance	$ 647,995	$ 180,353	$ 2,671,652	$ 3,500,000
Provision for loan losses	6,267	(41,326)	3,487,821	3,452,762
Recoveries on previous loan losses	22,704	132,598	1,365,777	1,521,079
Loans receivable charged off	(178,035)	(120,111)	(3,845,695)	(4,143,841)
Ending balance	$ 498,931	$ 151,514	$ 3,679,555	$ 4,330,000
Loans receivables:				
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ 4,016,796	$ 766,507	$ 270,566	$ 5,053,869
Collectively evaluated for impairment	159,087,026	472,117,748	640,657,367	1,271,862,141
Total loans receivables	$ 163,103,822	$ 472,884,255	$ 640,927,933	$ 1,276,916,010
Allowance for loan losses:				
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ 75,969	$ 53,949	$ 45,983	$ 175,901
Collectively evaluated for impairment	422,962	97,565	3,633,572	4,154,099
Total allowance for loan losses	$ 498,931	$ 151,514	$ 3,679,555	$ 4,330,000

	December 31, 2021			
	Commercial	Residential Real Estate	Consumer	Total
Allowance for loan losses:				
Beginning balance	$ 657,603	$ 336,967	$ 4,879,430	$ 5,874,000
Provision for loan losses	(9,449)	(323,408)	(454,407)	(787,264)
Recoveries on previous loan losses	58,286	222,564	1,114,151	1,395,001
Loans receivable charged off	(58,445)	(55,770)	(2,867,522)	(2,981,737)
Ending balance	$ 647,995	$ 180,353	$ 2,671,652	$ 3,500,000
Loans receivables:				
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ 5,857,705	$ 837,925	$ 431,227	$ 7,126,857
Collectively evaluated for impairment	138,057,939	396,561,006	482,565,329	1,017,184,274
Total loans receivables	$ 143,915,644	$ 397,398,931	$ 482,996,556	$ 1,024,311,131
Allowance for loan losses:				
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ 149,767	$ 54,507	$ 51,696	$ 255,970
Collectively evaluated for impairment	498,228	125,846	2,619,956	3,244,030
Total allowance for loan losses	$ 647,995	$ 180,353	$ 2,671,652	$ 3,500,000

Impaired Loans

The Credit Union considers loans impaired when, based on current information, it is probable that the Credit Union will not collect all principal and interest payments according to contractual terms. Loans are evaluated for impairment in accordance with the Credit Union's portfolio monitoring and ongoing risk assessment procedures. Management considers the financial condition of the borrower, cash flow of the borrower, payment status of the loan, and the value of the collateral, if any, securing the loan. Generally, impaired loans do not include large groups of smaller balance homogenous loans such as residential real estate and consumer type loans which are evaluated collectively for impairment and are generally placed on nonaccrual status when the loan becomes 90 days past due as to principal or interest. Loans specifically reviewed for impairment are not considered impaired during periods of “minimal delay” in payment (90 days or less) provided eventual collection of all amounts due is expected. The impairment of a loan is measured based on the present value of expected future cash flows, discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, or the fair value of the collateral if repayment is expected to be provided solely by the collateral. In appropriate circumstances, interest income on impaired loans may be recognized on a cash basis.

The following table includes the unpaid principal balances for impaired financing receivables with the associated allowance amount, if applicable. Also presented is the average ending principal balance of the impaired loans and the related allowance recognized during the time the loans were impaired.

	December 31, 2022		
	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Ending Principal Balance
With a related allowance recorded:			
Residential first mortgage real estate	$ 357,995	$ 46,477	$ 43,132
Residential second mortgage real estate	53,162	7,472	17,721
Consumer secured	202,764	42,393	9,217
Consumer unsecured	22,930	3,590	11,465
Commercial real estate	1,581,079	75,969	527,026
Other commercial	-	-	-
With no related allowance recorded:			
Residential first mortgage real estate	314,249	-	52,375
Residential second mortgage real estate	41,101	-	41,101
Consumer secured	34,652	-	4,950
Consumer unsecured	10,220	-	10,220
Commercial real estate	2,435,717	-	1,216,359
Other commercial	-	-	-
Total:			
Residential real estate	$ 766,507	$ 53,949	$ 41,886
Consumer	$ 270,566	$ 45,983	$ 8,455
Commercial	$ 4,016,796	$ 75,969	$ 802,759

	December 31, 2021		
	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Ending Principal Balance
With a related allowance recorded:			
Residential first mortgage real estate	$ 402,921	$ 47,434	$ 40,292
Residential second mortgage real estate	67,208	7,073	16,802
Consumer secured	298,319	42,776	10,287
Consumer unsecured	37,815	8,920	6,303
Commercial real estate	4,196,772	149,767	1,049,193
Other commercial	-	-	-
With no related allowance recorded:			
Residential first mortgage real estate	321,623	-	64,325
Residential second mortgage real estate	46,173	-	23,087
Consumer secured	46,899	-	5,211
Consumer unsecured	48,194	-	16,065
Commercial real estate	1,660,933	-	830,467
Other commercial	-	-	-
Total:			
Residential real estate	$ 837,925	$ 54,507	$ 39,901
Consumer	$ 431,227	$ 51,696	$ 9,175
Commercial	$ 5,857,705	$ 149,767	$ 976,284

Past Due Loans by Class

The following tables present the aging of the recorded investment in past due loans by class of loans as of:

	December 31, 2022			
	Current	60-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or > Past Due	Total
Residential first mortgage real estate	$ 357,658,286	$ 1,412,480	$ 979,882	$ 360,050,648
Residential second mortgage real estate	112,298,084	281,616	253,907	112,833,607
Consumer secured	579,310,585	904,629	1,573,199	581,788,413
Consumer unsecured	58,608,587	252,015	278,918	59,139,520
Commercial real estate	160,447,664	-	-	160,447,664
Other commercial	2,656,158	-	-	2,656,158
Total	$ 1,270,979,364	$ 2,850,740	$ 3,085,906	$ 1,276,916,010

	December 31, 2021			
	Current	60-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or > Past Due	Total
Residential first mortgage real estate	$ 313,130,534	$ 593,234	$ 750,645	$ 314,474,413
Residential second mortgage real estate	82,761,391	45,543	117,584	82,924,518
Consumer secured	427,189,099	528,112	690,162	428,407,373
Consumer unsecured	54,297,145	94,205	197,833	54,589,183
Commercial real estate	141,933,980	-	-	141,933,980
Other commercial	1,981,664	-	-	1,981,664
Total	$ 1,021,293,813	$ 1,261,094	$ 1,756,224	$ 1,024,311,131

The accrual of interest income on loans is discontinued at the time the loan is ninety days past due or when the collection of interest or principal becomes uncertain, unless the credit is well-secured and in the process of collection. There were no loans ninety days or more past due and still accruing interest as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
Loans on which the accrual of interest has been discontinued	$ 3,085,906	$ 1,756,224

Credit Quality

Loans are assessed for credit quality based on the contractual aging status of the loan and payment activity. Such assessment is completed at the end of each audit period.

The following is a summary of loans based on credit quality as of:

	December 31, 2022		
	Performing	Nonperforming	Total
Residential first mortgage real estate	$ 359,070,766	$ 979,882	$ 360,050,648
Residential second mortgage real estate	112,579,700	253,907	112,833,607
Consumer secured	580,215,214	1,573,199	581,788,413
Consumer unsecured	58,860,602	278,918	59,139,520
Commercial real estate	160,447,664	-	160,447,664
Other commercial	2,656,158	-	2,656,158
Total	$ 1,273,830,104	$ 3,085,906	$ 1,276,916,010

	December 31, 2021		
	Performing	**Nonperforming**	**Total**
Residential first mortgage real estate	$ 313,723,768	$ 750,645	$ 314,474,413
Residential second mortgage real estate	82,806,934	117,584	82,924,518
Consumer secured	427,717,211	690,162	428,407,373
Consumer unsecured	54,391,350	197,833	54,589,183
Commercial real estate	141,933,980	-	141,933,980
Other commercial	1,981,664	-	1,981,664
Total	$ 1,022,554,907	$ 1,756,224	$ 1,024,311,131

Internally assigned loan grades are defined as follows:

Performing - A performing loan's primary source of loan repayment is satisfactory, with secondary sources very likely to be realized if necessary.

Nonperforming - A loan classified as nonperforming is considered potentially uncollectible with a likelihood of charge-off. This classification does not mean that the loan has absolutely no recovery or salvage value, but rather it means that charge-off is likely in the near future.

Troubled Debt Restructurings (TDR)

In situations where, for economic or legal reasons related to a member's financial difficulties, the Credit Union grants a concession for other than an insignificant period of time to the member that the Credit Union would not otherwise consider, the related loan is classified as a TDR. The Credit Union strives to identify members in financial difficulty early and work with them to modify to more affordable terms before their loan reaches nonaccrual status. These modified terms may include interest rate reductions, principal forgiveness, payment forbearance and other actions intended to minimize the economic loss and to avoid foreclosure or repossession of the collateral. In cases where the Credit Union grants the member new terms deemed to be a concession, the Credit Union measures any impairment on the restructuring using the methodology for individually impaired loans. Loans classified as TDRs are reported as impaired loans.

The following is a summary of information pertaining to troubled debt restructurings that occurred during the audit year ending:

	December 31, 2022			
	Troubled Debt Restructurings		**Troubled Debt Restructurings That Subsequently Defaulted**	
	Number of Loans	**Post-Modification Balance**	**Number of Loans**	**Balance**
Residential real estate	-	$ -	-	$ -
Consumer	5	35,615	-	-
Commercial	-	-	-	-
	5	$ 35,615	-	$ -

	December 31, 2021			
	Troubled Debt Restructurings		Troubled Debt Restructurings That Subsequently Defaulted	
	Number of Loans	Post-Modification Balance	Number of Loans	Balance
Residential real estate	2	$ 20,815	-	$ -
Consumer	19	188,314	-	-
Commercial	-	-	-	-
	21	$ 209,129	-	$ -

The pre-modification and post-modification balances for troubled debt restructurings are generally the same.

NOTE 4: PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

Premises and equipment consist of the following:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Land	$ 3,007,339	$ 3,007,339
Buildings	34,070,159	33,091,042
Furniture and equipment	18,926,336	15,204,131
Construction in process	19,939	82,252
	56,023,773	51,384,764
Less accumulated depreciation	(31,233,089)	(28,654,686)
Premises and equipment, net	$ 24,790,684	$ 22,730,078

NOTE 5: LEASES

The Credit Union has operating leases for branches and ATMs. The leases have remaining lease terms of 1 year to 5 years, some of which include options to renew the lease for up to 5 years.

	For the Year Ending December 31, 2022	2021
Operating lease cost	$ 122,725	$ 111,467

Supplemental cash flow information related to leases was as follows:

	December 31, 2022
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities	
Operating cash flows from operating leases	$ 154,353
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for lease obligations	
Operating leases	$ 663,083

Supplemental balance sheet information related to lease was as follows:

	December 31, 2022
Operating leases:	
Operating lease right-of-use assets	$ 508,730
Operating lease liabilities	$ 508,730
Weighted average remaining lease term	3.49 years
Weighted average discount rate	3.00%

Maturities of lease liabilities were as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	Amount
2023	$ 167,400
2024	152,100
2025	132,200
2026	67,500
2027	9,600
2028 and after	6,352
Total lease payments	535,152
Imputed interest	(26,422)
Total lease liability	$ 508,730

NOTE 6: SHARE AND SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

Share and savings accounts consist of the following:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Share draft accounts	$ 256,191,291	$ 247,622,349
Money market accounts	235,388,620	267,453,673
Share accounts	550,660,925	526,988,869
Certificate accounts	199,566,774	136,895,671
Total	$ 1,241,807,610	$ 1,178,960,562

The scheduled maturities of certificate accounts are as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	Amount
2023	$ 151,988,958
2024	41,095,379
2025	2,363,434
2026	2,252,199
2027	1,866,804
Total	$ 199,566,774

The aggregate amounts are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Certificate accounts in denominations of $250,000 or more	$ 17,186,843	$ 4,194,164
Negative share and saving accounts that were reclassed to loans receivable	$ 372,973	$ 333,303

The National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund insures members' shares up to $250,000. This includes all account types, such as savings, checking, money market, and certificates of deposit. Individual Retirement Account coverage is an additional $250,000.

NOTE 7: EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

401(k) Plan

The Credit Union has a qualified, contributory 401(k) plan (Plan) covering substantially all full-time employees. The Plan allows employees to defer a portion of their salary into the Plan. The Credit Union matches a portion of employees' wage reductions. Plan costs are accrued and funded on a current basis.

	For the Year Ending December 31, 2022	For the Year Ending December 31, 2021
Credit Union contributions	$ 2,902,523	$ 2,986,289

Deferred Compensation Plan

The Credit Union maintains non-qualified pension plans for a select group of Management. Participants are eligible based on approval by the Credit Union's Board of Directors. Under this plan, participants defer a portion of their compensation. The deferred compensation accounts are shown as both assets and liabilities on the Credit Union's financial statements and are available to creditors in the event of the Credit Union's liquidation.

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Plan balance	$ 240,073	$ 332,226

Split Dollar Life Insurance

The Credit Union provides certain individuals with a supplemental executive retirement plan (Plan). The Plan is being funded via life insurance policies and split dollar loan agreements have been entered into with the participants of the executives covered under the Plan. As part of the split dollar loan agreements, the executives have assigned the policies to the Credit Union as collateral. This assignment secures repayment of any advances and accrued interest for the policy premiums and any other advances under any agreement. The loans have a fixed interest rate, with interest accrued monthly and capitalized as part of the total loan balance annually.

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Split dollar loans and accrued interest	$ 27,262,463	$ 26,990,410

Credit Union Owned Life Insurance (COLI)

The Credit Union has Credit Union Owned Life Insurance (COLI) policies that are maintained to provide income to offset the cost of employee benefits.

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Balance of the COLI policies	$ 10,316,279	$ 10,765,254

NOTE 8: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Legal Contingencies

The Credit Union is a party to various miscellaneous legal actions normally associated with financial institutions, the aggregate of which, in Management's opinion, would not be material to the Credit Union's financial condition.

Off-Balance-Sheet Risk

The Credit Union is a 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 the amount recognized in the financial statements.

The Credit Union’s exposure to credit loss is represented by the contractual notional amount of these instruments. The Credit Union uses the same credit policies in making commitments as it does for loans recorded in the financial statements.

Unfunded loan commitments under lines-of-credit are summarized as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Credit cards	$ 107,855,847	$ 109,046,208
Home equity	82,636,488	69,159,036
Overdraft protection	38,253,858	36,191,464
Other consumer	17,061,032	17,783,033
Commercial and construction	1,032,422	971,948
Total	$ 246,839,647	$ 233,151,689

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 credit worthiness 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.

Unfunded commitments under lines-of-credit and revolving credit lines are commitments for possible future extensions of credit to existing members. These lines-of-credit are uncollateralized with the exception of home-equity loans and 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.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

The Credit Union may be exposed to credit risk from a regional economic standpoint, since a significant concentration of its borrowers work or reside in Northeast Ohio. However, the loan portfolio is well diversified and the Credit Union does not have any significant concentrations of credit risk except unsecured loans, which by their nature increase the risk of loss compared to those loans that are collateralized. The Credit Union's policy for repossessing collateral is that when all other collection efforts have been exhausted, the Credit Union enforces its first lien holder status and repossesses the collateral. The Credit Union has full and complete access to repossessed collateral. Repossessed collateral normally consists of vehicles and residential real estate.

In addition to the above noted credit risk, the Credit Union may be exposed to credit risk as a result of the COVID-19 virus. Credit Union members may still be affected due to the increase in unemployment and/or business slow down. As a result, increases in loan delinquency and loan losses may be affected. The Credit Union is monitoring member loans affected as a result of the pandemic, and has set aside a reserve. The Credit Union has not experienced an increase in delinquency or loan losses due to the Pandemic as of the financial statement date, and will continue to monitor the membership and the loan portfolio and will either reduce or fund the allowance for loan and lease losses account for COVID through the provision for loan loss expense as additional information is obtained.

NOTE 9: BORROWED FUNDS

Corporate Line-of-Credit

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Credit Union had an unused line-of-credit with Corporate One Federal Credit Union. The terms of the agreement require the pledging of all present and future loans and equipment as security for obligations under this line-of-credit agreement. The interest rate terms under this line-of-credit agreement are variable. The total line-of-credit was $10,000,000 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021. There were no outstanding borrowings as of these dates.

Federal Reserve Bank

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Credit Union had an line-of-credit with Federal Reserve Bank. The terms of the agreement require the pledging of qualified auto loans as security for obligations under this line-of-credit agreement. The interest rate terms under this line-of-credit agreement are variable. The total line-of-credit was $289,938,081 and $246,037,713 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. There were no outstanding borrowings as of these dates.

Federal Home Loan Bank

As a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati (FHLB), and in accordance with an agreement with them, the Credit Union is required to maintain qualified collateral for advances. Qualified collateral, as defined in the FHLB Statement of Credit Policy, is free and clear of liens, pledges, and encumbrances. The FHLB has established a Credit Availability at 50% of total assets for the Credit Union. For purposes of the Credit Availability, total assets is based upon the most recent quarterly financial information submitted by the Credit Union to their regulatory agency. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the outstanding balances, maturities, and interest rates of these loans were as follows:

			December 31,	
Description	**Maturity Date**	**Interest Rate**	**2022**	**2021**
Adv No. 25	03/30/23	3.52%	$ 20,000,000	$ -
Adv No. 26	05/19/23	4.74%	10,000,000	-
Adv No. 27	04/19/23	4.71%	10,000,000	-
Adv No. 28	11/10/27	4.24%	15,000,000	-
Adv No. 29	05/22/26	4.50%	20,000,000	-
Adv No. 30	03/21/25	4.52%	12,000,000	-
			$ 87,000,000	$ -

Scheduled maturities of borrowed funds are as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	**Amount**
2023	$ 40,000,000
2024	-
2025	12,000,000
2026	20,000,000
2027	15,000,000
Total	$ 87,000,000

NOTE 10: CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

Since the Credit Union's total assets met or exceeded the threshold of $500 million, the Credit Union is considered "complex" under NCUA Rules and Regulations. 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 financial statements. Under capital adequacy regulations and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Credit Union must meet specific capital regulations that involve quantitative measures of the Credit Union's assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance-sheet items as calculated under accounting standards generally accepted in the United States of America. The Credit Union's capital amounts and net worth 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 amounts and ratios (set forth in the table below) of net worth to total assets. The Risk-Based Capital ratio (RBC) to be considered well capitalized under the regulatory framework is 10.00%. If the Credit Union elects the Complex Credit Union Leverage Ratio option instead of the RBC ratio, the net worth ratio to be considered well capitalized would be 9.00%.

The Credit Union has elected as of December 31, 2022 to use the Complex Credit Union Leverage Ratio (CCULR) as the determining net worth ratio for regulatory purposes. The Credit Union has the option to change this election on a quarterly basis. 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, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Amount	**Ratio**	**Amount**	**Ratio**
Regulatory Net Worth	$ 209,789,051	13.62%	$ 194,249,741	13.98%
Complex Credit Union Leverage Ratio		13.62%	N/A	N/A
Net Worth Classification	Well Capitalized		Well Capitalized	

NOTE 11: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The balance of certain related party transactions with directors, committee members and executives are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2022	**2021**
Loans	$ 302,997	$ 179,972
Shares	$ 1,476,916	$ 1,414,441

NOTE 12: FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

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 - Significant Accounting Policies. The following tables present the balances of the assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

	December 31, 2022			
	Total	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Available-for-sale investments	$ 120,877,458	$ -	$ 120,877,458	$ -

	December 31, 2021			
	Total	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Available-for-sale investments	$ 136,480,352	$ -	$ 136,480,352	$ -

Nonrecurring Basis

Certain assets and liabilities are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. These assets and liabilities are not measured at fair value on an ongoing basis; however, they are subject to fair value adjustments in certain circumstances, such as there is evidence of impairment or a change in the amount of previously recognized impairment. The following tables present the balances of the assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis:

	December 31, 2021			
	Total	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Assets acquired in liquidation	$ 55,800	$ -	$ 55,800	$ -

Available-for-Sale Securities: Fair values for securities are based on quoted market prices, where available. If quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on quoted market prices of comparable instruments, or on discounted cash flow models based on the expected payment characteristics of the underlying instruments.

Assets Acquired in Liquidation: Fair value is measured based on the appraised value of the collateral. Collateral may be real estate, vehicles and/or business assets including equipment, inventory and/or accounts receivable and is determined based on appraisals by qualified licensed appraisers hired by the Credit Union. Appraised and reported values may be discounted based on management's historical knowledge, changes in market conditions from the time of valuation, and/or management's expertise and knowledge of the member and member's business.

NOTE 13: REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue is recorded when earned, which is generally over the period services are provided and no contingencies exist. The following summarizes the Credit Union's revenue recognition policies as they relate to certain noninterest income line items in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

Card Income

Card income includes fees such as interchange, cash advance, annual, late, over-limit and other miscellaneous fees. Uncollected fees are included in customer card receivables balances with an amount recorded in the allowance for loan and lease losses for estimated uncollectible card receivables. Uncollected fees are generally written off when a card receivable reaches 180 days past due.

Service Charges

Service charges include fees for insufficient funds, overdrafts and other banking services. Uncollected fees are included in outstanding loan balances with an amount recorded for estimated uncollectible service fees receivable. Uncollected fees are generally written off when a fee receivable reaches 60 days past due. Investment and brokerage services revenue consists primarily of asset management fees and brokerage income.

Other Non-Interest Income

Other non-interest income includes income from various sources. The amounts from these various sources are not significant revenue source and excluded from the scope of FASB's revenue guidance.

Commission Income

Commission Income includes commissions the Credit Union earns on insurance products and or investment products sold to Credit Union members by third parties.

Loan Origination and Servicing Income

Servicing fee income is recorded for fees earned for servicing loans. The fees are based on a contractual percentage of the outstanding principal; or a fixed amount per loan and are recorded as income when earned.

☆☆☆☆☆

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COMMUNICATING MATTERS RELATED TO A CREDIT UNION'S INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Supervisory Committee
Seven Seventeen Credit Union, Inc.
Warren, Ohio

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of Seven Seventeen Credit Union, Inc. (the "Credit Union") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered the Credit Union's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing our auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Seven Seventeen Credit Union, Inc.'s internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Seven Seventeen Credit Union, Inc.'s internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow Management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Credit Union's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be a material weakness. Given these limitations, during our audit, we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

This communication is intended solely for the information and use of Management, the Board of Directors, Supervisory Committee, and the Regulators, and is not intended to be, and should not be, used by anyone other than these specific parties.

The accounting principles and auditing standards referred to throughout this report and used to conduct our audit are those principles and standards generally accepted in the United States of America and promulgated by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

Nearman, Maynard, Vallez, CPAs, P.A.

Nearman, Maynard, Vallez, CPAs, P.A.
Miami, Florida
March 21, 2023

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MATTERS REQUIRED TO BE COMMUNICATED TO THE SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE

Supervisory Committee
Seven Seventeen Credit Union, Inc.
Warren, Ohio

As part of our responsibility under accounting pronouncements, certain matters are required to be communicated by the CPA Firm to those charged with governance. We are responsible for communicating significant matters related to the financial statement audit that are, in the auditor's professional judgment, relevant to the responsibilities of those charged with governance in overseeing the financial reporting process. In addition, we are responsible for determining the overall audit strategy and the audit plan including the nature, timing, and extent of procedures necessary to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence. The following summarizes those matters required to be communicated to the Supervisory Committee.

Our Responsibility under U. S. Generally Accepted Auditing Standards

As stated in our engagement letter, our responsibility, as described by professional standards, is to plan and perform our audit to obtain reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that the financial statements prepared by Management are free of material misstatement and are fairly presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America. Because an audit is designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance and because we did not perform a detailed examination of all transactions, there is a risk that material errors, fraud, or other illegal acts may exist and not be detected by us.

As part of our audit, we considered the internal controls of the Credit Union. Such considerations were solely for the purpose of determining our audit procedures and not to provide any assurance concerning such internal controls.

Independence

Generally accepted auditing standards require independence for all audits. Relevant matters to consider in reaching a conclusion about independence include circumstances or relationships that create threats to auditor independence and the related safeguards that have been applied to eliminate those threats or reduce them to an acceptable level.

It is the policy of our firm that all Associates be familiar with and adhere to the independence, integrity, and objectivity policies of the firm. In this regard, any transaction, financial interest, event, circumstance, or action that would impair the firm's independence is prohibited. We are familiar with the AICPA's Code of Professional Conduct and subsequent auditing standards, and their interpretations and rulings which require that we are independent in fact and in appearance. All of our Associates are required to sign an Independence Representation Form when hired and annually thereafter. In addition, we inform all Associates on an ongoing basis whenever a new client engages our services in order that our Associates can review their independence with the new client at that time. Any conflicts must be reported to the Quality Control Director. For the period covered by the attached audited financial statements, all of our Associates involved in this engagement are independent of your Credit Union.

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In accordance with our professional standards for this engagement, it is required that ***all*** Associates of Nearman, Maynard, Vallez, CPAs, P.A. who were involved in this engagement, are ***independent*** and no conflict of interest exists between our Associates and the Credit Union, its staff, and any of its representatives, and we have not assumed any management responsibilities. All Associates of Nearman, Maynard, Vallez, CPAs, P.A. were independent in fact and appearance with this engagement and no conflict of interest exists.

It is the responsibility of Management to make all management decisions and perform all management functions with the information provided to them as a result of this engagement and designate a competent individual to oversee the services preferably within senior management, who possesses suitable skill, knowledge, and/or experience to oversee any financial statement preparation services, bookkeeping services, tax services, or other services Nearman, Maynard, Vallez, CPAs, P.A. provides. Management should assess and be satisfied that such an individual understands the services to be performed, the scope, risk, and frequencies of activities which is sufficient to oversee them. These management decisions and functions include, but are not limited to, accepting responsibility for the implementation of and/or the decision to implement the results of the services performed and to evaluate the adequacy of procedures performed and the findings resulting from the performance of those procedures. They also conduct ongoing monitoring activities. It is also part of Management's responsibility for designing, implementing, and maintaining the process of internal controls and to monitor those internal controls to assess the quality of their performance over time. Monitoring activities are procedures performed to assess whether components of internal control are present and functioning. Monitoring can be accomplished through ongoing evaluations, or separate evaluations, or some combination of the two. Ongoing evaluations are generally defined, routine operations built into the Credit Union's business processes and performed on a real-time basis. Ongoing evaluations, including managerial activities and everyday supervision of employees, monitor the presence and functioning of the components of internal control in the ordinary course of managing the business.

Significant Accounting Policies
Management has the responsibility for selection and use of appropriate accounting policies. In accordance with the terms of our engagement letter, we have advised Management about the appropriateness of accounting policies and their application. The significant accounting policies used by the Credit Union are described in Note 1 to the financial statements. The Credit Union implemented ASU 2016-02 "Leases" and applicable subsequent standard updates impacting ASU 2016-02 during the audit period. The Credit Union used the modified retrospective transition and certain practical expedients. As a result of this implementation the Credit Union recorded a right to use asset and liability of approximately $663,000. The transaction had no or an immaterial effect on retained earnings, as such no adjustment to opening retained earnings was recorded. Other than the implementation entry we noted no transactions entered into by the Credit Union during the year that were both significant and unusual, and of which, under professional standards, we are required to inform you, or transactions for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance or consensus.

Management Judgments and Accounting Estimates
Accounting estimates are an integral part of the financial statements prepared by Management and are based on Management's knowledge and experience about past and current events and assumptions about future events. Certain accounting estimates are particularly sensitive because of their significance to the financial statements and because of the possibility that future events affecting them may differ significantly from those expected. We have evaluated and considered Management's judgments and accounting estimates as part of our audit procedures.

Significant Audit Adjustments
For purposes of this letter, the professional standards define a significant audit adjustment as a proposed correction of the financial statements that, in our judgment, may not have been detected except through our auditing procedures. These adjustments may include those proposed by us but not recorded by the Credit Union that could potentially cause future financial statements to be materially misstated, even though we have concluded that such adjustments are not material to the current financial statements. We proposed no audit adjustments that could, in our judgment, either individually or in the aggregate, have a significant effect on the Credit Union's financial reporting process.

Significant Unusual Transactions
For purposes of this letter, the professional standards define a significant unusual transaction as those that are outside the normal course of business for the entity or that otherwise appear to be unusual due to their timing, size, or nature. To our knowledge, there were no such transactions.

Uncorrected Misstatements
Our audit procedures are designed to accumulate all known and likely misstatements identified during the audit. There is a possibility that immaterial misstatements, considered to us to be trivial, may have been identified during the audit. In addition, these uncorrected misstatements, could potentially cause future-period financial statements to be materially misstated. Any such immaterial misstatements would have been discussed with Management at the conclusion of the audit.

Disagreements with Management
For purposes of this letter, professional standards define a disagreement with Management as a matter, whether or not resolved to our satisfaction, concerning a financial accounting, reporting, or auditing matter that could be significant to the financial statements or the auditor's report. We are pleased to report that no such disagreements arose during the course of our audit.

Consultations with Other Independent Accountants
In some cases, Management may decide to consult with other accountants about auditing and accounting matters, similar to obtaining a "second opinion" on certain situations. If a consultation involves application of an accounting principle to the Credit Union's financial statements or a determination of the type of auditor's opinion that may be expressed on those statements, our professional standards require the consulting accountant to check with us to determine that the consultant has all the relevant facts. To our knowledge, there were no such consultations with other accountants.

Issues Discussed Prior to Retention of Independent Auditors
We generally discuss a variety of matters, including the application of accounting principles and auditing standards, with Management each year prior to retention as the Credit Union's auditors. However, these discussions occurred in the normal course of our professional relationship and our responses were not a condition to our retention.

Difficulties Encountered in Performing the Audit
Serious difficulties encountered in dealing with Management that relate to the performance of the audit are required to be brought to the attention of the Supervisory Committee. We encountered no difficulties in dealing with Management in performing our audit.

Supervisory Committee
Seven Seventeen Credit Union, Inc.

We appreciate this opportunity to be of service to Seven Seventeen Credit Union, Inc. and wish to express our appreciation for the cooperation and assistance we received from Management and the entire Credit Union staff during our audit. If we can be of any further assistance, please contact us.

Nearman, Maynard, Vallez, CPAs, P.A.

Nearman, Maynard, Vallez, CPAs, P.A.
Miami, Florida
March 21, 2023

Nearman
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

Supervisory Committee
Seven Seventeen Credit Union, Inc.
Warren, Ohio

We have audited the financial statements of Seven Seventeen Credit Union, Inc. as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022 and our report thereon dated March 21, 2023, which expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements, appears on page A-1. Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. The graphical analysis, which is the responsibility of Management, is presented for the purpose of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements. Such information has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

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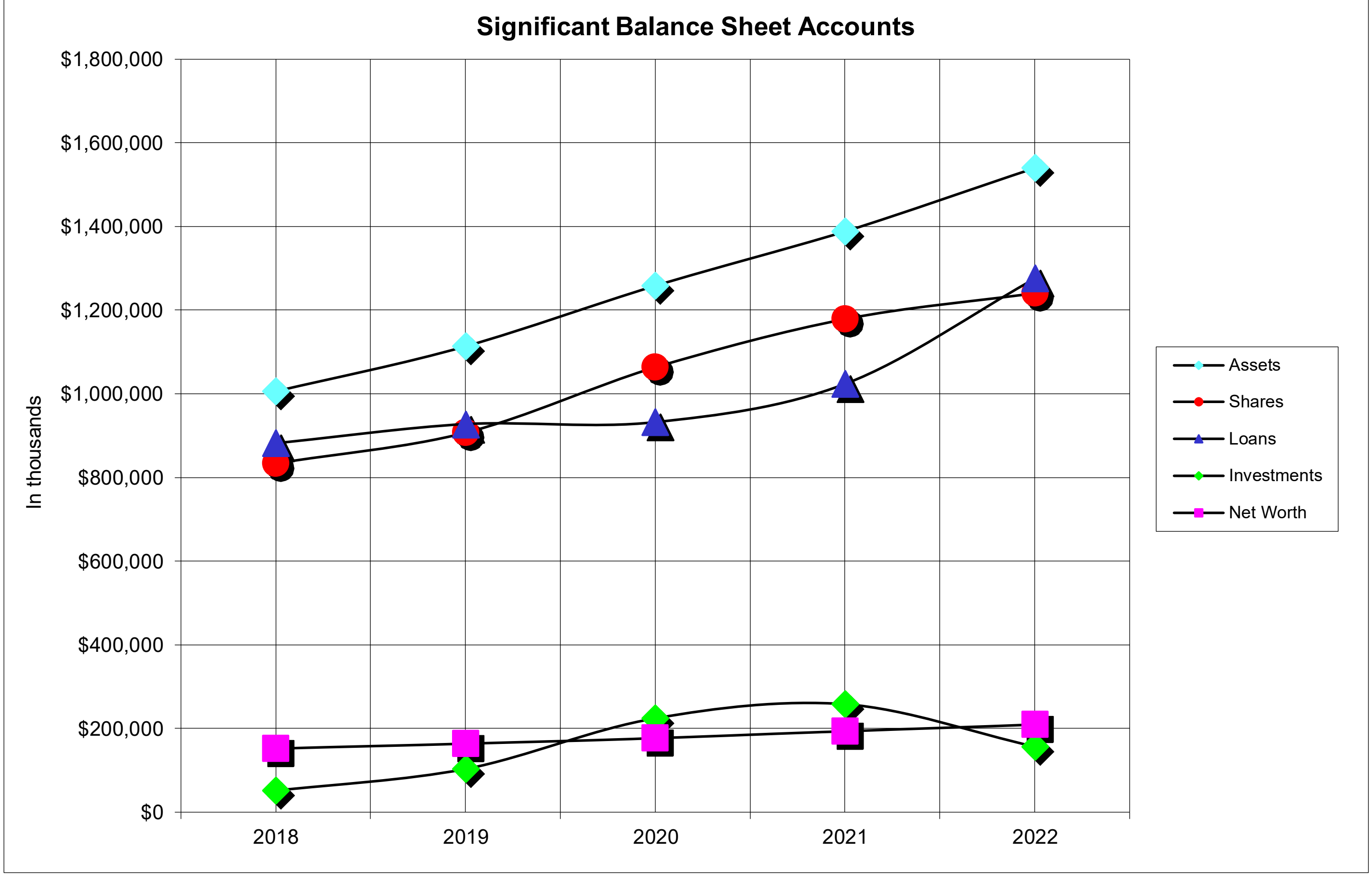
Seven Seventeen Credit Union Inc.
December 31, 2022
Graphical Analysis

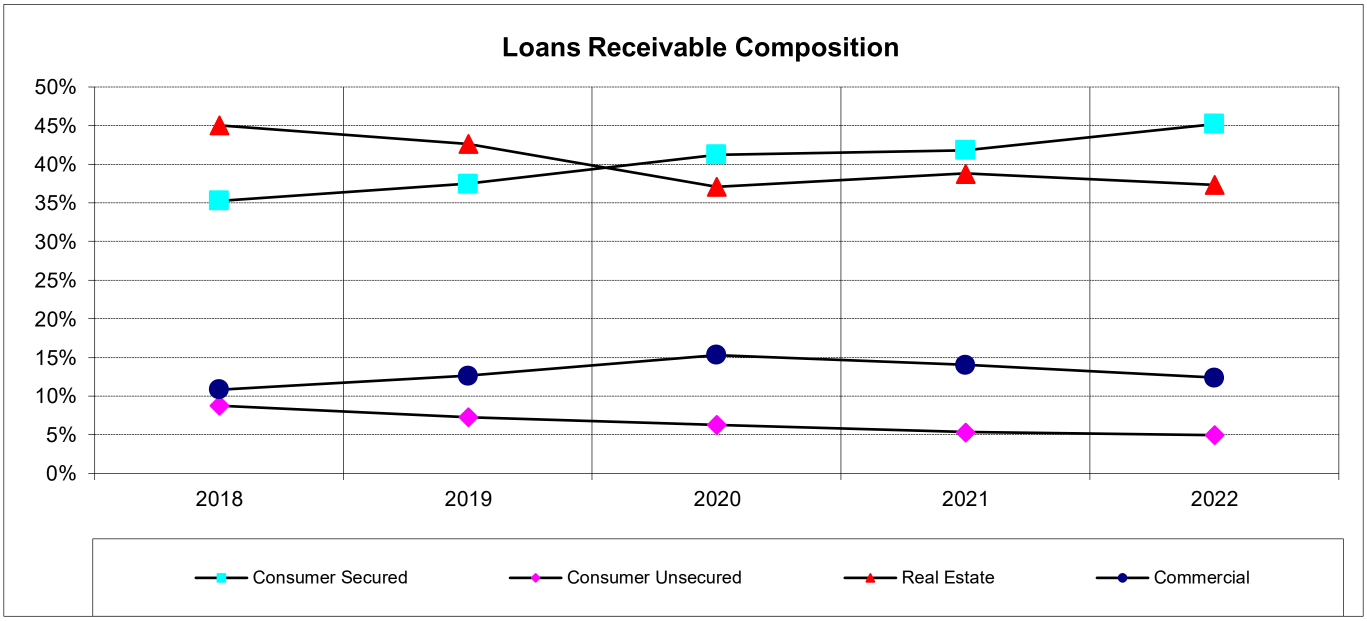
Peer Group Asset Range: 1b - 5b

	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2022		
Changes	**Dollar Change**	**Percentage Change**	**Dollar Change**	**Percentage Change**	**Peer Group Average**
Assets	$ 129,982,375	10.3%	$ 151,400,546	10.9%	7.6%
Loans Receivable	$ 90,977,809	9.7%	$ 252,604,879	24.7%	19.8%
Investments	$ 32,922,462	14.6%	$ (101,693,422)	(39.4%)	(17.3%)
Shares	$ 115,476,135	10.9%	$ 62,847,048	5.3%	6.7%
Net Worth	$ 16,910,789	9.5%	$ 15,539,310	8.0%	12.0%

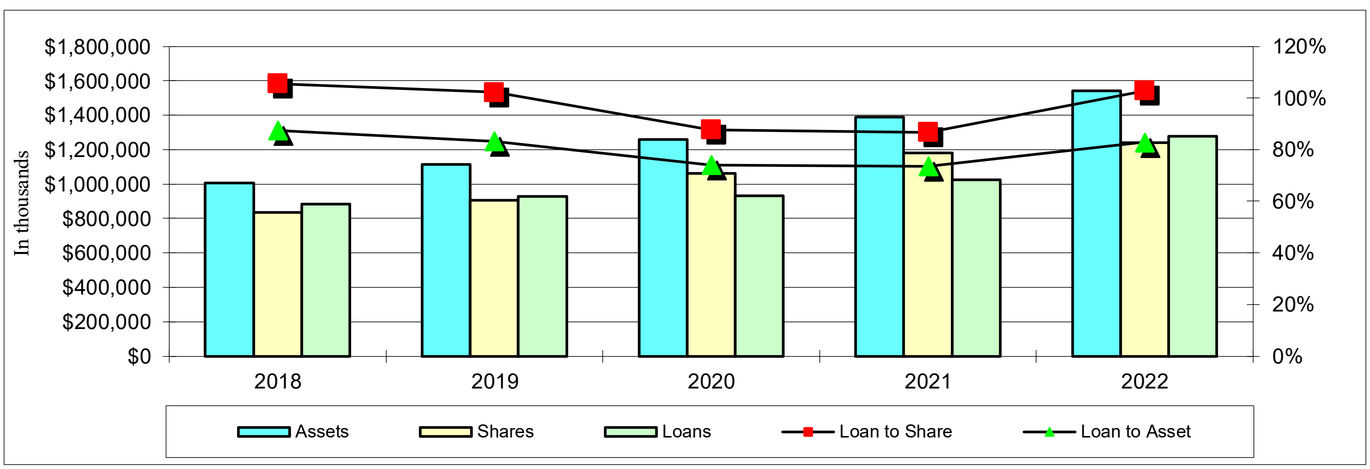


Unaudited, this information is for discussion purposes only.

Loans Receivable Mix	December 31, 2021 Balance	Percentage of Total	December 31, 2022 Balance	Percentage of Total	Peer Group Average
Consumer Secured	$ 428,407,373	42%	$ 577,689,526	46%	39%
Consumer Unsecured	54,589,183	5%	63,864,316	5%	7%
Real Estate	397,398,931	39%	477,120,589	37%	43%
Commercial	143,915,644	14%	158,241,579	12%	11%
Total	$1,024,311,131	100%	$ 1,276,916,010	100%	100%



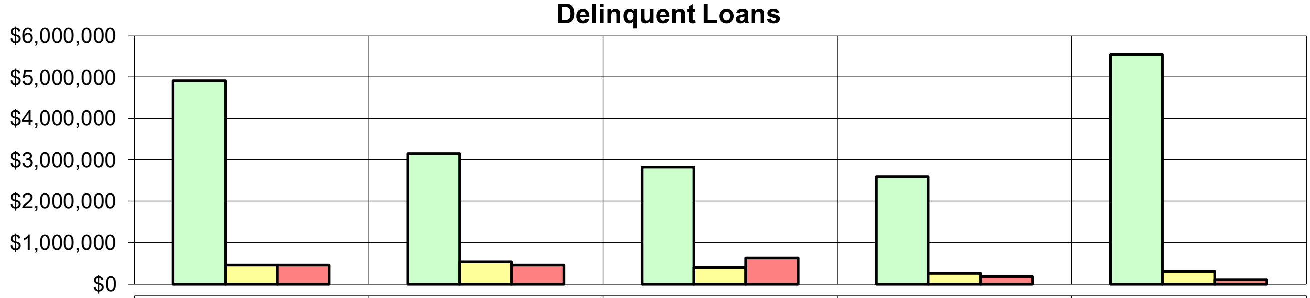
Other Loan Ratios	December 31, 2021	2022	Peer Group Average
Loan to Share	86.9%	102.8%	82.4%
Loan to Asset	73.7%	82.9%	71.0%



Unaudited, this information is for discussion purposes only.

Delinquent Loans	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2022	Dollar Change
Delinquent 60 -179 days	$ 2,583,147	$ 5,544,132	$ 2,960,985
Delinquent 180 - 359 days	254,069	302,279	48,210
Delinquent 360 days >	180,102	90,235	(89,867)
Total	$ 3,017,318	$ 5,936,646	$ 2,919,328

Delinquent Loans

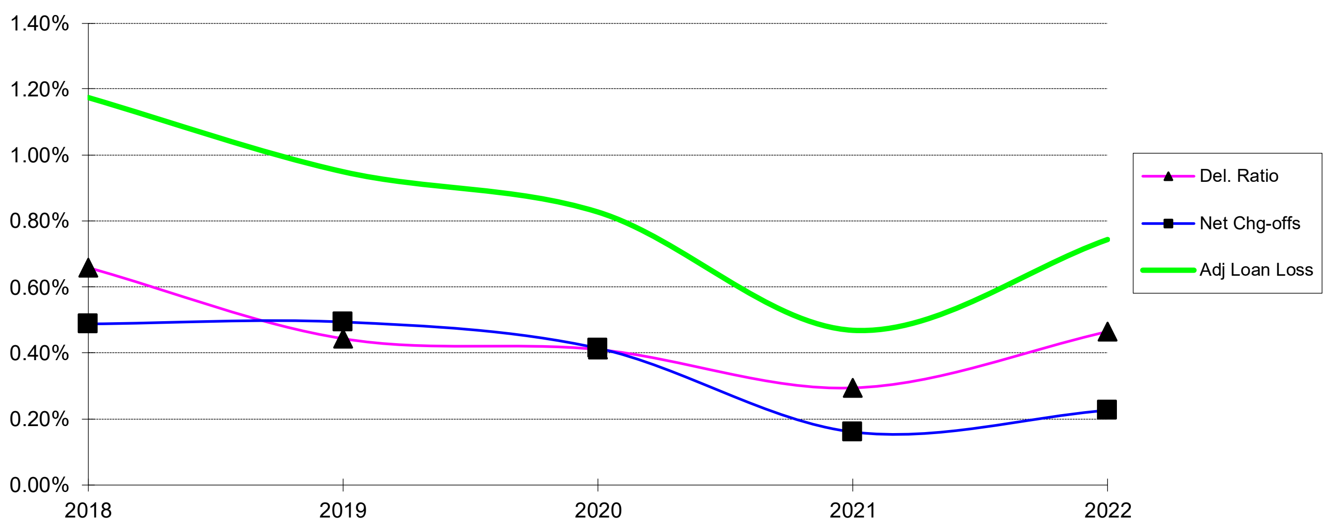


	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
60 - 179	4,907,948	3,144,802	2,825,100	2,583,147	5,544,132
180 - 359	449,318	525,865	391,220	254,069	302,279
360 +	455,250	448,121	620,124	180,102	90,235

Loan Performance Ratios	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2022	Peer Group 2021	Peer Group 2022
* Delinquent Loans > 60 days / Total Loans	0.29%	0.46%	0.38%	0.42%
* Net Charge-offs / Average Loans	0.16%	0.23%	0.19%	0.21%
**Adjusted Loan Loss Ratio	0.47%	0.74%	0.51%	0.57%

** ((Del. Loans > 60 days + Net Chg-offs) / Avg. Loans)

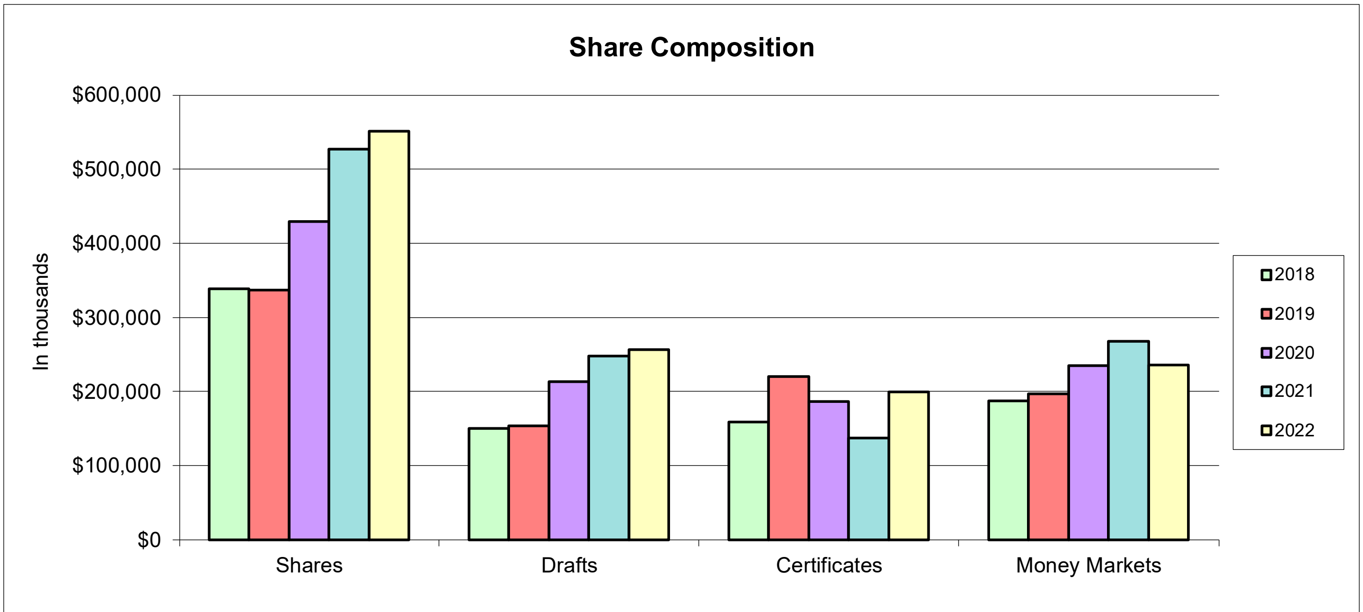
Delinquent Loan, Net Charge-off, & Adjusted Loan Loss Ratios



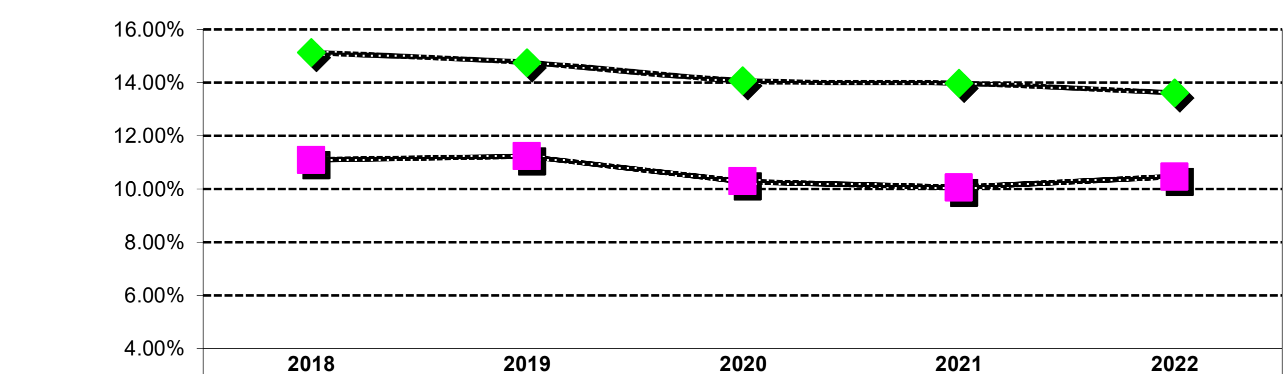
Unaudited, this information is for discussion purposes only.

*** - Key Financial Performance Ratio**

Share Mix	December 31, 2021 Balance	Percentage of Total	December 31, 2022 Balance	Percentage of Total	Peer Group Average
Shares	$ 526,988,869	44%	$ 550,660,925	44%	38%
Drafts	247,622,349	21%	256,191,291	21%	22%
Certificates	136,895,671	12%	199,566,774	16%	17%
Money Markets	267,453,673	23%	235,388,620	19%	23%
Total	$ 1,178,960,562	100%	$ 1,241,807,610	100%	100%



Net Worth Ratio	December 31, 2021	2022	Basis Point Change	Peer Group Average
* Net Worth / Total Assets	13.98%	13.62%	(36)	10.47%



	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Peer Group	11.10%	11.23%	10.29%	10.06%	10.47%
Credit Union	15.14%	14.76%	14.08%	13.98%	13.62%

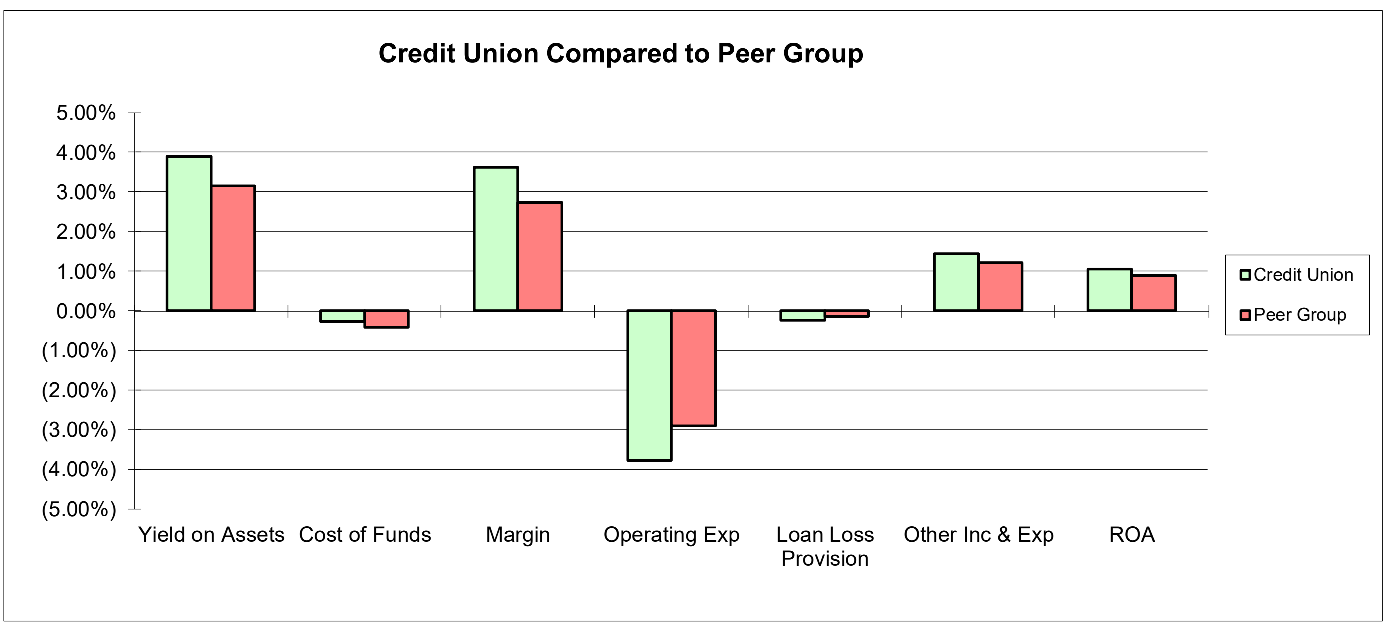
Unaudited, this information is for discussion purposes only.

* - Key Financial Performance Ratio

Credit Union	<A>			<B>	<A> - <B>
	For the Period Ended December 31,		**Basis Point**	**Peer Group**	**Basis Point Comparison**
Profitability Ratios	**2021**	**2022**	**Change**	**Average**	**to Peer Group**
Yield on Assets / Average Assets	3.72%	3.89%	17	3.15%	74
Cost of Funds / Average Assets	(0.26%)	(0.27%)	(1)	(0.42%)	15
Net Interest Margin	3.46%	3.62%	16	2.73%	89
Operating Expenses / Average Assets	(3.90%)	(3.77%)	13	(2.90%)	(87)
Provision for Loan Loss / Average Assets	0.06%	(0.24%)	(30)	(0.15%)	(9)
Non-interest income / Average Assets	1.65%	1.44%	(21)	1.21%	23
* Return on Average Assets (ROA)	1.27%	1.05%	(22)	0.89%	16
Combined Operating Expense Ratio & Other Income/Expense Ratio	(2.25%)	(2.33%)	(8)	(1.69%)	(64)

Peer Group			
	For the Period Ended December 31,		**Basis Point**
Profitability Ratios	**2021**	**2022**	**Change**
Yield on Assets / Average Assets	2.99%	3.15%	16
Cost of Funds / Average Assets	(0.44%)	(0.42%)	2
Net Interest Margin	2.55%	2.73%	18
Operating Expenses / Average Assets	(2.91%)	(2.90%)	1
Provision for Loan Loss / Average Assets	(0.07%)	(0.15%)	(8)
Non-interest income / Average Assets	1.39%	1.21%	(18)
* Return on Average Assets (ROA)	0.96%	0.89%	(7)
Combined Operating Expense Ratio & Other Income/Expense Ratio	(1.52%)	(1.69%)	(17)

Key Ratio Summary	
Del. Loans	0.46%
Net Chg-offs	0.23%
Net Worth	13.62%
ROA	1.05%



Unaudited, this information is for discussion purposes only.

*** - Key Financial Performance Ratio**