

Overdraft Options

for your EECU Checking Account

The best way to know how much money you have and avoid paying overdraft fees is to record and track all of your transactions closely.

But mistakes happen ... and that's why we offer several overdraft options that can protect your checking account if you don't have funds available to cover an item presented for payment.

Overdraft Protection Transfers from Savings*

You can protect yourself by setting up overdraft protection from your savings account. Then, if there is not enough available balance in your checking account to pay a transaction, EECU will automatically transfer money from your savings account.

There is a small fee for each transfer, but you'll have peace of mind knowing transactions will be covered.

Overdraft Protection Line-of-Credit*

As another layer of protection you can apply for and establish an Overdraft Protection Line-of-Credit. It's there when you need it — and there's no charge if you don't use it.

There is no charge for the transfer, but interest will accrue on the loan balance.

Platinum Overdraft**

If your overdraft protection options have been exhausted we may, at our discretion, pay overdrafts through our Platinum Overdraft service. This means that we may approve and pay an item over the amount available in your checking account instead of returning it for non-sufficient funds.

When we do this, you will be charged a fee, which is the same as the insufficient funds fee. However, you will avoid fees from the other point of the transaction. We will expect that you immediately make a deposit to restore your account to a positive balance.

Refer to the Master Account Agreement & Disclosure for additional information about these overdraft options.

* The savings account or Overdraft Protection Loan must have funds available to cover the transaction(s) and any applicable fee. Transfers will be made in \$100 increments, unless less than \$100 is available. If the available amount is less than \$100 but enough to cover the transaction (and any associated fee), the remaining available amount will be transferred. Limit of six transfers from savings per calendar month. Covers checks, ACHs, Online Bill Payments and Point-of-Sale (POS) transactions. See Schedule of Fees.

** Platinum Overdraft may, at our discretion, pay checks, ACHs, Online Bill Payments and recurring POS transactions. You must give us permission or "opt-in" if you wish to have us consider paying everyday POS transactions. See Schedule of Fees.

We're Here to Help!

If you do not understand this information or if you have questions, please contact us at:



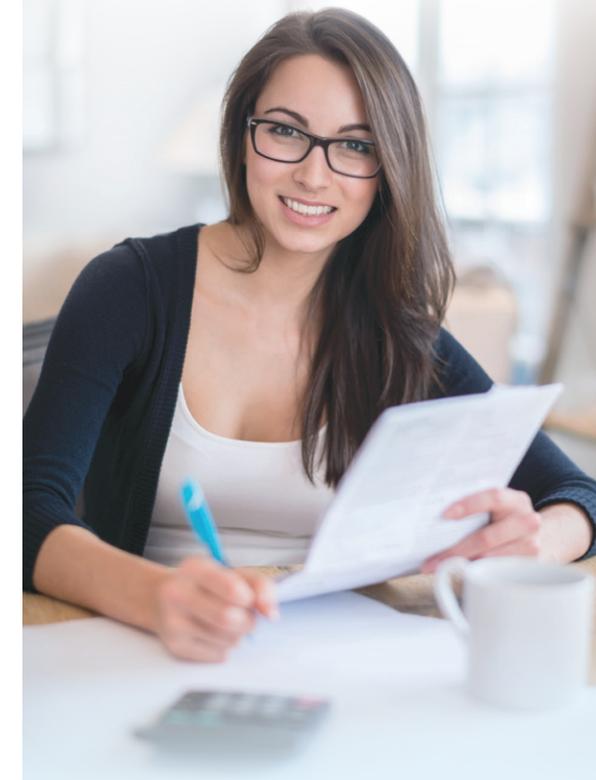
(559) 437-7700 or (800) 538-3328

Monday - Friday 7 a.m. - 7 p.m.

Saturday 9 a.m. - 1 p.m.

Federally Insured by NCUA

How We Pay Your Checking Account Transactions



Information & Disclosure about:

Your overdraft options

When we will charge you a fee

Your actual vs. available account balance

How transactions are posted to your account



myEECU.org / (800) 538-3328

OVERDRAFT DISCLOSURE

Overdraft Disclosure

This Overdraft Agreement & Disclosure describes the circumstances when EECU will pay overdrafts in your checking account and charge you a fee. It also includes important information regarding your account balance, how transactions are posted to your account, and when an overdraft fee will be charged.

You should read this document carefully and keep it with your Master Account Agreement & Disclosure and your other important account documents.

If you have questions, please call our Call Center at (800) 538-3328 or visit a Financial Service Representative at any branch.

“Overdraft” means there is not enough available balance in your account to pay for a transaction. If we pay for an overdraft, we will charge a fee as described in our Schedule of Fees, which is updated periodically.

Note that for one-time debit card transactions, you must affirmatively consent for transactions to be considered for payment through our Platinum Overdraft Service. Without your consent, we may not authorize and pay a one-time debit card transaction that will result in insufficient available funds in your account.

YOUR CHECKING ACCOUNT BALANCE

Your checking account has two types of balances: the “actual” balance and the “available” balance. Both can be checked when you review your account online, through our MSC or at a branch. It is important to understand how the two balances work so that you know how much money is in your account at any given time. This section explains actual and available balances and how they work.

Your **actual balance** is the amount of money that is actually in your account at any given time. It appears with the heading “balance” on transaction receipts, in Online Access and in other account-related records. It reflects transactions that have “posted” to your account, but not transactions that have been authorized and are pending. While the term “actual” may sound as though the number you see is an up-to-date display of what is in your account that you can spend, that is not always the case. Any purchases, holds, fees, other charges, or deposits made on your account that have not yet posted will not appear in your actual balance.

For example, if you have a \$50 actual balance, but you just wrote a check for \$40, then your actual balance is \$50 but it does not reflect the pending check transaction. So at that point, you actually have \$50, but you have already spent \$40.

Your **available balance** is the amount of money in your account that is available to you to use without incurring an overdraft fee. The available balance takes into account things like holds placed on deposits and pending

transactions (such as pending debit card purchases) that the Credit Union has authorized but that have not yet posted to your account.

For example, assume you have an actual balance of \$50 and an available balance of \$50. If you were to use your debit card at a restaurant to buy lunch for \$20, then that merchant could ask us to pre-authorize the payment. In that case, we would put a “hold” on your account for \$20. Your actual balance would still be \$50 because this transaction has not yet posted, but your available balance would be \$30 because you have committed to pay the restaurant \$20. When the restaurant submits its bill for payment (which could be a few days later), we will post the transaction to your account and your actual balance will be reduced by \$20.

Available balance is used to determine when your account is overdrawn. The following example illustrates how this works:

Again, assume your actual and available balances are both \$50, and you swipe your debit card at a restaurant for \$20. A hold is placed on your account, so your available balance is only \$30. Your actual balance is still \$50. Before the restaurant charge is sent to us for processing, a check that you wrote for \$40 clears. Because you have only \$30 available (you have committed to pay the restaurant \$20), your account will be overdrawn by \$10, even though your actual balance is \$50. In this case, we may pay the \$40 check, but you will be charged an overdraft fee of \$24. That fee will be deducted from your account, further reducing the balance.

It is very important to understand that you may still overdraw your account even though the available balance appears to show there are sufficient funds to cover a transaction that you want to make. This is because your available balance may not reflect all your outstanding checks and automatic bill payments that you have authorized, or other outstanding transactions that have not been paid from your account. In the example above, the outstanding check will not be reflected in your available balance until it is presented to us and paid from your account.

In addition, your available balance may not reflect all of your debit card transactions. For example, if a merchant obtains our prior authorization but does not submit a one-time debit card transaction for payment within three (3) business days of authorization (or for up to thirty (30) business days for certain types of debit card transactions), we must release the authorization hold on the transaction. The available balance will not reflect this transaction once the hold has been released until the transaction has been received by us and paid from your account.

HOW TRANSACTIONS ARE POSTED TO YOUR ACCOUNT

There are basically two types of transactions in your account: credits or deposits of money into your account, and debits or payments out of your account. It is important to understand how each is applied to your account so that you know how much money you have and how much is available to you at any given time. This section explains generally how and when we post transactions to your account.

Credits. Most deposits are added to your account when we receive them. For some checks you deposit we will place a hold of two (2) or more business days. This means that some or all of the funds will not be available at the time of deposit. Thus, your available balance may not reflect the most recent deposits to your account. For details on the availability for withdrawal of your deposits, see the “Funds Availability Policy” on our website or in your Master Account Agreement & Disclosure.

Debits. There are several types of debit transactions. Each type of debit transaction is described generally below. Keep in mind that there are many ways transactions are presented for payment by merchants, and the Credit Union is not necessarily in control of when transactions are received.

Checks. When you write a check, it is processed through the Federal Reserve system. We receive data files of cashed checks from the Federal Reserve each day. The checks drawn on your account are compiled from these data files and paid each day. We process the checks from low to high dollar value.

ACH Payments. We receive data files every day from the Federal Reserve with Automated Clearing House or ACH transactions. These include, for example, automatic bill payments you have signed up for. Each day, ACH transactions for your account are grouped together and paid in the order received.

Point-of-Sale (POS) Debit Card Transactions. These are transactions where you use your debit card and you enter your PIN at the time of the sale. They are similar to ATM withdrawals because money is usually deducted from your account immediately at the time of the transaction. However, some POS transactions are not presented for payment immediately and posting may be delayed; it depends on the merchant.

Signature Debit Card Transactions. These are transactions where you make a purchase with your debit card and you do not enter your PIN. You may be asked to sign for the purchase. As described above, in these situations, the merchant may seek prior authorization for the transaction. When that happens, we generally place a temporary hold against the available funds in your account. We refer to this temporary hold as an “authorization

hold,” and the amount of the authorization hold will reduce your available balance. Authorizations are deducted from your available balance but not your actual balance as they are received by us throughout each day. At some point after you sign for the transaction, it is processed by the merchant and submitted to us for payment. This can happen hours or sometimes days after you signed for it, depending on the merchant and its processing company. These payment requests are received in real time throughout the day and are posted to your account as they are received.

PLEASE NOTE: the amount of an authorization hold may differ from the actual payment because the final transaction amount may not yet be known to the merchant when the authorization request is submitted. For example, if you use your card at a restaurant, a hold will be placed in the amount of the bill presented to you, but when the transaction posts it will include any tip that you may have added to the bill. This may also be the case where you swipe your debit card at gas stations and hotels and other retail establishments. We cannot control how much a merchant asks us to authorize, or when a merchant submits a transaction for payment.

This is a general description of how certain types of transactions are posted. These practices may change and we reserve the right to pay items in any order we choose as permitted by law.

We may receive multiple deposit and withdrawal transactions on your account in many different forms throughout each business day. This means that you may be charged more than one fee if we pay multiple transactions when your account is overdrawn.