Report of Independent Auditors and
Consolidated Financial Statements

Logix Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries

December 31, 2022 and 2021

MOSSADAMS

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Report of Independent Auditors

The Supervisory Committee and Board of Directors
Logix Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Logix Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial condition as of December 31, 2022, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income (loss), changes in members' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Logix Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2022, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit 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 Logix Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. 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 the consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of 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 Logix Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries' ability to continue as a going concern 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 objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an 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 may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the consolidated financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

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

Other Matter

The consolidated financial statements of Logix Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021, were audited by other auditors whose report, dated March 31, 2022, expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements.

Moss Adams LLP

Los Angeles, California
March 31, 2023

Consolidated Financial Statements

Logix Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition
December 31, 2022 and 2021

	2022	2021
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 200,743,411	$ 1,073,831,659
Available-for-sale debt securities	1,720,411,185	1,910,972,351
Other investments	24,597,000	17,250,000
Loans held for sale	1,476,071	112,509,622
Loans, net	7,357,141,493	5,409,736,399
Accrued interest receivable	28,489,586	22,815,382
Premises and equipment, net	130,843,033	132,368,640
National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund (NCUSIF) deposit	64,753,027	59,554,198
Other assets	77,573,381	86,561,886
Total assets	$ 9,606,028,187	$ 8,825,600,137
LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS' EQUITY		
LIABILITIES		
Members' shares	$ 7,507,499,754	$ 7,543,042,089
Dividends payable	8,344,136	2,961,725
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	122,948,576	105,929,081
Borrowed funds	911,000,000	-
Notes payable	-	750,000
Total liabilities	8,549,792,466	7,652,682,895
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Notes 5 through 10)		
MEMBERS' EQUITY		
Retained earnings, substantially restricted	1,279,740,254	1,208,355,448
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(223,504,533)	(35,438,206)
Total members' equity	1,056,235,721	1,172,917,242
Total liabilities and members' equity	$ 9,606,028,187	$ 8,825,600,137

See accompanying notes.

Logix Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Income
Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

	2022	2021
INTEREST INCOME		
Loans	$ 230,303,352	$ 195,061,996
Investments and cash equivalents	27,366,147	12,841,441
Total interest income	257,669,499	207,903,437
INTEREST EXPENSE		
Members' shares	53,555,895	35,899,076
Borrowed funds	7,007,059	326,986
Capitalized interest on construction	-	(395,518)
Total interest expense	60,562,954	35,830,544
NET INTEREST INCOME	197,106,545	172,072,893
Provision for loan losses	11,000,000	9,850,000
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	186,106,545	162,222,893
NONINTEREST INCOME		
Services charges and fees on deposit accounts	11,770,566	9,386,060
Interchange income	26,357,090	23,852,185
Commissions	16,862,839	14,170,754
Loan fees and servicing income	3,918,364	4,020,492
Gains on sales of loans	962,616	12,668,260
Gains on sales of debt securities	-	11,861,828
Gains (losses) on disposition of premises and equipment	(119,007)	26,786,388
Recovery of valuation allowance for servicing rights	116,399	6,679,520
Other noninterest income	405,403	1,208,910
Total noninterest income	60,274,270	110,634,397
NONINTEREST EXPENSE		
Salaries and benefits	94,977,685	92,431,187
Operations and occupancy	80,018,324	70,853,634
Total noninterest expense	174,996,009	163,284,821
NET INCOME	$ 71,384,806	$ 109,572,469

See accompanying notes.

Logix Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

	2022	2021
NET INCOME	$ 71,384,806	$ 109,572,469
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)		
Adjustment to defined benefit pension plan	(706,399)	7,318,270
Adjustment to postretirement benefit plan	(264,140)	190,403
Adjustment to supplemental executive retirement plan	1,960,146	1,177,369
Unrealized holding (losses) on available-for-sale debt securities, net of realized gains on sale of available-for-sale debt securities of approximately $0 and $11,862,000 for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively	(189,055,934)	(33,092,115)
Other comprehensive (loss)	(188,066,327)	(24,406,073)
Comprehensive income (loss)	$ (116,681,521)	$ 85,166,396

See accompanying notes.

Logix Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Members' Equity
Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

	Retained Earnings				Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	
	Regular Reserve	Other Appropriated	Unappropriated	Total		Total
BALANCE, December 31, 2020	$ 31,302,181	$ 1,012,514,980	$ 54,965,818	$ 1,098,782,979	$ (11,032,133)	$ 1,087,750,846
Net income	-	-	109,572,469	109,572,469	-	109,572,469
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(24,406,073)	(24,406,073)
Appropriations	-	101,425,029	(101,425,029)	-	-	-
BALANCE, December 31, 2021	31,302,181	1,113,940,009	63,113,258	1,208,355,448	(35,438,206)	1,172,917,242
Net income	-	-	71,384,806	71,384,806	-	71,384,806
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(188,066,327)	(188,066,327)
Appropriations	-	61,312,325	(61,312,325)	-	-	-
BALANCE, December 31, 2022	$ 31,302,181	$ 1,175,252,334	$ 73,185,739	$ 1,279,740,254	$ (223,504,533)	$ 1,056,235,721

See accompanying notes.

Logix Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	$ 71,384,806	$ 109,572,469
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash from operating activities		
Amortization of premium on available-for-sale debt securities, net	6,862,117	15,022,287
Amortization of mortgage servicing rights	3,729,172	8,009,835
Capitalization of servicing rights	(792,054)	(5,352,584)
(Recovery) application of valuation allowance for servicing rights	(116,399)	(6,679,520)
Provision for loan losses	11,000,000	9,850,000
Capitalization of deferred net loan origination costs, net	(6,434,444)	(968,942)
Depreciation and amortization of premises and equipment	8,690,209	6,949,163
(Gains) losses on disposition of premises and equipment	119,007	(26,786,388)
Gains on sales of available-for-sale debt securities	-	(11,861,828)
Originations of loans to be sold	(27,148,342)	(630,999,237)
Proceeds from sales of loans originated for sale	84,847,825	677,368,261
Gains on sales of loans	(962,616)	(12,668,260)
Net change in		
Accrued interest receivable	(5,674,204)	(692,388)
Other assets	15,189,853	4,177,523
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	14,570,458	7,471,412
Net cash from operating activities	175,265,388	142,411,803
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchases of available-for-sale debt securities	(277,400,429)	(1,763,851,194)
Proceeds from sales and calls of available-for-sale debt securities	-	490,439,649
Proceeds from principal pay-downs on and maturities of available-for-sale debt securities	272,043,544	302,230,375
Net (increase) in loans as a result of originations and principal repayments	(1,897,673,966)	(439,002,740)
Increase in other investments	(7,347,000)	-
Increase in the NCUSIF deposit	(5,198,829)	(9,190,223)
Proceeds from disposal of premises and equipment	-	30,299,848
Purchase of premises and equipment	(7,484,621)	(9,203,162)
Net cash from investing activities	(1,923,061,301)	(1,398,277,447)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net increase (decrease) in members' shares	(35,542,335)	1,065,747,886
Net proceeds (repayments) from short-term borrowed funds	411,000,000	(250,000,000)
Proceeds from long-term borrowed funds	500,000,000	-
Repayments of notes payable	(750,000)	(1,125,000)
Net cash from financing activities	874,707,665	814,622,886
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(873,088,248)	(441,242,758)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of year	1,073,831,659	1,515,074,417
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of year	$ 200,743,411	$ 1,073,831,659
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Dividends paid on members' shares and interest paid on borrowed funds	$ 54,363,462	$ 36,991,089
SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF NONCASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Right of use assets obtained in exchange for new operating lease liabilities	$ 8,821,055	$ 2,764,078

See accompanying notes.

Note 1 – Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of operations – Logix Federal Credit Union (the "Credit Union") is a cooperative association holding a charter under the provisions of the Federal Credit Union Act. The field of membership is defined in the Credit Union's Charter and Bylaws and makes membership open to anyone who is part of the Credit Union's select employer groups or associations, and for anyone who is related to an existing member.

Recent events – Negative economic conditions and disruptions arising from the pandemic have resulted in inflationary pressure and ultimately may contribute to the development of a prolonged period of high inflation in the U.S. and globally. These circumstances may adversely affect certain aspects of our business and results of operations, including decreased demand for and use of our products and services; lower fees; lower sales due to decreased market liquidity resulting from heightened volatility; increased noninterest expense, including operational losses; and increased credit losses due to a deterioration in the financial condition of our members and commercial borrowers, which may result in their inability to fulfill contractual obligations, may vary by region, sector or industry. Additionally, our liquidity and/or regulatory capital may be adversely impact by customer withdrawal of deposits, inability to repay loans and reduced usage of banking products, volatility and disruptions in the capital and credit markets, changes in the value of securities and other financial instruments resulting in increased margin requirements and customer draws on lines of credit. The Credit Union continues to monitor the recessionary pressures and related risks that evolve in the U.S. and throughout the world, understanding that the magnitude and duration of economic declines, as well as the impact on our results of operations and financial condition, are uncertain and depend on future developments that cannot be predicted.

A summary of the Credit Union's significant accounting policies is as follows:

Significant accounting policies – The Credit Union follows the accounting standards established by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB). The FASB establishes the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP) that are followed to ensure consistent reporting of the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Credit Union. References to U.S. GAAP issued by the FASB in these notes include the FASB Accounting Standards Codification, (ASC or the "Codification") and Accounting Standards Update (ASU).

Principles of consolidation – The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Credit Union and its wholly owned subsidiaries, one of which is inactive. The other subsidiary, Logix Employment Services, Inc. (LESI), leases employees to the Credit Union. All material intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of estimates – The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements, and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change in the near term relate to the determination of the allowance for loan losses; the fair value of financial instruments and nonfinancial assets for measurement and disclosure, including, but not limited to, available-for-sale debt securities, loans held for sale, impaired loans, foreclosed property, and loan servicing rights; and defined benefit, postretirement benefit and supplemental executive retirement plans.

Concentrations of credit risk – Most of the Credit Union's business activity is with its members, many of whom reside in Southern California. The loan portfolio is diversified as a result of the Credit Union's membership. However, the Credit Union's loan portfolio has significant balances that are collateralized by residential and commercial real estate and may be exposed to credit risk resulting from this geographic concentration. In addition, the Credit Union's loan portfolio includes certain nontraditional loans (as described in Note 3), as well as unsecured loans, which by their nature increase the risk of loss compared to those loans that are collateralized. When all other collection efforts have been exhausted, the Credit Union's policy is to enforce its first lienholder status by repossession of the collateral. Repossessed collateral normally consists of vehicles, residential and commercial real estate.

Fair value – The Codification defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurement. Fair value is a market-based measurement, not an entity-specific measurement, and the hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets. Fair value measurements are disclosed by level within the fair value hierarchy.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. Valuation techniques are to be consistent with the market approach, the income approach and/or the cost approach. Inputs to valuation techniques refer to the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. Inputs may be observable, meaning those that reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on market data obtained from independent sources, or unobservable, meaning those that reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances. In that regard, the fair value hierarchy establishes valuation inputs that give the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. The fair value hierarchy is as follows:

Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the entity has the ability to access as of the measurement date.

Level 2 – Significant other observable inputs other than Level 1 prices such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices in markets that are not active, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3 – Significant unobservable inputs that reflect a reporting entity's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability.

A summary of the Credit Union's financial instruments and other accounts subject to fair value measurement and/or disclosure, including methodologies and resulting values, is presented in Note 13.

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

Available-for-sale debt securities – Debt securities are classified as available-for-sale and recorded at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses excluded from earnings and reported in other comprehensive income (loss).

Purchase premiums and discounts are recognized in interest income using the interest method over the terms of the securities or to the next call date, as required by U.S. GAAP. Declines in the fair value of individual available-for-sale debt securities below their cost that are deemed to be other than temporary are allocated to either (1) credit losses (which are reflected in earnings as realized losses) or (2) noncredit losses (which are recorded in other comprehensive income). In determining whether other-than-temporary impairments exist, management considers many factors, including (1) the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, (2) the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, (3) the current liquidity and volatility of the market for each of the individual security categories, (4) the projected cash flows from the specific security type, (5) the financial guarantee and financial rating of the issuer, and (6) the intent and ability of the Credit Union to retain its investment in the issue for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in fair value. Gains and losses on the sale of securities are recorded in noninterest income on the trade date and are determined using the specific identification method.

Other investments – The Credit Union became a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) of San Francisco in 2012 and is required to maintain an investment in capital stock of the FHLB in an amount equal to 1% of its membership asset value, which comprises substantially all commercial and residential mortgage loans and investment securities. No ready market exists for FHLB stock, and it has no quoted market value. Accordingly, when evaluating FHLB stock for impairment, the value is determined based on the ultimate recovery of the par value. The FHLB of San Francisco's capital ratios exceeded the required ratios as of December 31, 2022; consequently, the Credit Union does not believe that its investment in FHLB stock is impaired as of this date. FHLB stock is included in other investments on the consolidated statements of financial condition and is stated at cost.

Loans held for sale – Mortgage loans originated and intended for sale in the secondary market are carried at the lower of aggregate cost or estimated market value. All sales are made without recourse subject to the customary representations and warranties.

Loans, net – The Credit Union grants mortgage and consumer loans to members. The portfolio also includes commercial loans. The loan portfolio comprises three segments, with further disaggregation into classes of loans, as follows: residential real estate (first mortgages, second mortgages and equity lines), commercial (commercial real estate and Small Business Administration (SBA)) and consumer (vehicles, credit cards and other). The relevant risk characteristics for these classes of loans are as follows:

First mortgages – This portfolio class consists of wholly owned loans for which the Credit Union possesses a senior lien on the underlying collateral. Changes in real property values and the financial stability status of borrowers are key risk factors that may impact the collectibility of these loans, along with the condition of the collateral if foreclosed.

Second mortgages – This portfolio class consists of wholly owned loans for which the Credit Union possesses a junior lien on the underlying collateral. Changes in real property values and the financial stability status of borrowers are key risk factors that may impact the collectibility of these loans, along with the condition of the collateral if foreclosed.

Equity lines – This portfolio class consists of wholly owned loans for which the Credit Union possesses a junior lien on the underlying collateral. Changes in real property values and the financial stability status of borrowers are key risk factors that may impact the collectibility of these loans, along with the condition of the collateral if foreclosed.

Commercial real estate – This portfolio class consists of commercial real estate loans secured by the underlying collateral. Changes in commercial property values and the financial stability status of borrowers are key risk factors that may impact the collectibility of these loans, along with the condition of the collateral if foreclosed.

SBA and business services loans – SBA loans include Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) loans for corporate and business entities that meet the standards set forth by the SBA and intended to provide economic relief to small businesses nationwide adversely impacted under the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Emergency Declaration (COVID-19 Emergency Declaration) issued on March 13, 2020. Loans originated under the PPP may be forgiven as long as loans were originated within the guidance set forth by the SBA. In 2022, the Credit Union began offering lines of credit and term loans to small businesses with collateral requirements determined by the loan terms. The financial stability status of borrowers is a key risk factor that may impact the collectibility of these loans in the absence of collateral.

Vehicles – This portfolio class primarily consists of loans that are secured by underlying collateral, which are primarily vehicles. The financial stability status of borrowers is a key risk factor that may impact the collectibility of these loans, along with the nature, value and condition of the collateral if foreclosed.

Credit cards – This portfolio class primarily consists of loans that are unsecured, which are primarily personal lines of credit. The financial stability status of borrowers is a key risk factor that may impact the collectibility of these loans due to the absence of collateral.

Other consumer – This portfolio class primarily consists of other consumer loans that are secured and unsecured. For other secured loans, the financial stability status of borrowers is a key risk factor that may impact the collectibility of these loans, along with the nature, value and condition of the collateral if foreclosed. For other unsecured loans, the financial stability status of borrowers is a key risk factor that may impact the collectibility of these loans due to the absence of collateral.

Loans that the Credit Union has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future, or until maturity or payoff, are stated at their outstanding unpaid principal balances, less an allowance for loan losses and net deferred 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.

Loan fees and certain direct loan origination costs are deferred, and the net fee or cost is recognized as an adjustment to interest income using the interest method over the contractual life of the loans, adjusted for estimated prepayments.

Impaired loans – A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Credit Union will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal or interest when due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement.

Troubled debt restructurings – Included in impaired loans are troubled debt restructurings (TDR). A loan is classified as a TDR when a borrower is experiencing financial difficulties that lead to a restructuring of the loan, and the Credit Union grants concessions to the borrower in the restructuring that it would not otherwise consider. These concessions may include rate reductions, extension of maturity date, principal forgiveness and other actions intended to minimize potential losses.

Nonaccrual loans – The accrual of interest income on loans is discontinued at the time the loan is 90 days or more past due. Past-due status is based on the contractual terms of the loan. Loans are placed on nonaccrual status at an earlier date if the collection of principal and interest is considered doubtful.

All interest accrued but not collected for loans that are placed on nonaccrual is reversed against interest income. The interest on these loans is accounted for on the cash-basis or cost-recovery method, until qualifying for return to accrual. Loans, other than member business loans, are returned to accrual status when all of the principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current and future payments are reasonably assured. Member business loans are returned to accrual status when the member demonstrates a sustained period of payments (typically six consecutive payments).

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

The allowance for loan losses is evaluated on a regular basis by management and is based upon management's periodic review of the collectibility of the loans in light of historical experience, the nature and volume of the loan portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, estimated value of the underlying collateral and prevailing economic conditions. This evaluation is inherently subjective, as it requires estimates that are susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available. In addition, regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the Credit Union's allowance for loan losses and may require the Credit Union to make additions to the allowance based on their judgment about information available to them at the time of their examinations.

The Credit Union's allowance for loan losses is an amount considered adequate to absorb probable losses in the portfolio based on management's evaluations of the size and current risk characteristics of the loan portfolio. Such evaluations consider prior loss experience, the risk rating and the levels of nonperforming loans. Specific allowances for loan losses are established for impaired loans, including TDRs, on an individual basis as required. The specific allowances established for these loans are based on a thorough analysis of the most probable source of repayment, including the present value of the loan's expected future cash flows, the loan's estimated market value or the estimated fair value of the underlying collateral. General allowances are established for loans that can be grouped into pools based on similar characteristics. In this process, general allowance factors are based on an analysis of historical charge-off experience and expected losses given default derived from the Credit Union's internal risk rating process. These factors are developed and applied to the portfolio by loan type. The qualitative factors associated with the allowances are subjective and require a high degree of management judgment. These factors include credit quality statistics, market values, economic uncertainty, losses incurred from recent events and other relevant data.

Charge-off policies for loans – The Credit Union's policies provide for charge-off of a loan when the balance of the loan is considered uncollectible. Specific timing and actions taken are generally based upon whether the account is identified as bankrupt or nonbankrupt. Bankruptcy accounts are evaluated for collectibility using information from the chapter filing and bankruptcy court decisions; nonbankruptcy accounts are evaluated for collectibility primarily based upon payment delinquency. Charge-off amounts are determined from the expected cash flows or the value of any available collateral, less costs to sell. While circumstances may require other terms of charge-off, unsecured loans are generally charged off no later than three months past due and secured loans no later than six months past due. A modified loan may exceed these typical past-due limits and not be charged off as long as the loan continues to perform as expected under the modified arrangements.

Transfers of financial assets – Transfers of financial assets are accounted for as sales when control over the assets has been surrendered. Control over transferred assets is deemed to be surrendered when (1) the assets have been isolated from the Credit Union, (2) the transferee obtains the right (free of conditions that constrain it from taking advantage of that right) to pledge or exchange the transferred assets, and (3) the Credit Union does not maintain effective control over the transferred assets through an agreement to repurchase them before their maturity or the ability to unilaterally cause the holder to return specific assets. In addition, for transfers of a portion of financial assets (for example, participations of loans receivable), the transfer must meet the definition of "participating interest" in order to account for the transfer as a sale. Following are the characteristics of a participating interest:

- Pro-rata ownership of an entire financial asset.

- From the date of transfer, all cash flows received from the entire financial asset are divided proportionately among the participating interest holders in an amount equal to their share of ownership.

- The rights of each participating interest holder have the same priority, and no participating interest holder's interest is subordinated to the interest of another participating interest holder. That is, no participating interest holder is entitled to receive cash before any other participating interest holder under its contractual rights as a participating interest holder.

- No party has the right to pledge or exchange the entire financial asset unless all participating interest holders agree to pledge or exchange the entire financial asset.

Loan servicing – Servicing 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.

Servicing rights for commercial mortgage loans are recognized as separate assets based on fair value when rights are acquired through the purchase or sale of financial assets. Fair value is based on market prices for comparable servicing contracts, when available, or on a valuation model that calculates the present value of estimated future net servicing income. The valuation model incorporates assumptions that market participants would use in estimating future net servicing income, such as the cost to service, the discount rate, the custodial earnings rate, an inflation rate, ancillary income, prepayment speeds, and default rates and losses. Capitalized servicing rights are reported in other assets on the consolidated statements of financial condition and are subsequently accounted for using fair value method as determined by the Credit Union at the initiation of the servicing arrangement. Adjustments to fair value are included in loan fees and servicing income.

Servicing rights for residential mortgage loans are recognized as separate assets based on fair value when rights are acquired through the purchase or sale of financial assets. They are subsequently accounted for under the amortization method and are evaluated for impairment based upon the fair value of the rights as compared to amortized cost. Under the amortization method, amounts are amortized into noninterest income in proportion to, and over the period of, the estimated future net servicing income of the underlying financial assets. The amortization of loan servicing rights is netted against loan fees and servicing income. Fair value changes most commonly are the result of changes in expected cash flows (i.e., prepayments, defaults, or similar events) or changes in the valuation model inputs or assumptions. Impairment is determined by stratifying rights into tranches based on predominant risk characteristics, such as loan type, origination date and investor type. Impairment is recognized in noninterest expense on the consolidated statements of income through a valuation allowance for an individual tranche, to the extent that fair value is less than the capitalized amount for the tranche. If the Credit Union later determines that all or a portion of the impairment no longer exists for a particular tranche, a reduction of the allowance may be recorded as an increase to income.

Foreclosed property – The Credit Union has foreclosed property consisting of other real estate owned and repossessed automobiles. Assets acquired through, or in lieu of, loan foreclosure are held for sale and are initially recorded at fair value less costs to sell at the date of foreclosure, establishing a new cost basis. Subsequent to foreclosure, valuations are periodically performed by management and the assets are carried at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell. Revenue and expenses associated with foreclosed assets, as well as the changes in the corresponding valuation allowance, are included in the consolidated statements of income as noninterest expense. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Credit Union had approximately $349,000 and $147,000, respectively, of foreclosed property, which is included in other assets on the consolidated statements of financial condition.

Premises and equipment, net – Land is carried at cost. Buildings, leasehold improvements, and furniture and equipment are carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Buildings and furniture and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The cost of leasehold improvements is amortized using the straight-line method over the terms of the related leases. Management reviews premises and equipment for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund deposit and insurance premium – The deposit in the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund (NCUSIF) is in accordance with National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) regulations, which requires the maintenance of a deposit by each federally insured credit union in an amount equal to 1% of its insured members' shares. The deposit may be refunded to the Credit Union if its insurance coverage is terminated, if it converts its insurance coverage to another source, or if management of the fund is transferred from the NCUA Board.

Other assets – Other assets consist primarily of prepaid expenses, other receivables, foreclosed property, loan servicing rights, and right-of-use assets.

Leases – Effective January 1, 2020, the Credit Union applied the accounting guidance included in ASU 2016-13, *Leases*, and has included the right-of-use asset and lease liability in other assets and other liabilities on the consolidated statements of financial condition, respectively. Lease liabilities represent the Credit Union's obligation to make lease payments and are presented at each reporting date as the net present value of the remaining contractual cash flows. Cash flows are discounted at the rate implicit in the lease, if determinable, or otherwise at the Credit Union's incremental borrowing rate in effect at the commencement date of the lease. Right-of-use assets represent the Credit Union's right to use the underlying asset for the lease term and are calculated as the sum of the lease liability and if applicable, prepaid rent, initial direct costs and any incentives received from the lessor. The Credit Union's long-term lease agreements are classified as operating leases. These leases offer the option to extend the lease term and the Credit Union has included such extensions in its calculation of the lease liability to the extent the options are reasonably certain of being exercised. These lease agreements do not provide for residual value guarantees and have no restrictions or covenants.

The Credit Union has elected not to recognize leases with original lease terms of 12 months or less (short-term lease) on the consolidated statements of financial condition. Lease expense for operating leases and short-term leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term in noninterest expense in the consolidated statements of income.

Members' shares – Members' shares are the deposit accounts of the owners of the Credit Union. Share ownership entitles the members to vote in the 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. Members' shares are subordinated to all other liabilities of the Credit Union upon liquidation. Dividends on members' shares are based on available earnings at the end of a dividend period and are not guaranteed by the Credit Union. Dividend rates are set by the Asset Liability Committee.

Advertising costs – Advertising costs are expensed as incurred and are included in operations and occupancy expense in the consolidated statements of income.

Noninterest income – Included within noninterest income is the income from certain lending and deposit services as well as the sales of assets as described in the footnotes to these financial statements. Some of these activities are included in the scope of ASU 2014-09, *Revenue From Contracts With Customers (Topic 606)*. The revenue within the scope of Topic 606 is from members and recognized as earned within noninterest income, as follows:

Service charges and fees on deposit accounts – The Credit Union earns fees from its members for transaction-based, account maintenance, and overdraft services. Transaction-based fees, which include services such as ATM use fees, stop payment charges, statement rendering, and ACH fees, are recognized at the time the transaction is executed as that is the point in time the Credit Union fulfills the member's request. Account maintenance fees, which relate primarily to monthly maintenance, are earned over the course of a month, representing the period over which the Credit Union satisfies the performance obligation. Overdraft fees are recognized at the point in time that the overdraft occurs.

Interchange income – The Credit Union earns interchange fees from debit/credit cardholder transactions conducted through the MasterCard payment network. Interchange fees from cardholder transactions represent a percentage of the underlying transaction value and are recognized daily, concurrently with the transaction processing services provided to the cardholder.

Commissions – The Credit Union earns income from providing investment brokerage services to members and from the sale of insurance products. These commissions are recognized when services are rendered or, for insurance products, as of the effective date of the insurance policy or the initial billing date for the policy, if later.

Gains or losses on foreclosed property – Gains or losses on the disposition of foreclosed property are recognized at the time the Credit Union's performance obligation is complete, generally when the property is delivered to the buyer at the time of the real estate closing. These amounts are included within other noninterest income.

Income taxes – The Credit Union is exempt, by statute, from federal and state income taxes. The Credit Union's wholly owned subsidiary, LESI, is subject to federal and state income taxes. Operations of the wholly owned subsidiaries resulted in an insignificant amount of income taxes for each of the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

FASB ASC Topic 740, *Income Taxes*, provides guidance for how uncertain tax positions should be recognized, measured, disclosed, and presented in the financial statements. This requires the evaluation of tax positions taken or expected to be taken by the Credit Union, which must determine whether the tax positions are more likely than not to be sustained "when challenged" or "when examined" by the applicable tax authority. Tax positions not deemed to meet the more-likely-than-not threshold would be recorded as a tax expense and liability in the current year. As of and for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, management has determined that there are no material uncertain tax positions requiring recognition in the consolidated financial statements.

Pension plan – The Credit Union, through its subsidiary, LESI, has a qualified, noncontributory defined benefit pension plan. The Credit Union's policy is to fund the minimum amount required under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. To the extent the Credit Union determines it is in its best interest, based on the availability of cash, cost of funds and internal return on capital, an amount in excess of the minimum amount required will be made.

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 holding gains and losses on available-for-sale securities, the defined benefit pension plan, postretirement benefit plan, and the supplemental executive retirement plan (SERP), are reported as a separate component of the members' equity section of the consolidated statements of financial condition. In periods in which realized gains (losses) occur, other comprehensive income (loss) includes reclassification adjustments related to realized gains on sales of available-for-sale debt securities.

Accumulated other comprehensive loss consists of the following as of December 31:

	2022	2021
Unrealized (losses) on available-for-sale debt securities	$ (198,623,322)	$ (9,567,388)
Minimum defined benefit pension plan liability, postretirement benefit plan, and SERP adjustments	(24,881,211)	(25,870,818)
	$ (223,504,533)	$ (35,438,206)

Reclassifications – Certain account reclassifications have been made to the prior year's consolidated financial statements in order to conform to classifications used in the current year, with no impact to previously reported members' equity or net income.

Recent accounting pronouncements not yet effective – In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, *Financial Instruments-Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments, as amended,* which creates a new credit impairment standard for financial instruments. The existing incurred losses model will be replaced with a current expected credit losses (CECL) model for both originated and acquired financial instruments carried at amortized cost and off-balance-sheet credit exposures, including loans, loan commitments, held-to-maturity debt securities, financial guarantees, net investment in leases, and most receivables. In addition, the amendments in Topic 326 require credit losses on available-for-sale debt securities to be presented as a valuation allowance rather than a direct write-down.

The Credit Union has selected a third-party vendor solution for purposes of applying the framework in Topic 326. The Credit Union completed its implementation plan which included such activities as assessment and documentation of processes, internal controls, and data sources; model development, determination of assumptions and documentation; and system configuration, parallel processing, and results analyses. The adoption of ASU 2016-13 may result in a change in the amount of the required allowance for loan losses due to changing from an "incurred loss" model to an "expected loss" model. The Credit Union's adoption of the standard is influenced by the composition, characteristics, and quality of the loan portfolio as well as the prevailing economic conditions and forecasts in effect as of the adoption date which is January 1, 2023, for the Credit Union. These factors will likewise influence the impact of Topic 326 on the Credit Union's consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

Note 2 – Investments

Investments classified as available-for-sale debt securities consist of the following at December 31:

	2022			
	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Collateralized mortgage obligations (CMO), agency residential	$ 296,371,529	$ -	$ (45,077,596)	$ 251,293,933
CMOs, private residential	151,578,304	-	(23,012,856)	128,565,448
Mortgage-backed securities (MBS), private residential	77,858,419	-	(11,706,955)	66,151,464
Bond, agency	653,912,909	-	(33,655,024)	620,257,885
MBS, agency residential	601,929,865	93,894	(68,683,114)	533,340,645
Commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS), agency residential	60,589,134	-	(6,799,999)	53,789,135
MBS, LFCU agency residential	76,794,347	-	(9,781,672)	67,012,675
	$ 1,919,034,507	$ 93,894	$ (198,717,216)	$ 1,720,411,185

	2021			
	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Collateralized mortgage obligations (CMO), agency residential	$ 341,343,275	$ 80,173	$ (5,598,742)	$ 335,824,706
CMOs, private residential	173,331,577	40,193	(763,466)	172,608,304
Mortgage-backed securities (MBS), private residential	87,872,658	4,670	(878,512)	86,998,816
Bond, agency	430,819,520	27,724	(3,001,707)	427,845,537
MBS, agency residential	701,905,774	3,023,572	(3,402,802)	701,526,544
Commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS), agency residential	97,748,840	199,830	(1,414,227)	96,534,443
MBS, LFCU agency residential	87,518,095	2,115,906	-	89,634,001
	$ 1,920,539,739	$ 5,492,068	$ (15,059,456)	$ 1,910,972,351

The Credit Union's MBS consist of residential real estate mortgage obligations and residential real estate CMOs. There were no sales of available-for-sale debt securities in 2022. Gross realized gains on sales-of-available for sale were approximately $11,862,000 in 2021. There were no realized losses on sales of available-for-sale debt securities in 2021.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, available-for-sale debt securities with a fair value totaling approximately $9,015,000 and $13,870,000, respectively, have been pledged as collateral to secure FHLB advances, as more fully disclosed in Note 7.

Agency Bond securities have the contractual maturity of one to five years. Expected maturities of MBS, CMBS, and CMOs may differ from contractual maturities because borrowers or issuers may have the right to call or prepay the obligations and are therefore classified separately with no specific maturity date.

Gross unrealized losses and fair value by length of time that the individual available-for-sale debt securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position are as follows at December 31:

	2022				
	Fair Value Associated With Unrealized Losses Existing for		Continuous Unrealized Losses Existing for		Total Unrealized Losses
	Less Than 12 Months	More Than 12 Months	Less Than 12 Months	More Than 12 Months	
CMOs, agency residential	$ 24,621,252	$ 226,672,680	$ (2,582,824)	$ (42,494,772)	$ (45,077,596)
CMOs, private residential	66,361,982	62,203,465	(12,144,182)	(10,868,674)	(23,012,856)
MBS, private residential	12,105,358	54,046,106	(2,297,258)	(9,409,697)	(11,706,955)
Bond, agency	314,248,535	306,009,349	(10,223,226)	(23,431,798)	(33,655,024)
MBS, agency residential	211,033,889	313,037,352	(21,792,898)	(46,890,216)	(68,683,114)
CMBS, agency commercial	2,731,980	51,057,155	(89,249)	(6,710,750)	(6,799,999)
MBS, LFCU agency residential	67,012,675	-	(9,781,672)	-	(9,781,672)
	$ 698,115,671	$ 1,013,026,107	$ (58,911,309)	$ (139,805,907)	$ (198,717,216)

	2021				
	Fair Value Associated With Unrealized Losses Existing for		Continuous Unrealized Losses Existing for		Total Unrealized Losses
	Less Than 12 Months	More Than 12 Months	Less Than 12 Months	More Than 12 Months	
CMOs, agency residential	$ 333,094,152	$ -	$ (5,598,742)	$ -	$ (5,598,742)
CMOs, private residential	83,552,230	-	(763,466)	-	(763,466)
MBS, private residential	70,419,528	-	(878,512)	-	(878,512)
Bond, agency	327,935,380	-	(3,001,707)	-	(3,001,707)
MBS, agency residential	414,995,920	-	(3,402,802)	-	(3,402,802)
CMBS, agency commercial	69,746,611	3,477,444	(1,397,995)	(16,232)	(1,414,227)
MBS, LFCU agency residential	-	-	-	-	-
	$ 1,299,743,821	$ 3,477,444	$ (15,043,224)	$ (16,232)	$ (15,059,456)

At December 31, 2022 and 2021, the investment portfolio included 98 and 79 securities, respectively, with unrealized losses that have existed for less than one year. In addition, at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the investment portfolio included 77 securities and one, respectively, with unrealized losses that had existed for longer than one year.

Based upon an evaluation of the available evidence, including recent changes in market rates, credit rating information and information obtained from regulatory filings, management believes the decline in fair value for these securities is temporary, resulting primarily from changes in interest rates and market illiquidity rather than credit deterioration of the investments. In addition, management of the Credit Union does not intend to sell, nor will the Credit Union be required to sell, these investment securities prior to the recovery of the amortized cost basis. Should the impairment of any of these securities become other than temporary, the cost basis of the investment will be reduced, and the resulting loss recognized in net income in the period in which the other-than-temporary impairment is identified.

Other investments consist of FHLB stock in the amount of $24,597,000 and $17,250,000 at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. FHLB stock has been classified with no contractual maturity.

Note 3 – Loans, Net

Loans, net, consist of the following, presented by portfolio segment, at December 31:

	2022	2021
Residential real estate		
First mortgages, fixed rate	$ 2,224,305,061	$ 1,917,290,611
First mortgages, variable rate	1,910,932,866	1,338,707,597
	4,135,237,927	3,255,998,208
Second mortgages, fixed rate	89,672,399	33,400,546
Equity lines, variable rate	610,341,679	341,598,018
Total residential real estate	4,835,252,005	3,630,996,772
Commercial		
Real estate, fixed rate	230,352,420	89,259,779
Real estate, variable rate	409,594,369	284,283,223
	639,946,789	373,543,002
SBA and business services	90,655	488,810
Total commercial	640,037,444	374,031,812
Consumer		
Vehicle loans	1,545,561,503	1,138,634,076
Credit card loans, unsecured	269,730,163	225,152,806
Other consumer loans, primarily unsecured	119,616,863	95,197,747
Total consumer	1,934,908,529	1,458,984,629
Total loans receivable	7,410,197,978	5,464,013,213
Deferred net loan origination costs	26,845,326	20,410,882
Allowance for loan losses	(79,901,811)	(74,687,696)
	$ 7,357,141,493	$ 5,409,736,399

Commercial loans primarily consist of loans that are secured by office, industrial, apartment, and retail business property. The Credit Union has purchased commercial participation loans originated by various other credit unions to faith-based organizations and other businesses. All of these loan participations were purchased without recourse and are secured by real property. The originating credit unions perform all servicing functions on these loans.

The Credit Union has nontraditional mortgage loans. These loans include certain hybrid adjustable rate mortgage (ARM), balloon, stated income and interest-only loans. Hybrid ARMs are loans that are fixed for an initial period of three, five, seven or 10 years. After this period, the mortgages are converted to a variable rate using the fully indexed rate, annually or every five years, which can result in payment shock for the borrower. Balloon loans do not fully amortize over their term and have a final payment for the nonamortized balance upon maturity. Interest-only loans allow the borrower to pay only interest for a specified number of years, after which the principal becomes due, or the loan amortizes principal over its remaining term. The nontraditional mortgage loans amounted to approximately $173,390,000 and $140,912,000 at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Nontraditional mortgage loans may have significantly different credit risk characteristics than traditional fixed- and variable-rate mortgages. However, the Credit Union believes it has established prudent underwriting standards as well as adequate risk management functions to monitor these additional risks. The Credit Union has discontinued offering certain nontraditional mortgage products.

Included in mortgage loans are first trust deeds in the amount of approximately $3,444,996,000 and $1,592,059,000 at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, which have been pledged as collateral to secure FHLB advances, as more fully disclosed in Note 7.

The Credit Union participated in the PPP loan program originating during the pandemic. The PPP was designed to provide eligible U.S. small businesses with cash-flow assistance through loans fully guaranteed by the SBA. The Credit Union originated no such loans in 2022 and loans totaling approximately $1,865,000 during 2021. At December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, the Credit Union had one and 21 PPP loans outstanding.

The allowance for loan losses is considered by the Credit Union as adequate to cover probable losses inherent in the loan portfolio. However, no assurance can be given that the Credit Union, in any particular period, will not sustain loan losses that exceed the allowance, or that subsequent evaluation of the loan portfolio, in light of then-prevailing factors, including economic conditions, credit quality of the assets comprising the portfolio and the ongoing evaluation process, will not require significant changes in the allowance for loan losses.

The following tables present, by loan portfolio segment, the activity in the allowance for loan losses and the recorded investments in loans, and the associated allowance amounts according to the two methods of impairment (collectively evaluated and individually evaluated) at December 31:

	2022			
	Residential Real Estate	Commercial	Consumer	Total
Allowance for loan losses				
Beginning balance	$ 36,893,493	$ 9,736,020	$ 28,058,183	$ 74,687,696
Provision	4,513,408	276,773	6,209,819	11,000,000
Charge offs	(30,789)	-	(8,750,082)	(8,780,871)
Recoveries	284,677	108,931	2,601,378	2,994,986
Ending balance	$ 41,660,789	$ 10,121,724	$ 28,119,298	$ 79,901,811
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	$ 404,512	$ -	$ 1,402,966	$ 1,807,478
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	41,256,277	10,121,724	26,716,332	78,094,333
	$ 41,660,789	$ 10,121,724	$ 28,119,298	$ 79,901,811
Total loans				
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	$ 20,740,142	$ 15,967,805	$ 3,952,792	$ 40,660,739
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	4,814,511,863	624,069,639	1,930,955,737	7,369,537,239
	$ 4,835,252,005	$ 640,037,444	$ 1,934,908,529	$ 7,410,197,978

	2021			
	Residential Real Estate	Commercial	Consumer	Total
Allowance for loan losses				
Beginning balance	$ 40,959,030	$ 7,571,463	$ 21,756,095	$ 70,286,588
Provision	(4,214,258)	2,110,167	11,954,091	9,850,000
Charge offs	-	-	(8,696,254)	(8,696,254)
Recoveries	148,721	54,390	3,044,251	3,247,362
Ending balance	$ 36,893,493	$ 9,736,020	$ 28,058,183	$ 74,687,696
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	$ 629,214	$ 350,309	$ 800,435	$ 1,779,958
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	36,264,279	9,385,711	27,257,748	72,907,738
	$ 36,893,493	$ 9,736,020	$ 28,058,183	$ 74,687,696
Total loans				
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	$ 17,291,505	$ 16,237,763	$ 4,258,008	$ 37,787,276
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	3,613,705,267	357,794,049	1,454,726,621	5,426,225,937
	$ 3,630,996,772	$ 374,031,812	$ 1,458,984,629	$ 5,464,013,213

Credit quality indicators represent loan attributes and information used by the Credit Union to evaluate the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses. "Pass" loans are performing loans that are collectively evaluated for impairment. The other categories reflect the following credit quality indicators that are then used to establish loan ratings for each loan segment as follows:

Commercial – Delinquency status, financial condition and collateral value are monitored to determine whether repayment weakness exists. Accordingly, management regularly reviews and risk grades commercial loans in the Credit Union's portfolio. The risk grading system allows management to classify assets by credit quality in accordance with the Credit Union's policy. The Credit Union's internal risk-grading definition is as follows:

Pass – The loan is either risk rated as highest grade, excellent, satisfactory, acceptable or pass/watch and contains no well-defined deficiencies or weaknesses.

Special mention – The loan has credit deficiencies or potential weaknesses that deserve management's close attention and warrant more frequent monitoring; usually current but show some sign of potential problems that, if not addressed, may affect future credit risk.

Substandard – The loan is inadequately protected by the current net worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Loan classified as "substandard" must have a well-defined weakness that jeopardizes the full recovery of the debt.

Doubtful – The loan has all the weaknesses inherent in those classified "substandard," with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions, and values, highly improbable. The possibility of loss is high, but because of certain important and reasonably specific pending factors that may work to the advantage and strengthening of the loans, its classification as an estimated loss is deferred until its more exact status may be determined.

Loss – The loan is considered uncollectible and of such little value that continuing to carry it as an asset on the statements of financial condition is not warranted. This classification does not mean that the loan has absolutely no recovery or salvage value, but rather, it is not practical to defer writing off the asset, even though the partial recovery may be affected in the future.

The following presents, by credit quality indicator, the commercial portfolio at December 31:

2022	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Loss	Total Loans
Commercial					
Real estate	$ 623,978,984	$ 15,709,046	$ 258,759	$ -	$ 639,946,789
SBA and business services	90,655	-	-	-	90,655
Total commercial	$ 624,069,639	$ 15,709,046	$ 258,759	$ -	$ 640,037,444

2021	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Loss	Total Loans
Commercial					
Real estate	$ 357,305,239	$ 15,955,272	$ 282,491	$ -	$ 373,543,002
SBA	488,810	-	-	-	488,810
Total commercial	$ 357,794,049	$ 15,955,272	$ 282,491	$ -	$ 374,031,812

Residential real estate – Delinquency status serves as the initial indicator for loan rating purposes, with collateral value and repayment considerations then evaluated to determine if the loan is to be categorized as performing or nonperforming.

Consumer – Delinquency status is the primary factor considered with further analysis performed at the loan level to determine if the loan is to be categorized as performing or nonperforming.

The following tables present the residential real estate and consumer loans portfolio based on the Credit Union's credit quality categories at December 31:

	2022		
	Performing	Nonperforming	Total Loans
Residential real estate			
First mortgages	$ 4,117,124,985	$ 18,112,942	$ 4,135,237,927
Second mortgages	89,313,639	358,760	89,672,399
Equity lines	608,073,239	2,268,440	610,341,679
Total residential real estate	4,814,511,863	20,740,142	4,835,252,005
Consumer			
Vehicles	1,543,259,683	2,301,820	1,545,561,503
Credit cards	268,486,041	1,244,122	269,730,163
Other	119,210,013	406,850	119,616,863
Total consumer	1,930,955,737	3,952,792	1,934,908,529
Total	$ 6,745,467,600	$ 24,692,934	$ 6,770,160,534

	2021		
	Performing	Nonperforming	Total Loans
Residential real estate			
First mortgages	$ 3,241,948,244	$ 14,049,964	$ 3,255,998,208
Second mortgages	33,112,679	287,867	33,400,546
Equity lines	338,644,344	2,953,674	341,598,018
Total residential real estate	3,613,705,267	17,291,505	3,630,996,772
Consumer			
Vehicles	1,135,542,942	3,091,134	1,138,634,076
Credit cards	224,222,209	930,597	225,152,806
Other	94,961,470	236,277	95,197,747
Total consumer	1,454,726,621	4,258,008	1,458,984,629
Total	$ 5,068,431,888	$ 21,549,513	$ 5,089,981,401

Impaired loans consist primarily of TDRs, classified commercial loans (special mention through loss categories) and nonaccrual loans. The following table includes information for impaired loans by class, with additional segregation of balances and allowances by those loans requiring a specific allowance and those that do not require a specific allowance at December 31:

	2022			2021		
	Unpaid Principal Balance	Associated Allowance	Average Balance	Unpaid Principal Balance	Associated Allowance	Average Balance
Allowance recorded						
Residential real estate						
First mortgages	$ 2,904,148	$ 340,805	$ 3,325,205	$ 3,746,262	$ 489,401	$ 4,328,789
Second mortgages	100,264	63,707	106,150	112,035	60,771	237,681
Equity lines	-	-	-	94,982	79,042	289,290
Total residential real estate	3,004,412	404,512	3,431,355	3,953,279	629,214	4,855,760
Commercial						
Real estate	-	-	-	4,505,109	350,309	3,346,630
SBA and business services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total commercial	-	-	-	4,505,109	350,309	3,346,630
Consumer						
Vehicles	2,301,820	289,004	2,696,477	3,091,134	209,018	4,155,808
Credit cards	1,244,122	853,403	1,087,360	930,597	466,681	1,073,263
Other	406,850	260,559	321,564	236,277	124,736	306,515
Total consumer	3,952,792	1,402,966	4,105,401	4,258,008	800,435	5,535,586
Subtotal	6,957,204	1,807,478	7,536,756	12,716,396	1,779,958	13,737,976
No allowance recorded						
Residential real estate						
First mortgages	15,208,794	-	12,756,249	10,303,702	-	13,256,748
Second mortgages	258,496	-	217,164	175,832	-	481,128
Equity lines	2,268,440	-	2,563,566	2,858,692	-	2,903,661
Total residential real estate	17,735,730	-	15,536,979	13,338,226	-	16,641,537
Commercial						
Real estate	15,967,805	-	13,850,230	11,732,654	-	15,471,942
SBA and business services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total commercial	15,967,805	-	13,850,230	11,732,654	-	15,471,942
Subtotal	33,703,535	-	29,387,209	25,070,880	-	32,113,479
Total	$ 40,660,739	$ 1,807,478	$ 36,923,965	$ 37,787,276	$ 1,779,958	$ 45,851,455

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, residential real estate and commercial loan interest income of approximately $1,451,000 and $1,622,000, respectively, was recognized on impaired loans. No significant amount of interest income was recognized on impaired consumer loans in 2022 or 2021. There were no loans more than three months past due and still accruing interest at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Nonaccrual loans at December 31 are presented by class as follows:

	2022	2021
Residential real estate		
First mortgages	$ 13,854,868	$ 11,453,049
Second mortgages	180,776	144,381
Equity lines	2,028,974	2,392,496
Total residential real estate	16,064,618	13,989,926
Consumer		
Vehicles	805,351	365,719
Credit cards	792,251	425,548
Other	240,506	114,053
Total consumer	1,838,108	905,320
Total	$ 17,902,726	$ 14,895,246

The Credit Union monitors loans using the delinquency categories presented in the following tables. The tables include TDRs for which delinquency is reported consistent with the modified loans' contractual terms.

	2022						
			Reportable Delinquency				
	Current	1 to < 2 Months	2 to < 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	> 12 Months	Total Reportable	Total Loans
Residential real estate							
First mortgages	$ 4,078,500,048	$ 39,947,917	$ 6,040,923	$ 3,915,613	$ 6,833,426	$ 16,789,962	$ 4,135,237,927
Second mortgages	88,481,789	943,982	118,390	15,186	113,052	246,628	89,672,399
Equity lines	606,122,058	2,049,259	932,703	579,179	658,480	2,170,362	610,341,679
Total residential real estate	4,773,103,895	42,941,158	7,092,016	4,509,978	7,604,958	19,206,952	4,835,252,005
Commercial							
Real estate	639,946,789	-	-	-	-	-	639,946,789
SBA and business services	90,655	-	-	-	-	-	90,655
Total commercial	640,037,444	-	-	-	-	-	640,037,444
Consumer							
Vehicles	1,537,585,993	6,451,925	1,523,585	-	-	1,523,585	1,545,561,503
Credit cards	265,863,304	2,042,091	1,824,768	-	-	1,824,768	269,730,163
Other	118,395,871	733,351	487,641	-	-	487,641	119,616,863
Total consumer	1,921,845,168	9,227,367	3,835,994	-	-	3,835,994	1,934,908,529
Total	$ 7,334,986,507	$ 52,168,525	$ 10,928,010	$ 4,509,978	$ 7,604,958	$ 23,042,946	$ 7,410,197,978

	2021						
			Reportable Delinquency				
	Current	1 to < 2 Months	2 to < 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	> 12 Months	Total Reportable	Total Loans
Residential real estate							
First mortgages	$ 3,209,767,040	$ 31,824,367	$ 5,307,728	$ 2,399,086	$ 6,699,987	$ 14,406,801	$ 3,255,998,208
Second mortgages	32,543,619	712,546	29,960	11,126	103,295	144,381	33,400,546
Equity lines	336,453,631	2,247,654	1,619,834	185,877	1,091,022	2,896,733	341,598,018
Total residential real estate	3,578,764,290	34,784,567	6,957,522	2,596,089	7,894,304	17,447,915	3,630,996,772
Commercial							
Real estate	373,543,002	-	-	-	-	-	373,543,002
SBA	488,810	-	-	-	-	-	488,810
Total commercial	374,031,812	-	-	-	-	-	374,031,812
Consumer							
Vehicles	1,134,532,229	3,389,980	711,867	-	-	711,867	1,138,634,076
Credit cards	222,732,841	1,266,741	1,153,224	-	-	1,153,224	225,152,806
Other	94,639,712	313,760	244,275	-	-	244,275	95,197,747
Total consumer	1,451,904,782	4,970,481	2,109,366	-	-	2,109,366	1,458,984,629
Total	$ 5,404,700,884	$ 39,755,048	$ 9,066,888	$ 2,596,089	$ 7,894,304	$ 19,557,281	$ 5,464,013,213

The Credit Union has modified loans to assist members who are expected to perform according to the modified loan terms. Modifications generally provide the member with lower payments through either the reduction of the interest rate and/or the extension of the maturity date. Principal amounts are rarely forgiven. Because of the nature of the allowable TDR terms granted by the Credit Union, the financial effects of such modifications are considered insignificant to the Credit Union. TDRs are summarized as follows at December 31:

	2022			
	Number of Contracts	Balance	Associated Allowance	Net Balance
Outstanding as of end of year				
Residential real estate	17	$ 3,684,937	$ 404,513	$ 3,280,424
Commercial	1	258,759	-	258,759
Consumer	267	2,686,188	136,362	2,549,826
Total	285	$ 6,629,884	$ 540,875	$ 6,089,009

	2021			
	Number of Contracts	Balance	Associated Allowance	Net Balance
Outstanding as of end of year				
Residential real estate	23	$ 4,516,114	$ 550,171	$ 3,965,943
Commercial	1	282,491	-	282,491
Consumer	392	3,685,161	174,560	3,510,601
Total	416	$ 8,483,766	$ 724,731	$ 7,759,035

	2022		2021	
	Number of Contracts	Post-Modification Balance	Number of Contracts	Post-Modification Balance
Loans modified during the year				
Residential real estate				
First mortgages	-	$ -	-	$ -
Consumer				
Vehicles	33	515,290	26	521,364
Credit cards	6	46,653	9	70,654
Other	7	74,211	5	70,667
Total consumer	46	636,154	40	662,685
Total	46	$ 636,154	40	$ 662,685

	2022		2021	
	Number of Contracts	Post-Modification Balance	Number of Contracts	Post-Modification Balance
Modified loans for which payment default occurred (redefaults)				
Residential real estate				
First mortgages	-	$ -	-	$ -
Consumer				
Vehicles	1	3,992	1	14,428
Other	1	10,584	2	11,945
Total consumer	2	14,576	3	26,373
Total	2	$ 14,576	3	$ 26,373

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, there are no commitments to lend additional funds to members whose loans have been modified as TDRs.

COVID-19-related modifications – During 2020, the Credit Union implemented principal and interest deferral programs to provide its borrowers relief from the economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. In accordance with the CARES Act, the Credit Union has elected not to apply troubled debt restructuring classification to any COVID-19-related loan modifications that were performed after March 1, 2020, to borrowers who were current at December 31, 2019. Accordingly, these restructurings are not classified as troubled debt restructurings.

In addition, for loans modified in response to the COVID-19 pandemic that do not meet the above criteria (e.g., current payment status at December 31, 2019), the Credit Union is applying the guidance under the applicable interagency guidance issued by the Credit Union's regulatory agencies. This guidance states that loan modifications performed in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, including loan payment deferrals that are up to six months in duration, that were granted to borrowers who were current as of the implementation date of a loan modification program or modifications granted under government mandated modification programs, are not troubled debt restructuring. For loan modifications that include a payment deferral and are not troubled debt restructuring, the borrower's past due and nonaccrual status have not been impacted during the deferral period. The Credit Union has continued to accrue interest during the deferral period using a constant effective yield method, and the contractual interest that accrued during the deferral period is payable at the maturity of the loan. The Credit Union includes these amounts with the unpaid principal balance when computing its allowance for credit losses. Amounts that are subsequently deemed uncollectible are written off against the allowance for credit losses.

The Credit Union has granted CARES Act restructurings in the form of payment deferrals. These arrangements, whether new or by extension of existing deferrals, continued to be offered in 2022. Information about the Credit Union's restructurings during 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

Residential real estate – Loans outstanding under these arrangements continued to decrease with a total of approximately $964,000 and $78,000,000, respectively, remaining outstanding as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Commercial – There were no CARES Act restructurings made in the commercial loan portfolio during 2022 or 2021.

Consumer – Loans outstanding under these arrangements continued to decrease with a total of approximately $1,583,000 and $2,500,000, respectively, remaining outstanding as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

In addition to the above restructurings, the Credit Union offers modifications that included forbearance agreements which enable the qualifying borrower to reduce the monthly payment for a specified period of time with the remaining balance then re-amortized for the term of the agreement. Loans outstanding under these arrangements totaled approximately $121 million and $106 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Note 4 – Loan Servicing

Loans serviced for others are not included in the accompanying consolidated statements of financial condition. The unpaid principal balances of these loans at December 31 are summarized as follows:

	2022	2021
Residential loans serviced for		
Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA)	$ 1,677,948,845	$ 1,800,285,607
FHLB	79,642,687	95,982,290
Other investors	8,305,116	10,099,938
	1,765,896,648	1,906,367,835
Commercial loans serviced	130,167,721	161,986,507
	$ 1,896,064,369	$ 2,068,354,342

A summary of the changes in the balance of loan servicing rights for residential mortgage loans under the amortization method for the years ended December 31 is as follows:

	2022	2021
Balance, beginning of year	$ 16,239,015	$ 12,326,023
Servicing assets recognized during the year	792,054	5,243,307
Amortization of servicing assets	(3,729,172)	(8,009,835)
Recovery (application) of valuation allowance	116,399	6,679,520
Balance, end of year	$ 13,418,296	$ 16,239,015

The fair value of servicing rights of residential mortgage loans was approximately $19,412,000 and $16,528,000 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The Credit Union recorded a valuation allowance of approximately $16,000 and $133,000 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The Credit Union also recorded servicing rights of commercial mortgage loans at fair value of approximately $1,494,000 and $1,665,000 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Residential mortgage loan servicing rights assumptions – Significant assumptions made in the calculations of servicing assets include discount rates ranging from 9.5% to 12.5% and 9.0% to 12.0%, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, and weighted prepayment speeds of 130 and 230 for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, utilizing the Mortgage Industry Advisory Corporation factors. The expected life of the loan portfolio associated with servicing assets was approximately 7.24 years and 5.48 years as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Commercial mortgage loan servicing rights assumptions – Significant assumptions made in the calculations of servicing assets include discount rate of 10% for both the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, and a conditional prepayment rate of 15% for both the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the prepayment assumptions have been benchmarked to the SBA 7(a) historic data, updated in Bloomberg as of December 2022 with prepayment rates ranging from 3.36% in year one and peak at 16.89% in year 4. For the year ended December 31, 2021, the prepayment assumptions have been benchmarked to the SBA 7(a) historic data, updated in Bloomberg as of December 2021 with prepayment rates ranging from 3.14% in year one and peak at 20.88% in year 8. The expected life of the loan portfolio associated with servicing assets was approximately 89 months and 95 months as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Servicing arrangements – The Credit Union has an existing master agreement with FNMA whereby sales of fixed-interest residential mortgage loans may be securitized and retained by the Credit Union in the form of Logix Federal Credit Union agency residential MBSs (see Note 2). Consistent with other loans sold, these sales are made without recourse, are subject to customary representations and warranties, and are guaranteed by FNMA.

In May 2016, the Credit Union became a member of the FHLB Original Mortgage Partnership Finance program to sell loans to the FHLB. The program calls for credit risk sharing with the FHLB up to a maximum of 8% of the loan amount, referred to as the credit enhancement (CE) obligation. A CE fee of 10 basis points of the outstanding master commitment balances is paid to the Credit Union by the FHLB on a monthly basis. The Credit Union entered into an agreement with the FHLB providing for an original mandatory commitment of $50 million in loans and a maximum CE amount of $4 million. In the event of underdelivery, the Credit Union is subject to a pair-off or price-adjustment fee for any portion of the delivery commitment that is under or over the tolerance limit of 1%. In December 2020, the Credit Union terminated the MPF program with FHLB. As a result of the program termination, the Credit Union will continue this accounting for as long as the previously sold loans have balances subject to servicing. The Credit Union has incurred no losses on loans sold to the FHLB through this program.

Note 5 – Premises and Equipment, Net, and Leases

Premises and equipment, net, are summarized as follows at December 31:

	2022	2021
Land	$ 23,352,662	$ 23,300,367
Land improvements	2,391,060	2,110,002
Building	89,802,138	87,757,203
Furniture and equipment	51,431,959	53,472,218
Leasehold improvements	13,150,151	11,358,380
	180,127,970	177,998,170
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(49,575,246)	(46,262,314)
	130,552,724	131,735,856
Construction in progress	290,309	632,784
	$ 130,843,033	$ 132,368,640

In June 2015, the Credit Union executed a purchase and sale agreement for approximately $15.6 million to acquire a 12-acre parcel of land in Santa Clarita, California. The Credit Union constructed its new headquarters on the parcel and began occupying the facility in November 2021. During 2021, the Credit Union incurred construction costs of approximately $7,902,000, inclusive of capitalized interest expense, for the construction of its new headquarters. For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Credit Union capitalized interest expense totaling $395,518.

In December 2021, the Credit Union completed the sale of its former headquarters in Burbank, California. The gains on disposition are included in noninterest income on the consolidated statement of income and totaled approximately $26.8 million.

The Credit Union leases 19 offices, which are classified as operating leases and contain renewal options and provisions requiring the Credit Union to pay property taxes and operating expenses over base period amounts. All rental payments are dependent only upon the lapse of time. A maturity analysis of operating lease liabilities and reconciliation of the undiscounted cash flows to the total operating lease liabilities is as follows:

Years Ending December 31,	
2023	$ 3,872,704
2024	3,538,027
2025	2,984,906
2026	2,788,710
2027	2,105,016
Subsequent years	6,418,334
	21,707,697
Less imputed interest discount	(1,366,532)
Lease liabilities	$ 20,341,165

The following table presents information about the Credit Union's leases at December 31:

	2022	2021
Lease liabilities	$ 20,341,165	$ 14,429,199
Right-of-use asset	18,699,653	13,582,214
Weighted average remaining lease term	7.2	6.2
Weighted average discount rate	1.73%	1.30%

Lease cost included in noninterest expense:

	2022	2021
Operating lease cost for offices	$ 3,603,000	$ 3,066,000
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities	3,378,000	3,035,000

Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for new operating lease liabilities were approximately $8,821,000 and $2,764,000 for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Rental expense for all operating leases (offices and short-term leases) totaled approximately $4,511,000 and $4,483,000, for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Note 6 – Members' Shares

Members' shares are summarized as follows at December 31:

	2022	2021
Regular shares	$ 1,067,257,203	$ 1,006,454,706
Share draft accounts	892,238,311	872,505,596
Money market accounts	4,153,823,446	4,567,681,475
Individual Retirement Account (IRA) shares	155,240,152	152,217,848
Certificates	1,238,940,642	944,182,464
	$ 7,507,499,754	$ 7,543,042,089

Shares by maturity as of December 31, 2022, are summarized as follows:

No contractual maturity	$ 6,268,559,112
Zero to one year maturity	965,428,229
One to two years maturity	208,713,154
Two to three years maturity	27,395,879
Three to four years maturity	20,199,507
Four to five years maturity	17,203,873
	1,238,940,642
	$ 7,507,499,754

Regular shares, share draft accounts, money market accounts and IRA shares have no contractual maturity. Certificate accounts have maturities of five years or less.

The NCUSIF insures members' shares and certain IRAs and Keogh accounts up to a maximum federal deposit insurance level of $250,000. This includes all account types, such as regular share, share draft, money market and certificates of deposit. IRA and Keogh account coverage remains at up to $250,000 separate from other types of accounts owned.

The aggregate amount of certificates in denominations of $250,000 or more at December 31, 2022 and 2021, is approximately $358,416,000 and $230,203,000, respectively.

Note 7 – Borrowed Funds and Notes Payable

Borrowed funds – The Credit Union utilizes a demand loan agreement with the FHLB under a Securities-Backed Credit Program. The terms of the agreement call for pledging of certain debt securities held in safekeeping by the FHLB of approximately $9,015,000 and $13,870,000 at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, as more fully described in Note 2. This current agreement provides for a maximum borrowing amount of approximately $8,565,000, all of which remains available for borrowing.

The Credit Union also has a demand loan agreement with the FHLB under the Standard Credit Program. Advances under this agreement are secured by certain first trust deeds of approximately $3,444,996,000 and $1,592,059,000 at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, as more fully described in Note 3. This current agreement provides for a maximum borrowing amount of approximately $2,195,430,000. There is an overall maximum financing availability of approximately $1,280,227,000 under this program. Prepayment penalties may apply to fixed rate borrowings.

The following table presents total borrowings under the above agreements at December 31, 2022:

	Interest rate	Balance
Overnight advances, no stated maturity	Variable 4.65%	$ 73,000,000
Advance (1-month) maturing January 17, 2023	Fixed 4.57%	338,000,000
Advance maturing December 13, 2024	Fixed 4.57%	300,000,000
Advance maturing December 15, 2025	Fixed 4.22%	200,000,000
Total		$911,000,000

Overnight advances bear interest at the FHLB overnight rate which is determined by the FHLB using the 60-day note rate and FHLB's proprietary daily adjustment pricing mechanism. There were no outstanding borrowings at December 31, 2021.

The following table presents additional pertinent data with respect to borrowings with the FHLB for the years ended December 31:

	2022	2021
Average borrowings during the year	$ 75,917,000	$125,000,000
Maximum amount outstanding during the year	911,000,000	250,000,000
Weighted-average monthly interest on borrowings		
During the year	3.9%	0.6%
At year-end	4.5%	0.0%

Subsequent event: During 2023, the Credit Union has entered into additional long-term borrowings with the FHLB totaling approximately $550 million with interest rates ranging from 4.043% – 4.66% and maturing through February 2026.

The Credit Union also has a borrowing agreement with the Federal Reserve Bank's Discount Window. The total borrowing limit under this agreement is based on any amount that can be pledged as collateral to cover any such advances. At December 31, 2022 and 2021, there were no borrowings under this agreement. At December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Credit Union pledged $400,005,000 and $400,001,000, respectively, of consumer auto loans as collateral to cover any advances.

Notes payable – The Credit Union has entered into notes payable agreements for the purchase of technology equipment, software, and services. At December 31, 2022, there are no outstanding borrowings under the notes payable agreements. The financed assets served as collateral for the borrowings which totaled $750,000 as of December 31, 2021, included interest of 0.80% and were due in periodic installment payments through September 2022.

Note 8 – Off-Balance-Sheet Activities

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

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

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. However, if all commitments were to be drawn upon, it would result in significant liquidity pressure for the Credit Union. The Credit Union evaluates each member's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained to secure borrowings on the lines of credit is based on management's credit evaluation of the member.

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

Outstanding commitments to fund mortgage loans at December 31, 2022 and 2021, total approximately $145,139,000 and $331,613,000, respectively.

Unfunded loan commitments under lines of credit are summarized as follows at December 31:

	2022	2021
Credit card	$ 909,903,000	$ 791,352,000
Home equity	1,038,612,000	672,768,000
Other	18,585,000	19,319,000
	$ 1,967,100,000	$ 1,483,439,000

Note 9 – Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

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

The Credit Union had approximately $0 and $108,410,000 in outstanding commitments to sell loans to the secondary market or for investment purposes at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Note 10 – Employee Benefits

Defined benefit pension plan – The Credit Union, through LESI, sponsors a defined benefit pension plan for the benefit of its employees. The plan calls for benefits to be paid to eligible employees at retirement based primarily upon years of service with the Credit Union and compensation levels at retirement. Contributions to the plan reflect benefits attributed to employees' services to date, as well as services expected to be earned in the future.

Effective December 31, 2006, the plan was amended to freeze the benefit accrual for salaried employees who are under the age of 40 with less than five years of service as of December 31, 2006.

The Credit Union recognizes the funding status of its defined benefit pension plan in its consolidated statements of financial condition, with a corresponding adjustment to accumulated other comprehensive income. Net unrecognized actuarial losses and unrecognized prior service costs are recognized as net periodic pension plan cost pursuant to the Credit Union's historical accounting policy for amortizing such amounts. Further, actuarial gains and losses that are not recognized as net periodic pension cost in the same period will be recognized as a component of other comprehensive income. Those amounts will be subsequently recognized as a component of net periodic pension plan cost on the same basis as the amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income.

	2022	2021
Benefit obligation	$ (72,207,818)	$ (97,361,737)
Fair value of plan assets	77,869,318	103,465,068
Funded status	$ 5,661,500	$ 6,103,331
Amounts recognized in the consolidated statements of financial condition	$ 5,661,500	$ 6,103,331
Accumulated benefit obligation	$ (67,846,964)	$ (90,474,620)

Significant gains and losses related to changes in the benefit obligation for December 31, 2022 and 2021, primarily resulted from actual returns on plan assets, contributions to the plan, and changes in the discount rate.

	2022	2021
Net periodic benefit cost (income)	$ (264,568)	$ 587,940
Employer contribution	-	10,000,000
Benefit payments	3,219,647	2,799,479

Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss at December 31 consist of the following:

	2022	2021
Loss	$ 23,201,890	$ 22,287,922
Prior service cost	713,322	920,891
	$ 23,915,212	$ 23,208,813

	2022	2021
Assumptions used to determine benefit obligation		
Discount rate	5.5%	3.0%
Rate of compensation increase	4.0%	4.0%

	2022	2021
Assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost (income)		
Discount rate	2.6 – 3.0%	2.1 – 2.8%
Expected long-term return on plan assets	6.0%	6.6%
Rate of compensation increase	4.0%	4.0%

Expected long-term return on plan assets is determined by using industry averages from other institutions with similar plan asset allocations.

The Credit Union's pension plan weighted-average asset allocations by asset category are as follows at December 31:

	2022	2021
Equity securities	38.9%	40.2%
Fixed-income securities	61.1%	59.8%
	100.0%	100.0%

The Credit Union has developed asset allocation and diversification guidelines, which are monitored for compliance by the Investment Committee on a quarterly basis. The guidelines were established to optimize the pension plan's expected return based on the Credit Union's risk tolerance.

The fair values of the Credit Union's pension plan assets by asset category are as follows:

	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2022			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Asset category				
Mutual funds	$ 30,146,625	$ 30,146,625	$ -	$ -
Bonds				
Government and agency	11,213,359	9,640,266	1,573,093	-
Corporate	32,780,738	-	32,780,738	-
Municipals	3,728,596	-	3,728,596	-
	$ 77,869,318	$ 39,786,891	$ 38,082,427	$ -

	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2021			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Asset category				
Mutual funds	$ 41,564,641	$ 41,564,641	$ -	$ -
Bonds				
Government and agency	13,539,758	11,833,162	1,706,596	-
Corporate	43,957,464	-	43,957,464	-
Municipals	4,403,205	-	4,403,205	-
	$ 103,465,068	$ 53,397,803	$ 50,067,265	$ -

The Credit Union does not expect to contribute to the plan for the year ending December 31, 2023.

The following pension benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid as follows:

Years Ending December 31,	
2023	$ 3,545,047
2024	3,823,787
2025	4,133,369
2026	4,413,149
2027	4,678,763
2028 and thereafter	26,920,512
	$ 47,514,627

Other postretirement benefits plan – The Credit Union, through its subsidiary, sponsors a health care plan that provides postretirement medical and life insurance benefits to full-time employees who meet minimum age and service requirements. The plan is contributory with retiree contributions adjusted annually and contains other cost-sharing features such as deductibles and co-insurance. The accounting for the plan anticipates future cost-sharing changes to the written plan that are consistent with the Credit Union's expressed interest to increase the retiree contribution rate annually for the expected general inflation rate for that year. The Credit Union's policy is to fund the cost of medical benefits in amounts determined at the discretion of management. There are no assets set aside to prefund the liability associated with the plan.

	2022	2021
Benefit obligation	$ (1,288,280)	$ (1,309,145)
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Funded status	$ (1,288,280)	$ (1,309,145)
Accrued benefit cost recognized in the consolidated statements of financial condition	$ (1,288,280)	$ (1,309,145)

	2022	2021
Net periodic benefit (income)	$ (196,217)	$ (88,873)
Employer contribution	88,788	64,330
Benefit payments	(88,788)	(64,330)

Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss at December 31 consist of the following:

	2022	2021
Assumptions used to determine benefit obligation		
Discount rate	5.3%	2.3%
Increase in health insurance premiums		
Initial increase	6.8%	6.8%
Ultimate increase	4.0%	4.0%
Year ultimate reached	2042	2041

	2022	2021
Assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit (income)		
Discount rate	2.3%	2.7%
Expected long-term return on plan assets	N/A	N/A
Rate of compensation increase	N/A	N/A

The plan is unfunded, so the Credit Union makes benefit payments as they become due. The benefit payments are made from the general assets of the Credit Union.

The Credit Union expects to contribute approximately $89,000 to the plan for the year ending December 31, 2023.

The following postretirement benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid as follows:

2023	$ 173,476
2024	179,714
2025	169,586
2026	149,812
2027	135,386
2028 and thereafter	458,284
	$ 1,266,258

Supplemental executive retirement plan – The Credit Union, through its subsidiary, also sponsors a defined benefit supplemental executive retirement plan for selected employees. The plan calls for benefits to be paid to eligible employees at retirement based primarily upon years of service with the Credit Union and compensation levels at retirement. No contributions, except to fund benefit payments, have been made to the plan since inception. Therefore, there are no plan assets.

	2022	2021
Benefit obligation	$ (10,137,577)	$ (11,281,782)
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Funded status	$ (10,137,577)	$ (11,281,782)
Accrued benefit cost recognized in the consolidated statements of financial condition	$ (10,137,577)	$ (11,281,782)

	2022	2021
Net periodic benefit cost	$ 1,157,076	$ 1,415,487

Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss at December 31 consist of the following:

	2022	2021
Loss	$ 2,312,215	$ 4,259,549
Prior service cost	56,729	69,541
	$ 2,368,944	$ 4,329,090

	2022	2021
Assumptions used to determine benefit obligation		
Discount rate	5.5%	3.0%
Rate of compensation increase	4.5%	4.5%
Pension increases for in-payment and deferred benefits	0.0%	0.0%

	2022	2021
Assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost		
res Discount rate	3.0%	2.7%
Expected long-term return on plan assets	N/A	N/A
Rate of compensation increase	4.5%	4.5%

The plan is unfunded, so the Credit Union makes benefit payments as they become due. The benefit payments are made from the general assets of the Credit Union.

The Credit Union does not expect to contribute to the plan for the year ending December 31, 2023.

The following postretirement benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid as follows:

Years Ending December 31,	
2023	$ 380,615
2024	429,297
2025	452,403
2026	482,313
2027	538,426
2028 and thereafter	3,771,222
	$ 6,054,276

401(k) plan – The Credit Union has a 401(k) defined contribution plan that allows eligible employees to defer a portion of their salary into the 401(k) plan. There is no minimum age or minimum service requirement for eligibility. The Credit Union matches a portion of employees' wage reductions. Plan costs are accrued and funded on a current basis. The Credit Union contributed approximately $2,855,000 and $2,763,000 to the plan for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, which is included in noninterest expense in the consolidated statements of income.

Supplemental savings plan – The Credit Union has a supplemental savings plan for eligible executives that allows them to contribute in excess of their maximum 401(k) plan contribution. The Credit Union provides a corresponding matching amount for these executives at the Credit Union's discretion. The liability associated with this supplemental savings plan is included in accrued expenses and other liabilities on the consolidated financial statements of financial condition and totaled approximately $4,975,000 and $5,881,000 at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Note 11 – Members' Equity

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

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Credit Union to maintain minimum amounts and ratios (set forth in the table below) of net worth to total assets. In performing its calculation of total assets, the Credit Union used the quarter-end balance option, as permitted by regulation.

Effective January 1, 2022, a new rule amended the NCUA's capital adequacy regulation to define a credit union as "complex" and require a specified risk-based capital (RBC) measure when the credit union's most recent quarter-end total assets exceed $500 million. A complex credit union may calculate its risk-based capital measure either by using the risk-based capital ratio or opt into the Complex Credit Union Leverage Ratio (CCULR) framework for a qualifying complex credit union. A qualifying complex credit union that opts into the CCULR framework must maintain a minimum CCULR of 9% to be categorized as "well capitalized." If the CCULR declines below 9%, the credit union has two calendar quarters to either satisfy the requirements to be a qualifying "complex credit union" or to calculate its risk-based capital ratio. In addition, eligibility for applying the simpler CCULR framework requires that a credit union have total off-balance sheet exposure of 25% or less of total assets, total trading balances of 5% or less of total assets and total goodwill plus other intangible assets of 25% or less of total assets. The Credit Union is considered complex for purposes of the RBC measure. The Credit Union met the criteria to apply CCULR and management opted to apply the CCULR framework in 2022.

Prior to 2022, credit unions over $10 million in assets were required to calculate a Risk-Based Net Worth (RBNW) requirement that established whether or not the Credit Union is considered complex under the regulatory framework. The minimum requirement to be considered complex under the regulatory framework is 6%. The Credit Union's RBNW requirement was 5.65% as of December 31, 2022 and 2021. Therefore, the Credit Union was not considered complex.

Key aspects of the Credit Union's minimum capital amounts and ratios at December 31 are summarized as follows:

	2022		2021	
	Amount	Ratio/ Requirement	Amount	Ratio/ Requirement
Amount needed to be classified as "adequately capitalized"	$ 576,361,691	6.00%	$ 529,536,008	6.00%
Amount needed to be classified as "well capitalized" for PCA	672,421,973	7.00%	617,792,010	7.00%
Amount needed to be classified as "well capitalized" for CCULR	864,542,537	9.00%	not applicable	not applicable
Actual net worth	1,279,015,757	13.31%	1,208,355,448	13.69%

Management believes that the Credit Union meets all capital adequacy requirements to which it is subject as of December 31, 2022 and 2021. In addition, as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the NCUA categorized the Credit Union as "well-capitalized" under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action (PCA). To be categorized as "well-capitalized," the Credit Union must maintain a minimum net worth ratio of 7% of assets. There are no conditions or events since that notification that management believes have changed the institution's category.

Other appropriated retained earnings represent a restriction of retained earnings as established by the Board of Directors.

Note 12 – Related-Party Transactions

The Credit Union has had, and may be expected to have in the future, transactions in the ordinary course of business with directors, supervisory committee members and executive officers (commonly referred to as related parties). In management's opinion, these loans and transactions were on the same terms as those for comparable loans and transactions with nonrelated parties.

Aggregate loan transactions with related parties for the years ended December 31 were as follows:

	2022	2021
Balance, beginning of year	$ 8,885,000	$ 7,116,000
New loans	381,000	5,929,000
Repayments	(840,000)	(4,160,000)
Balance, end of year	$ 8,426,000	$ 8,885,000

None of the loans are past due, nonaccrual or restructured to provide a reduction or deferral of interest or principal because of deteriorations in the financial position of the borrower. There were no loans to a related party that were considered classified loans at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Total undisbursed loan commitments outstanding with related parties were approximately $1,271,000 at December 31, 2022.

Shares from related parties at December 31, 2022 and 2021, totaled approximately $3,411,000 and $3,454,000, respectively.

Note 13 – Fair Value

The following methods and assumptions were used by the Credit Union in estimating fair values as disclosed herein:

Financial instruments – Fair value represents management's best estimates based on a range of methodologies and assumptions. The carrying value of short-term financial instruments (such as cash and cash equivalents), other investments, as well as receivables and payables arising in the ordinary course of business (such as accrued interest receivable and dividends payable) approximates fair value because of the relatively short period of time between the origination and expected realization. The fair value of the Credit Union's off-balance-sheet commitments are estimated using fees charged to others to enter into similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and credit standing of the members. The estimated fair value of these commitments is not significant.

The Credit Union's policies for the determination of fair value of other financial instruments for disclosure or measurement are described below:

Debt securities – The Credit Union considers the inputs utilized to fair value the U.S. agency and U.S.-sponsored agency issued debt securities (callable and noncallable notes), private label securities, MBSs guaranteed by those agencies and CMOs issued by those agencies within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy, which are derived from readily available pricing sources and third-party pricing services for identical or comparable instruments, respectively. However, the fair value reported may not be indicative of the amounts that could be realized in an actual market exchange.

Impaired loans, net, and loans held for sale – When quoted market prices are not available, the fair value of loans receivable is generally based upon observable market prices of similar instruments, including loans with similar characteristics. If observable market prices are not available, fair value is based upon estimated cash flows adjusted for credit risk that are discounted using an interest rate appropriate for the maturity of the applicable loans or the unfunded commitments.

The inputs for the determination of the fair value of loans are generally classified within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy. However, certain of the Credit Union's loans, including nonperforming loans, are classified within Level 3 due to the lack of observable pricing data. The fair value of these Level 3 loans is calculated with a discounted cash flows model using market-based credit spreads of comparable debt instruments or credit derivatives of the specific borrower or comparable borrowers. Results of discounted cash flow calculations may be adjusted, as appropriate, to reflect other market conditions or the perceived credit risk of the borrower.

Loans held for sale are required to be measured at the lower of cost or fair value. The market value represents fair value. Management obtains quotes or bids on all or part of these loans directly from the purchasing financial institutions, which is a Level 2 input. Premiums received or to be received on the quotes or bids are indicative of the fact that cost is lower than fair value.

Loan servicing rights – Loan servicing rights do not trade in an active, open market with readily observable prices. While sales of loan servicing rights do occur, the precise terms and conditions typically are not readily available. Accordingly, the Credit Union estimates the fair value of residential and commercial mortgage loan servicing rights and certain other retained interests in securitizations using discounted cash flow models incorporating numerous assumptions from the perspective of market participants, including servicing income, servicing costs, market discount rates, prepayment speeds and default rates. Due to the nature of the valuation inputs, commercial mortgage loan servicing rights are classified within Level 3 of the valuation hierarchy.

Nonfinancial assets – The Credit Union's primary nonfinancial assets subject to fair value measurement include foreclosed property.

Fair value on a recurring basis – The tables below present the balances of assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis at December 31:

	2022			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
CMOs, agency residential	$ 251,294,000	$ -	$ 251,294,000	$ -
CMOs, private residential	128,565,000	-	128,565,000	-
MBS, private residential	66,151,000	-	66,151,000	-
Bond, agency	620,258,000	-	620,258,000	-
MBS, agency residential	533,341,000	-	533,341,000	-
CMBS, agency residential	53,789,000	-	53,789,000	-
MBS, LFCU agency residential	67,013,000	-	67,013,000	-
Loan servicing rights, commercial	1,494,000	-	-	1,494,000
	$ 1,721,905,000	$ -	$ 1,720,411,000	$ 1,494,000

	2021			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
CMOs, agency residential	$ 335,825,000	$ -	$ 335,825,000	$ -
CMOs, private residential	172,608,000	-	172,608,000	-
MBS, private residential	86,999,000	-	86,999,000	-
Bond, agency	427,845,000	-	427,845,000	-
MBS, agency residential	701,527,000	-	701,527,000	-
CMBS, agency residential	96,534,000	-	96,534,000	-
MBS, LFCU agency residential	89,634,000	-	89,634,000	-
Loan servicing rights, commercial	1,665,000	-	-	1,665,000
	$ 1,912,637,000	$ -	$ 1,910,972,000	$ 1,665,000

Fair value on a nonrecurring basis – Certain assets and liabilities are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis; that is, the instruments are not measured at fair value on an ongoing basis but are subject to fair value adjustments in certain circumstances (for example, when there is evidence of impairment). The following tables present those assets, by caption and by level within the valuation hierarchy, and any nonrecurring change in fair value:

	Fair Value at December 31, 2022			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Loans held for sale	$ 1,476,000	$ -	$ 1,476,000	$ -
Impaired loans, other than TDRs	32,764,000	-	-	32,764,000
TDRs	6,089,000	-	-	6,089,000
Loan servicing rights, residential	19,412,000	-	-	19,412,000
Foreclosed property	349,000	-	-	349,000

	Fair Value at December 31, 2021			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Loans held for sale	$ 112,510,000	$ -	$ 112,510,000	$ -
Impaired loans, other than TDRs	28,248,000	-	-	28,248,000
TDRs	7,759,000	-	-	7,759,000
Loan servicing rights, residential	16,528,000	-	-	16,528,000
Foreclosed property	147,000	-	-	147,000

Nonrecurring basis fair value measurement instruments include certain impaired loans as described in Note 3. The tables above reflect the loan receivable amounts for impaired loans and TDRs after the application of valuation allowances and the expected cash flows model using the payment terms from loan modification agreements and the discount rates. The specific reserves for collateral-dependent impaired loans are based on the fair value of the collateral less estimated oosts to sell. The fair value of collateral was determined based on appraisals or discounted cash flow models. In some cases, adjustments were made to the appraised values for various factors, including age of the appraisal, age of comparable included in the appraisal, and known changes in the market and in the oollateral. When significant adjustments were based on unobservable inputs, the resulting fair value measurement has been categorized as a Level 3 measurement.

Foreclosed property consists of other real estate owned and repossessed automobiles. Note 1 describes the accounting policy applied to such assets. In accordance with U.S. GAAP, for fair value measurement purposes, the Credit Union excludes transaction costs such as costs to sell or dispose of the property.

Note 14 – Subsequent Events

The Credit Union has evaluated subsequent events through March 31, 2023, the date on which the consolidated financial statements were available to be issued.