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WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT OVERDRAFTS AND OVERDRAFT FEES

STANDARD OVERDRAFT PROTECTION

What is an overdraft?

An overdraft occurs when the available balance in your account is not enough to cover a transaction, but we pay it anyway. We can cover your overdrafts in two different ways:

1. We have standard overdraft practices that come with your account within 90 days of account opening. Your account must remain in good standing or the standard overdraft practices can be revoked until the account returns to good standing.
2. We also offer overdraft protection plans, such as a link to your other accounts, which may be less expensive than our standard overdraft practices. For more information, see "Overdraft Protection Plans" on Page 2.

This notice explains our standard overdraft practices.

What are the standard overdraft practices?

We do authorize and pay overdrafts for the following types of transactions:

- Checks and other transactions made using your checking account number
- Automatic bill payments

We do not authorize and pay overdrafts for the following types of transactions unless you ask us to (see below):

- ATM transactions
- Everyday debit card transactions

We pay overdrafts at our discretion, which means we do not guarantee that we will always authorize and pay any type of transaction.

If we do not authorize and pay an overdraft, your transaction will be declined.

What fees will I be charged?

Under our standard overdraft practices:

- We will charge you a fee of up to **\$30.00** each time we pay an overdraft.
- We will not pay any overdrafts that cause your checking account to go more than \$1,000 into the negative. If your checking account goes more than \$1,000 into the negative, any transactions thereafter will be declined, and you will be charged a **\$30.00** NSF fee.

If you do not opt-in to our standard overdraft practices:

- If you opt-out of our Standard overdraft practices for ATM and everyday debit card transactions, we will decline your transaction and the merchant will decline the payment.
- If you opt-out of our Standard overdraft protection for Automatic bill payment, Checks and other transactions, this means that any of these types of transactions that may cause your account to go into the negative will be declined and you will be charged an NSF fee of \$30.00*. Opting out of all Standard overdraft protection includes opting out of ATM and everyday debit card transactions.

* A particular item may be presented for payment multiple times. You may be charged an NSF or overdraft fee for each presentment.

What if I want you to authorize and pay overdrafts?

If you want us to authorize and pay overdrafts on ATM and everyday debit card transactions, call 360-435-5400, visit mountaincrestcu.com, or complete the form below and present it at a branch, or mail it to: MountainCrest Credit Union, 3710 168th Street NE, Ste. A 108, Arlington, WA 98223.

You have the right to revoke your consent at any time by contacting us at the above addresses/phone number(s).

I want you to authorize and pay overdrafts on my ATM and everyday debit card transactions.

I do not want you to authorize and pay overdrafts on my ATM and everyday debit card transactions. I understand these transactions will be declined by the merchant.

I do not want you to authorize and pay overdrafts on my Checks, Automatic bill payments, ACH and other transactions made using my checking account number. I understand these transactions may be declined by the merchant and I will pay an NSF fee. I also understand by opting out of these transactions, I also do not want you to authorize and pay overdrafts on my ATM and everyday debit card transactions. I understand the ATM and everyday debit card transactions will be declined by the merchant.

Printed Name: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Account Number: _____

OVERDRAFT PROTECTION PLANS

You may choose an overdraft protection plan that "links" your accounts in order to cover your overdrafts. *Please see Page 3 for other important information regarding the terms and conditions of our overdraft programs.*

How does it work?

You can tell us to "link" a savings or loan account to your checking account, so if you cause an overdraft, we will transfer money from your linked account to pay the overdraft. If there's not enough money in *any* of your linked accounts, we will follow your instructions for Standard Overdraft Practices on Page 1.

What fees will I be charged?

- A transfer fee of \$5.00 each time we transfer funds.
- If you have no money available in any of your linked accounts:
 - o An NSF fee of \$30.00 each time we reject an item, if you have told us to reject items; or
 - o An overdraft fee of \$30.00 each time we pay an item, if you have authorized us to pay overdrafts using our Standard Overdraft Practices.

Also note:

- There is no limit on the total fees we can charge you for overdrawing your account.
- We may increase fees at any time. See our fee schedule for the most current fees.

YES, link my accounts

Yes, please transfer money from another savings or loan account to cover overdrafts from my checking account*.

"Link" my other accounts to my checking account to pay my overdrafts. Use my accounts in the following order:

Write 1 for first choice, 2 for second choice, etc. If there is not enough money or credit available from your first choice, then funds will be transferred from your second choice, etc. You can choose one account or as many as you'd like.

_____ Regular Share Savings Account _____ Line of Credit _____ Money Market

If you link a line of credit account:

- Fees will be added to the balance and interest will accrue on the entire balance at the rate disclosed on your line of credit disclosure.

***If you opted in to standard overdraft protection on page 1, overdrafts caused by ATM and everyday debit card transactions will also be covered from your linked account. If you opted out of standard overdraft practices, ATM and everyday debit card transactions will be rejected and the merchant will decline the transaction.**

NO, don't link my accounts

No thanks, I do not want to link my accounts.

Right To Revoke

You have the right to revoke or change your overdraft elections at any time by contacting us at 360-435-5400, or visiting mountaincrestcu.com, or visiting your local branch.

Signature

By signing below, I choose the overdraft option checked above. I also acknowledge and agree to the fees and terms described above and in the "Important Terms Regarding Overdrafts" section on Page 3.

X

Signature

Date

IMPORTANT TERMS REGARDING OVERDRAFTS

The following terms apply when overdrafts occur on your accounts, regardless of which overdraft service or protection program you choose. This document is incorporated into your Membership and Account Agreement as if fully set forth therein. If the terms of this document are in conflict with terms described in your Membership and Account Agreement, the terms of this document will control. By signing the document entitled, "What You Need to Know About Overdrafts and Overdraft Fees", and by using your checking account, you agree to the following.

Understanding Your Obligations Regarding Overdrafts

- We use available balance to determine whether you incur overdrafts and associated fees.
- The law permits us to pay items drawn on your account in any order, even if the order in which we pay items causes an overdraft. We may honor any item or instruction even if it creates an overdraft or negative balance in your account or if it violates any minimum balance requirement or other requirements of the account, in which case you agree to pay all fees, penalties or other charges imposed on you as well as costs incurred by us.
- Online postings and transactions are not made, and balance information is not updated, in real time or instantaneously.
- Any item or transaction may be presented multiple times when it has been returned unpaid for any reason and we have no control over this. Each presentment will be charged a separate overdraft or NSF fee even if it is on the same item.
- Preauthorization holds for debit card transactions placed on sufficient available funds do not guarantee that an overdraft or NSF item will not occur. Transactions may occur after the preauthorization hold that reduces the balance before the final debit card transaction posts to the account (e.g., a previously written check may clear). In such case, you will be charged an overdraft or NSF fee.
- Having the ability to overdraw, even if you have overdraft protection, does not relieve you of your duty to make sure you have enough money in your account to cover your transactions.
- Excessive or repeated overdrafts can lead to suspension or termination of your checking account.
- It is your responsibility to monitor and balance your accounts. You are responsible for any overdrafts caused by you or any joint owner on your account. You must repay any overdraft amounts and bring your accounts current at least once every 20 calendar days.
- We do not have to notify you if your account does not have enough money to cover drafts, fees or other posted items.
- We may not pay your overdrafts if you are not in good standing with us. Good standing means:
 - o You have an account with us for at least 90 days
 - o You are age 18 or over
 - o You keep or bring the account to a positive balance at least once every 20 days
 - o You are current on all loans and obligations
 - o You have no past charge-offs that have not been fully recovered
 - o There are no tax levies, garnishments, or other legal action against your account(s)
 - o If you fail to keep your account in good standing, your standard overdraft protection will be revoked until such time that the account returns to good standing status.
- We reserve the right to change fees, change programs, or discontinue programs at any time.

NOTE: We have the right to refuse to pay any overdraft in any given situation for any reason. When you tell us how you want overdrafts paid, you are telling us your preference. It does not mean that overdrafts will automatically be paid. You must repay all overdraft amounts.

Understanding your "available balance" versus "actual balance"

Your checking account has two kinds of balances: an "actual balance", and an "available balance". Both balances will change with any given check, debit card, or other transaction as you use your checking account.

What is "actual balance"?

Your "actual balance" is the actual amount of money in your account at any given moment in time. It may be referred to on your statement as "current balance" or simply "balance". It reflects items that have been fully processed and actually posted to your account but not transactions that are still processing or "pending". Some people say these transactions "have cleared my account".

What is "available balance"?

Your "available balance" is usually a different number than your "actual balance". Your "available balance" is the portion of your actual balance that is available for immediate withdrawal or to pay other debit items; it takes into account standard funds availability holds under our Funds Availability Policy, as well as any pending debits and credits we have received but not yet posted to your account (for example, preauthorized debit card transactions, pending checks, transfers, withdrawals, or other holds on your account). Items still in process or on hold may be referred to as "pending" on your online banking. The available balance changes throughout the day as transactions occur.

Available balance is the amount of money you have in your account that is available for you to use without incurring an overdraft fee. This is the number you should use when determining whether any of your items or transactions will cause you to overdraw your account.

The following examples show how your balances work and how an overdraft can occur:

- Assume you have an actual balance of \$100.00 and an available balance of \$100.00. (This means that all transactions have cleared and you have no pending transactions because you haven't used your account). Now, if you swipe your debit card at a restaurant for \$35.00, a hold will be placed on your account as the transaction is processed, and your available balance will be reduced to \$65.00. Your actual balance, however, remains \$100.00 until that transaction is actually posted to your account.

Now assume that a week prior to the transaction at the restaurant, you had written a check to your friend for \$75.00. She cashes it while your available balance is \$65.00. This will cause an overdraft on your account because the check is for more than the available balance, even though the \$35.00 restaurant transaction has not yet posted to your account. The total transactions were \$35.00 (restaurant) + \$75.00 (check) = \$110.00, when your balance was only \$100.00. Once both transactions are posted to your account, your actual balance will be negative \$10.00 and your available balance will be \$0.00. You will need to deposit more money into your account to avoid further overdrafts and fees.

- Assume you just deposited a large check (over \$5,000.00) into your checking account this morning. Under federal regulations, we can delay availability of those funds for a certain number of days. If we do so, we will notify you at the time you make the deposit. Until the deposited funds have cleared and the hold has been lifted, you will not have those funds as part of your available balance. So, if your available balance at the time you deposit a \$6,000.00 check is \$100.00, your available balance will still be \$100.00 until the hold is lifted. If you had written a check for \$4,000.00 last week and that check is posted before the hold on the \$6,000.00 deposit is lifted, an overdraft will occur.

Reliability of Your Available Balance

You can view both your actual balance and available balance online. The available balance and actual balance listed may not be completely accurate at any given time you view it because it may not yet reflect any pending items, e.g., you may have written checks that have not been cashed or deposited yet or you may have preauthorized recurring payments that haven't processed yet.

You should keep all outstanding items in mind when determining your balance for overdraft purposes. It is your responsibility to know what transactions you may still have outstanding.

Will a debit card transaction hold always be the exact same amount as the actual transaction?

No. Some merchants, particularly gas stations, hotels, car rental agencies, and sometimes restaurants will preauthorize an amount greater than your actual transaction. For example, gas stations may preauthorize up to \$75.00 because they don't know how much gas you will buy at the time you swipe your card. This hold should only last a few hours before it is released and the actual transaction amount is known. This actual amount is often referred to as the "final settlement request" by the merchant to the bank.

A hotel may preauthorize an amount equal to one night's stay, and can hold that amount for up to 72 hours at the time you make reservations. When you check in, it can also place another authorization to cover any incidental expenses you may incur during your stay. Once you check out and the hotel processes the transaction, the actual amount that you incur (final settlement) will be posted.

Car rental agencies can also preauthorize an amount greater than the rental to cover any incidental expenses you may incur and will process the actual amount (final settlement) once you return the vehicle and the rental contract is completed.