Fall River Municipal Credit Union
333 Milliken Boulevard, Fall River, MA 02721
Connecting all offices: (508) 678-9028

Combined Disclosure Notice

Passbook Accounts

Fall River Municipal Credit Union is continually seeking to improve the member experience with technological advancements. In order to best serve the needs of our members, all passbook accounts will be converted to statement savings accounts, effective November 12, 2025.

With this change members will now have an added benefit of accessing their accounts, and the ability to perform any necessary transactions within digital banking. Your statement savings account information will be included on your periodic statements. No further updates to passbooks will be performed.

Paper Statement Fee

Effective November 12, 2025, the fee for receiving a paper statement in the mail will increase to $5.00 monthly. This fee may be avoided by enrolling in E-Statements.

A copy of a complete schedule of fees is available in digital banking, can be provided by visiting a branch, or contacting us at 508-678-9028.

Member Advantage Overdraft Program

Updated section of our Member Advantage Program disclosure:

A limit of $0 does not necessarily mean that your transaction will not be paid into overdraft, or that you have been removed from the Member Advantage program. A limit of $0 or a low overdraft limit does substantially increase the likelihood that we will not process such transaction against insufficient funds. However, as long as you are eligible for the Member Advantage program, the system will continue to evaluate your account each day and may increase the limit above $0 on any day. Only if you have been removed from program eligibility will the limit not increase above $0. A low overdraft limit or removal from program eligibility may result in transactions being returned unpaid to merchants or other third parties due to insufficient funds and also may result in fees being imposed by those third parties. If you have been removed from program eligibility, re-eligibility may later be determined. Extended coverage for everyday ATM and Debit card transactions would require additional opt-in.

Membership and Account Agreement

The following paragraphs are excerpts from our Membership and Account Agreement that include updates or new sections added as of July 2025 and do not represent the agreement in its entirety. A copy of the full agreement is available in digital banking, can be provided by visiting a branch, or contacting us at 508-678-9028. Business members may also request a similarly updated Business Membership and Account Agreement.

14. OVERDRAFTS *(updated)*

a. Payment of Overdrafts. If, on any day, the available balance in your share or deposit account is not sufficient to pay the full amount of a check, draft, transaction, or other item, plus any applicable fee, that is posted to your account, we may return the item or pay it, as described below. The Credit Union's determination of an insufficient available account balance may be made at any time between presentation and the Credit Union's midnight deadline with only one review of the account required. We do not have to notify you if your account does not have a sufficient available balance in order to pay an item. Your account may be subject to a fee for each item regardless of whether we pay or return the

item. We may charge a fee each time a merchant or other payee submits or resubmits an item for payment; therefore, you may be assessed more than one fee as a result of a returned item and resubmission(s) of the returned item.

If we offer standard overdraft services, this service allows us to authorize payment for the following types of transactions regardless of whether your share or deposit account has sufficient funds: (1) share drafts/checks and other transactions made using your checking account, except as otherwise described below; (2) automatic bill payments; (3) and ACH transactions. For ATM and one-time debit card transactions, you must affirmatively consent to such coverage. Without your consent, the Credit Union may not authorize and pay an ATM or one-time debit card transaction that will result in insufficient funds in your account. If you have established a service linking your share or deposit account with other individual or joint accounts, you authorize us to transfer funds from another account of yours to cover an insufficient item, including transfers from a share or deposit account, an overdraft line-of-credit account, or other account you so designate. Services and fees for these transactions are shown in the document the Credit Union uses to capture your affirmative consent and the Schedule of Fees and Charges.

Except as otherwise agreed in writing, if we exercise our right to use our discretion to pay such items that result in an insufficiency of funds in your account, we do not agree to pay them in the future and may discontinue coverage at any time without notice. If we pay these items or impose a fee that results in insufficient funds in your account, you agree to pay the insufficient amount, including the fee assessed by us, in accordance with our standard overdraft services or any other service you may have authorized with us or, if you do not have such protections with us, in accordance with any overdraft payment policy we have, as applicable.

b. How Transactions are Posted to Your Account. Basically, there are two types of transactions that affect your account: credits (deposits of money into your account) and debits (payments out of your account). It is important to understand how each is applied to your account so that you know how much money you have and how much is available to you at any given time. This section explains generally how and when we post transactions to your account.

Credits. Deposits are generally added to your account when we receive them. However, in some cases when you deposit a check, the full amount of the deposit may not be available to you at the time of deposit. Please refer to the Funds Availability Policy Disclosure for details regarding the timing and availability of funds from deposits.

Debits. There are several types of debit transactions. Common debit transactions are generally described below. Keep in mind that there are many ways transactions are presented for payment by merchants, and we are not necessarily in control of when transactions are received.

- **Checks.** When you write a check, it is processed through the Federal Reserve system. We receive data files of cashed checks from the Federal Reserve each day. The checks drawn on your account are compiled from these data files and paid each day. We process the payments from low to high dollar value.
- **ACH Payments.** We receive data files every day from the Federal Reserve with Automated Clearing House (ACH) transactions. These include, for example, automatic bill payments you have authorized. ACH transactions for your account are posted throughout the day in order of receipt, credits first then debits.
- **PIN-Based Debit Card Purchase Transactions.** These are purchase transactions using your debit card for which a merchant may require you to enter your personal identification number (PIN) at the time of sale. They are processed through a PIN debit network. These transactions are similar to ATM withdrawal transactions because the money is usually deducted from your account immediately at the time of the transaction. However, depending on the merchant, a PIN-based transaction may not be immediately presented for payment.
- **Signature-Based Debit Card Purchase Transactions.** These are purchase transactions using your debit card that are processed through a signature-based network. Rather than entering a PIN, you typically sign for the purchase; however, merchants may not require your signature for certain transactions. Merchants may seek authorization for these types of transactions. The authorization request places a hold on funds in your account when the authorization is completed. This is referred to as an "authorization hold." An authorization hold will reduce your available balance by the amount authorized but will not affect your actual balance. The transaction is subsequently processed by the merchant and submitted to us for payment. This can happen hours or sometimes days after the transaction, depending on the merchant and its payment processor. These payment requests are received in real time throughout the day and are posted to your account when they are received.

  The amount of an authorization hold may differ from the actual payment because the final transaction

amount may not yet be known to the merchant when you present your card for payment. For example, if you use your debit card at a restaurant, a hold will be placed in an amount equal to the bill presented to you; but when the transaction posts, it will include any tip that you may have added to the bill. The amount of an authorization hold may also differ from the final transaction amount when you present your debit card for payment at gas stations, hotels and certain other retail establishments. We cannot control how much a merchant asks us to authorize, or when a merchant submits a transaction for payment.

For debit card transactions involving merchant authorization holds, there may be a delay between the hold being applied and the transaction posting to your account. During the delay, intervening transactions may impact the available balance in your account. It is important to keep in mind that we check your available balance both at the time the merchant's authorization request is received and again when the transaction settles and posts to your account. If your available balance is insufficient to cover the amount of the merchant's authorization request, we will decline the request. If your available balance is sufficient to cover the merchant's authorization request, the request will be approved, and an authorization hold in the amount of the request will be placed on your account. When the hold ends, the held funds will be released and added back to your available balance. The merchant will process the transaction and submit it to us for payment. If your account is overdrawn after any held funds are added back to your account's available balance and the transaction settles and is posted to your account (i.e., posting the transaction results in an available balance of less than $0), we may charge you a fee for overdrawing your account, even though the available balance in your account was sufficient to cover the transaction at the time it was authorized.

The following example illustrates how this works:

Assume your actual and available balances are both $40, and you use your debit card at a restaurant to pay your bill totaling $30. If the restaurant requests authorization in the amount of $30, an authorization hold is placed on $30 in your account. Your available balance is only $10, but the actual balance remains $40. Before the restaurant charge is sent to us for payment, a check that you wrote for $40 is presented for payment. Because your available balance is only $10 due to the $30 authorization hold, your account will be overdrawn by $30 when the check transaction is posted to your account even though your actual balance is $40. In this example, if we pay the $40 check in accordance with our standard overdraft services, we will charge you a fee for overdrawing your account as disclosed in the Schedule of Fees and Charges. The fee will also be deducted from your account, further increasing the overdrawn amount. In addition, when the restaurant charge is finally submitted to us for payment, we will release the authorization hold and pay the transaction amount to the restaurant. The transaction amount may be $30 or a different amount (for example, if you added a tip). Because the amount of the restaurant charge exceeds your available balance at the time the charge is settled (i.e., at the time the merchant or its financial institution requests payment or the transaction posts to your account), we may charge you another fee for overdrawing your account, even though you had a sufficient available balance in your account at the time the restaurant charge was authorized and approved.

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

c. Understanding Your Account Balance. Your checking account has two kinds of balances: the actual balance and the available balance. Your actual balance reflects the full amount of all deposits to your account as well as payment transactions that have been posted to your account. It does not reflect checks you have written and are still outstanding or transactions that have been authorized but are still pending. Your periodic statement reflects your actual balance. Your available balance is the amount of money in your account that is available for you to use. Your available balance is your actual balance less: (1) holds placed on deposits; (2) holds on debit card or other transactions that have been authorized but are not yet posted; and (3) any other holds, such as holds related to pledges of account funds and minimum balance requirements or to comply with court orders. We use your available balance to determine whether there are sufficient funds in your account to pay items, including checks and drafts, as well as ACH, debit card and other electronic transactions. Because holds and pending transactions reduce your available balance, they may cause you to overdraw your account and incur overdraft fees. Since your periodic statement reflects your actual balance, it may not include information about holds and pending transactions. However, overdraft fees you incur as a result of holds and pending transactions will be reflected on your periodic statement because fees do impact your actual balance. The following example illustrates the differences between these two balances. Assume your actual balance is $50 and your available balance is also $50. You then go to the gas station, and you use your debit card to buy gas for $20. When that happens, the gas station

(i.e., the merchant) requests us to guarantee or authorize the payment. In that case, we will reduce your available balance by the amount of the authorization hold, which is $20. Your actual balance would still be $50 because this transaction has not yet posted to your account (i.e., the transaction has not been completed), but your available balance would be $30 because you have a commitment to pay the merchant $20. When the merchant submits its request for payment (which could be several days later), your actual balance will be reduced by the amount of the posted transaction (in this example, $20). At that time, both your actual and available balance are $30 assuming no other transactions have posted to your account. You may check your actual and available balances online at www.frmcu.com, at an ATM, by visiting a credit union branch or by calling us at 877-673-7628.

16. STOP PAYMENT ORDERS

d. Items Subject to Other Rules. ***(new)*** For cashier's checks, teller's checks, or certified checks that have been lost, destroyed, or stolen, refer to provisions elsewhere in this Agreement which describe the claims process for recovering the amount of such a check. For preauthorized debit transactions, which are governed by Regulation E, refer to the Electronic Fund Transfers Agreement and Disclosure for rules regarding stop payments on such transactions.

17. LOST, DESTROYED, or STOLEN CASHIER'S CHECKS, TELLER'S CHECKS, or CERTIFIED CHECKS. ***(new)***

Generally, you cannot place a stop payment on a cashier's check, teller's check, or certified check that has been lost, destroyed, or stolen because the law treats these types of checks differently than ordinary checks. However, you may be able to assert a claim for the amount of the check. Article 3 of the UCC as adopted by the state in which we are located controls your and our rights and obligations with respect to these types of checks. Please contact us regarding the specific procedures for submitting a claim for a lost, destroyed, or stolen cashier's check, teller's check, or certified check.

38. FINANCIAL EXPLOITATION ***(new)***

As permitted by law, we may act or decline to act to prevent, stop, or mitigate financial exploitation of an adult. For example, we may: (1) delay, decline, or place a hold on a transaction or disbursement involving the adult; (2) approve or deny other requests or modifications to the account, such as a transfer of funds, change in ownership, or change in beneficiaries; or (3) notify a third party of the financial exploitation. We will not be liable for the actions we take on the account if we act in good faith and exercise reasonable care. For purposes of this section, "adult" means vulnerable adult, elder adult, senior adult, eligible adult, or other person as defined by applicable law.

For additional information regarding this notice or any other matter, please contact us at 508-678-9028.