

**Overdraft Protection Plans through Linked Accounts and/or Linked Pal Line of Credit**

Under a linked account, your checking account would be connected to another account, such as a savings account, so as to automatically transfer funds from the other account to the checking account as needed to avoid overdrafts. Under an overdraft line of credit, you would automatically borrow funds on the line of credit and have them transferred to your checking account as needed to avoid overdrafts. Transfer limits apply see limitations on frequency of transfers in the Electronic Funds Transfer Agreement.

**YOUR CHECKING ACCOUNT BALANCE.** Your checking account has two kinds of balances: the “actual” balance and the “available” balance. Both can be checked when you review your account online, at an ATM, by phone, or at a branch. It is important to understand how the two balances work so that you know how much money is in your account at any given time. This section explains actual and available balances and how they work.

Your **actual** balance is the amount of money that is actually in your account at any given time. It reflects transactions that have “posted” to your account, but not transactions that have been authorized and are pending. While the term “actual” may sound as though the number you see is an up-to-date display of what is in your account that you can spend, that is not always the case. Any purchases, holds, fees, other charges, or deposits made on your account that have not yet posted will not appear in your actual balance. For example, if you have a \$50.00 actual balance, but you just wrote a check for \$40.00, then your actual balance is \$50.00 but it does not reflect the pending check transaction. So at that point, you actually have \$50, but you have already spent \$40.

Your **available** balance is the amount of money in your account that is available to you to use without incurring an overdraft fee The available balance takes into account things like holds placed on deposits and pending transactions (such as pending debit card purchases) that the Credit Union has authorized but that have not yet posted to your account. For example, assume you have an actual balance of \$50 and an available balance of \$50. If you were to use your debit card at a restaurant to buy lunch for \$20, then that merchant could ask us to preauthorize the payment. In that case, we will put a “hold” on your account for \$20. Your actual balance would still be \$50.00 because this transaction has not yet posted, but your available balance would be \$30 because you have committed to pay the restaurant \$20. When the restaurant submits its bill for payment (which could be a few days later), we will post the transaction to your account and your actual balance will be reduced by \$20.

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

Again, assume your actual and available balance are both \$50, and you swipe your debit card at a restaurant for \$20. A hold is placed on your account, so your available balance is only \$30. Your actual balance is still \$50. Before the restaurant charge is sent to us for processing, a check that you wrote for \$40 clears. Because you have only \$30 available (you have committed to pay the restaurant \$20), your account will be overdrawn by \$10, even though your actual balance is \$50. In this case, we may pay the \$40 check, but you will be charged an overdraft fee of \$29. That fee will be deducted from your account, further reducing the balance.

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

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

Please cover any overdrafts of my checking account by transferring funds from my account(s) or PAL Line of Credit (An approved PAL Line of Credit is required) in the order indicated below. Transfer limits apply see limitations on frequency of transfers in the Electronic Funds Transfer Agreement.

<b>Transfer funds from my following Savings or PAL Line of Credit Loan:</b>		
<b>Order Number</b>	<b>Account Number:</b>	<b>Suffix/Share ID:</b>
<b>1</b>		
<b>2</b>		
<b>3</b>		

Signature	Date
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