



REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS
AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**BETHPAGE FEDERAL CREDIT UNION
AND SUBSIDIARIES**

December 31, 2019 and 2018



MOSSADAMS

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Report of Independent Auditors

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

Report on Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries (the "Credit Union"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial condition as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in members' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements 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 the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Moss Adams LLP

Portland, Oregon

March 27, 2020

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition
(dollars in thousands)

ASSETS		
	December 31,	
	2019	2018
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 66,312	\$ 139,060
Marketable equity securities, at fair value	500,000	370,000
Investments:		
Available-for-sale, at fair value	1,943,506	1,552,499
Other	44,665	34,674
Loans held for sale	82,111	25,494
Loans receivable, net	6,523,162	5,986,847
Accrued interest receivable	29,473	27,448
Servicing rights, net	33,509	29,341
Property and equipment, net	55,749	49,221
Goodwill	56,788	56,788
Other intangibles	19,722	19,900
National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund deposit	71,091	65,304
Foreclosed and repossessed assets	5,124	7,491
Other assets	36,448	36,680
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 9,467,660</u>	<u>\$ 8,400,747</u>
LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS' EQUITY		
LIABILITIES		
Members' shares	\$ 8,114,404	\$ 7,315,688
Borrowed funds	448,075	300,000
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	132,594	116,321
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total liabilities	<u>8,695,073</u>	<u>7,732,009</u>
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (Notes 5, 9, and 10)		
MEMBERS' EQUITY		
Retained earnings	780,384	701,636
Equity acquired in merger	5,304	5,304
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(13,101)	(38,202)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total members' equity	<u>772,587</u>	<u>668,738</u>
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total liabilities and members' equity	<u>\$ 9,467,660</u>	<u>\$ 8,400,747</u>

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Income
(dollars in thousands)

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
INTEREST INCOME		
Interest and fees on loans receivable	\$ 268,443	\$ 233,521
Interest and dividends on equity securities, investments, and cash equivalents	63,535	47,189
Total interest income	331,978	280,710
INTEREST EXPENSE		
Dividends on members' shares	114,919	82,977
Interest on borrowed funds	7,498	4,627
Total interest expense	122,417	87,604
Net interest income	209,561	193,106
PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	17,262	25,807
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	192,299	167,299
NON-INTEREST INCOME		
Members' shares service charges and other fees	25,570	26,894
Gain on sale of mortgage loans	19,108	9,892
Mortgage servicing and loan fees	13,900	16,616
Investment services and insurance fees - commissions	6,836	6,703
Other non-interest income	467	4,286
Total non-interest income	65,881	64,391
NON-INTEREST EXPENSES		
Salaries and benefits	69,768	66,869
Operations	55,094	46,638
Data processing	25,574	27,990
Occupancy	11,498	10,790
Education and promotional	10,620	10,260
Professional services	6,878	6,469
Total non-interest expenses	179,432	169,016
NET INCOME	<u>\$ 78,748</u>	<u>\$ 62,674</u>

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
(dollars in thousands)

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
NET INCOME	\$ 78,748	\$ 62,674
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)		
Investments available-for-sale:		
Net unrealized losses on securities		
available-for-sale arising during the period	32,667	(19,061)
Reclassification adjustment for realized gains from		
sales included in other non-interest income	(8)	-
Defined benefit pension plans:		
Net (loss) gain arising during the period	(9,490)	232
Reclassification adjustment for amortization of prior		
service cost and net losses included in salaries		
and benefits	1,932	2,116
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	25,101	(16,713)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	\$ 103,849	\$ 45,961

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Members' Equity
(dollars in thousands)

	Retained Earnings		Total Retained Earnings	Equity Acquired in Merger	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss
	Undivided Earnings	Regular Reserve			
BALANCE, December 31, 2017	\$ 617,578	\$ 21,384	\$ 638,962	\$ 5,304	\$ (21,489)
Net income	62,674	-	62,674	-	-
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(16,713)
BALANCE, December 31, 2018	680,252	21,384	701,636	5,304	(38,202)
Net income	78,748	-	78,748	-	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	25,101
BALANCE, December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 759,000</u>	<u>\$ 21,384</u>	<u>\$ 780,384</u>	<u>\$ 5,304</u>	<u>\$ (13,101)</u>

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(dollars in thousands)

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	\$ 78,748	\$ 62,674
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities		
Amortization of mortgage servicing rights	6,482	4,875
Amortization of commercial servicing rights	1,373	-
Amortization of net premium on investments	18,789	22,927
Provision for loan losses	17,262	25,807
Gain on sale of investments available-for-sale	(8)	-
Gain on sale of mortgage loans	(19,108)	(9,892)
Mortgage loans originated for sale	(850,910)	(703,692)
Proceeds from sale of mortgage loans	800,092	717,203
Depreciation and amortization	5,490	5,342
Amortization of core deposit intangible	178	179
Write down of foreclosed and repossessed assets	1,367	974
Gain on sales of foreclosed and repossessed assets	(320)	(202)
Increase in accrued interest receivable	(2,025)	(4,167)
Decrease in other assets	232	4,427
(Decrease) increase in accrued expenses and other liabilities	10,001	(38,477)
Net cash used in operating activities	67,643	87,978
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchases of investments available-for-sale	(779,227)	(612,962)
Purchases of marketable equity securities	(130,000)	(370,000)
Proceeds from maturities of investments available-for-sale	401,770	398,789
Proceeds from sales of investments available-for-sale	328	-
Proceeds from sales of foreclosed and repossessed assets	3,699	2,052
Net (increase) decrease in other investments	(9,991)	11,766
Net increase in loans receivable	(555,956)	(542,306)
Increase in the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund deposit	(5,787)	(5,813)
Purchases of property and equipment	(12,018)	(7,540)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,087,182)	(1,126,014)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net increase (decrease) in short-term borrowed funds	148,075	(200,000)
Net increase in members' shares	798,716	646,867
Net cash provided by financing activities	946,791	446,867
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(72,748)	(591,169)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of year	139,060	730,229
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of year	\$ 66,312	\$ 139,060

See accompanying notes.

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(dollars in thousands)

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Cash paid during the year for		
Dividends on members' shares	\$ 114,896	\$ 82,966
Interest on borrowed funds	\$ 7,460	\$ 4,845
Schedule of noncash investment activities		
Transfer of loans receivable to foreclosed and repossessed assets	\$ 2,379	\$ 6,121

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands)

Note 1 – Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Organization

Bethpage Federal Credit Union (the “Credit Union”) is a cooperative association holding an open charter under the provisions of the Federal Credit Union Act. The National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) is the regulatory agency that ensures the powers and privileges conferred on the Credit Union are used properly.

Principles of consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Credit Union and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Bethpage Management Services, LLC (“BMS”). BMS owns 100% of Bethpage Risk Management, LLC and Bethpage Commercial, LLC, and 51% of Land Bound Services, LLC. All material intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Amounts included in the consolidated financial statements and related footnote disclosures are presented in thousands.

Use of estimates in the preparation of financial statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”) 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.

The principal estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change in the near term relate to the determination of the allowance for loan and lease losses, fair value of impaired loans, other than temporary impairment of investment securities, servicing rights, net realizable value of other real estate owned, fair value of derivatives and other financial instruments, impairment of goodwill and other intangibles and projected benefit obligations of defined benefit plans.

Acquisition accounting

Credit Union business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting pursuant to Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 805, *Business Combinations*. Under the acquisition method of accounting, assets acquired, including identifiable intangibles, and liabilities assumed are recorded at estimated fair value at the date of acquisition. Any difference in purchase consideration over the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed results in the recognition of goodwill should purchase consideration exceed net estimated fair values, or bargain purchase gain, should estimated net fair values exceed purchase consideration. With Credit Union acquisitions, purchase consideration is often referred to as estimated fair value of equity acquired. Expenses incurred in connection with an acquisition are expensed as incurred.

Equity method investments

The Credit Union has certain investments which are accounted for under the equity method of accounting, whereby the Credit Union’s net investment is increased or decreased by allocated profits and losses, respectively. Additional investments increase the Credit Union’s investment while distributions decrease the Credit Union’s net investment. See Note 13.

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands)

Note 1 – Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Cash, cash equivalents, and cash flows

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, demand deposits with other financial institutions, and overnight investments. Cash and cash equivalents generally have a maturity of 90 days or less at the time of purchase. For purposes of reporting cash flows, loans receivable, other investments, members' shares and borrowed funds are reported net. Amounts due from financial institutions may exceed federally insured limits. At December 31, 2019 and 2018, there were approximately \$15,157 and \$8,743, respectively, in credit union and bank deposits with individual balances in excess of the insured limit.

Marketable securities

Marketable securities are equity investments excluding those accounted for under the equity method of accounting or those that result in consolidation of the investee. Marketable securities are stated at fair value. Changes in fair value are included in "Other non-interest income" in our Consolidated Statements of Net Income.

Investments

Investment securities that the Credit Union intends to hold for an indefinite period of time, but not necessarily to maturity, are classified as available-for-sale and are carried at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on investments classified as available-for-sale have been accounted for as accumulated other comprehensive loss. Realized gains and losses on the sale of investments available-for-sale are determined using the specific identification method. Amortization of premiums and discounts, including fair value adjustments from business combinations, are recognized in interest income over the period to maturity.

Declines in the fair value of individual investments available-for-sale below their respective carrying value that are other than temporary will result in write-downs of the individual securities to their fair value. Factors affecting the determination of whether an other-than-temporary impairment has occurred include a downgrading of the security by a rating agency, a significant deterioration in the financial condition of the issuer, or that management would not have the ability to hold a security for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in fair value. Other investments are classified separately and are stated at cost.

The Credit Union periodically evaluates each individual investment for impairment. Based upon the impairment testing completed as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Credit Union determined that there were no investments that were other-than-temporarily-impaired.

Certificates of deposit

Certificates of deposit with other financial institutions are time deposits that generally are non-negotiable and non-transferable, and may incur substantial penalties for withdrawal prior to maturity.

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands)

Note 1 – Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Federal Home Loan Bank stock

The Credit Union is a member of Federal Home Loan Bank of New York (“FHLBNY”). As a member of the FHLBNY, the Credit Union is required to acquire and hold shares of its capital stock. At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Credit Union held FHLBNY stock with par value of \$43,168 and \$32,680, respectively.

No ready market exists for the FHLBNY stock, and it has no quoted market value. Therefore, the Credit Union's investment in FHLBNY stock is carried at cost and tested for impairment. At December 31, 2019 and 2018, management did not believe the stock was impaired.

Other investments

In order to utilize various service offerings, the Credit Union maintains a capital account with a corporate credit union. The member capital account is an uninsured equity capital account with a corporate credit union. No ready market exists for the equity capital, and there is no quoted market value. The Credit Union's investment in the corporate credit union is carried at cost and tested for impairment. At December 31, 2019 and 2018, management did not believe the investment was impaired.

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 fair value. Mortgage loans held for sale are generally sold with the mortgage servicing rights retained by the Credit Union.

Acquired loans and leases

Loans purchased or acquired in a business combination are referred to as acquired loans. Acquired loans are valued as of the acquisition date in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 805, *Business Combinations*. Loans acquired with evidence of credit deterioration since origination for which it is probable that all contractually required payments will not be collected are referred to as purchased credit impaired (PCI) loans. PCI loans are accounted for under FASB ASC Topic 310-30, *Loans and Debt Securities Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality*. Under FASB ASC Topic 805 and FASB ASC Topic 310-30, all acquired loans are recorded at fair value at acquisition date, factoring in credit losses expected to be incurred over the life of the loan. Accordingly, an allowance for loan and lease losses is not carried over or recorded as of the acquisition date. Fair value is defined as the present value of the future estimated principal and interest payments of the loan, with the discount rate used in the present value calculation representing the estimated effective yield of the loan. Default rates, loss severity, prepayment speed and other relevant assumptions are periodically reassessed and the estimate of future payments is adjusted accordingly.

In the case of PCI loans, the difference between expected cash flows and the contractual cash flows from principal and interest is considered credit deterioration and is not accreted into income (nonaccretable difference). The difference between the expected cash flows from each loan and the recorded fair value is accreted into interest income over the life of each loan (accretable yield). Interest income recognition is discontinued on a loan if management determines sufficient uncertainty exists about the timing and amount of expected future cash flows. In such instances, all cash flows received are applied against the carrying value of the loan on a cost-recovery basis. Periodically, management reassesses the expected future cash flows for all PCI loans.

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands)

Note 1 – Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Increases in cash flows will cause increases in interest income over the remaining life of a loan. Cash flow declines will typically result in recognition of impairment of a loan through establishment of an allowance for loan and lease losses and charge to the provision for loan losses.

Acquired loans that are not PCI loans are referred to as purchased non-credit impaired (PNCI) loans. PNCI loans are accounted for under FASB ASC Topic 310-20, *Receivables – Nonrefundable Fees and Other Costs*, in which interest income is accrued on a level-yield basis for performing loans. For income recognition purposes, this method assumes that the fair value of loans acquired and all contractual cash flows will be collected, and no allowance for loan and lease losses is established at the time of acquisition. Post-acquisition date, an allowance for loan and lease losses may need to be established for acquired loans through a provision charged to earnings for credit losses incurred subsequent to acquisition. Under ASC 310-20, the loss would be measured based on the probable shortfall in relation to the contractual note requirements, consistent with the allowance for loan and lease loss methodology for similar loans.

Originated loans receivable, net of allowance for loan and lease losses and deferred net loan origination fees and costs

Loans are stated at the amount of unpaid principal, reduced by an allowance for loan and lease losses and adjusted by deferred net loan origination costs. Interest on loans receivable is recognized over the term of the loans and is calculated using the effective 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.

The Credit Union determines a loan to be delinquent when payments have not been made according to contractual terms, typically evidenced by nonpayment of a monthly installment by the due date.

The Credit Union maintains its allowance for loan and lease losses in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 450, *Contingencies*, and FASB ASC 310, *Receivables*. Both statements require the Credit Union to evaluate the collectability of interest and principal loan payments. The accrual of a loss is required when it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Impaired loans are measured based upon the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate or, as an alternative, at the loan's observable market price or fair value of the collateral.

A loan is defined under FASB ASC 310 as impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that a creditor will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. In applying the impairment provisions of FASB ASC 310, the Credit Union considers its investment in consumer loans to be homogeneous and therefore they are excluded from individual identification for evaluation of impairment. These homogeneous loan groups are evaluated for impairment on a collective basis under FASB ASC 450.

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(dollars in thousands)

Note 1 – Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

With respect to the Credit Union's investment in residential, commercial and other loans, and its evaluation of impairment thereof, management believes such loans are collateral dependent and, as a result, impaired loans are carried as a practical expedient at the lower of cost or fair value of the collateral.

A troubled debt restructuring occurs when, due to a member's financial difficulty, the Credit Union grants a more than insignificant concession that it would not otherwise consider. The concession can take the form of an interest rate or principal reduction or an extension of payments of principal or interest, or a combination of concessions. As a result of these concessions, restructured loans are impaired as the Credit Union will not collect all amounts due, both principal and interest, in accordance with the original loan agreement. Impairment reserves on non-collateral dependent restructured loans are measured by comparing the present value of expected future cash flows on the restructured loans discounted at the interest rate of the original loan agreement to the loan's carrying value. The estimated value of the concession for these loans is included in the allowance for loan and lease loss estimate. Restructured loans performing in accordance with their new terms are not included in nonaccrual loans unless there is uncertainty as to the ultimate collection of principal or interest.

It is the Credit Union's policy to charge-off unsecured loans that are more than 150 days delinquent. Similarly, non-homogeneous collateral-dependent loans which are more than 90 days delinquent are considered to constitute more than a minimum delay in repayment and are individually evaluated for impairment under FASB ASC 310 at that time.

The allowance for loan and lease losses is adjusted by a provision for loan losses recorded as an expense and decreased by charge-offs (net of recoveries). Loans are charged against the allowance for loan and lease losses when management believes that collectability of the principal is unlikely. The allowance is an amount management believes will be adequate to absorb estimated incurred losses on existing loans. Management's periodic evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance is based on the Credit Union's past loan loss experience, known and inherent risks in the portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, estimated value of any underlying collateral, and current economic conditions. While management uses the best information available to make its evaluations, further adjustments to the allowance may be necessary if there are significant changes in economic conditions. Additionally, state and federal regulations, upon examination, may require the Credit Union to make additional provisions or adjustments to its allowance.

Accrued interest on loans

Interest is accrued as earned unless the collectability of the loan is in doubt. Accrual of interest on loans is discontinued when management believes that, after considering economics, business conditions, and collection efforts, the borrower's financial condition is such that collection of principal and interest is doubtful. The Credit Union's policy is to stop accruing interest when the loan becomes 90 days delinquent or if the collection of principal or interest is considered doubtful.

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands)

Note 1 – Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

All interest accrued but not collected for loans that are placed on nonaccrual status or subsequently charged off is reversed against interest income. Income is subsequently recognized on the cash basis until, in management's judgment, the borrower's ability to make periodic interest and principal payments has returned to normal and future payments are reasonably assured, in which case the loan is returned to accrual status.

The Credit Union's policy is that loans placed on nonaccrual will typically remain on nonaccrual status until all principal and interest payments are brought current and the prospect for future payment in accordance with the loan agreement appear relatively certain. The Credit Union's policy for commercial troubled debt restructurings generally refers to six months of payment performance as sufficient to warrant a return to accrual status.

Transfers and servicing of financial assets

FASB ASC 860, *Transfers and Servicing*, requires the Credit Union to recognize as a separate asset the right to service mortgage and commercial loans for others. An institution that acquires loan servicing rights through either the purchase or the origination of mortgage and commercial loans and sells those loans with servicing rights retained must allocate a portion of the cost of the loans to the servicing rights. Under FASB ASC 860, the Credit Union could elect to either amortize the servicing rights over the life of the loan or carry the servicing rights at fair value. Under both methodologies, the servicing rights would be tested for impairment. Management has elected to amortize the servicing rights in proportion to and over the period of estimated net servicing income.

Servicing rights are periodically evaluated for impairment based on the fair value of those rights. Fair values are estimated using discounted cash flows based on current market rates of interest and current expected future prepayment rates. For purposes of measuring impairment, the rights are stratified by one or more predominant risk characteristics of the underlying loans. The amount of impairment recognized is the amount, if any, by which the amortized cost of the rights for each stratum exceed their fair value.

The servicing rights for mortgage and commercial loans recorded by the Credit Union were segregated into pools for valuation purposes, using as pooling criteria the loan type, loan term, investor, interest rate, maturity date, origination date, and coupon rate. Once pooled, each grouping of loans was evaluated on a discounted earnings basis to determine the present value of future earnings that a purchaser could expect to realize from each portfolio. Earnings were projected from a variety of sources including loan servicing fees, interest earned on float, net interest earned on escrows, miscellaneous income, and costs to service the loans. The present value of future earnings is the economic value of the pool, i.e., the net realizable present value to a potential acquirer of the servicing rights.

The valuation of servicing rights is influenced by market factors, including servicing volumes and market prices, as well as management's assumptions regarding mortgage and commercial prepayment speeds, interest rates and servicing costs. Management also utilizes periodic third-party valuations by market professionals to evaluate the fair value of its capitalized servicing rights asset.

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands)

Note 1 – Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Property and equipment

Land is carried at cost. Buildings, furniture and equipment, data processing and leasehold improvements are carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Buildings, furniture and equipment and data processing are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimated useful lives used to compute depreciation and amortization are as follows:

Buildings	10 – 40 years
Furniture and equipment	3 – 15 years
Data processing	2 – 5 years
Automobiles	5 years

The cost of leasehold improvements is amortized using the straight-line method over the shorter of the terms of related leases or the useful lives of the improvements.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the acquisition price over the fair value of the net liabilities assumed in the Montauk Credit Union acquisition in 2016. Goodwill is not amortized and is periodically assessed for impairment, in accordance with FASB ASC 350-20, *Intangibles – Goodwill and Other*.

The Credit Union performs a goodwill impairment analysis on an annual basis as of December 31. Additionally, the Credit Union performs a goodwill impairment evaluation on an interim basis when events or circumstances indicate impairment potentially exists. A significant amount of judgment is involved in determining if an indicator of impairment has occurred. Such indicators may include, among others, a significant decline in the Credit Union's expected future cash flows; a significant adverse change in legal factors or in the business climate; adverse action or assessment by a regulator; and unanticipated competition.

When assessing goodwill for impairment, the Credit Union assesses qualitative factors to determine whether it is necessary to perform a quantitative impairment test. The quantitative impairment test involves a two-step process. The first step compares the fair value of a reporting unit to its carrying value. If the reporting unit's fair value is less than its carrying value, the Credit Union would be required to proceed to the second step. In the second step the Credit Union calculates the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined in the same manner as goodwill recognized in a business combination. The estimated fair value of the reporting unit is allocated to all of the reporting unit's assets and liabilities, including any unrecognized identifiable intangible assets, as if the reporting unit had been acquired in a business combination and the estimated fair value of the reporting unit is the price paid to acquire it. The allocation process is performed only for purposes of determining the amount of goodwill impairment.

No assets or liabilities are written up or down, nor are any additional unrecognized identifiable intangible assets recorded as a part of this process. Any excess of the estimated purchase price over the fair value of the reporting unit's net assets represents the implied fair value of goodwill. If the carrying amount of the goodwill is greater than the implied fair value of that goodwill, an impairment loss would be recognized as a charge to earnings in an amount equal to that excess.

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands)

Note 1 – Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Credit Union concluded goodwill was not impaired.

Other intangibles

Other intangibles is comprised of the credit union charter acquired in the Montauk Credit Union business combination in 2016, which is an indefinite life intangible asset. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized and are reviewed for impairment at least annually, similar to goodwill impairment or, more frequently if impairment indicators arise. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Credit Union concluded the intangible asset was not impaired.

Core deposit intangibles

Core deposit intangibles (CDI) are acquired in business combinations and initially recorded at fair value. The fair value is based on the present value of the expected cost savings attributable to the core deposit funding, relative to an alternative source of funding and is included in "Other Intangibles" in the statements of financial condition. The CDI is amortized over an estimated useful life that approximates the existing deposit relationships acquired, and are periodically reviewed for impairment. The CDI is being amortized using the straight-line method over an estimated useful life of seven years. Amortization of intangible assets is included in dividends on members' shares in the consolidated statements of income. No impairment losses separate from the scheduled amortization have been recognized in the periods presented.

National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund deposit

The deposit in the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund ("NCUSIF") is in accordance with National Credit Union Administration ("NCUA") regulations, which require the maintenance of a deposit by each federally insured Credit Union in an amount equal to 1% of its insured members' shares. The deposit would 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.

Foreclosed and repossessed assets

Foreclosed and repossessed assets acquired through foreclosure or other proceedings are carried at fair value on the date of acquisition plus certain capitalized costs, net of estimated disposal costs. When these assets are acquired, any excess of the loan balance over the estimated fair value is charged to the allowance for loan and lease losses. Carrying costs such as maintenance, interest and taxes are charged to expense as incurred. Subsequent impairments are recognized in non-interest expense. Because of changing market conditions, there are inherent uncertainties in the assumptions with respect to the estimated fair value of foreclosed and repossessed assets. Because of these inherent uncertainties, the amount ultimately realized from foreclosed and repossessed assets may differ from the amounts reflected in the consolidated financial statements.

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(dollars in thousands)

Note 1 – Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Derivative financial instruments

Mortgage loan commitments – Mortgage loan commitments are considered derivative loan commitments if the loan that will result from exercise of the commitment will be held for sale upon funding. The Credit Union enters into commitments to fund residential mortgage loans at specified times in the future, with the intention that these loans will subsequently be sold in the secondary market. A mortgage loan commitment binds the Credit Union to lend funds to a potential borrower at a specified interest rate and within a specified period of time, generally up to 60 days after inception of the rate lock.

Outstanding derivative loan commitments expose the Credit Union to the risk that the price of the loans arising from exercise of the loan commitment might decline from inception of the rate lock to funding of the loan due to increases in mortgage interest rates. If interest rates increase, generally the value of these loan commitments decreases. Conversely, if interest rates decrease, generally the value of these loan commitments increases. Loan commitments that are derivatives are recognized at fair value on the consolidated statements of financial condition in other assets or other liabilities with changes in fair values recorded in gain on sale of mortgage loans.

The Credit Union records no value for a loan commitment at inception (at the time the commitment is issued to a borrower) and does not recognize the value of the expected normal servicing rights until the underlying loan is sold. Subsequent to inception, changes in the fair value of loan commitments are recognized based on changes in the fair value of the underlying mortgage loan due to interest rate changes, changes in the probability the derivative loan commitment will be exercised and the passage of time. In estimating fair value, the Credit Union assigns a probability to a loan commitment based on an expectation that it will be exercised and the loan will be funded.

Forward loan sale commitments – The Credit Union utilizes forward loan sale commitments to mitigate the risk of potential decreases in the values of loans that might result from the exercise of the derivative loan commitments. With a forward loan sale contract, the Credit Union commits to deliver an individual mortgage loan of a specified principal amount and quality to an investor if the loan to the underlying borrower closes. Generally, the price the investor will pay the seller for an individual loan is specified prior to the loan being funded.

The Credit Union's forward sale contracts generally meet the definition of derivative instruments. Accordingly, forward loan sale commitments are recognized at fair value on the consolidated statements of financial condition in other assets or other liabilities with changes in their fair values recorded in gain on sale of mortgage loans. The Credit Union estimates the fair value of its forward loan sales commitments using a methodology similar to that used for derivative loan commitments.

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands)

Note 1 – Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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 Credit Union's management.

Income taxes

The Credit Union is federally chartered under the Federal Credit Union Act; therefore, no income tax returns are required to be filed. The Credit Union's wholly-owned subsidiaries are disregarded entities for tax purposes and, therefore, operations of the subsidiaries resulted in no income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

The Credit Union recognizes interest accrued and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as an administrative expense. During the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Credit Union recognized no interest or penalties. Additionally, the Credit Union had no unrecognized tax benefits as of December 31, 2019 and 2018.

Employee pension plan benefits

The Credit Union has a qualified, noncontributory defined benefit pension plan covering employees hired before March 1, 2012. The Credit Union's policy is to fund an amount in excess of the minimum amount required under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act ("ERISA"). The Credit Union accounts for the pension plan in accordance with FASB ASC 715, *Compensation*.

FASB ASC 715 requires an employer to (a) recognize in its balance sheet the overfunded or underfunded status of a defined benefit postretirement plan measured as the difference between the fair value of plan assets and the benefit obligation; (b) measure a plan's assets and its obligations that determine its funded status as of the date of its year-end statement of financial condition; and (c) recognize as a component of other comprehensive income (loss) the actuarial gains and losses and the prior service costs and credits that arise during the period.

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(dollars in thousands)

Note 1 – Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Comprehensive income

Comprehensive income consists of net income and other comprehensive income (loss). 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 or realized gains and losses on investments available-for-sale and pension liability adjustments, are reported as a separate component of the members' equity section of the consolidated statement of financial condition under the caption "Accumulated other comprehensive loss," and in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

The following are changes in accumulated other comprehensive loss by component for the years ending December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Investments Available-for- Sale	Defined Benefit Pension Items	Total
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u>December 31, 2018</u>			
Beginning balance	\$ 9,338	\$ (30,827)	\$ (21,489)
Other comprehensive (loss) income before reclassification	(19,061)	232	(18,829)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	<u>-</u>	<u>2,116</u>	<u>2,116</u>
Net current period other comprehensive (loss) income	<u>(19,061)</u>	<u>2,348</u>	<u>(16,713)</u>
Ending balance	<u><u>\$ (9,723)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (28,479)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (38,202)</u></u>
<u>December 31, 2019</u>			
Beginning balance	\$ (9,723)	\$ (28,479)	\$ (38,202)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassification	32,667	(9,490)	23,177
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	<u>(8)</u>	<u>1,932</u>	<u>1,924</u>
Net current period other comprehensive income (loss)	<u>32,659</u>	<u>(7,558)</u>	<u>25,101</u>
Ending balance	<u><u>\$ 22,936</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (36,037)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (13,101)</u></u>

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands)

Note 1 – Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Non-interest income

The Credit Union recognizes revenue from non-interest income subject to ASC 606 as follows:

Deposit account service fees – The Credit Union earns fees from its deposit customers for account maintenance and transaction-based activity. Account maintenance fees consist primarily of account fees and analyzed account fees charged on deposit accounts on a monthly basis. The performance obligation is satisfied and the fees are recognized on a monthly basis as the service period is completed. Transaction-based fees are charged for specific services provided including non-sufficient funds, overdraft transfers, and wire services. The performance obligation is satisfied as the transaction completes resulting in the immediate recognition of the income.

Interchange income – Interchange income is earned when a debit card issued by the Credit Union is used to purchase goods or services at a merchant. The income earned on each transaction is determined by a combination of the transaction amount, merchant type, and other factors. The performance obligation is satisfied and the resulting income is earned when the transaction completes and is charged to the cardholders' card. Accordingly, the income is recognized in the period in which the performance obligation is satisfied. Certain expenses directly associated with debit cards including transaction processing and reward program costs are netted against interchange income.

Credit card and interchange income and expenses – Credit card interchange income represent fees earned when a credit card issued by the Credit Union is used. Similar to the debit card interchange, the Company earns an interchange fee for each transaction made with the Credit Union's branded credit cards. The performance obligation is satisfied and the fees are earned when the cost of the transaction is charged to the cardholders' credit card. Certain expenses and rewards directly related to the credit card interchange contract are recorded net to the interchange income.

Non-interest expense

Non-interest expense consists of employee compensation and related benefits, professional and outside services rendered, facilities and office operations, and other miscellaneous expenses. Non-interest expense is recognized as incurred.

Fair value of financial instruments

The Credit Union generally holds its earning assets, other than investments available-for-sale and loans held for sale, to maturity and settles its liabilities at maturity. However, fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time and are based on relevant market information. These estimates do not reflect any premium or discount that could result from offering for sale at one time the Credit Union's entire holdings of a particular instrument. Accordingly, as assumptions change, such as interest rates and prepayments, fair value estimates change and these amounts may not necessarily be realized in an immediate sale.

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(dollars in thousands)

Note 1 – Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Disclosure of fair value does not require fair value information for items that do not meet the definition of a financial instrument or certain other financial instruments specifically excluded from its requirements. These items include property and equipment, leases, and equity. Further, fair value disclosure does not attempt to value future income or business. These items may be material and, accordingly, the fair value information presented does not purport to represent, nor should it be construed to represent, the underlying “market” or franchise value of the Credit Union.

The Credit Union accounts for and discloses fair value using the guidance of FASB ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurement and Disclosures*. FASB ASC 820 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosure about fair value. FASB ASC 820 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. FASB ASC 820 also establishes a fair value hierarchy which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The fair value hierarchy includes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value. A financial instrument’s level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input significant to the fair value measurement.

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

Level 2 – Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices in markets that are not active for identical or similar assets or liabilities; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities that are developed using the reporting entities’ estimates and assumptions, which reflect those that market participants would use.

A description of the valuation methodologies used for financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis, as well as the classification of the instruments pursuant to the valuation hierarchy, are as follows:

Marketable equity securities and investments available-for-sale are reported using Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 inputs. Level 1 instruments generally include equity securities valued based on quoted market prices in active markets. Level 2 instruments include agency issued securities, municipal bonds, mortgage-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations and certain auction rate securities. For these securities, the Credit Union obtains fair value measurements from an independent pricing service. The fair value measurements consider observable data that may include dealer quotes, market spreads, cash flows, the U.S. Treasury yield curve, live trading levels, trade execution data, market consensus prepayment speeds, credit information and the bonds’ terms and conditions, among other things.

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands)

Note 1 – Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Impaired loans are evaluated and valued at the time the loan is identified as impaired, at the lower of the recorded investment in the loan or market value. The loans identified as impaired are collateral dependent secured by real estate. Market value is determined using the value of the collateral securing the loans and is therefore classified as Level 3. The value of the real estate is determined by independent licensed appraisers contracted by the Credit Union to perform the assessment. The appraised value is then discounted based upon management's experience, which includes estimated disposal costs, understanding of the member and the member's business as well as economic conditions.

Impaired loans are reviewed and evaluated on a quarterly basis for additional impairment and adjusted accordingly, based upon the pertinent conditions.

Fair values of foreclosed and repossessed assets, primarily real estate, automobiles and taxi medallions, are measured based on the assets' observable market price. For real estate, prices are derived from independent appraisals, while automobiles are based on observable market prices for comparable vehicles. For tax medallions, prices are derived from published sales of medallions less liquidation expenses. Foreclosed and repossessed assets are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Adoption of new accounting standards

As of December 31, 2019, the Credit Union adopted ASU 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and all subsequent amendments to the ASU (collectively, "ASC 606"), which (i) creates a single framework for recognizing revenue from contracts with customers that fall within its scope and (ii) revises when it is appropriate to recognize a gain (loss) from the transfer of nonfinancial assets, such as Other Real Estate Owned (OREO). The majority of the Credit Union's revenues come from interest income and other sources, including loans and investments that are outside the scope of ASC 606. The Credit Union's services that fall within the scope of ASC 606 are presented within non-interest income and are recognized as revenue as the Credit Union satisfies its obligation to the customer. Services within the scope of ASC 606 include: deposit account service fees, interchange income, and credit card rewards.

Refer to Note 16 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers for further discussion on the Credit Union's revenue sources within the scope of ASC 606.

The Credit Union adopted ASC 606 using the modified retrospective method. Comparative prior periods have not been adjusted and are presented under ASC 605. The adoption of ASC 606 did not result in any changes in either the timing or amount of recognized revenue. However, the classification of certain costs associated with debit and credit cards are now being offset (contra-revenue) against interchange income. The costs offset against interchange income totaled approximately \$5.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2019.

In March 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-07, *Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost*. Under the new guidance, employers are required to present the service cost component of the net periodic benefit cost in the same income statement line item (e.g., Salaries and Benefits) as other employee compensation costs arising from services rendered during the period. In addition, only the service cost component will be eligible for capitalization in assets.

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(dollars in thousands)

Note 1 – Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Employers will present the other components of net periodic benefit cost separately (e.g., other non-interest expense) from the line item that includes the service cost. ASU No. 2017-07 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Employers applied the guidance on the presentation of the components of net periodic benefit cost in the income statement retrospectively. The guidance limiting the capitalization of net periodic benefit cost in assets to the service cost component will be applied prospectively. The Credit Union adopted ASU No. 2017-07 on January 1, 2019 and utilized the ASU's practical expedient allowing entities to estimate amounts for comparative periods using the information previously disclosed in their pension and other postretirement benefit plan footnote. ASU No. 2017-07 did not have a material impact on the Credit Union's consolidated financial statements.

In August 2018, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2018-13, which changes the fair value measurement disclosure requirements of Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 820, *Fair Value Measurement*. The amendments in this ASU are the result of a broader disclosure project called FASB Concepts Statement, *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting – Chapter 8: Notes to Financial Statements*, which the Board finalized in August 2018. The Board used the guidance in the Concepts Statement to improve the effectiveness of ASC 820's disclosure requirements. The ASU is effective for all entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, including interim periods, with early adoption of the elimination of select disclosures, as permitted. During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Credit Union adopted provisions eliminating certain disclosures related to assets and liabilities carried at fair value, measured on a recurring basis, and classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Subsequent events

Subsequent events are events or transactions that occur after the date of the consolidated statements of financial condition but before consolidated financial statements are issued. The Credit Union recognizes in the consolidated financial statements the effects of all subsequent events that provide additional evidence about conditions that existed at the date of the consolidated statements of financial condition, including the estimates inherent in the process of preparing the consolidated financial statements.

The Credit Union has evaluated subsequent events through March 27, 2020, which is the date the consolidated financial statements became available for issuance (see Note 17).

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(dollars in thousands)

Note 2 – Investments

Investments classified as available-for-sale consist of the following:

	<u>Amortized Cost</u>	<u>Unrealized Gains</u>	<u>Unrealized Losses</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
<u>December 31, 2019</u>				
Agency issued securities	\$ 254,749	\$ 356	\$ (4,817)	\$ 250,288
Agency issued MBS/CMOs*	1,247,959	25,067	(1,902)	1,271,124
Municipal bonds	<u>417,862</u>	<u>5,143</u>	<u>(911)</u>	<u>422,094</u>
	<u>\$ 1,920,570</u>	<u>\$ 30,566</u>	<u>\$ (7,630)</u>	<u>\$ 1,943,506</u>
<u>December 31, 2018</u>				
Agency issued securities	\$ 305,699	\$ 142	\$ (6,346)	\$ 299,495
Agency issued MBS/CMOs*	1,026,919	4,959	(6,068)	1,025,810
Municipal bonds	<u>229,604</u>	<u>328</u>	<u>(2,738)</u>	<u>227,194</u>
	<u>\$ 1,562,222</u>	<u>\$ 5,429</u>	<u>\$ (15,152)</u>	<u>\$ 1,552,499</u>

*MBS and CMO represent Mortgage Backed Securities and Collateralized Mortgage Obligations, respectively.

Proceeds from sales of available-for-sale securities totaled \$328 and gross realized gains from sales of available-for-sale securities totaled \$8 for the year ended December 31, 2019. No losses were realized in 2019. There were no sales of securities available-for-sale during the year ended December 31, 2018.

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(dollars in thousands)

Note 2 – Investments (continued)

Gross unrealized losses and fair value by length of time that the individual investments available-for-sale have been in a continuous unrealized loss position at December 31, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	Less than 12 months		More than 12 months		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
<u>December 31, 2019</u>						
Agency issued securities	\$ 26,408	\$ (211)	\$ 200,273	\$ (4,606)	\$ 226,681	\$ (4,817)
Agency issued MBS/CMOs	173,888	(1,239)	26,783	(663)	200,671	(1,902)
Municipal bonds	117,246	(911)	901	-	118,147	(911)
	<u>\$ 317,542</u>	<u>\$ (2,361)</u>	<u>\$ 227,957</u>	<u>\$ (5,269)</u>	<u>\$ 545,499</u>	<u>\$ (7,630)</u>
<u>December 31, 2018</u>						
Agency issued securities	\$ 220,107	\$ (4,715)	\$ 51,038	\$ (1,631)	\$ 271,145	\$ (6,346)
Agency issued MBS/CMOs	421,978	(2,953)	138,186	(3,115)	560,164	(6,068)
Municipal bonds	53,209	(282)	123,552	(2,456)	176,761	(2,738)
	<u>\$ 695,294</u>	<u>\$ (7,950)</u>	<u>\$ 312,776</u>	<u>\$ (7,202)</u>	<u>\$ 1,008,070</u>	<u>\$ (15,152)</u>

There were a total of 145 investments available-for-sale in an unrealized loss position less than 12 months and a total of 96 investments available-for-sale in an unrealized loss position greater than 12 months at December 31, 2019. There were a total of 180 investments available-for-sale in an unrealized loss position less than 12 months and a total of 162 investments available-for-sale in an unrealized loss position greater than 12 months at December 31, 2018.

The unrealized losses associated with these investments are considered temporary as the Credit Union does not have the intention to sell nor does it expect to be required to sell the investments prior to recovery or maturity. Management believes that the temporary unrealized loss is due to the interest rate and liquidity environment. Such determination was based upon an evaluation of the creditworthiness of the issuers and/or guarantors, the underlying collateral, if applicable, as well as the continuing performance of the securities. Management also evaluates other facts and circumstances that may be indicative of an other-than-temporary impairment condition. These include, but are not limited to, an evaluation of the type of security and length of time and extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, as well as certain collateral related characteristics.

There were no unrealized holding gains or losses arising during the year ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 from marketable equity securities.

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(dollars in thousands)

Note 2 – Investments (continued)

Other investments consist of the following:

	December 31,	
	2019	2018
Certificates of deposit in banks and savings institutions	\$ 993	\$ 1,490
FHLBNY stock	43,168	32,680
Member capital account in Corporate Credit Union	504	504
	<u>\$ 44,665</u>	<u>\$ 34,674</u>

Certificates of deposit are generally nonnegotiable and nontransferable, and may incur substantial penalties for withdrawal prior to maturity.

Investments by maturity as of December 31, 2019, are summarized as follows:

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Other Investments
No contractual maturity – FHLBNY stock and member capital in Corporate Credit Union	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 43,672
Less than 1 year maturity	273,332	268,629	748
1–5 years maturity	229,381	232,979	245
5–10 years maturity	169,898	170,774	-
Mortgage-backed securities and CMOs	1,247,959	1,271,124	-
	<u>\$ 1,920,570</u>	<u>\$ 1,943,506</u>	<u>\$ 44,665</u>

Expected maturities of mortgage-backed securities and CMOs may differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to prepay the obligations and are, therefore, classified separately with no specific maturity date.

Collateral pledged for available borrowings are summarized below:

	December 31,	
	2019	2018
Investments available-for-sale	\$ 793,187	\$ 793,219
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	43,168	32,680

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands)

Note 3 – Loans Receivable and Credit Quality

Loans receivable consist of the following at December 31:

	Past Due				Current	Purchased Credit Impaired Loans	2019 Total
	1 Month	2 Months	3 Months or More	Total			
Real estate loans:							
Residential fixed rate mortgages	\$ 507	\$ -	\$ 10,151	\$ 10,658	\$ 472,846	\$ -	\$ 483,504
Residential non-owner occupied	-	-	-	-	11,759	-	11,759
Hybrid/balloon mortgages	4,648	296	15,182	20,126	1,575,797	-	1,595,923
Home equity line of credit, variable rate	8,166	1,335	9,836	19,337	1,121,461	-	1,140,798
Home equity masterlines	767	50	302	1,119	535,803	-	536,922
Home equity loans	5,271	1,310	10,090	16,671	247,100	-	263,771
Commercial real estate	-	1,743	4,010	5,753	1,160,118	-	1,165,871
Commercial real estate participation loans	-	-	-	-	68,457	-	68,457
Vehicle loans	9,262	1,797	1,720	12,779	1,012,340	-	1,025,119
Consumer loans	1,304	279	572	2,155	70,618	-	72,773
Commercial loans	1,525	126	1,453	3,104	25,111	11,896	40,111
Commercial participation loans	-	-	-	-	1,600	2,862	4,462
Consumer credit cards	714	783	1,841	3,338	123,844	-	127,182
	<u>\$ 32,164</u>	<u>\$ 7,719</u>	<u>\$ 55,157</u>	<u>\$ 95,040</u>	<u>\$ 6,426,854</u>	<u>\$ 14,758</u>	6,536,652
Allowance for loan loss							(53,233)
Net deferred origination costs							39,743
Total							<u>\$ 6,523,162</u>
	Past Due				Current	Purchased Credit Impaired Loans	2018 Total
	1 Month	2 Months	3 Months or More	Total			
Real estate loans:							
Residential fixed rate mortgages	\$ 776	\$ 343	\$ 9,003	\$ 10,122	\$ 462,029	\$ -	\$ 472,151
Residential non-owner occupied	-	-	-	-	4,269	-	4,269
Hybrid/balloon mortgages	3,752	1,146	5,030	9,928	1,472,382	-	1,482,310
Home equity line of credit, variable rate	11,174	1,561	5,034	17,769	1,411,355	-	1,429,124
Home equity masterlines	187	-	-	187	137,618	-	137,805
Home equity loans	5,068	772	10,317	16,157	301,098	-	317,255
Commercial real estate	-	-	2,044	2,044	1,040,391	-	1,042,435
Commercial real estate participation loans	-	-	-	-	55,671	-	55,671
Vehicle loans	6,785	1,539	1,056	9,380	801,535	-	810,915
Consumer loans	951	442	740	2,133	65,583	-	67,716
Commercial loans	97	1,004	2,073	3,174	32,432	22,349	57,955
Commercial participation loans	-	-	-	-	1,800	3,492	5,292
Consumer credit cards	876	613	1,575	3,064	118,848	-	121,912
	<u>\$ 29,666</u>	<u>\$ 7,420</u>	<u>\$ 36,872</u>	<u>\$ 73,958</u>	<u>\$ 5,905,011</u>	<u>\$ 25,841</u>	6,004,810
Allowance for loan loss							(55,619)
Net deferred origination costs							37,656
Total							<u>\$ 5,986,847</u>

The Credit Union has purchased commercial loan participations originated by various other credit unions. All of these loan participations were purchased without recourse and are collateralized by real property and taxi medallions.

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands)

Note 3 – Loans Receivable and Credit Quality (continued)

The Credit Union offers nontraditional hybrid/balloon mortgage loans to its members. Hybrid/balloon loans consist of loans that are fixed for an initial period of three, five, seven, or ten years. After this period, the mortgages are converted to variable rate using the fully indexed rate capped at an annual increase of two percent, which can result in significant payment increase to the borrower.

The Credit Union categorizes commercial and real estate loans into risk categories based on numerous factors. Some of those factors include, but are not limited to, financial strength, industry/economic trends, and credit history. Each loan is assessed individually and grouped into a sub-category such as commercial, commercial real estate, commercial loan participations – real estate, residential, home equity masterlines, home equity and home equity lines of credit. An analysis of loans categorized and rated for risk is performed at least semi-annually. The risk rating grades (“Grades”) listed below are used when each loan is analyzed:

Special Mention – A special mention loan has potential weaknesses that deserve management’s close attention. If left uncorrected, these potential weaknesses may result in deterioration of the repayment prospects for the asset or in the Credit Union’s credit position at some future date. Special mention assets are not adversely classified and do not expose the Credit Union to sufficient risk to warrant adverse classification.

Substandard – A substandard loan is inadequately protected by the current net worth and paying capacity of the obligor or by the collateral pledged, if any. Assets so classified must have a well-defined weakness, or weaknesses that jeopardize the liquidation of the debt. They are characterized by the distinct possibility that the Credit Union will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected.

Doubtful – A doubtful loan has all the weaknesses inherent in one classified as substandard with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full highly questionable and improbable on the basis of currently known facts, conditions, and values.

Loss – A loss loan is considered uncollectible and of such little value that their continuance as bankable assets is not warranted.

All loans that are deemed to not fall within these risk ratings are given a “Pass” risk rating.

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(dollars in thousands)

Note 3 – Loans Receivable and Credit Quality (continued)

The following is a summary of the credit risk profile of the commercial and real estate loans (principal balance only) and includes PCI loans:

December 31, 2019					
	Commercial	Commercial Real Estate	Commercial and Real Estate Participation Loans	Residential Mortgages	Home Equity Masterlines, Loans, and Lines of Credit
Grade					
Pass	\$ 10,473	\$ 1,137,270	\$ 68,478	\$ 2,042,070	\$ 1,905,483
Special Mention	462	26,455	-	19,389	14,686
Substandard	19,934	2,146	2,686	10,079	6,659
Doubtful	9,242	-	1,755	19,648	14,663
Total	<u>\$ 40,111</u>	<u>\$ 1,165,871</u>	<u>\$ 72,919</u>	<u>\$ 2,091,186</u>	<u>\$ 1,941,491</u>
December 31, 2018					
	Commercial	Commercial Real Estate	Commercial and Real Estate Participation Loans	Residential Mortgages	Home Equity Masterlines, Loans, and Lines of Credit
Grade					
Pass	\$ 10,019	\$ 1,023,324	\$ 54,618	\$ 1,917,509	\$ 1,851,235
Special Mention	2,143	16,436	-	16,786	11,209
Substandard	29,274	2,675	3,410	6,580	5,940
Doubtful	16,519	-	2,935	17,855	15,800
Total	<u>\$ 57,955</u>	<u>\$ 1,042,435</u>	<u>\$ 60,963</u>	<u>\$ 1,958,730</u>	<u>\$ 1,884,184</u>

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(dollars in thousands)

Note 3 – Loans Receivable and Credit Quality (continued)

For consumer loans, the Credit Union evaluates credit quality based on payment activity. Those loans that are 90 days or more past due are considered non-performing, while all remaining loans are evaluated as performing. The following is a summary of the credit risk profile of loans (principal balance only) by payment activity:

December 31, 2019			
	Consumer Credit Card	Consumer Loans	Vehicle Loans
Performing	\$ 125,341	\$ 72,189	\$ 1,023,254
Non-performing	1,841	584	1,865
Total	<u>\$ 127,182</u>	<u>\$ 72,773</u>	<u>\$ 1,025,119</u>
December 31, 2018			
	Consumer Credit Card	Consumer Loans	Vehicle Loans
Performing	\$ 120,337	\$ 66,951	\$ 809,772
Non-performing	1,575	765	1,143
Total	<u>\$ 121,912</u>	<u>\$ 67,716</u>	<u>\$ 810,915</u>

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(dollars in thousands)

Note 3 – Loans Receivable and Credit Quality (continued)

The following tables summarize loans that were individually evaluated for impairment at December 31:

2019					
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
With no related allowance recorded					
Commercial	\$ 544	\$ 550	\$ -	\$ 655	\$ 43
Residential mortgages	24,134	24,209	-	24,482	819
Home equity masterlines, loans, and lines of credit	21,319	21,358	-	21,377	993
Consumer	35	35	-	38	3
Total	46,032	46,152	-	46,552	1,858
With an allowance recorded					
Commercial	13,067	14,680	6,982	13,347	501
Commercial real estate including participations	6,419	6,427	886	6,548	210
Residential mortgages	15,675	16,070	1,776	15,996	530
Home equity masterlines, loans, and lines of credit	13,152	13,472	5,707	13,254	321
Consumer	22	22	5	29	3
Total	48,335	50,671	15,356	49,174	1,565
Total impaired loans	<u>\$ 94,367</u>	<u>\$ 96,823</u>	<u>\$ 15,356</u>	<u>\$ 95,726</u>	<u>\$ 3,423</u>
2018					
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
With no related allowance recorded					
Commercial	\$ 2,534	\$ 2,608	\$ -	\$ 2,196	\$ 71
Residential mortgages	28,702	29,140	-	29,149	945
Home equity masterlines, loans, and lines of credit	23,565	23,876	-	23,876	1,022
Consumer	41	41	-	44	4
Total	54,842	55,665	-	55,265	2,042
With an allowance recorded					
Commercial	18,751	21,256	10,446	18,846	876
Commercial real estate including participations	21,954	21,965	1,885	21,928	1,314
Residential mortgages	9,745	9,933	1,155	9,893	465
Home equity masterlines, loans, and lines of credit	8,960	9,014	3,074	9,001	190
Consumer	36	36	7	43	4
Total	59,446	62,204	16,567	59,711	2,849
Total impaired loans	<u>\$ 114,288</u>	<u>\$ 117,869</u>	<u>\$ 16,567</u>	<u>\$ 114,976</u>	<u>\$ 4,891</u>

Recorded investment as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 includes deferred net loan origination costs.

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands)

Note 3 – Loans Receivable and Credit Quality (continued)

As of December 31, 2019, and 2018 the Credit Union's investment in residential mortgage loans collateralized by residential real estate property in process of foreclosure was \$22,758 and \$21,620, respectively.

The allowance for loan and lease losses is an estimate for probable incurred credit losses. Loan losses are charged against the allowance when management believes the uncollectability of all or part of a loan balance is confirmed. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance. Management estimates the allowance balance required using, among other factors, past loan loss experience, the nature and volume of the portfolio, information about specific borrower situations and estimated collateral values, and economic conditions. Allocations to the allowance may be made for specific loans, but the entire allowance is available for any loan that, in management's judgment, should be charged-off.

The following table presents data regarding the allowance for loan and lease losses and loans evaluated for impairment by class of loan. Loan balances include deferred net loan origination costs.

	Commercial Including Participations	Commercial Real Estate Including Participations	Consumer	Residential Mortgages	Home Equity Masterlines, Loans and Lines of Credit	Total at December 31, 2019
Allowance for loan losses						
Beginning balance	\$ 25,498	\$ 6,787	\$ 11,066	\$ 3,250	\$ 9,018	\$ 55,619
Charge-offs	(9,522)	-	(12,945)	(136)	(534)	(23,137)
Recoveries	341	-	2,837	1	310	3,489
Provision	(320)	1,244	12,698	51	3,589	17,262
Ending balance	<u>\$ 15,997</u>	<u>\$ 8,031</u>	<u>\$ 13,656</u>	<u>\$ 3,166</u>	<u>\$ 12,383</u>	<u>\$ 53,233</u>
Ending balance						
Individually evaluated for impairment	<u>\$ 6,982</u>	<u>\$ 886</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 1,776</u>	<u>\$ 5,707</u>	<u>\$ 15,356</u>
Ending balance						
Collectively evaluated for impairment	<u>\$ 9,015</u>	<u>\$ 7,145</u>	<u>\$ 13,651</u>	<u>\$ 1,390</u>	<u>\$ 6,676</u>	<u>\$ 37,877</u>
Loans receivable						
Ending balance	<u>\$ 41,082</u>	<u>\$ 1,232,441</u>	<u>\$ 1,227,552</u>	<u>\$ 2,096,406</u>	<u>\$ 1,978,915</u>	<u>\$ 6,576,396</u>
Ending balance						
Individually evaluated for impairment	<u>\$ 13,611</u>	<u>\$ 6,419</u>	<u>\$ 57</u>	<u>\$ 39,809</u>	<u>\$ 34,471</u>	<u>\$ 94,367</u>
Ending balance						
Collectively evaluated for impairment	<u>\$ 27,471</u>	<u>\$ 1,226,022</u>	<u>\$ 1,227,495</u>	<u>\$ 2,056,597</u>	<u>\$ 1,944,444</u>	<u>\$ 6,482,029</u>

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(dollars in thousands)

Note 3 – Loans Receivable and Credit Quality (continued)

	Commercial Including Participations	Commercial Real Estate Including Participations	Consumer	Residential Mortgages	Home Equity Masterlines, Loans and Lines of Credit	Total at December 31, 2018
Allowance for loan losses						
Beginning balance	\$ 28,189	\$ 5,222	\$ 8,753	\$ 3,914	\$ 10,913	\$ 56,991
Charge-offs	(17,083)	-	(11,860)	(185)	(347)	(29,475)
Recoveries	118	-	1,755	6	417	2,296
Provision	14,274	1,565	12,418	(485)	(1,965)	25,807
Ending balance	<u>\$ 25,498</u>	<u>\$ 6,787</u>	<u>\$ 11,066</u>	<u>\$ 3,250</u>	<u>\$ 9,018</u>	<u>\$ 55,619</u>
Ending balance						
Individually evaluated for impairment	<u>\$ 10,446</u>	<u>\$ 1,885</u>	<u>\$ 7</u>	<u>\$ 1,155</u>	<u>\$ 3,074</u>	<u>\$ 16,567</u>
Ending balance						
Collectively evaluated for impairment	<u>\$ 15,052</u>	<u>\$ 4,902</u>	<u>\$ 11,059</u>	<u>\$ 2,095</u>	<u>\$ 5,944</u>	<u>\$ 39,052</u>
Loans receivable						
Ending balance	<u>\$ 60,251</u>	<u>\$ 1,096,301</u>	<u>\$ 1,002,605</u>	<u>\$ 1,963,578</u>	<u>\$ 1,919,731</u>	<u>\$ 6,042,466</u>
Ending balance						
Individually evaluated for impairment	<u>\$ 21,285</u>	<u>\$ 21,954</u>	<u>\$ 77</u>	<u>\$ 38,447</u>	<u>\$ 32,525</u>	<u>\$ 114,288</u>
Ending balance						
Collectively evaluated for impairment	<u>\$ 38,966</u>	<u>\$ 1,074,347</u>	<u>\$ 1,002,528</u>	<u>\$ 1,925,131</u>	<u>\$ 1,887,206</u>	<u>\$ 5,928,178</u>

The following table presents troubled debt restructurings that occurred during the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018. The post-modification outstanding recorded investment presented below reflects the balance at the end of the period.

	Number of Contracts	Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment
<u>December 31, 2019</u>			
Residential mortgages	4	\$ 1,299	\$ 1,049
Home equity masterlines, loans and lines of credit	8	1,717	1,432
Commercial	<u>22</u>	<u>4,899</u>	<u>4,148</u>
Total	<u>34</u>	<u>\$ 7,915</u>	<u>\$ 6,629</u>
<u>December 31, 2018</u>			
Residential mortgages	6	\$ 3,077	\$ 3,124
Home equity masterlines, loans and lines of credit	18	1,983	1,569
Commercial	<u>34</u>	<u>10,946</u>	<u>9,898</u>
Total	<u>58</u>	<u>\$ 16,006</u>	<u>\$ 14,591</u>

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands)

Note 3 – Loans Receivable and Credit Quality (continued)

The nature of the modifications includes a combination of payment deferrals and interest rate changes. The financial effects of the modifications were immaterial to the financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

The following table summarizes troubled debt restructured loans that defaulted during the period ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 and for which the default occurred within 12 months of the modification date. The recorded investment reflects the balance at the end of the period.

	Number of Contracts	Recorded Investment
<u>December 31, 2019</u>		
Home equity masterlines, loans and lines of credit	1	\$ 703
Commercial	12	3,524
Total	13	\$ 4,227
<u>December 31, 2018</u>		
Residential mortgages	2	\$ 620
Home equity masterlines, loans and lines of credit	1	56
Commercial	12	1,788
Total	15	\$ 2,464

The following table summarizes loan balances in nonaccrual status:

	December 31,	
	2019	2018
Commercial	\$ 6,660	\$ 3,021
Commercial participation loans	176	81
Commercial real estate including participations	5,753	2,044
Consumer		
Consumer – auto	1,865	1,143
Consumer – other	584	765
Consumer – credit cards	1,841	1,575
Residential mortgages	25,634	12,484
Home equity masterlines, loans and lines of credit	20,543	15,352
Total	\$ 63,056	\$ 36,465

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(dollars in thousands)

Note 3 – Loans Receivable and Credit Quality (continued)

Loan balances in nonaccrual status include troubled debt restructurings of \$18,562 and \$14,730 as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. No loans over 90 days past due accrue interest.

The outstanding contractual unpaid balance of purchased impaired loans, excluding acquisition accounting adjustments, was \$40,000 and \$73,000 at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The carrying balance of purchased impaired loans was \$15,000 and \$27,000 at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The following table presents the changes in the accretable yield for purchased credit impaired loans:

	December 31,	
	2019	2018
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 993	\$ 1,826
Accretion to interest income	(287)	(833)
	<u>\$ 706</u>	<u>\$ 993</u>

Note 4 – Loan Servicing

Mortgage 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, 2019 and 2018 are summarized as follows:

	2019	2018
Federal National Mortgage Association	\$ 4,086,141	\$ 3,863,286
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	420,008	420,988
Federal Home Loan Bank of New York	327,327	258,193
Government National Mortgage Association	151,166	124,770
Charlie Mac, LLC	827	848
Conventional (other)	16,708	18,060
	<u>\$ 5,002,177</u>	<u>\$ 4,686,145</u>

Custodial escrow balances maintained in connection with the foregoing loan servicing, and included in members' shares, were approximately \$32,157 and \$30,605 at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(dollars in thousands)

Note 4 – Loan Servicing (continued)

The following table presents a summary of the changes in the balance of mortgage servicing rights:

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 29,341	\$ 27,337
Servicing assets recognized during the year	7,716	6,879
Amortization of servicing assets	(6,482)	(4,875)
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 30,575</u>	<u>\$ 29,341</u>
Fair value of mortgage servicing rights	<u>\$ 43,623</u>	<u>\$ 49,337</u>

The Credit Union recorded a commercial servicing right for the first time in 2019 arising from the servicing of commercial loans for other financial institutions. The commercial loans serviced for others, primarily commercial real estate, is \$1,031,414 for the year ended December 31, 2019. The following table presents a summary of the changes in the balance of commercial servicing rights for the year ended December 31, 2019:

Balance, beginning of year	\$ -
Servicing assets recognized during the year	4,307
Amortization of servicing assets	<u>(1,373)</u>
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 2,934</u>
Fair value of commercial servicing rights	<u>\$ 3,789</u>

The key assumptions used in determining the fair value of mortgage servicing rights are as follows as of December 31:

	Range of Assumptions	
	2019	2018
Constant prepayment rate	13.17%	7.80%
Internal rate of return	11.25%–13.25%	11.21%–13.21%
Servicing costs	\$75.81–\$90.81	\$76.91–\$91.91
Value of escrow	1.50%	1.50%
Ancillary income – non-late fees	\$0.00	\$0.00
Ancillary income – late fees	\$38.82	\$40.45

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(dollars in thousands)

Note 4 – Loan Servicing (continued)

The key assumptions used in determining the fair value of commercial servicing rights are as follows as of December 31, 2019:

	<u>Range of Assumptions 2019</u>
Constant prepayment rate	20.16%
Internal rate of return	20.00%–22.00%
Servicing costs	\$1,500–\$2,000
Value of escrow	2.00%
Ancillary income – non-late fees	\$0.00
Ancillary income – late fees	\$262.24

Note 5 – Property and Equipment, Net

Property and equipment are summarized as follows:

	<u>Property and Equipment</u>	<u>Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization</u>	<u>Property and Equipment, net</u>
<u>December 31, 2019</u>			
Land and improvements	\$ 5,446	\$ (535)	\$ 4,911
Building	46,436	(15,010)	31,426
Furniture and equipment	22,311	(15,713)	6,598
Data processing	33,960	(29,471)	4,489
Automobile	60	(48)	12
Leasehold improvements	25,234	(16,921)	8,313
	<u>\$ 133,447</u>	<u>\$ (77,698)</u>	<u>\$ 55,749</u>
<u>December 31, 2018</u>			
Land and improvements	\$ 5,417	\$ (525)	\$ 4,892
Building	40,279	(13,938)	26,341
Furniture and equipment	21,091	(14,554)	6,537
Data processing	31,196	(27,711)	3,485
Automobile	60	(43)	17
Leasehold improvements	23,430	(15,481)	7,949
	<u>\$ 121,473</u>	<u>\$ (72,252)</u>	<u>\$ 49,221</u>

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands)

Note 5 – Property and Equipment, Net (continued)

Depreciation and amortization expense was \$5,490 and \$5,342, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

The Credit Union leases various offices. The operating leases 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.

Minimum rental payments under operating leases with initial or remaining terms of one year or more at December 31, 2019, are as follows:

		Minimum Rental Payments
Years Ending December 31,	2020	\$ 3,739
	2021	3,686
	2022	3,305
	2023	2,983
	2024	2,370
	Subsequent Years	8,248
		<u>\$ 24,331</u>

Rental expense for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 for all facilities leased under operating leases totaled \$5,336 and \$5,041, respectively.

Note 6 – Members' Shares

Members' shares are summarized as follows:

	December 31,	
	2019	2018
Money market accounts	\$ 3,540,205	\$ 2,717,176
Certificates	2,267,711	2,288,919
Regular shares	1,166,628	1,215,497
Share draft accounts	1,001,327	966,343
Individual retirement accounts – money market	138,533	127,753
	<u>\$ 8,114,404</u>	<u>\$ 7,315,688</u>

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(dollars in thousands)

Note 6 – Members' Shares (continued)

Certificates by maturity as of December 31, 2019 are summarized as follows:

0–1 year maturity	\$ 993,146
1–2 years maturity	862,223
2–3 years maturity	230,196
3–4 years maturity	91,462
4–7 years maturity	90,684
	<hr/>
	<u><u>\$ 2,267,711</u></u>

The National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund insures members' shares up to \$250. The aggregate amount of certificates in denominations of \$250 or more at December 31, 2019 and 2018 was \$303,465 and \$284,924, respectively.

At December 31, 2019 and 2018, overdraft demand shares reclassified as loans totaled \$1,063 and \$715, respectively.

Note 7 – Borrowed Funds

The Credit Union has lines of credits with various financial institutions. The terms of the agreements call for pledging assets as security for any and all obligations taken by the Credit Union. The agreements provide for a total borrowing capacity at December 31, 2019 of \$1,744,815, subject to certain collateral requirements, with interest charged at a rate determined by the lenders on a periodic basis. The agreements are reviewed for continuation by the lenders and the Credit Union annually. At December 31, 2019, the Credit Union had outstanding borrowings of \$448,075 at a weighted average rate of 1.80% from the FHLBNY maturing in January 2020.

At December 31, 2018, the Credit Union had outstanding borrowings of \$300,000 at a rate of 2.60% from the FHLBNY that matured in January 2019. Additionally, there were no draws outstanding on these lines of credit for any material length of time in 2019 or 2018.

Note 8 – Concentrations of Credit Risk

The Credit Union has an open federal charter and there are no geographic or group affiliation field of membership restrictions. The open charter was approved during 2017 by the NCUA. The majority of current members are primarily located in the tristate area of New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey. Although the Credit Union has a diversified loan portfolio, borrowers' ability to repay loans may be affected by the economic climate of the overall geographic region in which borrowers reside.

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands)

Note 9 – Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

The Credit Union is a party to various legal actions normally associated with collection 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 consolidated financial condition or results of operations of the Credit Union.

Outstanding loan commitments are summarized as follows:

	December 31,	
	2019	2018
Home equity masterlines, loans and lines of credit	\$ 1,478,870	\$ 1,316,386
Consumer – credit card	455,381	448,993
Mortgage loan commitments	748,912	222,172
Consumer – other	156,779	159,268
Commercial – real estate	18,414	16,524
Commercial	7,424	5,597
	<u>\$ 2,865,780</u>	<u>\$ 2,168,940</u>

Commitments may expire without being drawn upon. Therefore, the total commitment amount does not necessarily represent future cash requirements of the Credit Union. These commitments are not reflected in the consolidated financial statements.

In the ordinary course of business, the Credit Union is exposed to potential claims and/or litigation under representations and warranties made to purchasers and insurers of mortgage loans as well as the purchasers of servicing rights. Under certain circumstances, the Credit Union may be required to repurchase mortgage loans or indemnify the purchasers of loans or servicing rights for losses if there has been a breach of representations or warranties. Any resulting liabilities would be recorded at the date the loss is probable and could be reasonably estimated. There were no repurchase or indemnification liabilities at December 31, 2019 and 2018.

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands)

Note 10 – Derivative Financial Instruments

Certain derivative instruments do not meet the requirements to be accounted for as hedging instruments. These undesignated derivative instruments are recognized in other assets and other liabilities on the consolidated statements of financial condition at fair value, with changes in fair value recorded in gain on sale of mortgage loans.

Derivatives outstanding at the end of each year, and gains (losses) recognized during the year are summarized as follows:

December 31, 2019				
	Notional Amount	Fair Value – Asset	Fair Value – (Liability)	Gain (Loss) Recognized
Forward loan sale commitments	\$ 370,420	\$ -	\$ (932)	\$ 90
Mortgage loan commitments	432,169	2,112	-	1,195
December 31, 2018				
	Notional Amount	Fair Value – Asset	Fair Value – (Liability)	Gain (Loss) Recognized
Forward loan sale commitments	\$ 94,407	\$ -	\$ (1,022)	\$ (742)
Mortgage loan commitments	130,864	917	-	(70)

Note 11 – Employee Benefits

The Credit Union sponsors a funded, noncontributory defined benefit pension plan. The Credit Union also sponsors an unfunded, noncontributory, nonqualified defined benefit supplemental executive retirement plan. The plans call 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 plans reflect benefits attributed to employees' services to date, as well as services expected to be earned in the future. Plan assets consist primarily of equity securities.

The Credit Union also sponsors a postretirement benefit plan to provide health care benefits to retirees of the Credit Union from retirement until Medicare benefits become available. The postretirement benefits take into account actuarial assumptions that consider employee age, years to retirement, and years to Medicare benefits. Other assumptions include the portion of the health care premium for the retirees to be paid by the plan, and a factor of the health care cost trend rate.

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands)

Note 11 – Employee Benefits (continued)

The accrued pension benefits and net periodic pension costs for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	Pension Plans		Postretirement Benefit	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Change in benefit obligation				
Projected benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 84,546	\$ 89,024	\$ 9,679	\$ 10,732
Service cost	2,532	2,909	283	342
Interest cost	3,588	3,237	404	372
Plan amendments	-	-	-	-
Benefits paid	(2,535)	(2,381)	(89)	(97)
Actuarial loss (gain)	17,034	(8,243)	882	(1,670)
Projected benefit obligation at end of year	105,165	84,546	11,159	9,679
Change in plan assets				
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	66,910	68,683	-	-
Actual return on plan assets	13,110	(4,840)	-	-
Employer contributions	3,096	5,448	89	97
Benefits paid	(2,535)	(2,381)	(89)	(97)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	80,581	66,910	-	-
Unfunded projected status at end of year	\$ (24,584)	\$ (17,636)	\$ (11,159)	\$ (9,679)
Accumulated benefit obligation	\$ 93,943	\$ 75,255	\$ -	\$ -
Amounts recognized in the consolidated statements of financial condition consist of				
Accrued benefit liability	\$ (24,584)	\$ (17,636)	\$ (11,159)	\$ (9,679)
Accumulated other comprehensive gain (loss)	\$ (34,264)	\$ (28,121)	\$ (1,773)	\$ (358)
Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss consist of				
Net actuarial loss	\$ 33,736	\$ 27,405	\$ 2,527	\$ 1,705
Prior service credit (cost)	528	716	(754)	(1,347)
Total	\$ 34,264	\$ 28,121	\$ 1,773	\$ 358

Included in accumulated other comprehensive loss at December 31, 2019 for the pension plans are unrecognized actuarial losses of \$34,264 that have not yet been recognized in net periodic benefit cost. The actuarial losses expected to be recognized in net periodic benefit cost for fiscal year 2020 is \$3,296.

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(dollars in thousands)

Note 11 – Employee Benefits (continued)

The following table sets forth the actuarial assumptions related to the Credit Union's employee benefit plans as of:

	Pension Plans		Postretirement Benefit	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Weighted-average assumptions used to determine benefit obligation as of December 31				
Discount rate	3.32%	4.29%	3.31%	4.27%
Rate of compensation increase	3.50%	3.50%	N/A	N/A
Weighted-average assumptions used to determine net periodic pension cost as of December 31				
Discount rate	4.29%	3.64%	4.27%	3.62%
Expected return on plan assets	7.00%	7.00%	N/A	N/A
Rate of compensation increase	3.50%	3.50%	N/A	N/A
Inflation	3.00%	3.00%	N/A	N/A
Health care inflation				
Medical trend rates			4.50%–5.50%	4.50%–6.00%
Year of ultimate achievement			2023	2020
Dental trend rates			5.00%	5.00%
Year of ultimate achievement			N/A	N/A

Net periodic pension cost for the Credit Union's pension plans include the following components for the years ended December 31:

	2019	2018
Service cost	\$ 2,532	\$ 2,910
Interest cost	3,588	3,237
Expected return on assets	(4,684)	(4,841)
Amortization of net loss	2,277	2,386
Amortization of prior year cost	188	190
Net periodic benefit cost	<u>\$ 3,901</u>	<u>\$ 3,882</u>

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands)

Note 11 – Employee Benefits (continued)

Assumed health care cost trend rates may have a significant effect on the amounts reported for the health care plan. A one-percent point change in assumed health care trend rates would have the following effects for the year ended December, 31, 2019:

	1% Point Increase	1% Point Decrease
Effect on total service and interest cost components	\$ 146	\$ (113)
Effect on postretirement benefit obligation	2,180	(1,689)

The funded, noncontributory defined benefit pension plan's expected long-term rate of return assumption is based on a building block approach, determining risk-free asset return assumptions, and applying a weighted average methodology to the proportion of plan assets in each applicable asset class.

The Credit Union's pension plans' approximate weighted-average asset allocations by asset category are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2019	2018
Equity securities (Level 1)	88%	69%
Debt securities (Level 2)	12%	29%
Other (Level 1)	0%	2%
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

The Credit Union's pension investment strategies are targeted to produce a total return that, when combined with the Credit Union's contributions to the plan, will maintain the fund's ability to meet all required benefit obligations. Risk is controlled through diversification of asset types and investments in domestic and international equities, fixed income securities and cash.

The minimum contribution requirement is approximately \$3,817 for the pension plans and approximately \$314 to the postretirement benefit plan in 2019.

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands)

Note 11 – Employee Benefits (continued)

The following pension and postretirement benefit payments for the next ten years, which reflect expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid as follows:

	Pension/ Postretirement Benefit Payments
Years Ending December 31, 2020	\$ 3,572
2021	3,585
2022	3,816
2023	4,068
2024	4,388
2025–2029	<u>26,304</u>
	<u>\$ 45,733</u>

The noncontributory defined benefit pension plan is closed to new hires on or after March 1, 2012.

The Credit Union also has a defined contribution 401(k) plan that allows employees to defer a portion of their salary into the 401(k) plan. The Credit Union matches a portion of employees' wage contributions. Plan costs are accrued and funded on a current basis. The Credit Union contributed approximately \$2,667 and \$2,389, respectively, to the plan for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

Note 12 – 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 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. Further, Credit Unions over \$50,000 in assets are also required to calculate a risk-based net worth ("RBNW") requirement which establishes whether or not the Credit Union will be considered "complex" under the regulatory framework. The Credit Union's RBNW requirements as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 were 5.98% and 5.64%, respectively. The minimum requirement to be considered "complex" under the regulatory framework is 6%. Management believes, as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Credit Union meets all capital adequacy requirements to which it is subject.

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands)

Note 12 – Members' Equity (continued)

As of December 31, 2019, the most recent call reporting period, and 2018, the NCUA categorized the Credit Union as "well capitalized" under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. 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.

The Credit Union's actual capital amounts and ratios are presented in the following table:

	December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Amount	Ratio/ Requirement	Amount	Ratio/ Requirement
Amount needed to be classified as "adequately capitalized"	\$ 543,265	6.0%	\$ 491,187	6.0%
Amount needed to be classified as "well capitalized"	633,810	7.0%	573,052	7.0%
Actual net worth	788,189	8.7%	709,441	8.7%

Because the RBNW requirement is less than the net worth ratio, the Credit Union retains its original category. Further, in performing its calculation of total assets, the Credit Union used the quarter-end balance option, as permitted by regulation.

The following table presents a reconciliation of the Credit Union's total members' equity to regulatory net worth as summarized below:

	December 31,	
	2019	2018
Total members' equity	\$ 772,587	\$ 668,738
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	13,101	38,202
Acquisition date retained earnings of acquirees	12,966	12,966
Acquisition date enterprise fair values of acquirees	(5,304)	(5,304)
Bargain purchase gain recognized	(5,161)	(5,161)
Regulatory net worth	<u>\$ 788,189</u>	<u>\$ 709,441</u>

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
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Note 13 – Related Party Transactions

In the normal course of business, the Credit Union extends credit to directors, supervisory committee members and executive officers. The aggregate loans to related parties at December 31, 2019 and 2018 were \$5,393 and \$3,951, respectively. Deposits from related parties at December 31, 2019 and 2018 amounted to \$4,240 and \$5,748, respectively.

The Credit Union holds equity method investments in certain credit union service organizations ("CUSOs"). These CUSOs provide back-office and other operational services to the Credit Union.

The Credit Union owns a one-third interest in S3 Shared Service Solutions, LLC ("S3") which provides various administrative services to the Credit Union. Two other credit unions ("CUs") also each own one-third interests in S3. The investment is included in other assets on the consolidated statements of financial condition and totaled \$3,804 at December 31, 2019 and 2018. Net expenses for services provided by S3 were \$20,004 and \$17,917 during the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and are included in operations expenses on the consolidated statements of income. The investment in S3 is recorded using the equity method of accounting.

On May 31, 2013, the Credit Union entered into a Contracted Employees and Cost Sharing Agreement with S3 in which the Credit Union leases employees and office space to S3 to perform administrative services for the CUs. The agreement may be unilaterally terminated by either party after a notice period of up to one year. In addition, the Credit Union and the CUs entered into a correspondent service agreement ("CSA") on May 31, 2013 which establishes that the Credit Union will be paid directly by the CUs on a monthly basis for costs of services provided. These payments amounted to \$27,212 and \$25,745 for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. These payments are netted in the consolidated financial statements and had no effect on net income.

The Credit Union owns a one third interest in Open Technology Solutions, LLC ("OTS") which provides data support services to the Credit Union. The Credit Unions own one-third interests in OTS. The investment, included in other assets on the consolidated statements of financial condition, totaled \$942 at December 31, 2019 and 2018. Expenses for services provided by OTS were \$8,436 and \$8,595 for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and are included in operations expenses on the consolidated statements of income. The investment in OTS is recorded using the equity method of accounting. In addition, Bethpage and the CUs extended a loan to OTS during 2014 which had an interest rate of 3.25% a maturity date of December 31, 2019 which was renewed with a new maturity date of December 31, 2020. The portion of the loan to OTS recorded as a receivable to Bethpage was \$1,600 and \$1,800 as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and is included in loans receivable in the consolidated statement of financial condition.

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(dollars in thousands)

Note 14 – Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are summarized below:

	Fair Value Measurement at December 31, 2019			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value
Marketable equity securities	\$ 500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 500,000
Investments available-for-sale				
Agency issued securities	-	250,288	-	250,288
Agency issued MBS/CMOs	-	1,271,124	-	1,271,124
Municipal bonds	-	422,094	-	422,094
Mortgage loan commitments	-	2,112	-	2,112
Total assets	\$ 500,000	\$ 1,945,618	\$ -	\$ 2,445,618
Forward loan sales commitment	\$ -	\$ (932)	\$ -	\$ (932)
Total liabilities	\$ -	\$ (932)	\$ -	\$ (932)

	Fair Value Measurement at December 31, 2018			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value
Marketable equity securities	\$ 370,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 370,000
Investments available-for-sale				
Agency issued securities	-	299,495	-	299,495
Agency issued MBS/CMOs	-	1,025,810	-	1,025,810
Municipal bonds	-	227,194	-	227,194
Mortgage loan commitments	-	917	-	917
Total assets	\$ 370,000	\$ 1,553,416	\$ -	\$ 1,923,416
Forward loan sales commitment	\$ -	\$ (1,022)	\$ -	\$ (1,022)
Total liabilities	\$ -	\$ (1,022)	\$ -	\$ (1,022)

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(dollars in thousands)

Note 14 – Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

Assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis are summarized below:

	Fair Value Measurement at December 31, 2019			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value
Impaired loans	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 79,011	\$ 79,011
Foreclosed and repossessed assets	-	-	5,124	5,124
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 84,135</u>	<u>\$ 84,135</u>
	Fair Value Measurement at December 31, 2018			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value
Impaired loans	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 97,721	\$ 97,721
Foreclosed and repossessed assets	-	-	7,491	7,491
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 105,212</u>	<u>\$ 105,212</u>

The following table provides a description of valuation technique, significant unobservable inputs and qualitative information about the unobservable inputs for the Credit Union's assets and liabilities classified as level 3 and measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis at December 31:

Financial Instruments	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	Discount Range	
			2019	2018
Impaired loans	Market comparable	Adjustments to appraised values	0–15%	0–15%
Foreclosed and repossessed assets	Market comparable	Adjustments to appraised values	10–20%	10–20%

The estimated fair value amounts have been determined by the Credit Union using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies. However, considerable judgment is necessarily required to interpret market data to develop the estimates of fair value. Accordingly, the estimates presented herein are not necessarily indicative of the amounts the Credit Union could realize in a market exchange. The use of different assumptions and/or estimation methodologies may have a material effect on the estimated fair value amounts.

Bethpage Federal Credit Union and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(dollars in thousands)

Note 15 – Securitizations

The Credit Union securitizes loans as a source of funding. In a securitization, debt securities are issued and are generally collateralized by a single class of transferred assets, such as residential mortgages. The Credit Union had \$152,746 and \$125,044 outstanding as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, of GNMA guaranteed Residential Mortgage Backed Securities (RMBS) while retaining the rights to servicing.

Under the provisions of the RMBS program, the Credit Union, as the issuer and servicer, in specific instances is obligated to collect certain “defaulted” mortgages that are subject to a specific collection process under Federal Housing Administration (FHA) and Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) guidelines. Management has determined that under certain circumstances it is possible that the Credit Union might, in some instances, collect amounts that are less than the HUD guaranteed amount. Additionally, if a borrower prepays a loan at any time during any month other than at the end of the month the Credit Union cannot charge a prepayment penalty and must pay the bond holders interest as if the loan were outstanding all month.

As part of the securitization process, the Credit Union enters into forward delivery contracts. At December 31, 2019 and 2018, outstanding forward delivery contracts were \$14,500 and \$9,615, respectively. The forward delivery contracts are included within the forward loan sale commitments in Note 10. These agreements are matched to the dollar amount of each securitization trade.

Note 16 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers

As noted in Note 1, the Credit Union adopted the provisions of ASU No. 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (Topic 606), on January 1, 2019 and all subsequent ASUs that modified Topic 606. Results for reporting periods beginning after December 31, 2018 are presented under Topic 606, while prior period amounts have not been adjusted and continue to be reported in accordance with Topic 605. All of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers in the scope of ASC 606 is recognized in noninterest income or noninterest expense.

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(dollars in thousands)

Note 16 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers (continued)

The Credit Union's non-interest income, including revenue from contracts with customers in the scope of ASC 606, is presented for the years ended December 31, 2019:

	2019	2018
Non-interest income		
Members' shares service charges and other fees		
Deposit account service fees (1)	\$ 11,141	\$ 10,104
Interchange income (1)	13,452	15,804
Other fee income (2)	977	986
Total fee income	25,570	26,894
Mortgage servicing and loan fees		
Credit card income (1)	1,874	2,394
Mortgage servicing rights (2)	7,113	9,499
Other loan fees (2)	4,913	4,723
Total mortgage servicing and loan fees	13,900	16,616
Gain on sale of mortgage loans (2)	19,108	9,892
Investment services and insurance fees – commissions (2)	6,836	6,703
Other non-interest income (2)	467	4,286
Total non-interest income	\$ 65,881	\$ 64,391

(1) Within the scope of ASC 606

(2) Outside the scope of ASC 606

Note 17 – Subsequent Events

Subsequent to year end, an outbreak of a novel coronavirus (COVID-19) occurred in the United States, along with various other countries globally. On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization assessed the novel coronavirus outbreak and characterized it as a pandemic. Subsequent to the declaration of a pandemic, a variety of federal, state, and local governments have taken actions in response to the pandemic, which have ranged by jurisdiction, but are generally expected to result in a variety of negative economic consequences, the scope of which are not currently known or quantifiable. In addition, the Federal Open Market Committee of the United States Federal Reserve System lowered the federal funds target rate by 1.50%, reduced the rate for discount window loans, and took other actions to promote the stability of the financial system.

The duration and intensity of the impact of the coronavirus and resulting impact to the Credit Union is unknown. A broad-based reduction in interest rates may reduce the Credit Union's interest income and/or net interest margin, may result in increased prepayments of mortgage loans, negatively impacting the value of the Credit Union's mortgage servicing rights, and may cause members to withdraw deposits, impacting the Credit Union's liquidity. A reduction in economic output or a recession in the U.S. economy, both of which appear probable as a result of the pandemic, may also result in a decreased valuation of many of the Credit Union's assets.

