## Share Savings Account Dividends* <br> *Published rates were effective until 03/31/2024

TIER 1 - Based upon your daily balance the rate on deposits $\$ 50,000$ and above will earn $1.5 \%$ with an Annual Percentage Yield of $1.5 \%$.

TIER 2 - Based upon your daily balance the rate on deposits $\$ 10,000$ up to $\$ 49,999$ will earn $1.5 \%$ with an Annual Percentage Yield of $1.5 \%$.

TIER 3 - Based upon your daily balance the rate on deposits $\$ 5,000$ up to $\$ 9,999$ will earn $1.40 \%$ with an Annual Percentage Yield of 1.40 \%.

TIER 4 - Based upon your daily balance the rate on deposits
$\$ 500$ up to $\$ 4,999$ will earn $1.40 \%$ with an Annual Percentage Yield of 1.40\%.

## Christmas Savings Account Dividends

LAST DECLARED DIVIDEND RATE:
As of the last dividend declaration date, the dividend rate was $.90 \%$ with an Annual Percentage Yield of $1.40 \%$.

## LOAN RATES

Effective 4/1/2024
New Vehicle loans up to \$45,000, rates as low as:

| 36 Months | 5.24\% |
| :---: | :---: |
| 42 Months | 5.24\% |
| 54 Months | 5.24\% |
| 60 Months | 5.24\% |
| 72 Months | 5.24\%* |
| *only on \$25,000 |  |

Used Vehicle loans up to $\mathbf{\$ 3 5 , 0 0 0}$, rates as low as:
1 year old - 60 Months . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5.74\%
2-3 years old -54 Months . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5.74\%
4 years old - 42 Months . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5.74\%
5 years old - 30 Months . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5.74\%
New Motorcycle loans up to $\mathbf{\$ 2 5 , 0 0 0}$ :
36 Months . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8.00\%
48 Months . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
60 Months . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $8.50 \%$
Other Loans
Personal Loans. . . . . . . . . . As Low as Prime $+0.5 \%$
Short Term - Small Amount . . . . . . . . . . . . 18\%
Frozen Share. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4.50\%
ALL RATES SUBJECT TO CHANGE, FOR QUALIFIED BORROWERS.

## A Safe Place to Save

## What lenders look at in your application

## Credit history

A credit score is a three-digit number - calculated from the data in your credit reports - that is designed to predict how likely you are to repay borrowed money.
But a score doesn't tell lenders everything, so many also look at your credit reports which contain your credit history, which is a record of how you've managed debt payments. Lenders may look for:
Delinquent accounts, meaning those paid more than 30 days late. Unpaid collections accounts. A past bankruptcy. Foreclosures.
Number of recent applications for credit. Outstanding debts. While one or more blemishes might not be deal breakers, having them on credit reports can affect your interest rate. Not sure what your credit profile looks like? You're entitled to a free copy of your credit reports from the three major credit bureaus every 12 months. Access them by using AnnualCreditReport.com, then review the information to fix any mistakes and to understand how lenders will see you.
Income and expenses
A lender is less likely to view you as a risk if you have a good income because you're more likely to be able to pay all your obligations every month. On the flip side, a high income may not help you get a better rate if your fixed expenses, such as your rent or mortgage payment, are especially high.
For example, your total debt-to-income ratio must be $43 \%$ or lower to qualify for a loan with a lender. Lenders allow some flexibility depending on your credit score. Someone with a lower credit score needs to meet the $43 \%$ limit, but if your score is on the higher side, lenders may allow a ratio as high as 50\%.
If you apply for an unsecured personal loan, which is based on your credit, a high income or low amount of existing debt can be even more important. If your score is low because you are new to credit or rebuilding your score, some lenders will consider the high income and overall debt load.

## What you can do

You can improve your chances of getting a loan, and with favorable terms, by demonstrating good credit behavior's like paying all bills on time and keeping your credit card balances low.

Showing an ability to handle multiple credit products, like credit cards and an auto loan, can also signal to lenders that you're a responsible borrower. Be aware of the factors listed above, and do what you can to make your overall financial picture look good to lenders.

Above article from nerdwallet.com

