

Portfolio Update and Financial Reports

Including an Update on Progress against the Expense Reduction Plan

As of 05/31/10 (unaudited)

The credit and liquidity crisis that began in July 2007 continues to strain global financial markets. Members United is committed to providing our member-owners information about these market events and the quality of our assets. We strive to provide objective and transparent financial information.

Economic Overview (as of June 15, 2010)

Continuing European sovereign debt concerns and the BP/Deepwater Horizon oil spill have dominated the recent headlines. Despite the massive €750 billion European bailout plan announced last month, there are concerns over the ability of weaker EU countries to tap the funds (since a large portion of the funds are only available after being ratified by the parliaments of each lending country). In addition, poorly timed policies and comments by Germany and Hungary helped to add to the risk concerns. Germany's ban on naked short-selling of its bank and insurance company stocks and credit default swaps led many market participants to believe that there was impending bad news. Ill-timed comments from some members of Hungary's majority political party that referred to Hungary facing an impending fiscal crisis further increased worldwide sovereign debt concerns. These concerns caused a large drop in US equity prices and risky assets in general. The S&P hit a new low for the year on 6/7/10, which represented a 14% correction from the high on 4/23/10 and a 6% YTD loss. Since then, the market has recovered some of its losses and now stands flat for the year. Sovereign debt concerns are likely to remain elevated as austerity measures in several countries will likely lead to public backlash, protests, worker strikes, etc.; which will continue to make headlines.

The BP/Deepwater Horizon spill has been the other major story (In fact, you can watch live video of the spill 24 hours a day, if you are so inclined). It has the potential to be the largest oil spill in history, especially since the estimates of leakage per day have risen from 1,000 barrels to a current range of 35,000 - 60,000 barrels. Despite the negative impact to the environment and the local economy, we don't believe that it will have a major immediate effect on the overall US economy. We base this on the following factors:

1. The local industries impacted by the spill (oil, fishing, and tourism) represent a small portion of the overall economy.
2. Tourism revenues lost in the Gulf States will likely be gained by other US states. Vacations aren't likely to be cancelled completely, just relocated.
3. BP will make payments to at least partially offset the lost revenues to the local economies. The US government is attempting to get BP to set up an escrow fund to handle claims.
4. Cleanup activities will employ some of the people who lost their jobs due to the spill.
5. Repercussions from the spill may mean renewed investment in alternative energy industries, which may partially offset declines from reductions in deep water drilling.

Economic indicators continue to point to a slow to moderate US recovery. The keys to a sustained recovery remain housing and employment. Housing has continued to be supported by government programs and policies that have temporarily increased demand and limited supply. The \$8,000 tax credit for home purchases essentially expired on 4/30/10 (home purchases must close by 6/30/10 to receive the credit). It will be interesting to see how much demand will fall off when the next round of housing statistics are released. If the April building permits are any indication (they fell the most since 2008), housing purchases will see a large dip. Given the large shadow inventory, which is the result of the lengthened foreclosure process, we believe that a housing recovery isn't likely in the near term.

On the employment side, May's headline payroll numbers were disappointing. They showed private payroll growth of 41,000 versus an expectation of 181,000. Despite this, the details behind the headline were more encouraging. Average hourly earnings and the average hours worked both increased more than expected. The average workweek is now near its long-term average, which indicates the need for companies to hire workers rather than extending existing employees' hours. In addition, other labor indicators continue to point to job growth. For example, the Challenger survey showed that planned job cuts are at their lowest level since the 1990's. We believe that we will continue to see private job growth, but not enough to put a significant dent in the unemployment rate. This is due to the large supply of discouraged workers that are likely to re-enter the job market as it shows signs of strength.

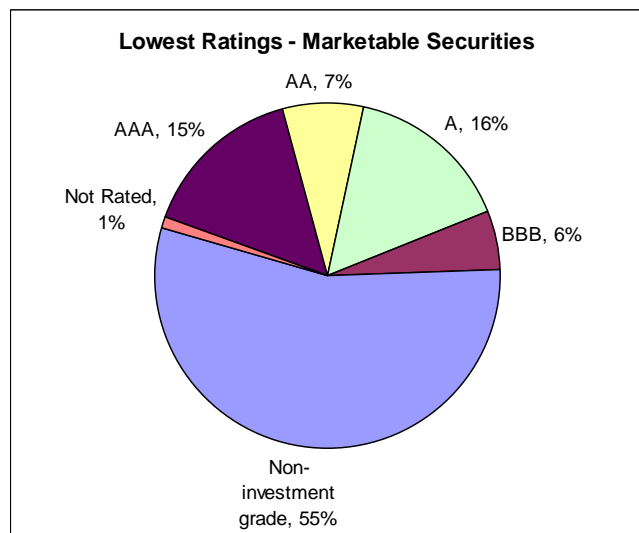
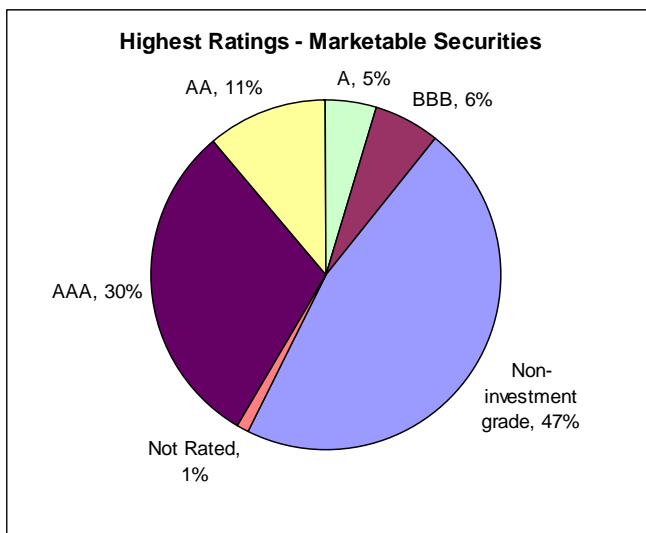
Members United Outlook

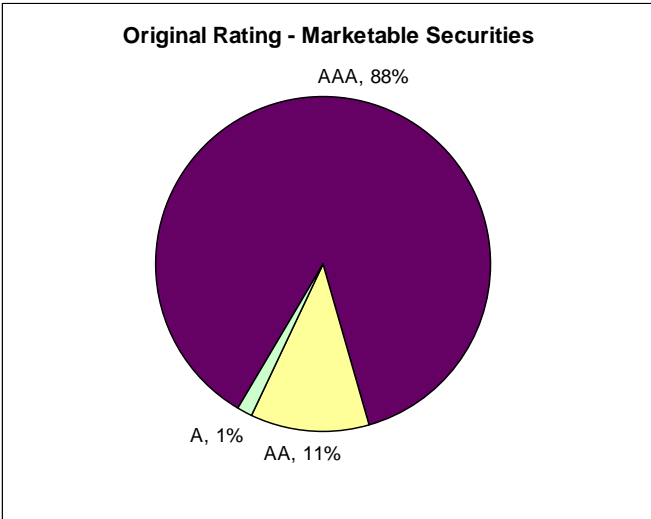
Interest rates declined since last month as the sovereign debt concerns created a flight to quality into US Treasuries. Long-term rates shifted down about 25 basis points. The futures market is now pricing in the first rate hike in February/March of 2011. We continue our stance that the Fed stays on hold for 2010 and well into 2011. In addition to the weak housing market and continued high unemployment rate, fiscal stimulus will fade in the coming months and taxes are set to increase in early 2011 as Bush's tax cuts expire. The increase in taxes will trim GDP growth at a time when the economy is still fragile. We don't believe that it will be a large enough impact to create a double dip recession, but it will certainly restrain growth.

Portfolio Overview

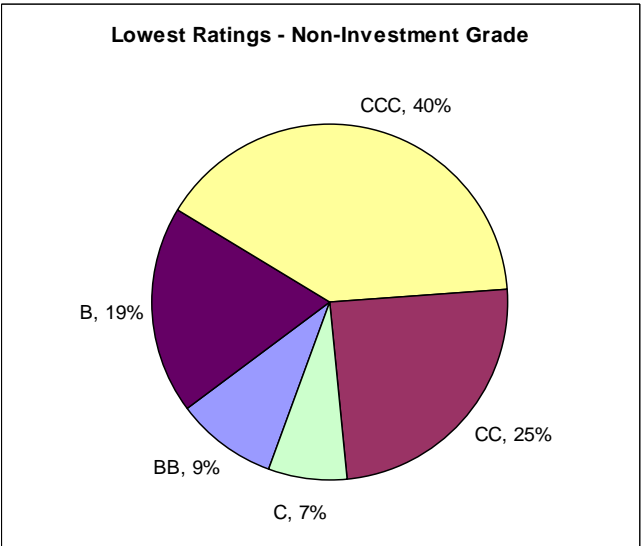
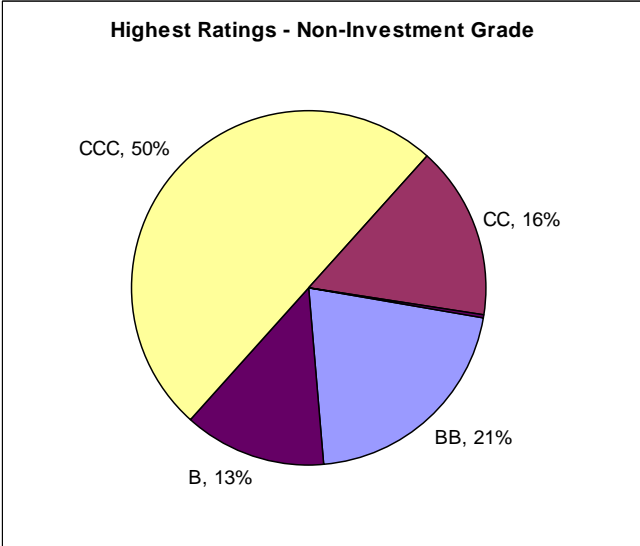
Credit risk is the risk that the par value of an investment will not be returned (fractionally or as a whole). Members United manages credit risk through continual monitoring and rigorous modeling of its investment securities. Members United has the regulatory authority to hold investment securities with a rating of BBB or higher. If an investment held by the corporate falls below BBB, an investment action plan must be prepared and filed with the NCUA, demonstrating the anticipated performance of the security and any potential loss exposure to future cash flows (periodic interest and principal payments). The ability to continue to hold investments below BBB are subject to the approval of the NCUA.

Members United presents three charts below. The first chart provides a ratings breakdown of Members United's current marketable securities holdings using the highest current rating available. The second chart provides the same breakdown using the lowest current rating available. The third chart shows a breakdown using the original rating assigned to the security. These charts summarize the portfolio ratings as of May 31, 2010 (total par value of approximately \$4.9 billion):



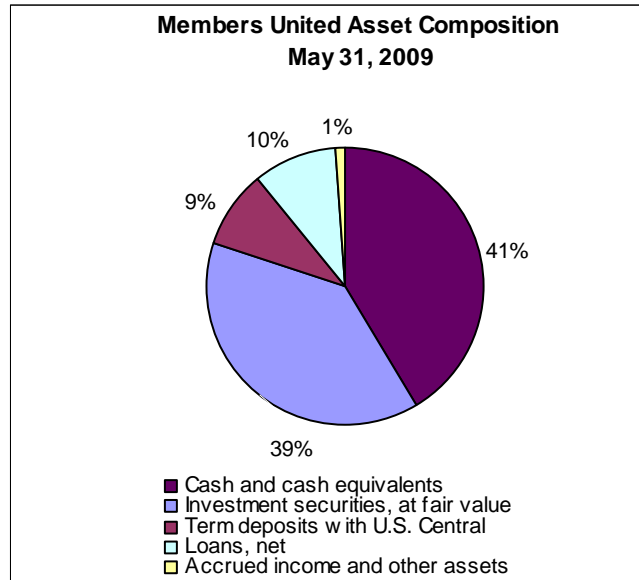
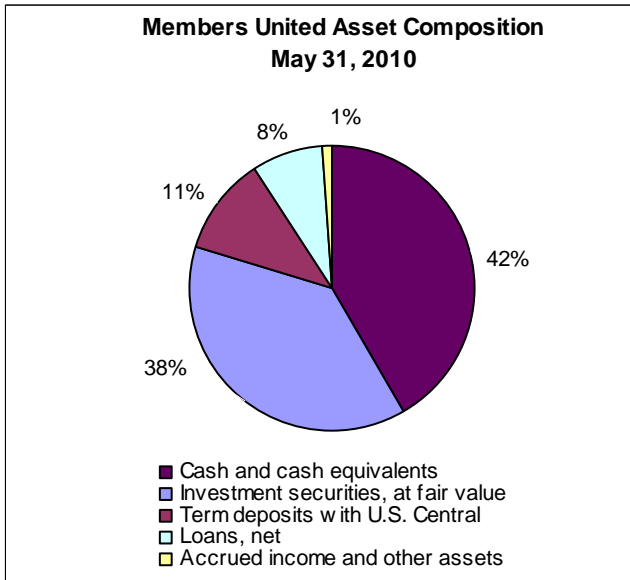


The following charts provide additional ratings information for the non-investment grade portion of the portfolio as of May 31, 2010 (total par value of approximately \$2.3 billion for the highest-rating scenario and \$2.5 billion for the lowest-rating scenario):



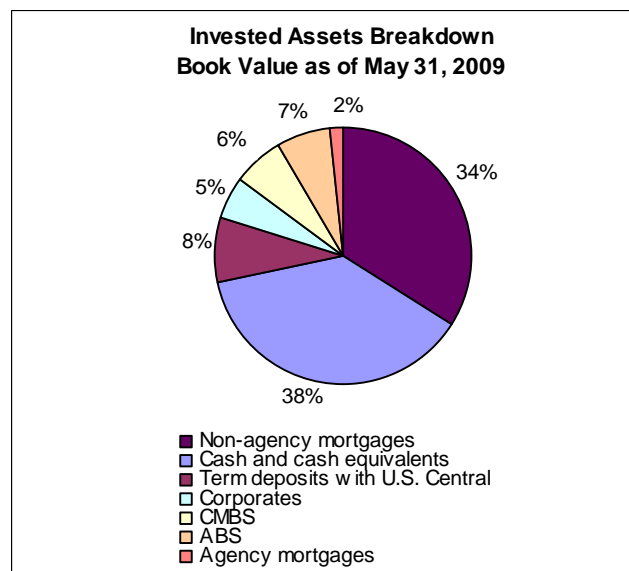
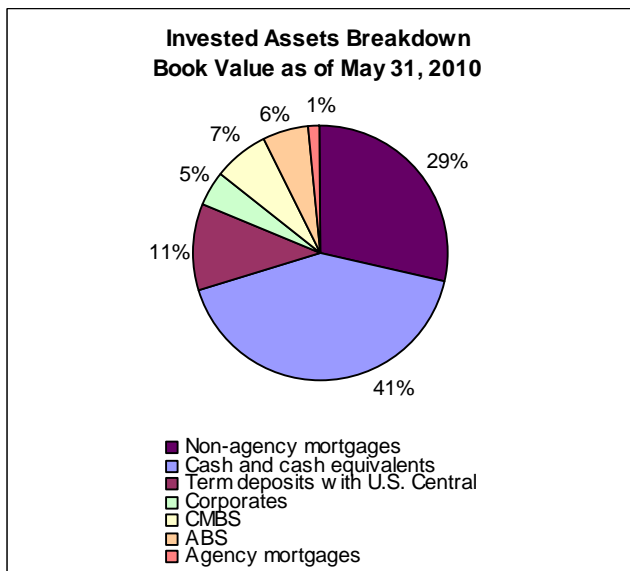
Asset Composition

As of May 31, 2010, the total fair value of assets was \$8.9 billion. Cash and cash equivalents and overnight deposits at U.S. Central totaled \$3.7 billion, fair value of marketable securities represented \$3.4 billion, loans to members totaled \$0.7 billion, term deposits at U.S. Central totaled approximately \$1 billion and accrued income and other assets totaled \$0.1 billion.



Invested Assets

Asset allocations based on book value within Members United's invested asset portfolio are shown below. Cash and cash equivalents have increased over the prior year to 41% of total investments



Total Investment Portfolio

The table below summarizes Members United's total available-for-sale (AFS) securities by category, as of May 31, 2010:

(All dollar amounts are reflected in thousands)

	Par Value	Book Value	Unrealized Loss*	Fair Value
Non-agency mortgages				
Prime	\$ 790,941	\$ 692,281	\$ (171,799)	\$ 520,482
Sub-prime	833,703	745,461	(206,849)	538,612
Alt-A	1,460,468	1,155,565	(387,602)	767,963
Asset-backed securities (secured by non-mortgage assets)	541,220	541,443	(31,687)	509,756
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	634,009	642,956	(110,067)	532,889
Corporates	451,794	411,718	(2,475)	409,243
Agencies (mortgage and SBA pass-throughs)	119,307	119,311	(180)	119,131
Mutual fund and other	38,846	31,723	-	31,723
Total investment securities	\$ 4,870,288	\$ 4,340,458	\$ (910,659)	\$ 3,429,799
*Excludes net unrealized loss on derivative instruments of \$34,996.				

Mortgage-Related Securities

While the pace of decline in home values appears to have declined, a record number of homes remain in some stage of foreclosure and have yet to be sold or liquidated. As a result, home values are at risk of seeing further declines, and residential mortgage-related investments could experience further deterioration in performance. The following table provides more information on Members United's non-agency mortgage-related holdings as of May 31, 2010:

(All dollar amounts are reflected in thousands.)

Mortgage Portfolio Category	Par Value	Book Value	Percent of Non-Agency, Mortgage-Related Securities (Par Value)	Percent of Total Invested Assets*
Total non-agency mortgage exposure	\$ 3,085,112	\$ 2,593,307	100%	29%
Prime	790,941	692,281	26%	8%
Sub-prime (FICOs < 680)	833,703	745,461	27%	8%
Alt-A	1,460,468	1,155,565	47%	13%

*Invested Assets = Book value of AFS securities + deposits at U.S. Central + cash and cash equivalents

Monoline Insurance Companies

One common method of providing credit enhancement for structured finance investments is the use of an insurance "wrap" from a monoline insurer, which guarantees the timely payment of interest and principal. Most monoline insurers continue to experience significant losses from guarantees they made on credit default swaps (CDS) and collateralized debt obligations (CDO) backed by residential mortgage securities. (Members United does not own any CDOs or hold any CDS contracts.) These losses continue to negatively affect monoline insurer capital ratios, leading to downgrades of their insurance financial strength ratings.

Residential mortgage-backed securities wrapped by Ambac, FGIC, Syncora Guarantee (SGI) and CIFG have been subjected to other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI). With the exception of CIFG, each of these monoline insurers has temporarily ceased paying claims on their insured obligations per regulatory order. MBIA

and FSA (now Assured Guaranty Municipal or AGM) remain unimpaired at this time and continue to pay all claims in full as they become due per current contractual terms. See page 9 for additional information concerning Members United's exposure to monoline insurers.

Interest Rate Risk

Members United is exposed to some amount of interest rate risk, as changes in interest rates can affect net interest income and the value of our balance sheet. One common measure used to capture interest rate risk is net economic value (NEV), which measures the net change in the value of our assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items, given a change in interest rates. Members United adheres to NCUA's Rules and Regulations Part 704 and analyzes NEV monthly using instantaneous and parallel interest rate shocks of up to 300 basis points – a very aggressive assumption designed to produce a “stress test” of the balance sheet. In addition, Members United also periodically evaluates the impact to NEV through changes to yield curve point values, prepayment rates, volatility, credit spreads and basis risk. The resulting market value data information and deviation to “base case” results is reviewed with Management and ALCO.

The chart below demonstrates NEV test results for May 2010. Base-case NEV figures reflect the impact of unrealized losses, which we continue to believe are largely temporary. The most severe scenario of a 300 basis point, instantaneous rise in interest rates reflects a decline in NEV of approximately \$145.8 million – or 15.88%.

(All dollar amounts are reflected in thousands.)

Net Economic Value			
May 31, 2010			
	Net Economic Value	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
Base case net economic value	(918,347)	-	-
300 basis point rise in rates	(1,064,153)	(145,806)	(15.88%)

Valuations reflected in the base NEV calculation continue to be constrained due to market illiquidity and the failure of current market prices to capture true economic value, if the securities are held to maturity. Members United continues to monitor this dislocation in valuations through regular comparisons of internal option adjusted (OAS) spread-derived prices with prices received from third-party pricing services. Differentials between these two pricing approaches remain quite wide, as most asset-backed security (ABS) sectors remain thinly traded and quotes from market makers and third-party pricing sources continue to reflect deep discounts and a sizeable liquidity premium. We note that as market liquidity improves, this dislocation in market pricing gradually corrects itself.

In addition to NEV computations, Members United executes monthly net interest income (NII) forecasts under instantaneously shocked and ramped-rate scenarios. These are typically 12-month, forward-looking forecasts that are calibrated to the same sector volumes utilized in NEV modeling. Repricing characteristics are reviewed monthly and are adapted to current market conditions, as applicable, to ensure that the most robust assumptions are applied in the forecast simulations. The following table illustrates Members United's projected NII over the next 12 months. As is appropriate with NEV modeling, Members United captures the embedded options (prepayment speeds, “call” provisions, etc.) associated with all on- and off-balance sheet instruments.

(All dollar amounts are reflected in thousands.)

Net Interest Income Projection			
May 31, 2010 (12-month projection)			
	Net Interest Income	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
Base case net interest income	35,955	-	-
300 basis point rise in rates	60,191	24,236	67.41%

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk addresses the ability to create liquidity to fund cash flow requirements, both expected and unexpected, which usually result from share withdrawals and member loan requests. Liquidity risk is mitigated by the amount of currently available liquidity. This can be in the form of cash that can be immediately utilized or in readily available sources of liquidity such as borrowings. The following table outlines our sources of liquidity as of May 31, 2010:

(All dollars are reflected in thousands)

Current Liquidity			
Cash and short term deposits	\$ 914,844		
Source of Liquidity	Gross	Used	Net
FHLB Chicago line of credit	\$ 130,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 30,000
US Central - advised line	992,553	60,550	932,003
Available-for-sale securities - sales	1,465,864	-	1,465,864
Available-for-sale securities - borrowings	582,772	-	582,772
Fed funds	883,000	-	883,000
Subtotal	4,054,189	160,550	3,893,639
Total	\$ 4,969,033	\$ 160,550	\$ 4,808,483
Total member loans		\$ 722,382	
Balances at the FRB		\$ 2,834,042	

Credit union network liquidity trends remain strong; though they have been following the downward seasonal path with total liquidity declining into the summer months, post the April 15th tax date. Month end cash balances remain well over \$3 billion between total deposits at the Federal Reserve Bank and other cash accounts. Weak loan demand has caused some credit unions to look more closely at marketable securities and certificates as alternatives to maintaining higher than average cash positions. We expect loan demand to remain weak with consumers continuing to rebuild their balance sheets and continued credit union emphasis on investments as an alternative to loans.

Derivative Positions

Members United uses interest rate swaps to manage interest rate risk and has never used derivatives to hedge credit risk associated with a specific investment. For example, if Members United made a five-year, fixed-rate loan to a credit union, Members United would enter into an interest rate swap to convert the fixed rate to a variable rate. There can be a nominal amount of credit risk if the counterparty should fail to perform under the terms of the contract. Members United manages credit risk by using comprehensive credit-approval processes, selecting only creditworthy counterparties and using effective collateral administration. In addition, Members United requires legally enforceable netting arrangements, which permit netting of transactions with the same counterparty.

The amount of credit exposure is limited to the interest receivable and the fair market value of the derivative contracts in gain positions, reduced by the value of any collateral pledged by the counterparty. As of May 31, 2010, there was no credit exposure with our derivative counterparties.

Financial Plan Update

Members United continues to follow a financial plan that is designed with one goal in mind – to minimize the ultimate losses to our member credit unions by holding securities until they mature. While principal losses are expected, the losses would be greater if the securities were sold in the current market. In summary, Members United continues to:

- Participate in the Temporary Corporate Credit Union Share Guarantee Program (TCCUSGP)
- Continue suspension of mortgage investment purchases
- Hold securities until they recover in value
- Use cash inflows to pay down debt and store cash
- Reduce operating expenses to preserve capital

Members United remains focused on following this plan and is achieving the desired results. Cash balances totaled \$3.7 billion, external borrowings have been reduced and significant operating expense savings continue to be realized.

Financial Results through May 31, 2010

Members United earned \$8.4 million for the month ended May 31, 2010, increasing total capital to \$22.2 million. During May, Members United recorded extraordinary gains of \$7.7 million while core operations generated \$0.7 million of income.

Members United did not record any OTTI during the month of May. Barring any unforeseen events, the next OTTI review is expected to be completed by August, 2010. If that review requires any additional OTTI, those charges would be included in the July financial results, which will be published toward the end of August.

Estimated Cash Losses

Members have been interested in better understanding how actual “cash” losses are comparing to the “projected” losses that serve as the basis for OTTI. Due to the complexities associated with projecting losses for the next several years and the fact that no common definition exists for how to report “cash” losses, the following information is provided as a high level summary of the OTTI activity through May 31, 2010:

- OTTI charges life to date approximate \$600 million and consist of \$562 million of RMBS related charges, and losses related to Lehman corporate notes.
- Actual cash losses through May 31, 2010 range from \$85 million to \$95 million depending upon the ultimate treatment of implied losses in the calculation of cash loss reporting. The estimate includes approximately \$40 million reported as a cash loss for Lehman corporate notes. Due to the legal rules associated with some securities, losses are not allocated to a senior class until final maturity. Throughout the life of the security it is easy to calculate deficiencies in the underlying collateral relative to the outstanding par that Members United is ultimately trying to collect. These deficiencies may be mitigated by recoveries or excess spread, therefore, the indenture agreement prohibits reporting of the par loss until final maturity. Losses on the security are evident and estimable, however, might not meet the full definition of a cash loss due to the mitigating factors.
- OTTI in excess of current loss projections ranges from \$35 million to \$60 million depending on the model that is selected. Said differently, the long-term OTTI projections have actually improved for a few investments. However, under current accounting rules Members United is not able to record the benefits of these improved projections as a one-time gain in the income statement. Instead, these improved projections must be recovered over the life of the investment as an adjustment to the interest yield. This accounting treatment is similar to how a company would account for a discount on an investment. Once OTTI calculations stabilize for a couple of quarters, Members United will evaluate adjusting the net interest income yield to recapture the \$35 million to \$60 million difference.
- Lastly, it should be noted that OTTI is recorded as the net present value of estimated credit losses. The future value of credit losses are approximately \$70 million higher than the OTTI losses recorded to-date. Therefore, any yield adjustment gains from the improved projections referenced in the third bullet above may be offset by the accretion of the difference between the future value and the net present value of the credit loss estimates.

Monoline Insurers

Monoline insurers remain stressed and continue to represent a financial risk of loss. This section provides additional information regarding Members United's exposure to monoline insurance providers. A portion of Members United's residential mortgage-related securities have insurance coverage to support the investment if underlying loan collateral performance deteriorates. The insurance is designed to provide principal and interest payments if the cash flows are not provided by the loan collateral itself. The coverage is provided by monoline insurance companies and is designed to further improve the credit quality of the specific investment owned by Members United.

The following table details the exposure to each monoline insurer at May 31, 2010. The net present value of the credit loss component of the OTTI calculation represents the difference between the "par" and the "amortized cost".

(All dollar amounts are reflected in thousands)

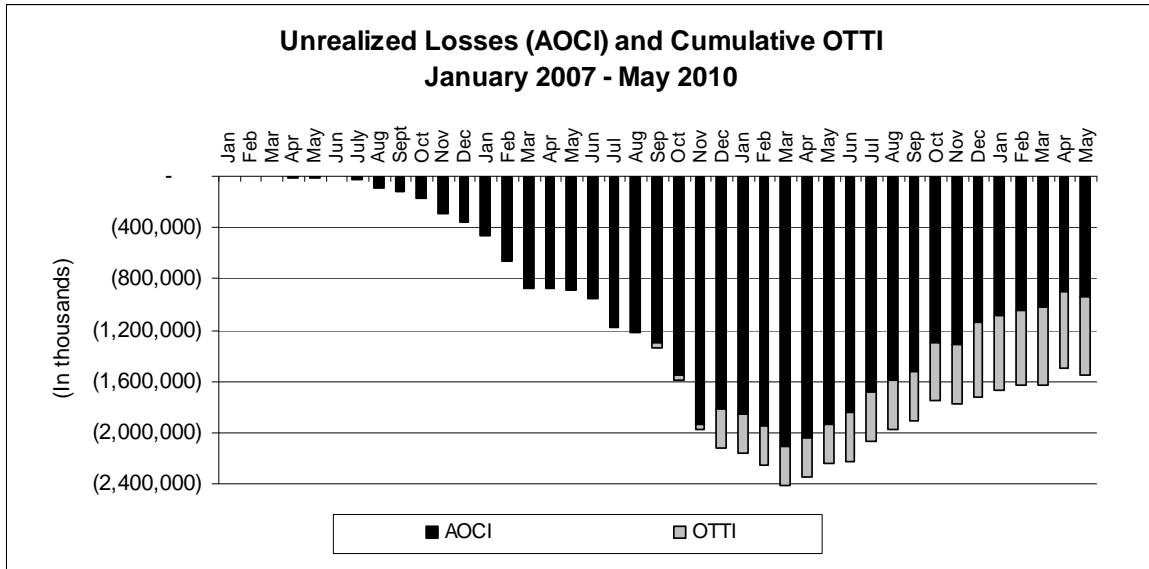
Monoline Insurer	Par	Amortized Cost	OTTI	# of Securities	# of OTTI Securities
Ambac	\$ 280,121	\$ 208,066	\$ 72,055	28	21
MBIA	308,567	308,567	-	16	-
FGIC	136,955	91,787	45,168	18	13
AGM	68,061	68,061	-	6	-
SGI	23,474	13,503	9,971	5	5
CIFG	8,076	3,622	4,454	1	1
Total	\$ 825,254	\$ 693,606	\$ 131,648	74	40

For purposes of estimating OTTI, Members United placed no reliance on the insurance provided by SGI, FGIC or CIFG as of December 31, 2009. Members United has placed partial reliance on the insurance provided by Ambac for purposes of estimating OTTI. Specifically, partial reliance in the amount of 25 percent has been placed on the insurance provided by Ambac for purposes of estimating OTTI. Under a worst case scenario, which is currently not deemed likely, OTTI would increase by approximately \$24.1 million if Ambac is not able to fund any claims in the future.

Members United continues to place full reliance on AGM and MBIA and has not recorded any OTTI for investments that are insured by these two companies. AGM continues to be rated AAA and MBIA is rated BB+ by Standard & Poor's. Both insurers are paying claims, as necessary, on a timely basis and management believes they will continue to pay claims in the future.

Valuation Trends

Investment values fell during the month of May 2010. Please note that the following chart aggregates the current unrealized loss (AOCI) and all OTTI that has been recorded since September 2008. Aggregating this data improves comparability of this trend since OTTI essentially represents a reclass from the balance sheet (AOCI) to the income statement (OTTI) when losses are deemed other-than-temporary. In summary, these aggregated balances represented a loss of \$1.5 billion as of May 31, 2010 compared to \$2.4 billion as of March 31, 2009.



Total Operating Expenses - Plan Update

Members United continues to realize significant cost savings relative to prior years. On a year-to-date basis, expenses are \$2.7 million less than the same period in 2009 and actuals are favorable compared to the budgeted levels.

From 4/16/10 through 5/15/10 (the applicable expense reporting period), the executive leadership team expense reports totaled \$8,243 (details are available upon request). The executive leadership team includes Joe Herbst, Todd Adams, Kevin Brauer, John Collins and Ron Koza.

Unaudited Financial Information as of May 31, 2010

A summarized balance sheet, income statement and capital ratios are provided below:

MEMBERS UNITED CORPORATE FEDERAL CREDIT UNION
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
MAY 31, 2010
UNAUDITED
(in thousands)

	May 31,	
	2010	2009
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,848,499	\$ 2,075,846
Overnight deposits at U.S. Central	900,387	1,765,412
Investment securities, at fair value	3,429,799	3,582,915
Interest earning deposits at U.S. Central	992,553	827,560
Loans, net	722,382	909,893
Fixed assets, net	8,636	9,741
Accrued income and other assets	99,698	95,777
Total assets	\$ 9,001,954	\$ 9,267,144
Liabilities and Members' Deficit		
Borrowings and other liabilities		
U.S. Central borrowings	\$ 60,550	\$ 166,374
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	-	137,407
Federal Home Loan Bank	103,164	233,891
Other borrowings	319	75,624
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	92,193	100,563
Total borrowings and other liabilities	256,226	713,859
Shares and certificates	9,669,186	10,211,440
Total liabilities	9,925,412	10,925,299
Members' capital (deficit)		
Membership capital shares	13,697	479,722
Paid-in capital shares	-	79,440
Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	8,500	(277,784)
Total capital	22,197	281,378
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(945,655)	(1,939,533)
Total members' capital (deficit)	(923,458)	(1,658,155)
Total liabilities and members' capital (deficit)	\$ 9,001,954	\$ 9,267,144

MEMBERS UNITED CORPORATE FEDERAL CREDIT UNION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
AS OF MAY 31, 2010
UNAUDITED
(in thousands)

	Month Ended		Year-to-Date	
	May 31,		May 31,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Interest income				
Investments	\$ 4,494	\$ 9,424	\$ 22,378	\$ 55,359
Loans	2,385	3,608	12,245	18,988
Total interest income	<u>6,879</u>	<u>13,032</u>	<u>34,623</u>	<u>74,347</u>
Interest expense				
Members' accounts	4,484	8,495	23,803	47,681
Borrowings	398	1,787	1,901	10,952
Total interest expense	<u>4,882</u>	<u>10,282</u>	<u>25,704</u>	<u>58,633</u>
Net interest income	<u>1,997</u>	<u>2,750</u>	<u>8,919</u>	<u>15,714</u>
Provision for loan losses	(47)	108	3	71
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	<u>1,950</u>	<u>2,858</u>	<u>8,922</u>	<u>15,785</u>
Noninterest income				
Service fee income, net	1,510	2,052	9,203	9,340
Other income	66	61	328	113
Total noninterest income	<u>1,576</u>	<u>2,113</u>	<u>9,531</u>	<u>9,453</u>
Noninterest expense				
Salaries and employee benefits	1,615	1,714	8,656	9,984
Training, travel and communications	143	228	677	1,394
Office operations	303	312	1,378	1,651
Professional and outside services	367	399	1,382	2,463
Office occupancy	189	233	1,017	1,204
Other	110	65	617	406
NCUSIF stabilization expense	136	-	680	-
Total noninterest expense	<u>2,863</u>	<u>2,951</u>	<u>14,407</u>	<u>17,102</u>
Core net income	<u>663</u>	<u>2,020</u>	<u>4,046</u>	<u>8,136</u>
Adjustments to core net income	<u>7,754</u>	<u>(53)</u>	<u>(11,733)</u>	<u>(1,336)</u>
Net income (loss)	<u>\$ 8,417</u>	<u>\$ 1,967</u>	<u>\$ (7,687)</u>	<u>\$ 6,800</u>

MEMBERS UNITED CORPORATE FEDERAL CREDIT UNION
KEY FINANCIAL INFORMATION
MAY 31, 2010
UNAUDITED
(in thousands)

Capital Ratios

	May 31,		November 30,	Regulatory Limits or Thresholds
	2010	2009	2008	
Qualifying membership capital shares	\$ 13,697	\$ 479,722	\$ 486,066	
Paid-in capital shares	-	79,440	79,440	
Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	8,500	(277,784)	300,396	
Total capital	<u>\$ 22,197</u>	<u>\$ 281,378</u>	<u>\$ 865,902</u>	
12-month daily average net assets	\$ 8,354,667	\$ 9,277,272	\$ 11,950,268	
Capital ratio	0.27%	3.03%	7.25%	5.00%
Core capital ratio	0.10%	-2.14%	3.18%	3.00%
Retained earnings ratio	0.10%	-2.99%	2.51%	2.00%

Summary

Members United appreciates your continued support and patience as we navigate through these turbulent financial markets. We remain committed to contributing to the long-term financial success of our members and will continue to work towards minimizing any losses incurred.

Contact Information

For questions related to any information contained in this update, please contact any of the following individuals:

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