American Airlines Federal Credit Union

Financial Report
December 31, 2020

Contents

RSM US LLP

Independent Auditor's Report

Supervisory Committee
American Airlines Federal Credit Union

Report on the Financial Statements
We have audited the accompanying financial statements of American Airlines Federal Credit Union, which comprise the statements of financial condition as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the related statements of income, comprehensive income, members' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements (collectively, the financial statements).

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these 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 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 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 audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the 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 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 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 financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of American Airlines Federal Credit Union as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

RSM US LLP

Dallas, Texas
March 23, 2021

American Airlines Federal Credit Union

Statements of Financial Condition
December 31, 2020 and 2019
(In Thousands)

	2020	2019
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 302,307**	$ 233,862
Investments:		
Available for sale	**3,596,092**	2,444,012
Other	**4,078**	3,973
Loans, net	**4,743,859**	4,794,284
Accrued interest receivable	**17,153**	19,217
Share insurance fund deposit	**67,170**	59,282
Property and equipment, net	**73,960**	63,240
Assets held for sale	**-**	8,804
Other real estate owned (OREO), net	**227**	325
Other assets	**29,760**	30,643
Total assets	**$ 8,834,606**	$ 7,657,642
Liabilities and Members' Equity		
Liabilities:		
Members' shares	**$ 7,995,762**	$ 6,870,962
Dividends payable	**4,825**	8,660
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	**37,495**	34,840
Total liabilities	**8,038,082**	6,914,462
Commitments and contingencies (Notes 5 and 8)		
Members' equity:		
Retained earnings	**788,853**	742,489
Accumulated other comprehensive income	**7,671**	691
Total members' equity	**796,524**	743,180
Total liabilities and members' equity	**$ 8,834,606**	$ 7,657,642

See notes to financial statements.

American Airlines Federal Credit Union

Statements of Income
Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019
(In Thousands)

	2020	2019
Interest income:		
Loans	**$ 185,304**	$ 187,960
Investments and cash equivalents	**30,583**	69,073
	215,887	257,033
Interest expense:		
Members’ shares	**75,270**	126,760
Net interest income	**140,617**	130,273
Provision for loan losses	**21,672**	18,166
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	**118,945**	112,107
Noninterest income:		
Fee income	**32,882**	35,723
Other operating income	**7,237**	8,475
Gain on sale of investments	**18**	440
Other income	**228**	370
	40,365	45,008
Income before noninterest expenses	**159,310**	157,115
Noninterest expenses:		
Compensation and benefits	**58,062**	57,584
Facility occupancy	**10,746**	8,874
Office operations	**30,125**	31,189
Education and promotional	**5,707**	7,871
Loan servicing	**1,491**	1,450
Professional and outside services	**3,689**	4,098
Travel and conferences	**254**	1,053
Loss (gain) on sale of OREO	**28**	(8)
Miscellaneous operating	**3,267**	3,294
Other (gains) losses	**(423)**	870
	112,946	116,275
Net income	**$ 46,364**	$ 40,840

See notes to financial statements.

American Airlines Federal Credit Union

Statements of Comprehensive Income
Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019
(In Thousands)

	2020	2019
Net income	**$ 46,364**	$ 40,840
Other comprehensive income:		
Net unrealized gains on investments available for sale	**6,998**	3,156
Reclassification adjustment for gains realized in net income	**(18)**	(440)
Other comprehensive income	**6,980**	2,716
Comprehensive income	**$ 53,344**	$ 43,556

See notes to financial statements.

American Airlines Federal Credit Union

Statements of Members' Equity
Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019
(In Thousands)

	Retained Earnings		Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total
	Regular Reserve	Undivided Earnings		
Balance, December 31, 2018	$ 61,769	$ 639,880	$ (2,025)	$ 699,624
Net income	-	40,840	-	40,840
Other comprehensive income	-	-	2,716	2,716
Balance, December 31, 2019	61,769	680,720	691	743,180
Net income	-	46,364	-	46,364
Other comprehensive income	-	-	6,980	6,980
Balance, December 31, 2020	**$ 61,769**	**$ 727,084**	**$ 7,671**	**$ 796,524**

See notes to financial statements.

American Airlines Federal Credit Union

Statements of Cash Flows
Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019
(In Thousands)

	2020	2019
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	$ 46,364	$ 40,840
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Accretion of discount of investment securities, net	(737)	(726)
Provision for loan losses	21,672	18,166
Depreciation and amortization	6,509	4,541
Gain on sale of investments	(18)	(440)
Loss (gain) on sale of OREO	28	(8)
Other (gain) losses	(423)	870
Net change in:		
Accrued interest receivable	2,064	(673)
Other assets	883	(15,200)
Accrued expenses, dividends payable and other liabilities	(1,180)	(8,912)
Net cash provided by operating activities	75,162	38,458
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of available-for-sale investments	(3,065,018)	(1,444,621)
Proceeds from maturities of available-for-sale investments	1,108,426	408,332
Proceeds from sales and calls of available-for-sale investments	812,247	1,009,733
Net change in other investments	(105)	(263)
Net change in loans	28,714	(313,006)
Increase in share insurance fund deposits	(7,888)	(3,636)
Proceeds from sale of OREO	109	370
Proceeds from sale of assets held for sale	9,381	-
Purchases of property and equipment	(17,383)	(47,034)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,131,517)	(390,125)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net increase in members' shares	1,124,800	317,493
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,124,800	317,493
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	68,445	(34,174)
Cash and cash equivalents:		
Beginning of year	233,862	268,036
End of year	$ 302,307	$ 233,862
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Dividends paid on members' shares	$ 79,105	$ 128,169
Property and equipment transferred to assets held for sale	$ -	$ 8,804
Loans transferred to other real estate owned	$ 39	$ 438

See notes to financial statements.

Note 1. Nature of Operations and Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of operations: American Airlines Federal Credit Union (the Credit Union) is a cooperative association holding a corporate charter under the provisions of the Federal Credit Union Act. The Credit Union provides a variety of financial services to its members. Primary deposit products are share and certificate accounts. The Credit Union's primary lending products are real estate and consumer loans. The Credit Union is subject to competition from other financial institutions and non-credit financial service companies. The Credit Union is subject to the regulation of certain federal agencies and undergoes periodic examination by the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA).

Significant accounting policies: The Credit Union follows the accounting standards set by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB). The FASB establishes accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). References to GAAP issued by the FASB in these footnotes are to the *FASB* Accounting Standards Codification (ASC), commonly referred to as the Codification or ASC.

Use of estimates: The preparation of financial statements in conformity with 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 financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expense during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant changes in the near term relate to the determination of the allowance for loan losses and the fair value of investment securities available for sale.

Risks and uncertainties: The situation surrounding the COVID-19 global health pandemic remains uncertain and has driven the implementation of significant, government-imposed measures to prevent or reduce its spread, including travel restrictions, testing regimes, closing of borders, "stay at home" order and business closures. The pandemic has resulted in a severe decline in demand for air travel which has adversely impacted the Air Transportation Industry and American Airlines Group, Inc.'s (AAG) business. The Credit Union continues to adapt to the changing dynamics of COVID-19's impact on its members and employees. The ultimate extent of the impact to the Credit Union's business and financial condition will depend on future developments, including duration of the pandemic and distribution of vaccines, which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted. The Credit Union is continuing to monitor the pandemic, its economic impact and related risks. Primary areas of potential future impact to the Credit Union may include further decreases in interest and fee income, increased provision for loan losses and deterioration in loan credit quality.

Concentrations of credit risk: Membership in the Credit Union is open to those working in the Air Transportation Industry, their families, and household members. Most of the Credit Union's business activity is with its members who are current or former employees of AAG. The Credit Union may be exposed to credit risk from a regional economic standpoint as a significant concentration of its borrowers reside in Texas. Although the Credit Union has a diversified loan portfolio, borrowers' ability to repay loans may be affected by the economic climate of either the air transportation industry or the overall geographic region in which they reside.

Fair value: The Codification defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurement. Fair value is a market-based measurement, not an entity-specific measurement, and the fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets. Fair value measurements are disclosed by level within the hierarchy. A summary of the Credit Union's financial instruments and other accounts subject to fair value, including methodologies and resulting values, is presented in Note 11 to these financial statements.

Note 1. Nature of Operations and Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Cash flows: For purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and non-term savings deposits in various financial institutions. Amounts may exceed the federally insured limits, but the Credit Union has not experienced any losses. Cash flows are reported net for loans and share accounts, other investments, accretion of discount or amortization of premium of investment securities, and changes in accrued interest receivable, other assets and accrued expenses, dividend payable and other liabilities.

Investments: Investments 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 income. Losses, if any, associated with credit impairments are recorded through operations.

Gains and losses on the sale of available-for-sale investments are determined using the specific-identification method. Interest and dividends on investments are included in income when earned. Amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts are recognized in interest income over the period to maturity or until sold. Certain premiums on callable debt securities are amortized to the earliest call date. Declines in the fair value of individual available-for-sale investments below their costs that are other than temporary would result in write-downs of the individual investments to their fair value. Factors affecting the determination of whether an other-than-temporary impairment has occurred include a downgrading of the investment by a rating agency, a significant deterioration in the financial condition of the issuer, or a determination that management would not have the ability to hold the investment 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.

Loans: The Credit Union grants real estate, consumer and business loans to members. The ability of members to honor their contracts may be impacted by the real estate and/or general economic conditions of their particular area of residence.

Loans are stated at the amount of unpaid principal balances and net deferred fees and costs, reduced by an allowance for loan losses. Purchased loans are stated net of unamortized premiums and unaccreted discounts. Interest on loans is recognized over the terms of the loans and is calculated on principal amounts outstanding.

Accrual of interest income is discontinued when loans become 90 days delinquent. Income is subsequently recognized on a cash basis until the loan’s delinquency status is less than 90 days.

Loan fees and origination costs are deferred, with the net fee or cost recognized as an adjustment to interest income using the interest method over the expected life of the related loan or until the loan is modified or paid in full.

Allowance for loan losses: The allowance for loan losses is established as losses are estimated to have occurred through a provision for loan losses charged to earnings. Loan losses are charged against the allowance when management believes the collectability of a loan balance is unlikely. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance.

Note 1. Nature of Operations and Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

The allowance for loan losses is evaluated on a regular basis by management and is based on management's periodic review of the collectability of the loans in light of historical experience, the nature and volume of the loan portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, and prevailing economic conditions. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires estimates that are susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available. While management uses the best information available to make its evaluations, further adjustments to the allowance may be necessary if there are significant changes to economic conditions.

The Credit Union's allowance for loan losses is that amount considered adequate to absorb probable losses in the portfolio based on management's evaluations of the size and current risk characteristics of the loan portfolio. General allowances are established for loans that can be grouped into pools based on similar characteristics in compliance with GAAP and regulatory guidelines. In this process, general allowance factors are based on an analysis of historical net charge-off experience and expected losses given default ratios derived from the Credit Union's internal risk rating process. These factors are developed and applied to the portfolio by loan type. The qualitative factors associated with the allowance are subjective and require a high degree of management judgment. These factors include credit quality statistics, recent economic uncertainty, losses incurred from recent events, and lagging data. Specific allowances are maintained for loans with characteristics that distinguish them from the pools of loans with similar, but nonspecific characteristics (such as delinquencies of 60 days or more, bankruptcies, troubled debt restructures, impaired loans, etc.).

A troubled debt restructuring (TDR) loan is a loan on which the Credit Union, for reasons related to a borrower's financial difficulties, grants a concession to the borrower that the Credit Union would not otherwise consider. The loan terms that have been modified or restructured due to a borrower's financial situation include, but are not limited to, a reduction in the stated interest rate, an extension of the maturity or renewal of the loan at an interest rate below current market, a reduction in the face amount of the debt, a reduction in the accrued interest, or deferral of interest payments. The majority of the Credit Union's modifications are extensions in terms or deferral of payments which result in no lost principal or interest followed by reductions in interest rates or accrued interest. Consistent with regulatory guidance, a TDR loan that is subsequently modified in another restructuring agreement but has shown sustained performance and classification as a TDR, will be removed from TDR status provided that the modified terms were market-based at the time of modification.

The CARES Act, signed into law on March 27, 2020, along with a joint agency statement issued by banking agencies, permits financial institutions to suspend requirements under GAAP for loan modifications to borrowers affected by COVID-19 that would otherwise be characterized as TDRs and suspend any determination related thereto if (i) the loan modification is made between March 1, 2020 and the earlier of December 31, 2020 or 60 days after the end of the coronavirus emergency declaration and (ii) the applicable loan was not more than 30 days past due as of December 31, 2019, or the applicable loan was not more than 30 days past due at the time of modification per the joint agency statement issued by banking agencies. The Credit Union is applying this guidance to qualifying loan modifications, including real estate and consumer loans. The types of loan modifications granted to borrowers include extensions of loan maturity dates and loan payment deferrals.

Property and equipment: Building, leasehold improvements, furniture and equipment are carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Building, furniture and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the asset. Estimated useful lives are approximately three to ten years for furniture and equipment, with building life extending to 30 years. Leasehold improvements are generally amortized using the straight-line method over the lesser of five years or the term of the related lease.

Note 1. Nature of Operations and Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Assets held for sale: Assets held for sale as of December 31, 2019 included land, building, furniture and equipment, which were recorded at the lower of their carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell. Assets held for sale were measured on a nonrecurring basis, and the fair value less costs to sell was used to determine the amount of the impairment. Impairment losses of $610,000 are included in other losses on the statements of income for the year ended December 31, 2019. Those assets were sold during 2020 and no assets remain held for sale at December 31, 2020.

Other real estate owned and foreclosed assets: Other real estate owned (OREO) is recorded at fair value less the estimated costs to sell the property at the date of transfer to other real estate owned, establishing a new cost basis. At the time a loan is transferred to OREO, any carrying amount in excess of the fair value less estimated costs to sell the property is charged off to the allowance for loan losses. Subsequently, should the fair value of an asset, less the estimated costs to sell, decline to less than the carrying amount of the asset, the deficiency is recognized in the statement of income in the period in which it becomes known. Maintenance costs of properties are included in noninterest expense. Gain or loss realized from sales of OREO is recorded in gain (loss) on sale of OREO.

Revenue recognition: In May 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)*, requiring an entity to recognize the amount of revenue earned for the transfer of promised goods or services to customers. The updated standard replaced most existing revenue recognition guidance in U.S. GAAP when it became effective. On January 1, 2019, the Credit Union adopted the provisions of ASU 2014-09 to ASC 606, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers.” No changes to the Credit Union’s existing methods for recognizing revenue were made as a result of the update.

Other revenue recognition: Revenue from service charges and fees on member deposits is recognized as the services are provided.

National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund (NCUSIF) deposit: The deposit in the NCUSIF is in accordance with NCUA regulations, which requires 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 was terminated, if it converted its insurance coverage to another source, or if management of the fund was transferred from the NCUA Board.

Members’ shares: Members’ shares are the deposit accounts of the owners of the Credit Union. Share ownership entitles members to vote in the annual election of the Board of Directors. Irrespective of the amount of shares owned, no member has more than one vote. Dividends on members’ shares, excluding share certificates, are based on available earnings at the end of a dividend period and are not guaranteed by the Credit Union. Dividend rates are approved by the Credit Union’s Board of Directors.

Income taxes: By statute, the Credit Union is exempt from federal and state income taxes.

Comprehensive income: Comprehensive income consists of net income and other comprehensive income. Other comprehensive income includes unrealized gains and losses on available for sale investments.

Note 1. Nature of Operations and Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Recent accounting pronouncements: In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)*. The guidance in this ASU supersedes the leasing guidance in Topic 840, Leases. Under the new guidance, lessees are required to recognize lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet for all leases with terms longer than 12 months. Leases will be classified as either finance or operating, with classification affecting the pattern of expense recognition in the income statement. The new standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021. A modified retrospective transition approach is required for lessees for capital and operating leases existing at, or entered into after, the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented in the financial statements, with certain practical expedients available. The Credit Union is currently evaluating the impact this guidance will have on its financial statements and related disclosures.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13, *Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*, which creates a new credit impairment standard for financial instruments. The existing incurred loss model will be replaced with a current expected credit loss (CECL) model for both originated and acquired financial instruments carried at amortized cost and off-balance sheet credit exposures, including loans, loan commitments, held-to-maturity debt securities, financial guarantees, net investment in leases, and most receivables. Recognized amortized cost financial assets will be presented at the net amount expected to be collected through an allowance for credit losses. Expected credit losses on off-balance sheet credit exposures will be recognized through a liability. Expected credit losses on available-for-sale (AFS) debt securities will also be recognized through an allowance, however the allowance for an individual AFS debt security will be limited to the amount by which fair value is below amortized cost. Unlike current guidance, which requires certain favorable changes in expected cash flows to be accreted into interest income, both favorable and unfavorable changes in expected credit losses (and therefore the allowance) will be recognized through credit loss expense as they occur. With the exception of purchased financial assets with a more than insignificant amount of credit deterioration since origination, for which the initial allowance will be added to the purchase price of the assets, the initial allowance on financial assets subject to the scope (whether originated or acquired) will be recognized through credit loss expense.

Expanded disclosures will also be required. Transition will generally be on a modified retrospective basis, with certain prospective application transition provisions for securities for which other-than-temporary impairment had previously been recognized and for assets that had previously been accounted for in accordance with Subtopic 310-30, *Receivables—Loans and Debt Securities Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality*. The ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2022. The Credit Union is currently evaluating the impact this guidance will have on its financial statements and related disclosures.

In March 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-08, *Receivables—Nonrefundable Fees and Other Costs (Subtopic 310-20), Premium Amortization on Purchased Callable Debt Securities*. This ASU requires certain premiums on callable debt securities to be amortized to the earliest call date. The amortization period for callable debt securities purchased at a discount will not be impacted. Under current GAAP, premiums on callable debt securities are generally amortized over the contractual life of the security. ASU 2017-08 became effective for the Credit Union beginning January 1, 2020. The impact this guidance had on the Credit Union's financial statements and related disclosures was not significant.

Subsequent events: The Credit Union has evaluated subsequent events for potential recognition and disclosure through March 23, 2021, the date on which the financial statements were available to be issued.

Note 2. Restrictions on Cash and Due From Banks

The Credit Union is required to maintain reserve balances in cash or on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank. The total required reserve was approximately $0 and $85,263,000 at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. Effective March 26, 2020, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System reduced the reserve requirement ratio to 0%.

Note 3. Investments

Investments classified as available-for-sale consist of the following (in thousands):

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
December 31, 2020:				
Government agencies	$ 2,449,317	$ 5,101	$ (486)	$ 2,453,932
Negotiable certificates	491,118	359	(1)	491,476
Mortgage-backed securities	647,987	3,672	(975)	650,684
	$ 3,588,422	$ 9,132	$ (1,462)	$ 3,596,092
December 31, 2019:				
Government agencies	$ 918,249	$ 1,216	$ (259)	$ 919,206
Negotiable certificates	924,369	759	(62)	925,066
Mortgage-backed securities	600,703	825	(1,788)	599,740
	$ 2,443,321	$ 2,800	$ (2,109)	$ 2,444,012

Residential and commercial mortgage-backed securities held by the Credit Union are issued by U.S. government–sponsored enterprises.

Gross realized gains on sales of investments available for sale were $18,000 in 2020 and $440,000 in 2020. There were no gross realized losses on sales of investments available for sale in 2020 or 2019.

Investments by maturity as of December 31, 2020 are summarized as follows (in thousands):

	Available for Sale Amortized Cost	Available for Sale Fair Value
Less than 1 year maturity	$ 976,673	$ 977,982
1-5 years maturity	1,963,762	1,967,426
Mortgage-backed securities	647,987	650,684
	$ 3,588,422	$ 3,596,092

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, there were no securities pledged.

Note 3. Investments (Continued)

Gross unrealized losses and fair value by length of time that the individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position at December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows (in thousands):

		Continuous Unrealized Losses Existing For		Total
Description of Securities	Fair Value	Less Than 12 Months	More Than 12 Months	Unrealized Losses
2020:				
Government agencies	$ 316,389	$ 467	$ 19	$ 486
Negotiable certificates	14,000	1	-	1
Mortgage-backed securities	161,363	905	70	975
	$ 491,752	$ 1,373	$ 89	$ 1,462
2019:				
Government agencies	$ 219,786	$ 259	$ -	$ 259
Negotiable certificates	238,283	62	-	62
Mortgage-backed securities	391,884	1,101	687	1,788
	$ 849,953	$ 1,422	$ 687	$ 2,109

As of December 31, 2020, the investment portfolio included 197 securities, 10 of which had unrealized losses that existed for longer than one year, and 20 of which had unrealized losses that existed for less than one year. As of December 31, 2019, the investment portfolio included 171 securities, 29 of which had unrealized losses that existed for longer than one year, and 56 of which had unrealized losses that existed for less than one year. All of these securities are considered to be acceptable credit risks. Based upon an evaluation of the available evidence, including recent changes in market rates, credit rating information and information obtained from regulatory filings, management believes the decline in fair value for these securities is temporary and driven by an increase in market interest rates. In addition, the Credit Union has the intent and ability to hold these investment securities for a period of time sufficient to allow for recovery and it is more likely than not that the Credit Union will not be required to sell the securities before anticipated recovery.

Should the impairment of any of these securities become other than temporary, the cost basis of the investment will be reduced and the resulting loss recognized in net income in the period in which the other-than-temporary impairment is identified. The Credit Union has not recognized any other-than-temporary impairment on any securities for the years ended December 31, 2020 or 2019.

Other investments consist of the following (in thousands):

	2020	2019
Share certificate in other credit union	$ 250	$ 250
Member capital account in corporate credit union	750	750
Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) stock	3,078	2,973
	$ 4,078	$ 3,973

As of December 31, 2020, FHLB stock of $3,078,000 and Catalyst Corporate Federal Credit Union Perpetual Contributed Capital of $750,000 are classified with no contractual maturity. A $250,000 certificate in a natural person credit union is classified with less than one year maturity.

Note 3. Investments (Continued)

FHLB of Dallas stock: Although the stock is an equity interest in the FHLB, it does not have a readily determinable fair value as ownership is restricted and a market does not exist. The stock can be sold back to the FHLB or another member institution at its par value, subject to approval by the FHLB.

Management periodically evaluates the carrying amount of the stock for impairment and has determined that no impairment occurred during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

Note 4. Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses

Loans consist of the following at December 31 (in thousands):

	2020	2019
Real estate loans:		
Mortgage loans	$ 2,180,998	$ 2,049,035
Home equity loans	134,673	150,688
Total real estate loans	2,315,671	2,199,723
Consumer and business loans:		
Vehicle loans	790,701	810,417
Other consumer loans	1,679,004	1,814,135
Total consumer and business loans	2,469,705	2,624,552
Total loans receivable	4,785,376	4,824,275
Deferred net loan origination fees	(3,276)	(227)
Allowance for loan losses	(38,241)	(29,764)
	$ 4,743,859	$ 4,794,284

The Credit Union originates real estate, consumer and business loans to its members. The loan balances, interest rates, loan terms and collateral requirements vary according to the type of loan offered and creditworthiness of the borrowing member.

Real estate: The Credit Union grants long-term mortgage loans secured by real property belonging to members. Home equity fixed-rate loans with maturities up to 20 years and home equity lines of credit with maturities up to 25 years may also be offered. Acceptable property types include: single-family detached or attached housing, single condominium units, single units in a planned-unit-development, and 1–4 family residences. The Credit Union generally requires an analysis of collateral value and creditworthiness to determine the capacity of the borrower to repay the obligation.

Consumer: The Credit Union grants consumer loans which consist of vehicle, share secured, and unsecured products. The Credit Union generally requires an analysis of creditworthiness to determine the capacity of the borrower to repay the obligation.

Note 4. Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses (Continued)

Business: The Credit Union grants loans to business members which consist of 1–4 family dwellings that are not a member’s primary residence, commercial real estate, term loans (secured), revolving lines of credit (secured and unsecured), and unsecured credit cards. The Credit Union requires an analysis that includes collateral valuation (where applicable) and projected income and cash flow that allows for adequate coverage of required payments and obligations. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, total business loans amounted to $5,516,000 and $5,242,000, respectively. These loans are included in mortgage and other consumer loans above.

Workout: The Credit Union grants workout loans to members who may be experiencing a change in financial condition and who have demonstrated a willingness and ability to repay their debts. Depending on the specific circumstance, workout options include loan refinance, loan modification or troubled debt restructuring for consumer loans, and repayment plan/forbearance agreement, loan modification, loan refinance, or troubled debt restructuring for real estate loans. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, total workout loans amounted to $22,354,000 and $10,967,000, respectively. These loans are spread among real estate and consumer loans above.

Impairment: A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Credit Union will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal and interest when due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. The Credit Union assesses real estate loans that are four or more months past due for impairment. Impairment is considered to exist when the unpaid balance of the loan exceeds the appraised property value less estimated costs to sell. Real estate loans considered a troubled debt restructuring are also evaluated for impairment. Impairment is the greater of the difference between the original loan contract and the present value of future discounted cash flows of the restructured loan contract or the difference between the outstanding loan balance and the market value of the property less costs to sell (assuming the outstanding loan balance is higher). Consumer loan troubled debt restructures are included in the allowance when the outstanding balance of the loan exceeds the total remaining bankruptcy court ordered loan repayments. Consumer loan extensions are reserved at the non-delinquent reserve rate. The troubled debt restructures are considered in default when the borrower becomes three or more months past due under the new contract terms.

Note 4. Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses (Continued)

The schedule below presents impaired loans and nonperforming loans by class at December 31 (in thousands):

	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
2020:					
Impaired loans with no related allowance recorded	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Impaired loans with an allowance recorded:					
Real estate loans:					
Mortgage loans	8,583	8,583	246	8,758	173
Home equity loans	991	991	79	983	9
Total real estate loans	9,574	9,574	325	9,741	182
Consumer and business loans:					
Vehicle loans	12,896	12,896	1,742	7,778	276
Other consumer loans	11,628	11,628	5,465	11,001	262
Total consumer and business loans	24,524	24,524	7,207	18,779	538
Impaired loans with an allowance recorded	34,098	34,098	7,532	28,520	720
Total impaired loans	$ 34,098	$ 34,098	$ 7,532	$ 28,520	$ 720
2019:					
Impaired loans with no related allowance recorded	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Impaired loans with an allowance recorded:					
Real estate loans:					
Mortgage loans	8,933	8,933	410	8,441	150
Home equity loans	976	976	88	937	11
Total real estate loans	9,909	9,909	498	9,378	161
Consumer and business loans:					
Vehicle loans	2,660	2,660	1,999	2,427	78
Other consumer loans	10,375	10,375	6,805	9,219	135
Total consumer and business loans	13,035	13,035	8,804	11,646	213
Impaired loans with an allowance recorded	22,944	22,944	9,302	21,024	374
Total impaired loans	$ 22,944	$ 22,944	$ 9,302	$ 21,024	$ 374

A summary of impaired loans also classified as TDRs at December 31 is as follows (in thousands):

	2020	2019
Real estate	$ 3,460	$ 3,345
Consumer	13,127	345
	$ 16,587	$ 3,690

Note 4. Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses (Continued)

The schedule below presents the recorded investment in nonaccrual loans by loan category as of December 31 (in thousands):

	2020	2019
Mortgage loans	$ 3,936	$ 4,686
Home equity loans	627	545
Vehicle loans	1,125	1,341
Other consumer loans, excluding credit cards and purchased loans	2,350	2,144
	$ 8,038	$ 8,716

The Credit Union charges-off loans that have been past due for over 180 days. Loans are classified by delinquency status.

The following table presents the aging of the recorded investment in past due loans as of December 31 by class of loans (in thousands):

	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or Greater Past Due	Total	Loans Not Past Due	Total Loans
2020:						
Real estate loans:						
Mortgage loans	$ 5,862	$ 1,950	$ 3,936	$ 11,748	$ 2,169,250	$ 2,180,998
Home equity loans	617	105	627	1,349	133,324	134,673
Total real estate loans	6,479	2,055	4,563	13,097	2,302,574	2,315,671
Consumer and business loans:						
Vehicle	3,628	856	1,125	5,609	785,092	790,701
Other consumer loans	6,733	2,812	6,113	15,658	1,663,346	1,679,004
Total consumer and business loans	10,361	3,668	7,238	21,267	2,448,438	2,469,705
	$ 16,840	$ 5,723	$ 11,801	$ 34,364	$ 4,751,012	$ 4,785,376
2019:						
Real estate loans:						
Mortgage loans	$ 7,019	$ 1,744	$ 4,686	$ 13,449	$ 2,035,586	$ 2,049,035
Home equity loans	604	191	545	1,340	149,348	150,688
Total real estate loans	7,623	1,935	5,231	14,789	2,184,934	2,199,723
Consumer and business loans:						
Vehicle	5,005	724	1,341	7,070	803,347	810,417
Other consumer loans	8,691	3,317	6,554	18,562	1,795,573	1,814,135
Total consumer and business loans	13,696	4,041	7,895	25,632	2,598,920	2,624,552
	$ 21,319	$ 5,976	$ 13,126	$ 40,421	$ 4,783,854	$ 4,824,275

During the periods ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the terms of certain loans were modified as troubled debt restructurings. The modification of such loans was a reduction of the stated interest rate or extension of the loan term.

The Credit Union is applying the CARES Act loan modification guidance to qualifying loan modifications. As of December 31, 2020, the Credit Union has outstanding modifications meeting the CARES Act conditions on loans with payment deferrals totaling $25,299,310.

Note 4. Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses (Continued)

The following is a summary of troubled debt restructurings during the 12 months ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, and loans that had been restructured during the previous 12 months ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, that subsequently defaulted during the 12 months ended December 31 2020 and 2019 (dollar amount in thousands):

	Troubled Debt Restructurings During the 12 Months Ended December 31			Troubled Debt Restructurings During the Previous 12 Months That Subsequently Defaulted During the 12 Months Ended December 31	
	Number of Contracts	Pre-Restructuring Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post-Restructuring Outstanding Recorded Investment	Number of Contracts	Recorded Investment
2020:					
Real estate loans:					
Mortgage loans	5	$ 1,035	$ 1,029	4	$ 579
Home equity loans	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer and business loans:					
Vehicle	110	2,670	2,324	7	58
Other consumer loans	67	686	590	-	-
	182	$ 4,391	$ 3,943	11	$ 637
2019:					
Real estate loans:					
Mortgage loans	9	$ 1,510	$ 1,489	2	$ 252
Home equity loans	1	21	18	-	-
Consumer and business loans:					
Vehicle	17	207	137	5	33
Other consumer loans	3	21	21	1	2
	30	$ 1,759	$ 1,665	8	$ 287

Allowance for loan losses: Management categorizes loans into risk categories based on class of loans (e.g., real estate, vehicle, and other consumer). Loan risk categories are reserved based on historical loss ratios, delinquency status, and legal status of the loan (bankruptcy).

Note 4. Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses (Continued)

The table below presents the activity in the allowance for loan losses and the recorded investment in loans by portfolio segment based on impairment method as of and for the years ended December 31 (in thousands):

	Real Estate		Consumer and Business		
	Mortgage	Home Equity	Vehicle	Other	Total
2020:					
Allowance for loan losses:					
Balance, beginning of the year	$ 1,845	$ 151	$ 4,647	$ 23,121	$ 29,764
Provision for loan losses	5,215	444	3,219	12,794	21,672
Loans charged to allowance	(44)	(102)	(2,096)	(13,873)	(16,115)
Recoveries of loans previously charged off	139	17	426	2,338	2,920
Balance, end of the year	$ 7,155	$ 510	$ 6,196	$ 24,380	$ 38,241
Period-ended amount allocated to:					
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ 246	$ 79	$ 1,742	$ 5,465	$ 7,532
Collectively evaluated for impairment	6,909	431	4,454	18,915	30,709
Ending balance	$ 7,155	$ 510	$ 6,196	$ 24,380	$ 38,241
Loans:					
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ 8,583	$ 991	$ 12,896	$ 11,628	$ 34,098
Collectively evaluated for impairment	2,172,370	133,727	777,805	1,667,376	4,751,278
Total ending loan balance	$ 2,180,953	$ 134,718	$ 790,701	$ 1,679,004	$ 4,785,376
2019:					
Allowance for loan losses:					
Balance, beginning of the year	$ 2,635	$ 205	$ 4,442	$ 19,968	$ 27,250
Provision for loan losses	(915)	(97)	2,323	16,855	18,166
Loans charged to allowance	(16)	(17)	(2,373)	(15,611)	(18,017)
Recoveries of loans previously charged off	141	60	255	1,909	2,365
Balance, end of the year	$ 1,845	$ 151	$ 4,647	$ 23,121	$ 29,764
Period-ended amount allocated to:					
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ 410	$ 88	$ 1,999	$ 6,805	$ 9,302
Collectively evaluated for impairment	1,435	63	2,648	16,316	20,462
Ending balance	$ 1,845	$ 151	$ 4,647	$ 23,121	$ 29,764
Loans:					
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ 8,933	$ 976	$ 2,660	$ 10,375	$ 22,944
Collectively evaluated for impairment	2,040,102	149,712	807,757	1,803,760	4,801,331
Total ending loan balance	$ 2,049,035	$ 150,688	$ 810,417	$ 1,814,135	$ 4,824,275

Note 5. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment as of December 31 are summarized as follows (in thousands):

	2020	2019
Building	$ 59,984	$ -
Furniture and equipment	36,561	27,094
Leasehold improvements	12,850	13,311
Construction in process	250	53,602
	109,645	94,007
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(35,685)	(30,767)
	$ 73,960	$ 63,240

During the periods ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, $1,651,000 and $9,011,000, respectively, of property and equipment were retired, with incurred losses of $60,000 and $260,000, respectively, recorded in other (gains) losses on the statements of income.

The Credit Union leases multiple 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, 2020 are as follows (in thousands):

Years ending December 31:	
2021	$ 1,493
2022	922
2023	690
2024	596
2025	571
Subsequent years	1,938
	$ 6,210

Rental expense for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, for all facilities leased under operating leases totaled $1,792,000 and $1,824,000, respectively.

Note 6. Members' Shares

Members' shares as of December 31 are summarized as follows (in thousands):

	2020	2019
Regular shares	$ 4,661,229	$ 4,064,241
Share draft accounts	648,938	465,006
401(k) shares	1,462,701	1,192,783
Individual retirement account shares	168,088	167,439
Certificates	1,054,806	981,493
	$ 7,995,762	$ 6,870,962

Note 6. Members' Shares (Continued)

Shares by maturity as of December 31, 2020 are summarized as follows (in thousands):

No contractual maturity	$ 6,940,956
0-1 year maturity	381,344
Greater than 1 year to 2 years maturity	220,045
Greater than 2 years to 3 years maturity	169,121
Greater than 3 years to 4 years maturity	181,316
Greater than 4 years to 5 years maturity	102,980
	$ 7,995,762

Regular, share draft, 401(k) and individual retirement account shares have no contractual maturity. Certificate accounts have maturities of five years or less.

NCUSIF insures members' share accounts up to a maximum federal deposit insurance level of $250,000 per ownership category. The most common types of ownership categories are individual accounts, joint accounts, revocable trust accounts and certain retirement accounts such as 401(k) and IRA accounts. 401(k) shares represent funds which participants of AAG's various 401(k) plans have elected to invest in the Credit Union cash option of those plans.

The aggregate amount of certificates in denominations of $250,000 or more at December 31, 2020 and 2019 is approximately $93,419,000 and $79,623,000, respectively.

Note 7. Borrowings

The Credit Union has a $1,771,113,000 and $1,542,645,000 line of credit available with the FHLB at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The line of credit is secured by the general assets of the Credit Union and accrues interest at variable interest rates, which depend on market interest rates. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, there were no amounts outstanding under this line of credit. There is no expiration on this line of credit.

The Credit Union has a $95,000,000 line of credit available with Catalyst Corporate Federal Credit Union at December 31, 2020 and 2019. This line of credit is secured by the general assets of the Credit Union with variable interest rates, which depend on market interest rates. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, there were no amounts outstanding under this line of credit. There is no expiration on this line of credit.

Note 8. Commitments and Contingencies

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

The Credit Union is party to conditional commitments to lend funds in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its members. These commitments represent financial instruments to extend credit which include lines of credit, credit cards and home equity lines that involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of amounts recognized in the financial statements. The Credit Union follows the same credit policies in making commitments as it does for those loans recorded in the financial statements.

Note 8. Commitments and Contingencies (Continued)

Outstanding mortgage loan commitments at December 31, 2020 and 2019, total approximately $223,224,000 and $156,717,000, respectively.

Unfunded loan commitments under lines of credit at December 31 are summarized as follows (in thousands):

	2020	2019
Home equity	$ 103,108	$ 86,906
Credit card	493,126	415,069
Other consumer	401,445	435,020
	$ 997,679	$ 936,995

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a member consistent with conditions established in the contract. Certain commitments have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses. Because some of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn on, the total commitment amount does not necessarily represent future cash requirements. The amount of collateral obtained to secure borrowing on the lines of credit is based on management's credit evaluation of the member.

Unfunded commitments under revolving credit lines are commitments for possible future extensions of credit to existing members. Credit cards and other consumer lines of credit are generally uncollateralized but may be protected by a cross-collateralization clause or statutory lien if the member has other secured consumer loans or deposits with the Credit Union and usually do not contain a specified maturity date and ultimately may not be drawn upon to the total extent to which the Credit Union is committed.

Note 9. Regulatory Matters

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 GAAP.

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Credit Union to maintain minimum amounts and ratios (set forth in the table, which follows) of net worth to total assets. Further, credit unions with assets over $10,000,000 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 minimum requirement to be considered "complex" under the regulatory framework is 6%. The Credit Union's RBNW requirements as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, were 5.80 and 4.95, respectively. Management believes, as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, that the Credit Union meets all capital adequacy requirements to which it is subject.

Note 9. Regulatory Matters (Continued)

Key aspects of the Credit Union's minimum capital amounts and ratios are summarized as follows as of December 31 (dollar amounts in thousands):

	2020		2019	
	Amount	Ratio/ Requirement	Amount	Ratio/ Requirement
Amount needed to be classified as "adequately capitalized"	$ 530,076	6.0%	$ 459,459	6.0%
Amount needed to be classified as "well capitalized"	618,422	7.0%	536,035	7.0%
Actual net worth	788,853	8.9%	742,489	9.7%

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

Note 10. Related-Party Transactions

Compensation and benefits of approximately $59,366,000 and $58,400,000 in 2020 and 2019, respectively, represent costs of payroll and benefits that are paid by AAG, and reimbursed by the Credit Union. In addition, AAG provides facilities at its headquarters and at various airports and provides other services to the Credit Union. Reimbursement to AAG for such items was approximately $3,669,000 and $4,289,000 in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

In the normal course of business, the Credit Union extends credit to its Directors, Supervisory Committee members, and officers (related parties) on the same terms and conditions as to other Credit Union members. The aggregate loans to related parties at December 31, 2020 and 2019, were approximately $5,561,000 and $5,230,000, respectively. Member shares from related parties at December 31, 2020 and 2019, amounted to approximately $6,645,000 and $6,425,000, respectively.

Note 11. Fair Value Measurements

Accounting guidance on fair value measurements defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value using a hierarchy system and requires disclosure of fair value measurements. The hierarchy is intended to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs and includes three levels based on the valuation techniques used. The three levels are as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the entity has the ability to access as of the measurement date.

Level 2: Significant other observable inputs other than Level 1 prices such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3: Significant unobservable inputs that reflect a reporting entity's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability.

A description of the valuation methodologies used for assets and liabilities measured at fair value, as well as the general classification of such instruments pursuant to the valuation hierarchy, is set forth below.

Note 11. Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

Investments available for sale: Where quoted prices are available in an active market, investments are classified within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy. Level 1 investments would include highly liquid government bonds and exchange-traded equities. If quoted market prices are not available, then fair values are estimated by using quoted prices of investments with similar characteristics for Level 2 investments or using pricing models or discounted cash flows for Level 3 investments. Level 2 would include U.S. agency securities, mortgage-backed agency securities, obligations of states and political subdivisions, and certain corporate, asset-backed and other securities. In certain cases where there is limited activity or less transparency around inputs to the valuation, investments are classified within Level 3 of the valuation hierarchy.

Impaired loans: Impaired loans represent certain loans for which an allowance for loan losses has been measured based on the present value of future discounted cash flows of the restructured loan contract or the market value of the collateral less costs to sell. When significant adjustments have been made to unobservable inputs, the resulting fair value measurement is categorized as a Level 3 measurement.

Other real estate owned (OREO): OREO is initially recorded and subsequently carried at fair value and generally based on a current independent third-party appraisal. The use of significant unobservable inputs by which to assess or estimate appraised values of collateral resulted in a Level 3 classification.

There have been no changes in valuation techniques used for any assets or liabilities measured at fair value during the year ended December 31, 2020 and no transfers between levels.

Note 11. Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

The following table represents assets and liabilities reported on the statement of financial condition at their fair value as of December 31 by level within the fair value measurement hierarchy (in thousands):

	Total	Fair Value Measurements Using: Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
2020:				
Measured on a recurring basis:				
Assets:				
Government agencies	$ 2,453,932	$ -	$ 2,453,932	$ -
Negotiable certificates	491,476	-	491,476	-
Mortgage-backed securities	650,684	-	650,684	-
Measured on a nonrecurring basis:				
Assets:				
Impaired loans	26,566	-	-	26,566
OREO	227	-	-	227
2019:				
Measured on a recurring basis:				
Assets:				
Government agencies	$ 919,206	-	919,206	-
Negotiable certificates	925,066	-	925,066	-
Mortgage-backed securities	599,740	-	599,740	-
Measured on a nonrecurring basis:				
Assets:				
Impaired loans	13,642	-	-	13,642
OREO	325	-	-	325