The following table provides further information regarding our intangible assets:

(Dollars in thousands)

	Other Identifiable Intangible Assets	PWF Licenses	Related Intangible Assets	Total Identifiable Intangible Assets	Goodwill
Balance at December 31, 2002	$ 4,427	$ 8,639	$ --	$ 13,066	$ 4,793
Accumulated amortization	(1,750)	--	--	(1,750)	--
Net balance at December 31, 2002	2,677	8,639	--	11,316	4,793
Additions (see Note 2)	--	--	185,300	185,300	209,951
Amortization expense	(477)	--	(1,936)	(2,413)	--
Balance at December 31, 2003	$ 2,200	$ 8,639	$183,364	$194,203	$ 214,744
Amortization expense for the year ended December 31, 2003	$ 477	$ --	$ 1,936	$ 2,413	$ --
Estimated amortization expense per year for next five years	$ 477	$ --	$ 16,207	$ 16,684	$ --

The amortization is included as a reduction to revenue bond interest income.

The amounts indicated as goodwill in the accompanying consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2003 are related to the acquisition, on December 31, 2001 of PWF and on November 17, 2003 of Related. These amounts represent goodwill under SFAS 142, and therefore, are not being amortized. In accordance with SFAS 142, we have concluded that no impairment exists at December 31, 2003. We will perform the required annual impairment tests in the fourth quarter of 2004.

NOTE 21 • Dividends and Restricted Assets

CharterMac may not receive any distributions from our consolidated subsidiary, Equity Issuer, until Equity Issuer has either paid all accrued but unpaid distributions related to its preferred shares, or in the case of the next following distribution payment date, set aside funds sufficient for payment. The distributions related to the preferred shares are payable only from Equity Issuer’s quarterly net income, defined as the tax-exempt income (net of expenses) for the particular calendar quarter. Equity Issuer is required, under the terms of its preferred share issuance, to meet certain leverage ratios calculated as its total obligations divided by the gross fair value of investments. This could limit the ability of Equity Issuer to distribute cash or revenue bonds to us or to make loans or advances to us.

Equity Issuer and its subsidiaries hold revenue bonds which at December 31, 2003, had an aggregate carrying amount of approximately $1.71 billion that serve as collateral for securitized borrowings or are securitized. The total securitized borrowings at December 31, 2003 were approximately $517 million. Equity Issuer's net assets at December 31, 2003 were approximately $455 million.

CharterMac may not receive any distributions from CCC, until CCC has paid all distributions related to the SCUs. These distributions are payable first from CCC and then to the extent CCC lacks sufficient cash flow to pay the distributions, from CharterMac, except for all but $5 million of these distributions. Any such remaining shortfall will earn interest at a market rate and will be payable from time to time as CCC has sufficient cash flow. Dividends are payable to the holders of SCUs only if dividends are declared and paid to common shareholders.

NOTE 22 • Mortgage Servicing Rights

PWF recognizes as assets the rights to service mortgage loans for others, whether the MSRs are acquired through a separate purchase or through loan origination, by allocating total costs incurred between the loan and the MSRs retained based on their relative fair value. MSRs are being carried at their adjusted cost basis. MSRs are amortized in proportion to, and over the period of, estimated net servicing income.

We have two areas of loss exposure related to its lending activities. First, while a loan is recorded on the balance sheet, there is exposure to potential loss if a loan becomes impaired and defaults. Second, we have exposure to loss due to the retention of a portion of credit risk within PWF’s servicing contract under the Fannie Mae DUS program.

When a loan is owned by PWF and recorded on the balance sheet, PWF identifies loans that are impaired and evaluates the allowance for loss on a specific loan basis for losses believed to currently exist in the recorded loan portfolio. An impaired loan is defined, as noted within accounting guidance, when we determine it is probable that not all required contractual payments will be made when due. PWF’s primary tool for determining which loans are likely to currently have a loss associated with them is to