Approximately 37% of the home equity portfolio are senior lien loans; the remaining balance are junior lien HELOANs or HELOCs. The following table provides the Firm's delinquency statistics for junior lien home equity loans and lines as of December 31, 2019 and 2018.

December 31, (in millions except ratios)	Total loans		Total 30+ day delinquency rate	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018
HELOCs:(a)				
Within the revolving period(b)	**$ 5,488**	$ 5,608	**0.35%**	0.25%
Beyond the revolving period	**8,724**	11,286	**2.48**	2.80
HELOANs	**754**	1,030	**2.52**	2.82
Total	**$ 14,966**	$ 17,924	**1.70%**	2.00%

(a) These HELOCs are predominantly revolving loans for a 10-year period, after which time the HELOC converts to a loan with a 20-year amortization period, but also include HELOCs that allow interest-only payments beyond the revolving period.
(b) The Firm manages the risk of HELOCs during their revolving period by closing or reducing the undrawn line to the extent permitted by law when borrowers are experiencing financial difficulty.

HELOCs beyond the revolving period and HELOANs have higher delinquency rates than HELOCs within the revolving period. That is primarily because the fully-amortizing payment that is generally required for those products is higher than the minimum payment options available for HELOCs within the revolving period. The higher delinquency rates associated with amortizing HELOCs and HELOANs are factored into the Firm's allowance for loan losses.

Impaired loans

The table below provides information about the Firm's residential real estate impaired loans, excluding PCI loans. These loans are considered to be impaired as they have been modified in a TDR. All impaired loans are evaluated for an asset-specific allowance as described in Note 13.

December 31, (in millions)	Residential mortgage		Home equity		Total residential real estate – excluding PCI	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
Impaired loans						
With an allowance	**$ 2,851**	$ 3,381	**$ 1,042**	$ 1,151	**$ 3,893**	$ 4,532
Without an allowance(a)	**1,154**	1,184	**879**	907	**2,033**	2,091
Total impaired loans(b)(c)	**$ 4,005**	$ 4,565	**$ 1,921**	$ 2,058	**$ 5,926**	$ 6,623
Allowance for loan losses related to impaired loans	**$ 52**	$ 88	**$ 13**	$ 45	**$ 65**	$ 133
Unpaid principal balance of impaired loans(d)	**5,438**	6,207	**3,301**	3,531	**8,739**	9,738
Impaired loans on nonaccrual status(e)	**1,367**	1,459	**965**	963	**2,332**	2,422

(a) Represents collateral-dependent residential real estate loans that are charged off to the fair value of the underlying collateral less costs to sell. The Firm reports, in accordance with regulatory guidance, residential real estate loans that have been discharged under Chapter 7 bankruptcy and not reaffirmed by the borrower ("Chapter 7 loans") as collateral-dependent nonaccrual TDRs, regardless of their delinquency status. At December 31, 2019, Chapter 7 residential real estate loans included approximately 9% of residential mortgages and approximately 7% of home equity that were 30 days or more past due.
(b) At December 31, 2019 and 2018, $14 million and $4.1 billion, respectively, of loans modified subsequent to repurchase from Ginnie Mae in accordance with the standards of the appropriate government agency (i.e., FHA, VA, RHS) are not included in the table above. When such loans perform subsequent to modification in accordance with Ginnie Mae guidelines, they are generally sold back into Ginnie Mae loan pools. Modified loans that do not re-perform become subject to foreclosure.
(c) Predominantly all impaired loans in the table above are in the U.S.
(d) Represents the contractual amount of principal owed at December 31, 2019 and 2018. The unpaid principal balance differs from the impaired loan balances due to various factors including charge-offs, net deferred loan fees or costs, and unamortized discounts or premiums on purchased loans.
(e) As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, nonaccrual loans included $1.9 billion and $2.0 billion, respectively, of TDRs for which the borrowers were less than 90 days past due. Refer to the Loan accounting framework on pages 217–219 of this Note for additional information about loans modified in a TDR that are on nonaccrual status.