PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust
Form 10-Q
May 07, 2018

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, DC 20549

Form 10-Q

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2018

Or

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from to

Commission file number: 001-34416

PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland	27-0186273
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(IRS Employer Identification No.)
3043 Townsgate Road, Westlake Village, California	91361
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

(818) 224-7442

(Registrant’s telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, smaller reporting company or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer", "smaller reporting company" and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer		Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer	(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company
		Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act): Yes No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Class	Outstanding at May 4, 2018
Common Shares of Beneficial Interest, $0.01 par value	60,882,954

PENNYMAC MORTGAGE INVESTMENT TRUST

FORM 10-Q

March 31, 2018

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SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q ("Report") contains certain forward-looking statements that are subject to various risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements are generally identifiable by use of forward-looking terminology such as "may," "will," "should," "potential," "intend," "expect," "seek," "anticipate," "estimate," "approximately," "believe," " "predict," "continue," "plan" or other similar words or expressions.

Forward-looking statements are based on certain assumptions, discuss future expectations, describe future plans and strategies, contain financial and operating projections or state other forward-looking information. Examples of forward-looking statements include the following:

- projections of our revenues, income, earnings per share, capital structure or other financial items;
- descriptions of our plans or objectives for future operations, products or services;
- forecasts of our future economic performance, interest rates, profit margins and our share of future markets; and
- descriptions of assumptions underlying or relating to any of the foregoing expectations regarding the timing of generating any revenues.

Our ability to predict results or the actual effect of future events, actions, plans or strategies is inherently uncertain. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, our actual results and performance could differ materially from those set forth in the forward-looking statements. There are a number of factors, many of which are beyond our control that could cause actual results to differ significantly from management's expectations. Some of these factors are discussed below.

You should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement and should consider the following uncertainties and risks, as well as the risks and uncertainties discussed elsewhere in this Report and the section entitled "Risk Factors" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") on March 1, 2018.

Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from historical results or those anticipated include, but are not limited to:

- changes in our investment objectives or investment or operational strategies, including any new lines of business or new products and services that may subject us to additional risks;
- the occurrence of natural disasters or other events or circumstances that could impact our operations;
- volatility in our industry, the debt or equity markets, the general economy or the real estate finance and real estate markets specifically, whether the result of market events or otherwise;
- events or circumstances which undermine confidence in the financial markets or otherwise have a broad impact on financial markets, such as the sudden instability or collapse of large depository institutions or other significant corporations, terrorist attacks, natural or man-made disasters, or threatened or actual armed conflicts;
- changes in general business, economic, market, employment and political conditions, or in consumer confidence and spending habits from those expected;
- declines in real estate or significant changes in U.S. housing prices or activity in the U.S. housing market;
- the availability of, and level of competition for, attractive risk-adjusted investment opportunities in mortgage loans and mortgage-related assets that satisfy our investment objectives;
- the inherent difficulty in winning bids to acquire mortgage loans, and our success in doing so;
- the concentration of credit risks to which we are exposed;
- the degree and nature of our competition;
- our dependence on our manager and servicer, potential conflicts of interest with such entities and their affiliates, and the performance of such entities;
- changes in personnel and lack of availability of qualified personnel at our manager, servicer or their affiliates;
- the availability, terms and deployment of short-term and long-term capital;

- the adequacy of our cash reserves and working capital;

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- our ability to maintain the desired relationship between our financing and the interest rates and maturities of our assets;
- the timing and amount of cash flows, if any, from our investments;
- unanticipated increases or volatility in financing and other costs, including a rise in interest rates;
- the performance, financial condition and liquidity of borrowers;
- the ability of our servicer, which also provides us with fulfillment services, to approve and monitor correspondent sellers and underwrite loans to investor standards;
- incomplete or inaccurate information or documentation provided by customers or counterparties, or adverse changes in the financial condition of our customers and counterparties;
- our indemnification and repurchase obligations in connection with mortgage loans we purchase and later sell or securitize;
- the quality and enforceability of the collateral documentation evidencing our ownership and rights in the assets in which we invest;
- increased rates of delinquency, default and/or decreased recovery rates on our investments;
- the performance of mortgage loans underlying mortgage-backed securities ("MBS") in which we retain credit risk;
- our ability to foreclose on our investments in a timely manner or at all;
- increased prepayments of the mortgages and other loans underlying our MBS or relating to our mortgage servicing rights ("MSRs"), excess servicing spread ("ESS") and other investments;
- the degree to which our hedging strategies may or may not protect us from interest rate volatility;
- the effect of the accuracy of or changes in the estimates we make about uncertainties, contingencies and asset and liability valuations when measuring and reporting upon our financial condition and results of operations;
- our failure to maintain appropriate internal controls over financial reporting;
- technologies for loans and our ability to mitigate security risks and cyber intrusions;
- our ability to obtain and/or maintain licenses and other approvals in those jurisdictions where required to conduct our business;
- our ability to detect misconduct and fraud;
- our ability to comply with various federal, state and local laws and regulations that govern our business;
- developments in the secondary markets for our mortgage loan products;
- legislative and regulatory changes that impact the mortgage loan industry or housing market;
- changes in regulations or the occurrence of other events that impact the business, operations or prospects of government agencies such as the Government National Mortgage Association ("Ginnie Mae"), the Federal Housing Administration (the "FHA") or the Veterans Administration (the "VA"), the U.S. Department of Agriculture ("USDA"), or government-sponsored entities such as the Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae") or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac") (Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and Ginnie Mae are each referred to as an "Agency" and, collectively, as the "Agencies"), or such changes that increase the cost of doing business with such entities;
- the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act") and its implementing regulations and regulatory agencies, and any other legislative and regulatory changes that impact the business, operations or governance of mortgage lenders and/or publicly-traded companies;
- the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau ("CFPB") and its issued and future rules and the enforcement thereof;
- changes in government support of homeownership;
- changes in government or government-sponsored home affordability programs;
- limitations imposed on our business and our ability to satisfy complex rules for us to qualify as a real estate investment trust ("REIT") for U.S. federal income tax purposes and qualify for an exclusion from the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "Investment Company Act") and the ability of certain of our subsidiaries to qualify as REITs or as taxable REIT subsidiaries ("TRSs") for U.S. federal income tax purposes, as applicable, and our ability and the ability of our subsidiaries to operate effectively within the limitations imposed by these rules;

- changes in governmental regulations, accounting treatment, tax rates and similar matters (including changes to laws governing the taxation of REITs, or the exclusions from registration as an investment company);
- our ability to make distributions to our shareholders in the future;
- our failure to deal appropriately with issues that may give rise to reputational risk; and
- our organizational structure and certain requirements in our charter documents.

Other factors that could also cause results to differ from our expectations may not be described in this Report or any other document. Each of these factors could by itself, or together with one or more other factors, adversely affect our business, results of operations and/or financial condition.

Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made, and we undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect the impact of circumstances or events that arise after the date the forward-looking statement was made.

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

PENNYMAC MORTGAGE INVESTMENT TRUST AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (UNAUDITED)

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
	(in thousands, except share information)	
ASSETS		
Cash	$ 102,167	$ 77,647
Short-term investments	71,044	18,398
Mortgage-backed securities at fair value pledged to creditors	1,436,456	989,461
Mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value (includes $1,097,266 and $1,249,277 pledged to creditors, respectively)	1,115,534	1,269,515
Mortgage loans at fair value (includes $770,911 and $1,081,893 pledged to creditors, respectively)	779,489	1,089,473
Excess servicing spread purchased from PennyMac Financial Services, Inc. at fair value pledged to secure assets sold to PennyMac Financial Services, Inc. under agreements to repurchase	236,002	236,534
Derivative assets (includes $24,423 and $26,058 pledged to creditors, respectively)	122,518	113,881
Real estate acquired in settlement of loans (includes $105,484 and $124,532 pledged to creditors, respectively)	141,506	162,865
Real estate held for investment (includes $31,899 and $31,128 pledged to creditors, respectively)	45,790	44,224
Mortgage servicing rights (includes $957,013 and $91,459 at fair value; $941,686 and $831,892 pledged to creditors)	957,013	844,781
Servicing advances	63,352	77,158
Deposits securing credit risk transfer agreements (includes $392,453 and $400,778 pledged to creditors, respectively)	622,330	588,867
Due from PennyMac Financial Services, Inc.	313	4,154
Other	96,972	87,975
Total assets	$ 5,790,486	$ 5,604,933
LIABILITIES		
Assets sold under agreements to repurchase	$ 3,408,283	$ 3,180,886
Mortgage loan participation purchase and sale agreements	—	44,488
Asset-backed financing of a variable interest entity at fair value	296,982	307,419
Exchangeable senior notes	247,471	247,186
Assets sold to PennyMac Financial Services, Inc. under agreements to repurchase	142,938	144,128
Interest-only security payable at fair value	7,796	7,070

Derivative liabilities	3,636	1,306
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	63,196	64,751
Due to PennyMac Financial Services, Inc.	27,356	27,119
Income taxes payable	42,321	27,317
Liability for losses under representations and warranties	8,249	8,678
Total liabilities	4,248,228	4,060,348
Commitments and contingencies — Note 18		
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Preferred shares of beneficial interest, $0.01 par value per share, authorized 100,000,000 shares, issued and outstanding 12,400,000 shares, liquidation preference $310,000,000	299,707	299,707
Common shares of beneficial interest—authorized, 500,000,000 common shares of $0.01 par value; issued and outstanding, 60,882,954 and 61,334,087 common shares, respectively	609	613
Additional paid-in capital	1,281,115	1,290,931
Accumulated deficit	(39,173)	(46,666)
Total shareholders' equity	1,542,258	1,544,585
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$5,790,486	$5,604,933

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

PENNYMAC MORTGAGE INVESTMENT TRUST AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (UNAUDITED)

Assets and liabilities of consolidated variable interest entities (“VIEs”) included in total assets and liabilities (the assets of each VIE can only be used to settle liabilities of that VIE):

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
	(in thousands)	
ASSETS		
Mortgage loans at fair value	$311,102	$ 321,040
Derivative assets	103,995	98,640
Deposits securing credit risk transfer agreements	622,330	588,867
Other—interest receivable	893	904
	$1,038,320	$ 1,009,451
LIABILITIES		
Asset-backed financing at fair value	$296,982	$ 307,419
Interest-only security payable at fair value	7,796	7,070
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities—interest payable	893	904
	$305,671	$ 315,393

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

PENNYMAC MORTGAGE INVESTMENT TRUST AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (UNAUDITED)

	Quarter ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
	(in thousands, except per share amounts)	
Net investment income		
Net gain on mortgage loans acquired for sale:		
From nonaffiliates	$4,986	$16,624
From PennyMac Financial Services, Inc.	2,641	2,401
	7,627	19,025
Mortgage loan origination fees	7,037	8,290
Net gain (loss) on investments:		
From nonaffiliates	(7,733)	18,091
From PennyMac Financial Services, Inc.	7,751	(1,370)
	18	16,721
Net mortgage loan servicing fees:		
From nonaffiliates	55,560	11,460
From PennyMac Financial Services, Inc.	595	292
	56,155	11,752
Interest income:		
From nonaffiliates	37,046	43,453
From PennyMac Financial Services, Inc.	3,934	4,647
	40,980	48,100
Interest expense:		
To nonaffiliates	32,840	35,374
To PennyMac Financial Services, Inc.	1,976	1,805
	34,816	37,179
Net interest income	6,164	10,921
Results of real estate acquired in settlement of loans	(3,226)	(4,246)
Other	1,898	2,011
Net investment income	75,673	64,474
Expenses		
Earned by PennyMac Financial Services, Inc.:		
Mortgage loan fulfillment fees	11,944	16,570
Mortgage loan servicing fees	11,019	10,486
Management fees	5,696	5,008
Mortgage loan collection and liquidation	2,229	354
Real estate held for investment	1,438	1,088
Professional services	1,319	1,453
Compensation	1,268	1,892
Mortgage loan origination	272	1,512
Other	2,650	3,503
Total expenses	37,835	41,866
Income before provision for (benefit from) income taxes	37,838	22,608

Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	9,652	(6,129)
Net income	28,186	28,737
Dividends on preferred shares	6,234	571
Net income attributable to common shareholders	$21,952	$28,166
Earnings per common share		
Basic	$0.36	$0.42
Diluted	$0.35	$0.40
Weighted-average common shares outstanding		
Basic	60,761	66,719
Diluted	69,875	75,186
Dividends declared per common share	$0.47	$0.47

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

PENNYMAC MORTGAGE INVESTMENT TRUST AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (UNAUDITED)

	Preferred shares		Common shares				
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Par value	Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated deficit	Total
	(in thousands, except per share amounts)						
Balance at December 31, 2016	—	$—	66,697	$667	$1,377,171	$ (26,724)	$1,351,114
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	28,737	28,737
Share-based compensation	—	—	153	1	1,526	—	1,527
Issuance of preferred shares	4,600	115,000	—	—	—	—	115,000
Issuance costs relating to preferred shares	—	(3,828)	—	—	—	—	(3,828)
Common share dividends ($0.47 per share)	—	—	—	—	—	(31,653)	(31,653)
Repurchase of common shares	—	—	(139)	(1)	(2,306)	—	(2,307)
Balance at March 31, 2017	4,600	$111,172	66,711	$667	$1,376,391	$ (29,640)	$1,458,590
Balance at December 31, 2017	12,400	$299,707	61,334	$613	$1,290,931	$ (46,666)	$1,544,585
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle - Adoption of fair value accounting for mortgage servicing rights	—	—	—	—	—	14,361	14,361
Balance at January 1, 2018	12,400	299,707	61,334	613	1,290,931	(32,305)	1,558,946
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	28,186	28,186
Share-based compensation	—	—	220	2	897	—	899
Dividends							
Common shares ($0.47 per share)	—	—	—	—	—	(28,818)	(28,818)
Preferred shares	—	—	—	—	—	(6,236)	(6,236)
Repurchase of common shares	—	—	(671)	(6)	(10,713)	—	(10,719)
Balance at March 31, 2018	12,400	$299,707	60,883	$609	$1,281,115	$ (39,173)	$1,542,258

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

PENNYMAC MORTGAGE INVESTMENT TRUST AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)

	Quarter ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
	(in thousands)	
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	$28,186	$28,737
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Net gain on mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value	(7,627)	(19,025)
Net gain on investments	(18)	(16,721)
Change in fair value, amortization and impairment of mortgage servicing rights	(5,125)	27,046
Accrual of unearned discounts and amortization of premiums on mortgage-backed securities, mortgage loans at fair value, and asset-backed secured financing of a VIE	507	1,406
Capitalization of interest, advances and fees on mortgage loans at fair value	(2,180)	(9,903)
Accrual of interest on excess servicing spread purchased from PennyMac Financial Services, Inc.	(3,934)	(4,647)
Amortization of debt issuance costs and premiums, net	236	3,596
Results of real estate acquired in settlement of loans	3,226	4,246
Share-based compensation expense	899	1,527
Purchase of mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value from nonaffiliates	(13,524,468)	(14,474,654)
Purchase of mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value from PennyMac Financial Services, Inc.	(781,326)	(21,530)
Repurchase of mortgage loans subject to representation and warranties	(2,830)	(4,111)
Sale and repayment of mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value to nonaffiliates	5,200,584	4,858,845
Sale of mortgage loans acquired for sale to PennyMac Financial Services, Inc.	9,212,188	10,016,788
Decrease in servicing advances	17,204	6,187
Decrease (increase) in due from PennyMac Financial Services, Inc.	3,767	(3,995)
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(25,462)	30,948
Decrease in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(1,229)	(27,536)
Increase in due to PennyMac Financial Services, Inc.	237	4,340
Increase (decrease) in income taxes payable	9,652	(6,161)
Net cash provided by operating activities	122,487	395,383
Cash flows from investing activities		
Net (increase) decrease in short-term investments	(52,646)	102,205
Purchase of mortgage-backed securities at fair value	(500,573)	(251,872)
Sale and repayment of mortgage-backed securities at fair value	30,741	26,123
Sale and repayment of mortgage loans at fair value	276,467	127,556
Repayment of excess servicing spread by PennyMac Financial Services, Inc.	12,291	14,632
Net settlement of derivative financial instruments	(2,329)	(28)
Sale of real estate acquired in settlement of loans	32,437	63,224
Purchase of mortgage servicing rights	—	(62)
Deposit of cash securing credit risk transfer agreements	(41,789)	(15,793)

Distribution from credit risk transfer agreements	27,655	12,305
Increase in margin deposits	(9,823)	(36,267)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(227,569)	42,023

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

PENNYMAC MORTGAGE INVESTMENT TRUST AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)

	Quarter ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
	(in thousands)	
Cash flows from financing activities		
Sale of assets under agreements to repurchase	17,446,171	17,770,687
Repurchase of assets sold under agreements to repurchase	(17,218,539)	(18,054,705)
Issuance of mortgage loan participation certificates	1,208,189	1,559,494
Repayment of mortgage loan participation certificates	(1,252,708)	(1,512,435)
Repayments of assets sold to PennyMac Financial Services, Inc. under agreement to repurchase	(3,483)	(175,000)
Repayment of asset-backed financing of a variable interest entity at fair value	(3,915)	(13,944)
Advances under assets sold to to PennyMac Financial Services, Inc. under agreement to repurchase	2,293	—
Payment of debt issuance costs	(2,306)	(3,140)
Issuance of preferred shares	—	115,000
Payment of issuance costs related to preferred shares	—	(3,828)
Repurchase of common shares	(10,719)	(2,307)
Payment of dividends to preferred shareholders	(6,236)	—
Payment of dividends to common shareholders	(29,145)	(31,655)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	129,602	(351,833)
Net increase in cash and restricted cash	24,520	85,573
Cash and restricted cash at beginning of quarter	77,647	34,476
Cash and restricted cash at end of quarter	$102,167	$120,049
Cash	$102,167	$120,049
Restricted cash	—	—
Total cash and restricted cash shown in the statement of cash flows	$102,167	$120,049

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

PENNYMAC MORTGAGE INVESTMENT TRUST AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

Note 1—Organization

PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust (“PMT” or the “Company”) was organized in Maryland on May 18, 2009, and commenced operations on August 4, 2009, when it completed its initial offerings of common shares of beneficial interest (“common shares”). The Company is a specialty finance company, which, through its subsidiaries (all of which are wholly-owned), invests primarily in residential mortgage-related assets.

The Company operates in four segments: correspondent production, credit sensitive strategies, interest rate sensitive strategies and corporate:

- The correspondent production segment represents the Company’s operations aimed at serving as an intermediary between mortgage lenders and the capital markets by purchasing, pooling and reselling newly originated prime credit quality mortgage loans either directly or in the form of mortgage-backed securities (“MBS”), using the services of PNMAC Capital Management, LLC (“PCM” or the “Manager”) and PennyMac Loan Services, LLC (“PLS”), both indirect controlled subsidiaries of PennyMac Financial Services, Inc. (“PFSI”).

Most of the mortgage loans the Company has acquired in its correspondent production activities have been eligible for sale to government-sponsored entities such as the Federal National Mortgage Association (“Fannie Mae”) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”) or through government agencies such as the Government National Mortgage Association (“Ginnie Mae”). Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and Ginnie Mae are each referred to as an “Agency” and, collectively, as the “Agencies.”

- The credit sensitive strategies segment represents the Company’s investments in distressed mortgage loans, real estate acquired in settlement of mortgage loans (“REO”), real estate held for investment, credit risk transfer agreements (“CRT Agreements”), non-Agency subordinated bonds and small balance commercial real estate mortgage loans.
- The interest rate sensitive strategies segment represents the Company’s investments in mortgage servicing rights (“MSRs”), excess servicing spread (“ESS”), Agency and senior non-Agency MBS and the related interest rate hedging activities.
- The corporate segment includes certain interest income, management fee and corporate expense amounts.

The Company conducts substantially all of its operations and makes substantially all of its investments through its subsidiary, PennyMac Operating Partnership, L.P. (the “Operating Partnership”), and the Operating Partnership’s subsidiaries. A wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company is the sole general partner, and the Company is the sole limited partner, of the Operating Partnership.

The Company believes that it qualifies, and has elected to be taxed, as a real estate investment trust (“REIT”) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, beginning with its taxable period ended on December 31, 2009. To maintain its tax status as a REIT, the Company has to distribute at least 90% of its taxable income in the form of qualifying distributions to shareholders.

Note 2—Basis of Presentation and Accounting Changes

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in compliance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“GAAP”) as codified in the Financial Accounting Standards Board’s (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) for interim financial information and with the Securities and Exchange

Commission’s instructions to Form 10-Q and Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, these financial statements and notes do not include all of the information required by GAAP for complete financial statements. The interim consolidated information should be read together with the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017.

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements reflect all normal recurring adjustments necessary to present fairly the financial position, results of operations, and cash flows for the interim periods, but are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations that may be anticipated for the full year. Intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

Preparation of financial statements in compliance with GAAP requires the Manager to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results will likely differ from those estimates.

Mortgage Servicing Rights

Effective January 1, 2018, the Company has elected to change the accounting for the classes of MSRs it accounted for using the amortization method through December 31, 2017, to the fair value method as allowed in the Transfers and Servicing topic of the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC"). The Manager determined that a single accounting treatment across all MSRs is consistent with lender valuation under its financing arrangements and simplifies hedging activities. As the result of this change, the Company recorded an adjustment to increase its investment in MSRs by $19.7 million, an increase in its liability for income taxes payable of $5.3 million and in increase in shareholders' equity of $14.4 million.

Revenue

As disclosed in Note 33 – Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements to the consolidated financial statements included in the Company's Annual Report of form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017, the Manager has concluded that the Company's revenues are not subject to ASU 2014-09 as they are financial instruments or other contractual rights and obligations accounted for under the Receivables, Investments and Debt and Equity Securities, Transfers and Servicing, Financial Instruments and Derivatives and Hedging topics of the FASB's ASC.

Cash Flows

During the quarter ended March 31, 2018, the Company adopted FASB Accounting Standards Update 2016-18, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230) – Restricted Cash ("ASU 2016-18"). ASU 2016-18 requires that a statement of cash flows explain the change during the reporting period in the total of cash, cash equivalents, and amounts generally described as restricted cash or restricted cash equivalents. Therefore, amounts generally described as restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents should be included with cash and cash equivalents when reconciling the beginning-of-period and end-of-period total amounts shown on the statement of cash flows. Accordingly, the Company retrospectively changed the presentation of its statements of cash flows to conform to the requirements of ASU 2016-18. The adoption of ASU 2016-18 had no effect on previously reported statements of cash flows.

Note 3—Concentration of Risks

As discussed in Note 1 — Organization above, PMT's operations and investing activities are centered in residential mortgage-related assets, including distressed mortgage loans and CRT Agreements.

Due to the nature of the Company's investments in distressed mortgage loans, PMT is exposed, to a greater extent than traditional mortgage investors, to the risks associated with loan performance and resolution, including that borrowers may be in economic distress and/or may have become unemployed, bankrupt or otherwise unable or unwilling to make payments when due, and that fluctuations in the residential real estate market may affect the performance of its investments. Factors influencing these risks include, but are not limited to:

- changes in the overall economy, unemployment rates and residential real estate fair values in the markets where the properties securing the Company's distressed mortgage loans are located;
- PCM's ability to identify and PLS' ability to execute optimal resolutions of distressed mortgage loans;
- the accuracy of valuation information obtained during the Company's due diligence activities;
- PCM's ability to effectively model, and to develop appropriate model inputs that properly anticipate, future outcomes;
- the level of government support for resolution of distressed mortgage loans and the effect of current and future proposed and enacted legislative and regulatory changes on the Company's ability to effect cures or resolutions to distressed mortgage loans; and
- regulatory, judicial and legislative support of the foreclosure process, and the resulting effect on the Company's ability to acquire and liquidate the real estate securing its portfolio of distressed mortgage loans in a timely manner or at all.

Due to these uncertainties, there can be no assurance that risk management activities identified and executed on PMT's behalf will prevent significant losses arising from the Company's investments in real estate-related assets.

As detailed in Note 5 — Loan Sales and Variable Interest Entities, the Company invests in CRT Agreements whereby it sells pools of mortgage loans into Fannie Mae-guaranteed securitizations while retaining a portion of the credit risk underlying such mortgage loans (“Recourse Obligations”) as part of the retention of an interest-only (“IO”) ownership interest in such mortgage loans. The Company’s retention of credit risk subjects it to risks associated with delinquency and foreclosure similar to the risks associated with owning the underlying mortgage loans, and exposes the Company to risk of loss greater than the risks associated with selling the mortgage loans to Fannie Mae without the retention of such credit risk. Further, the risks associated with delinquency and foreclosure may in some instances be greater than the risks associated with owning the underlying mortgage loans because the structure of certain of the CRT Agreements provides that the Company may be required to realize losses in the event of delinquency or foreclosure even where there is ultimately no loss realized with respect to the underlying loan (e.g., as a result of a borrower’s re-performance). In addition to the risks specific to credit, the Company is exposed to market risk and, as a result of prevailing market conditions or the economy generally, may be required to recognize losses associated with adverse changes to the fair value of the CRT Agreements.

Most of the distressed mortgage loans and REO has been acquired by the Company in prior years from or through one or more subsidiaries of JPMorgan Chase & Co., Citigroup Inc., and Bank of America Corporation, as presented in the following summary:

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
	(in thousands)	
JPMorgan Chase & Co.		
Mortgage loans at fair value	$185,224	$ 315,437
REO	59,178	66,294
	244,402	381,731
Citigroup Inc.		
Mortgage loans at fair value	181,334	280,488
REO	21,091	26,702
	202,425	307,190
Bank of America Corporation		
Mortgage loans at fair value	86,478	143,969
REO	26,050	27,970
	112,528	171,939
	$559,355	$ 860,860
Total carrying value of distressed mortgage loans at fair value and REO	$609,893	$ 931,298

Note 4—Transactions with Related Parties

Operating Activities

Correspondent Production Activities

The Company is provided fulfillment and other services by PLS under an amended and restated mortgage banking services agreement.

Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, the monthly fulfillment fee is an amount equal to (a) no greater than the product of (i) 0.35% and (ii) the aggregate initial unpaid principal balance (the “Initial UPB”) of all mortgage loans purchased in such month, plus (b) in the case of all mortgage loans other than mortgage loans sold to or securitized through Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, no greater than the product of (i) 0.50% and (ii) the aggregate Initial UPB of all such mortgage loans sold and securitized in such month; provided however, that no fulfillment fee shall be due or payable to PLS with respect to any mortgage loans underwritten to Ginnie Mae guidelines.

The Company does not hold the Ginnie Mae approval required to issue securities guaranteed by Ginnie Mae MBS and act as a servicer. Accordingly, under the agreement, PLS currently purchases loans salable in accordance with the Ginnie Mae Mortgage-Backed Securities Guide “as is” and without recourse of any kind from the Company at cost less any administrative fees paid by the correspondent to the Company plus accrued interest and a sourcing fee ranging from two to three and one-half basis points, generally based on the average number of calendar days loans are held by the Company prior to purchase by PLS. The discretionary reductions and volume reimbursements described above are no longer in effect.

In consideration for the mortgage banking services provided by PLS with respect to the Company’s acquisition of mortgage loans under PLS’s early purchase program, PLS is entitled to fees accruing (i) at a rate equal to $1,500 per annum per early purchase facility, and (ii) in the amount of $35 for each mortgage loan that the Company acquires.

The mortgage banking services agreement expires on September 12, 2020, subject to automatic renewal for additional 18-month periods, unless terminated earlier in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

The Company purchases newly originated loans from PLS under a mortgage loan participation purchase and sale agreement and a flow commercial mortgage loan purchase agreement. Historically, the Company has used the mortgage loan participation purchase and sale agreement for the purpose of purchasing from PLS prime jumbo residential mortgage loans. Beginning in the quarter ended September 30, 2017, the Company also purchases non-government insured or guaranteed mortgage loans from PLS under the mortgage loan participation purchase and sale agreement. The Company uses the flow commercial mortgage loan purchase agreement for the purpose of purchasing from PLS small balance commercial mortgage loans, including multifamily mortgage loans, originated as part of PLS's commercial lending activities.

Following is a summary of correspondent production activity between the Company and PLS:

	Quarter ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
	(in thousands)	
Purchases of mortgage loans acquired for sale from PLS	$781,326	$21,530
Mortgage loans fulfillment fees earned by PLS	$11,944	$16,570
UPB of mortgage loans fulfilled by PLS	$4,225,631	$4,631,906
Sourcing fees received from PLS included in		
Net gain on mortgage loans acquired for sale	$2,641	$2,871
UPB of mortgage loans sold to PLS	$8,847,873	$9,574,717
Early purchase program fees paid to PLS included		
in Mortgage loan servicing fees	$—	$5
Tax service fee paid to PLS included in Other expense	$1,208	$1,379

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
	(in thousands)	
Mortgage loans included in Mortgage loans acquired		
for sale at fair value pending sale to PLS	$259,673	$ 279,571

Mortgage Loan Servicing Activities

The Company, through its Operating Partnership, has an amended and restated mortgage loan servicing agreement with PLS dated as of September 12, 2016. The servicing agreement provides for servicing fees earned by PLS that are based on a percentage of the mortgage loan's unpaid principal balance or fixed per loan monthly amounts based on the delinquency, bankruptcy and/or foreclosure status of the serviced mortgage loan or the REO. PLS is also entitled to market-based fees and charges including boarding and deboarding fees, liquidation and disposition, assumption, modification and origination fees and late charges relating to mortgage loans it services for the Company.

- The base servicing fee rates for distressed whole mortgage loans range from $30 per month for current loans up to $85 per month for loans where the borrower has declared bankruptcy. The base servicing fee rate for REO is $75 per month.
- The base servicing fee rate for REO is $75 per month. To the extent that the Company rents its REO under an REO rental program, the Company pays PLS an REO rental fee of $30 per month per REO, an REO property lease renewal fee of $100 per lease renewal, and a property management fee in an amount equal to PLS' cost if property management services and/or any related software costs are outsourced to a third-party property management firm or 9% of gross rental income if PLS provides property management services directly. PLS is also entitled to retain any tenant paid application fees and late rent fees and seek reimbursement for certain third party vendor fees.
- The base servicing fees for non-distressed mortgage loans subserviced by PLS on the Company's behalf are also calculated through a monthly per-loan dollar amount, with the actual dollar amount for each loan based on whether the mortgage loan is a fixed-rate or adjustable-rate loan. The base servicing fees for loans subserviced on the Company's behalf are $7.50 per month for fixed-rate loans and $8.50 per month for adjustable-rate mortgage loans.

- To the extent that these non-distressed mortgage loans become delinquent, PLS is entitled to an additional servicing fee per mortgage loan ranging from $10 to $55 per month and based on the delinquency, bankruptcy and foreclosure status of the mortgage loan or $75 per month if the underlying mortgaged property becomes REO. PLS is also entitled to customary ancillary income and certain market-based fees and charges, including boarding and deboarding fees, liquidation and disposition fees, assumption, modification and origination fees.
- PLS is required to provide a range of services and activities significantly greater in scope than the services provided in connection with a customary servicing arrangement because the Company has limited employees and infrastructure. For these services, PLS received a supplemental fee of $25 per month for each distressed whole loan. PLS is entitled to reimbursement for all customary, good faith reasonable and necessary out-of-pocket expenses incurred in performance of its servicing obligations.
- PLS is also entitled to certain activity-based fees for distressed whole mortgage loans that are charged based on the achievement of certain events. These fees range from $750 for a streamline modification to $1,750 for a liquidation and $500 for a deed-in-lieu of foreclosure. PLS is not entitled to earn more than one liquidation fee, reperformance fee or modification fee per mortgage loan in any 18-month period.
- PLS, on behalf of the Company, is entitled to retain any incentive payments made to it and to which it is entitled under the U.S. Department of Treasury's Home Affordable Modification Plan ("HAMP"); provided, however, that with respect to any such incentive payments paid to PLS under HAMP in connection with a mortgage loan modification for which the Company previously paid PLS a modification fee, PLS shall reimburse the Company an amount equal to the incentive payments.

The term of the servicing agreement expires on September 12, 2020, subject to automatic renewal for additional 18-month periods, unless terminated earlier in accordance with the terms of the servicing agreement.

Pursuant to the terms of an amended and restated MSR recapture agreement, if PLS refinances mortgage loans for which the Company previously held the MSRs, PLS is generally required to transfer and convey to one of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiaries cash in an amount equal to 30% of the fair market value of the MSRs related to all the loans so originated. The MSR recapture agreement expires, unless terminated earlier in accordance with the agreement, on September 12, 2020, subject to automatic renewal for additional 18-month periods.

Following is a summary of mortgage loan servicing fees earned by PLS and MSR recapture income earned from PLS:

	Quarter ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
	(in thousands)	
Mortgage loans servicing fees:		
Mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value:		
Base	$56	$65
Activity-based	122	143
	178	208
Mortgage loans at fair value:		
Distressed mortgage loans:		
Base	1,005	1,958
Activity-based	2,080	2,390
	3,085	4,348
Mortgage loans held in VIE:		
Base	34	31
Activity-based	—	—
	34	31
MSRs:		
Base	7,615	5,806
Activity-based	107	93
	7,722	5,899
	$11,019	$10,486
Average investment in:		
Mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value	$1,046,289	$1,099,406
Mortgage loans at fair value:		
Distressed mortgage loans	$738,333	$1,327,421
Mortgage loans held in a VIE	$314,717	$361,110
Average MSR portfolio	$73,694,438	$57,927,056
MSR recapture income recognized included in Net mortgage loan servicing fees - from PennyMac Financial Service, Inc.	$595	$292

Management Fees

Under a management agreement, the Company pays PCM management fees as follows:

- A base management fee that is calculated quarterly and is equal to the sum of (i) 1.5% per year of average shareholders' equity up to $2 billion, (ii) 1.375% per year of average shareholders' equity in excess of $2 billion and up to $5 billion, and (iii) 1.25% per year of average shareholders' equity in excess of $5 billion.
- A performance incentive fee that is calculated at a defined annualized percentage of the amount by which "net income," on a rolling four-quarter basis and before deducting the incentive fee, exceeds certain levels of return on "equity."

The performance incentive fee is calculated quarterly and is equal to: (a) 10% of the amount by which net income for the quarter exceeds (i) an 8% return on equity plus the high watermark, up to (ii) a 12% return on equity; plus (b) 15% of the amount by which net income for the quarter exceeds (i) a 12% return on equity plus the high watermark, up to (ii) a 16% return on equity; plus (c) 20% of the amount by which net income for the quarter exceeds a 16% return on equity plus the high watermark.

For the purpose of determining the amount of the performance incentive fee:

“Net income” is defined as net income or loss attributable to common shares of beneficial interest computed in accordance with GAAP and certain other non-cash charges determined after discussions between PCM and the Company’s independent trustees and after approval by a majority of the Company’s independent trustees.

“Equity” is the weighted average of the issue price per common share of all of the Company’s public offerings, multiplied by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding (including restricted share units) in the rolling four-quarter period.

The “high watermark” is the quarterly adjustment that reflects the amount by which the net income (stated as a percentage of return on equity) in that quarter exceeds or falls short of the lesser of 8% and the Fannie Mae MBS yield (the target yield) for such quarter. The “high watermark” starts at zero and is adjusted quarterly. If the net income is lower than the target yield, the high watermark is increased by the difference. If the net income is higher than the target yield, the high watermark is reduced by the difference. Each time a performance incentive fee is earned, the high watermark returns to zero. As a result, the threshold amounts required for PCM to earn a performance incentive fee are adjusted cumulatively based on the performance of PMT’s net income over (or under) the target yield, until the net income in excess of the target yield exceeds the then-current cumulative high watermark amount, and a performance incentive fee is earned.

The base management fee and the performance incentive fee are both payable quarterly in arrears. The performance incentive fee may be paid in cash or a combination of cash and the Company’s common shares (subject to a limit of no more than 50% paid in common shares), at the Company’s option.

Following is a summary of the base management and performance incentive fees payable to PCM recorded by the Company:

	Quarter ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
	(in thousands)	
Base management	$5,696	$5,008
Performance incentive	—	—
	$5,696	$5,008

In the event of termination of the management agreement between the Company and PCM, PCM may be entitled to a termination fee in certain circumstances. The termination fee is equal to three times the sum of (a) the average annual base management fee, and (b) the average annual performance incentive fee earned by PCM, in each case during the 24-month period before termination.

Expense Reimbursement and Amounts Payable to and Receivable from PCM

Under the management agreement, PCM is entitled to reimbursement of its organizational and operating expenses, including third-party expenses, incurred on the Company’s behalf, it being understood that PCM and its affiliates shall allocate a portion of their personnel’s time to provide certain legal, tax and investor relations services for the direct benefit of the Company. With respect to the allocation of PCM’s and its affiliates’ personnel, from and after September 12, 2016, PCM shall be reimbursed $120,000 per fiscal quarter, such amount to be reviewed annually and to not preclude reimbursement for any other services performed by PCM or its affiliates.

The Company is required to pay PCM and its affiliates a pro rata portion of rent, telephone, utilities, office furniture, equipment, machinery and other office, internal and overhead expenses of PCM and its affiliates required for the Company’s and its subsidiaries’ operations. These expenses are allocated based on the ratio of the Company’s and its subsidiaries’ proportion of gross assets compared to all remaining gross assets managed by PCM as calculated at each fiscal quarter end.

Following is a summary of the Company’s reimbursements to PCM and its affiliates for expenses:

	Quarter ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
	(in thousands)	
Reimbursement of:		
Common overhead incurred by PCM and its affiliates	$1,121	$1,434
Expenses incurred on the Company's behalf, net	573	255
	$1,694	$1,689
Payments and settlements during the quarter (1)	$7,658	$24,393

(1) Payments and settlements include payments and netting settlements made pursuant to master netting agreements between the Company and PFSI for operating, investment and financing activities itemized in this Note.

Investing Activities

Spread Acquisition and MSR Servicing Agreements

On December 19, 2016, the Company, through a wholly-owned subsidiary, PennyMac Holdings, LLC (“PMH”), amended and restated a master spread acquisition and MSR servicing agreement with PLS (the “Spread Acquisition Agreement”), pursuant to which the Company may purchase from PLS, from time to time, the right to receive participation certificates representing beneficial ownership in ESS arising from Ginnie Mae MSRs acquired by PLS, in which case PLS generally would be required to service or subservice the related mortgage loans for Ginnie Mae. The primary purpose of the amendment and restatement was to facilitate the continued financing of the ESS owned by the Company in connection with the parties’ participation in the GNMA MSR Facility (as defined below).

To the extent PLS refinances any of the mortgage loans relating to the ESS the Company has acquired, the Spread Acquisition Agreement also contains recapture provisions requiring that PLS transfer to the Company, at no cost, the ESS relating to a certain percentage of the unpaid principal balance of the newly originated mortgage loans. However, under the Spread Acquisition Agreement, in any month where the transferred ESS relating to newly originated Ginnie Mae mortgage loans is not equivalent to at least 90% of the product of the excess servicing fee rate and the unpaid principal balance of the refinanced mortgage loans, PLS is also required to transfer additional ESS or cash in the amount of such shortfall. Similarly, in any month where the transferred ESS relating to modified Ginnie Mae mortgage loans is not equivalent to at least 90% of the product of the excess servicing fee rate and the unpaid principal balance of the modified mortgage loans, the Spread Acquisition Agreement contains provisions that require PLS to transfer additional ESS or cash in the amount of such shortfall. To the extent the fair market value of the aggregate ESS to be transferred for the applicable month is less than $200,000, PLS may, at its option, wire cash to the Company in an amount equal to such fair market value in lieu of transferring such ESS.

Following is a summary of investing activities between the Company and PFSI:

	Quarter ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
	(in thousands)	
ESS:		
Received pursuant to a recapture agreement	$904	$1,573
Repayments and sales	$12,291	$14,632
Interest income	$3,934	$4,647
Net gain (loss) included in Net gain (loss) on investments:		
Valuation changes	$6,921	$(2,773)
Recapture income	830	1,403
	$7,751	$(1,370)

Financing Activities

PFSI held 75,000 of the Company’s common shares at both March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017.

Repurchase Agreement with PLS

On December 19, 2016, the Company, through PMH, entered into a master repurchase agreement with PLS (the “PMH Repurchase Agreement”), pursuant to which PMH may borrow from PLS for the purpose of financing PMH’s participation certificates representing beneficial ownership in ESS acquired from PLS under the Spread Acquisition Agreement. PLS then re-pledges such participation certificates to PNMAC GMSR ISSUER TRUST (the “Issuer Trust”) under a master repurchase agreement by and among PLS, the Issuer Trust and Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC, as guarantor (the “PC Repurchase Agreement”). The Issuer Trust was formed for the purpose of allowing PLS to finance MSRs and ESS relating to such MSRs (the “GNMA MSR Facility”).

In connection with the GNMA MSR Facility, PLS pledges and/or sells to the Issuer Trust participation certificates representing beneficial interests in MSRs and ESS pursuant to the terms of the PC Repurchase Agreement. In return, the Issuer Trust (a) has issued to PLS, pursuant to the terms of an indenture, the Series 2016-MSRVF1 Variable Funding Note, dated December 19, 2016, known as the “PNMAC GMSR ISSUER TRUST MSR Collateralized Notes, Series 2016-MSRVF1” (the “VFN”), and (b) may, from time to time pursuant to the terms of any supplemental indenture, issue to institutional investors additional term notes (“Term Notes”), in each case secured on a pari passu basis by the participation certificates relating to the MSRs and ESS. The maximum principal balance of the VFN is $1 billion.

The principal amount paid by PLS for the participation certificates under the PMH Repurchase Agreement is based upon a percentage of the market value of the underlying ESS. Upon PMH's repurchase of the participation certificates, PMH is required to repay PLS the principal amount relating thereto plus accrued interest (at a rate reflective of the current market and consistent with the weighted average note rate of the VFN and any outstanding Term Notes) to the date of such repurchase. PLS is then required to repay the Issuer Trust the corresponding amount under the PC Repurchase Agreement.

Conditional Reimbursement of Initial Public Offering ("IPO") Underwriting Fees

In connection with its IPO, the Company conditionally agreed to reimburse PCM up to $2.9 million for underwriting fees paid to the IPO underwriters by PCM on the Company's behalf (the "Conditional Reimbursement"). Also in connection with its IPO, the Company agreed to pay the IPO underwriters up to $5.9 million in contingent underwriting fees. There were no reimbursements during the quarters ended March 31, 2018, and March 31, 2017.

Following is a summary of financing activities between the Company and PFSI:

	Quarter ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
	(in thousands)	
Interest expense	$1,976	$1,805

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
	(in thousands)	
Assets sold to PFSI under agreement to repurchase	$142,938	$ 144,128
Conditional Reimbursement payable to PFSI included in Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$870	$ 870

Amounts Receivable from and Payable to PFSI

Amounts receivable from and payable to PFSI are summarized below:

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
	(in thousands)	
Due from PFSI:		
MSR recapture receivable	$207	$ 282
Other	106	3,872
	$313	$ 4,154
Due to PFSI:		

Allocated expenses and expenses paid by PFSI on PMT's behalf	$8,806	$ 11,542
Management fees	5,696	5,901
Mortgage loan servicing fees	5,562	6,583
Fulfillment fees	4,471	346
Correspondent production fees	1,825	1,735
Conditional Reimbursement	870	870
Interest on Assets sold to PFSI under agreement to repurchase	126	142
	$27,356	$ 27,119

Note 5—Loan Sales and Variable Interest Entities

The Company is a variable interest holder in various special purpose entities that relate to its mortgage loan transfer and financing activities. These entities are classified as VIEs for accounting purposes. The Company has distinguished its involvement with VIEs between those VIEs which the Company does not consolidate and those VIEs which the Company consolidates.

Unconsolidated VIEs with Continuing Involvement

The following table summarizes cash flows between the Company and transferees in transfers of mortgage loans that are accounted for as sales where the Company maintains continuing involvement with the mortgage loans:

	Quarter ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
	(in thousands)	
Cash flows:		
Proceeds from sales	$5,200,584	$4,858,845
Mortgage loan servicing fees received (1)	$48,732	$37,281

(1) Net of guarantee fees

The following table summarizes unpaid principal balance ("UPB") information for mortgage loans that are accounted for as sales for the dates presented:

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
	(in thousands)	
UPB of mortgage loans outstanding	$74,783,511	$71,639,351
Delinquent mortgage loans:		
30-89 days delinquent	$360,518	$532,673
90 or more days delinquent:		
Not in foreclosure	$288,653	$280,786
In foreclosure	$31,989	$25,258
Bankruptcy	$56,032	$52,202
Custodial funds managed by the Company (1)	$1,005,744	$879,321

(1) Custodial funds include borrower and investor custodial cash accounts relating to mortgage loans serviced under the servicing agreements and are not recorded on the Company's consolidated balance sheets. The Company earns placement fees on certain of the custodial funds it manages on behalf of the mortgage loans' investors, which are included in Interest income in the Company's consolidated statements of income.

Consolidated VIEs

Credit Risk Transfer Agreements

The Company, through PennyMac Corp ("PMC"), entered into CRT Agreements with Fannie Mae, pursuant to which PMC, through subsidiary trust entities, sells pools of mortgage loans into Fannie Mae-guaranteed securitizations while retaining the Recourse Obligations as part of the retention of an interest-only ownership interest in such mortgage loans. The mortgage loans subject to the CRT Agreements are transferred by PMC to subsidiary trust entities which sell the mortgage loans into Fannie Mae mortgage loan securitizations. Transfers of mortgage loans subject to CRT Agreements receive sale accounting treatment. The Deposits securing CRT Agreements represent the Company's maximum contractual exposure to claims under its Recourse Obligations and is the sole source of settlement of losses under the CRT Agreements. Gains and losses on derivatives related to CRT Agreements are included in Net gain (loss) on investments in the consolidated statements of income.

Following is a summary of the CRT Agreements:

	Quarter ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
	(in thousands)	
UPB of mortgage loans sold under CRT Agreements	$3,210,478	$1,834,295
Deposits securing CRT Agreements	$41,789	$15,793
Increase in commitments to fund Deposits securing CRT Agreements resulting from sale of mortgage loans under CRT Agreements	$70,486	$48,150
Interest earned on Deposits securing CRT Agreements	$2,031	$408
Gains recognized on CRT Agreements included in Net gain (loss) on investments		
Realized	$19,329	$10,288
Resulting from valuation changes	5,355	10,019
	24,684	20,307
Change in fair value of interest-only security payable at fair value	(2,133)	(1,720)
	$22,551	$18,587
Payments made to settle losses	$828	$149

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
	(in thousands)	
UPB of mortgage loans subject to credit guarantee obligations	$29,726,369	$26,845,392
Delinquency status (in UPB):		
Current	$29,456,524	$26,540,953
30—89 days delinquent	$130,583	$179,144
90—180 days delinquent	$90,418	$101,114
180 or more days delinquent	$26,343	$5,146
Foreclosure	$8,335	$5,463
Bankruptcy	$14,166	$13,572
Carrying value of CRT Agreements:		
Derivative assets	$103,995	$98,640
Deposits securing CRT agreements	$622,330	$588,867
Interest-only security payable at fair value	$7,796	$7,070
CRT Agreement assets pledged to secure assets sold under agreements to repurchase:		
Deposits securing CRT Agreements	$392,453	$400,778
Derivative assets	$24,423	$26,058
Commitments to fund Deposits securing credit risk transfer agreements	$552,957	$482,471

Jumbo Mortgage Loan Financing

On September 30, 2013, the Company completed a securitization transaction in which PMT Loan Trust 2013-J1, a VIE, issued $537.0 million in UPB of certificates backed by fixed-rate prime jumbo mortgage loans, at a 3.9% weighted yield. The fair value of the certificates retained by the Company was $14.1 million as of March 31, 2018. The Company includes the balance of certificates issued to nonaffiliates in Asset backed financing of a variable interest entity at fair value.

Note 6—Fair Value

The Company's consolidated financial statements include assets and liabilities that are measured based on their fair values. Measurement at fair value may be on a recurring or nonrecurring basis depending on the accounting principles applicable to the specific asset or liability and whether the Manager has elected to carry the item at its fair value as discussed in the following paragraphs.

The Company groups its assets and liabilities at fair value in three levels, based on the markets in which the assets and liabilities are traded and the observability of the inputs used to determine fair value. These levels are:

- Level 1—Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2—Prices determined or determinable using other significant observable inputs. Observable inputs are inputs that other market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability and are developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. These may include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, interest rates, prepayment speeds, credit risk and other inputs.
- Level 3—Prices determined using significant unobservable inputs. In situations where significant observable inputs are unavailable, unobservable inputs may be used. Unobservable inputs reflect the Company's own judgments about the factors that market participants use in pricing assets and liabilities, and are based on the best information available in the circumstances.

As a result of the difficulty in observing certain significant valuation inputs affecting "Level 3" fair value assets and liabilities, the Manager is required to make judgments regarding these items' fair values. Different persons in possession of the same facts may reasonably arrive at different conclusions as to the inputs to be applied in valuing these assets and liabilities and to their fair values. Likewise, due to the general illiquidity of some of these assets and liabilities, subsequent transactions may be at values significantly different from those reported.

Fair Value Accounting Elections

The Manager identified all of the Company's non-cash financial assets and MSRs to be accounted for at fair value. The Manager has elected to account for these assets at fair value so such changes in fair value will be reflected in income as they occur and more timely reflect the results of the Company's performance.

The Manager has also identified the Company's asset-backed financing of a VIE and interest only security payable at fair value to be accounted for at fair value to reflect the generally offsetting changes in fair value of these borrowings to changes in fair value of assets at fair value collateralizing these financings. For other borrowings, the Manager has determined that historical cost accounting is more appropriate because under this method debt issuance costs are amortized over the term of the debt facility, thereby matching the debt issuance cost to the periods benefiting from the availability of the debt. Before January 1, 2018, originated MSRs backed by mortgage loans with initial interest rates of less than or equal to 4.5% were accounted for using the amortization method. Beginning January 1, 2018, the Company elected to account for all MSRs at fair value prospectively.

Financial Statement Items Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

Following is a summary of financial statement items that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

	March 31, 2018			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	(in thousands)			
Assets:				
Short-term investments	$71,044	$—	$—	$71,044
Mortgage-backed securities at fair value	—	1,436,456	—	1,436,456
Mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value	—	1,107,844	7,690	1,115,534
Mortgage loans at fair value	—	311,102	468,387	779,489
Excess servicing spread purchased from PFSI	—	—	236,002	236,002
Derivative assets:				
Interest rate lock commitments	—	—	3,220	3,220
CRT Agreements	—	—	103,995	103,995
Repurchase agreement derivatives	—	—	5,892	5,892
Forward purchase contracts		11,400	—	11,400
Forward sale contracts	—	6	—	6
MBS put options	—	4,086	—	4,086
Call options on interest rate futures	492	—	—	492
Put options on interest rate futures	367	—	—	367
Total derivative assets before netting	859	15,492	113,107	129,458
Netting	—	—	—	(6,940)
Total derivative assets after netting	859	15,492	113,107	122,518
Mortgage servicing rights at fair value	—	—	957,013	957,013
	$71,903	$2,870,894	$1,782,199	$4,718,056
Liabilities:				
Asset-backed financing of a VIE at fair value	$—	$296,982	$—	$296,982
Interest-only security payable at fair value	—	—	7,796	7,796
Derivative liabilities:				
Interest rate lock commitments	—	—	511	511
Forward purchase contracts	—	1	—	1
Forward sales contracts	—	8,345	—	8,345
Total derivative liabilities before netting	—	8,346	511	8,857
Netting	—	—	—	(5,221)
Total derivative liabilities after netting	—	8,346	511	3,636
	$—	$305,328	$8,307	$308,414

	December 31, 2017			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	(in thousands)			
Assets:				
Short-term investments	$18,398	$—	$—	$18,398
Mortgage-backed securities at fair value	—	989,461	—	989,461
Mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value	—	1,261,380	8,135	1,269,515
Mortgage loans at fair value	—	321,040	768,433	1,089,473
Excess servicing spread purchased from PFSI	—	—	236,534	236,534
Derivative assets:				
Interest rate lock commitments	—	—	4,859	4,859
CRT Agreements	—	—	98,640	98,640
Repurchase agreement derivatives	—	—	3,748	3,748
Forward purchase contracts	—	4,343	—	4,343
Forward sale contracts	—	387	—	387
MBS put options	—	3,170	—	3,170
Put options on interest rate futures	656	—	—	656
Total derivative assets before netting	656	7,900	107,247	115,803
Netting	—	—	—	(1,922)
Total derivative assets after netting	656	7,900	107,247	113,881
Mortgage servicing rights at fair value	—	—	91,459	91,459
	$19,054	$2,579,781	$1,211,808	$3,808,721
Liabilities:				
Asset-backed financing of a VIE at fair value	$—	$307,419	$—	$307,419
Interest-only security payable at fair value	—	—	7,070	7,070
Derivative liabilities:				
Interest rate lock commitments	—	—	227	227
Forward purchase contracts	—	248	—	248
Forward sales contracts	—	2,830	—	2,830
Total derivative liabilities before netting	—	3,078	227	3,305
Netting	—	—	—	(1,999)
Total derivative liabilities after netting	—	3,078	227	1,306
	$—	$310,497	$7,297	$315,795

The following is a summary of changes in items measured at fair value on a recurring basis using Level 3 inputs that are significant to the estimation of the fair values of the assets and liabilities at either the beginning or end of the years presented:

	Quarter ended March 31, 2018							
	Mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value	Mortgage loans at fair value	Excess servicing spread	Interest rate lock commitments (1)	CRT Agreements	Repurchase agreement derivatives	Mortgage servicing rights	Total
	(in thousands)							
Assets:								
Balance, December 31, 2017	$8,135	$768,433	$236,534	$4,632	$98,640	$3,748	$91,459	$1,211,581
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle — Adoption of fair value accounting for mortgage servicing rights	—	—	—	—	—	—	773,035	773,035
Balance, January 1, 2018	8,135	768,433	236,534	4,632	98,640	3,748	864,494	1,984,616
Purchases and issuances	2,831	—	—	4,609	—	2,164	—	9,604
Repayments and sales	(3,539)	(272,513)	(12,291)	—	(19,329)	(8)	—	(307,680)
Capitalization of interest	—	2,180	3,934	—	—	—	—	6,114
Capitalization of advances	—	1,677	—	—	—	—	—	1,677
ESS received pursuant to a recapture agreement with PFSI	—	—	904	—	—	—	—	904
Servicing received as proceeds from sales of mortgage loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	66,546	66,546
Changes in fair value included in income arising from:								
	—	2,681	—	—	—	—	—	2,681

Changes in instrument-specific credit risk								
Other factors	103	(12,632)	6,921	(19,467)	24,684	(12)	25,973	25,570
	103	(9,951)	6,921	(19,467)	24,684	(12)	25,973	28,251
Transfers of mortgage loans to REO and real estate held for investment	—	(21,439)	—	—	—	—	—	(21,439)
Transfers of mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value from "Level 2" to "Level 3" (2)	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	160
Transfers of interest rate lock commitments to mortgage loans acquired for sale	—	—	—	12,935	—	—	—	12,935
Balance, March 31, 2018	$7,690	$468,387	$236,002	$ 2,709	$ 103,995	$ 5,892	$957,013	$1,781,688
Changes in fair value recognized during the quarter relating to assets still held at March 31, 2018	$(14)	$(9,040)	$6,921	$ 2,709	$ 5,355	$ 77	$25,973	$31,981

(1) For the purpose of this table, the interest rate lock commitment (“IRLC”) asset and liability positions are shown net.
(2) During the quarter ended March 31, 2018, the Manager identified certain “Level 2” fair value mortgage loans that were not salable into the prime mortgage market and therefore transferred them to “Level 3”.

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	Quarter ended March 31, 2018 Interest-only security payable (in thousands)
Liabilities:	
Balance, December 31, 2017	$ 7,070
Changes in fair value included in income arising from:	
Changes in instrument-specific credit risk	—
Other factors	726
	726
Balance, March 31, 2018	$ 7,796
Changes in fair value recognized during the quarter relating to liability outstanding at March 31, 2018	$ 726

	Quarter ended March 31, 2017					
	Mortgage loans at fair value	Excess servicing spread	Interest rate lock commitments (1)	CRT Agreements	Mortgage servicing rights	Total
	(in thousands)					
Assets:						
Balance, December 31, 2016	$1,354,572	$288,669	$ 3,777	$ 15,610	$64,136	$1,726,764
Purchases and issuances	—	—	17,762	—	62	17,824
Repayments and sales	(113,576)	(14,632)	—	(10,288)	—	(138,496)
Capitalization of interest	9,903	4,647	—	—	—	14,550
Capitalization of advances	6,349	—	—	—	—	6,349
ESS received pursuant to a recapture agreement with PFSI	—	1,573	—	—	—	1,573
Servicing received as proceeds from sales of mortgage loans	—	—	—	—	7,478	7,478
Changes in fair value included in income arising from:						
Changes in instrument-specific credit risk	4,970	—	—	—	—	4,970
Other factors	(1,754)	(2,773)	11,171	20,307	(1,993)	24,958
	3,216	(2,773)	11,171	20,307	(1,993)	29,928

Transfers of mortgage loans to REO and real estate held for investment	(30,911)	—	—	—	—	(30,911)
Transfers of interest rate lock commitments to mortgage loans acquired for sale	—	—	(23,989)	—	—	(23,989)
Balance, March 31, 2017	$1,229,553	$277,484	$ 8,721	$ 25,629	$ 69,683	$1,611,070
Changes in fair value recognized during the quarter relating to assets still held at March 31, 2017	$485	$(2,773)	$ 8,721	$ 10,019	$(1,993)	$14,459

(1) For the purpose of this table, the IRLC asset and liability positions are shown net.

	Quarter ended March 31, 2017 Interest-only security payable (in thousands)
Liabilities:	
Balance, December 31, 2016	$ 4,114
Changes in fair value included in income arising from:	
Changes in instrument-specific credit risk	—
Other factors	487
	487
Balance, March 31, 2017	$ 4,601
Changes in fair value recognized during the quarter relating to liability outstanding at March 31, 2017	$ 487

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The Company had transfers among the fair value levels arising from transfers of IRLCs to mortgage loans held for sale at fair value upon purchase of the respective mortgage loans.

Following are the fair values and related principal amounts due upon maturity of mortgage loans accounted for under the fair value option (including mortgage loans acquired for sale, mortgage loans held in a consolidated VIE, and distressed mortgage loans at fair value):

	March 31, 2018			December 31, 2017		
	Fair value	Principal amount due upon maturity	Difference	Fair value	Principal amount due upon maturity	Difference
	(in thousands)					
Mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value:						
Current through 89 days delinquent:	$1,114,282	$ 1,084,121	$30,161	$1,268,121	$ 1,221,125	$46,996
90 or more days delinquent:						
Not in foreclosure	606	725	(119)	950	1,120	(170)
In foreclosure	646	683	(37)	444	496	(52)
	1,252	1,408	(156)	1,394	1,616	(222)
	$1,115,534	$ 1,085,529	$30,005	$1,269,515	$ 1,222,741	$46,774
Mortgage loans at fair value:						
Mortgage loans held in a consolidated VIE:						
Current through 89 days delinquent:	$311,102	$ 312,730	$(1,628)	$321,040	$ 316,684	$4,356
90 or more days delinquent:						
Not in foreclosure	—	—	—	—	—	—
In foreclosure	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	311,102	312,730	(1,628)	321,040	316,684	4,356
Distressed mortgage loans at fair value:						
Current through 89 days delinquent:	263,263	334,185	(70,922)	414,785	519,009	(104,224)
90 or more days delinquent:						
Not in foreclosure	97,971	155,224	(57,253)	166,749	257,038	(90,289)
In foreclosure	107,153	156,812	(49,659)	186,899	267,911	(81,012)
	205,124	312,036	(106,912)	353,648	524,949	(171,301)
	468,387	646,221	(177,834)	768,433	1,043,958	(275,525)
	$779,489	$ 958,951	$(179,462)	$1,089,473	$ 1,360,642	$(271,169)

Following are the changes in fair value included in current period income by consolidated statement of income line item for financial statement items accounted for under the fair value option:

Quarter ended March 31, 2018

	Net gain on mortgage loans acquired for sale	Net gain (loss) on investments	Net mortgage loan servicing fees	Net interest income	Total
	(in thousands)				
Assets:					
Short-term investments	$—	$ —	$ —	$—	$—
Mortgage-backed securities at fair value	—	(22,397)	—	440	(21,957)
Mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value	(23,678)	—	—	—	(23,678)
Mortgage loans at fair value	—	(15,530)	—	1,774	(13,756)
ESS at fair value	—	6,921	—	3,934	10,855
MSRs at fair value	—	—	25,973	—	25,973
	$(23,678)	$ (31,006)	$ 25,973	$6,148	$(22,563)
Liabilities:					
Interest-only security payable	$—	$ 726	$ —	$—	$726
Asset-backed financing of a VIE at fair value	—	6,183	—	339	6,522
	$—	$ 6,909	$ —	$339	$7,248

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	Quarter ended March 31, 2017 Net gain on mortgage loans acquired for sale	Net gain on investments	Net mortgage loan servicing fees	Net interest income	Total
	(in thousands)				
Assets:					
Short-term investments	$—	$ —	$ —	$—	$—
Mortgage-backed securities at fair value	—	140	—	(1,318)	(1,178)
Mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value	14,158	—	—	—	14,158
Mortgage loans at fair value	—	3,532	—	10,201	13,733
ESS at fair value	—	(2,773)	—	4,647	1,874
MSRs at fair value	—	—	(1,993)	—	(1,993)
	$14,158	$ 899	$ (1,993)	$13,530	$26,594
Liabilities:					
Interest-only security payable	$—	$ (487)	$ —	$—	$(487)
Asset-backed financing of a VIE at fair value	—	(24)	—	(387)	(411)
	$—	$ (511)	$ —	$(387)	$(898)

Financial Statement Items Measured at Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis

Following is a summary of the carrying value at year end for financial statement items that were re-measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis during the periods presented:

	March 31, 2018 Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	(in thousands)			
Real estate acquired in settlement of loans	$—	$ —	$57,675	$57,675
	$—	$ —	$57,675	$57,675

	December 31, 2017 Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	(in thousands)			
Real estate acquired in settlement of loans	$—	$ —	$71,380	$71,380
MSRs at lower of amortized cost or fair value	—	—	312,995	312,995
	$—	$ —	$384,375	$384,375

The following table summarizes the fair value changes recognized during the period on assets held at period end that were remeasured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis:

	Quarter ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
	(in thousands)	
Real estate asset acquired in settlement of loans	$(4,769)	$(7,060)
MSRs at lower of amortized cost or fair value	—	1,504
	$(4,769)	$(5,556)

Real Estate Acquired in Settlement of Loans

The Company evaluates its REO for impairment with reference to the respective properties' fair values less cost to sell. The initial carrying value of the REO is measured at cost as indicated by the purchase price in the case of purchased REO or as measured by the fair value of the mortgage loan immediately before REO acquisition in the case of acquisition in settlement of a mortgage loan. REO may be subsequently revalued due to the Company receiving greater access to the property, the property being held for an extended period or receiving indications that the property's fair value may not be supported by developing market conditions. Any subsequent change in fair value to a level that is less than or equal to the property's cost is recognized in Results of real estate acquired in settlement of loans in the Company's consolidated statements of income.

Mortgage Servicing Rights at Lower of Amortized Cost or Fair Value

Before the Company adopted fair value accounting for all of its existing classes of MSRs on January 1, 2018, the Company evaluated its MSRs at lower of amortized cost or fair value for impairment with reference to the asset's fair value. For purposes of performing its MSR impairment evaluation, the Company stratified its MSRs at lower of amortized cost or fair value based on the interest rates borne by the mortgage loans underlying the MSRs. Mortgage loans were grouped into pools with 50 basis point interest rate ranges for fixed-rate mortgage loans with interest rates between 3.0% and 4.5% and a single pool for mortgage loans with interest rates below 3.0%. MSRs relating to adjustable rate mortgage loans with initial interest rates of 4.5% or less were evaluated in a single pool. If the fair value of MSRs in any of the interest rate pools was below the amortized cost of the MSRs, those MSRs were impaired.

When MSRs were impaired, the impairment was recognized in current-period income and the carrying value of the MSRs was adjusted using a valuation allowance. If the fair value of the MSRs subsequently increased, the increase in fair value was recognized in current period income only to the extent of the valuation allowance for the respective impairment stratum.

Before the adoption of fair value accounting for all MSRs, the Manager periodically reviewed the various impairment strata to determine whether the fair value of the impaired MSRs in a given stratum was likely to recover. When the Manager deemed recovery of fair value to be unlikely in the foreseeable future, a write-down of the cost of the MSRs for that stratum to its estimated recoverable value was charged to the valuation allowance.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments Carried at Amortized Cost

Certain of the Company's borrowings are carried at amortized cost. The Company's Assets sold under agreements to repurchase, Mortgage loan participation purchase and sale agreements, Exchangeable senior notes and Assets sold to PennyMac Financial Services, Inc. under agreements to repurchase are classified as "Level 3" fair value liabilities due to the Company's reliance on unobservable inputs to estimate these instruments' fair values.

The Manager has concluded that the fair values of Assets sold under agreements to repurchase, Mortgage loan participation purchase and sale agreements and Assets sold to PennyMac Financial Services, Inc. under agreements to repurchase approximate the agreements' carrying values due to the borrowing agreements' short terms and variable interest rates. The fair value of the Exchangeable senior notes at March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017 was $249.5 million and $244.9 million, respectively. The fair value of the Exchangeable senior notes is estimated using a broker indication of fair value.

Valuation Techniques and Inputs

Most of the Company's assets, its Asset-backed financing of a VIE, Interest-only security payable and Derivative liabilities are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in current period income. A substantial portion of these items are "Level 3" fair value assets and liabilities which require the use of unobservable inputs that are significant to the estimation of the fair values of the assets and liabilities. Unobservable inputs reflect the Manager's own judgments about the factors that market participants use in pricing an asset or liability, and are based on the best information available under the circumstances.

Due to the difficulty in estimating the fair values of "Level 3" fair value assets and liabilities, the Manager has assigned responsibility for estimating fair value of these assets and liabilities to specialized staff and subjects the valuation process to significant executive management oversight. The Manager's Financial Analysis and Valuation group (the "FAV group") is responsible for estimating the fair values of "Level 3" fair value assets and liabilities other than IRLCs and maintaining its valuation policies and procedures.

With respect to the Company’s non-IRLC “Level 3” fair value assets and liabilities, the FAV group reports to the Manager’s valuation committee, which oversees and approves the valuations. The FAV group monitors the models used for valuation of the Company’s non-IRLC “Level 3” fair value assets and liabilities, including the models’ performance versus actual results, and reports those results to the Manager’s valuation committee. The Manager’s valuation committee includes PFSI’s executive chairman, chief executive, chief financial, chief risk and deputy chief financial officers.

The FAV group is responsible for reporting to the Manager’s valuation committee on the changes in the valuation of the non-IRLC “Level 3” fair value assets and liabilities, including major factors affecting the valuation and any changes in model methods and inputs. To assess the reasonableness of its valuations, the FAV group presents an analysis of the effect on the valuation of changes to the significant inputs to the models.

The fair value of the Company’s IRLCs is developed by the Manager’s Capital Markets Risk Management staff and is reviewed by the Manager’s Capital Markets Operations group.

The following is a description of the techniques and inputs used in estimating the fair values of “Level 2” and “Level 3” fair value assets and liabilities:

Mortgage-Backed Securities

The Company categorizes its current holdings of MBS as “Level 2” fair value assets. Fair value of these MBS is established based on quoted market prices for the Company’s MBS or similar securities. Changes in the fair value of MBS are included in Net gain (loss) on investments in the consolidated statements of income.

Mortgage Loans

Fair value of mortgage loans is estimated based on whether the mortgage loans are saleable into active markets:

- Mortgage loans that are saleable into active markets, comprised of most of the Company’s mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value and mortgage loans at fair value held in a VIE, are categorized as “Level 2” fair value assets. The fair values of mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value are established using their quoted market or contracted price or market price equivalent. For the mortgage loans at fair value held in a VIE, the quoted fair values of all of the individual securities issued by the securitization trust are used to derive a fair value for the mortgage loans. The Company obtains indications of fair value from nonaffiliated brokers based on comparable securities and validates the brokers’ indications of fair value using pricing models and inputs the Manager believes are similar to the models and inputs used by other market participants.
- Mortgage loans that are not saleable into active markets, comprised primarily of distressed mortgage loans, are categorized as “Level 3” fair value assets and their fair values are estimated using a discounted cash flow approach. Inputs to the discounted cash flow model include current interest rates, loan amount, payment status, property type, discount rates and forecasts of future interest rates, home prices, prepayment speeds, default speeds, loss severities or contracted selling price when applicable.

The valuation process for “Level 3” fair value mortgage loans includes the computation by stratum of the mortgage loans’ fair values and a review for reasonableness of various measures such as weighted average life, projected prepayment and default speeds, and projected default and loss percentages. The FAV group computes the effect on the valuation of changes in inputs such as interest rates, home prices, and delinquency status to assess the reasonableness of changes in the mortgage loan valuation.

Changes in fair value attributable to changes in instrument-specific credit risk are measured by the effect on fair value of the change in the respective mortgage loan’s delinquency status and performance history at period-end from the later of the beginning of the period or acquisition date.

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the Company’s mortgage loans at fair value are discount rate, home price projections, voluntary prepayment speeds and default speeds. Significant changes in any of those inputs in isolation could result in a significant change to the mortgage loans’ fair value measurement. Increases in home price projections are generally accompanied by an increase in voluntary prepayment speeds. Changes in the fair value of mortgage loans at fair value are included in Net gain (loss) on investments in the consolidated statements of income.

Following is a quantitative summary of key inputs used in the valuation of mortgage loans at fair value (excluding loans held in a VIE):

Key inputs

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Discount rate		
Range	3.2% – 15.0%	2.9% – 15.0%
Weighted average	6.7%	6.9%
Twelve-month projected housing price index change		
Range	2.2% – 3.3%	3.6% – 4.6%
Weighted average	3.1%	4.4%
Prepayment speed (1)		
Range	3.1% – 6.6%	3.2% – 11.0%
Weighted average	4.2%	4.2%
Total prepayment speed (2)		
Range	10.6% – 22.8%	10.8% – 23.8%
Weighted average	16.2%	16.5%

(1) Prepayment speed is measured using Life Voluntary Conditional Prepayment Rate (“CPR”).
(2) Total prepayment speed is measured using Life Total CPR.

Excess Servicing Spread Purchased from PFSI

The Company categorizes ESS as a “Level 3” fair value asset. The Company uses a discounted cash flow approach to estimate the fair value of ESS. The key inputs used in the estimation of the fair value of ESS include prepayment speed and pricing spread (discount rate). Significant changes to those inputs in isolation may result in a significant change in the ESS fair value measurement. Changes in these key inputs are not necessarily directly related.

Changes in the fair value of ESS are included in Net gain (loss) on investments in the consolidated statements of income.

Following are the key inputs used in determining the fair value of ESS:

Key inputs	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
UPB of underlying mortgage loans (in thousands)	$26,236,839	$27,217,199
Average servicing fee rate (in basis points)	34	34
Average ESS rate (in basis points)	19	19
Pricing spread (1)		
Range	3.6% - 4.1%	3.8% - 4.3%
Weighted average	3.9%	4.1%
Annual total prepayment speed (2)		
Range	8.0% - 52.4%	8.4% - 41.4%
Weighted average	9.9%	10.8%
Life (in years)		
Range	1.1 - 7.8	1.4 - 7.7
Weighted average	6.8	6.5

(1) Pricing spread represents a margin that is applied to a reference interest rate’s forward rate curve to develop periodic discount rates. The Company applies a pricing spread to the United States Dollar London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) curve for purposes of discounting cash flows relating to ESS.
(2) Prepayment speed is measured using Life Total CPR.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Interest Rate Lock Commitments

The Company categorizes IRLCs as “Level 3” fair value assets and liabilities. The Company estimates the fair value of IRLCs based on quoted Agency MBS prices, its estimate of the fair value of the MSRs it expects to receive in the sale of the mortgage loan and the probability that the mortgage loan will be purchased under the commitment (the “pull-through rate”).

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the Company’s IRLCs are the pull-through rate and the MSR component of the Company’s estimate of the fair value of the mortgage loans it has committed to purchase. Significant changes in the pull-through rate or the MSR component of the IRLCs, in isolation, may result in a significant change in fair value. The financial effects of changes in these inputs are generally inversely correlated as increasing interest rates have a positive effect on the fair value of the MSR component of IRLC fair value, but also increase the pull-through rate for the mortgage loan principal and interest payment cash flow component that has decreased in fair value. Changes in fair value of IRLCs are included in Net gain on mortgage loans acquired for sale in the consolidated statements of income.

Following is a quantitative summary of key unobservable inputs used in the valuation of IRLCs:

Key inputs	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Pull-through rate		
Range	57.5% – 100%	58.0% - 100%
Weighted average	88.0%	90.3%
MSR value expressed as		
Servicing fee multiple		
Range	2.6 - 5.9	2.1 - 5.8
Weighted average	4.7	4.9
Percentage of UPB		
Range	0.0% – 2.6%	0.0% - 2.4%
Weighted average	1.2%	1.3%

CRT Agreements

The fair value of CRT Agreements is established based on whether the aggregation period has been completed and the CRT Agreements have been securitized. For securitized CRT Agreements, fair value is based on indications of fair value provided to the Company by nonaffiliated brokers for the certificates representing the beneficial deposits securing the CRT Agreements, the Recourse Obligation and the IO ownership interest in these items. Fair value of the CRT derivative is derived by deducting the balance of the Deposits securing CRT Agreements from the indication of fair value provided by the nonaffiliated brokers. For CRT Agreements that have not been securitized, fair value is estimated using a discounted cash flow analysis. The Company classifies these derivatives as “Level 3” fair value assets. The significant unobservable inputs into the valuation of these derivatives are the discount rate and voluntary and involuntary prepayment rates of the underlying mortgage loans. Changes in fair value of CRT Agreements are included in Net gain (loss) on investments.

Following is a quantitative summary of key unobservable inputs used in the valuation of CRT Agreements:

Key inputs	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Discount rate		
Range	5.6% – 6.6%	5.1% – 6.2%
Weighted average	6.1%	5.6%
Voluntary Prepayment speed (1)		
Range	8.6% – 10.4%	12.1% – 15.0%
Weighted average	9.1%	13.0%
Involuntary prepayment speed (2)		
Range	0.3% – 0.3%	0.3% – 0.3%
Weighted average	0.3%	0.3%

(1) Voluntary prepayment speed is measured using Life Voluntary CPR.

(2) Involuntary prepayment speed is measured using Life Involuntary CPR.

Repurchase Agreement Derivatives

The Company has a master repurchase agreement that includes incentives for financing mortgage loans approved for satisfying certain consumer relief characteristics. These incentives are classified as embedded derivatives for financial reporting purposes and are accounted for separate from the related repurchase agreements. The Company classifies these derivatives as “Level 3” fair value assets. The significant unobservable input into the valuation of these derivative assets is the Company’s ratio of derivative value to outstanding receivable due to the time value of money and the expected approval rate of the mortgage loans financed under the master repurchase agreement. The ratio included in the Company’s fair value estimate was 97% at both March 31, 2018, and December 31, 2017.

Hedging Derivatives

Fair values of derivative financial instruments based on exchange traded market prices are categorized by the Company as “Level 1” fair value assets and liabilities; fair values of derivative financial instruments based on observable interest rates, volatilities and prices in the MBS market are categorized by the Company as “Level 2” fair value assets and liabilities. Changes in the fair value of hedging derivatives are included in Net gain on mortgage loans acquired for sale, Net gain (loss) on investments, or Net mortgage loan servicing fees, as applicable, in the consolidated statements of income.

Real Estate Acquired in Settlement of Loans

REO is measured based on its fair value on a nonrecurring basis and is categorized as a “Level 3” fair value asset. Fair value of REO is established by using a current estimate of fair value from a broker’s price opinion or a full appraisal, or the price given in a current contract of sale.

REO fair values are reviewed by the Manager’s staff appraisers when the Company obtains multiple indications of fair value and there is a significant difference between the fair values received. The Manager’s staff appraisers will attempt to resolve the difference between the indications of fair value. In circumstances where the appraisers are not able to generate adequate data to support a fair value conclusion, the staff appraisers will order an additional appraisal to determine fair value. Changes in the fair value of REO are included in Results of real estate acquired in settlement of loans in the consolidated statements of income.

Mortgage Servicing Rights

MSRs are categorized as “Level 3” fair value assets. The Company uses a discounted cash flow approach to estimate the fair value of MSRs. The key inputs used in the estimation of the fair value of MSRs include the applicable pricing spread, prepayment and default rates of the underlying mortgage loans, and annual per-loan cost to service mortgage loans, all of which are unobservable. Significant changes to any of those inputs in isolation could result in a significant change in the MSR fair value measurement. Changes in these key inputs are not necessarily directly related. Recognized changes in the fair value of MSRs are included in Net mortgage loan servicing fees in the consolidated statements of income.

MSRs are generally subject to loss in fair value when mortgage interest rates decrease. Decreasing mortgage interest rates normally encourage increased mortgage refinancing activity. Increased refinancing activity reduces the expected life of the underlying mortgage loans, thereby reducing the cash flows expected to accrue to the MSRs. Reductions in the fair value of MSRs affect income primarily through change in fair value and change in impairment. Through December 31, 2017, the Company accounted for certain of its MSRs using the amortization method. Beginning January 1, 2018, the Company accounts for all MSRs at fair value prospectively.

Following are the key inputs used in determining the fair value of MSRs at the time of initial recognition:

	Quarter ended March 31,		
	2018	2017	
	Fair value	Amortized cost	Fair value
	(MSR recognized and UPB of underlying mortgage loan amounts in thousands)		
MSR recognized	$ 66,546	$51,210	$7,478
Key inputs			
UPB of underlying mortgage loans	$ 5,114,741	$4,092,267	$660,586
Weighted-average annual servicing fee rate (in basis points)	26	25	25
Pricing spread (1)			
Range	7.4% – 12.6%	7.6% – 12.6%	7.6% – 7.6%
Weighted average	7.5%	7.6%	7.6%
Annual total prepayment speed (2)			
Range	3.2% – 22.8%	3.2% – 28.7%	7.9% – 20.7%
Weighted average	8.1%	7.5%	10.9%
Life (in years)			
Range	3.5 - 11.9	2.7 – 11.9	4.0 – 8.5
Weighted average	8.4	8.3	7.2
Annual per-loan cost of servicing			
Range	$79 - $79	$79 – $79	$79 – $79
Weighted average	$79	$79	$79

(1) The Company applies a pricing spread to the United States Dollar LIBOR curve for purposes of discounting cash flows relating to MSRs.
(2) Prepayment speed is measured using Life Total CPR.

Following is a quantitative summary of key inputs used in the valuation of MSRs as of the dates presented, and the effect on the fair value from adverse changes in those inputs:

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	
	Fair value	Amortized cost	Fair value
	(Carrying value, UPB of underlying mortgage loans and effect on fair value amounts in thousands)		
Carrying value	$ 957,013	$753,322	$91,459
Key inputs:			
UPB of underlying mortgage loans	$ 75,261,574	$63,853,606	$8,273,696
Weighted-average annual servicing fee rate (in basis points)	25	25	25
Weighted-average note interest rate	4.0%	3.9%	4.7%
Pricing spread (1)			
Range	7.4% – 13.1%	7.6% – 13.1%	7.6% – 12.6%
Weighted average	7.4%	7.6%	7.6%
Effect on fair value of (2):			
5% adverse change	$(14,450)	$(11,848)	$(1,347)
10% adverse change	$(28,487)	$(23,352)	$(2,655)
20% adverse change	$(55,385)	$(45,379)	$(5,162)
Prepayment speed (3)			
Range	6.5% – 27.2%	7.1% – 27.1%	7.3% – 20.9%
Weighted average	8.0%	8.4%	11.1%
Life (in years)			
Range	2.9 - 8.3	2.9 - 8.0	3.1 - 6.8
Weighted average	7.9	7.6	6.8
Effect on fair value of (2):			
5% adverse change	$(13,939)	$(12,267)	$(1,954)
10% adverse change	$(27,417)	$(24,120)	$(3,827)
20% adverse change	$(53,083)	$(46,668)	$(7,352)
Annual per-loan cost of servicing			
Range	$77 - $79	$78 – $79	$77 – $79
Weighted average	$79	$79	$79
Effect on fair value of (2):			
5% adverse change	$(6,962)	$(5,721)	$(744)
10% adverse change	$(13,925)	$(11,441)	$(1,488)
20% adverse change	$(27,849)	$(22,883)	$(2,976)

(1) The Company applies a pricing spread to the United States Dollar LIBOR curve for purposes of discounting cash flows relating to MSRs.

(2) For MSRs carried at fair value, an adverse change in one of the above-mentioned key inputs is expected to result in a recognized reduction in fair value which will be recorded in income. For MSRs carried at lower of amortized cost or fair value, an adverse change in one of the above-mentioned key inputs may have resulted in recognition of MSR impairment. The extent of the recognized MSR impairment depended on the relationship of fair value to the carrying value of such MSRs.

(3) Prepayment speed is measured using Life Total CPR.

The preceding sensitivity analyses are limited in that they were performed as of a particular point in time; only account for the estimated effect of the movements in the indicated inputs; do not incorporate changes in the inputs in relation to other inputs; are subject to the accuracy of various models and inputs used; and do not incorporate other factors that would affect the Company’s overall financial performance in such events, including operational adjustments made by the Manager to account for changing circumstances. For these reasons, the preceding estimates should not be viewed as earnings forecasts.

Note 7—Mortgage Loans Acquired for Sale at Fair Value

Mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value is comprised of recently originated mortgage loans purchased by the Company for resale. Following is a summary of the distribution of the Company's mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value:

Loan type	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
	(in thousands)	
Conventional:		
Agency-eligible	$837,994	$ 971,910
Held for sale to PLS — Government insured or guaranteed	259,673	279,571
Commercial real estate	10,177	9,898
Repurchased pursuant to representations and warranties	7,690	8,136
	$1,115,534	$ 1,269,515
Mortgage loans pledged to secure:		
Assets sold under agreements to repurchase	$1,097,266	$ 1,201,992
Mortgage loan participation purchase and sale agreements	—	47,285
	$1,097,266	$ 1,249,277

The Company is not approved by Ginnie Mae as an issuer of Ginnie Mae-guaranteed securities which are backed by government-insured or guaranteed mortgage loans. The Company transfers government-insured or guaranteed mortgage loans that it purchases from correspondent sellers to PLS, which is a Ginnie Mae-approved issuer, and earns a sourcing fee ranging from two to three and one-half basis points, generally based on the average number of calendar days that mortgage loans are held prior to purchase by PLS.

Note 8—Mortgage Loans at Fair Value

Mortgage loans at fair value are comprised of mortgage loans that are not acquired for sale and, to the extent they are not held in a VIE securing an asset-backed financing, may be sold at a later date pursuant to the Manager's determination that such a sale represents the most advantageous liquidation strategy for the identified mortgage loan.

Following is a summary of the distribution of the Company's mortgage loans at fair value:

	March 31, 2018		December 31, 2017	
Loan type	Fair value	Unpaid principal balance	Fair value	Unpaid principal balance
	(in thousands)			
Distressed mortgage loans:				

Nonperforming mortgage loans	$205,124	$312,036	$353,648	$524,949
Performing mortgage loans:				
Interest rate step-up	137,451	181,412	189,724	242,335
Fixed interest rate	102,605	128,737	186,929	236,840
Adjustable-rate/hybrid	23,207	24,036	38,132	39,834
	263,263	334,185	414,785	519,009
	468,387	646,221	768,433	1,043,958
Fixed interest rate jumbo mortgage loans held in a VIE	311,102	312,730	321,040	316,684
	$779,489	$958,951	$1,089,473	$1,360,642
Mortgage loans at fair value pledged to secure:				
Assets sold under agreements to repurchase	$459,809		$760,853	
Asset-backed financing of a VIE at fair value	311,102		321,040	
	$770,911		$1,081,893	

Following is a summary of certain concentrations of credit risk in the portfolio of distressed mortgage loans at fair value:

Concentration	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
	(percentages are of fair value)	
Portion of mortgage loans originated between 2005 and 2007	73%	73%
Mortgage loans with unpaid-principal balance-to-current -property-value in excess of 100%	38%	38%
States contributing 5% or more of mortgage loans	New York California New Jersey Florida Massachusetts	New York California New Jersey Florida Massachusetts

Note 9—Derivative Activities

The Company holds and issues derivative financial instruments in connection with its operating activities. Derivative financial instruments are created as a result of certain of the Company's operations and the Company also enters into derivative transactions as part of its interest rate risk management activities.

Derivative financial instruments created as a result of the Company's operations include:

- IRLCs that are created when the Company commits to purchase mortgage loans acquired for sale;
- CRT Agreements whereby the Company retains a Recourse Obligation relating to certain mortgage loans it sells into Fannie Mae guaranteed securitizations and an IO ownership interest in such mortgage loans; and
- Derivatives that are embedded in a master repurchase agreement that provides for the Company to receive interest expense offsets if it finances mortgage loans approved as satisfying certain consumer credit relief characteristics under the master repurchase agreement.

The Company engages in interest rate risk management activities in an effort to reduce the variability of earnings caused by the effects of changes in interest rates on the fair value of certain of its assets and liabilities. The Company is exposed to price risk relative to the IRLCs it issues to correspondent sellers and to the mortgage loans it purchases as a result of issuing the IRLCs. The Company bears price risk from the time an IRLC is issued to a correspondent seller until the time the purchased mortgage loan is sold. The Company is exposed to loss if market mortgage interest rates increase, because market interest rate increases generally cause the fair value of the IRLC or mortgage loan acquired for sale to decrease. The Company is exposed to losses related to its investment in MSRs if market mortgage interest rates decrease, because market interest rate decreases generally encourage mortgage refinancing activity, which reduces the expected life of the mortgage loans underlying the MSRs, causing the fair value of MSRs to decrease.

To manage the price risk resulting from interest rate risk, the Company uses derivative financial instruments with the intention of moderating the risk that changes in market interest rates will result in unfavorable changes in the fair value of the Company’s MBS, inventory of mortgage loans acquired for sale, mortgage loans held in a VIE, IRLCs and MSRs.

The Company records all derivative financial instruments at fair value and records changes in fair value in current period income.

Derivative Notional Amounts and Fair Value of Derivatives

The Company had the following derivative assets and liabilities recorded within Derivative assets and Derivative liabilities and related margin deposits recorded in Other assets on the consolidated balance sheets:

Instrument	March 31, 2018 Notional amount	March 31, 2018 Fair value Derivative assets	March 31, 2018 Fair value Derivative liabilities	December 31, 2017 Notional amount	December 31, 2017 Fair value Derivative assets	December 31, 2017 Fair value Derivative liabilities
	(in thousands)					
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:						
Not subject to master netting arrangements:						
Interest rate lock commitments	1,067,009	$3,220	$ 511	1,250,803	$4,859	$ 227
CRT Agreements	29,726,369	103,995	—	26,845,392	98,640	—
Repurchase agreement derivatives		5,892	—		3,748	—
Subject to master netting agreements used for hedging purposes:						
Forward purchase contracts	2,510,700	11,400	1	1,996,235	4,343	248
Forward sale contracts	2,297,802	6	8,345	2,565,271	387	2,830
MBS put options	1,750,000	4,086	—	2,375,000	3,170	—
Call options on interest rate futures	150,000	492	—	—	—	—
Put options on interest rate futures	275,000	367	—	550,000	656	—
Swap futures	—	—	—	275,000	—	—
Bond futures	450,000	—	—	—	—	—
Eurodollar future contracts	847,664	—	—	937,000	—	—
Total derivative instruments before netting		129,458	8,857		115,803	3,305
Netting		(6,940)	(5,221)		(1,922)	(1,999)
		$122,518	$ 3,636		$113,881	$ 1,306
Margin deposits (received from) placed with derivatives counterparties included in Other assets (Accounts payable and accrued liabilities)		$(1,718)			$76	
Derivative assets pledged to secure assets sold under agreements to repurchase		$24,423			$26,058	

The following tables summarize the notional amount activity for derivative contracts used to hedge the Company’s MBS, inventory of mortgage loans acquired for sale, mortgage loans at fair value held in a VIE, IRLCs and MSRs.

	Quarter ended March 31, 2018			
Instrument	Amount, beginning of quarter	Additions	Dispositions/ expirations	Amount, end of quarter
	(in thousands)			
Forward purchase contracts	1,996,235	19,833,104	(19,318,639)	2,510,700
Forward sales contracts	2,565,271	24,410,334	(24,677,803)	2,297,802
MBS put options	2,375,000	4,125,000	(4,750,000)	1,750,000
Call options on interest rate futures	—	150,000	—	150,000
Put options on interest rate futures	550,000	3,325,000	(3,600,000)	275,000
Swap futures	275,000	—	(275,000)	—
Bond futures	—	450,000	—	450,000
Eurodollar future sale contracts	937,000	114,597	(203,933)	847,664

Instrument	Quarter ended March 31, 2017 Amount, beginning of quarter	Additions	Dispositions/ expirations	Amount, end of quarter
	(in thousands)			
Forward purchase contracts	4,840,707	18,906,029	(19,631,577)	4,115,159
Forward sales contracts	6,148,242	24,225,103	(24,699,931)	5,673,414
MBS put options	925,000	1,400,000	(1,375,000)	950,000
MBS call options	750,000	—	(750,000)	—
Call options on interest rate futures	200,000	62,500	—	262,500
Put options on interest rate futures	550,000	1,750,000	(1,800,000)	500,000
Swap futures	150,000	300,000	(300,000)	150,000
Eurodollar future sale contracts	1,351,000	101,000	(212,000)	1,240,000
Treasury future buy contracts	—	49,300	(49,300)	—
Treasury future sale contracts	—	49,300	(49,300)	—

Netting of Financial Instruments

The Company has elected to net derivative asset and liability positions, and cash collateral placed with or received from its counterparties when subject to a legally enforceable master netting arrangement. The derivative financial instruments that are not subject to master netting arrangements are IRLCs, CRT Agreement derivatives and repurchase agreement derivatives. As of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the Company did not enter into reverse repurchase agreements or securities lending transactions that are required to be disclosed in the following tables.

Offsetting of Derivative Assets

Following is a summary of net derivative assets:

	March 31, 2018 Gross amounts of recognized assets	Gross amounts offset in the consolidated balance	Net amounts of assets presented in the consolidated	December 31, 2017 Gross amounts of recognized assets	Gross amounts offset in the consolidated balance	Net amounts of assets presented in the consolidated

		sheet	balance		sheet	balance
			sheet			sheet
	(in thousands)					
Derivative assets:						
Not subject to master netting arrangements:						
Interest rate lock commitments	$3,220	$ —	$ 3,220	$4,859	$ —	$ 4,859
CRT Agreement derivatives	103,995	—	103,995	98,640	—	98,640
Repurchase agreement derivatives	5,892	—	5,892	3,748	—	3,748
	113,107	—	113,107	107,247	—	107,247
Subject to master netting arrangements:						
Forward purchase contracts	11,400	—	11,400	4,343	—	4,343
Forward sale contracts	6	—	6	387	—	387
MBS put options	4,086	—	4,086	3,170	—	3,170
Call options on interest rate futures	492	—	492	—	—	—
Put options on interest rate futures	367	—	367	656	—	656
Netting	—	(6,940)	(6,940)	—	(1,922)	(1,922)
	16,351	(6,940)	9,411	8,556	(1,922)	6,634
	$129,458	$ (6,940)	$ 122,518	$115,803	$ (1,922)	$ 113,881

Derivative Assets, Financial Instruments and Collateral Held by Counterparty

The following table summarizes by significant counterparty the amount of derivative asset positions after considering master netting arrangements and financial instruments or cash pledged that do not meet the accounting guidance qualifying for setoff accounting:

	March 31, 2018				December 31, 2017			
	Net amount of assets presented in the consolidated balance sheet	Gross amounts not offset in the consolidated balance sheet			Net amount of assets presented in the consolidated balance sheet	Gross amounts not offset in the consolidated balance sheet		
		Financial instruments	Cash collateral received	Net amount		Financial instruments	Cash collateral received	Net amount
	(in thousands)							
CRT Agreements	$103,995	$ —	$ —	$103,995	$98,640	$ —	$ —	$98,640
Interest rate lock commitments	3,220	—	—	3,220	4,859	—	—	4,859
J.P. Morgan Securities LLC	6,294	—	—	6,294	2,020	—	—	2,020
Deutsche Bank Securities LLC	5,892	—	—	5,892	3,748	—	—	3,748
Federal National Mortgage Association	1,073	—	—	1,073	1,606	—	—	1,606
RJ O'Brien & Associates, LLC	859	—	—	859	656	—	—	656
Barclays Capital Inc.	324	—	—	324	—	—	—	—
Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC	227	—	—	227	809	—	—	809
Mitsubishi UFJ Sec	155	—	—	155	193	—	—	193
RBC Capital Markets, L.P.	151	—	—	151	—	—	—	—
KGS Alpha Capital Markets LP	131	—	—	131	—	—	—	—
PNC Capital Markets LLC	100	—	—	100	—	—	—	—
Wells Fargo Securities, LLC	90	—	—	90	146	—	—	146
Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC	—	—	—	—	457	—	—	457
Citigroup Global Markets Inc.	—	—	—	—	429	—	—	429
Jefferies & Company, Inc.	—	—	—	—	160	—	—	160
Other	7	—	—	7	158	—	—	158
	$122,518	$ —	$ —	$122,518	$113,881	$ —	$ —	$113,881

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Offsetting of Derivative Liabilities and Financial Liabilities

Following is a summary of net derivative liabilities and assets sold under agreements to repurchase. Assets sold under agreements to repurchase do not qualify for setoff accounting.

	March 31, 2018			December 31, 2017		
	Gross amounts of recognized liabilities	Gross amounts offset in the consolidated balance sheet	Net amounts of liabilities presented in the consolidated balance sheet	Gross amounts of recognized liabilities	Gross amounts offset in the consolidated balance sheet	Net amounts of liabilities presented in the consolidated balance sheet
	(in thousands)					
Derivative liabilities:						
Not subject to master netting arrangements:						
Interest rate lock commitments	$511	$ —	$511	$227	$ —	$227
	511	—	511	227	—	227
Subject to master netting arrangements:						
Forward purchase contracts	1	—	1	248	—	248
Forward sales contracts	8,345	—	8,345	2,830	—	2,830
Netting	—	(5,221)	(5,221)	—	(1,999)	(1,999)
	8,346	(5,221)	3,125	3,078	(1,999)	1,079
	8,857	(5,221)	3,636	3,305	(1,999)	1,306
Assets sold under agreements to repurchase:						
UPB	3,409,440	—	3,409,440	3,182,504	—	3,182,504
Unamortized debt issuance costs	(1,157)	—	(1,157)	(1,618)	—	(1,618)
	3,408,283	—	3,408,283	3,180,886	—	3,180,886
	$3,417,140	$ (5,221)	$3,411,919	$3,184,191	$ (1,999)	$3,182,192

Derivative Liabilities, Financial Liabilities and Collateral Pledged by Counterparty

The following table summarizes by significant counterparty the amount of derivative liabilities and assets sold under agreements to repurchase after considering master netting arrangements and financial instruments or cash pledged that do not meet the accounting guidance qualifying for setoff accounting. All assets sold under agreements to repurchase represent sufficient collateral or exceed the liability amount recorded on the consolidated balance sheet.

	March 31, 2018				December 31, 2017			
	Net amount of liabilities presented in the consolidated balance sheet	Gross amounts not offset in the consolidated balance sheet: Financial instruments	Cash collateral pledged	Net amount	Net amount of liabilities presented in the consolidated balance sheet	Gross amounts not offset in the consolidated balance sheet: Financial instruments	Cash collateral pledged	Net amount
	(in thousands)							
Interest rate lock commitments	$511	$—	$ —	$511	$227	$—	$ —	$227
Bank of America, N.A.	1,110,861	(1,109,449)	—	1,412	839,057	(838,771)	—	286
Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC	917,667	(917,667)	—	—	845,567	(845,567)	—	—
J.P. Morgan Securities LLC	274,748	(274,748)	—	—	373,186	(373,186)	—	—
Deutsche Bank Securities LLC	266,238	(266,238)	—	—	374,526	(374,526)	—	—
Daiwa Capital Markets	264,386	(264,077)	—	309	153,833	(153,730)	—	103
Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC	231,591	(231,227)	—	364	164,530	(164,530)	—	—
Citigroup Global Markets Inc.	159,593	(159,593)	—	—	235,541	(235,319)	—	222
RBC Capital Markets, L.P.	93,872	(93,872)	—	—	92,014	(91,805)	—	209
Wells Fargo Securities, LLC	49,216	(49,216)	—	—	50,360	(50,360)	—	—
BNP Paribas	43,612	(43,353)	—	259	45,411	(45,411)	—	—
Goldman Sachs	549	—	—	549	164	—	—	164
Barclays Capital Inc.	—	—	—	—	9,374	(9,299)	—	75
Other	232	—	—	232	20	—	—	20
Unamortized debt issuance costs	(1,157)	1,157	—	—	(1,618)	1,618	—	—
	$3,411,919	$(3,408,283)	$ —	$3,636	$3,182,192	$(3,180,886)	$ —	$1,306

Following are the net gains (losses) recognized by the Company on derivative financial instruments and the consolidated statements of income line items where such gains and losses are included:

Derivative activity	Income statement line	Quarter ended March 31, 2018	2017
		(in thousands)	
Interest rate lock commitments	Net gain on mortgage loans acquired for sale	$(14,858)	$28,933
Hedged item:			
Interest rate lock commitments and mortgage loans acquired for sale	Net gain on mortgage loans acquired for sale	$32,810	$(3,592)
Mortgage servicing rights	Net mortgage loan servicing fees	$(20,848)	$(8,698)
Fixed-rate assets and LIBOR- indexed repurchase agreements	Net gain (loss) on investments	$1,460	$(4,144)
CRT agreements	Net gain (loss) on investments	$24,684	$20,307
Repurchase agreement derivatives	Interest expense	$(12)	$—

Note 10—Real Estate Acquired in Settlement of Loans

Following is a summary of financial information relating to REO:

	Quarter ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
	(in thousands)	
Balance at beginning of quarter		