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PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust  
Form 10-Q  
November 04, 2016

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 September 30, 2016

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  
(State or other jurisdiction of

incorporation or organization)

3043 Townsgate Road, Westlake Village, California  
(Address of principal executive offices)

27-0186273  
(IRS Employer

Identification No.)

91361  
(Zip Code)

(818) 224-7442

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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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, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of “large accelerated filer”, “accelerated filer” and “smaller reporting company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act (Check one):

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company

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 November 3, 2016
Common Shares of Beneficial Interest, \$0.01 par value	66,697,286

## PENNYMAC MORTGAGE INVESTMENT TRUST

FORM 10-Q

September 30, 2016

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<u>Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements</u>	1
<u>PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	4
Item 1. <u>Financial Statements (Unaudited):</u>	4
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets</u>	4
<u>Consolidated Statements of Income</u>	6
<u>Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity</u>	7
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</u>	8
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	10
Item 2. <u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	59
<u>Observations on Current Market Conditions</u>	60
<u>Results of Operations</u>	62
<u>Net Investment Income</u>	63
<u>Expenses</u>	79
<u>Balance Sheet Analysis</u>	82
<u>Asset Acquisitions</u>	83
<u>Investment Portfolio Composition</u>	84
<u>Cash Flows</u>	90
<u>Liquidity and Capital Resources</u>	91
<u>Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements and Aggregate Contractual Obligations</u>	93
<u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	99
Item 3. <u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	102
Item 4. <u>Controls and Procedures</u>	102
<u>PART II. OTHER INFORMATION</u>	103
Item 1. <u>Legal Proceedings</u>	103
Item 1A. <u>Risk Factors</u>	103
Item 2. <u>Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	103
Item 3. <u>Defaults Upon Senior Securities</u>	103
Item 4. <u>Mine Safety Disclosures</u>	103
Item 5. <u>Other Information</u>	103
Item 6. <u>Exhibits</u>	104

## 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, 2015, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) on February 29, 2016.

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;
- 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;



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;

our ability to foreclose on our investments in a timely manner or at all;

increased prepayments of the mortgages and other loans underlying our mortgage-backed securities (“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;
- the effect of public opinion on our reputation;
- the occurrence of natural disasters or other events or circumstances that could impact our operations; 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)

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(in thousands, except share amounts)	
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash	\$ 139,068	\$ 58,108
Short-term investments	33,353	41,865
Mortgage-backed securities at fair value pledged to creditors	708,862	322,473
Mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value (includes \$2,018,292 and \$1,268,455 pledged to creditors, respectively)	2,043,453	1,283,795
Mortgage loans at fair value (includes \$1,947,425 and \$2,201,513 pledged to creditors, respectively)	1,957,117	2,555,788
Excess servicing spread purchased from PennyMac Financial Services, Inc. at fair value		
pledged to secure note payable to PennyMac Financial Services, Inc.	280,367	412,425
Derivative assets (includes \$8,268 pledged to creditors at September 30, 2016)	44,774	10,085
Real estate acquired in settlement of loans (includes \$221,153 and \$283,343 pledged to creditors, respectively)	288,348	341,846
Real estate held for investment	25,708	8,796
Mortgage servicing rights pledged to creditors (includes \$55,843 and \$66,584 carried at fair value, respectively)	524,529	459,741
Servicing advances	78,624	88,010
Deposits securing credit risk transfer agreements (includes \$416,163 pledged to creditors at September 30, 2016)	427,677	147,000
Due from PennyMac Financial Services, Inc.	5,776	8,806
Other	61,245	88,186
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 6,618,901</b>	<b>\$ 5,826,924</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Assets sold under agreements to repurchase	\$ 4,041,085	\$ 3,128,780
Mortgage loan participation and sale agreements	88,458	—
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	—	183,000
Notes payable	196,132	236,015
Asset-backed financing of a variable interest entity at fair value	384,407	247,690
Exchangeable senior notes	245,824	245,054
Note payable to PennyMac Financial Services, Inc.	150,000	150,000
Interest-only security payable at fair value	1,699	—

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Derivative liabilities	1,620	3,157
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	88,704	64,474
Due to PennyMac Financial Services, Inc.	14,747	18,965
Income taxes payable	36,380	33,505
Liability for losses under representations and warranties	14,927	20,171
Total liabilities	5,263,983	4,330,811
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
Common shares of beneficial interest—authorized, 500,000,000 common shares of \$0.01		
par value; issued and outstanding, 67,036,149 and 73,767,435 common shares	671	738
Additional paid-in capital	1,380,502	1,469,722
(Accumulated deficit) retained earnings	(26,255 )	25,653
Total shareholders' equity	1,354,918	1,496,113
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$6,618,901	\$ 5,826,924

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):

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(in thousands)	
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Mortgage loans at fair value	\$397,740	\$ 455,394
Derivative assets	16,662	593
Deposits securing credit risk transfer agreements	427,677	147,000
Other—interest receivable	1,097	1,447
	\$843,176	\$ 604,434
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Asset-backed financing at fair value	\$384,407	\$ 247,690
Interest-only security payable at fair value	1,699	—
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities—interest payable	1,097	724
	\$387,203	\$ 248,414

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		Nine months ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	(in thousands, except per share amounts)			
Net investment income				
Interest income:				
From nonaffiliates	\$53,307	\$53,412	\$146,711	\$129,860
From PennyMac Financial Services, Inc.	4,827	8,026	17,555	17,596
	58,134	61,438	164,266	147,456
Interest expense:				
To nonaffiliates	38,356	36,471	103,129	91,423
To PennyMac Financial Services, Inc.	1,974	1,289	5,798	1,822
	40,330	37,760	108,927	93,245
Net interest income	17,804	23,678	55,339	54,211
Net gain on mortgage loans acquired for sale	43,858	13,884	83,133	35,219
Mortgage loan origination fees	12,684	9,135	28,104	21,701
Net gain (loss) on investments:				
From nonaffiliates	17,103	32,802	31,169	56,521
From PennyMac Financial Services, Inc.	(2,824 )	(7,844 )	(36,275 )	(5,502 )
	14,279	24,958	(5,106 )	51,019
Net mortgage loan servicing fees	15,761	20,791	47,006	41,810
Results of real estate acquired in settlement of loans	(3,285 )	(4,221 )	(11,886 )	(11,859 )
Other	2,225	2,549	6,570	6,095
Net investment income	103,326	90,774	203,160	198,196
Expenses				
Earned by PennyMac Financial Services, Inc.:				
Mortgage loan fulfillment fees	27,255	17,553	59,301	45,752
Mortgage loan servicing fees	11,039	11,736	38,919	34,542
Management fees	5,025	5,742	15,576	18,524
Mortgage loan collection and liquidation	6,205	1,853	12,709	6,480
Professional services	1,134	1,759	5,438	5,249
Compensation	1,508	1,550	5,021	5,748
Other	6,146	5,474	18,297	15,526
Total expenses	58,312	45,667	155,261	131,821
Income before provision for (benefit from) income taxes	45,014	45,107	47,899	66,375
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	9,606	6,295	3,262	(8,016 )
Net income	\$35,408	\$38,812	\$44,637	\$74,391
Earnings per share				
Basic	\$0.52	\$0.51	\$0.63	\$0.98
Diluted	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.63	\$0.95
Weighted-average shares outstanding				
Basic	67,554	74,681	69,289	74,675
Diluted	76,329	83,411	69,289	83,486
Dividends declared per share	\$0.47	\$0.47	\$1.41	\$1.69

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

6

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## PENNYMAC MORTGAGE INVESTMENT TRUST AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (UNAUDITED)

	Common shares Number of shares (in thousands, except per share amounts)	Par value	Additional paid-in capital	(Accumulated deficit) retained earnings	Total
Balance at December 31, 2014	74,510	\$ 745	\$ 1,479,699	\$ 97,728	\$ 1,578,172
Net income	—	—	—	74,391	74,391
Share-based compensation	302	3	4,977	—	4,980
Common share dividends, \$1.69 per share	—	—	—	(127,166 )	(127,166 )
Issuance of common shares	—	—	8	—	8
Repurchase of common shares	(1,020 )	(10 )	(15,945 )	—	(15,955 )
Balance at September 30, 2015	73,792	\$ 738	\$ 1,468,739	\$ 44,953	\$ 1,514,430
Balance at December 31, 2015	73,767	\$ 738	\$ 1,469,722	\$ 25,653	\$ 1,496,113
Net income	—	—	—	44,637	44,637
Share-based compensation	298	3	4,139	—	4,142
Common share dividends, \$1.41 per share	—	—	—	(96,545 )	(96,545 )
Repurchase of common shares	(7,029 )	(70 )	(93,359 )	—	(93,429 )
Balance at September 30, 2016	67,036	\$ 671	\$ 1,380,502	\$ (26,255 )	\$ 1,354,918

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

## PENNYMAC MORTGAGE INVESTMENT TRUST AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)

	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2016	2015
	(in thousands)	
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Net income	\$44,637	\$74,391
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used by operating activities:		
Accrual of unearned discounts and amortization of premiums on mortgage-backed securities, mortgage loans at fair value, and asset-backed financing of a variable interest entity	1,628	(884 )
Capitalization of interest on mortgage loans at fair value	(62,783 )	(34,979 )
Capitalization of interest on excess servicing spread	(17,555 )	(17,596 )
Amortization of debt issuance costs	9,798	8,491
Net gain on mortgage loans acquired for sale	(83,133 )	(35,219 )
Net loss (gain) on investments	5,106	(51,019 )
Change in fair value, amortization and impairment of mortgage servicing rights	48,608	32,876
Results of real estate acquired in settlement of loans	11,886	11,859
Share-based compensation expense	4,142	4,980
Purchase of mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value from nonaffiliates	(45,300,447)	(35,922,418)
Purchase of mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value from PennyMac Financial Services, Inc.	(13,146 )	(13,708 )
Repurchase of mortgage loans subject to representation and warranties	(9,922 )	(14,873 )
Sale and repayment of mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value to nonaffiliates	15,323,444	10,593,309
Sale of mortgage loans acquired for sale to PennyMac Financial Services, Inc.	29,154,270	24,877,077
Decrease (increase) in servicing advances	4,719	(16,930 )
Decrease (increase) in due from PennyMac Financial Services, Inc.	2,699	(2,090 )
Decrease (increase) in other assets	58,246	(14,891 )
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	27,442	10,624
Decrease in due to PennyMac Financial Services, Inc.	(4,218 )	(6,487 )
Increase (decrease) in income taxes payable	2,875	(8,715 )
Net cash used in operating activities	(791,704 )	(526,202 )
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Net decrease in short-term investments	8,512	108,382
Purchase of mortgage-backed securities at fair value	(551,654 )	(62,224 )
Sale and repayment of mortgage-backed securities at fair value	172,470	52,520
Purchase of mortgage loans at fair value	—	(241,981 )
Sale and repayment of mortgage loans at fair value	516,507	215,630
Purchase of excess servicing spread from PennyMac Financial Services, Inc.	—	(271,452 )
Repayment of excess servicing spread by PennyMac Financial Services, Inc.	54,623	55,800
Sale of excess servicing spread to PennyMac Financial Services, Inc.	59,045	—
Net settlement of derivative financial instruments	(6,077 )	(8,766 )
Sale of mortgage loans at fair value to PennyMac Financial Services, Inc.	891	1,466

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Sale of real estate acquired in settlement of loans	180,416	174,784
Purchase of mortgage servicing rights	(2,602 )	—
Sale of mortgage servicing rights	106	392
Deposit of cash securing credit risk transfer agreements	(282,434 )	(87,891 )
Distribution from credit risk transfer agreements	14,358	—
(Increase) decrease in margin deposits and restricted cash	(3,017 )	1,438
Purchase of Federal Home Loan Bank capital stock	(225 )	(7,330 )
Redemption of Federal Home Loan Bank capital stock	7,320	—
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	168,239	(69,232 )

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



## PENNYMAC MORTGAGE INVESTMENT TRUST AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)

	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2016	2015
	(in thousands)	
Cash flows from financing activities		
Sale of assets under agreements to repurchase	48,753,454	38,669,898
Repurchase of assets sold under agreements to repurchase	(47,841,632)	(38,534,306)
Sale of mortgage loan participation certificates	4,955,742	3,613,090
Repayment of mortgage loan participation certificates	(4,867,284 )	(3,572,232 )
Issuance of credit risk transfer financing	—	1,204,187
Repayment of credit risk transfer financing	—	(1,204,187 )
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	28,000	461,484
Repayment of Federal Home Loan Bank advances	(211,000 )	(278,484 )
Advance under notes payable	103,554	346,179
Repayment under notes payable	(143,518 )	(153,765 )
Advance under notes payable to PennyMac Financial Services, Inc.	—	168,546
Repayment under notes payable to PennyMac Financial Services, Inc.	—	(18,546 )
Issuance of asset-backed financing of a variable interest entity at fair value	182,400	85,206
Repayment of asset-backed financing of a variable interest entity at fair value	(53,641 )	(15,590 )
Payment of debt issuance costs	(8,464 )	(8,436 )
Issuance of common shares	—	8
Repurchase of common shares	(93,429 )	(15,955 )
Payment of contingent underwriting fees payable	—	(705 )
Payment of dividends	(99,757 )	(138,041 )
Net cash provided by financing activities	704,425	608,351
Net increase in cash	80,960	12,917
Cash at beginning of period	58,108	76,386
Cash at end of period	\$ 139,068	\$ 89,303

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 and Basis of Presentation

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 two segments, correspondent production and investment activities:

•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 investment activities segment represents the Company’s investments in mortgage-related assets, which include MBS, distressed mortgage loans, excess servicing spread (“ESS”), credit risk transfer agreements (“CRT Agreements”), real estate acquired in settlement of loans (“REO”), real estate held for investment, mortgage servicing rights (“MSRs”), and small balance commercial real estate mortgage loans.

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.

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 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, 2015.

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements reflect all normal recurring adjustments necessary to present fairly the financial position, income, 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.

#### Note 2—Concentration of Risks

As discussed in Note 1— Organization and Basis of Presentation above, PMT’s operations and investing activities are centered in residential mortgage-related assets, a substantial portion of which were distressed at acquisition. The mortgage loans at fair value not acquired for sale or held in a variable interest entity (“VIE”) are generally purchased at discounts reflecting their distressed state or perceived higher risk of default, as well as a greater likelihood of collateral documentation deficiencies.

10

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Due to the nature of the Company's investments, PMT is exposed, to a greater extent than traditional mortgage investors, to the risks associated with loan 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 values in the markets where the properties securing the Company's mortgage loans are located;
- PCM's ability to identify and PLS' ability to execute optimal resolutions of certain 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 certain 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.

A substantial portion of the distressed mortgage loans and REO purchased by the Company in prior years has been acquired from or through one or more subsidiaries of Citigroup Inc., as presented in the following summary:

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(in thousands)	
Mortgage loans at fair value	\$601,572	\$ 855,691
REO	53,052	88,088
	\$654,624	\$ 943,779
Total carrying value of mortgage loans at fair value and REO	\$2,245,465	\$ 2,897,634

### Note 3—Transactions with Related Parties

#### Operating Activities

#### Correspondent Production Activities

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

	Quarter ended September 30, 2016		Nine months ended September 30, 2016	
		2015	2016	2015
	(in thousands)			
Fulfillment fees earned by PLS	\$27,255	\$17,553	\$59,301	\$45,752

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Unpaid principal balance (“UPB”) of mortgage loans

fulfilled by PLS	\$7,263,557	\$4,073,201	\$15,696,940	\$10,542,411
Sourcing fees received from PLS included in				
Net gain on mortgage loans acquired for sale	\$3,509	\$3,236	\$8,282	\$7,084
UPB of mortgage loans sold to PLS	\$11,694,065	\$10,783,882	\$27,599,186	\$23,602,020
Purchases of mortgage loans acquired for sale at				
fair value from PLS	\$5,007	\$2,880	\$13,146	\$13,708
Tax service fee paid to PLS included in Other				
expense	\$2,066	\$1,291	\$4,537	\$3,293
Early purchase program fees paid to PLS included				
in Mortgage loan servicing fees	\$5	\$—	\$7	\$—

September 30,  
2016      December 31, 2015  
(in thousands)

Mortgage loans included in Mortgage loans acquired for

sale at fair value pending sale to PLS      \$575,487   \$ 669,288

Mortgage Loan Servicing Activities

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

	Quarter ended September 30, 2016		2015		Nine months ended September 30, 2016		2015	
	(in thousands)							
<b>Mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value:</b>								
Base	\$90	\$130	\$225	\$198				
Activity-based	210	153	497	243				
	300	283	722	441				
<b>Mortgage loans at fair value:</b>								
<b>Distressed mortgage loans</b>								
Base	2,615	3,896	8,881	12,053				
Activity-based	3,014	2,961	14,981	8,948				
	5,629	6,857	23,862	21,001				
<b>Mortgage loans held in VIE:</b>								
Base	65	34	157	92				
Activity-based	1	—	1	—				
	66	34	158	92				
<b>MSRs:</b>								
Base	4,913	4,473	13,841	12,783				
Activity-based	131	89	336	225				
	5,044	4,562	14,177	13,008				
	\$11,039	\$11,736	\$38,919	\$34,542				
<b>MSR recapture income recognized included in Net</b>								
mortgage loan servicing fees	\$409	\$670	\$849	\$670				
<b>Average investment in:</b>								
Mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value	\$1,607,564	\$1,783,011	\$1,317,230	\$1,189,754				
<b>Mortgage loans at fair value:</b>								
Distressed mortgage loans	\$1,579,246	\$2,201,533	\$1,810,779	\$2,268,538				
Mortgage loans held in a VIE	\$413,749	\$481,925	\$434,967	\$504,351				
Average MSR portfolio	\$48,997,875	\$38,172,371	\$46,125,926	\$36,446,663				

Management Fees

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

	Quarter ended September 30,	Nine months ended September 30,
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	2016	2015	2016	2015
	(in thousands)			
Base management	\$5,025	\$5,742	\$15,576	\$17,181
Performance incentive	—	—	—	1,343
	\$5,025	\$5,742	\$15,576	\$18,524

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Expense Reimbursement and Amounts Payable to and Receivable from PFSI

The Company reimburses PCM and its affiliates for other expenses, including common overhead expenses incurred on its behalf by PCM and its affiliates, in accordance with the terms of its management agreement as summarized below:

	Quarter ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	(in thousands)			
Reimbursement of:				
Common overhead incurred by PCM and its affiliates	\$1,417	\$2,694	\$6,413	\$8,125
Expenses incurred on the Company's (PFSI's) behalf, net	13	(85 )	(102 )	377
	\$1,430	\$2,609	\$6,311	\$8,502
Payments and settlements during the year (1)	\$45,988	\$17,709	\$102,600	\$64,575

(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. Amounts receivable from and payable to PFSI are summarized below:

	September 30,	
	2016	2015
	(in thousands)	
Receivable from PFSI:		
MSR recapture receivable	\$450	\$ 781
Other	5,326	8,025
	\$5,776	\$ 8,806
Payable to PFSI:		
Management fees	\$5,025	\$ 5,670
Servicing fees	3,641	3,682
Allocated expenses and expenses paid by PFSI		
on PMT's behalf	3,227	4,490
Fulfillment fees	926	1,082
Conditional Reimbursement	900	900
Interest on Note payable to PFSI	536	412
Correspondent production fees	492	2,729
	\$14,747	\$ 18,965

Investing Activities

On February 29, 2016, the Company and PLS terminated that certain master spread acquisition and MSR servicing agreement that the parties entered into effective February 1, 2013 (the "2/1/13 Spread Acquisition Agreement") and all amendments thereto. In connection with the termination of the 2/1/13 Spread Acquisition Agreement, PLS reacquired from the Company all of its right, title and interest in and to all of the Fannie Mae ESS previously sold by PLS to the



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Company under the 2/1/13 Spread Acquisition Agreement and then subject to such 2/1/13 Spread Acquisition Agreement. On February 29, 2016, PLS also reacquired from the Company all of its right, title and interest in and to all of the Freddie Mac ESS previously sold to the Company by PLS. The amount of ESS sold by the Company to PLS under these reacquisitions was \$59.0 million.

13

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

	Quarter ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30, 2016	2015	September 30, 2016	2015
	(in thousands)			
Mortgage loans at fair value for sale to PFSI	\$891	\$1,466	\$891	\$1,466
ESS:				
Purchases	\$—	\$84,165	\$—	\$271,452
Received pursuant to a recapture agreement	\$1,438	\$2,268	\$5,039	\$4,833
Repayments and sales	\$16,342	\$24,717	\$113,668	\$55,800
Interest income	\$4,827	\$8,026	\$17,555	\$17,596
Net (loss) gain included in Net (loss) gain on investments:				
Valuation changes	\$(4,107)	\$(10,272)	\$(40,984)	\$(10,675)
Recapture income	1,283	2,428	4,709	5,173
	\$(2,824)	\$(7,844)	\$(36,275)	\$(5,502)

#### Financing Activities

PFSI held 75,000 of the Company's common shares at both September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

#### Note Payable to PLS

PLS is a party to a repurchase agreement between it and Credit Suisse First Boston Mortgage Capital LLC ("CSFB") (the "MSR Repo"), pursuant to which PLS finances Ginnie Mae MSR's and servicing advance receivables and pledges to CSFB all of its rights and interests in any Ginnie Mae MSR's it owns or acquires, and a separate acknowledgement agreement with respect thereto, by and among Ginnie Mae, CSFB and PLS.

In connection with the MSR Repo described above, the Company, through a wholly-owned subsidiary, entered into an underlying loan and security agreement with PLS, dated as of April 30, 2015 and as further amended, pursuant to which the Company may borrow up to \$150 million from PLS for the purpose of financing its investment in ESS (the "Underlying LSA"). The principal amount of the borrowings under the Underlying LSA is based upon a percentage of the market value of the ESS pledged to PLS, subject to the \$150 million sublimit described above. Pursuant to the Underlying LSA, the Company granted to PLS a security interest in all of its right, title and interest in, to and under the ESS pledged to secure the borrowings, and PLS, in turn, re-pledged such ESS to CSFB under the MSR Repo.

The Company agreed with PLS in connection with the Underlying LSA that the Company is required to repay PLS the principal amount of borrowings plus accrued interest to the date of such repayment, and PLS, in turn, is required to repay CSFB the corresponding amount under the MSR Repo. Interest accrues on the Company's note relating to the Underlying LSA at a rate based on CSFB's cost of funds under the MSR Repo. The Company was also required to pay PLS a fee for the structuring of the Underlying LSA in an amount equal to the portion of the corresponding fee paid by PLS to CSFB under the MSR Repo and allocable to the \$150 million relating to the ESS financing. As of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the outstanding borrowings on the Underlying LSA totaled \$150 million.

#### Conditional Reimbursement and Contingent Underwriting Fees

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In connection with its initial public offering of common shares on August 4, 2009 (“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.

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

	Quarter ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	(in thousands)			
Note payable—Interest expense	\$1,974	\$1,289	\$5,798	\$1,822
Conditional Reimbursements paid to PCM	\$—	\$7	\$—	\$237

## Note 4—Earnings Per Share

The Company grants restricted share units which entitle the recipients to receive dividend equivalents during the vesting period on a basis equivalent to the dividends paid to holders of common shares. Unvested share-based compensation awards containing non-forfeitable rights to receive dividends or dividend equivalents (collectively, “dividends”) are classified as “participating securities” and are included in the basic earnings per share calculation using the two-class method.

Under the two-class method, all earnings (distributed and undistributed) are allocated to common shares and participating securities, based on their respective rights to receive dividends. Basic earnings per share is determined by dividing net income, reduced by income attributable to the participating securities, by the weighted-average common shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted earnings per share is determined by dividing net income attributable to diluted shareholders, which adds back to net income the interest expense, net of applicable income taxes, on the Company’s exchangeable senior notes (the “Exchangeable Notes”), by the weighted-average common shares outstanding, assuming all dilutive securities were issued. In periods in which the Company records a loss, potentially dilutive securities are excluded from the diluted loss per share calculation, as their effect on loss per share is anti-dilutive.

The following table summarizes the basic and diluted earnings per share calculations:

	Quarter ended		Nine months	
	September 30,		ended	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	(in thousands except per share amounts)			
<b>Basic earnings per share:</b>				
Net income	\$35,408	\$38,812	\$44,637	\$74,391
Effect of participating securities—share-based				
compensation awards	(341 )	(361 )	(1,026 )	(1,352 )
Net income attributable to common				
shareholders	\$35,067	\$38,451	\$43,611	\$73,039
<b>Diluted earnings per share:</b>				
Net income attributable to common				
shareholders	\$35,067	\$38,451	\$43,611	\$73,039
Interest on Exchangeable Notes, net of income				
taxes	2,181	2,123	—	6,364
Net income attributable to common diluted				
shareholders	\$37,248	\$40,574	\$43,611	\$79,403
Weighted-average basic shares outstanding	67,554	74,681	69,289	74,675
Dilutive securities:				

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Shares issuable under share-based				
compensation plan	308	316	—	397
Shares issuable pursuant to exchange of the				
Exchangeable Notes	8,467	8,414	—	8,414
Diluted weighted-average number of				
shares outstanding	76,329	83,411	69,289	83,486
Basic earnings per share	\$0.52	\$0.51	\$0.63	\$0.98
Diluted earnings per share	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.63	\$0.95

Dividends and undistributed earnings allocated to participating securities under the basic and diluted earnings per share calculations require specific potentially dilutive shares to be included or excluded that may differ in certain circumstances. The following table summarizes the potentially dilutive shares excluded from the diluted earnings per share calculation for the periods as inclusion of such shares would have been antidilutive:

	Quarter ended September 30, 2015	Nine months ended September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015
(in thousands)			
Shares issuable under share-based compensation			
awards	—	—	717
Shares issuable pursuant to exchange of the			
Exchangeable Notes	—	—	8,467

## 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 segregated 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, as well as UPB information at period end:

	Quarter ended September 30, 2016		Nine months ended September 30, 2016	
	2015	2015	2015	2015
	(in thousands)			
<b>Cash flows:</b>				
Proceeds from sales	\$6,857,691	\$4,885,668	\$15,323,444	\$10,593,309
Mortgage loan servicing fees received (1)	\$31,514	\$25,054	\$88,269	\$69,876

	September 30, December 31, 2016	
	2016	2015
	(in thousands)	
UPB of mortgage loans outstanding	\$50,908,319	\$42,300,338
Delinquent mortgage loans:		
30-89 days delinquent	\$217,191	\$175,599
90 or more days delinquent:		
Not in foreclosure or bankruptcy	45,096	38,669
In foreclosure or bankruptcy	53,772	31,386
	98,868	70,055
	\$316,059	\$245,654

(1) Net of guarantee fees.  
Consolidated VIEs

## Credit Risk Transfer Agreements

The Company, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, 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 a portion of the credit risk underlying such mortgage loans in exchange for a portion of the contractual guarantee fee normally charged by Fannie Mae. 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 and issue cash-collateralized credit guarantees to Fannie Mae. Transfers of mortgage loans subject to CRT Agreements receive sale accounting treatment upon fulfillment of the criteria for sale recognition contained in the Transfers and Servicing topic of the FASB's ASC.

The Manager has concluded that the Company's subsidiary trust entities are VIEs and the Company is the primary beneficiary of the VIEs because the activities of the subsidiary trust entities are established by the Company and PMT owns substantially all of the beneficial interests issued by the trust. Consolidation of the VIEs results in the inclusion on the Company's consolidated balance sheet of the cash pledged to fulfill the guarantee obligation and a credit derivative comprised of the fair values of the credit guarantees and the Company's right to the related guarantee fees. The pledged cash represents the Company's maximum contractual exposure to claims under its credit guarantee, is the sole source of settlement of losses under the CRT Agreements and is included in Deposits securing credit risk transfer agreements on the consolidated balance sheet. Gains and losses on net derivatives related to CRT Agreements, including realized gains received, are included in Net gain (loss) on investments in the consolidated statements of income.

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Following is a summary of the CRT Agreements:

	Quarter ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015	September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015
(in thousands)				
<b>During the period:</b>				
UPB of mortgage loans sold under CRT Agreements	\$3,357,443	\$2,400,433	\$8,442,187	\$2,400,433
Deposits of cash securing CRT Agreements	\$89,697	\$59,841	\$282,434	\$87,891
Gains recognized on CRT Agreements				
included in Net gain (loss) on investments				
Realized	\$6,206	\$—	\$12,601	\$—
Resulting from valuation changes	12,271	626	9,497	626
	\$18,477	\$626	\$22,098	\$626
Payments made to settle losses	\$28	\$—	\$28	\$—

	September 30, December 31,	
	2016	2015
(in thousands)		
UPB of mortgage loans subject to credit guarantee		
obligations	\$12,196,636	\$4,546,265
Delinquency status (in UPB):		
Current—89 days delinquent	\$12,192,306	\$4,546,265
90 or more days delinquent	\$3,125	\$—
Foreclosure	\$1,205	\$—
Carrying value of CRT Agreements:		
Derivative assets	\$16,662	\$593
Deposits securing credit risk transfer agreements	\$427,677	\$147,000
Interest-only security payable at fair value	\$1,699	\$—
Commitments to fund Deposits securing credit risk		
transfer agreements	\$35,106	\$—

### 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 Company initially retained \$366.8 million in fair value of such certificates. During the year ended December 31, 2015 and nine months ended September 30, 2016, the Company sold \$111.0 million and \$208.8 million in UPB of those certificates, respectively, which reduced the fair value of the certificates retained by the Company to \$9.4 million as of September 30, 2016.

The VIE is consolidated by the Company as the Manager determined that PMT is the primary beneficiary of the VIE because it has the power, through PLS, in its role as servicer of the mortgage loans, to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact its economic performance and the retained subordinated and residual interest trust



certificates expose the Company to losses that could potentially be significant to the VIE.

#### Note 6—Netting of Financial Instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to manage exposure to interest rate risk created by its MBS, interest rate lock commitments (“IRLCs”), mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value, mortgage loans at fair value held in a VIE, ESS and MSRs. All derivative financial instruments are recorded on the consolidated balance sheets at fair value. The Company has elected to net derivative asset and liability positions, and cash collateral obtained from (or posted to) 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 and the derivatives related to CRT Agreements. As of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company did not enter into reverse repurchase agreements or securities lending transactions that are required to be disclosed in the following tables.

17

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## Offsetting of Derivative Assets

Following is a summary of net derivative assets. As discussed above, all derivatives with the exception of IRLCs and CRT Agreements are subject to master netting arrangements.

	September 30, 2016			December 31, 2015		
	Gross amounts	offset in the consolidated balance sheet (in thousands)	Net amounts of assets presented in the consolidated balance sheet	Gross amounts	offset in the consolidated balance sheet	Net amounts of assets presented in the consolidated balance sheet
<b>Derivative assets</b>						
Not subject to master netting arrangements:						
Interest rate lock commitments	\$15,535	\$ —	\$ 15,535	\$4,983	\$ —	\$ 4,983
CRT Agreements	16,662	—	16,662	593	—	593
	32,197	—	32,197	5,576	—	5,576
Subject to master netting arrangements:						
MBS put options	3,441	—	3,441	93	—	93
Forward purchase contracts	21,031	—	21,031	2,444	—	2,444
Forward sale contracts	1,308	—	1,308	2,604	—	2,604
Put options on interest rate futures	2,480	—	2,480	1,512	—	1,512
Call options on interest rate futures	1,965	—	1,965	1,156	—	1,156
Netting	—	(17,648 )	(17,648 )	—	(3,300 )	(3,300 )
	30,225	(17,648 )	12,577	7,809	(3,300 )	4,509
	\$62,422	\$ (17,648 )	\$ 44,774	\$13,385	\$ (3,300 )	\$ 10,085

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Derivative Assets 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.

	September 30, 2016			December 31, 2015			
	Gross amounts			Gross amounts			
	not offset in the			not offset in the			
	consolidated			consolidated			
	balance sheet			balance sheet			
	Net			Net			
	amount			amount			
	of assets			of assets			
	presented			presented			
	in the			in the			
	consolidated			consolidated			
	Cash	Financial	Collateral	Cash	Financial	Collateral	
	balance	instruments	received	balance	instruments	received	
	sheet	amount	amount	sheet	amount	amount	
	(in thousands)						
Interest rate lock commitments	\$15,535	\$ —	\$ —	\$15,535	\$4,983	\$ —	\$ —
CRT Agreements	16,662	—	—	16,662	593	—	—
Federal National Mortgage Association	3,401	—	—	3,401	—	—	—
RJ O'Brien & Associates, LLC	2,672	—	—	2,672	1,672	—	—
JPMorgan Chase & Co.	2,500	—	—	2,500	—	—	—
Jefferies Group LLC	1,285	—	—	1,285	541	—	—
Bank of America, N.A.	752	—	—	752	—	—	—
Goldman Sachs	593	—	—	593	—	—	—
Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.	537	—	—	537	99	—	—
Nomura Securities International, Inc.	409	—	—	409	119	—	—
Barclays Capital	277	—	—	277	796	—	—
Royal Bank of Canada	—	—	—	—	400	—	—
Morgan Stanley Bank, N.A.	—	—	—	—	464	—	—
Ally Financial	—	—	—	—	209	—	—
Other	151	—	—	151	209	—	—
	\$44,774	\$ —	\$ —	\$44,774	\$10,085	\$ —	\$ —



## Offsetting of Derivative Liabilities and Financial Liabilities

Following is a summary of net derivative liabilities and assets sold under agreements to repurchase. As discussed above, all derivative liabilities with the exception of IRLCs and CRT Agreements are subject to master netting arrangements. Assets sold under agreements to repurchase do not qualify for setoff accounting.

	September 30, 2016		Net	December 31, 2015		Net
	Gross		amounts	Gross		amounts
	amounts		of liabilities	amounts		of liabilities
	Gross	offset	presented	Gross	offset	presented
	amounts	in the	in the	amounts	in the	in the
	of	consolidated	consolidated	of	consolidated	consolidated
	recognized	balance	balance	recognized	balance	balance
	liabilities	sheet	sheet	liabilities	sheet	sheet
	(in thousands)					
<b>Derivative liabilities</b>						
<b>Not subject to master netting</b>						
arrangements:						
Interest rate lock commitments	\$ 207	\$ —	\$ 207	\$ 337	\$ —	\$ 337
	207	—	207	337	—	337
<b>Subject to master netting</b>						
arrangements:						
Forward purchase contracts	808	—	808	3,774	—	3,774
Forward sales contracts	20,234	—	20,234	2,680	—	2,680
Put options on interest rate futures	188	—	188	39	—	39
Call options on interest rate futures	—	—	—	305	—	305
Netting	—	(19,817 )	(19,817 )	—	(3,978 )	(3,978 )
	21,230	(19,817 )	1,413	6,798	(3,978 )	2,820
	21,437	(19,817 )	1,620	7,135	(3,978 )	3,157
<b>Assets sold under agreements to repurchase:</b>						
UPB	4,042,150	—	4,042,150	3,130,328	—	3,130,328
Unamortized debt issuance costs	(1,065 )	—	(1,065 )	(1,548 )	—	(1,548 )
	4,041,085	—	4,041,085	3,128,780	—	3,128,780
	\$ 4,062,522	\$ (19,817 )	\$ 4,042,705	\$ 3,135,915	\$ (3,978 )	\$ 3,131,937

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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.

	September 30, 2016			December 31, 2015		
	Gross amounts not offset in the consolidated balance sheet			Gross amounts not offset in the consolidated balance sheet		
Net amount of liabilities presented in the consolidated balance sheet (in thousands)	Cash collateral	Financial instruments	Net amount	Cash collateral	Financial instruments	Net amount
Interest rate lock commitments	\$ 207	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 207	\$ 337	\$ —
Credit Suisse First Boston Mortgage						
Capital LLC	1,259,028	(1,258,630)	—	398	893,947	(893,854)
Citibank	899,840	(899,717)	—	123	817,089	(816,699)
Bank of America, N.A.	650,204	(650,204)	—	—	538,755	(538,515)
JPMorgan Chase & Co.	544,610	(544,610)	—	—	467,427	(467,145)
Daiwa Capital Markets	189,119	(188,949)	—	170	165,480	(165,480)
Barclays Capital	154,120	(154,120)	—	—	24,346	(24,346)
Wells Fargo, N.A.	122,453	(122,453)	—	—	—	—
Morgan Stanley Bank, N.A.	116,603	(116,579)	—	24	214,086	(214,086)
Royal Bank of Canada	60,424	(60,258)	—	166	—	—
BNP Paribas	46,630	(46,630)	—	—	10,203	(10,203)
Goldman Sachs	—	—	—	—	819	—
Federal National Mortgage Association	—	—	—	—	924	—

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Other	532	—	—	532	72	—	—	72
Unamortized debt issuance costs	(1,065 )	1,065	—	—	(1,548 )	1,548	—	—
	\$4,042,705	\$(4,041,085)	\$	—\$1,620	\$3,131,937	\$(3,128,780)	\$	—\$3,157

Note 7—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 an asset or liability financial statement item, 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 or 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 or liabilities and to their fair values. Likewise, due to the general illiquidity of some of these assets or 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 relating to non-commercial real estate secured mortgage loans with initial interest rates of more than 4.5%, 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 CRT financing and asset-backed financing of a VIE 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 mortgage loans 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, thereby matching the debt issuance cost to the periods benefiting from the availability of the debt.



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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:

	September 30, 2016			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	(in thousands)			
<b>Assets:</b>				
Short-term investments	\$33,353	\$—	\$—	\$33,353
Mortgage-backed securities at fair value	—	708,862	—	708,862
Mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value	—	2,043,453	—	2,043,453
Mortgage loans at fair value	—	397,740	1,559,377	1,957,117
Excess servicing spread purchased from PFSI	—	—	280,367	280,367
<b>Derivative assets:</b>				
Interest rate lock commitments	—	—	15,535	15,535
CRT Agreements	—	—	16,662	16,662
MBS call options	—	3,441	—	3,441
Forward sales contracts	—	1,308	—	1,308
Forward purchase contracts	—	21,031	—	21,031
Call options on interest rate futures	1,965	—	—	1,965
Put options on interest rate futures	2,480	—	—	2,480
Total derivative assets before netting	4,445	25,780	32,197	62,422
Netting	—	—	—	(17,648 )
Total derivative assets after netting	4,445	25,780	32,197	44,774
Mortgage servicing rights at fair value	—	—	55,843	55,843
	\$37,798	\$3,175,835	\$1,927,784	\$5,123,769
<b>Liabilities:</b>				
Asset-backed financing of a VIE at fair value	\$—	\$384,407	\$—	\$384,407
Interest-only security payable at fair value	—	—	1,699	1,699
<b>Derivative liabilities:</b>				
Interest rate lock commitments	—	—	207	207
Forward purchase contracts	—	808	—	808
Forward sales contracts	—	20,234	—	20,234
Put options on interest rate futures	188	—	—	188
Total derivative liabilities before netting	188	21,042	207	21,437
Netting	—	—	—	(19,817 )
Total derivative liabilities after netting	188	21,042	207	1,620
	\$188	\$405,449	\$1,906	\$387,726

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	December 31, 2015			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	(in thousands)			
<b>Assets:</b>				
Short-term investments	\$41,865	\$—	\$—	\$41,865
Mortgage-backed securities at fair value	—	322,473	—	322,473
Mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value	—	1,283,795	—	1,283,795
Mortgage loans at fair value	—	455,394	2,100,394	2,555,788
Excess servicing spread purchased from PFSI	—	—	412,425	412,425
<b>Derivative assets:</b>				
Interest rate lock commitments	—	—	4,983	4,983
CRT Agreements	—	—	593	593
MBS put options	—	93	—	93
Forward purchase contracts	—	2,444	—	2,444
Forward sales contracts	—	2,604	—	2,604
Put options on interest rate futures	1,512	—	—	1,512
Call options on interest rate futures	1,156	—	—	1,156
Total derivative assets	2,668	5,141	5,576	13,385
Netting	—	—	—	(3,300 )
Total derivative assets after netting	2,668	5,141	5,576	10,085
Mortgage servicing rights at fair value	—	—	66,584	66,584
	\$44,533	\$2,066,803	\$2,584,979	\$4,693,015
<b>Liabilities:</b>				
Asset-backed financing of the VIE at fair value	\$—	\$247,690	\$—	\$247,690
<b>Derivative liabilities:</b>				
Interest rate lock commitments	—	—	337	337
Put options on interest rate futures	39	—	—	39
Call options on interest rate futures	305	—	—	305
Forward purchase contracts	—	3,774	—	3,774
Forward sales contracts	—	2,680	—	2,680
Total derivative liabilities	344	6,454	337	7,135
Netting	—	—	—	(3,978 )
Total derivative liabilities after netting	344	6,454	337	3,157
	\$344	\$254,144	\$337	\$250,847

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The following is a summary of changes in items measured using Level 3 inputs on a recurring basis:

	Quarter ended September 30, 2016						
	Mortgage loans at fair value (in thousands)	Excess servicing spread	Interest rate lock commitments (in thousands)	CRT Agreements (in thousands)	Mortgage servicing rights	Interest-only security payable	Total
Balance, June 30, 2016	\$1,608,906	\$294,551	\$ 16,757	\$ (199 )	\$57,977	\$ (1,663 )	\$1,976,329
Purchases and issuances	—	—	30,429	—	—	—	30,429
Repayments and sales	(29,921 )	(16,342 )	—	—	—	—	(46,263 )
Capitalization of interest	23,068	4,827	—	—	—	—	27,895
ESS received pursuant to a recapture agreement with PFSI	—	1,438	—	—	—	—	1,438
Servicing received as proceeds from sales of mortgage loans	—	—	—	—	1,068	—	1,068
Proceeds from CRT Agreements	—	—	—	(6,206 )	—	—	(6,206 )
Changes in fair value included in income arising from: Changes in instrument- specific credit risk	9,699	—	—	—	—	—	9,699
Other factors	(13,099 )	(4,107 )	23,390	23,067	(3,202 )	(36 )	26,013
	(3,400 )	(4,107 )	23,390	23,067	(3,202 )	(36 )	35,712
Transfers of mortgage loans to REO and real estate held for investment	(39,276 )	—	—	—	—	—	(39,276 )
Transfers of interest rate lock commitments to mortgage loans acquired for sale	—	—	(55,248 )	—	—	—	(55,248 )
	\$1,559,377	\$280,367	\$ 15,328	\$ 16,662	\$55,843	\$ (1,699 )	\$1,925,878

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Balance, September 30,  
2016

Changes in fair value

recognized during the  
period

relating to assets still  
held

at September 30, 2016	\$ (820 )	\$ (4,107 )	\$ 15,328	\$ 16,662	\$ (3,202 )	(36 )	\$ 23,825
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(1) For the purpose of this table, the IRLC and CRT Agreement "Level 3" asset and liability positions are shown net.  
25

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	Quarter ended September 30, 2015					
	Mortgage loans at fair value (in thousands)	Excess servicing spread	Interest rate lock commitments (1)	CRT Agreements (1)	Mortgage servicing rights	Total
Balance, June 30, 2015	\$2,246,944	\$359,102	\$ (267 )	\$ —	\$ 57,343	\$2,663,122
Purchases and issuances	—	84,165	11,834	—	—	95,999
Repayments and sales	(57,022 )	(24,717 )	—	—	—	(81,739 )
Capitalization of interest	14,849	8,026	—	—	—	22,875
ESS received pursuant to a recapture agreement with PFSI	—	2,268	—	—	—	2,268
Servicing received as proceeds from sales of mortgage loans	—	—	—	—	5,674	5,674
Changes in fair value included in income arising from: Changes in instrument- specific credit risk	9,255	—	—	—	—	9,255
Other factors	22,638	(10,272 )	16,458	626	(5,266 )	24,184
	31,893	(10,272 )	16,458	626	(5,266 )	33,439
Transfers of mortgage loans to REO	(76,205 )	—	—	—	—	(76,205 )
Transfers of interest rate lock commitments to mortgage loans acquired for sale	—	—	(19,218 )	—	—	(19,218 )
Balance, September 31, 2015	\$2,160,459	\$418,572	\$ 8,807	\$ 626	\$ 57,751	\$2,646,215
Changes in fair value recognized during the period relating to assets still held at September 30, 2015	\$32,971	\$(10,272 )	\$ 8,807	\$ 626	\$(5,266 )	\$26,866

(1)For the purpose of this table, the IRLC and CRT Agreement “Level 3” asset and liability positions are shown net.

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	Nine months ended September 30, 2016						
	Mortgage loans at fair value (in thousands)	Excess servicing spread	Interest rate lock commitments (in thousands)	CRT Agreements (in thousands)	Mortgage servicing rights	Interest-only security payable	Total
Balance, December 31, 2015	\$2,100,394	\$412,425	\$ 4,646	\$ 593	\$66,584	\$ —	\$2,584,642
Purchases and issuances	—	—	58,475	—	2,602	(2,136 )	58,941
Repayments and sales	(449,647 )	(113,668 )	—	—	—	—	(563,315 )
Capitalization of interest	62,783	17,555	—	—	—	—	80,338
ESS received pursuant to a recapture agreement with PFSI	—	5,039	—	—	—	—	5,039
Servicing received as proceeds from sales of mortgage loans	—	—	—	—	6,215	—	6,215
Proceeds from CRT Agreements	—	—	—	(12,601 )	—	—	(12,601 )
Changes in fair value included in income arising from:							
Changes in instrument-specific credit risk	29,480	—	—	—	—	—	29,480
Other factors	(31,948 )	(40,984 )	71,286	28,670	(19,558 )	437	7,903
	(2,468 )	(40,984 )	71,286	28,670	(19,558 )	437	37,383
Transfers of mortgage loans to REO and real estate held for investment	(151,685 )	—	—	—	—	—	(151,685 )
Transfers of interest rate lock commitments to mortgage	—	—	(119,079 )	—	—	—	(119,079 )

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loans acquired for sale								
Balance, September 30, 2016	\$ 1,559,377	\$ 280,367	\$ 15,328	\$ 16,662	\$ 55,843	\$ (1,699 )	\$ 1,925,878	
Changes in fair value								
recognized during the period								
relating to assets still held								
at September 30, 2016	\$ (2,399 )	\$ (33,774 )	\$ 15,328	\$ 16,662	\$ (19,558 )	\$ 437	\$ (23,304 )	

(1) For the purpose of this table, the IRLC and CRT Agreement “Level 3” asset and liability positions are shown net.  
27

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	Nine months ended September 30, 2015					
	Mortgage loans at fair value (in thousands)	Excess servicing spread	Interest rate lock commitments (1)	CRT Agreements (1)	Mortgage servicing rights	Total
Balance, December 31, 2014	\$2,199,583	\$191,166	\$ 5,661	\$ —	\$57,358	\$2,453,768
Purchases and issuances	241,981	271,452	42,917	—	—	556,350
Repayments and sales	(171,093 )	(55,800 )	—	—	—	(226,893 )
Capitalization of interest	34,979	17,596	—	—	—	52,575
ESS received pursuant to a recapture agreement with PFSI	—	4,833	—	—	—	4,833
Servicing received as proceeds from sales of mortgage loans	—	—	—	—	9,169	9,169
Changes in fair value included in income arising from: Changes in instrument- specific credit risk	29,563	—	—	—	—	29,563
Other factors	49,584	(10,675 )	(6,941 )	626	(8,776 )	23,818
	79,147	(10,675 )	(6,941 )	626	(8,776 )	53,381
Transfers of mortgage loans to REO	(224,138 )	—	—	—	—	(224,138 )
Transfers of interest rate lock commitments to mortgage loans acquired for sale	—	—	(32,830 )	—	—	(32,830 )
Balance, September 30, 2015	\$2,160,459	\$418,572	\$ 8,807	\$ 626	\$57,751	\$2,646,215
Changes in fair value recognized during the period relating to assets still held at September 30, 2015	\$80,885	\$(10,675 )	\$ 8,807	\$ 626	\$(8,776 )	\$70,867

(1)For the purpose of this table, the IRLC and CRT Agreement “Level 3” asset and liability positions are shown net.

The information used in the preceding roll forwards represents activity for financial statement items measured at fair value on a recurring basis and identified as using “Level 3” significant fair value inputs at either the beginning or the end of the periods presented. 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.



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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 other mortgage loans at fair value):

	September 30, 2016			December 31, 2015		
	Principal			Principal		
	amount due			amount due		
	Fair value	upon maturity	Difference	Fair value	upon maturity	Difference
	(in thousands)					
Mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value:						
Current through 89 days delinquent	\$2,042,569	\$1,950,907	\$91,662	\$1,283,275	\$1,235,433	\$47,842
90 or more days delinquent						
Not in foreclosure	631	665	(34)	304	333	(29)
In foreclosure	253	307	(54)	216	253	(37)
	884	972	(88)	520	586	(66)
	\$2,043,453	\$1,951,879	\$91,574	\$1,283,795	\$1,236,019	\$47,776
Mortgage loans at fair value:						
Mortgage loans held in a consolidated VIE:						
Current through 89 days delinquent	\$397,740	\$388,543	\$9,197	\$455,394	\$454,935	\$459
90 or more days delinquent						
Not in foreclosure	—	—	—	—	—	—
In foreclosure	—	—	—	—	—	—
	397,740	388,543	9,197	455,394	454,935	459
Other mortgage loans at fair value:						
Current through 89 days delinquent	705,618	939,853	(234,235)	877,438	1,134,560	(257,122)
90 or more days delinquent						
Not in foreclosure	334,850	463,405	(128,555)	459,060	640,343	(181,283)
In foreclosure	518,909	699,091	(180,182)	763,896	1,062,205	(298,309)
	853,759	1,162,496	(308,737)	1,222,956	1,702,548	(479,592)
	1,559,377	2,102,349	(542,972)	2,100,394	2,837,108	(736,714)
	\$1,957,117	\$2,490,892	\$(533,775)	\$2,555,788	\$3,292,043	\$(736,255)

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:

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Quarter ended September 30, 2016

	Net gain on mortgage loans acquired for sale (in thousands)	Net interest income	Net gain on investments	Net mortgage loan servicing fees	Total
<b>Assets:</b>					
Short-term investments	\$—	\$—	\$ —	\$ —	\$—
Mortgage-backed securities at fair value	—	(1,193)	517	—	(676 )
Mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value	58,128	—	—	—	58,128
Mortgage loans at fair value	—	193	(3,936 )	—	(3,743 )
ESS at fair value	—	—	(4,107 )	—	(4,107 )
MSRs at fair value	—	—	—	(3,202 )	(3,202 )
	\$58,128	\$(1,000)	\$ (7,526 )	\$(3,202 )	\$46,400
<b>Liabilities:</b>					
Asset-backed financing of a VIE at fair value	\$—	\$(2,520)	\$ 2,990	\$ —	\$470
	\$—	\$(2,520)	\$ 2,990	\$ —	\$470

29

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	Quarter ended September 30, 2015				
	Net gain on mortgage loans acquired for sale (in thousands)			Net mortgage loan servicing fees Total	
	Net interest income	Net gain on investments			
<b>Assets:</b>					
Short-term investments	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
Mortgage-backed securities at fair value	—	91	3,564	—	3,655
Mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value	39,504	—	—	—	39,504
Mortgage loans at fair value	—	1,024	39,273	—	40,297
ESS at fair value	—	—	(7,844 )	—	(7,844 )
MSRs at fair value	—	—	—	(5,266 )	(5,266 )
	\$39,504	\$1,115	\$ 34,993	\$ (5,266 )	\$70,346
<b>Liabilities:</b>					
Asset-backed financing of a VIE at fair value	\$—	\$(351 )	\$( 3,941 )	\$—	\$(4,292 )
	\$—	\$(351 )	\$( 3,941 )	\$—	\$(4,292 )

	Nine months ended September 30, 2016				
	Net gain on mortgage loans acquired for sale (in thousands)			Net mortgage loan servicing fees Total	
	Net interest income	Net gain on investments			
<b>Assets:</b>					
Short-term investments	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
Mortgage-backed securities at fair value	—	(1,930)	9,948	—	8,018
Mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value	147,135	—	—	—	147,135
Mortgage loans at fair value	—	2,287	5,342	—	7,629
ESS at fair value	—	—	(40,984 )	—	(40,984 )
MSRs at fair value	—	—	—	(19,558 )	(19,558 )
	\$147,135	\$357	\$ (25,694 )	\$ (19,558 )	\$102,240
<b>Liabilities:</b>					
Asset-backed financing of a VIE at fair value	\$—	\$(1,985)	\$( 5,974 )	\$—	\$(7,959 )
	\$—	\$(1,985)	\$( 5,974 )	\$—	\$(7,959 )

	Nine months ended September 30, 2015				
	Net gain on mortgage loans acquired for sale			Net mortgage loan servicing fees Total	
	Net interest income	Net gain on investments			

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(in thousands)

Assets:					
Short-term investments	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
Mortgage-backed securities at fair value	—	155	(1,622 )	—	(1,467 )
Mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value	57,568	—	—	—	57,568
Mortgage loans at fair value	—	1,203	76,249	—	77,452
ESS at fair value	—	—	(5,502 )	—	(5,502 )
MSRs at fair value	—	—	—	(8,776 )	(8,776 )
	\$57,568	\$1,358	\$69,125	\$(8,776 )	\$119,275
Liabilities:					
Asset-backed financing of a VIE at fair value	\$—	\$(474 )	\$(719 )	\$—	\$(1,193 )
	\$—	\$(474 )	\$(719 )	\$—	\$(1,193 )

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### Financial Statement Items Measured at Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis

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

	September 30, 2016			
	Level			
	1	2	Level 3	Total
	(in thousands)			
Real estate acquired in settlement of loans	\$—	\$—	\$145,237	\$145,237
MSRs at lower of amortized cost or fair value	—	—	370,987	370,987
	\$—	\$—	\$516,224	\$516,224

	December 31, 2015			
	Level			
	1	2	Level 3	Total
	(in thousands)			
Real estate acquired in settlement of loans	\$—	\$—	\$173,662	\$173,662
MSRs at lower of amortized cost or fair value	—	—	145,187	145,187
	\$—	\$—	\$318,849	\$318,849

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

	Quarter ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	(in thousands)			
Real estate asset acquired in settlement of loans	\$(6,940 )	\$(8,182 )	\$(14,552)	\$(18,308)
MSRs at lower of amortized cost or fair value	(3,460 )	(7,845 )	(44,336)	(7,142 )
	\$(10,400)	\$(16,027)	\$(58,888)	\$(25,450)

### 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 on a nonrecurring basis. 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 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 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

The Company evaluates its MSR 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 stratifies its MSR at lower of amortized cost or fair value based on the interest rates borne by the mortgage loans underlying the MSR. Mortgage loans are 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%. MSR relating to adjustable rate mortgage loans with initial interest rates of 4.5% or less are evaluated in a single pool. If the fair value of MSR in any of the interest rate pools is below the amortized cost of the MSR, those MSR are impaired.

When MSR are impaired, the impairment is recognized in current-period results of operations and the carrying value of the MSR is adjusted using a valuation allowance. If the fair value of the MSR subsequently increases, the increase in fair value is recognized in current period income only to the extent of the valuation allowance for the respective impairment stratum.

The Manager periodically reviews the various impairment strata to determine whether the fair value of the impaired MSR in a given stratum is likely to recover. When the Manager deems recovery of fair value to be unlikely in the foreseeable future, a write-down of the cost of the MSR for that stratum to its estimated recoverable value is charged to the valuation allowance.

## Fair Value of Financial Instruments Carried at Amortized Cost

The Company's Cash as well as certain of its borrowings are carried at amortized cost. Cash is measured using a "Level 1" fair value input. The Company's Assets sold under agreements to repurchase, Mortgage loan participation and sale agreements, Federal Home Loan Bank advances, Notes payable and Exchangeable senior notes are classified as "Level 3" fair value financial statement items due to the Company's reliance on unobservable inputs to estimate these instruments' fair values.

The Manager has concluded that the fair values of Cash, Assets sold under agreements to repurchase, Mortgage loan participation and sale agreements, Federal Home Loan Bank advances and Notes payable approximate the agreements' carrying values due to the immediate realizability of Cash at its carrying amount and to the borrowing agreements' short terms and variable interest rates. The fair value of the Exchangeable senior notes at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 was \$239.5 million and \$230.0 million, respectively. The fair value of the Exchangeable senior notes is estimated using a broker indication of value.

## Valuation Techniques and Inputs

Most of the Company's assets, its Derivative liabilities, the Asset-backed financing of a VIE and the Interest-only security payable 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 financial statement items which require the use of unobservable inputs that are significant to the estimation of the items' fair values. Unobservable inputs reflect the Company'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 financial statement items, the Manager has assigned responsibility for estimating fair value of these items 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 financial statement items other than IRLCs and maintaining its valuation policies and procedures.

With respect to the Company's non-IRLC "Level 3" fair value financial statement items, the FAV group reports to PCM'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 financial statement items, including the models' performance versus actual results, and reports those results to PCM's valuation committee. PCM's valuation committee includes PFSI's chief executive, financial, operating, risk, business development and asset/liability management officers.

The FAV group is responsible for reporting to PCM's valuation committee on a monthly basis on the changes in the valuation of the non-IRLC "Level 3" 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 financial statement items. 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.

32

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## 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 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 financial statement items. 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 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 of mortgage loans at fair value held outside the VIE are categorized as "Level 3" fair value financial statement items 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 and contracted selling price where applicable.

The valuation process 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:

Key inputs	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Discount rate		
Range	2.5% – 15.0%	2.5% – 15.0%
Weighted average	6.8%	7.1%
Twelve-month projected housing price index change		
Range	3.2% – 5.8%	1.5% – 5.1%
Weighted average	4.5%	3.6%
Prepayment speed (1)		
Range	0.1% – 14.7%	0.1% – 9.6%
Weighted average	4.0%	3.7%

Total prepayment speed (2)		
Range	3.2% – 25.2%	0.5% – 27.2%
Weighted average	18.3%	19.6%

(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 financial statement item. 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

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and 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.

ESS is generally subject to loss in fair value when interest rates decrease. Decreasing mortgage rates normally encourage increased mortgage refinancing activity. Increased refinancing activity reduces the life of the mortgage loans underlying the ESS, thereby reducing the cash flows expected to accrue to ESS. Reductions in the fair value of ESS affect income primarily through change in fair value. 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	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
UPB of underlying mortgage loans (in thousands)	\$ 34,189,425	\$51,966,405
Average servicing fee rate (in basis points)	34	32
Average ESS rate (in basis points)	19	17
Pricing spread (1)		
Range	4.7% - 6.0%	4.8% - 6.5%
Weighted average	5.5%	5.7%
Life (in years)		
Range	2.2 - 8.9	1.4 - 9.0
Weighted average	6.2	6.9
Annual total prepayment speed (2)		
Range	6.7% - 23.3%	5.2% - 52.4%
Weighted average	12.2%	9.6%

(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 a "Level 3" fair value financial statement item. 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 loans 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 value, but increase the pull-through rate for mortgage loan principal and interest payment cash flows that have 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	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
<b>Pull-through rate</b>		
Range	57.2% - 100.0%	60.2% - 100.0%
Weighted average	87.6%	92.4%
<b>MSR value expressed as:</b>		
<b>Servicing fee multiple</b>		
Range	2.1 - 5.8	2.1 - 6.2
Weighted average	4.7	4.9
<b>Percentage of UPB</b>		
Range	0.6% - 1.5%	0.5% - 3.8%
Weighted average	1.2%	1.2%

### Hedging Derivatives

The Company estimates the fair value of commitments to sell mortgage loans based on quoted MBS prices. These derivative financial instruments are categorized by the Company as “Level 1” fair value financial statement items for those based on exchange traded market prices or as “Level 2” fair value financial statement items for those based on observable interest rate volatilities in the MBS market. 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 financial statement item. 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. PCM’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 financial statement items. 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. 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 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. For MSRs backed by mortgage loans with historically low interest rates, factors other than interest rates (such as housing price changes) take on increasing influence on prepayment behavior of the underlying mortgage loans.

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

	Quarter ended September 30,			
	2016		2015	
	Amortized	Fair	Amortized	Fair
	cost	value	cost	value
	(MSR recognized and UPB of underlying mortgage loan amounts in thousands)			
MSR recognized	\$76,567	\$1,068	\$47,140	\$5,674
Key inputs				
UPB of underlying mortgage loans	\$6,532,562	\$120,457	\$3,512,016	\$578,894
Weighted-average annual servicing				
fee rate (in basis points)	25	25	25	25
Pricing spread (1)				
Range	7.6% -12.6%	7.6% -7.6%	6.5% -13.0%	7.2% - 14.3%
Weighted average	7.6%	7.6%	7.8%	8.4%
Life (in years)				
Range	2.3 - 10.9	2.4 - 7.3	2.0 - 7.4	2.3 - 7.2
Weighted average	7.8	5.7	6.8	6.6
Annual total prepayment speed (2)				
Range	4.5% - 33.2%	10.3% - 33.3%	7.6% - 37.6%	8.4% - 22.4%
Weighted average	8.6%	14.9%	9.2%	11.9%
Annual per-loan cost of servicing				
Range	\$78 - \$78	\$78 - \$82	\$62 - \$68	\$62 - \$68
Weighted average	\$78	\$80	\$65	\$65

(1) The Company applies a pricing spread to the United States Dollar LIBOR curve for purposes of discounting cash flows relating to MSR's acquired as proceeds from the sale of mortgage loans.

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

	Nine months ended September 30,			
	2016		2015	
	Amortized	Fair	Amortized	Fair
	cost	value	cost	value
	(MSR recognized and UPB of underlying mortgage loan amounts in thousands)			
MSR recognized	\$167,691	\$6,215	\$103,281	\$9,169
Key inputs				
UPB of underlying mortgage loans	\$14,139,102	\$647,976	\$9,140,782	\$978,951
Weighted-average annual servicing				
fee rate (in basis points)	25	26	25	25

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<b>Pricing spread (1)</b>				
Range		7.2%	6.5%	7.2% –
	7.2% – 12.6%	– 7.6%	– 17.5%	16.3%
Weighted average	7.4%	7.3%	8.1%	9.2%
<b>Life (in years)</b>				
Range	1.4 – 12.3	2.0 – 9.4	1.3 – 7.7	2.3 – 7.3
Weighted average	7.6	5.7	6.7	6.5
<b>Annual total prepayment speed (2)</b>				
Range		7.2% –	7.6% –	8.3% –
	3.4% – 49.2%	38.0%	51.0%	34.2%
Weighted average	9.2%	15.1%	8.9%	12.1%
<b>Annual per-loan cost of servicing</b>				
Range	\$68 – \$79	\$68 – \$82	\$62 – \$134	\$62 – \$68
Weighted average	\$75	\$73	\$63	\$64

(1) The Company applies a pricing spread to the United States Dollar LIBOR curve for purposes of discounting cash flows relating to MSRs acquired as proceeds from the sale of mortgage loans.

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



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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:

	September 30, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Amortized cost	Fair value	Amortized cost	Fair value
	(Carrying value, UPB of underlying mortgage loans and effect on fair value)			
	amounts in thousands)			
Carrying value	\$468,686	\$55,843	\$393,157	\$66,584
Key inputs:				
UPB of underlying mortgage loans	\$44,810,667	\$6,097,652	\$35,841,654	\$6,458,684
Weighted-average annual servicing fee rate (in basis points)	25	25	26	25
Weighted-average note interest rate	3.8%	4.7%	3.9%	4.7%
Pricing spread (1)				
Range	7.6% – 13.1%	7.6% – 12.6%	7.2% – 10.7%	7.2% – 10.2%
Weighted average	7.6%	7.6%	7.3%	7.2%
Effect on fair value of (2):				
5% adverse change	\$(7,116)	\$(810)	\$(6,411)	\$(944)
10% adverse change	\$(14,025)	\$(1,598)	\$(12,635)	\$(1,862)
20% adverse change	\$(27,256)	\$(3,106)	\$(24,553)	\$(3,621)
Weighted average life (in years)				
Range	3.0 - 7.0	3.2 - 5.8	1.3 - 7.7	2.5 - 6.1
Weighted average	6.7	5.8	7.2	6.1
Prepayment speed (3)				
Range	8.4% – 26.6%	8.3% – 22.1%	8.1% – 51.5%	9.2% – 32.5%
Weighted average	10.4%	13.8%	9.6%	13.2%
Effect on fair value of (2):				
5% adverse change	\$(9,962)	\$(1,588)	\$(8,159)	\$(1,793)
10% adverse change	\$(19,539)	\$(3,101)	\$(16,024)	\$(3,502)
20% adverse change	\$(37,624)	\$(5,921)	\$(30,938)	\$(6,692)
Annual per-loan cost of servicing				
Range	\$77 – \$78	\$77 – \$78	\$68 – \$68	\$68 – \$68
Weighted average	\$78	\$78	\$68	\$68
Effect on fair value of (2):				
5% adverse change	\$(3,720)	\$(506)	\$(2,742)	\$(470)
10% adverse change	\$(7,441)	\$(1,012)	\$(5,484)	\$(940)
20% adverse change	\$(14,881)	\$(2,023)	\$(10,968)	\$(1,880)

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

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

The preceding sensitivity analyses are limited in that they were performed at 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.

#### Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase

Fair value of securities sold under agreements to repurchase is based on the accrued cost of the agreements, which approximates the fair values of the agreements, due to the short maturities of such agreements.

## Note 8—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	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(in thousands)	
<b>Conventional:</b>		
Agency-eligible	\$ 1,439,697	\$ 540,947
Jumbo	9,412	54,613
Held for sale to PLS — Government insured or guaranteed	575,487	669,288
Small balance commercial real estate loans	12,673	14,590
Mortgage loans repurchased pursuant to representations and warranties	6,184	4,357
	\$2,043,453	\$ 1,283,795
<b>Mortgage loans pledged to secure:</b>		
Assets sold under agreements to repurchase	\$ 1,926,914	\$ 1,204,462
Mortgage loan participation and sale agreements	91,378	—
Federal Home Loan Bank (“FHLB”) advances	—	63,993
	\$2,018,292	\$ 1,268,455

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 lenders 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 9—Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company's activities involving derivative financial instruments are summarized below:

• The Company enters into CRT Agreements whereby it retains a portion of the credit risk relating to certain mortgage loans it sells into Fannie Mae guaranteed securitizations in exchange for a portion of the contractual guarantee fee related to such securitizations. The fair values of the credit guarantees and the Company's right to the related guarantee fee are accounted for as a derivative financial instrument.

• The Company generates IRLCs in the normal course of business when it commits to purchase mortgage loans acquired for sale.

• 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. To manage the

price risk resulting from interest rate risk, the Company uses derivative financial instruments acquired 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 by VIE, ESS, IRLCs and MSRs.

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

The Company is exposed to price risk relative to the IRLCs it issues to correspondent lenders 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 lender to 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 purchase commitment or mortgage loan acquired for sale to decrease.

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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	September 30, 2016			December 31, 2015		
	Notional amount (in thousands)	Fair value Derivative assets	Derivative liabilities	Notional amount	Fair value Derivative assets	Derivative liabilities
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:						
Free-standing derivatives:						
Interest rate lock commitments	2,431,253	\$ 15,535	\$ 207	970,067	\$ 4,983	\$ 337
Used for hedging purposes:						
Forward sale contracts	6,451,444	1,308	20,234	2,450,642	2,604	2,680
Forward purchase contracts	5,632,182	21,031	808	2,469,550	2,444	3,774
MBS call options	3,025,000	3,441	—	375,000	93	—
Swap futures	12,500	—	—	—	—	—
Eurodollar future sales contracts	1,442,000	—	—	1,755,000	—	—
Treasury future buy contracts	150,000	—	—	—	—	—
Call options on interest rate futures	825,000	1,965	—	50,000	1,156	305
Put options on interest rate futures	1,200,000	2,480	188	1,600,000	1,512	39
CRT Agreements	12,196,636	16,662	—	4,546,265	593	—
Total derivative instruments before netting		62,422	21,437		13,385	7,135
Netting		(17,648)	(19,817 )		(3,300 )	(3,978 )
		\$ 44,774	\$ 1,620		\$ 10,085	\$ 3,157
Margin deposits with derivatives counterparties included in Other assets						
		\$ 2,169			\$ 678	

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 and for derivatives arising from CRT Agreements.

Instrument	Quarter ended September 30, 2016			Balance, end of period
	Balance, beginning of period	Additions	Dispositions/ expirations	
	(in thousands)			
Forward sales contracts	4,347,526	29,853,649	(27,749,731 )	6,451,444
Forward purchase contracts	4,190,349	22,535,622	(21,093,789 )	5,632,182
MBS call options	1,525,000	3,875,000	(2,375,000 )	3,025,000
Swap futures	12,500	12,500	(12,500 )	12,500
Eurodollar future sale contracts	1,543,000	101,000	(202,000 )	1,442,000
Treasury future buy contracts	—	276,200	(126,200 )	150,000
Treasury future sale contracts	—	126,200	(126,200 )	—

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Call options on interest rate futures	525,000	1,825,000	(1,525,000 )	825,000
Put options on interest rate futures	425,000	1,625,000	(850,000 )	1,200,000
CRT Agreements	8,976,961	3,357,443	(137,768 )	12,196,636

39

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Instrument	Quarter ended September 30, 2015			
	Balance, beginning of period (in thousands)	Additions	Dispositions/ expirations	Balance, end of period
Forward sales contracts	3,252,286	15,003,760	(14,845,207 )	3,410,839
Forward purchase contracts	2,263,622	10,938,733	(9,919,991 )	3,282,364
MBS put option	367,500	700,000	(617,500 )	450,000
MBS call option	40,000	—	(40,000 )	—
Eurodollar future sale contracts	5,984,000	—	(4,228,000 )	1,756,000
Treasury future sale contracts	40,000	—	(40,000 )	—
Call options on interest rate futures	1,135,000	1,805,000	(1,385,000 )	1,555,000
Put options on interest rate futures	1,273,000	1,650,000	(1,298,000 )	1,625,000
CRT Agreements	—	2,400,433	—	2,400,433

Instrument	Nine months ended September 30, 2016			
	Balance, beginning of period (in thousands)	Additions	Dispositions/ expirations	Balance, end of period
Forward sales contracts	2,450,642	65,146,064	(61,145,262 )	6,451,444
Forward purchase contracts	2,469,550	47,965,764	(44,803,132 )	5,632,182
MBS call options	375,000	6,600,000	(3,950,000 )	3,025,000
Swap futures	—	37,500	(25,000 )	12,500
Eurodollar future sale contracts	1,755,000	181,000	(494,000 )	1,442,000
Treasury future buy contracts	—	276,200	(126,200 )	150,000
Treasury future sale contracts	—	126,200	(126,200 )	—
Call options on interest rate futures	50,000	3,400,000	(2,625,000 )	825,000
Put options on interest rate futures	1,600,000	4,225,000	(4,625,000 )	1,200,000
CRT Agreements	4,546,265	8,442,187	(791,816 )	12,196,636

Instrument	Nine months ended September 30, 2015			
	Balance, beginning of period (in thousands)	Additions	Dispositions/ expirations	Balance, end of period
Forward sales contracts	1,601,283	38,880,821	(37,071,265 )	3,410,839
Forward purchase contracts	1,100,700	27,871,913	(25,690,249 )	3,282,364
MBS put option	340,000	1,692,500	(1,582,500 )	450,000
MBS call option	—	140,000	(140,000 )	—
Eurodollar future sale contracts	7,426,000	285,000	(5,955,000 )	1,756,000
Eurodollar future purchase contracts	800,000	—	(800,000 )	—
Treasury future sale contracts	85,000	161,500	(246,500 )	—
Call options on interest rate futures	1,030,000	4,080,000	(3,555,000 )	1,555,000
Put options on interest rate futures	275,000	4,318,000	(2,968,000 )	1,625,000
CRT Agreements	—	2,400,433	—	2,400,433





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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		Nine months ended	
		September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015	September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015
(in thousands)					
Interest rate lock commitments	Net gain on mortgage loans				
	acquired for sale	\$53,819	\$28,292	\$129,761	\$35,976
Hedged item:					
Interest rate lock commitments					
	and mortgage loans acquired				
	for sale				
	acquired for sale	\$ (16,791)	\$ (33,652)	\$ (76,672)	\$ (23,198)
Mortgage servicing rights	Net loan servicing fees	\$5,612	\$19,061	\$63,006	\$13,868
Fixed-rate assets and LIBOR-					
	indexed repurchase				
	agreements	\$ (945)	\$ (6,772)	\$ (245)	\$ (18,065)
CRT agreements	Net gain on investments	\$18,477	\$626	\$22,098	\$626

Note 10—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 a management 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:

Loan type	September 30, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Fair value	Unpaid principal balance	Fair value	Unpaid principal balance
(in thousands)				
Distressed mortgage loans				
Nonperforming mortgage loans	\$853,759	\$1,162,496	\$1,222,956	\$1,702,548
Performing mortgage loans:				
Fixed interest rate	339,813	459,394	417,658	535,610
Interest rate step-up	256,932	356,710	299,569	412,749

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Adjustable-rate/hybrid	108,873	123,749	160,051	185,997
Balloon	—	—	160	204
	705,618	939,853	877,438	1,134,560
	1,559,377	2,102,349	2,100,394	2,837,108
Fixed interest rate jumbo mortgage loans held in a				
VIE	397,740	388,543	455,394	454,935
	\$1,957,117	\$2,490,892	\$2,555,788	\$3,292,043
Mortgage loans at fair value pledged to secure:				
Assets sold under agreements to repurchase	\$1,549,685		\$2,067,341	
Asset-backed financing of a VIE at fair value and				
FHLB advances	\$397,740		\$455,394	

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

Concentration	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Portion of mortgage loans originated between 2005 and 2007	71%	72%
Percentage of fair value of mortgage loans with unpaid-principal balance-to-current-property-value in excess of 100%	41%	48%
States contributing 5% or more of mortgage loans	New York California New Jersey New Jersey Florida Florida Massachusetts	California New York New York New Jersey Florida

Note 11—Real Estate Acquired in Settlement of Loans

Following is a summary of financial information relating to REO:

	Quarter ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Balance at beginning of period	\$299,458	\$324,278	\$341,846	\$303,228
Transfers from mortgage loans at fair value and advances	42,300	82,405	156,352	240,483
Transfer of real estate acquired in settlement of mortgage loans to real estate held for investment	(5,282 )	(2,212 )	(17,548 )	(3,505 )
Results of REO:				
Valuation adjustments, net	(7,888 )	(8,734 )	(25,816 )	(26,740 )
Gain on sale, net	4,603	4,513	13,930	14,881
	(3,285 )	(4,221 )	(11,886 )	(11,859 )

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Proceeds from sales	(44,843 )	(46,687 )	(180,416)	(174,784)
Balance at end of period	\$288,348	\$353,563	\$288,348	\$353,563
REO pledged to secure assets sold under agreements				
to repurchase	\$56,037	\$280,045		
REO held in a consolidated subsidiary whose stock				
is pledged to secure financings of such properties	165,116	—		
	\$221,153	\$280,045		

## Note 12—Mortgage Servicing Rights

Carried at Fair Value:

Following is a summary of MSR's carried at fair value:

	Quarter ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	(in thousands)			
Balance at beginning of period	\$57,977	\$57,343	\$66,584	\$57,358
Purchases	—	—	2,602	—
MSR's resulting from mortgage loan sales	1,068	5,674	6,215	9,169
Changes in fair value:				
Due to changes in valuation inputs used in valuation				
model (1)	(883 )	(3,418 )	(12,343 )	(3,525 )
Other changes in fair value (2)	(2,319 )	(1,848 )	(7,215 )	(5,251 )
	(3,202 )	(5,266 )	(19,558 )	(8,776 )
Balance at period end	\$55,843	\$57,751	\$55,843	\$57,751
MSR's carried at fair value pledged to secure notes				
payable at period end	\$55,843	\$57,751		

(1) Principally reflects changes in pricing spread (discount rate) and prepayment speed inputs, primarily due to changes in market interest rates.

(2) Represents changes due to realization of expected cash flows.

Carried at Lower of Amortized Cost or Fair Value:

Following is a summary of MSR's carried at lower of amortized cost or fair value:

	Quarter ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	(in thousands)			
<b>Amortized Cost:</b>				
Balance at beginning of period	\$465,301	\$344,405	\$404,101	\$308,137
MSR's resulting from mortgage loan sales	76,567	47,140	167,691	103,281
Amortization	(17,902 )	(11,333 )	(47,720 )	(30,913 )
Sales	—	(12 )	(106 )	(305 )
Balance at end of period	523,966	380,200	523,966	380,200
<b>Valuation Allowance:</b>				
Balance at beginning of period	(51,820 )	(7,011 )	(10,944 )	(7,714 )
Additions	(3,460 )	(7,845 )	(44,336 )	(7,142 )

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Balance at end of period	(55,280 )	(14,856 )	(55,280 )	(14,856 )
MSRs, net	\$468,686	\$365,344	\$468,686	\$365,344
Fair value at beginning of period	\$417,094	\$362,908	\$424,154	\$322,230
Fair value at period end	\$472,790	\$386,539		
MSRs carried at lower of cost or fair value pledged				
to secure notes payable at period end	\$468,686	\$365,344		

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The following table summarizes the Company's estimate of future amortization of its existing MSR's carried at amortized cost. This estimate was developed with the inputs used in the September 30, 2016 valuation of MSR's. The inputs underlying the following estimate will change as market conditions and portfolio composition and behavior change, causing both actual and projected amortization levels to change over time.

12 months ended September 30,	Estimated MSR amortization (in thousands)
2017	\$ 71,532
2018	62,271
2019	54,538
2020	47,902
2021	42,070
Thereafter	245,653
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 523,966</b>

Servicing fees relating to MSR's are recorded in Net mortgage loan servicing fees on the Company's consolidated statements of income and are summarized below:

	Quarter ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015	September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015
	(in thousands)			
Contractually-specified servicing fees	32,724	24,394	90,494	70,471
Ancillary and other fees:				
Late charges	148	218	421	218
Other	1,432	888	3,839	3,327
	34,304	25,500	94,754	74,016

Note 13—Assets Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase

Following is a summary of financial information relating to assets sold under agreements to repurchase:

	Quarter ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015	September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015
	(dollars in thousands)			
Weighted-average interest rate (1)	2.26	% 2.30	% 2.19	% 2.27

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Average balance	\$3,538,720	\$3,252,341	\$3,202,829	\$3,125,328
Total interest expense	\$23,751	\$21,350	\$66,217	\$60,470
Maximum daily amount outstanding	\$4,824,044	\$4,160,814	\$5,221,997	\$4,612,001

(1) Excludes the effect of amortization of debt issuance costs of \$2.2 million and \$6.5 million for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively, and \$2.2 million and \$6.7 million for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively.

44

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	September 30, December 31,	
	2016	2015
	(dollars in thousands)	
<b>Carrying value:</b>		
Amount outstanding	\$4,042,150	\$ 3,130,328
Unamortized debt issuance costs	(1,065 )	(1,548 )
	\$4,041,085	\$ 3,128,780
Weighted-average interest rate	2.27 %	2.33 %
<b>Available borrowing capacity:</b>		
Committed	\$ 150,469	\$ 231,913
Uncommitted	860,382	661,756
	\$ 1,010,851	\$ 893,669
Margin deposits placed with counterparties included		
in Other assets	\$ 13,443	\$ 7,268
Fair value of assets securing agreements to		
repurchase:		
Mortgage-backed securities	\$708,862	\$ 313,753
Mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value	\$ 1,926,914	\$ 1,204,462
Mortgage loans at fair value	\$ 1,549,685	\$ 2,067,341
Real estate acquired in settlement of loans	\$221,153	\$ 283,343
Deposits securing CRT Agreements	\$416,163	\$ —
Derivatives related to CRT Agreements	\$8,268	\$ —

Following is a summary of maturities of outstanding assets sold under agreements to repurchase by facility maturity date:

Remaining Maturity at September 30, 2016	Contractual balance (in thousands)
Within 30 days	\$453,172
Over 30 to 90 days	1,675,330
Over 90 days to 180 days	657,097
Over 180 days to 1 year	1,028,229
Over 1 year to 2 years	228,322
	\$4,042,150
Weighted average maturity (in months)	4.3

The Company is subject to margin calls during the period the agreements are outstanding and therefore may be required to repay a portion of the borrowings before the respective agreements mature if the fair value (as determined by the applicable lender) of the assets securing those agreements decreases.

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The amount at risk (the fair value of the assets pledged plus the related margin deposit, less the amount advanced by the counterparty and interest payable) and maturity information relating to the Company's assets sold under agreements to repurchase is summarized by counterparty below as of September 30, 2016:

Mortgage loans acquired for sale, Mortgage loans and REO sold under agreements to repurchase

Counterparty	Amount at risk (in thousands)	Weighted-average repurchase agreement maturity	Facility maturity
Citibank, N.A.	\$ 241,851	November 2, 2016	December 2, 2016
Credit Suisse First Boston Mortgage			
Capital LLC	\$ 192,091	December 22, 2016	March 30, 2017
JPMorgan Chase & Co.	\$ 125,475	-	January 26, 2017
Bank of America, N.A.	\$ 30,361	December 19, 2016	March 28, 2017
Morgan Stanley	\$ 7,721	November 17, 2016	August 25, 2017
Barclays Bank PLC	\$ 11,223	December 2, 2016	December 2, 2016

## Securities sold under agreements to repurchase

Counterparty	Amount at risk (in thousands)	Weighted average maturity
Bank of America, N.A.	\$ 7,492	November 21, 2016
Daiwa Capital Markets America Inc.	\$ 10,181	November 19, 2016
JPMorgan Chase & Co.	\$ 4,056	November 7, 2016
Royal Bank of Canada	\$ 2,500	November 24, 2016
Wells Fargo, N.A.	\$ 5,218	October 25, 2016

## CRT Agreements

Counterparty	Amount at risk (in thousands)	Weighted average maturity
JPMorgan Chase & Co.	\$ 104,903	October 18, 2016
Bank of America, N.A.	\$ 31,799	October 18, 2016
BNP Paribas Corporate & Institutional Banking	\$ 19,192	October 12, 2016

## Note 14—Mortgage Loan Participation and Sale Agreements

Two of the borrowing facilities secured by mortgage loans acquired for sale are in the form of mortgage loan participation and sale agreements. Participation certificates, each of which represents an undivided beneficial ownership interest in a pool of mortgage loans that have been pooled with Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, are sold to a lender pending the securitization of such mortgage loans and the sale of the resulting security. A commitment between the Company and a nonaffiliate to sell such security is also assigned to the lender at the time a participation certificate is sold.

The purchase price paid by the lender for each participation certificate is based on the trade price of the security, plus an amount of interest expected to accrue on the security to its anticipated delivery date, minus a present value adjustment, any related hedging costs and a holdback amount that is based on a percentage of the purchase price and is not required to be paid to the Company until the settlement of the security and its delivery to the lender.

Mortgage loan participation and sale agreements are summarized below:

Quarter ended		Nine months ended	
September 30,		September 30,	
2016	2015	2016	2015

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	(dollars in thousands)							
Weighted-average interest rate (1)	1.76	%	1.44	%	1.71	%	1.43	%
Average balance	\$73,537		\$48,832		\$70,955		\$50,933	
Total interest expense	\$361		\$226		\$1,023		\$699	
Maximum daily amount outstanding	\$99,469		\$120,374		\$99,469		\$148,032	

(1) Excludes the effect of amortization of debt issuance costs of \$31,000 and \$99,000 for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively, and \$47,000 and \$146,000 for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively.

	September 30, 2016 (dollars in thousands)	
Carrying value:		
Amount outstanding	\$	88,458
Unamortized debt issuance costs		—
	\$	88,458
Weighted-average interest rate		1.78 %
Mortgage loans acquired for sale pledged to secure		
mortgage loan participation and sale agreements	\$	91,378

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Note 15—Federal Home Loan Bank Advances

On January 12, 2016, the Federal Housing Finance Agency (“FHFA”) issued a final rule establishing new requirements for membership in the Federal Home Loan Banks. The final rule excludes captive insurance companies such as the Company’s insurance subsidiary, Copper Insurance, LLC, from membership.

For captive insurance companies that became members since the rule was proposed in 2014, including Copper Insurance, LLC, membership must be terminated within one year, and no additional advances may be made. Accordingly, the Company has repaid all of the advances outstanding as of September 30, 2016.

The FHLB advances are summarized below:

	Quarter ended September 30, 2015		Nine months ended September 30, 2016		2015	
	(dollars in thousands)					
Weighted-average interest rate	0.27	%	0.49	%	0.27	%
Average balance	\$ 170,902		\$ 32,560		\$ 58,100	
Total interest expense	\$ 117		\$ 122		\$ 119	
Maximum daily amount outstanding	\$ 188,834		\$ 201,130		\$ 188,834	

	December 31, 2015 (dollars in thousands)
Carrying value	\$ 183,000
Weighted-average interest rate	0.30 %
Fair value of assets securing FHLB advances:	
Mortgage-backed securities	\$ 8,720
Mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value	\$ 63,993
Mortgage loans at fair value	\$ 134,172

Note 16—Notes Payable

On January 22, 2016, the Company, through PMC, entered into an Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement with Barclays Bank PLC (“Barclays”), pursuant to which PMC may finance certain of its MSR’s relating to mortgage loans pooled into Fannie Mae MBS in an aggregate loan amount not to exceed \$200 million. The note matures on December 2, 2016, subject to a wind down period of up to one year following such maturity date.

On September 15, 2016, the Company, through PMC, entered into an Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement with Citibank, N.A., pursuant to which PMC may finance certain of its MSR’s relating to mortgage loans pooled into Freddie Mac MBS in an aggregate loan amount not to exceed \$125 million. The note matures on December 2, 2016.

Following is a summary of financial information relating to the notes payable:

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	Quarter ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30, 2016	2015	September 30, 2016	2015
	(dollars in thousands)			
Weighted-average interest rate (1)	4.76	% 4.25	% 4.68	% 4.24
Average balance	\$170,907	\$195,030	\$190,878	\$85,907
Total interest expense	\$2,883	\$2,375	\$9,217	\$3,369
Maximum daily amount outstanding	\$196,317	\$198,191	\$234,476	\$198,191

47

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(1) Excludes the effect of amortization of debt issuance costs of \$805,000 and \$2.4 million for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively, and \$562,000 and \$915,000 for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively.

	September 30, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	(dollars in thousands)			
<b>Carrying value:</b>				
Amount outstanding	\$ 196,144		\$ 236,107	
Unamortized debt issuance costs	(12 )		(92 )	
	\$ 196,132		\$ 236,015	
Weighted-average interest rate	4.44 %		4.53 %	
MSRs pledged to secure notes payable	\$ 524,529		\$ 459,741	

Note 17—Asset-Backed Financing of a Variable Interest Entity at Fair Value

Following is a summary of financial information relating to the asset-backed financing of a VIE:

	Quarter ended September 30, 2016		Nine months ended September 30, 2015	
	(dollars in thousands)			
Weighted-average fair value	\$ 330,622	\$ 170,262	\$ 326,962	\$ 165,024
Interest expense	\$ 5,253	\$ 1,787	\$ 10,212	\$ 4,671
Weighted-average effective interest rate	3.23 %	3.30 %	3.31 %	3.35 %

	September 30, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	(dollars in thousands)			
Carrying value	\$ 384,407		\$ 247,690	
UPB	\$ 375,477		\$ 248,284	
Weighted-average interest rate	3.51 %		3.50 %	

The asset-backed financing of a VIE is a non-recourse liability and secured solely by the assets of a consolidated VIE and not by any other assets of the Company. The assets of the VIE are the only source of funds for repayment of the certificates.

## Note 18—Exchangeable Senior Notes

PMC issued in a private offering \$250 million aggregate principal amount of Exchangeable Notes due May 1, 2020. The Exchangeable Notes bear interest at a rate of 5.375% per year, payable semiannually. The Exchangeable Notes are exchangeable into common shares of the Company at a rate of 33.8667 common shares per \$1,000 principal amount of the Exchangeable Notes as of September 30, 2016, which is an increase over the initial exchange rate of 33.5149. The increase in the calculated exchange rate was the result of quarterly cash dividends exceeding the quarterly dividend threshold amount of \$0.57 per share in prior reporting periods, as provided in the related indenture.

Following is financial information relating to the Exchangeable Notes:

	Quarter ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	(in thousands)			
Weighted-average UPB	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000
Interest expense (1)	\$3,620	\$3,605	\$10,848	\$10,803



(1) Total interest expense includes amortization of debt issuance costs of \$261,000 and \$770,000 for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively, and \$245,000 and \$726,000 for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively.

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(in thousands)	
Carrying value:		
UPB	\$250,000	\$250,000
Unamortized debt issuance costs	(4,176 )	(4,946 )
	\$245,824	\$245,054

#### Note 19—Liability for Losses Under Representations and Warranties

Following is a summary of the Company's liability for losses under representations and warranties:

	Quarter ended September 30, 2016		Nine months ended September 30, 2016	
	2015	2015	2015	2015
	(in thousands)			
Balance, beginning of period	\$19,258	\$16,714	\$20,171	\$14,242
Provision for losses				
Pursuant to mortgage loan sales	781	1,833	2,002	4,177
Reduction in liability due to change in estimate	(5,098 )	—	(6,822 )	—
Losses incurred	(14 )	(74 )	(424 )	(176 )
Recoveries	—	—	—	230
Balance, end of period	\$14,927	\$18,473	\$14,927	\$18,473
UPB of mortgage loans subject to representations and warranties at period end	\$50,167,783	\$39,730,788		

#### Note 20—Commitments and Contingencies

##### Litigation

From time to time, the Company may be involved in various proceedings, claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. As of September 30, 2016, the Company was not involved in any such proceedings, claims or legal actions that in management's view would reasonably be likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company.

## Commitments

The following table summarizes the Company's outstanding contractual commitments:

	September 30, 2016 (in thousands)
Commitments to purchase mortgage loans acquired for sale	\$ 2,431,253
Commitments to fund Deposits securing credit risk transfer agreements (1)	\$ 35,106

(1) Certain deposits of cash collateral on CRT Agreements are made upon the first to occur of fulfillment of the aggregation obligation or the lapse of the aggregation period.

## Note 21—Shareholders' Equity

## Common Share Repurchases

During August 2015, the Company's board of trustees authorized a common share repurchase program under which the Company may repurchase up to \$150 million of its outstanding common shares. During February 2016, the Company's board of trustees approved an increase to its share repurchase program pursuant to which the Company is now authorized to repurchase up to \$200 million of its common shares.

The following table summarizes the Company's share repurchase activity:

	Quarter ended		Nine months ended		Cumulative Total (1)
	September 30, 2016	2015	September 30, 2016	2015	
Common shares repurchased	687,144	1,019,487	7,029,048	1,019,487	8,073,535
Cost of common shares repurchased					
(in thousands)	\$10,595	\$15,955	\$93,429	\$15,955	\$109,767

(1) Amounts represent the share repurchase program total through September 30, 2016.

The repurchased common shares were canceled upon settlement of the repurchase transactions and returned to the authorized but unissued common share pool.

#### Common Share Issuances

The Company has entered into an ATM Equity Offering Sales Agreement<sup>SM</sup>. During the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, the Company did not sell any common shares under the agreement. At September 30, 2016, the Company had approximately \$106.9 million of common shares available for issuance under the agreement.

#### Note 22—Net Interest Income

Net interest income is summarized below:

	Quarter ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30, 2016	2015	September 30, 2016	2015
	(in thousands)			
Interest income:				
From nonaffiliates:				
Short-term investments	\$165	\$115	\$747	\$417
Mortgage-backed securities	3,394	2,614	8,863	7,752
Mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value	15,008	20,704	37,868	38,120
Mortgage loans at fair value	28,952	24,364	81,180	68,089
Mortgage loans at fair value held by a VIE	4,040	5,598	14,520	15,440
Other	1,748	17	3,533	42
	53,307	53,412	146,711	129,860
From PFSI—ESS purchased from PFSI, at fair value	4,827	8,026	17,555	17,596
	58,134	61,438	164,266	147,456
Interest expense:				
To nonaffiliates:				
Assets sold under agreements to repurchase	23,751	21,350	66,217	60,470

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Mortgage loan participation and sale agreements	361	226	1,023	699
FHLB advances	—	117	122	119
Notes payable	2,883	2,375	9,217	3,369
Asset-backed financings of VIEs at fair value (1)	5,253	7,586	10,212	11,583
Exchangeable Notes	3,620	3,605	10,848	10,803
Interest shortfall on repayments of mortgage loans				
serviced for Agency securitizations	2,142	849	4,703	3,313
Placement fees on mortgage loan impound deposits	346	363	787	1,067
	38,356	36,471	103,129	91,423
To PFSI—Note payable	1,974	1,289	5,798	1,822
	40,330	37,760	108,927	93,245
Net interest income	\$17,804	\$23,678	\$55,339	\$54,211

(1) The results for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2015 include interest expense from Asset-backed financing of a VIE at fair value and CRT Agreements financing at fair value.

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Note 23—Net Gain on Mortgage Loans Acquired for Sale

Net gain on mortgage loans acquired for sale is summarized below:

	Quarter ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30, 2016	2015	September 30, 2016	2015
	(in thousands)			
<b>Cash loss:</b>				
Mortgage loans	\$(25,102)	\$4,579	\$(46,582 )	\$(54,183 )
Hedging activities	(17,378)	(33,268)	(79,072 )	(27,082 )
	(42,480)	(28,689)	(125,654 )	(81,265 )
<b>Non cash gain:</b>				
Receipt of MSR in mortgage loan sale transactions	77,635	52,814	173,906	112,450
Provision for losses relating to representations and warranties provided in mortgage loan sales pursuant to mortgage loans sales	(781 )	(1,833 )	(2,002 )	(4,177 )
Reduction in liability due to change in estimate	5,098	—	6,822	—
Change in fair value of financial instruments held at period end:				
IRLCs	(1,429 )	9,073	10,681	3,146
Mortgage loans	5,228	(17,097)	16,980	1,181
Hedging derivatives	587	(384 )	2,400	3,884
	4,386	(8,408 )	30,061	8,211
	\$43,858	\$13,884	\$83,133	\$35,219

Note 24—Net Gain (Loss) on Investments

Net gain (loss) on investments is summarized below:

	Quarter ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30, 2016	2015	September 30, 2016	2015
	(in thousands)			
<b>Net gain (loss) on investments:</b>				
<b>From non-affiliates:</b>				
Mortgage-backed securities	\$517	\$3,564	\$9,948	\$(1,622 )
<b>Mortgage loans at fair value:</b>				
Distressed mortgage loans	(3,400 )	31,909	(2,468 )	79,163
Mortgage loans held in a VIE	(536 )	7,421	7,810	(2,856 )
CRT Agreements	18,477	626	22,098	626
Asset-backed financing of a VIE at fair value	2,990	(3,941 )	(5,974 )	(719 )

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Hedging derivatives	(945 )	(6,777 )	(245 )	(18,071)
	17,103	32,802	31,169	56,521
From PFSI—ESS	(2,824 )	(7,844 )	(36,275 )	(5,502 )
	\$14,279	\$24,958	\$(5,106 )	\$51,019

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Note 25—Net Mortgage Loan Servicing Fees

Net mortgage loan servicing fees are summarized below:

	Quarter ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30, 2016	2015	September 30, 2016	2015
	(in thousands)			
Servicing fees (1)	\$34,304	\$25,500	\$94,754	\$74,016
MSR recapture income from PFSI	409	670	849	670
Effect of MSR's:				
Carried at lower of amortized cost or fair value:				
Amortization	(17,902 )	(11,333 )	(47,720 )	(30,913 )
Provision for impairment	(3,460 )	(7,845 )	(44,336 )	(7,142 )
Gain on sale	—	4	11	87
Carried at fair value—change in fair value	(3,202 )	(5,266 )	(19,558 )	(8,776 )
Gains on hedging derivatives	5,612	19,061	63,006	13,868
	(18,952 )	(5,379 )	(48,597 )	(32,876 )
Net mortgage loan servicing fees	\$15,761	\$20,791	\$47,006	\$41,810
Average servicing portfolio	\$48,997,875	\$38,172,371	\$46,125,926	\$36,446,663

(1) Includes contractually specified servicing and ancillary fees.

Note 26—Share-Based Compensation Plans

As of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company had one share-based compensation plan. The following table summarizes the Company's share-based compensation activity:

	Quarter ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30, 2016	2015	September 30, 2016	2015
	(dollars in thousands)			
RSUs granted	—	—	217,997	294,684
PSUs granted	—	—	112,079	—
Total share units granted	—	—	330,076	294,684
Fair value of RSUs granted	\$—	\$—	\$2,690	\$6,286
Fair value of PSUs granted	—	—	1,351	—
Total fair value of share units granted	\$—	\$—	\$4,041	\$6,286
RSUs vested	—	—	298,581	301,763
PSUs vested	—	—	—	—
Total share units vested	—	—	298,581	301,763
Compensation expense	\$1,129	\$1,294	\$4,142	\$4,979

## Note 27—Other Expenses

Other expenses are summarized below:

	Quarter ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30, 2016	2015	September 30, 2016	2015
	(in thousands)			
Common overhead allocation from PFSI	\$1,417	\$2,550	\$6,413	\$7,487
Mortgage loan origination	2,202	1,367	4,880	3,496
Real estate held for investment	821	146	2,308	213
Technology	279	307	1,045	910
Insurance	304	309	938	984
Other	1,123	795	2,713	2,436
	\$6,146	\$5,474	\$18,297	\$15,526



## Note 28—Income Taxes

The Company's effective tax rate was 21.3% and 6.8% for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 14.0% and (12.1)% for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively. The Company's taxable REIT subsidiary recognized tax expense of \$9.7 million and \$3.6 million on income of \$24.2 million and \$9.0 million while the Company reported consolidated pretax income of \$45.0 million and \$47.9 million for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively. For the same periods in 2015, the taxable REIT subsidiary recognized tax expense of \$6.1 million and tax benefit of \$6.8 million on income of \$14.8 million and loss of \$16.5 million while the Company reported a consolidated pretax income of \$45.1 million and \$66.4 million, respectively. The relative values between the tax benefit at the taxable REIT subsidiary and the Company's consolidated pretax income drive the fluctuation in the effective tax rate. The primary difference between the Company's effective tax rate and the statutory tax rate is due to non-taxable REIT income resulting from the dividends paid deduction.

In general, cash dividends declared by the Company will be considered ordinary income to shareholders for income tax purposes. Some portion of the dividends may be characterized as capital gain distributions or a return of capital.

## Note 29—Segments and Related Information

Financial highlights by operating segment are summarized below:

Quarter ended September 30, 2016	Correspondent production	Investment activities	Total
	(in thousands)		
<b>Net investment income:</b>			
Interest income	\$ 14,850	\$ 43,284	\$ 58,134
Interest expense	(9,373 )	(30,957 )	(40,330 )
	5,477	12,327	17,804
Net gain on mortgage loans acquired for sale	43,858	—	43,858
Net gain on investments	—	14,279	14,279
Net mortgage loan servicing fees	—	15,761	15,761
Other income (loss)	12,724	(1,100 )	11,624
	62,059	41,267	103,326
<b>Expenses:</b>			
<b>Mortgage loan fulfillment, servicing and management</b>			
fees payable to PFSI	27,969	15,350	43,319
Other	2,707	12,286	14,993
	30,676	27,636	58,312
Pre-tax income	\$ 31,383	\$ 13,631	\$ 45,014
Total assets at period end	\$ 2,072,185	\$ 4,546,716	\$ 6,618,901

Quarter ended September 30, 2015	Correspondent production	Investment activities	Total
	(in thousands)		

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Net investment income:			
Interest income	\$13,748	\$47,690	\$61,438
Interest expense	(6,370 )	(31,390 )	(37,760 )
	7,378	16,300	23,678
Net gain on mortgage loans acquired for sale	13,884	—	13,884
Net gain on investments	—	24,958	24,958
Net mortgage loan servicing fees	—	20,791	20,791
Other income	9,154	(1,691 )	7,463
	30,416	60,358	90,774
Expenses:			
Mortgage loan fulfillment, servicing and management			
fees payable to PFSI	18,367	16,664	35,031
Other	1,876	8,760	10,636
	20,243	25,424	45,667
Pre-tax income	\$10,173	\$34,934	\$45,107
Total assets at period end	\$1,073,070	\$4,519,161	\$5,592,231

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Nine months ended September 30, 2016	Correspondent Investment		Total
	production	activities	
	(in thousands)		
<b>Net investment income:</b>			
Interest income	\$37,288	\$126,978	\$164,266
Interest expense	(22,443 )	(86,484 )	(108,927 )
	14,845	40,494	55,339
Net gain on mortgage loans acquired for sale	83,133	—	83,133
Net loss on investments	—	(5,106 )	(5,106 )
Net mortgage loan servicing fees	—	47,006	47,006
Other income (loss)	28,097	(5,309 )	22,788
	126,075	77,085	203,160
<b>Expenses:</b>			
<b>Mortgage loan fulfillment, servicing and management</b>			
fees payable to PFSI	61,033	52,763	113,796
Other	6,315	35,150	41,465
	67,348	87,913	155,261
Pre-tax income (loss)	\$58,727	\$(10,828 )	\$47,899
Total assets at period end	\$2,072,185	\$4,546,716	\$6,618,901

Nine months ended September 30, 2015	Correspondent Investment		Total
	production	activities	
	(in thousands)		
<b>Net investment income:</b>			
Interest income	\$29,858	\$117,598	\$147,456
Interest expense	(14,953 )	(78,292 )	(93,245 )
	14,905	39,306	54,211
Net gain on mortgage loans acquired for sale	35,219	—	35,219
Net gain on investments	—	51,019	51,019
Net mortgage loan servicing fees	—	41,810	41,810
Other income (loss)	21,857	(5,920 )	15,937
	71,981	126,215	198,196
<b>Expenses:</b>			
<b>Mortgage loan fulfillment, servicing and management</b>			
fees payable to PFSI	47,313	51,505	98,818
Other	4,803	28,200	33,003
	52,116	79,705	131,821
Pre-tax income	\$19,865	\$46,510	\$66,375
Total assets at period end	\$1,073,070	\$4,519,161	\$5,592,231

Note 30—Supplemental Cash Flow Information

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	Nine months ended September 30, 2016      2015 (in thousands)	
Cash paid for interest	\$111,008	\$85,876
Income taxes paid, net	\$388	\$700
Non-cash investing activities:		
Receipt of MSRs as proceeds from sales of mortgage loans	\$173,906	\$112,450
Transfer of mortgage loans and advances to real estate		
acquired in settlement of loans	\$156,352	\$240,483
Transfer of real estate acquired in settlement of mortgage		
loans to real estate held for investment	\$17,548	\$4,440
Receipt of ESS pursuant to recapture agreement with PFSI	\$5,039	\$4,833
Non-cash financing activities:		
Dividends payable	\$31,804	\$35,019

54

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Note 31—Regulatory Capital and Liquidity Requirements

PMC is a seller-servicer for Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. The Company is required to comply with the following minimum capital and liquidity eligibility requirements to remain in good standing with each Agency:

- A minimum net worth of a base of \$2.5 million plus 25 basis points of UPB for total 1-4 unit residential mortgage loans serviced;
- A tangible net worth/total assets ratio greater than or equal to 6%; and
- Liquidity equal to or exceeding 3.5 basis points multiplied by the aggregate UPB of all mortgages secured by 1-4 unit residential properties serviced for Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae (“Agency Mortgage Servicing”) plus 200 basis points multiplied by the sum of nonperforming (90 or more days delinquent) Agency Mortgage Servicing that exceeds 6% of Agency Mortgage Servicing.

Such Agencies’ capital and liquidity requirements, the calculations of which are defined by each entity, are summarized below:

	September 30, 2016					
	Net Worth (1)		Tangible Net Worth /		Liquidity (1)	
	Actual	Required	Actual	Required	Actual	Required
Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac	(in thousands)		Ratio (1)		(in thousands)	
September 30, 2016	\$416,721	\$129,771	11 %	6 %	\$113,271	\$17,818
December 31, 2015	\$409,930	\$107,405	13 %	6 %	\$46,030	\$16,481

(1) Calculated in accordance with the respective Agency’s capital and liquidity requirements.

Noncompliance with the respective Agency’s capital and liquidity requirements can result in the respective Agency taking various remedial actions up to and including removing the Company’s ability to sell loans to and service loans on behalf of the respective Agency.

Note 32—Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Subtopic 606) (“ASU 2014-09”), which supersedes the guidance in ASC 605, Revenue Recognition. ASU 2014-09 clarifies the principles for recognizing revenue in order to improve comparability of revenue recognition practices across entities and industries with certain scope exceptions including financial instruments, leases, and guarantees. ASU 2014-09 provides guidance

intended to assist in the identification of contracts with customers and separate performance obligations within those contracts, the determination and allocation of the transaction price to those identified performance obligations and the recognition of revenue when a performance obligation has been satisfied. ASU 2014-09 also requires disclosures regarding the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenues and cash flows from contracts with customers.

Upon adoption, ASU 2014-09 provides for transition through either a full retrospective approach requiring the restatement of all presented prior periods or a modified retrospective approach, which allows the new recognition standard to be applied to only those contracts that are not completed at the date of transition. If the modified retrospective approach is adopted, a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings is performed with additional disclosures required including the amount by which each line item is affected by the transition as compared to the guidance in effect before adoption and an explanation of the reasons for significant changes in these amounts.

The FASB has issued several amendments to the new revenue standard ASU 2014-09, including:

In May 2014, ASU 2015-14, Revenue From Contracts With Customers (“ASU 2015-14”). This update deferred the initial effective date of ASU 2014-09. As a result of the issuance of ASU 2015-14, ASU 2014-09 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those annual periods. Early adoption is permitted only as of annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim reporting periods within that reporting period.

In March 2015, ASU 2016-08, Principal Versus Agent Considerations (Reporting Revenue Gross versus Net). The amendments to this update are intended to improve the implementation guidance on principal versus agent considerations in ASU 2014-09 by

clarifying how an entity should identify the unit of accounting (i.e. the specified good or service) and how an entity should apply the control principle to certain types of arrangements.

In May 2016, ASU 2016-12, Narrow-Scope Improvements and Practical Expedients. The amendments to this update clarify certain core recognition principles and provide practical expedients available at transition. The improvements address collectability, sales tax presentation, noncash consideration, contract modifications and completed contracts at transition.

The Company is currently evaluating the pending adoption of ASU 2014-09 and its impact on its consolidated financial statements and has not yet identified which transition method will be applied upon adoption.

In February 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-02, Consolidation (Topic 810): Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis (“ASU 2015-02”). ASU 2015-02 affects reporting entities that are required to evaluate whether they should consolidate certain legal entities. ASU 2015-02 modifies the evaluation of whether limited partnerships and similar legal entities are VIEs or voting interest entities, eliminates the presumption that a general partner should consolidate a limited partnership and affects the consolidation analysis of reporting entities that are involved with VIEs, particularly those that have fee arrangements and related party relationships. ASU 2015-02 is effective for fiscal years, and for interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015. The Company adopted ASU 2015-02 effective January 1, 2016. The adoption of ASU 2015-02 had no effect on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, Financial Instruments—Overall: Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (“ASU 2016-01”). ASU 2016-01 affects the accounting for equity investments, financial liabilities under the fair value option, the presentation and disclosure requirements for financial instruments, and the valuation allowance assessment when recognizing deferred tax assets resulting from unrealized losses on available-for-sale debt securities.

ASU 2016-01 requires that:

- All equity investments in unconsolidated entities (other than those accounted for using the equity method of accounting) with readily determinable fair values will generally be measured at fair value through earnings.
- When the fair value option has been elected for financial liabilities, changes in fair value due to instrument-specific credit risk will be recognized separately in other comprehensive income. The accumulated gains and losses due to these changes will be reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income to earnings if the financial liability is settled before maturity.
- For financial instruments measured at amortized cost, public business entities will be required to use the exit price when measuring the fair value of financial instruments for disclosure purposes.
- Financial assets and financial liabilities shall be presented separately in the notes to the financial statements, grouped by measurement category (e.g., fair value, amortized cost, lower of cost or fair value) and form of financial asset (e.g., loans, securities).
- Public business entities will no longer be required to disclose the methods and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value of financial instruments carried at amortized cost.
- Entities will have to assess the realizability of a deferred tax asset related to a debt security classified as available for sale in combination with the entity’s other deferred tax assets.

The classification and measurement guidance will be effective for public business entities in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption of the provision to record fair value changes for financial liabilities under the fair value option resulting from instrument-specific credit risk in other comprehensive income is permitted and can be elected for all financial statements of fiscal years and interim periods that have not yet been issued or that have not yet been made available for issuance. The Company is currently assessing the potential effect that the adoption of ASU 2016-01 will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In March 2016, The FASB issued ASU 2016-09, Compensation—Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting (“ASU 2016-09”). ASU 2016-09 simplifies several aspects of the accounting for share-based payment award transactions, including:

◆Modifies the accounting for income taxes relating to share-based payments. All excess tax benefits and tax deficiencies (including tax benefits of dividends on share-based payment awards) will be recognized as income tax expense or benefit in the consolidated statement of income. The tax effects of exercised or vested awards will be treated as discrete items in the reporting period in which they occur. An entity will recognize excess tax benefits regardless of whether the benefit reduces taxes payable in the current period. Under current GAAP, excess tax benefits are recognized in additional paid-in

56

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capital; tax deficiencies are recognized either as an offset to accumulated excess tax benefits, if any, or in the consolidated statement of income in the period they reduce income taxes payable.

Changes the classification of excess tax benefits on the consolidated statement of cash flows. In the consolidated statement of cash flows, excess tax benefits will be classified along with other income tax cash flows as an operating activity. Under current GAAP, excess tax benefits are separated from other income tax cash flows and classified as a financing activity.

Changes the requirement to estimate the number of awards that are expected to vest. Under ASC 2016-09, an entity can make an entity-wide accounting policy election to either estimate the number of awards that are expected to vest as presently required or account for forfeitures when they occur. Under current GAAP, accruals of compensation cost are based on the number of awards that are expected to vest.

Changes the tax withholding requirements for share-based payment awards to qualify for equity accounting. The threshold to qualify for equity classification permits withholding up to the maximum statutory tax rates in the applicable jurisdictions. Under current GAAP, for an award to qualify for equity classification is that an entity cannot partially settle the award in cash in excess of the employer's minimum statutory withholding requirements.

Establishes GAAP for the classification of employee taxes paid when an employer withholds shares for tax withholding purposes. Cash paid by an employer when directly withholding shares for tax-withholding purposes should be classified as a financing activity. This guidance establishes GAAP related to the classification of withholding taxes in the statement of cash flows as there is no such guidance under current GAAP.

ASU 2016-09 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within those annual periods. Early adoption is permitted for any organization in any interim or annual period. The Company is currently assessing the potential effect that the adoption of ASU 2016-09 will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-15, Presentation of Financial Statements—Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40): Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern ("ASU 2014-15"). ASU 2014-15 is intended to define management's responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an organization's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide related footnote disclosures.

Under GAAP, financial statements are prepared under the presumption that the reporting organization will continue to operate as a going concern, except in limited circumstances. Financial reporting under this presumption is commonly referred to as the going concern basis of accounting. The going concern basis of accounting establishes the fundamental basis for measuring and classifying assets and liabilities.

ASU 2014-15 extends the responsibility for performing the going-concern assessment to management and contains guidance on (1) how to perform a going-concern assessment and (2) when going-concern disclosures are required under GAAP.

Under ASU 2014-15, an entity would be required to evaluate its status as a going concern as part of its periodic financial statement preparation process and would be required to disclose information about its potential inability to continue as a going concern when "substantial doubt" about its ability to continue as a going concern for the period of one year from the earlier of the date its financial statements are issued or are ready to be issued.

If management concludes that there is "substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern," it must disclose the principal conditions or events causing substantial doubt to be raised, management's evaluation of the conditions and management's plans. If substantial doubt is not alleviated as a result of management's plans, the entity is required to include a statement that there is "substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern." ASU 2014-15 also requires an entity to disclose how the substantial doubt was resolved in the period that substantial doubt no longer exists.

ASU 2014-15 is effective for the annual period ending December 31, 2016. The requirements of ASU 2014-15 are not expected to have an effect on the financial statements of the Company upon adoption.



Note 33—Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated all events and transactions through the date the Company issued these consolidated financial statements. During this period:

On October 4, 2016, the Company, through PMC, amended the terms of its master repurchase agreement, dated November 20, 2012, by and among Morgan Stanley Bank, N.A. and Morgan Stanley Mortgage Capital Holdings LLC (collectively, “Morgan Stanley”), on the one hand, and PMC, on the other hand (the “MS Repurchase Agreement”), pursuant to which PMC may sell, and later repurchase, newly originated mortgage loans that are purchased from correspondent lenders by PMC and held for sale and/or securitization.

Prior to the amendment, the MS Repurchase Agreement provided for a maximum aggregate purchase price of \$300 million. Of this amount, \$200 million was committed and available for purchases under the MS Repurchase Agreement. Pursuant to the terms of the amendment, Morgan Stanley agreed to increase the maximum aggregate purchase price from \$300 million to \$400 million. Of this amount, \$250 million is committed and available for purchases under the MS Repurchase Agreement.

On October 14, 2016, the Company, through PMC and the Operating Partnership, entered into a master repurchase agreement with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (“JPM”), pursuant to which PMC and the Operating Partnership may sell to JPM, and later repurchase, newly originated mortgage loans in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$200 million, \$50 million of which is committed (the “JPM Repurchase Agreement”). The JPM Repurchase Agreement will be used to fund newly originated mortgage loans that are purchased from correspondent lenders by PMC and held for sale and/or securitization.

On October 14, 2016, the Company, through the Operating Partnership, PMC, PennyMac Holdings, LLC (“PMH”) and PMC REO Financing Trust (“REO Subsidiary”), entered into amendments (the “October Amendments”) to the terms of (i) its Amended and Restated Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of March 31, 2016, by and among Credit Suisse First Boston Mortgage Capital LLC (“CSFB”), the Operating Partnership, PMC, PMH, REO Subsidiary and the Company (the “Consolidated Repurchase Agreement”), pursuant to which the Company, through the Operating Partnership, PMC and/or PMH, as applicable, may sell, and later repurchase, (a) newly originated mortgage loans that PMC purchases from correspondent lenders and holds pending sale and/or securitization, (b) newly originated mortgage loans that have been purchased by PMC from correspondent lenders and pledged by PMC to PMH or the Operating Partnership pending sale and/or securitization by PMC, and (c) distressed mortgage loans and equity interests in REO Subsidiary; and (ii) its Amended and Restated Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of March 31, 2016, by and among CSFB, the Operating Partnership and the Company, pursuant to which the Operating Partnership may sell to CSFB, and later repurchase, newly originated mortgage loans for which the Operating Partnership provides financing to third-party mortgage loan originators (the “Re-warehouse Facility”).

The original terms of the Consolidated Repurchase Agreement and the Re-warehouse Facility collectively provided for a maximum combined purchase price of \$850 million. Of this amount, \$650 million was committed and available for purchases under the Consolidated Repurchase Agreement to the extent not reduced by purchased amounts outstanding under the Re-warehouse Facility, while \$300 million was committed and available for purchases under the Re-warehouse Facility to the extent not reduced by purchased amounts outstanding under the Consolidated Repurchase Agreement. On September 26, 2016, CSFB previously agreed to increase the maximum combined purchase price provided for under the Consolidated Repurchase Agreement and the Re-warehouse Facility from \$850 million to \$1.15 billion until October 26, 2016, at which time the maximum combined purchase price would be reset to \$850 million. Pursuant to the terms of the October Amendments, CSFB agreed to extend such increase in the maximum combined purchase price to December 23, 2016.

On October 21, 2016, the Company entered into an agreement to sell \$172 million in UPB of performing loans from its distressed portfolio. The sale is scheduled to settle in December 2016. Although definitive documentation has been executed, these transactions are subject to continuing due diligence and customary closing conditions. There

can be no assurance regarding the size of the transactions or that the transactions will be completed at all.

## Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations should be read with the consolidated financial statements and the related notes of PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust ("PMT") included within this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Statements contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q may constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which may cause actual results to be materially different from those expressed or implied in such statements. You can identify these forward-looking statements by words such as "may," "will," "should," "expect," "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "intend," "plan" and other similar expressions. You should consider our forward-looking statements in light of the risks discussed under the heading "Risk Factors," as well as our consolidated financial statements, related notes, and the other financial information appearing elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and our other filings with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). The forward-looking statements contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q are made as of the date hereof and we assume no obligation to update or supplement any forward-looking statements.

The following discussion and analysis provides information that we believe is relevant to an assessment and understanding of our consolidated results of operations and financial condition. Unless the context indicates otherwise, references in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q to the words "we," "us," "our" and the "Company" refer to PMT.

### Our Company

We are a specialty finance company that invests primarily in residential mortgage loans and mortgage-related assets. Our objective is to provide attractive risk-adjusted returns to our investors over the long-term, primarily through dividends and secondarily through capital appreciation. We have pursued this objective largely by investing in distressed mortgage assets and acquiring, pooling and selling newly originated prime credit quality residential mortgage loans ("correspondent production") and retaining the mortgage servicing rights ("MSRs"). We have also invested in excess servicing spread ("ESS") on MSRs acquired by PennyMac Loan Services, LLC ("PLS") and mortgage-backed securities ("MBS"). In 2015, we began investing in credit risk transfer agreements ("CRT Agreements") on certain of the mortgage loans acquired through our correspondent production activity.

We are externally managed by PNMAC Capital Management, LLC ("PCM"), an investment adviser that specializes in and focuses on, residential mortgage loans. Most of our mortgage loan portfolio is serviced by PLS.

We have invested in distressed mortgage loans through direct acquisitions of mortgage loan portfolios from institutions such as banks and mortgage companies. A substantial portion of the nonperforming mortgage loans we have purchased has been acquired from or through one or more subsidiaries of Citigroup Inc.

We seek to maximize the value of the distressed mortgage loans that we acquired using means that are appropriate for the particular loan, including both proprietary and nonproprietary loan modification programs, special servicing and other initiatives focused on avoiding foreclosure, when possible. When we are unable to effect a cure for a mortgage loan delinquency, our objective is timely acquisition and/or liquidation of the property securing the mortgage loan through the use, in part, of short sales and deed-in-lieu of foreclosure programs. During the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, we did not acquire distressed mortgage loans and we received proceeds from liquidation, payoffs, paydowns and sales from our portfolio of mortgage loans and real estate acquired in settlement of loans ("REO") totaling \$102.9 million and \$696.9 million, respectively. During the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2015, we acquired distressed mortgage loans with fair values totaling zero and \$242.0 million and we received proceeds from liquidation, payoffs, paydowns and sales from our portfolio of mortgage loans and REO

totaling \$114.9 million and \$390.4 million, respectively.

During the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, we purchased newly originated prime credit quality loans with fair values totaling \$19.8 billion and \$45.3 billion, respectively, as compared to \$15.1 billion and \$35.9 billion for the same periods in 2015, in furtherance of our correspondent production business. To the extent that we purchase mortgage loans that are insured by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (“HUD”) through the Federal Housing Administration (the “FHA”), or insured or guaranteed by the Veterans Administration (the “VA”) or U.S. Department of Agriculture (“USDA”), we and PLS have agreed that PLS will fulfill and purchase such mortgage loans, as PLS is a Ginnie Mae-approved issuer and we are not. This arrangement has enabled us to compete with other correspondent lenders that purchase both government and conventional mortgage loans. We receive a sourcing fee from PLS ranging from two to three and one-half basis points, generally based on the average number of calendar days that mortgage loans are held by us prior to purchase by PLS, on the unpaid principal balance (“UPB”) of each mortgage loan that we sell to PLS under such arrangement, and earn interest income on the mortgage loan for the period we hold the mortgage loan prior to the sale to PLS. During the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, we received sourcing fees totaling \$3.5 million and

\$8.3 million, respectively, relating to \$11.7 billion and \$27.6 billion in UPB of mortgage loans at fair value that we sold to PLS, as compared to \$3.2 million and \$7.1 million relating to \$10.8 billion and \$23.6 billion in UPB of loans that we sold to PLS for the same periods in 2015.

During the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, we received MSRs with fair values at initial recognition totaling \$77.6 million and \$173.9 million, respectively, compared to \$52.8 million and \$112.5 million for the same periods in 2015.

We believe that Ginnie Mae ESS is an attractive long-term investment that allows us to leverage the mortgage loan servicing and origination capabilities of PLS and ESS can act as a hedge for us against the interest-rate sensitivity of other assets, such as MBS or the inventory of our correspondent production business. During the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, we did not purchase any ESS from PFSI and we received \$1.4 million and \$5.0 million, respectively, pursuant to a recapture agreement with PFSI, compared to purchases of \$84.2 million and \$271.5 million and receipt of \$2.3 million and \$4.8 million of ESS pursuant to such recapture agreement for the same periods in 2015.

We believe that CRT Agreements are a long-term investment that can produce attractive risk-adjusted returns through our own mortgage production while aligning with Fannie Mae's strategic goal to attract private capital investment in GSE credit risk. We believe there is significant potential for investment in front-end credit risk transfer and MSRs that result from our correspondent production activities as we redeploy capital from the liquidation of distressed whole loans. During the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, we made investments in CRT Agreements totaling \$89.7 million and \$282.4 million, respectively.

We supplement these activities through our participation in other mortgage-related activities, including:

- Acquisition of REIT-eligible mortgage-backed or mortgage-related securities. We purchased MBS with fair values totaling \$301.7 million and \$551.7 million during the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively, as compared to zero and \$62.2 million for the same periods in 2015.

- Acquisition of small balance (typically under \$10 million) commercial real estate loans. During the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, we acquired \$3.7 million and \$9.7 million in fair value of small balance commercial real estate loans.

- To the extent that we transfer correspondent production loans into private label securitizations, retention of a portion of the securities created in the securitization transaction. Our private label securitization is accounted for as a financing arrangement. Sales of securities included in the securitization are treated as issuances of debt. During the nine months ended September 30, 2016, we issued \$182.4 million in fair value of such securities.

Our board of trustees has authorized a repurchase program under which we may repurchase up to \$200 million of our outstanding common shares. During the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, we repurchased approximately 687,000 and 7.0 million common shares at a cost of \$10.6 million and \$93.4 million, respectively, for a cumulative total of 8.1 million common shares repurchased at a cost of \$109.8 million under the program. The repurchased common shares were canceled upon settlement of the repurchase transactions and returned to the authorized but unissued share pool.

We believe that we qualify to be taxed as a REIT. We believe that we will not be subject to federal income tax on that portion of our income that is distributed to shareholders as long as we meet certain asset, income and share ownership tests. If we fail to qualify as a REIT, and do not qualify for certain statutory relief provisions, our profits will be subject to income taxes and we may be precluded from qualifying as a REIT for the four tax years following the year we lose our REIT qualification. A portion of our activities, including our correspondent production business, is conducted in our TRS, which is subject to corporate federal and state income taxes. Accordingly, we have made a provision for income taxes with respect to the operations of our TRS. We expect that the effective rate for the provision for income taxes may be volatile in future periods. Our goal is to manage the business to take full advantage of the tax benefits afforded to us as a REIT.

Observations on Current Market Conditions

Our business is affected by macroeconomic conditions in the United States, including economic growth, unemployment rates, the residential housing market and interest rate levels and expectations. The U.S. economy continues to grow, albeit at a modest pace, as reflected in recent economic data. During the third quarter of 2016, U.S. real gross domestic product expanded at an annual rate of 2.9%, compared to 2.0% for the third quarter of 2015 and 1.4% for the second quarter of 2016. The national seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.0% at September 30, 2016, 4.9% at June 30, 2016 and 5.1% at September 30, 2015. Delinquency rates on residential real estate loans remain elevated compared to historical rates, but have been steadily declining. As reported by the Federal Reserve Bank, during the second quarter of 2016, the delinquency rate on residential real estate loans held by commercial banks was 4.6%, a reduction from 5.8% during the second quarter of 2015.



Residential real estate activity remains strong. The seasonally adjusted annual rate of existing home sales for September 2016 was 0.6% higher than for September 2015, and the national median existing home price for all housing types was \$234,200, a 5.6% increase from September 2015 (Source: National Association of Realtors®). On a national level, foreclosure filings during the quarter ended September 30, 2016 decreased by 10% as compared to the quarter ended September 30, 2015. However, foreclosure activity is expected to remain above historical average levels through 2016 and beyond.

Changes in fixed-rate residential mortgage loan interest rates generally follow changes in long-term U.S. Treasury yields. Thirty-year fixed mortgage interest rates ranged from a low of 3.41% to a high of 3.50% during the third quarter of 2016 while during the third quarter of 2015, thirty-year fixed mortgage interest rates ranged from a low of 3.84% to a high of 4.09% (Source: Freddie Mac's Weekly Primary Mortgage Market Survey). Interest rates generally remained flat in the third quarter of 2016.

Mortgage lenders originated an estimated \$580 billion of home loans during the third quarter of 2016, up 27.5% from the third quarter of 2015. Total mortgage originations are forecast to be higher in 2016 versus 2015, with current industry estimates for 2016 averaging \$1.9 trillion (Source: average of Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and Mortgage Bankers Association forecasts).

We believe that there is significant long-term market opportunity to invest in GSE CRT Agreements on certain of the loans acquired through our correspondent production activity. CRT Agreements align with the Federal Housing Finance Agency's ("FHFA") desire to reduce taxpayer risk by transferring some of the credit risk from Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to private sector participants. FHFA, in its capacity as conservator of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, has included in its 2016 scorecard for both GSEs a target to transfer credit risk on at least 90% of the UPB of newly acquired single-family mortgages in certain loan categories. Those loan categories include non-Home Affordable Refinance Program, fixed-rate terms greater than 20 years, and loan-to-value ratios above 60%. This continues the trend of increasing the volume of loans subject to CRT Agreements. For example, FHFA required each GSE to share the risk on at least \$30 billion in UPB in 2013, \$90 billion in 2014, and \$120 billion for Freddie Mac and \$150 million for Fannie Mae in 2015. In addition, under the 2016 scorecard, the GSEs have been directed to work with FHFA to conduct an analysis and assessment of front-end CRT Agreements, such as our CRT Agreements, and to take appropriate steps to continue them. In front-end CRT Agreements, a lender or aggregator retains a portion of the credit risk associated with the loans they sell to Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac through an arrangement entered into prior to the delivery of the loans to the GSE.

We believe there is long-term market opportunity for the production of non-Agency jumbo mortgage loans. However, most new jumbo mortgage loans are either being originated or purchased by banks, and the current market for jumbo mortgage loan securitizations is limited, as evidenced by weak demand and inconsistent pricing observed throughout 2015 and the first nine months of 2016. Prime jumbo securitizations totaled \$1.0 billion in UPB in the third quarter of 2016, a decrease from \$2.1 billion in the third quarter of 2015. During the nine months ended September 30, 2016, we produced approximately \$14 million in UPB of jumbo loans compared to \$111 million in UPB of jumbo loans produced during the nine months ended September 30, 2015.

Our Manager expects to see a continued supply of distressed whole loans; however, we believe the pricing for recent transactions has been less attractive for buyers. We are transitioning away from distressed whole loans to correspondent-related investments such as CRT and MSRs, and we continue to monitor the market to assess best execution opportunities for our existing distressed portfolio investments.

## Results of Operations

The following is a summary of our key performance measures:

	Quarter ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015	September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015
	(in thousands, except per share amounts)			
Net investment income	\$103,326	\$90,774	\$203,160	\$198,196
Expenses	(58,312)	(45,667)	(155,261)	(131,821)
(Provision for) benefit from income taxes	(9,606)	(6,295)	(3,262)	8,016
Net income	\$35,408	\$38,812	\$44,637	\$74,391
Pre-tax income by segment:				
Correspondent production	\$31,383	\$10,173	\$58,727	\$19,865
Investment activities	13,631	45,014	(10,828)	46,510
	\$45,014	\$55,187	\$47,899	\$66,375
Earnings per share:				
Basic	\$0.52	\$0.51	\$0.63	\$0.98
Diluted	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.63	\$0.95
Dividends per share:				
Declared	\$0.47	\$0.47	\$1.41	\$1.69
Paid	\$0.47	\$0.61	\$1.41	\$1.83
Investment activities:				
Mortgage loans and REO:				
Purchases	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$241,981
Cash proceeds from liquidation activities	\$102,884	\$114,852	\$696,923	\$390,414
MBS:				
Purchases	\$301,729	\$37,095	\$551,654	\$62,224
Cash proceeds from repayment and sales	\$123,329	\$12,776	\$172,470	\$52,520
ESS:				
Purchases from PFSI	\$—	\$84,165	\$—	\$271,452
Cash proceeds from repayment and sales	\$16,342	\$24,717	\$113,668	\$55,800
CRT Agreements:				
Cash deposited	\$89,697	\$59,841	\$282,434	\$87,891
Distributions received	\$7,038	\$—	\$14,358	\$—
Per share closing prices:				
During the period:				
High	\$16.88	\$18.30	\$16.88	\$22.99
Low	\$14.80	\$14.69	\$11.21	\$14.69
At period end	\$15.58	\$15.47		

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Total assets (in thousands)	\$ 6,618,901	\$ 5,826,924
Book value per share	\$ 20.21	\$ 20.28

During the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, we recorded net income of \$35.4 million, or \$0.49 per diluted share, and net income of \$44.6 million, or \$0.63 per diluted share, respectively. Our net income for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016 reflects net interest income of \$17.8 million and \$55.3 million, supplemented by \$15.8 million and \$47.0 million of net mortgage loan servicing fees, respectively. During the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, we purchased \$19.8 billion and \$45.3 billion, respectively, in fair value of newly originated mortgage loans. We recognized net gains on such loans totaling approximately \$43.9 million and \$83.1 million, respectively, including \$77.6 million and \$173.9 million of MSR retained upon sale of such loans, respectively. At September 30, 2016, we held mortgage loans acquired for sale with fair values totaling \$2.0 billion, \$575.5 million of which were pending sale to PLS.

During the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2015, we recorded net income of \$38.8 million, or \$0.49 per diluted share, and \$74.4 million, or \$0.95 per diluted share, respectively. Our net income for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2015 reflects net interest income of \$23.7 million and \$54.2 million, respectively, supplemented by net gains on our investments totaling \$25.0 million and \$51.0 million and net mortgage loan servicing fees of \$20.8 million and \$41.8 million, respectively. During the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2015, we purchased \$15.1 billion and \$35.9 billion, respectively, in fair value of newly originated mortgage loans. We recognized gains on such loans totaling approximately \$13.9 million and \$35.2 million, respectively, including \$52.8 million and \$112.5 million of MSRs retained upon securitization or sale of such loans, respectively.

Our net income decreased during the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, as compared to the same periods in 2015, primarily due to a decrease in pretax income in our investment activities segment of \$21.3 million and \$57.3 million, respectively. Pretax income was \$34.9 million and \$46.5 million during the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2015 compared to pretax income of \$13.6 million and a pretax loss of \$10.8 million for the same periods in 2016, respectively. During the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, our investment activities segment recognized net investment income totaling \$41.3 million and \$77.1 million, respectively, a decrease of \$19.1 million and \$49.1 million from \$60.4 million and \$126.2 million during the same periods in 2015, primarily due to losses from our investments in ESS and mortgage loans at fair value, which reflect the effects of increased prepayment expectations in the portfolios of MSRs underlying our investments in ESS and the effects of our expectations of longer liquidation periods and lower home price appreciation for certain of our nonperforming loans. Longer liquidation periods increase our expectations of liquidation costs, which reduce our cash flow expectations from the mortgage loans, and decrease the present value of the expected cash flows.

In our correspondent production activities, our net investment income increased during the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, as compared to the same periods in 2015, by \$31.6 million and \$54.1 million from \$30.4 million and \$72.0 million to \$62.1 million and \$126.1 million, respectively. We received proceeds of \$6.9 billion and \$15.3 billion from the sale of mortgage loans to nonaffiliates during the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, as compared to \$4.9 billion and \$10.6 billion during the same periods in 2015. We issued \$8.7 billion and \$18.5 billion of IRLCs relating to Agency and jumbo mortgage loans in the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively, an increase of \$4.6 billion and \$6.5 billion from the same periods in 2015. Our net gain on mortgage loans acquired for sale increased due to both the increase in mortgage loan volume and higher margins, both of which were driven by an increased market size and larger customer base.

#### Net Investment Income

During the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, we recorded net investment income of \$103.3 million and \$203.2 million, respectively, comprised primarily of \$43.9 million and \$83.1 million of net gain on mortgage loans acquired for sale, \$17.8 million and \$55.3 million of net interest income, \$15.8 million and \$47.0 million of net loan servicing fees, and \$12.7 million and \$28.1 million of mortgage loan origination fees, partially offset by \$3.3 million and \$11.9 million of losses from results of REO.

During the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2015, we recorded net investment income of \$90.8 million and \$198.2 million, respectively, comprised primarily of \$13.9 million and \$35.2 million of net gain on mortgage loans acquired for sale, net interest income of \$23.7 million and \$54.2 million, \$20.8 million and \$41.8 million of net loan servicing fees, \$9.1 million and \$21.7 million of loan origination fees, and \$25.0 million and \$51.0 million of net gain on investments, partially offset by \$4.2 million and \$11.9 million of losses from results of REO.

Net investment income includes non-cash fair value adjustments and the fair value of assets created and liabilities incurred in mortgage loan sale transactions. Because we have elected to record our financial assets (comprised of MBS, mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value, mortgage loans at fair value, ESS, IRLCs, CRT Agreements and hedging derivatives), a portion of our MSRs and our asset-backed financing at fair value, a substantial portion of the

income or loss we record with respect to such assets and liabilities results from non-cash changes in fair value. Net investment income also includes non-cash interest income arising from capitalization of delinquent interest on mortgage loans upon completion of the modification of such loans and accrual of unearned discounts relating to MBS, mortgage loans held in a VIE, and asset-backed financing.

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The amounts of non-cash income items included in net investment income are as follows:

	Quarter ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	(in thousands)			
Net interest income				
Capitalization of interest pursuant to mortgage loan				
modifications	\$23,068	\$14,849	\$62,783	\$34,979
Accrual of unearned discounts and amortization of				
premiums on MBS, mortgage loans and				
asset-backed financing	(2,714 )	765	(1,628 )	884
	20,354	15,614	61,155	35,863
Net gain on mortgage loans acquired for sale				
Receipt of MSR in mortgage loan sale transactions	77,635	52,814	173,906	112,450
Provision for losses relating to representations and				
warranties provided in mortgage loan sales				
Pursuant to mortgage loans sales	(781 )	(1,833 )	(2,002 )	(4,177 )
Reduction in liability due to change in estimate	5,098	—	6,822	—
Change in fair value during the period of financial				
instruments held at period end:				
IRLCs	(1,429 )	9,073	10,681	3,146
Mortgage loans acquired for sale	5,228	(17,097)	16,980	1,181
Hedging derivatives	587	(384 )	2,400	3,884
	86,338	42,573	208,787	116,484
Net gain (loss) on investments				
Mortgage-backed securities:				
Agency	819	2,432	8,251	(747 )
Non Agency	(302 )	1,132	1,697	(875 )
Mortgage loans:				
at fair value	(4,844 )	29,040	(6,272 )	71,642
at fair value held in a variable interest entity	(536 )	7,421	7,810	(2,856 )
ESS	(2,824 )	(7,844 )	(36,275 )	(5,502 )
CRT Agreements	12,271	626	9,497	626
Asset-backed financing of a VIE	2,990	(3,941 )	(5,974 )	(719 )
	7,574	28,866	(21,266 )	61,569
Net loan servicing fees—MSR valuation adjustments	(4,343 )	(11,263)	(56,679)	(10,667 )
	\$109,923	\$75,790	\$191,997	\$203,249
Net investment income	\$103,326	\$90,774	\$203,160	\$198,196
Non-cash items as a percentage of net				
investment income	106	% 83	% 95	% 103

Cash is generated when mortgage loan investments are monetized through payoffs, paydowns or sales, when payments of principal and interest occur on such mortgage loans, generally after they are modified, or when the property securing a mortgage loan that has been settled through acquisition of the property securing the mortgage loan has been sold. We receive proceeds on the sale of mortgage loans acquired for sale that include both cash and our estimate of the fair value of MSRs and we recognize a liability for potential losses relating to representations and warranties created in the mortgage loan sales transactions. We receive cash related to MSRs in the form of mortgage loan servicing fees and we pay cash relating to our provision for representations and warranties when we repurchase mortgage loans from investors. Cash flows relating to hedging instruments are generally produced when the instruments mature or when we effectively cancel the transactions through an offsetting trade.

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The following table illustrates the proceeds received during the period from dispositions and paydowns of distressed mortgage loan investments and REO, net gain in fair value that we accumulated over the period during which we owned mortgage loan investments and REO liquidated during the period, and additional net gain realized upon liquidation of such assets:

	Quarter ended September 30, 2016			2015		
	Accumulated		Gain on	Accumulated		Gain on
	Proceeds (1)	gains (losses)	liquidation (2)	Proceeds	gains (1)	liquidation (2)
	(in thousands)					
Mortgage loans	\$29,921	\$ 4,811	\$ 1,444	\$57,022	\$ 6,122	\$ 2,852
REO	44,814	(5,085 )	4,603	46,686	734	4,512
	74,735	(274 )	6,047	103,708	6,856	7,364
Performing mortgage loan sale	—	—	—	—	—	—
	\$74,735	\$ (274 )	\$ 6,047	\$103,708	\$ 6,856	\$ 7,364

	Nine months ended September 30, 2016			2015		
	Accumulated		Gain on	Accumulated		Gain on
	Proceeds (1)	gains (losses)	liquidation (2)	Proceeds	gains (1)	liquidation (2)
	(in thousands)					
Mortgage loans	\$104,836	\$ 12,911	\$ 4,200	\$169,440	\$ 18,851	\$ 7,480
REO	180,387	(3,846 )	13,930	174,784	3,786	14,880
	285,223	9,065	18,130	344,224	22,637	22,360
Performing mortgage loan sale	344,302	59,812	(396 )	—	—	—
	\$629,525	\$ 68,877	\$ 17,734	\$344,224	\$ 22,637	\$ 22,360

(1) Represents valuation gains and losses recognized during the period we held the respective asset but excludes the gain or loss recorded upon sale or repayment of the respective asset.

(2) Represents the gain or loss recognized upon sale or repayment of the respective asset.

The amounts included in accumulated gains and gains on liquidation do not include the cost of managing the liquidated assets which may be substantial depending on the collection status of the mortgage loan at acquisition and on our success in working with the borrower to resolve the distress in the mortgage loan. Accumulated gains include the amount of accumulated valuation gains and losses recognized throughout the holding period and, in the case of REO, include estimated direct transaction costs to be incurred in the sale of the property. Accordingly, the preceding amounts do not represent periodic earnings on a cash basis and the amount of gain will have accumulated over varying periods depending on the holding periods for individual assets.

The primary expenses incurred at a loan level in managing our portfolio of distressed assets are servicing and activity fees. From the time of acquisition of the distressed assets through their deboarding dates, we incurred servicing and activity fees of \$3.3 million and \$28.0 million for assets liquidated during the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively, as compared to \$3.6 million and \$12.0 million during the same periods in 2015. Servicing and activity fees for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 include \$5.1 million relating to the sale of



performing mortgage loans.

65

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Net Interest Income

Net interest income is summarized below:

	Quarter ended September 30, 2016				Annualized interest yield/cost %		
	Interest income/expense		Average balance	Discount/			Total
	Coupon	fees (1)					
	(dollars in thousands)						
<b>Assets:</b>							
<b>Correspondent production:</b>							
Mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value	\$ 15,008	\$ —	\$ 15,008	\$ 1,607,564	3.65	%	
<b>Investment activities:</b>							
Short-term investments	165	—	165	33,337	1.94	%	
<b>Mortgage-backed securities:</b>							
Agency	4,077	(1,172 )	2,905	496,490	2.29	%	
Non-Agency prime jumbo	510	(21 )	489	54,849	3.49	%	
	4,587	(1,193 )	3,394	551,339	2.41	%	
<b>Mortgage loans:</b>							
at fair value	28,952	—	28,952	1,579,246	7.17	%	
at fair value held by variable interest entity	3,847	193	4,040	413,749	3.82	%	
	32,799	193	32,992	1,992,995	6.48	%	
ESS from PFSI	4,827	—	4,827	288,340	6.55	%	
Total investment activities	42,378	(1,000 )	41,378	2,866,011	5.65	%	
Other	1,748	—	1,748	—			
	59,134	(1,000 )	58,134	4,473,575	5.08	%	
<b>Liabilities:</b>							
Assets sold under agreements to repurchase	21,521	2,230	23,751	3,538,720	2.63	%	
Mortgage loan participation and sale agreements	330	31	361	73,537	1.92	%	
Notes payable	2,078	805	2,883	170,907	6.60	%	
Asset-backed financings of a VIE at fair value	2,733	2,520	5,253	330,622	6.22	%	
Exchangeable Notes	3,359	261	3,620	250,000	5.67	%	
Note payable to PFSI	1,646	328	1,974	150,000	5.15	%	
	31,667	6,175	37,842	4,513,786	3.28	%	
<b>Interest shortfall on repayments of mortgage loans serviced</b>							
for Agency securitizations	2,142	—	2,142	—			
Placement fees on mortgage loan impound deposits	346	—	346	—			
	34,155	6,175	40,330	4,513,786	3.50	%	
Net interest income	\$24,979	\$ (7,175 )	\$17,804				
Net interest margin					1.56	%	
Net interest spread					1.59	%	

(1) Amounts in this column represent amortization of premium and accrual of unearned discounts for assets and amortization of debt issuance costs for liabilities.



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	Quarter ended September 30, 2015				Annualized interest yield/cost %	
	Interest income/expense		Average balance	Discount/ Average		
	Coupon	fees (1)				
(dollars in thousands)						
<b>Assets:</b>						
<b>Correspondent production:</b>						
Mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value	\$20,704	\$ —	\$20,704	\$1,783,011	4.54	%
<b>Investment activities:</b>						
Short-term investments	115	—	115	46,178	0.97	%
<b>Mortgage-backed securities:</b>						
Agency	1,610	75	1,685	188,685	3.49	%
Non-Agency prime jumbo	913	16	929	106,923	3.40	%
	2,523	91	2,614	295,608	3.46	%
<b>Mortgage loans:</b>						
at fair value	24,364	—	24,364	2,201,533	4.33	%
at fair value held by variable interest entity	4,574	1,024	5,598	481,925	4.55	%
	28,938	1,024	29,962	2,683,458	4.37	%
ESS from PFSI	8,026	—	8,026	428,331	7.33	%
Total investment activities	39,602	1,115	40,717	3,453,575	4.61	%
Other	17	—	17	—		
	60,323	1,115	61,438	5,236,586	4.59	%
<b>Liabilities:</b>						
Assets sold under agreements to repurchase	19,113	2,237	21,350	3,252,341	2.57	%
Mortgage loan participation and sale agreements	179	47	226	48,832	1.81	%
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	117	—	117	170,902	0.27	%
Notes payable	1,813	562	2,375	195,030	4.77	%
Asset-backed financings of VIEs at fair value	7,235	351	7,586	1,329,025	2.23	%
Exchangeable Notes	3,359	246	3,605	250,000	5.64	%
Note payable to PFSI	—	1,289	1,289	121,079	4.17	%
	31,816	4,732	36,548	5,367,209	2.66	%
<b>Interest shortfall on repayments of mortgage loans serviced</b>						
for Agency securitizations	849	—	849	—		
Placement fees on mortgage loan impound deposits	363	—	363	—		
	33,028	4,732	37,760	5,367,209	2.75	%
Net interest income	\$27,295	\$ (3,617 )	\$23,678			
Net interest margin					1.77	%
Net interest spread					1.84	%

(1) Amounts in this column represent amortization of premium and accrual of unearned discounts for assets and amortization of debt issuance costs for liabilities.

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	Nine months ended September 30, 2016			Average balance	Annualized interest yield/cost %	
	Interest income/expense		Total			
	Coupon	Discount/ fees (1)				
(dollars in thousands)						
<b>Assets:</b>						
Correspondent production:						
Mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value	\$37,868	\$—	\$37,868	\$1,317,230	3.78	%
Investment activities:						
Short-term investments	747	—	747	35,468	2.77	%
Mortgage-backed securities:						
Agency	8,785	(1,753 )	7,032	358,914	2.57	%
Non-Agency prime jumbo	2,008	(177 )	1,831	76,154	3.16	%
	10,793	(1,930 )	8,863	435,068	2.68	%
Mortgage loans:						
at fair value	81,180	—	81,180	1,810,779	5.89	%
at fair value held by variable interest entity	12,233	2,287	14,520	434,967	4.39	%
	93,413	2,287	95,700	2,245,746	5.60	%
ESS from PFSI	17,555	—	17,555	328,413	7.02	%
Total investment activities	122,508	357	122,865	3,044,695	5.30	%
Other	3,533	—	3,533	—		
	163,909	357	164,266	4,361,925	4.95	%
<b>Liabilities:</b>						
Assets sold under agreements to repurchase	59,705	6,512	66,217	3,202,829	2.72	%
Mortgage loan participation and sale agreements	924	99	1,023	70,955	1.89	%
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	122	—	122	32,560	0.49	%
Notes payable	6,800	2,417	9,217	190,878	6.34	%
Asset-backed financings of a VIE at fair value	8,227	1,985	10,212	326,962	4.10	%
Exchangeable Notes	10,078	770	10,848	250,000	5.70	%
Note payable to PFSI	4,806	992	5,798	150,000	5.08	%
	90,662	12,775	103,437	4,224,184	3.22	%
Interest shortfall on repayments of mortgage loans serviced						
for Agency securitizations	4,703	—	4,703	—		
Placement fees on mortgage loan impound deposits	787	—	787	—		
	96,152	12,775	108,927	4,224,184	3.39	%
Net interest income	\$67,757	\$(12,418 )	\$55,339			
Net interest margin					1.67	%
Net interest spread					1.56	%

(1) Amounts in this column represent amortization of premium and accrual of unearned discounts for assets and amortization of debt issuance costs for liabilities.

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	Nine months ended September 30, 2015			Average balance	Annualized interest yield/cost %	
	Interest income/expense		Total			
	Coupon	Discount/ fees (1)				
<b>Assets:</b>						
<b>Correspondent production:</b>						
Mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value	\$38,120	\$—	\$38,120	\$1,189,754	4.23	%
<b>Investment activities:</b>						
Short-term investments	417	—	417	60,620	0.91	%
<b>Mortgage-backed securities:</b>						
Agency	4,771	133	4,904	189,900	3.41	%
Non-Agency prime jumbo	2,827	21	2,848	112,525	3.34	%
	7,598	154	7,752	302,425	3.38	%
<b>Mortgage loans:</b>						
at fair value	68,089	—	68,089	2,268,538	3.96	%
at fair value held by variable interest entity	14,237	1,203	15,440	504,351	4.04	%
	82,326	1,203	83,529	2,772,889	3.97	%
ESS from PFSI	17,596	—	17,596	314,008	7.39	%
Total investment activities	107,937	1,357	109,294	3,449,942	4.18	%
Other	42	—	42	—		
	146,099	1,357	147,456	4,639,696	4.19	%
<b>Liabilities:</b>						
Assets sold under agreements to repurchase	53,767	6,703	60,470	3,125,328	2.55	%
Mortgage loan participation and sale agreements	553	146	699	50,933	1.81	%
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	119	—	119	58,100	0.27	%
Notes payable	2,454	915	3,369	85,907	5.17	%
Asset-backed financings of VIEs at fair value	11,110	473	11,583	605,998	2.52	%
Exchangeable Notes	10,077	726	10,803	250,000	5.70	%
Note payable to PFSI	—	1,822	1,822	54,270	4.43	%
	78,080	10,785	88,865	4,230,536	2.77	%
<b>Interest shortfall on repayments of mortgage loans serviced</b>						
for Agency securitizations	3,313	—	3,313	—		
Placement fees on mortgage loan impound deposits	1,067	—	1,067	—		
	82,460	10,785	93,245	4,230,536	2.91	%
Net interest income	\$63,639	\$ (9,428 )	\$54,211			
Net interest margin					1.54	%
Net interest spread					1.28	%

(1) Amounts in this column represent amortization of premium and accrual of unearned discounts for assets and amortization of debt issuance costs for liabilities.

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The effects of changes in the yields and costs and composition of our investments on our interest income are summarized below:

	Quarter ended September 30, 2016 vs. Quarter ended September 30, 2015 Increase (decrease)			Nine months ended September 30, 2016 vs. Nine months ended September 30, 2015 Increase (decrease)		
	due to changes in		Total	due to changes in		Total
	Rate	Volume	change	Rate	Volume	change
	(in thousands)					
<b>Assets:</b>						
<b>Correspondent production:</b>						
Mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value	\$(3,792 )	\$(1,904 )	\$(5,696)	\$(4,203 )	\$3,951	\$(252 )
<b>Investment activities:</b>						
Short-term investments	89	(39 )	50	563	(233 )	330
<b>Mortgage -backed securities:</b>						
Agency	(746 )	1,966	1,220	(1,428 )	3,556	2,128
Non-Agency prime jumbo	24	(464 )	(440 )	(144 )	(873 )	(1,017 )
	(722 )	1,502	780	(1,572 )	2,683	1,111
<b>Mortgage loans:</b>						
at fair value	12,836	(8,248 )	4,588	28,777	(15,686)	13,091
at fair value held by variable interest entity	(825 )	(733 )	(1,558)	1,290	(2,210 )	(920 )
Total mortgage loans	12,011	(8,981 )	3,030	30,067	(17,896)	12,171
ESS from PFSI	(787 )	(2,412 )	(3,199)	(863 )	822	(41 )
Total investment activities	10,591	(9,930 )	661	28,195	(14,624)	13,571
Other	—	1,731	1,731	—	3,491	3,491
	6,799	(10,103)	(3,304)	23,992	(7,182 )	16,810
<b>Liabilities:</b>						
Assets sold under agreements to repurchase	487	1,914	2,401	4,154	1,593	5,747
Mortgage loan participation and sale agreement	14	121	135	34	290	324
FHLB advances	—	(117 )	(117 )	70	(67 )	3
Asset backed secured financing of VIEs at fair value	6,378	(8,711 )	(2,333)	5,386	(6,757 )	(1,371 )
Exchangeable Notes	15	—	15	45	—	45
Notes payable	829	(321 )	508	916	4,932	5,848
Note payable to PFSI	341	344	685	306	3,670	3,976
	8,064	(6,770 )	1,294	10,911	3,661	14,572
<b>Interest shortfall on repayments of mortgage loans</b>						
serviced for Agency securitizations	—	1,293	1,293	—	1,390	1,390
Interest on mortgage loan impound deposits	—	(17 )	(17 )	—	(280 )	(280 )
	8,064	(5,494 )	2,570	10,911	4,771	15,682
Net interest income	\$(1,265 )	\$(4,609 )	\$(5,874)	\$13,081	\$(11,953)	\$1,128

During the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, we earned net interest income of \$17.8 million and \$55.3 million, respectively, as compared to \$23.7 million and \$54.2 million for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively. The decrease in net interest income between quarters was due to a modest decrease in average interest earning assets, partially offset by an increase in the yield of mortgage loans at fair value, which primarily resulted from an increase in capitalized interest pursuant to mortgage loan modifications.

During the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, we recognized interest income on mortgage loans at fair value and mortgage loans at fair value held by VIEs totaling \$33.0 million and \$95.7 million, respectively, including \$23.1 million and \$62.8 million of interest capitalized pursuant to loan modifications, which compares to \$30.0 million and \$83.5 million, including \$14.8 million and \$35.0 million of interest capitalized pursuant to loan modifications in the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively. The increase in interest income was primarily the result of an increase in yields on our mortgage loans at fair value from 4.37% and 3.97% during the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2015 to 6.48% and 5.60% during the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively, which was mostly due to an increase in interest capitalized from mortgage loan modifications. Capitalized interest contributed 4.59% of the 6.48% yield and 3.72% of the 5.60% yield on mortgage loans at fair value during the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, as compared to 2.22% and 2.54% during the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively.



At September 30, 2016, approximately 55% of the fair value of our distressed mortgage loan portfolio was nonperforming, as compared to 63% at September 30, 2015. We do not accrue interest on nonperforming mortgage loans and generally do not recognize revenues during the period we hold REO. We calculate the yield on our mortgage loan portfolio based on the portfolio's average fair value, which most closely reflects our investment in the mortgage loans. Accordingly, the yield we realize is substantially higher than would be recorded based on the mortgage loans' UPBs and performance status as we generally have purchased our distressed mortgage loans at substantial discounts to their UPB.

Nonperforming mortgage loans and REO generally take longer than performing mortgage loans to generate cash flow due to the time required to work with borrowers to resolve payment issues through our modification programs, and to acquire and liquidate the property securing the mortgage loans. The value and returns we realize from these assets are determined by our ability to assist borrowers in curing defaults, or when curing of borrower defaults is not a viable solution, by our ability to effectively manage the liquidation process. As a participant in the Home Affordable Modification Program ("HAMP") of the U.S. Department of the Treasury and HUD, we are required to comply with the process specified by the HAMP program before liquidating a mortgage loan, and this may extend the resolution process. At September 30, 2016, we held \$853.8 million in fair value of nonperforming mortgage loans and \$288.3 million in carrying value of REO, as compared to \$1.2 billion in fair value of nonperforming mortgage loans and \$341.8 million in carrying value of REO at December 31, 2015.

During the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, we incurred interest expense totaling \$40.3 million and \$108.9 million, respectively, as compared to \$37.8 million and \$93.2 million during the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively. Our interest cost on interest bearing liabilities was 3.28% and 3.22% for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2.66% and 2.77% for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively. The increase in interest expense reflects higher borrowing costs associated with funding investments in MSR and ESS in the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, as compared to the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2015. The increase in interest expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 also reflects higher weighted average borrowings related to the financing of our MSR and ESS.

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Net Gain on Mortgage Loans Acquired for Sale

Our net gain on mortgage loans acquired for sale is summarized below:

	Quarter ended September 30, 2016		September 30, 2015	
			(in thousands)	
<b>Cash loss:</b>				
Mortgage loans	\$(25,102 )	\$ 4,579	\$(46,582 )	\$(54,183 )
Hedging activities	(17,378 )	(33,268 )	(79,072 )	(27,082 )
	(42,480 )	(28,689 )	(125,654 )	(81,265 )
<b>Non cash gain:</b>				
Receipt of MSR in mortgage loan sale				
transactions	77,635	52,814	173,906	112,450
Provision for losses relating to representations and				
warranties provided in mortgage loan sales				
Pursuant to mortgage loan sales	(781 )	(1,833 )	(2,002 )	(4,177 )
Reduction in liability due to change in estimate	5,098	—	6,822	—
Change in fair value during the period of financial				
instruments held at period end:				
IRLCs	(1,429 )	9,073	10,681	3,146
Mortgage loans	5,228	(17,097 )	16,980	1,181
Hedging derivatives	587	(384 )	2,400	3,884
	4,386	(8,408 )	30,061	8,211
	\$43,858	\$ 13,884	\$83,133	\$35,219
Purchases of mortgage loans acquired for sale to				
nonaffiliates:				
At fair value	\$7,521,897	\$ 4,206,775	\$16,251,641	\$10,887,908
UPB	\$7,263,557	\$ 4,073,202	\$15,696,940	\$10,542,411

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(in thousands)	
Fair value of mortgage loans acquired for sale held at		
period end:		
Conventional mortgage loans	\$1,449,109	\$ 595,560
Government-insured or guaranteed mortgage		
loans acquired for sale to PFSI	575,487	669,288
Commercial mortgage loans	12,673	14,590
Mortgage loans repurchased pursuant to	6,184	4,357

representations and warranties

\$2,043,453 \$ 1,283,795

Our net gain on mortgage loans acquired for sale includes both cash and non-cash elements. We receive proceeds on sale that include both cash and our estimate of the fair value of MSR's. We also recognize a liability for potential losses relating to representations and warranties created in the loan sales transactions.

The increase in gain on mortgage loans acquired for sale during the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, as compared to the same periods in 2015 was due to an increase in mortgage loan volume and higher margins, both of which were driven by an increased market size and larger customer base.

72

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## Provision for Losses on Representations and Warranties

We provide for our estimate of the future losses that we may be required to incur as a result of our breach of representations and warranties to the purchasers. Our agreements with the purchasers include representations and warranties related to the mortgage loans we sell. The representations and warranties require adherence to purchaser and issuer origination and underwriting guidelines, including but not limited to the validity of the lien securing the mortgage loan, property eligibility, borrower credit, income and asset requirements, and compliance with applicable federal, state and local law.

In the event of a breach of our representations and warranties, we may be required to either repurchase the mortgage loans with the identified defects or indemnify the investor or insurer. In such cases, we bear any subsequent credit loss on the mortgage loans. Our credit loss may be reduced by any recourse we have to correspondent lenders that, in turn, had sold such mortgage loans to us and breached similar or other representations and warranties. In such event, we have the right to seek a recovery of related repurchase losses from that correspondent lender.

The method we use to estimate the liability for representations and warranties is a function of estimated future defaults, mortgage loan repurchase rates, the potential severity of loss in the event of defaults and the probability of reimbursement by the correspondent mortgage loan seller. We establish a liability at the time mortgage loans are sold and review our liability estimate on a periodic basis.

Following is a summary of the indemnification and repurchase activity and UPB of mortgage loans subject to representations and warranties:

	Quarter ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30,	September 30,	September 30,	September 30,
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	(in thousands)			
	(UPB of mortgage loans)			
<b>Indemnification activity:</b>				
Mortgage loans indemnified by PMT at beginning				
of period	\$5,239	\$5,391	\$5,566	\$3,644
New indemnifications	615	294	615	2,240
Less:				
Indemnified mortgage loans repurchased	—	—	—	—
Indemnified mortgage loans repaid or refinanced	—	350	327	549
Mortgage loans indemnified by PMT at end of period	\$5,854	\$5,335	\$5,854	\$5,335
Deposits received from correspondent lenders				
collateralizing prospective indemnification losses	\$645	\$972	\$645	\$972
<b>Repurchase activity:</b>				
Total UPB of mortgage loans repurchased by PMT	\$3,268	\$1,900	\$9,922	\$14,996
Less:				
UPB of mortgage loans repurchased by				
correspondent lenders	2,834	1,118	7,120	12,203
UPB of mortgage loans repaid by borrowers	353	—	1,933	—
UPB of mortgage loans repurchased by PMT	\$81	\$782	\$869	\$2,793

with losses chargeable to liability for

representations and warranties

Net losses (recoveries) charged (credited) to

liability for representations and warranties	\$14	\$74	\$424	\$(54 )
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At end of period:

UPB of mortgage loans subject to representations

and warranties	\$50,167,783	\$39,730,788
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Liability for representations and warranties	\$14,927	\$18,473
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During the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, we repurchased mortgage loans with UPBs totaling \$3.3 million and \$9.9 million and recorded net losses charged to the liability for representations and warranties of \$14,000 and \$424,000, respectively, as compared to repurchases of \$1.9 million and \$15.0 million and net losses of \$74,000 and net recoveries of \$54,000 during the same periods in 2015. The losses we have recorded to date have been moderated by our ability to in turn recover most of the losses inherent in the repurchased mortgage loans from the selling correspondent lenders. As the outstanding balance of mortgage loans we purchase and sell subject to representations and warranties increases and the mortgage loans sold season, we expect the level of repurchase activity and associated losses to increase.

The level of the liability for representations and warranties is difficult to estimate and requires considerable judgment. The level of mortgage loan repurchase losses is dependent on economic factors, investor loss mitigation strategies, our ability to recover any losses inherent in the repurchased mortgage loan from the selling correspondent lender and other external conditions that may change over the lives of the underlying mortgage loans. We may be required to incur losses related to such representations and warranties for several quarters after the mortgage loans are sold or liquidated.

As economic fundamentals change, and as investor and Agency evaluations of their loss mitigation strategies (including claims under representations and warranties) change and as economic conditions affect our correspondent lenders' ability or willingness to fulfill their recourse obligations to us, the level of repurchase activity and ensuing losses will change, and we may be required to record adjustments to our recorded liability for losses on representations and warranties which may be material to our financial condition and income. Such adjustments are included as a component of our Net gains on mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value. We recorded a \$5.1 million and \$6.8 million reduction to previously recorded liabilities for representations and warranties during the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016 due to our realization of less than anticipated losses in relation to our original expectations, in part due to the effects of refinancing activity precipitated by the historically low interest rates of the recent periods.

### Loan Origination Fees

Loan origination fees represent fees we charge correspondent lenders relating to our purchase of mortgage loans from those lenders. The increase in fees during the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, as compared to the same periods in 2015 is reflective of the increase in the volume of mortgage loans we purchased during the 2016 periods.

### Net Gain (Loss) on Investments

Net gain (loss) on investments is summarized below:

	Quarter ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30, 2016	2015	September 30, 2016	2015
	(in thousands)			
Net gain (loss) on investments:				
From non-affiliates:				
Mortgage-backed securities	\$517	\$3,564	\$9,948	\$(1,622 )
Mortgage loans at fair value:				
Distressed mortgage loans	(3,400 )	31,909	(2,468 )	79,163
Mortgage loans held in a VIE	(536 )	7,421	7,810	(2,856 )
CRT Agreements	18,477	626	22,098	626

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Asset-backed financings of a VIE at fair value	2,990	(3,941 )	(5,974 )	(719 )
Hedging derivatives	(945 )	(6,777 )	(245 )	(18,071)
	17,103	32,802	31,169	56,521
From PFSI—ESS	(2,824 )	(7,844 )	(36,275 )	(5,502 )
	\$14,279	\$24,958	\$(5,106 )	\$51,019

The decrease in net gain (loss) on investments during the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, as compared to the same periods in 2015, was caused by losses in our credit sensitive investments, primarily our mortgage loans at fair value, which reflects weaker appreciation versus expectations of home values collateralizing the mortgage loans, increased capitalization of interest on loan modifications for the quarter ended September 30, 2016 and reduced cash flow expectations relating to certain of our nonperforming loans during the nine months ended September 30, 2016, as compared to the same periods in 2015, respectively. The reduced cash flow expectations largely result from expectations for longer liquidation periods with the attendant increased collection costs during the collection period and a reduced present value of the expected liquidation proceeds. These reduced gains were partially offset by gains from our CRT Agreements and reduced hedging costs during the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, as compared to the same periods in 2015.

## Mortgage-Backed Securities

During the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, we recognized net valuation gains on MBS of \$517,000 and \$9.9 million, respectively, as compared to net valuation gains of \$3.6 million and net valuation losses of \$1.6 million for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively. The decrease in gains we recorded for the quarter ended September 30, 2016 reflects the effects of a steeper decline in mortgage interest rates during the quarter ended September 30, 2015, as compared to the same period in 2016. The increase in gains we recorded for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 reflect the effects of decreasing mortgage interest rates during the first half of 2016. Decreasing mortgage interest rates favorably impact the fair value of our investment in MBS.

## ESS Purchased from PFSI

We recognized fair value losses relating to our investment in ESS totaling \$2.8 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2016, as compared to fair value losses of \$7.8 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2015. The reduction in losses was driven by a decline in our investment in ESS, as our average investment in ESS decreased from \$428.3 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2015 to \$288.3 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2016, and a sharper decline in mortgage interest rates during the third quarter of 2015, as compared to the same period in 2016. Declines in mortgage interest rates cause our estimate of future prepayments to increase, which typically results in a decrease in fair value.

We recognized fair value losses relating to our investment in ESS totaling \$36.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 as compared to \$5.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015. Mortgage interest rates declined during the first half of 2016 to a greater extent than the first half of 2015, causing our estimate of future prepayments to increase as compared to the same period in 2015, resulting in a decrease in fair value. The effect of this decrease in fair value was compounded by a higher investment in ESS as our average investment in ESS increased from \$314.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 to \$328.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016.

## Mortgage Loans at Fair Value – Distressed Mortgage Loans

Net gains on our investment in distressed mortgage loans at fair value are summarized below:

	Quarter ended September 30, 2016		September 30, 2015	
	(in thousands)			
<b>Valuation changes:</b>				
Performing loans	\$(16,350 )	\$6,007	\$(19,824 )	\$22,074
Nonperforming loans	11,506	23,051	13,552	49,585
	(4,844 )	29,058	(6,272 )	71,659
Gain on payoffs	1,298	2,911	4,055	7,583
Gain (loss) on sales	146	(60 )	(251 )	(79 )
	\$(3,400 )	\$31,909	\$(2,468 )	\$79,163
Average portfolio balance	\$1,579,246	\$2,201,533	\$1,810,779	\$2,268,538
Interest and fees capitalized	\$23,068	\$14,849	\$62,783	\$34,979
Number of mortgage loans relating to gain recognized				
on payoffs	100	158	344	616
UPB of mortgage loans relating to gain recognized	\$32,186	\$56,816	\$102,104	\$177,381



on payoffs				
Number of mortgage loans relating to gain (loss) recognized				
on sales	2	3	1,553	37
UPB of mortgage loans relating to gain (loss) recognized				
on sales	\$46,234	\$342	\$418,981	\$3,279

Because we have elected to record our mortgage loans at fair value, a substantial portion of the income we record with respect to such mortgage loans results from changes in fair value. Valuation changes amounted to losses of \$4.8 million and \$6.3 million in the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively, as compared to gains of \$29.1 million and \$71.7 million for the same periods in 2015. Cash is generated when mortgage loans are monetized through payoffs or sales, when payments of principal and interest occur on such loans, generally after they are modified, or when the property securing a mortgage loan that has been settled through acquisition of the property has been sold.

The valuation changes on performing mortgage loans reflect the effects of capitalization of delinquent interest on loans we modify. When we capitalize interest in a loan modification, we increase the carrying value of the mortgage loan. However, the fair

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value of the loan does not immediately increase significantly. Therefore, the interest income we recognize is offset by a valuation loss of corresponding magnitude. Changes in other inputs may result in further valuation changes to the mortgage loan, and subsequent performance of a modified mortgage loan will be reflected in its future value. During the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, we capitalized interest totaling \$23.1 million and \$62.8 million, respectively, as compared to \$14.8 million and \$35.0 million for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively.

Implementing long-term, sustainable loan modification is one means by which we endeavor to increase the fair value of the distressed mortgage loans which we have typically purchased at discounts to their UPB.

Gains on nonperforming mortgage loans decreased during the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016 as compared to the same periods in 2015 as our expectations of future cash flows relating to certain of these mortgage loans decreased due to weaker appreciation versus expectations of home values collateralizing the mortgage loans and higher capitalization of interest on loan modifications for the quarter ended September 30, 2016 and reduced cash flow expectations relating to certain of our nonperforming loans during the nine months ended September 30, 2016, as compared to the same periods in 2015, respectively. The reduced cash flow expectations largely result from expectations for longer liquidation periods with the attendant increased collection costs during the collection period and a reduced present value of the expected liquidation proceeds.

Absent sale or securitization of reperforming and modified mortgage loans, and unlike liquidation of a defaulted mortgage loan, we expect that recovery of our investment in a performing modified mortgage loan will take place generally over a period of several years, during which we earn and collect interest income on such mortgage loan. Our current expectation is that we will receive cash on modified mortgage loans through monthly borrower payments, payoffs or acquisition of the property securing the mortgage loans and liquidation of the property in the event the borrower subsequently defaults. Due to the continuing evolution of modification programs, both through HAMP and proprietary programs, trends in default performance are difficult to discern. Although HAMP is scheduled to end on December 31, 2016, we have other proprietary programs in place to continue mortgage loan modifications.

Large-scale refinancing of modified distressed mortgage loans is not expected to occur for an extended period. Borrowers who have recently modified their mortgage loans typically have credit profiles that do not qualify them for refinancing or have mortgage loans on properties whose loan-to-value ratios exceed current underwriting guidelines for new mortgage loans. Further, modified mortgage loans generally require a period of acceptable borrower performance for consideration in most Agency refinance programs.

The following tables present a summary of mortgage loan modifications completed:

Modification type (1)	Quarter ended September 30, 2016		Quarter ended September 30, 2015		Nine months ended September 30, 2016		Nine months ended September 30, 2015	
	Number of loans	Balance of loans (2) (dollars in thousands)	Number of loans	Balance of loans (2) (dollars in thousands)	Number of loans	Balance of loans (2) (dollars in thousands)	Number of loans	Balance of loans (2) (dollars in thousands)
Rate reduction	228	\$59,466	201	\$50,718	621	\$163,265	479	\$117,984
Term extension	356	\$99,017	222	\$55,312	962	\$265,291	559	\$138,788
Capitalization of interest and fees	371	\$102,888	268	\$66,836	1,018	\$280,855	672	\$167,823
Principal forbearance	156	\$46,969	52	\$14,756	348	\$103,964	148	\$44,385

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Principal reduction	223	\$64,615	151	\$38,342	609	\$177,445	349	\$87,887
Total (1)	371	\$102,888	268	\$66,836	1,018	\$280,855	672	\$167,823
Defaults of mortgage loans								
modified in the prior year period		\$3,413		\$3,875		\$17,115		\$32,907
As a percentage of relevant balance								
of loans before modification	6	%	7	%	15	%	13	%
Defaults during the period of								
mortgage loans modified since								
acquisitions (3)		\$16,853		\$16,237		\$64,941		\$60,399
As a percentage of relevant balance								
of loans before modification	5	%	3	%	19	%	13	%
Repayments and sales of mortgage								
loans modified in the								
prior year period		\$1,491		\$2,164		\$27,551		\$8,114
As a percentage of relevant balance								
of loans before modification	2	%	3	%	17	%	3	%

76

(1) Modification type categories are not mutually exclusive and a modification of a single loan may be counted in multiple categories. The total number of modifications noted in the table is therefore lower than the sum of all of the categories.

(2) Before modification.

(3) Represents defaults of mortgage loans during the period that have been modified by us at any point since acquisition.

The following table summarizes the average effect of the modifications noted above to the terms of the loans modified:

Category	Quarter ended September 30,				Nine months ended September 30,			
	2016		2015		2016		2015	
	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
	modification	modification	modification	modification	modification	modification	modification	modification
	(dollars in thousands)							
Loan balance	\$277	\$ 295	\$249	\$ 261	\$276	\$ 294	\$250	\$ 262
Remaining term (months)	348	459	328	442	339	453	327	432
Interest rate	4.57%	3.34%	5.19%	3.29%	4.71%	3.48%	5.19%	3.39%
Forbearance principal	\$20	\$ 28	\$—	\$ 9	\$18	\$ 22	\$—	\$ 10

#### Net Mortgage Loan Servicing Fees

Our correspondent production activity is the primary source of our mortgage loan servicing portfolio. When we sell mortgage loans, we generally enter into a contract to service the mortgage loans and recognize the fair value of such contracts as MSR. Under these contracts, we are required to perform mortgage loan servicing functions in exchange for fees and the right to other compensation.

The servicing functions, which are performed on our behalf by PLS, typically include, among other responsibilities, collecting and remitting mortgage loan payments; responding to borrower inquiries; accounting for principal and interest, holding custodial (impound) funds for payment of property taxes and insurance premiums; counseling delinquent mortgagors; and supervising foreclosures and property dispositions.

Net loan servicing fees are summarized below:

	Quarter ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30,	2015	September 30,	2015
	2016		2016	
	(in thousands)			
Servicing fees (1)	\$34,304	\$25,500	\$94,754	\$74,016
MSR recapture fee from PFSI	409	670	849	670
Effect of MSRs:				
Carried at lower of amortized cost or fair value:				
Amortization	(17,902 )	(11,333 )	(47,720 )	(30,913 )
Provision for impairment	(3,460 )	(7,845 )	(44,336 )	(7,142 )

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Gain on sale	—	4	11	87
Carried at fair value—change in fair value	(3,202 )	(5,266 )	(19,558 )	(8,776 )
Gains on hedging derivatives	5,612	19,061	63,006	13,868
	(18,952 )	(5,379 )	(48,597 )	(32,876 )
Net loan servicing fees	\$15,761	\$20,791	\$47,006	\$41,810
Average servicing portfolio	\$48,997,875	\$38,172,371	\$46,125,926	\$36,446,663

- (1) Includes contractually specified servicing and ancillary fees, net of guarantee fees.

Net loan servicing fees decreased \$5.0 million, or 24%, and increased \$5.2 million, or 12%, during the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2015. The decrease during the quarter ended September 30, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015, was primarily due to a \$13.6 million increase in the effect of MSR that was offset by an increase in loan servicing fees of \$8.8 million, or 35%.

The increase in servicing fees during the nine months ended September 30, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015, was due to a \$20.7 million, or 28%, increase in servicing fees that more than offset a \$15.7 million increase in the effect of MSR on net loan servicing fees. Both periods reflect the effect of growth in the Company's servicing portfolio and the effect of decreasing interest rates on our MSR.

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The increase in servicing fees is attributable to a 28% and a 27% increase in the average size of our servicing portfolio measured in UPB for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2015. The increase in the effect of MSR on net loan servicing fees reflects an increase in amortization and changes in fair value from the realization of cash flows that result from the growth in our average servicing portfolios and a provision for impairment as a result of the effect of a reduction in interest rates on the expected life of the mortgage loans subject to MSRs during the first half of 2016, as compared to the same periods in 2015, partially offset by the effects of gains from hedging derivatives. Amortization, impairment and changes in fair value of MSRs have a significant effect on net mortgage loan servicing fees, driven primarily by changes in prepayment expectations and portfolio growth.

We have entered into an MSR recapture agreement that requires PLS to transfer to us the MSRs with respect to new mortgage loans originated in refinancing transactions where PLS refinances a mortgage loan for which we previously held the MSRs. PLS is generally required to transfer MSRs relating to such mortgage loans (or, under certain circumstances, other mortgage loans) that have an aggregate unpaid principal balance that is not less than 30% of the aggregate unpaid principal balance of all the loans so originated. Where the fair value of the aggregate MSRs to be transferred for the applicable month is less than \$200,000, PLS may, at its option, settle in cash with us in an amount equal to such fair market value in place of transferring such MSRs. We recognized MSR recapture income during the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016 of \$409,000 and \$849,000, respectively, as compared to \$670,000 for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2015.

We have identified two classes of MSRs: originated MSRs backed by mortgage loans with initial interest rates of less than or equal to 4.5% and MSRs backed by mortgage loans with initial interest rates of more than 4.5%. Our accounting for MSRs is based on the class of MSRs. Originated MSRs backed by mortgage loans with initial interest rates of less than or equal to 4.5% are accounted for using the amortization method. Originated MSRs backed by mortgage loans with initial interest rates of more than 4.5% are accounted for at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in current period income.

Our MSRs are summarized by the basis on which we account for the assets as presented below:

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(in thousands)	
MSRs carried at fair value	\$55,843	\$66,584
UPB of mortgage loans underlying MSRs	\$6,097,652	\$6,458,684
MSR carried at lower of amortized cost or fair value:		
Amortized cost	\$523,966	\$404,101
Valuation allowance	(55,280 )	(10,944 )
Carrying value	\$468,686	\$393,157
Fair value	\$472,790	\$424,154
UPB of mortgage loans underlying MSRs	\$44,810,667	\$35,841,654
Total MSR:		
Carrying value	\$524,529	\$459,741
Fair value	\$528,633	\$490,738
UPB of mortgage loans underlying MSRs	\$50,908,319	\$42,300,338
Average servicing fee rate (in basis points)		
MSRs carried at lower of amortized cost or fair value	25	26
MSRs carried at fair value	25	25
Average note interest rate		
MSRs carried at lower of amortized cost or fair value	3.8	% 3.9

MSRs carried at fair value	4.7	%	4.7	%
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#### Results of Real Estate Acquired in Settlement of Loans

Results of REO includes the gains or losses we record upon sale of the properties as well as valuation adjustments we record during the period we hold those properties. During the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, we recorded net losses of \$3.3 million and \$11.9 million, respectively, as compared to \$4.2 million and \$11.9 million for the same periods in 2015, respectively, in Results of real estate acquired in settlement of loans.

78

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Results of REO are summarized below:

	Quarter ended September 30, 2016		2015		Nine months ended September 30, 2016		2015	
	(dollars in thousands)							
<b>During the period:</b>								
Proceeds from sales of REO	\$44,843	\$46,687	\$180,416	\$174,784				
<b>Results of real estate acquired in settlement of loans:</b>								
Valuation adjustments, net	(7,888 )	(8,734 )	(25,816 )	(26,740 )				
Gain on sale, net	4,603	4,513	13,930	14,881				
	\$(3,285 )	\$(4,221 )	\$(11,886 )	\$(11,859 )				
Number of properties sold	295	501	1,087	1,346				
Average carrying value of REO	\$294,447	\$339,638	\$314,173	\$323,570				
<b>Period end:</b>								
Carrying value	\$288,348	\$358,011						
Number of properties	1,277	1,754						

## Expenses

Our expenses are summarized below:

	Quarter ended September 30, 2016		2015		Nine months ended September 30, 2016		2015	
	(in thousands)							
<b>Expenses payable to PFSI:</b>								
Mortgage loan fulfillment fees	\$27,255	\$17,553	\$59,301	\$45,752				
Mortgage loan servicing fees	11,039	11,736	38,919	34,542				
Management fees	5,025	5,742	15,576	18,524				
Mortgage loan collection and liquidation	6,205	1,853	12,709	6,480				
Professional services	1,134	1,759	5,438	5,249				
Compensation	1,508	1,550	5,021	5,748				
Other	6,146	5,474	18,297	15,526				
	\$58,312	\$45,667	\$155,261	\$131,821				

Expenses increased \$12.6 million, or 28%, and \$23.4 million, or 18%, during the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2015, primarily due to higher mortgage loan fulfillment fees from an increase in the volume of Agency-eligible mortgage loans we purchased in our correspondent production activities and higher mortgage loan collection and liquidation expenses from increased litigation and other foreclosure costs on distressed mortgage loans.

### Mortgage Loan Fulfillment Fees

Mortgage loan fulfillment fees represent fees we pay to PLS for the services it performs on our behalf in connection with our acquisition, packaging and sale of mortgage loans. The fee is calculated as a percentage of the UPB of the mortgage loans purchased. Mortgage loan fulfillment fees and related fulfillment volume are summarized below:



	Quarter ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30, 2016	2015	September 30, 2016	2015
	(dollars in thousands)			
Fulfillment fee expense	\$27,255	\$17,553	\$59,301	\$45,752
UPB of mortgage loans fulfilled by PLS	\$7,263,557	\$4,073,201	\$15,696,940	\$10,542,411
Average fulfillment fee rate (in basis points)	38	43	38	43

The increase in loan fulfillment fees of \$9.7 million and \$13.5 million during the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, as compared to the same periods in 2015 is primarily due to an increase in the volume of Agency-eligible mortgage loans we purchased in our correspondent production activities, partially offset by a decrease in the average fulfillment fee rate charged by PFSI due to contractual discretionary reductions in the fulfillment fee by PFSI to facilitate our successful completion of certain mortgage loan sale transactions and to a contractual change in the mortgage banking services agreement with PFSI in September 2016.

## Mortgage Loan Servicing Fees

Mortgage loan servicing fees decreased by \$697,000 and increased by \$4.4 million during the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2015. We incur mortgage loan servicing fees primarily in support of our investment in mortgage loans at fair value and our mortgage loan servicing portfolio. The decrease in mortgage loan servicing fees for the quarter ended September 30, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015, was primarily due to a decrease in our average investment in distressed mortgage loans at fair value of \$622.3 million. The increase in mortgage loan servicing fees for the nine months ended September 30, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015, reflects the increase in activity-based fees on distressed mortgage loans of \$6.0 million, partially offset by a decrease in our average investment in distressed mortgage loans at fair value of \$457.8 million.

Mortgage loan servicing fees payable to PLS are summarized below:

	Quarter ended September 30, 2016		Nine months ended September 30, 2015	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	(in thousands)			
<b>Mortgage loan servicing fees</b>				
<b>Mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value:</b>				
Base	\$90	\$130	\$225	\$198
Activity-based	210	153	497	243
	300	283	722	441
<b>Mortgage loans at fair value:</b>				
<b>Distressed mortgage loans</b>				
Base	2,615	3,896	8,881	12,053
Activity-based	3,014	2,961	14,981	8,948
	5,629	6,857	23,862	21,001
<b>Mortgage loans held in VIE</b>				
Base	65	34	157	92
Activity-based	1	—	1	—
	66	34	158	92
<b>MSRs:</b>				
Base	4,913	4,473	13,841	12,783
Activity-based	131	89	336	225
	5,044	4,562	14,177	13,008
	\$11,039	\$11,736	\$38,919	\$34,542
<b>Average investment in:</b>				
Mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value	\$1,607,564	\$1,783,011	\$1,317,230	\$1,189,754
<b>Mortgage loans at fair value:</b>				
Distressed mortgage loans	\$1,579,246	\$2,201,533	\$1,810,779	\$2,268,538
Mortgage loans held in a VIE	\$413,749	\$481,925	\$434,967	\$504,351
Average mortgage loan servicing portfolio	\$48,997,875	\$38,172,371	\$46,125,926	\$36,446,663

## Management Fees

The components of our management fee payable to PCM are summarized below:

	Quarter ended		Nine months	
	September 30,		ended	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	(in thousands)			
Base	\$5,025	\$5,742	\$15,576	\$17,181
Performance incentive	—	—	—	1,343
	\$5,025	\$5,742	\$15,576	\$18,524

Management fees decreased by \$717,000 and \$2.9 million during the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2015, primarily due to the decrease in our shareholders' equity, which is the basis for the calculation of our base management fee, as a result of our share repurchases and dividend distributions.

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We expect our management fees to fluctuate in the future based on: (1) changes in our shareholders' equity with respect to our base management fee; and (2) the level of our profitability in excess of the return thresholds specified in our management agreement with respect to the performance incentive fee.

### Professional Services

Professional service expense increased \$189,000 during the nine months ended September 30, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015, primarily due to an increase in expenses for audit fees and tax compliance consulting costs.

### Mortgage loan collection and liquidation

Mortgage loan collection and liquidation expenses increased \$4.4 million and \$6.2 million during the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2015, due to increased legal and other foreclosure costs on distressed mortgage loans. As distressed mortgage loans continue to season, we expect to incur increased costs related to the ongoing preservation of our interests in such mortgage loans.

### Compensation

Compensation expense decreased \$727,000 during the nine months ended September 30, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015, primarily due to decreased share-based compensation expense, reflecting the effects of a generally lower share price in the 2016 periods than in the 2015 periods on the portion of our restricted share unit grants that are accounted for using variable accounting.

### Other Expenses

Other expenses are summarized below:

	Quarter ended		Nine months	
	September 30, 2016	2015	September 30, 2016	2015
	(in thousands)			
Common overhead allocation from PFSI	\$1,417	\$2,550	\$6,413	\$7,487
Mortgage loan origination	2,202	1,367	4,880	3,496
Real estate held for investment	821	146	2,308	213
Technology	279	307	1,045	910
Insurance	304	309	938	984
Other	1,123	795	2,713	2,436
	\$6,146	\$5,474	\$18,297	\$15,526

Other expenses increased during the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, as compared to the same periods in 2015, by \$672,000 and \$2.8 million, respectively, primarily due to higher expenses incurred in the management of our real estate held for investment and higher loan origination expenses, reflecting increased mortgage loan production volume.

### Income Taxes

We have elected to treat PMC as a taxable REIT subsidiary ("TRS"). Income from a TRS is only included as a component of REIT taxable income to the extent that the TRS makes dividend distributions of income to the REIT. No such dividend distributions have been made to date. A TRS is subject to corporate federal and state income tax.

Accordingly, a provision for income taxes for PMC is included in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Our effective tax rate was 21.3% and 6.8% for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 14.0% and (12.1)% for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively. Our taxable REIT subsidiary recognized tax expense of \$9.7 million and \$3.6 million on income of \$24.2 million and \$9.0 million while our consolidated pretax income was \$45.0 million and \$47.9 million for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively. For the same periods in 2015, the taxable REIT subsidiary recognized a tax expense of \$6.1 million and tax benefit of \$6.8 million on income of \$14.8 million and loss of \$16.5 million while our reported consolidated pretax income was \$45.1 million and \$66.4 million, respectively. The relative values between the tax benefit at the taxable REIT subsidiary and our consolidated pretax income drive the fluctuation in the effective tax rate. The primary difference between our effective tax rate and the statutory tax rate is due to non-taxable REIT income resulting from the dividends paid deduction.

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In general, cash dividends declared by us will be considered ordinary income to shareholders for income tax purposes. Some portion of the dividends may be characterized as capital gain distributions or as return of capital.

Balance Sheet Analysis

Following is a summary of key balance sheet items as of the dates presented:

	September 30,	December
	2016	2015
	(in thousands)	
<b>Assets</b>		
Cash	\$139,068	\$58,108
<b>Investments:</b>		
Short-term investments	33,353	41,865
Mortgage-backed securities	708,862	322,473
Mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value	2,043,453	1,283,795
Mortgage loans at fair value	1,957,117	2,555,788
ESS	280,367	412,425
Derivative assets	44,774	10,085
Real estate acquired in settlement of loans	288,348	341,846
Real estate held for investment	25,708	8,796
MSRs	524,529	459,741
Deposits securing CRT Agreements	427,677	147,000
	6,334,188	5,583,814
Other	145,645	185,002
Total assets	\$6,618,901	\$5,826,924
<b>Liabilities</b>		
<b>Borrowings:</b>		
Assets sold under agreements to repurchase and		
mortgage loan participation and sale agreements	\$4,129,543	\$3,128,780
FHLB advances	—	183,000
Notes payable	196,132	236,015
Asset-backed financing of a VIE at fair value	384,407	247,690
Exchangeable Notes	245,824	245,054
Note payable to PFSI	150,000	150,000
Interest-only security payable at fair value	1,699	—
	5,107,605	4,190,539
Other	156,378	140,272
Total liabilities	5,263,983	4,330,811
Shareholders' equity	1,354,918	1,496,113
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$6,618,901	\$5,826,924

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Total assets increased by approximately \$939.0 million, or 17%, during the period from December 31, 2015 through September 30, 2016, primarily due to a \$759.7 million increase in mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value, a \$386.4 million increase in MBS, a \$280.7 million increase in deposits securing CRT Agreements and a \$72.4 million increase in cash and short-term investments, partially offset by a \$598.7 million decrease in mortgage loans at fair value, a \$132.1 million decrease in ESS, and a \$53.5 million decrease in REO.

82

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## Asset Acquisitions

Our asset acquisitions are summarized below.

## Correspondent Production

Following is a summary of our correspondent production acquisitions at fair value:

	Quarter ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30, 2016	2015	September 30, 2016	2015
	(in thousands)			
Correspondent mortgage loan purchases:				
Government-insured or guaranteed	\$12,316,741	\$10,894,826	\$29,048,816	\$25,034,745
Agency-eligible	7,521,364	4,188,139	16,241,415	10,782,136
Jumbo	533	18,635	10,226	105,772
Commercial mortgage loans	3,657	—	9,718	—
	\$19,842,295	\$15,101,600	\$45,310,175	\$35,922,653
UPB of correspondent mortgage loan purchases	\$18,923,845	\$14,421,579	\$43,219,737	\$34,313,410
Gain on mortgage loans acquired for sale	\$43,858	\$13,884	\$83,133	\$35,219
Fair value of correspondent loans in inventory at period end pending sale to:				
PFSI	\$575,487	\$373,812		
Non-affiliates	1,467,966	676,484		
	\$2,043,453	\$1,050,296		

During the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, we purchased for sale \$19.8 billion and \$45.3 billion in fair value of correspondent production loans, respectively, as compared to \$15.1 billion and \$35.9 billion in fair value of correspondent production loans during the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively. The increase in correspondent purchases during the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, as compared to the same periods in 2015, is a result of a favorable interest rate environment and continued growth in our correspondent production seller network.

Our ability to continue the expansion of our correspondent production business is subject to, among other factors, our ability to source additional mortgage loan volume, our ability to obtain additional inventory financing and our ability to fund the portion of the mortgage loans not financed, either through cash flows from business activities or the raising of additional equity capital. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in increasing our borrowing capacity or in obtaining the additional equity capital necessary or that we will be able to identify additional sources of mortgage loans.

## Investment Activities

Following is a summary of our acquisitions of mortgage-related investments held in our investment activities segment:



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	Quarter ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	(in thousands)			
MBS	\$301,729	\$37,095	\$551,654	\$62,224
Distressed mortgage loans—nonperforming (1)	—	—	—	241,981
ESS purchased from PFSI	—	84,165	—	271,452
MSRs received in mortgage loan sales	77,635	52,814	173,906	112,450
Deposits of restricted cash relating to CRT Agreements	89,697	59,841	282,434	87,891
	\$469,061	\$233,915	\$1,007,994	\$775,998

(1) Performance status as of the date of acquisition.

Our acquisitions during the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 were financed through the use of a combination of proceeds from liquidations of existing investments and borrowings. We continue to identify additional means of increasing our investment portfolio through cash flow from our business activities, existing investments, borrowings, and transactions that minimize current cash outlays. However, we expect that, over time, our ability to continue our investment activities portfolio growth will depend on our ability to raise additional equity capital.

Investment Portfolio Composition

Mortgage-Backed Securities

Following is a summary of our Agency and non-Agency prime jumbo MBS holdings:

	September 30, 2016					December 31, 2015				
	Fair value (dollars in thousands)	Principal	Average Life (in years)	Coupon	Market yield	Fair value	Principal	Average Life (in years)	Coupon	Market yield
<b>Agency:</b>										
Freddie Mac	\$ 129,388	\$ 122,264	5.3	3.5 %	2.2 %	\$ 154,697	\$ 150,099	7.4	3.5 %	3.0 %
Fannie Mae	579,474	548,789	4.8	3.5 %	2.1 %	70,453	68,215	7.4	3.5 %	3.0 %
	708,862	671,053				225,150	218,314			
<b>Non-Agency</b>										
prime jumbo	—	—	—	—	—	97,323	98,337	4.9	3.5 %	3.6 %
	\$ 708,862	\$ 671,053				\$ 322,473	\$ 316,651			

Mortgage Loans at Fair Value – Distressed

The relationship of the fair value of our distressed mortgage loans at fair value to the underlying real estate collateral is summarized below:

	September 30, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Loan	Collateral	Loan	Collateral
<b>Fair values:</b>				
Performing loans	\$ 705,618	\$ 939,853	\$ 877,438	\$ 1,134,560
Nonperforming loans	853,759	1,162,496	1,222,956	1,702,548
	\$ 1,559,377	\$ 2,102,349	\$ 2,100,394	\$ 2,837,108

The collateral values presented above do not represent our assessment of the amount of future cash flows to be realized from the mortgage loans and/or underlying collateral. Future cash flows will be influenced by, among other considerations, our asset disposition strategies with respect to individual loans and the timing of such dispositions, the costs and expenses we incur in the disposition process, changes in borrower performance and the underlying collateral values. Ultimate realization in a disposition of these assets will be net of any servicing advances held on the balance sheet in relation to these investments.

The collateral values summarized above are estimated and may change over time due to various factors including our level of access to the properties securing the loans, changes in the real estate market or the condition of individual properties. The collateral values presented do not include any costs that would typically be incurred in obtaining the property in settlement of the mortgage loan, readying the property for sale, holding the property while it is being marketed or in the sale of a property.

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Following is a summary of the distribution of our portfolio of mortgage loans at fair value (excluding mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value and mortgage loans at fair value held by a VIE):

Loan type	September 30, 2016						December 31, 2015					
	Performing loans			Nonperforming loans			Performing loans			Nonperforming loans		
	Fair value	% total	Average note rate	Fair value	% total	Average note rate	Fair value	% total	Average note rate	Fair value	% total	Average note rate
	(dollars in thousands)											
Fixed	\$339,813	48 %	3.96%	\$315,972	37 %	5.53%	\$417,658	48 %	4.35%	\$481,325	39 %	5.62%
ARM/Hybrid	108,873	15 %	3.60%	484,007	57 %	4.89%	160,051	18 %	3.33%	696,802	57 %	4.80%
Interest rate												
step-up	256,932	37 %	2.53%	53,780	6 %	2.35%	299,569	34 %	2.28%	44,829	4 %	2.25%
Balloon	—	—	—	—	0 %	—	160	0 %	1.97%	—	0 %	0.00%
	\$705,618	100%	3.37%	\$853,759	100%	4.93%	\$877,438	100%	3.43%	\$1,222,956	100%	5.01%

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Lien position	September 30, 2016						December 31, 2015					
	Performing loans			Nonperforming loans			Performing loans			Nonperforming loans		
	Fair	%	Average note	Fair	%	Average note	Fair	%	Average note	Fair	%	Average note
	value	total	rate	value	total	rate	value	total	rate	value	total	rate
(dollars in thousands)												
1st lien	\$704,883	100 %	3.37 %	\$853,583	100 %	4.93 %	\$876,748	100 %	3.43 %	\$1,222,816	100 %	5.01 %
2nd lien	735	0 %	4.13 %	176	0 %	8.78 %	690	0 %	4.28 %	140	0 %	8.47 %
Unsecured	—	0 %	0.00 %	—	0 %	0.01 %	—	0 %	0.00 %	—	0 %	0.00 %
	\$705,618	100 %	3.37 %	\$853,759	100 %	4.93 %	\$877,438	100 %	3.43 %	\$1,222,956	100 %	5.01 %

Occupancy	September 30, 2016						December 31, 2015					
	Performing loans			Nonperforming loans			Performing loans			Nonperforming loans		
	Fair	%	Average note	Fair	%	Average note	Fair	%	Average note	Fair	%	Average note
	value	total	rate	value	total	rate	value	total	rate	value	total	rate
(dollars in thousands)												
Owner												
occupied	\$548,367	78 %	3.44 %	\$455,343	53 %	4.90 %	\$685,801	78 %	3.49 %	\$666,257	55 %	4.99 %
Investment												
property	155,832	22 %	3.13 %	397,948	47 %	4.97 %	188,659	22 %	3.20 %	555,531	45 %	5.03 %
Other	1,419	0 %	3.47 %	468	0 %	5.73 %	2,978	0 %	4.17 %	1,168	0 %	5.69 %
	\$705,618	100 %	3.37 %	\$853,759	100 %	4.93 %	\$877,438	100 %	3.43 %	\$1,222,956	100 %	5.01 %

Loan age	September 30, 2016						December 31, 2015					
	Performing loans			Nonperforming loans			Performing loans			Nonperforming loans		
	Fair	%	Average note	Fair	%	Average note	Fair	%	Average note	Fair	%	Average note
	value	total	rate	value	total	rate	value	total	rate	value	total	rate
(dollars in thousands)												
Less than 12 months	\$26	0 %	1.99 %	\$—	0 %	0 %	\$55	0 %	3.18 %	\$—	0 %	0.00 %
12 - 35 months	19,229	3 %	4.30 %	17	0 %	4.94 %	24,331	3 %	4.24 %	—	0 %	0.00 %
36 - 59 months	1,311	0 %	4.29 %	84	0 %	1.38 %	4,131	0 %	3.22 %	2,083	0 %	3.43 %
60 months or	685,052	97 %	3.35 %	853,658	100 %	4.94 %	848,921	97 %	3.41 %	1,220,873	100 %	5.01 %

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\$705,618 100% 3.37% \$853,759 100% 4.93% \$877,438 100% 3.43% \$1,222,956 100% 5.01%

Origination FICO score	September 30, 2016						December 31, 2015					
	Performing loans			Nonperforming loans			Performing loans			Nonperforming loans		
	Fair value	% total	Average note rate	Fair value	% total	Average note rate	Fair value	% total	Average note rate	Fair value	% total	Average note rate
(dollars in thousands)												
Less than 600	\$167,528	24 %	3.57%	\$146,587	17 %	4.84%	\$200,856	23 %	3.77%	\$203,493	17 %	5.01%
600-649	140,814	20 %	3.40%	160,398	19 %	4.74%	158,654	18 %	3.58%	237,879	19 %	4.88%
650-699	180,431	26 %	3.29%	257,966	30 %	4.96%	216,648	25 %	3.33%	370,178	30 %	5.03%
700-749	155,910	22 %	3.20%	216,197	25 %	5.12%	210,329	24 %	3.15%	301,417	25 %	5.09%
750 or greater	60,935	8 %	3.39%	72,611	9 %	4.94%	90,951	10 %	3.24%	109,989	9 %	5.06%
	\$705,618	100%	3.37%	\$853,759	100%	4.93%	\$877,438	100%	3.43%	\$1,222,956	100%	5.01%

85

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	September 30, 2016						December 31, 2015					
	Performing loans			Nonperforming loans			Performing loans			Nonperforming loans		
	Average			Average			Average			Average		
Current loan-to-value (1)	Fair value	% total	note rate	Fair value	% total	note rate	Fair value	% total	note rate	Fair value	% total	note rate
Less than 80%	\$244,985	35 %	4.02 %	\$273,437	32 %	5.20 %	\$250,154	29 %	4.09 %	\$309,945	25 %	5.07 %
80% - 99.99%	167,839	24 %	3.60 %	230,551	27 %	4.95 %	225,574	26 %	3.53 %	317,076	26 %	4.91 %
100% - 119.99%	134,513	19 %	3.18 %	178,051	21 %	4.77 %	190,336	22 %	3.26 %	291,866	24 %	5.07 %
120% or greater	158,281	22 %	2.72 %	171,720	20 %	4.82 %	211,374	23 %	2.97 %	304,069	25 %	5.00 %
	\$705,618	100 %	3.37 %	\$853,759	100 %	4.93 %	\$877,438	100 %	3.43 %	\$1,222,956	100 %	5.01 %

(1) Current loan-to-value is calculated based on the unpaid principal balance of the mortgage loan and our estimate of the value of the mortgaged property.

	September 30, 2016						December 31, 2015					
	Performing loans			Nonperforming loans			Performing loans			Nonperforming loans		
	Average			Average			Average			Average		
Geographic distribution	Fair value	% total	note rate	Fair value	% total	note rate	Fair value	% total	note rate	Fair value	% total	note rate
California	\$185,019	26 %	3.36 %	\$124,931	15 %	3.96 %	\$260,103	30 %	3.20 %	\$201,717	16 %	4.06 %
New York	99,736	14 %	2.99 %	231,343	27 %	5.54 %	99,081	11 %	3.07 %	293,277	24 %	5.58 %
Florida	48,226	7 %	3.08 %	90,988	11 %	5.23 %	61,999	7 %	3.15 %	126,705	10 %	5.43 %
New Jersey	47,040	7 %	2.75 %	117,734	14 %	5.05 %	47,939	5 %	2.84 %	167,020	14 %	5.25 %
Other	325,597	46 %	3.85 %	288,763	33 %	5.02 %	408,316	47 %	4.08 %	434,237	36 %	4.86 %
	\$705,618	100 %	3.37 %	\$853,759	100 %	4.93 %	\$877,438	100 %	3.43 %	\$1,222,956	100 %	5.01 %

	September 30, 2016						December 31, 2015					
	Performing loans			Nonperforming loans			Performing loans			Nonperforming loans		
	Average			Average			Average			Average		
Payment status	Fair value	% total	note rate	Fair value	% total	note rate	Fair value	% total	note rate	Fair value	% total	note rate
Current	\$544,819	77 %	3.33 %	\$—	0 %	0.00 %	\$691,925	79 %	3.34 %	\$—	0 %	0.00 %
30 days	112,458	16 %	3.53 %	—	0 %	0.00 %	131,098	15 %	3.73 %	—	0 %	0.00 %

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delinquent 60 days														
delinquent	48,341	7 %	3.46%	—	0 %	0.00%	54,415	6 %	3.78%	—	0 %	0.00%		
90 days or more														
delinquent	—	0 %	0.00%	334,850	39 %	4.43%	—	0 %	0.00%	459,060	38 %	4.48%		
In foreclosure	—	0 %	0.00%	518,909	61 %	5.27%	—	0 %	0.00%	763,896	62 %	5.33%		
	\$705,618	100%	3.37%	\$853,759	100%	4.93%	\$877,438	100%	3.43%	\$1,222,956	100%	5.01%		

We believe that our current fair value estimates are representative of fair value at the reporting date. However, the market for distressed mortgage assets is illiquid with a limited number of participants. Furthermore, our business strategy is to enhance value during the period in which the loans are held. Therefore, any resulting appreciation or depreciation in the fair value of the loans is recorded during such holding period and ultimately realized at the end of the holding period.

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Following is a comparison of the key inputs we use in the valuation of our mortgage loans at fair value using “Level 3” fair value inputs:

Key inputs	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
<b>Discount rate</b>		
Range	2.5% – 15.0%	2.5% – 15.0%
Weighted average	6.8%	7.1%
<b>Twelve-month projected housing price index change</b>		
Range	3.2% – 5.8%	1.5% – 5.1%
Weighted average	4.5%	3.6%
<b>Prepayment speed (1)</b>		
Range	0.1% – 14.7%	0.1% – 9.6%
Weighted average	4.0%	3.7%
<b>Total prepayment speed (2)</b>		
Range	3.2% – 25.2%	0.5% – 27.2%
Weighted average	18.3%	19.6%

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

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

We monitor and value our investments in pools of distressed mortgage loans by payment status of the loans. Most of the measures we use to value and monitor the loan portfolio, such as projected prepayment and default speeds and discount rates, are applied or output at the pool level. The characteristics of the individual loans, such as loan size, loan-to-value ratio and current delinquency status, can vary widely within a pool.

The weighted average discount rate used in the valuation of mortgage loans at fair value decreased from 7.1% at December 31, 2015 to 6.8% at September 30, 2016 due to lower estimates of recoveries in the resolution of the distressed portfolios.

The weighted average twelve-month projected housing price index change used in the valuation of our portfolio of mortgage loans at fair value increased from 3.6% at December 31, 2015 to 4.5% at September 30, 2016, due to improved near term forecasts for real estate price appreciation in the geographic areas in which our portfolio of mortgage loans is concentrated.

The weighted average total prepayment speed used in the valuation of our portfolio of mortgage loans at fair value decreased from 19.6% at December 31, 2015 to 18.3% at September 30, 2016 due to our projections of longer liquidation periods for certain of our mortgage loans.

### Real Estate Acquired in Settlement of Loans

Following is a summary of our REO by property type:

September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
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Property type	Carrying value total (dollars in thousands)			Carrying value total		
1 - 4 dwelling units	\$217,297	75 %		\$249,340	73 %	
Planned unit development	43,449	15 %		54,404	16 %	
Condominium/Townhome/Co-op	27,402	10 %		35,593	10 %	
5+ dwelling units	200	0 %		2,509	1 %	
	\$288,348	100 %		\$341,846	100 %	

87

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Geographic distribution	September 30, 2016			December 31, 2015		
	Carrying value	% of total		Carrying value	% of total	
	(dollars in thousands)					
California	\$62,772	22 %		\$76,222	22 %	
New Jersey	50,028	17 %		36,394	11 %	
New York	44,183	15 %		27,300	8 %	
Florida	32,244	11 %		58,924	17 %	
Maryland	18,348	6 %		30,763	9 %	
Illinois	16,749	6 %		21,029	6 %	
Other	64,024	23 %		91,214	27 %	
	\$288,348	100 %		\$341,846	100 %	

Following is a summary of the status of our portfolio of acquisitions by quarter acquired for the periods in which we made acquisitions:

	Acquisitions for the quarter ended							
	March 31, 2015		December 31, 2014		June 30, 2014		March 31, 2014	
	At purchase	September 30, 2016	At purchase	September 30, 2016	At purchase	September 30, 2016	At purchase	September 30, 2016
	(dollars in millions)							
UPB	\$310.2	\$ 245.1	\$330.8	\$ 256.4	\$37.9	\$ 25.8	\$439.0	\$ 270.8
Pool factor (1)	1.00	0.79	1.00	0.78	1.00	0.68	1.00	0.62
Collection status:								
Delinquency								
Current	1.8 %	23.8 %	1.6 %	39.2 %	0.7 %	45.9 %	6.2 %	18.8 %
30 days	0.3 %	3.6 %	1.6 %	5.2 %	0.6 %	5.0 %	0.7 %	3.1 %
60 days	0.1 %	2.3 %	7.1 %	3.3 %	1.4 %	1.0 %	0.7 %	2.3 %
over 90 days	66.7 %	19.9 %	52.7 %	16.1 %	59.0 %	24.7 %	37.5 %	18.0 %
In foreclosure	31.1 %	33.5 %	36.9 %	25.9 %	38.2 %	11.5 %	53.8 %	38.2 %
REO	0.0 %	16.8 %	0.0 %	10.3 %	0.0 %	12.0 %	1.1 %	19.6 %

(1) Ratio of UPB remaining to UPB at acquisition.

	Acquisitions for the quarter ended							
	December 31, 2013		September 30, 2013		June 30, 2013		March 31, 2013	
	At purchase	September 30, 2016	At purchase	September 30, 2016	At purchase	September 30, 2016	At purchase	September 30, 2016
	(dollars in millions)							
UPB	\$507.3	\$ 306.8	\$929.5	\$ 443.6	\$397.3	\$ 188.8	\$366.2	\$ 115.0
Pool factor (1)	1.00	0.60	1.00	0.48	1.00	0.48	1.00	0.31
Collection status:								

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Delinquency

Current	1.4	%	16.2	%	0.8	%	22.2	%	4.8	%	34.9	%	1.6	%	43.7	%
30 days	0.2	%	3.3	%	0.3	%	3.9	%	7.4	%	6.6	%	1.5	%	12.5	%
60 days	0.0	%	1.4	%	0.7	%	2.1	%	7.6	%	4.6	%	3.5	%	5.2	%
over 90 days	38.3	%	18.5	%	58.6	%	19.7	%	45.3	%	18.1	%	82.2	%	17.8	%
In foreclosure	60.0	%	38.2	%	39.6	%	28.3	%	34.9	%	17.8	%	11.2	%	11.5	%
REO	0.0	%	22.5	%	0.0	%	23.8	%	0.0	%	17.9	%	0.0	%	9.1	%

(1) Ratio of UPB remaining to UPB at acquisition.

88

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	Acquisitions for the quarter ended															
	December 31, 2012				September 30, 2012				June 30, 2012				December 31, 2011			
	At purchase	September 30, 2016	At purchase	September 30, 2016	At purchase	September 30, 2016	At purchase	September 30, 2016	At purchase	September 30, 2016	At purchase	September 30, 2016	At purchase	September 30, 2016		
Unpaid principal balance	\$290.3	\$ 96.6	\$357.2	\$ 100.8	\$402.5	\$ 91.1	\$49.0	\$ 17.7								
Pool factor (1)	1.00	0.33	1.00	0.28	1.00	0.23	1.00	0.36								
Collection status:																
Delinquency																
Current	3.1 %	35.2 %	0.0 %	27.2 %	45.0 %	37.6 %	0.2 %	40.8 %								
30 days	1.3 %	13.8 %	0.0 %	4.4 %	4.0 %	11.5 %	0.1 %	11.7 %								
60 days	5.4 %	3.6 %	0.1 %	1.5 %	4.3 %	5.4 %	0.2 %	0.8 %								
over 90 days	57.8 %	17.8 %	49.1 %	17.3 %	31.3 %	20.2 %	70.4 %	11.9 %								
In foreclosure	32.4 %	15.6 %	50.8 %	25.3 %	15.3 %	20.2 %	29.0 %	26.2 %								
REO	0.0 %	14.1 %	0.0 %	24.3 %	0.1 %	5.1 %	0.0 %	8.5 %								

(1) Ratio of UPB remaining to UPB at acquisition.

	Acquisitions for the quarter ended															
	September 30, 2011				June 30, 2011				March 31, 2011				December 31, 2010			
	At purchase	September 30, 2016	At purchase	September 30, 2016	At purchase	September 30, 2016	At purchase	September 30, 2016	At purchase	September 30, 2016	At purchase	September 30, 2016	At purchase	September 30, 2016		
Unpaid principal balance	\$542.6	\$ 93.9	\$259.8	\$ 56.8	\$515.1	\$ 102.1	\$277.8	\$ 34.9								
Pool factor (1)	1.00	0.17	1.00	0.22	1.00	0.20	1.00	0.13								
Collection status:																
Delinquency																
Current	0.6 %	32.5 %	11.5 %	28.6 %	2.0 %	26.7 %	5.0 %	41.5 %								
30 days	1.3 %	6.6 %	6.5 %	10.2 %	1.9 %	7.9 %	4.0 %	11.5 %								
60 days	2.0 %	4.1 %	5.2 %	5.0 %	3.9 %	3.0 %	5.1 %	2.8 %								
over 90 days	22.6 %	18.7 %	31.2 %	20.6 %	25.9 %	16.3 %	26.8 %	16.3 %								
In foreclosure	73.0 %	25.3 %	43.9 %	24.0 %	66.3 %	32.1 %	59.1 %	15.4 %								
REO	0.4 %	12.9 %	1.7 %	11.6 %	0.0 %	14.0 %	0.0 %	12.5 %								

(1) Ratio of UPB remaining to UPB at acquisition.

	Acquisitions for the quarter ended					
	September 30, 2010			June 30, 2010		
	At purchase	September 30, 2016	At purchase	September 30, 2016	At purchase	September 30, 2016
Unpaid principal balance	\$146.2	\$ 15.6	\$195.5	\$ 22.8	\$182.7	\$ 23.8
Pool factor (1)	1.00	0.11	1.00	0.12	1.00	0.13

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Collection status:

Delinquency

Current	1.2	%	37.4	%	5.1	%	35.2	%	6.2	%	32.4	%
30 days	0.4	%	3.7	%	2.0	%	9.7	%	1.6	%	10.4	%
60 days	1.3	%	7.1	%	4.1	%	4.0	%	5.8	%	4.7	%
over 90 days	38.2	%	24.9	%	42.8	%	13.9	%	37.8	%	21.9	%
In foreclosure	58.9	%	19.0	%	45.9	%	31.0	%	46.4	%	18.6	%
REO	0.0	%	7.9	%	0.0	%	6.2	%	2.3	%	11.9	%

(1) Ratio of UPB remaining to UPB at acquisition.

89

## Cash Flows

Our cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 are summarized below:

	Nine months ended September 30,		
	2016	2015	Change
	(in thousands)		
Operating activities	\$(791,704)	\$(526,202)	\$(265,502)
Investing activities	168,239	(69,232)	237,471
Financing activities	704,425	608,351	96,074
Net cash flows	\$80,960	\$12,917	\$68,043

Our cash flows resulted in a net increase in cash of \$81.0 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2016, as discussed below.

## Operating activities

Cash used by operating activities totaled \$791.7 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2016, as compared to cash used by operating activities of \$526.2 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2015. The increase in cash flows used by operating activities is primarily due to the growth of our inventory of mortgage loans acquired for sale during the nine months ended September 30, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015.

## Investing activities

Net cash provided by our investing activities was \$168.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016, as compared to cash used by investing activities of \$69.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015. The increase in cash flows from investing activities reflects higher investment acquisitions during the nine months ended September 30, 2015 from the purchase of distressed mortgage loans and ESS of \$513.4 million, as compared to no acquisitions of distressed mortgage loans or ESS during the same period in 2016, and a higher realization of proceeds from sales and repayments on our investments, which exceeded our investment in CRT Agreements and MBS during the nine months ended September 30, 2016, as compared to the same period in 2015. We realized cash inflows from repayments of MBS, sales and repayments of mortgage loans, repayment of ESS, and sales of REO totaling \$924.0 million. We used cash to purchase MBS of \$551.7 million and increased deposits of cash collateral securing CRT Agreements transactions by \$282.4 million.

Our investing activities have included the purchase of long-term assets which are not presently cash flowing or are at risk of interruption of cash flows in the near future. Furthermore, much of the investment income we recognize is in the form of valuation adjustments we record recognizing our estimates of the net appreciation in value of the assets as we work with borrowers to either modify their loans or acquire the property securing their loans in settlement thereof. Accordingly, the cash associated with a substantial portion of our revenues is often realized as part of the proceeds of the liquidation of the assets, either through payoff or sale of the mortgage loan or through acquisition and subsequent sale of the property securing the mortgage loans, many months after we record the revenues.

## Financing activities

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$704.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016, as compared to \$608.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015. During the nine months ended

September 30, 2016, we (i) financed higher amounts of assets sold under agreements to repurchase from a higher balance of mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value; (ii) repaid all outstanding debt obligations with the Federal Home Loan Bank; and (iii) repurchased common shares under our share repurchase program. As discussed below in Liquidity and Capital Resources, our Manager continues to evaluate and pursue additional sources of financing that may be required to provide us with future investing capacity.

We do not raise equity or enter into borrowings for the purpose of financing the payment of dividends. We believe that our cash flows from the liquidation of our investments, which include accumulated gains recorded during the periods we hold those investments, along with our cash earnings, are adequate to fund our operating expenses and dividend payment requirements. However, we manage our liquidity in the aggregate and are reinvesting our cash flows in new investments as well as using such cash to fund our dividend requirements.

## Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our liquidity reflects our ability to meet our current obligations (including the purchase of loans from correspondent lenders, our operating expenses and, when applicable, retirement of, and margin calls relating to, our debt and derivatives positions), make investments as our Manager identifies them, pursue our share repurchase program and make distributions to our shareholders. We generally need to distribute at least 90% of our taxable income each year (subject to certain adjustments) to our shareholders to qualify as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code. This distribution requirement limits our ability to retain earnings and thereby replenish or increase capital to support our activities.

We expect our primary sources of liquidity to be proceeds from liquidations from our investment portfolio, including distressed assets, cash earnings on our investments, cash flows from business activities, and proceeds from borrowings and/or additional equity offerings. When we finance a particular asset, the amount borrowed is less than the asset's value and we must provide the cash in the amount of such difference. Our ability to continue making investments is dependent on our ability to invest the cash representing such difference. Further, certain of our CRT Agreements may allow us, at the time we sell a mortgage loan, to deposit less than the full amount of cash we would otherwise be required to deposit with respect to such loan until the end of the aggregation period relating to the applicable CRT Agreement. At the end of such aggregation period, we will be required to deposit all remaining cash necessary to fully secure the related CRT Agreement, and our ability to fully invest in such CRT Agreement is dependent on our ability to deposit the required cash. We believe that our liquidity is sufficient to meet our current liquidity needs.

We do not expect repayments from contractual cash flows from our investments to be a primary source of liquidity as the majority of our investments are distressed assets that are nonperforming. Our portfolio of distressed mortgage loans was acquired with the expectation that the majority of the cash flows associated with these investments would result from liquidation of the property securing the loan, rather than from scheduled principal and interest payments. Our mortgage loans acquired for sale are generally held for fifteen days or less and, therefore, are not expected to generate significant cash flows from principal repayments.

Our current leverage strategy is to finance our assets where we believe such borrowing is prudent, appropriate and available. We have made collateralized borrowings in the form of sales of assets under agreements to repurchase, mortgage loan participation and sale agreements and notes payable. We also previously made collateralized borrowings in the form of borrowings under forward purchase agreements and advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Des Moines. To the extent available to us, we expect in the future to obtain long-term financing for assets with estimated future lives of more than one year; this may include term financing and securitization of performing, nonperforming and/or reperforming mortgage loans.

We will continue to finance most of our assets on a short-term basis until long-term financing becomes more available. Our short-term financings will be primarily in the form of agreements to repurchase and other secured lending and structured finance facilities, pending the ultimate disposition of the assets, whether through sale, securitization or liquidation. Because a significant portion of our current debt facilities consists of short-term borrowings, we expect to renew these facilities in advance of maturity in order to ensure our ongoing liquidity and access to capital or otherwise allow ourselves sufficient time to replace any necessary financing.

As of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we financed our investments in MBS, mortgage loans acquired for sale at fair value, mortgage loans at fair value, mortgage loans at fair value held by a VIE, MSR, ESS, REO and deposits securing CRT Agreements with sales under agreements to repurchase, notes payable, asset-backed financing and mortgage loan participation and sale agreements. We also financed certain of our investments as of December 31, 2015 with FHLB advances, as follows:



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	September 30, December 31,	
	2016	2015
	(dollars in thousands)	
Assets financed	\$6,125,059	\$ 5,231,476
Total assets in classes of assets financed	\$6,275,127	\$ 5,376,068
Secured borrowings (1)	\$4,861,147	\$ 3,947,033
Percentage of invested assets pledged	98	% 97
Advance rate against pledged assets	79	% 75
Leverage ratio (2)	3.77x	2.81x

(1) Excludes the effect of unamortized debt issuance costs.

(2) All borrowings divided by shareholders' equity at period end.

91

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Our repurchase agreements represent the sales of assets together with agreements for us to buy back the assets at a later date. Following is a summary of the activities in our repurchase agreements financing:

	Quarter ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
Assets sold under agreements to repurchase	2016	2015	2016	2015
	(in thousands)			
Average balance outstanding	\$3,538,720	\$3,252,341	\$3,202,829	\$3,125,328
Maximum daily balance outstanding	\$4,824,044	\$4,160,814	\$5,221,997	\$4,612,001
Ending balance	\$4,041,085	\$2,864,032		

The difference between the maximum and average daily amounts outstanding is primarily due to increasing volume and the timing of loan purchases and sales in our correspondent acquisition business. The total facility size of our assets sold under agreements to repurchase was approximately \$5.2 billion at September 30, 2016.

As discussed above, all of our repurchase agreements, notes payable, and mortgage loan participation and sale agreements have short-term maturities:

- The transactions relating to mortgage loans and REO under agreements to repurchase generally provide for terms of approximately one year and, in one instance, two years.
- The transactions relating to mortgage loans under mortgage loan participation and sale agreements provide for terms of approximately one year.
- The transactions relating to assets under notes payable provide for terms of approximately one year.

As of September 30, 2016, leverage on MSRs and ESS continues to be limited in availability due to the requirement of each Agency that its rights and interest in the MSRs remain senior to those of any lender extending credit. As we continue to aggregate MSRs and ESS, the limited availability of financing could place stress on our capital and liquidity positions or require us to forego attractive investment opportunities.

Our debt financing agreements require us and certain of our subsidiaries to comply with various financial covenants. As of the filing of this Report, these financial covenants include the following:

- profitability at the Company for at least one (1) of the previous two consecutive fiscal quarters, as of the end of each fiscal quarter, and over the prior six month period measured at each calendar quarter end, and at the Company and our Operating Partnership over the prior three (3) calendar quarters;
- a minimum of \$40 million in unrestricted cash and cash equivalents among the Company and/or our subsidiaries; a minimum of \$40 million in unrestricted cash and cash equivalents among our Operating Partnership and its consolidated subsidiaries; a minimum of \$25 million in unrestricted cash and cash equivalents between PMC and PMH; and a minimum of \$10 million in unrestricted cash and cash equivalents at each of PMC and PMH;
- a minimum tangible net worth for the Company of \$860 million; a minimum tangible net worth for our Operating Partnership of \$700 million; a minimum tangible net worth for PMH of \$250 million; and a minimum tangible net worth for PMC of \$150 million;
- a maximum ratio of total liabilities to tangible net worth of less than 10:1 for PMC and PMH and 5:1 for the Company and our Operating Partnership; and
- at least two warehouse or repurchase facilities that finance amounts and assets similar to those being financed under our existing debt financing agreements.

Although these financial covenants limit the amount of indebtedness we may incur and impact our liquidity through minimum cash reserve requirements, we believe that these covenants currently provide us with sufficient flexibility to successfully operate our business and obtain the financing necessary to achieve that purpose.

PLS is also subject to various financial covenants, both as a borrower under its own financing arrangements and as our servicer under certain of our debt financing agreements. The most significant of these financial covenants currently include the following:

- positive net income during each calendar quarter;
- a minimum in unrestricted cash and cash equivalents of \$20 million;

92

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- a minimum tangible net worth of \$200 million; and
- a maximum ratio of total liabilities to tangible net worth of 10:1.

In addition to the financial covenants imposed upon us and PLS under our debt financing agreements, effective December 31, 2015, each of the Agencies has implemented new minimum financial eligibility requirements for Agency mortgage sellers/servicers and MBS issuers, as applicable. These minimum financial eligibility requirements are intended to set a minimum level of capital needed to adequately absorb potential losses and a minimum amount of liquidity needed to service Agency mortgage loans and MBS and cover the associated financial obligations and risks. Currently, we and/or PLS as our servicer, as applicable, are required to comply with the following minimum financial eligibility requirements:

- A minimum net worth of a base of \$2.5 million plus 25 basis points of UPB for total 1-4 unit residential mortgage loans serviced.
- A tangible net worth/total assets ratio greater than or equal to 6%.
- Liquidity equal to or exceeding 3.5 basis points multiplied by the aggregate UPB of all mortgages secured by 1-4 unit residential properties serviced for Freddie Mac, Fannie Mae and Ginnie Mae ("Agency Mortgage Servicing") plus 200 basis points multiplied by the sum of nonperforming (90 or more days delinquent) Agency Mortgage Servicing that exceed 6% of Agency Mortgage Servicing.
- In the case of PLS, liquidity equal to the greater of \$1.0 million or 0.10% (10 basis points) of its outstanding Ginnie Mae single-family securities, which must be met with cash and cash equivalents.
- In the case of PLS, net worth equal to \$2.5 million plus 0.35% (35 basis points) of its outstanding Ginnie Mae single-family obligations.

Our debt financing agreements also contain margin call provisions that, upon notice from the applicable lender at its option, require us to transfer cash or, in some instances, additional assets in an amount sufficient to eliminate any margin deficit. A margin deficit will generally result from any decline in the market value (as determined by the applicable lender) of the assets subject to the related financing agreement, although in some instances we may agree with the lender upon certain thresholds (in dollar amounts or percentages based on the market value of the assets) that must be exceeded before a margin deficit will arise. Upon notice from the applicable lender, we will generally be required to satisfy the margin call on the day of such notice or within one business day thereafter, depending on the timing of the notice.

Our Manager continues to explore a variety of additional means of financing our growth, including debt financing through bank warehouse lines of credit, repurchase agreements, term financing, securitization transactions and additional equity offerings. However, there can be no assurance as to how much additional financing capacity such efforts will produce, what form the financing will take or that such efforts will be successful.

#### Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements and Aggregate Contractual Obligations

##### Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements and Guarantees

As of September 30, 2016, we have not entered into any off-balance sheet arrangements or guarantees of off-balance sheet obligations.

## Contractual Obligations

As of September 30, 2016, we had contractual obligations aggregating to \$7.8 billion comprised of borrowings, interest expense on long term debt from our Exchangeable Notes and asset-backed financing of a VIE, and commitments to purchase mortgage loans from correspondent lenders. Payment obligations under these agreements, including expected interest payments on financing agreements, are summarized below:

Contractual obligations	Total	Payments due by period			More than 5 years
		Less than 1 year	1 - 3 years	3 - 5 years	
Commitments to purchase mortgage loans from correspondent lenders	\$2,431,253	\$2,431,253	\$—	\$—	\$—
Assets sold under agreements to repurchase	4,042,150	4,042,150	—	—	—
Mortgage loan participation and sale agreements	88,458	88,458	—	—	—
Notes payable	196,144	196,144	—	—	—
Note payable to PFSI	150,000	150,000	—	—	—
Asset-backed financing of a VIE	384,407	—	—	—	384,407
Exchangeable Notes	250,000	—	—	250,000	—
Interest expense on long term debt	264,287	26,827	52,733	37,988	146,739
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$7,806,699</b>	<b>\$6,934,832</b>	<b>\$52,733</b>	<b>\$287,988</b>	<b>\$531,146</b>

All debt financing arrangements that matured between September 30, 2016 and the date of this Report have been renewed or extended.

The amount at risk (the fair value of the assets pledged plus the related margin deposit, less the amount advanced by the counterparty and accrued interest) relating to our debt financing is summarized by counterparty below as of September 30, 2016:

Counterparty	Amount at risk (in thousands)
Citibank, N.A.	\$ 241,851
JPMorgan Chase & Co.	234,434
Credit Suisse First Boston Mortgage Capital LLC	192,091
Bank of America, N.A.	69,652
BNP Paribas Corporate & Institutional Banking	19,192
Barclays Bank PLC	11,223
Daiwa Capital Markets America Inc.	10,181

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Morgan Stanley Bank, N.A.	7,721
Wells Fargo, N.A.	5,218
Royal Bank of Canada	2,500
	\$ 794,063

Management Agreement. We are externally managed and advised by our Manager pursuant to a management agreement, which was amended and restated effective September 12, 2016. Our management agreement requires our Manager to oversee our business affairs in conformity with the investment policies that are approved and monitored by our board of trustees. Our Manager is responsible for our day-to-day management and will perform such services and activities related to our assets and operations as may be appropriate.

Pursuant to our management agreement, our Manager collects a base management fee and may collect a performance incentive fee, both payable quarterly and in arrears. The management agreement, as amended and restated, 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 base management fee is calculated at a defined annualized percentage of “shareholders’ equity.” Our “shareholders’ equity” is defined as the sum of the net proceeds from any issuances of our equity securities since our inception (weighted for the time outstanding during the measurement period); plus our retained earnings at the end of the quarter; less any amount that we pay for repurchases of our common shares (weighted for the time held during the measurement period); and excluding one-time events

pursuant to changes in GAAP and certain other non-cash charges after discussions between our Manager and our independent trustees and approval by a majority of our independent trustees.

Pursuant to the terms of our amended and restated management agreement, the base management fee is equal to the sum of (i) 1.5% per year of shareholders' equity up to \$2 billion, (ii) 1.375% per year of shareholders' equity in excess of \$2 billion and up to \$5 billion, and (iii) 1.25% per year of shareholders' equity in excess of \$5 billion. The base management fee is paid in cash.

The performance incentive fee 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 annualized return on our "equity amount." For the purpose of determining the amount of the performance incentive fee, "net income" is defined as net income or loss computed in accordance with GAAP and adjusted to exclude one-time events pursuant to changes in GAAP and certain other non-cash charges determined after discussions between PCM and our independent trustees and approval by a majority of our independent trustees. For this purpose, "equity amount" is the weighted average of the issue price per common share of all of our public offerings of common shares, multiplied by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding (including restricted share units issued under our equity incentive plans) in the four-quarter period.

The performance incentive fee is calculated quarterly and escalates as net income (stated as a percentage of return on equity) increases over certain thresholds. On each calculation date, the threshold amount represents a stated return on equity, plus or minus a "high watermark" adjustment. The performance fee payable for any quarter 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.

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. 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 amount required for PCM to earn a performance incentive fee is adjusted cumulatively based on the performance of our 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 performance incentive fee may be paid in cash or in our common shares (subject to a limit of no more than 50% paid in common shares), at our option.

PCM is entitled to reimbursement of its organizational and operating expenses, including third-party expenses, incurred on our 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 our direct benefit and for which PCM shall be reimbursed \$120,000 per fiscal quarter, such amount to be reviewed annually and not preclude reimbursement for any other services performed by PCM or its affiliates.

In addition, the Operating Partnership is required to pay us and our subsidiaries' 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 our and our subsidiaries' operations. These expenses will be allocated based on the ratio of our and our subsidiaries' proportion of gross assets compared to all remaining gross assets managed by PCM as calculated at each fiscal quarter end.

PCM may also be entitled to a termination fee under certain circumstances. Specifically, the termination fee is payable for (1) our termination of our management agreement without cause, (2) PCM's termination of our management

agreement upon a default by us in the performance of any material term of the agreement that has continued uncured for a period of 30 days after receipt of written notice thereof or (3) PCM's termination of the agreement after the termination by us without cause (excluding a non-renewal) of our MBS agreement, our MSR recapture agreement or our servicing agreement (each as described and/or defined below). The termination fee is equal to three times the sum of (a) the average annual base management fee and (b) the average annual (or, if the period is less than 24 months, annualized) performance incentive fee earned by our Manager during the 24-month period immediately preceding the date of termination.

We may terminate the management agreement without the payment of any termination fee under certain circumstances, including, among other circumstances, uncured material breaches by our Manager of the management agreement, upon a change in control of our Manager (defined to include a 50% change in the shareholding of our Manager in a single transaction or related series of transactions or Mr. Stanford L. Kurland's failure to continue as chief executive officer of our Manager to the extent his suitable replacement (in our discretion) has not been retained by PCM within six months thereof) or upon the termination of our MBS agreement, our MSR recapture agreement or our servicing agreement by PLS without cause.



Our management agreement also provides that, prior to the undertaking by PCM or its affiliates of any new investment opportunity or any other business opportunity requiring a source of capital with respect to which PCM or its affiliates will earn a management, advisory, consulting or similar fee, PCM shall present to us such new opportunity and the material terms on which PCM proposes to provide services to us before pursuing such opportunity with third parties.

**Servicing Agreement.** We have entered into a loan servicing agreement with PLS, pursuant to which PLS provides servicing for our portfolio of residential mortgage loans and subservicing for our portfolio of MSRs. Such servicing and subservicing provided by PLS include collecting principal, interest and escrow account payments, if any, with respect to mortgage loans, as well as managing loss mitigation, which may include, among other things, collection activities, loan workouts, modifications, foreclosures and short sales. PLS also engages in certain loan origination activities that include refinancing mortgage loans and financings that facilitate sales of real estate owned properties, or REOs. 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 agreement.

The base servicing fee rates for distressed whole mortgage loans are charged based on a monthly per-loan dollar amount, with the actual dollar amount for each loan based on the delinquency, bankruptcy and/or foreclosure status of such loan or whether the underlying mortgage property has become REO. The base servicing fee rates for distressed whole mortgage loans range from \$30 per month for current loans up to \$100 per month for loans where the borrower has declared bankruptcy. The base servicing fee rate for REO is \$75 per month. To the extent that we rent our REO under our REO rental program, we pay 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.

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 0.50% for a streamline modification to 1.50% for a liquidation and \$500 for a deed-in-lieu of foreclosure. PLS is not entitled to earn more than one liquidation fee, re-performance fee or modification fee in any 18-month period.

The base servicing fee rates for non-distressed mortgage loans subserviced by PLS on our 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 fee rates for mortgage loans subserviced on our behalf are \$7.50 per month for fixed-rate mortgage loans and \$8.50 per month for adjustable-rate mortgage loans. To the extent that these mortgage loans become delinquent, PLS is entitled to an additional servicing fee per mortgage loan falling within a range of \$10 to \$55 per month and based on the delinquency, bankruptcy and foreclosure status of the 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, and assumption, modification and origination fees.

In addition, because we have limited employees and infrastructure, 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. For these services, PLS receives a supplemental servicing 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 by PLS in the performance of its servicing obligations.

Except as otherwise provided in our MSR recapture agreement, when PLS effects a refinancing of a loan on our behalf and not through a third-party lender and the resulting loan is readily saleable, or PLS originates a loan to facilitate the disposition of the real estate acquired by us in settlement of a loan, PLS is entitled to receive from us market-based fees and compensation consistent with pricing and terms PLS offers unaffiliated third parties on a retail basis.

We currently participate in HAMP (or other similar mortgage loan modification programs). HAMP establishes standard loan modification guidelines for “at risk” homeowners and provides incentive payments to certain participants, including mortgage loan servicers, for achieving modifications and successfully remaining in the program. The mortgage loan servicing agreement entitles PLS to retain any incentive payments made to it and to which it is entitled under HAMP; provided, however, that with respect to any such incentive payments paid to PLS in connection with a mortgage loan modification for which we previously paid PLS a modification fee, PLS is required to reimburse us an amount equal to the incentive payments.

PLS continues to be entitled to reimbursement for all customary, bona fide reasonable and necessary out of pocket expenses incurred by PLS in connection with the performance of its servicing obligations.

Mortgage Banking Services Agreement. Pursuant to a mortgage banking services agreement (the “MBS agreement”), PLS provides us with certain mortgage banking services, including fulfillment and disposition-related services, with respect to loans acquired by us from correspondent lenders.

Pursuant to the MBS agreement, PLS has agreed to provide such services exclusively for our benefit, and PLS and its affiliates are prohibited from providing such services for any other third party. However, such exclusivity and prohibition shall not apply, and certain other duties instead will be imposed upon PLS, if we are unable to purchase or finance mortgage loans as contemplated under our MBS agreement for any reason. The MBS Agreement expires, unless terminated earlier in accordance with the terms of the agreement, on September 12, 2020, subject to automatic renewal for additional 18-month periods, unless terminated earlier in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

In consideration for the mortgage banking services provided by PLS with respect to our acquisition of mortgage loans, PLS is entitled to a fulfillment fee based on the type of mortgage loan that we acquire and equal to a percentage of the unpaid principal balance of such mortgage loan. The applicable percentages are (i) 0.35% for mortgage loans sold or delivered to Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, and (ii) 0.85% for all other mortgage loans; provided however, that no fulfillment fee shall be due or payable to PLS with respect to any Ginnie Mae mortgage loans. We do not hold the Ginnie Mae approval required to issue Ginnie Mae MBS and act as a servicer. Accordingly, under the MBS agreement, PLS currently purchases loans underwritten in accordance with the Ginnie Mae Mortgage-Backed Securities Guide “as is” and without recourse of any kind from us at our cost less an administrative fee 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 that mortgage loans are held by us prior to purchase by PLS.

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

Notwithstanding any provision of the MBS agreement to the contrary, if it becomes reasonably necessary or advisable for PLS to engage in additional services in connection with post-breach or post-default resolution activities for the purposes of a correspondent agreement, then we have generally agreed with PLS to negotiate in good faith for additional compensation and reimbursement of expenses to be paid to PLS for the performance of such additional services.

MSR Recapture Agreement. Pursuant to the terms of the MSR recapture agreement entered into by PMC with PLS, if PLS refinances through its consumer direct lending business mortgage loans for which we previously held the MSRs, PLS is generally required to transfer and convey to PMC, without cost to PMC, the MSRs with respect to new mortgage loans originated in those refinancings (or, under certain circumstances, other mortgage loans) that have an aggregate unpaid principal balance that is not less than 30% of the aggregate unpaid principal balance of all such mortgage loans so originated. Where the fair market value of the aggregate MSRs to be transferred for the applicable month is less than \$200,000, PLS may, at its option, wire to PMC cash in an amount equal to the fair market value of the MSRs in lieu of transferring such MSRs. The MSR recapture agreement expires, unless terminated earlier in accordance with the terms of the agreement, on September 12, 2020, subject to automatic renewal for additional 18-month periods, unless terminated earlier in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

Spread Acquisition and MSR Servicing Agreements. Effective February 1, 2013, we entered into a master spread acquisition and MSR servicing agreement (the “2/1/13 Spread Acquisition Agreement”), pursuant to which we may acquire from PLS the rights to receive certain ESS arising from MSRs acquired by PLS from banks and other third-party financial institutions. PLS is generally required to service or subservice the related mortgage loans for the applicable agency or investor. To date, we have only used the 2/1/13 Spread Acquisition Agreement for the purpose of acquiring ESS relating to Fannie Mae MSRs. The terms of each transaction under the 2/1/13 Spread Acquisition Agreement are subject to the specific terms thereof, as modified and supplemented by the terms of a confirmation

executed in connection with such transaction.

To the extent PLS refinances any of the mortgage loans relating to the ESS we have acquired, the 2/1/13 Spread Acquisition Agreement contains recapture provisions requiring that PLS transfer to us, at no cost, the ESS relating to a certain percentage of the unpaid principal balance of the newly originated mortgage loans. 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 us in an amount equal to such fair market value in lieu of transferring such ESS.

On December 19, 2014, we entered into a second master spread acquisition and MSR servicing agreement with PLS (the "12/19/14 Spread Acquisition Agreement"). The terms of the 12/19/14 Spread Acquisition Agreement are substantially similar to the terms of the 2/1/13 Spread Acquisition Agreement, except that we only intend to purchase ESS relating to Freddie Mac MSRs under the 12/19/14 Spread Acquisition Agreement.

To the extent PLS refinances any of the mortgage loans relating to the ESS we have acquired, the 12/19/14 Spread Acquisition Agreement also contains recapture provisions requiring that PLS transfer to us, at no cost, the ESS relating to a certain percentage of the unpaid principal balance of the newly originated mortgage loans. 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 us in an amount equal to such fair market value in lieu of transferring such ESS.

On February 29, 2016, the parties terminated the 2/1/13 Spread Acquisition Agreement and all amendments thereto. In connection with the termination of the 2/1/13 Spread Acquisition Agreement, PLS reacquired from us all of its right, title and interest in and to all of the Fannie Mae ESS previously sold by PLS to us and then subject to such 2/1/13 Spread Acquisition Agreement. On February 29, 2016, PLS also reacquired from us all of its right, title and interest in and to all of the Freddie Mac ESS previously sold by PLS to us and then subject to such 12/19/14 Spread Acquisition Agreement. The 12/19/14 Spread Acquisition Agreement remains in full force and effect.

On April 30, 2015, we amended and restated a third master spread acquisition and MSR servicing agreement with PLS (the "4/30/15 Spread Acquisition Agreement"). The terms of the 4/30/15 Spread Acquisition Agreement are substantially similar to the terms of the 2/1/13 Spread Acquisition Agreement and the 12/19/14 Spread Acquisition Agreement, except that we only intend to purchase ESS relating to Ginnie Mae MSR's under the 4/30/15 Spread Acquisition Agreement.

To the extent PLS refinances any of the mortgage loans relating to the ESS we have acquired, the 4/30/15 Spread Acquisition Agreement also contains recapture provisions requiring that PLS transfer to us, at no cost, the ESS relating to a certain percentage of the unpaid principal balance of the newly originated mortgage loans. However, under the 4/30/15 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 4/30/15 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 us in an amount equal to such fair market value in lieu of transferring such ESS.

In connection with our entry into the 4/30/15 Spread Acquisition Agreement, we were also required to amend and restate the terms of a Security and Subordination Agreement (the "Security Agreement") with CSFB. Under the terms of the Security Agreement, we pledged to CSFB our rights under the 4/30/15 Spread Acquisition Agreement and our interest in any ESS purchased thereunder. The Security Agreement is required as a result of a separate repurchase agreement between PLS and CSFB (the "MSR Repo"), pursuant to which PLS finances Ginnie Mae MSR's and servicing advance receivables and pledges to CSFB all of its rights and interests in any Ginnie Mae MSR's it owns or acquires, and a separate acknowledgement agreement with respect thereto, by and among Ginnie Mae, CSFB and PLS. As a condition to permitting PLS to transfer to us the ESS relating to a portion of those pledged Ginnie Mae MSR's, CSFB requires such transfer to be subject to CSFB's continuing lien on the ESS, the pledge and acknowledgement of which were effected pursuant to the Security Agreement. CSFB's lien on the ESS remains subordinate to the rights and interests of Ginnie Mae pursuant to the provisions of the 4/30/15 Spread Acquisition Agreement and the terms of the acknowledgement agreement.

The Security Agreement contains representations, warranties and covenants by us that are substantially similar to those contained in our other financing arrangements with CSFB. The Security Agreement also permits CSFB to liquidate our ESS along with the related MSR's to the extent there exists an event of default under the MSR Repo, and it contains certain trigger events, including breaches of representations, warranties or covenants and defaults under other of our credit facilities, that would require PLS to either (i) repay in full the outstanding loan amount under the MSR Repo or (ii) repurchase the ESS from us at fair market value. To the extent PLS is unable to repay the loan under

the MSR Repo or repurchase our ESS, an event of default would exist under the MSR Repo, thereby entitling CSFB to liquidate the ESS and the related MSRs. In the event our ESS is liquidated as a result of certain actions or inactions of PLS, we generally would be entitled to seek indemnity under the 4/30/15 Spread Acquisition Agreement.

Note Payable to PLS. In connection with the MSR Repo and the Security Agreement described above, we entered into an underlying loan and security agreement with PLS, dated as of April 30, 2015 and as further amended, pursuant to which we may borrow up to \$150 million from PLS for the purpose of financing our investment in ESS (the “Underlying LSA”). In order to secure our borrowings, we pledge our ESS to PLS under the Underlying LSA, and PLS, in turn, re-pledges such ESS to CSFB under the MSR Repo.

The principal amount of the borrowings under the Underlying LSA is based upon a percentage of the market value of the ESS pledged to PLS, subject to the \$150 million sublimit described above. Pursuant to the Underlying LSA, we granted to PLS a security interest in all of our right, title and interest in, to and under the ESS pledged to secure the borrowings.

We have agreed with PLS in connection with the Underlying LSA that we are required to repay PLS the principal amount of borrowings plus accrued interest to the date of such repayment, and PLS, in turn, is required to repay CSFB the corresponding amount under the MSR Repo. Interest accrues on our note relating to the Underlying LSA at a rate based on CSFB's cost of funds under the MSR Repo. We were also required to pay PLS a fee for the structuring of the Underlying LSA in an amount equal to the portion of the corresponding fee paid by PLS to CSFB and allocable to the increase in the maximum loan amount under the MSR Repo resulting from the ESS financing.

**Loan Purchase Agreements.** We have entered into a mortgage loan purchase agreement and a flow commercial mortgage loan purchase agreement with our Servicer. Currently, we use the mortgage loan purchase agreement for the purpose of acquiring prime jumbo residential mortgage loans originated by our Servicer through its consumer direct lending channel. We use the flow commercial mortgage loan purchase agreement for the purpose of acquiring small balance commercial mortgage loans, including multifamily mortgage loans, originated by our Servicer as part of our commercial lending business. Each of the loan purchase agreements contains customary terms and provisions, including representations and warranties, covenants, repurchase remedies and indemnities. The purchase prices we pay our Servicer for such loans are market-based.

**Commercial Mortgage Servicing Oversight Agreement.** We have also entered into a commercial mortgage servicing oversight agreement with PLS that governs its oversight of the master and/or special servicing performed by third party servicers in connection with certain commercial mortgage loans we acquire. For the oversight services performed under this agreement, we are required to pay PLS a fee equal to 5 basis points per annum based on the UPB of the related commercial mortgage loans for which it provides oversight servicing.

**Reimbursement Agreement.** In connection with the initial public offering of our common shares on August 4, 2009 (the "IPO"), we entered into an agreement with PCM pursuant to which we agreed to reimburse PCM for the \$2.9 million payment that it made to the underwriters for the IPO (the "Conditional Reimbursement") if we satisfied certain performance measures over a specified period of time. Effective February 1, 2013, we amended the terms of the reimbursement agreement to provide for the reimbursement of PCM of the Conditional Reimbursement if we are required to pay PCM performance incentive fees under our management agreement at a rate of \$10 in reimbursement for every \$100 of performance incentive fees earned. The reimbursement of the Conditional Reimbursement is subject to a maximum reimbursement in any particular 12-month period of \$1.0 million and the maximum amount that may be reimbursed under the agreement is \$2.9 million. The reimbursement agreement also provides for the payment to the IPO underwriters of the payment that we agreed to make to them at the time of the IPO if we satisfied certain performance measures over a specified period of time. As PCM earns performance incentive fees under our management agreement, the IPO underwriters will be paid at a rate of \$20 of payments for every \$100 of performance incentive fees earned by PCM. The payment to the underwriters is subject to a maximum reimbursement in any particular 12-month period of \$2.0 million and the maximum amount that may be paid under the agreement is \$5.9 million.

In the event the termination fee is payable to our Manager under our management agreement and our Manager and the underwriters have not received the full amount of the reimbursements and payments under the reimbursement agreement, such amount will be paid in full. The term of the reimbursement agreement expires on February 1, 2019.

#### Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Market risk is the exposure to loss resulting from changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices, equity prices, real estate values and other market-based risks. The primary market risks that we are exposed to are real estate risk, credit risk, interest rate risk, prepayment risk, inflation risk and market value risk. Our primary trading asset is our inventory of mortgage loans acquired for sale. We believe that such assets' fair values respond primarily to changes in the market interest rates for comparable recently-originated mortgage loans. Our other market-risk assets are a substantial portion of our investments and are comprised of distressed mortgage nonperforming loans and MSRs. We believe that the fair values of MSRs also respond primarily to changes in the

market interest rates for comparable mortgage loans. We believe that the fair values of our investment in distressed mortgage loans respond primarily to changes in the fair value of the real estate securing such loans.

The following sensitivity analyses are limited in that they were performed at a particular point in time; only contemplate the movements in the indicated variables; do not incorporate changes to other variables; are subject to the accuracy of various models and assumptions used; and do not incorporate other factors that would affect our overall financial performance in such scenarios, including operational adjustments made by management to account for changing circumstances. For these reasons, the following estimates should not be viewed as earnings forecasts.



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Mortgage Loans at Fair Value

The following table summarizes the estimated change in fair value of our portfolio of distressed mortgage loans (comprised of mortgage loans at fair value, excluding mortgage loans at fair value held by VIE) as of September 30, 2016, given several hypothetical (instantaneous) changes in home values from those used in estimating fair value:

Property value shift in %	-15%	-10%	-5%	+5%	+10%	+15%
	(dollars in thousands)					
Fair value	1,392,997	1,443,427	1,489,530	1,569,387	1,603,520	1,633,921
Change in fair value:						
\$	\$(138,362 )	\$(87,933 )	\$(41,830 )	\$38,028	\$72,160	\$102,562
%	(9.0 )%	(5.7 )%	(2.7 )%	2.5 %	4.7 %	6.7 %

The following table summarizes the estimated change in fair value of our mortgage loans at fair value held by VIE as of September 30, 2016, net of the effect of changes in fair value of the related asset-backed financing of the VIE at fair value, given several hypothetical (instantaneous) changes in interest rates and parallel shifts in the yield curve:

Interest rate shift in basis points	-200	-100	-50	50	100	200
	(dollar in thousands)					
Fair value	\$446,597	\$446,579	\$446,479	\$446,216	\$445,853	\$445,394
Change in fair value:						
\$	\$221	\$203	\$103	\$(159 )	\$(523 )	\$(981 )
%	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.0 %	(0.0 )%	(0.1 )%	(0.2 )%

Mortgage Servicing Rights

The following tables summarize the estimated change in fair value of MSR accounts for using the amortization method as of September 30, 2016, given several shifts in pricing spreads, prepayment speed and annual per-loan cost of servicing:

Pricing spread shift in %	-20%	-10%	-5%	+5%	+10%	+20%
	(dollars in thousands)					
Fair value	\$503,499	\$487,676	\$480,121	\$465,674	\$458,765	\$445,534
Change in fair value:						
\$	\$30,709	\$14,886	\$7,331	\$(7,116 )	\$(14,025 )	\$(27,256 )
%	6.5 %	3.2 %	1.6 %	(1.5 )%	(3.0 )%	(5.8 )%

Prepayment speed shift in %	-20%	-10%	-5%	+5%	+10%	+20%
	(dollars in thousands)					
Fair value	\$516,971	\$493,960	\$483,159	\$462,828	\$453,251	\$435,166
Change in fair value:						
\$	\$44,181	\$21,170	\$10,369	\$(9,962 )	\$(19,539 )	\$(37,624 )

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%	9.3	% 4.5	% 2.2	% (2.1)	)% (4.1)	)% (8.0)	)%
Per-loan servicing cost shift in %	-20%	-10%	-5%	+5%	+10%	+20%	
	(dollars in thousands)						
Fair value	\$487,671	\$480,230	\$476,510	\$469,069	\$465,349	\$457,908	
Change in fair value:							
\$	\$14,881	\$7,441	\$3,720	\$(3,720)	\$(7,441)	\$(14,881)	
%	3.2	% 1.6	% 0.8	% (0.8)	)% (1.6)	)% (3.2)	)%

The following tables summarize the estimated change in fair value of MSR's accounted for using the fair value option method as of September 30, 2016, given several shifts in pricing spreads, prepayment speed and annual per-loan cost of servicing:

Pricing spread shift in %	-20%	-10%	-5%	+5%	+10%	+20%	
	(dollars in thousands)						
Fair value	\$59,341	\$57,539	\$56,678	\$55,032	\$54,245	\$52,737	
Change in fair value:							
\$	\$3,498	\$1,696	\$835	\$(811)	\$(1,598)	\$(3,106)	
%	6.3	% 3.0	% 1.5	% (1.5)	)% (2.9)	)% (5.6)	)%

Prepayment speed shift in % -20% -10%