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Altisource Asset Management Corp
Form 10-Q
August 10, 2015

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

☒ QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

OR

☐ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15 (d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 FOR TRANSITION PERIOD FROM _____ TO _____

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER: 000-54809

Altisource Asset Management Corporation
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)
UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS 66-0783125
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

36C Strand Street
Christiansted, United States Virgin Islands 00820
(Address of principal executive office)

(340) 692-1055
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T 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 ☐

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

As of July 31, 2015, 2,207,459 shares of our common stock were outstanding (excluding 302,475 shares held as treasury stock).

Altisource Asset Management Corporation

June 30, 2015

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References in this report to "we," "our," "us," or the "Company" refer to Altisource Asset Management Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries, unless otherwise indicated. References in this report to "Residential" refer to Altisource Residential Corporation, unless otherwise indicated. References in this report to "Altisource" refer to Altisource Portfolio Solutions S.A. and its consolidated subsidiaries, unless otherwise indicated. References in this report to "Ocwen" refer to Ocwen Financial Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries, unless otherwise indicated.

Special note on forward-looking statements

Our disclosure and analysis in this quarterly report on Form 10-Q contain "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, which we refer to as the "Securities Act," and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, which we refer to as the "Exchange Act." In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "may," "will," "should," "expects," "intends," "plans," "anticipates," "believes," "estimates," "predicts," or "potential" or the negative of these and phrases or similar words or phrases which are predictions of or indicate future events or trends and which do not relate solely to historical matters. You can also identify forward-looking statements by discussions of strategy, plans or intentions.

The forward-looking statements contained in this report reflect our current views about future events and are subject to numerous known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and changes in circumstances that may cause our actual results to differ significantly from those expressed in any forward-looking statement. Factors that may materially affect such forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to:

- our ability to implement our business strategy and the business strategy of Residential;
- our ability to retain Residential as a client;
- our ability to retain and maintain our strategic relationships with related parties;
- the ability of Residential to generate cash available for distribution to its stockholders under our management;
- our ability to effectively compete with our competitors;
- Residential's ability to complete future or pending transactions;
- the failure of Altisource to effectively perform its obligations under their agreements with us and Residential;
- the failure of Residential's mortgage loan servicers to effectively perform their services to Residential;
- general economic and market conditions; and
- governmental regulations, taxes and policies.

While forward-looking statements reflect our good faith beliefs, assumptions and expectations, they are not guarantees of future performance. Such forward-looking statements speak only as of their respective dates, and we assume no obligation to update them to reflect changes in underlying assumptions or factors, new information or otherwise. For a further discussion of these and other factors that could cause our future results to differ materially from any forward-looking statements, please see the risk factors set forth in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014.

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Part I

Item 1. Financial statements (unaudited)

Certain information contained herein is presented as of July 31, 2015, which we have concluded is the latest practicable date for financial information prior to the filing of this quarterly report.

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Altisource Asset Management Corporation

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Assets:		
Real estate held for use:		
Land (from consolidated VIE)	\$23,743	\$14,424
Rental residential properties (net of accumulated depreciation of \$3,351 and \$1,062, respectively - from consolidated VIE)	97,533	60,908
Real estate owned (from consolidated VIE)	548,137	457,045
Total real estate held for use, net	669,413	532,377
Real estate assets held for sale (from consolidated VIE)	134,027	92,230
Mortgage loans at fair value (from consolidated VIE)	1,716,489	1,959,044
Mortgage loans held for sale (from consolidated VIE)	5,977	12,535
Cash and cash equivalents (including from consolidated VIE \$70,502 and \$66,166, respectively)	145,897	116,782
Restricted cash (from consolidated VIE)	18,459	13,282
Accounts receivable (including from consolidated VIE \$45,981 and \$10,313, respectively)	45,981	11,068
Related party receivables (from consolidated VIE)	—	17,491
Deferred leasing and financing costs, net (from consolidated VIE)	8,605	4,251
Prepaid expenses and other assets (including from consolidated VIE \$6,184 and \$373, respectively)	7,554	1,638
Total assets	\$2,752,402	\$2,760,698
Liabilities:		
Repurchase and loan and security agreements (from consolidated VIE)	\$810,236	\$1,015,000
Other secured borrowings (from consolidated VIE)	523,925	324,082
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (including from consolidated VIE \$54,247 and \$11,678, respectively)	57,375	16,726
Related party payables (including from consolidated VIE \$0 and \$4,879, respectively)	0	6,169
Total liabilities	1,391,536	1,361,977
Commitments and contingencies (Note 6)		
Redeemable preferred stock:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 250,000 shares issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014; redemption value \$250,000	249,030	248,927
Equity:		
Common stock, \$.01 par value, 5,000,000 authorized shares; 2,509,844 and 2,207,369 shares issued and outstanding, respectively as of June 30, 2015 and 2,452,101 and 2,188,136 shares issued and outstanding, respectively, as of December 31, 2014	25	25
Additional paid-in capital	17,106	14,152
Retained earnings	61,702	54,174
Treasury stock, at cost, 302,475 shares as of June 30, 2015 and 263,965 shares as of December 31, 2014	(252,072)	(245,468)
Total stockholders' equity	(173,239)	(177,117)
Noncontrolling interest in consolidated affiliate	1,285,075	1,326,911

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Total equity	1,111,836	1,149,794
Total liabilities and equity	\$2,752,402	\$2,760,698

See accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Altisource Asset Management Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Operations
(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)
(Unaudited)

	Three months ended June 30, 2015	Three months ended June 30, 2014	Six months ended June 30, 2015	Six months ended June 30, 2014
Revenues:				
Rental revenues	\$2,140	\$181	\$3,540	\$250
Net unrealized gain on mortgage loans	42,209	105,042	103,343	170,172
Net realized gain on mortgage loans	19,272	10,819	34,654	20,140
Net realized gain on re-performing mortgage loans	254	—	405	—
Net realized gain on real estate	12,404	1,234	23,012	1,234
Interest income	240	81	480	189
Total revenues	76,519	117,357	165,434	191,985
Expenses:				
Residential property operating expenses	16,857	3,253	29,316	4,303
Real estate depreciation and amortization	1,344	103	2,342	151
Real estate selling costs and impairment	8,839	2,879	23,530	3,233
Mortgage loan servicing costs	16,246	16,925	34,512	28,362
Interest expense	13,237	6,945	24,720	12,653
General and administrative	5,967	4,542	17,530	10,143
Related party general and administrative	—	2,675	—	3,598
Total expenses	62,490	37,322	131,950	62,443
Other income	—	786	—	786
Income before income taxes	14,029	80,821	33,484	130,328
Income tax expense (benefit)	194	(191)	337	575
Net income	13,835	81,012	33,147	129,753
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest in consolidated affiliate	(13,092)	) (67,782	) (25,516	) (109,695
Net income attributable to common stockholders	\$743	\$13,230	\$7,631	\$20,058
Earnings per share of common stock – basic:				
Earnings per basic share	\$0.31	\$5.87	\$3.40	\$8.68
Weighted average common stock outstanding – basic	2,218,533	2,255,278	2,211,357	2,310,931
Earnings per share of common stock – diluted:				
Earnings per diluted share	\$0.27	\$4.60	\$2.77	\$7.00
Weighted average common stock outstanding – diluted	2,746,955	2,874,906	2,752,322	2,865,185

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Altisource Asset Management Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Equity
(In thousands, except share amounts)
(Unaudited)

	Common stock					Noncontrolling	Total equity
	Number of shares	Amount	Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	interest in consolidated affiliate	
December 31, 2014	2,452,101	\$25	\$14,152	\$54,174	\$(245,468)	\$1,326,911	\$1,149,794
Issuance of common stock, including option exercises	57,743	—	15	—	—	—	15
Treasury shares repurchased	—	—	—	—	(6,604)	—	(6,604)
Capital contribution from noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	—	62	62
Distribution from noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	—	(67,507)	(67,507)
Amortization of preferred stock issuance costs	—	—	—	(103)	—	—	(103)
Share-based compensation	—	—	2,939	—	—	93	3,032
Net income	—	—	—	7,631	—	25,516	33,147
June 30, 2015	2,509,844	\$25	\$17,106	\$61,702	\$(252,072)	\$1,285,075	\$1,111,836
	Common stock					Noncontrolling	Total equity
	Number of shares	Amount	Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	Treasury stock	interest in consolidated affiliate	
December 31, 2013	2,354,774	\$24	\$12,855	\$(5,339)	\$—	\$785,427	\$792,967
Issuance of common stock, including option exercises	82,096	—	20	—	—	—	20
Treasury shares repurchased	—	—	—	—	(197,673)	—	(197,673)
Capital contribution from noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	—	468,391	468,391
Distribution from noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	—	(53,118)	(53,118)
	—	—	—	(62)	—	—	(62)

Amortization of
preferred stock
issuance costs

Share-based compensation	—	—	2,735	—	—	113	2,848
Net income	—	—	—	20,058	—	109,695	129,753
June 30, 2014	2,436,870	\$24	\$15,610	\$14,657	\$(197,673)	\$1,310,508	\$1,143,126

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Altisource Asset Management Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(In thousands) (Unaudited)

	Six months ended June 30, 2015	Six months ended June 30, 2014	
Operating activities:			
Net income	\$33,147	\$129,753	
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used in operating activities:			
Net unrealized gain on mortgage loans	(103,343	) (170,172	)
Net realized gain on mortgage loans	(34,654	) (20,140	)
Net realized gain on sale of re-performing mortgage loans	(405	) —	
Net realized gain on sale of real estate	(23,012	) (1,293	)
Real estate depreciation and amortization	2,342	151	
Real estate selling costs and impairment	23,530	3,233	
Accretion of interest on re-performing mortgage loans	(469	) —	
Share-based compensation	3,032	2,848	
Amortization of deferred financing costs	2,218	1,109	
Loss on retirement of leasehold improvements	212	—	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	4,971	473	
Related party receivables	—	4,952	
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(499	) (1,008	)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	4,745	2,223	
Related party payables	—	2,028	
Net cash used in operating activities	(88,185	) (45,843	)
Investing activities:			
Investment in mortgage loans	—	(1,056,493	)
Investment in real estate	—	(27,569	)
Investment in renovations	(11,001	) (1,700	)
Real estate tax advances	(14,443	) (14,368	)
Mortgage loan dispositions	107,887	70,379	
Mortgage loan payments	12,447	7,951	
Disposition of real estate	70,916	3,466	
Acquisition related deposits	(5,631	) —	
Change in restricted cash	(5,177	) (4,391	)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	154,998	(1,022,725	)
Financing activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of preferred stock	—	250,000	
Cost of issuance of preferred stock	—	(1,176	)
Issuance of common stock, including stock option exercises	537	3,155	
Repurchase of common stock	(6,604	) (197,673	)
Payment of tax withholdings on exercise of stock options	(522	) (3,135	)
Capital contribution from noncontrolling interest	62	468,391	
Distribution to noncontrolling interest	(36,038	) (53,118	)
Proceeds from issuance of other secured debt	221,691	—	
Repayments of secured notes	(21,306	) —	
Proceeds from repurchase agreement	109,683	749,240	
Repayments of repurchase agreement	(298,078	) (80,139	)
Payment of deferred financing costs	(7,123	) (2,335	)

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Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(37,698	) 1,133,210
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	29,115	64,642
Cash and cash equivalents as of beginning of the period	116,782	140,000
Cash and cash equivalents as of end of the period	\$ 145,897	\$ 204,642

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Altisource Asset Management Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (continued)
(In thousands) (Unaudited)

	Six months ended June 30, 2015	Six months ended June 30, 2014
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information		
Cash paid for interest	\$21,732	\$10,496
Transfer of mortgage loans to real estate owned	271,547	220,971
Transfer of real estate owned to mortgage loans	2,865	3,594
Change in accrued capital expenditures	(1,732)	) 1,746
Changes in receivables from mortgage loan dispositions, payments and real estate tax advances, net	36,359	4,796
Changes in receivables from real estate owned dispositions	1,369	—
See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.		

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Altisource Asset Management Corporation
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
June 30, 2015
(Unaudited)

1. Organization and basis of presentation

We were incorporated in the United States Virgin Islands on March 15, 2012, which we refer to as “inception.” Subsequent to our separation from Altisource Portfolio Solutions S.A. (“Altisource”) on December 21, 2012, we immediately commenced operations. In October 2013, we applied for and were granted registration by the SEC as a registered investment adviser under section 203(c) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. Our primary business is to provide asset management and certain corporate governance services to Altisource Residential Corporation, which we refer to as “Residential.” Residential is a Maryland corporation that acquires and manages single-family rental properties by acquiring sub-performing and non-performing mortgages throughout the United States.

Residential is currently our primary source of revenue and will drive our results. On March 31, 2015, we entered into a new asset management agreement with Residential (the “New AMA”) with an effective date of April 1, 2015. Prior to the AMA, we were party to a different asset management agreement with Residential (the “Original AMA”) pursuant to which we received incentive fees, which we refer to as our “incentive management fees,” that gave us a share of Residential’s cash flow available for distribution to its stockholders as well as reimbursement for certain overhead and operating expenses. Although the New AMA provides for a new fee structure in which we are entitled to a base management fee, an incentive management fee and a conversion fee for loans and REOs that become rental properties during each quarter, our operating results are highly dependent on Residential’s operating results. For additional details on the New AMA, please see “Note 7. Related Party Transactions.”

We have concluded that Residential is a variable interest entity (“VIE”) because Residential’s equity holders lack the ability through voting rights to make decisions about Residential’s activities that have a significant effect on the success of Residential. We have also concluded that we are the primary beneficiary of Residential because under the Residential AMA we have the power to direct the activities of Residential that most significantly impact Residential’s economic performance including establishing Residential’s investment and business strategy. As a result, we consolidate Residential in our consolidated financial statements.

Additionally, we provide management services to NewSource Reinsurance Company Ltd., which we refer to as “NewSource,” a title insurance and reinsurance company in Bermuda. In October 2013, we invested \$2.0 million in 100% of the common stock of NewSource and Residential invested \$18.0 million in the non-voting preferred stock of NewSource. On December 2, 2013, NewSource became registered as a licensed reinsurer with the Bermuda Monetary Authority (“BMA”). Because we own 100% of voting common stock of NewSource and there are no substantive kick-out rights granted to other equity owners, we consolidate NewSource in our consolidated financial statements. NewSource commenced reinsurance activities during the second quarter of 2014. In December 2014, NewSource determined that the economics of the initial business did not warrant the continuation of its initial reinsurance quota share agreement with an unrelated third party. NewSource therefore transferred all of the risk of claims and future losses underwritten to an unrelated third party.

Since Residential commenced operations, it has completed three public equity offerings with aggregate net proceeds of approximately \$1.1 billion. Residential also entered into three separate repurchase agreements to finance its acquisition and ownership of residential mortgage loans and REO properties. The maximum aggregate funding available under these repurchase agreements at December 31, 2014 was \$1.2 billion. On April 10, 2015, Residential also entered into a loan and security agreement (the “Nomura loan agreement”) with Nomura Corporate Funding Americas, LLC (“Nomura”). The purpose of the Nomura loan agreement is to finance Residential’s beneficial ownership

of REO properties. The maximum aggregate funding available to Residential under the repurchase agreements and the Nomura loan agreement as of June 30, 2015 was \$1.0 billion, subject to certain sublimits, eligibility requirements and conditions precedent to each funding. As of June 30, 2015, an aggregate of \$810.2 million was outstanding under Residential's repurchase agreements and the Nomura loan agreement. All obligations of Residential's subsidiaries under the repurchase agreements and the Nomura loan agreement are fully guaranteed by Residential.

Each of Residential's repurchase agreements and the Nomura loan agreement is described below:

Credit Suisse ("CS") is the lender on the repurchase agreement entered into on March 22, 2013 (the "CS repurchase agreement") with an initial aggregate maximum borrowing capacity of \$100.0 million. During 2014 the CS repurchase agreement was amended on several occasions, ultimately increasing the aggregate maximum borrowing

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capacity to \$225.0 million on December 31, 2014 with a maturity date of April 20, 2015, subject to an additional one-year extension with the approval of the lender. On April 20, 2015, Residential entered into an amended and restated repurchase agreement with CS that increased the aggregate borrowing capacity from \$225.0 million to \$275.0 million, increased the REO sublimit under the facility and extended the maturity date to April 18, 2016.

Deutsche Bank ("DB") is the lender on the repurchase agreement entered into on September 12, 2013 (the "DB repurchase agreement"). The DB repurchase agreement matures on March 11, 2016 and includes a provision that after March 2015, Residential is not eligible for additional funding under the facility, thereby reducing Residential's aggregate funding capacity under the DB repurchase agreement to \$91.8 million, which was the amount outstanding under the facility on June 30, 2015.

Wells Fargo ("Wells") is the lender on the repurchase agreement entered into on September 23, 2013 (the "Wells repurchase agreement") with an initial aggregate maximum borrowing capacity of \$200.0 million. Throughout 2013 and 2014 the Wells repurchase agreement was amended several times increasing the aggregate maximum borrowing capacity to a high of \$1.0 billion, and on December 31, 2014 was reduced to \$750.0 million, subject to certain sublimits, to reflect the securitization of a significant portion of Residential's non-performing loans that previously had been financed under the Wells repurchase agreement. The maturity date of the Wells repurchase agreement was March 23, 2015. However, on February 20, 2015, Residential exercised its option to extend the termination date of this facility to March 23, 2016 without any additional funding, thereby reducing Residential's aggregate funding capacity under the Wells repurchase agreement to \$471.3 million on June 30, 2015, which was the amount outstanding under the facility on that date. Residential is in discussions with Wells to further extend the repurchase agreement with an ability to obtain additional funding. No assurance can be provided that Residential will be able to renew this facility on reasonable terms, on a timely basis or at all. The agreement calls for the advance rate to be reduced by 10% after the first 90 days of the extension term. The 10% reduction date has been extended for an additional 90 days while the parties are negotiating an amended and restated repurchase agreement.

Nomura is the lender on the Nomura loan agreement entered into on April 10, 2015 with an initial aggregate maximum funding capacity of \$100.0 million. On May 12, 2015, Residential amended the terms of the Nomura loan agreement to increase the aggregate maximum funding capacity to \$200.0 million, subject to certain sublimits, eligibility requirements and conditions precedent to each funding. The Nomura loan agreement terminates on April 8, 2016.

Since September 2014, Residential has also completed three securitization transactions, each of which is summarized below:

On June 29, 2015, Residential completed a securitization transaction in which ARLP Securitization Trust, Series 2015-1 ("ARLP 2015-1") issued \$205.0 million in Class A Notes (the "ARLP 2015-1 Class A Notes") with a weighted coupon of approximately 4.01% and \$60.0 million in Class M Notes (the "ARLP 2015-1 Class M Notes"). Residential retained \$34.0 million of the ARLP 2015-1 Class A Notes and all of the ARLP 2015-1 Class M Notes. No interest will be paid on any ARLP 2015-1 Class M Notes while any ARLP 2015-1 Class A Notes remain outstanding. The ARLP 2015-1 Class A Notes and ARLP 2015-1 Class M Notes are secured solely by the non-performing mortgage loans and REO properties of ARLP 2015-1 and not by any of Residential's other assets. The assets of ARLP 2015-1 are the only source of repayment and interest on the ARLP 2015-1 Class A Notes and the ARLP 2015-1 Class M Notes. The ARLP 2015-1 Class A Notes and the ARLP 2015-1 Class M Notes mature on May 25, 2055, and Residential does not guaranty any of the obligations of ARLP 205-1 under the terms of the Indenture governing the notes or otherwise. As of June 30, 2015, the book value of the underlying securitized assets held by ARLP 2015-1 was \$275.7 million.

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On November 25, 2014, Residential completed a securitization transaction in which ARLP Securitization Trust, Series 2014-2 ("ARLP 2014-2") issued \$270.8 million in Class A Notes (the "ARLP 2014-2 Class A Notes") with a weighted coupon of approximately 3.85% and \$234.0 million in Class M Notes (the "ARLP 2014-2 Class M Notes"). Residential initially retained \$95.8 million of the ARLP 2014-2 Class A Notes and all of the ARLP 2014-2 Class M Notes. On February 9, 2015, Residential sold \$50.7 million of the retained ARLP 2014-2 Class A Notes to an unrelated third party. No interest will be paid on any ARLP 2014-2 Class M Notes while any ARLP 2014-2 Class A Notes remain outstanding. The ARLP 2014-2 Class A Notes and the ARLP 2014-2 Class M Notes are secured solely by the non-performing mortgage loans and REO properties of ARLP 2014-2 and not by any of Residential's other assets. The assets of ARLP 2014-2 are the only source of repayment and interest on the ARLP 2014-2 Class A Notes and the ARLP 2014-2 Class M Notes. The ARLP 2014-2 Class A Notes and the ARLP 2014-2 Class M Notes mature on January 26, 2054, and Residential does not guaranty any of the obligations of ARLP 2014-2 under the terms of the Indenture governing the notes or otherwise. As of June 30, 2015, the book value of the underlying securitized assets held by ARLP 2014-2 was \$329.0 million.

On September 25, 2014, Residential completed a securitization transaction in which ARLP Securitization Trust, Series 2014-1 ("ARLP 2014-1") issued \$150.0 million in Class A Notes (the "ARLP 2014-1 Class A Notes") with a weighted coupon of approximately 3.47% and \$32.0 million in Class M Notes (the "ARLP 2014-1 Class M Notes") with a weighted coupon of 4.25%. The ARLP 2014-1 Class A Notes and the ARLP 2014-1 Class M Notes are secured solely by the non-performing mortgage loans and REO properties of ARLP 2014-1 and not by any of Residential's other assets. The assets of ARLP 2014-1 are the only source of repayment and interest on the ARLP 2014-1 Class A Notes and the ARLP 2014-1 Class M Notes. The ARLP 2014-1 Class A Notes and the ARLP 2014-1 Class M Notes mature on September 25, 2044, and Residential does not guaranty any of the obligations of ARLP 2014-1 under the terms of the Indenture governing the notes or otherwise. As of June 30, 2015, the book value of the underlying securitized assets held by ARLP 2014-1 was \$208.5 million.

Residential retained all of the ARLP 2014-1 Class M Notes issued by ARLP 2014-1 in its taxable REIT subsidiary ("TRS"). On September 30, 2014, pursuant to a master repurchase agreement, the TRS sold \$15.0 million of the ARLP 2014-1 Class M Notes to NewSource. The master repurchase agreement initially required the TRS to repurchase the ARLP 2014-1 Class M Notes from NewSource at a 5.0% yield on December 28, 2014, with the parties having the option to extend the master repurchase agreement for additional 89-day periods. In no event can the master repurchase agreement be extended beyond September 29, 2015. The agreement is currently due to expire on September 22, 2015.

For a more complete description of Residential's repurchase agreements, loan and security agreement and securitization transactions, please see "Note 5. Borrowings."

On March 18, 2014, we closed a private placement for the issuance and sale of 250,000 shares of our Series A Convertible Preferred Stock to Luxor Capital Group, LP, a New York based investment manager, and other institutional investors for proceeds of \$250.0 million. In connection with the foregoing, the Company's Board of Directors has approved a share repurchase program that authorizes us to repurchase up to \$300.0 million of our common stock. We used substantially all of the proceeds from this transaction to repurchase shares of our common stock and for other corporate purposes. We have an aggregate of \$59.4 million remaining for repurchases under our Board-approved repurchase plan.

Basis of presentation and use of estimates

The accompanying unaudited interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States which we refer to as "U.S. GAAP." All wholly owned subsidiaries are included and all intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated. The preparation of

consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

The unaudited consolidated financial statements and accompanying unaudited consolidated financial information, in our opinion, contain all adjustments that are of a normal recurring nature and necessary for a fair presentation of our financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the interim periods. The interim results are not necessarily indicative of results for a full year. We have omitted certain notes and other information from the interim consolidated financial statements

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presented in this Quarterly Report as permitted by SEC rules and regulations. These consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with our 2014 annual report on Form 10-K.

Preferred stock

During the first quarter of 2014, we issued \$250.0 million of convertible preferred stock. All of the outstanding shares of preferred stock are redeemable by us in March 2020, the sixth anniversary of the date of issuance, and every five years thereafter. On these same redemption dates, each holder of preferred stock may cause us to redeem all the shares of preferred stock held by such holder at a redemption price equal to \$1,000 per share. Accordingly, we classify these shares as mezzanine equity, outside of permanent stockholders' equity.

The holders of shares of Series A Preferred Stock will not be entitled to receive dividends with respect to the Series A Preferred Stock. The shares of Series A Preferred Stock are convertible into shares of our common stock at a conversion price of \$1,250 per share, subject to certain anti-dilution adjustments.

Upon a change of control or upon a liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company, holders of the Series A Preferred Stock will be entitled to receive an amount in cash per Series A Preferred Stock equal to the greater of:

- (i) \$1,000 plus the aggregate amount of cash dividends paid on the number of shares of Common Stock into which such share of Series A Preferred Stock was convertible on each ex-dividend date for such dividends; and
- (ii) the number of shares of Common Stock into which the Series A Preferred Stock is then convertible multiplied by the then current market price of the Common Stock.

The Series A Preferred Stock confers no voting rights to holders, except with respect to matters that materially and adversely affect the voting powers, rights or preferences of the Series A Preferred Stock or as otherwise required by applicable law.

With respect to the distribution of assets upon the liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company, the Series A Preferred Stock ranks senior to our common stock and on parity with all other classes of preferred stock that may be issued by us in the future.

Treasury Stock

We account for repurchased common stock under the cost method and include such treasury stock as a component of total shareholders' equity. We have repurchased shares of our common stock (i) under our Board approval to repurchase up to \$300.0 million in shares of our common stock and (ii) upon our withholding of shares of our common stock to satisfy tax withholding obligations in connection with the vesting of our restricted stock.

Recently issued accounting standards

In April 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2015-03, Interest - Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30) - Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs. ASU 2015-03 requires that debt issuance costs are presented on the balance sheet as a deduction from the carrying amount of the related debt liability instead of being presented as an asset. Debt disclosures will include the face amount of the debt liability and the effective interest rate. The standard requires retrospective application and represents a change in accounting principle. The standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption is permitted. We do not expect the impact of adopting this standard to have a material impact on our financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

In February 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-02, Consolidation (Topic 810) – Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis. ASU 2015-02 makes targeted amendments to the current consolidation guidance that change the analysis a reporting entity must perform to determine whether it should consolidate certain types of legal entities. This guidance addresses concerns that current accounting might require a reporting entity to consolidate another legal entity in situations in which the reporting entity's contractual rights do not give it the ability to act primarily on its own behalf, the reporting entity does not hold a majority of the legal entity's voting rights, or the reporting entity is not exposed to a majority of the legal entity's economic benefits or obligations. The standard is effective for fiscal years, and for interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015. Early application is permitted. We are evaluating the impact of ASU 2015-02 on our consolidated financial statements, which could result in the deconsolidation of Residential's financial information in our consolidated financial statements.

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In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. ASU 2014-09 is a comprehensive new revenue recognition model requiring a company to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to a customer at an amount reflecting the consideration it expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. ASU 2014-09 may be applied using either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective approach and is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2016. We do not expect this amendment to have a significant effect on our financial position or results of operations.

2. Mortgage loans

Acquisitions of non-performing residential mortgage loans

During the six months ended June 30, 2015, Residential did not acquire any portfolios of non-performing residential mortgage loans. During the six months ended June 30, 2014, Residential acquired an aggregate of 5,797 residential mortgage loans, substantially all of which were non-performing, and 190 REO properties having an aggregate UPB of approximately \$1.6 billion and an aggregate market value of underlying properties of \$1.4 billion. The aggregate purchase price for these acquisitions was approximately \$940.5 million.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, Residential recognized \$0.3 million and \$0.4 million, respectively for due diligence costs related to a potential purchase of a portfolio that was not ultimately acquired. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2014, Residential recognized \$2.4 million and \$2.9 million, respectively, for due diligence costs related to transactions in both general and administrative expense and related party general and administrative expense.

Generally, we expect that Residential's mortgage loan and REO portfolios may grow at an uneven pace, as opportunities to acquire distressed residential mortgage loans and REO portfolios may be irregularly timed and may involve large portfolios of loans or REO, and the timing and extent of Residential's success in acquiring such assets cannot be predicted. In addition, for any given portfolio of loans that Residential agrees to acquire, it typically acquires fewer loans than originally expected, as certain loans may be resolved prior to the closing date or may fail to meet Residential's diligence standards. The number of loans excluded from an acquisition typically constitutes a relatively small portion of a particular portfolio. In some cases, the number of loans Residential does not acquire could be significant. In any case where Residential does not acquire the full portfolio, appropriate adjustments are made to the applicable purchase price.

Throughout this report, all unpaid principal balance and market value amounts for the portfolios Residential has acquired are provided as of "cut-off date" for each transaction unless otherwise indicated. The "cut-off date" for each acquisition is a date shortly before the closing used to identify the final loans being purchased and the related unpaid principal balance, market value of underlying properties and other characteristics of the loans.

Transfer of mortgage loans to real estate owned

During the three months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, Residential transferred 687 and 894 mortgage loans, respectively, to REO at an aggregate fair value based on broker price opinions ("BPOs"), of \$133.9 million and \$120.8 million respectively. Such transfers occur when the foreclosure sale is complete. In connection with these transfers to REO, Residential recorded \$14.7 million and \$28.5 million, respectively, in net unrealized gains on mortgage loans.

During the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, Residential transferred 1,411 and 1,530 mortgage loans, respectively, to REO at an aggregate fair value based on BPOs, of \$268.7 million and \$217.4 million respectively. Such transfers occur when the foreclosure sale is complete. In connection with these transfers to REO, Residential

recorded \$33.1 million and \$52.1 million, respectively, in net unrealized gains on mortgage loans. At June 30, 2015 Residential had 6,316 loans with a carrying value of \$1.3 billion that were in the foreclosure process compared to 7,841 loans with a carrying value of \$1.5 billion at December 31, 2014.

Dispositions of non-performing residential mortgage loans

During the three months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, Residential disposed of 270 and 135 mortgage loans, respectively, primarily through short sales, refinancing, foreclosure sales, and sale of loans that had transitioned to re-performing loans from prior non-performing loan acquisitions. In connection with these dispositions, Residential recorded \$19.3 million and \$10.8 million, respectively, of net realized gains on mortgage loans.

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During the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, Residential disposed of 420 and 251 mortgage loans, respectively, primarily through short sales, refinancing, foreclosure sales, and sale of loans that had transitioned to re-performing loans from prior non-performing loan acquisitions. In connection with these dispositions, Residential recorded \$34.7 million and \$20.1 million, respectively, of net realized gains on mortgage loans.

Acquisitions and dispositions of re-performing residential mortgage loans

On June 27, 2014, Residential acquired 879 re-performing mortgage loans with an aggregate market value of underlying properties of \$271.1 million for an aggregate purchase price of \$144.6 million. Under ASC 310-30, acquired loans may be aggregated and accounted for as a pool of loans if the loans being aggregated have common risk characteristics. A pool is accounted for as a single asset with a single composite interest rate and an aggregate expectation of cash flows. These 879 re-performing residential mortgage loans were determined to have common risk characteristics and have been accounted for as a single loan pool.

During October 2014, Residential sold an aggregate of 934 re-performing loans to an unrelated third party for an aggregate purchase price of \$164 million. The sale included 770 loans from the re-performing mortgage loans purchased in June 2014, and 164 loans that had transitioned to re-performing status from prior non-performing loan acquisitions. During June 2015, Residential sold an aggregate of 189 re-performing loans to an unrelated third party for an aggregate purchase price of \$34.6 million. The sale included 52 loans from the re-performing mortgage loans purchased in June 2014, and 137 loans that had transitioned to re-performing status from prior non-performing loan acquisitions. Approximately \$2.0 million of the proceeds from the June 2015 re-performing loan sale were used to purchase the loans out of Residential's ARLP 2014-1 and ARLP 2014-2 securitizations and approximately \$16.4 million of the proceeds were used to purchase the loans out of Residential's Wells repurchase facility. Therefore, Residential's net proceeds from the June 2015 re-performing loan sale were approximately \$16.2 million.

Under ASC 310-30, Residential estimates cash flows expected to be collected, adjusted for expected prepayments and defaults expected to be incurred over the life of the loan pool. Residential determines the excess of the loan pool's contractually required principal and interest payments over the expected cash flows as an amount that should not be accreted, the nonaccretable yield. The difference between expected cash flows and the present value of the expected cash flows is referred to as the accretable yield, which represents the amount that is expected to be recorded as interest income over the remaining life of the loan pool. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, Residential recognized no provision for loan loss and no adjustments to the amount of the accretable yield. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, Residential accreted \$0.2 million and \$0.5 million, respectively, into interest income with respect to these re-performing loans. As of June 30, 2015, these re-performing loans, having a UPB of \$8.8 million and a carrying value of \$6.0 million, were held for sale.

The following tables present information regarding the estimates of the contractually required payments and the cash flows expected to be collected as of the date of the acquisition and changes in the balance of the accretable yield (\$ in thousands):

	Six months ended June 30, 2015	
	Accretable Yield	Carrying Amount of Loans
Balance at the beginning of the period	\$7,640	\$12,535
Additions	—	37
Payments and other reductions, net	(3,285)	(7,064)
Accretion	(469)	469
Balance at the end of the period	\$3,886	\$5,977

3. Real estate assets, net

Acquisitions

During the six months ended June 30, 2015, Residential acquired no REO properties as part of their portfolio acquisitions. During three and six months ended June 30, 2014, Residential acquired 190 REO properties for an aggregate purchase price of \$27.6 million.

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On June 28, 2015, Residential entered into an agreement (the “IH Purchase Agreement”) to purchase an aggregate of 1,325 REO properties, the substantial majority of which were rented and occupied, from certain subsidiaries of Invitation Homes (“Invitation Homes”) for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$112.6 million (the “IH Transaction”). The IH Purchase Agreement provided for a 30-day contingency period after signing in which Residential was entitled to complete due diligence on the REO properties, with each of Invitation Homes and Residential having the ability to terminate the IH Purchase Agreement based on the due diligence results. On July 28, 2015, the contingency period expired, and Invitation Homes and Residential determined to move forward with the closing of the IH Transaction. We currently expect Residential to complete the IH Transaction in the third quarter of 2015. There can be no assurance that Residential will be able to complete the IH Transaction on a timely basis or at all.

Real estate held for use

As of June 30, 2015, Residential had 3,977 REO properties held for use. Of these properties, 777 had been rented, 96 were being listed for rent and 111 were in varying stages of renovation. With respect to the remaining 2,993 REO properties, we will make a final determination whether each property meets Residential’s rental profile after (a) applicable state redemption periods have expired, (b) the foreclosure sale has been ratified (c) Residential has recorded the deed for the property, (d) utilities have been activated and (e) Residential has secured access for interior inspection. A majority of the REO properties are subject to state regulations which require Residential to await the expiration of a redemption period before a foreclosure can be finalized. Residential includes these redemption periods in its portfolio pricing which generally reduces the price Residential pays for the mortgage loans. Once the redemption period expires, Residential immediately proceeds to record the new deed, take possession of the property, activate utilities, and start the inspection process in order to make its final determination.

As of December 31, 2014, Residential had 3,349 REO properties held for use. Of these properties, 336 had been rented, 197 were being listed for rent and 254 were in various stages of renovation. With respect to the remaining 2,562 REO properties, we were in the process of determining whether these properties would meet Residential's rental profile. As of June 30, 2014, Residential had 1,766 REO properties held for use. Of these properties, 102 had been rented, 40 were being listed for rent and 140 were in various stages of renovation. With respect to the remaining 1,484 REO properties, we were in the process of determining whether these properties would meet Residential's rental profile. If a REO property meets Residential's rental profile, we determine the extent of renovations that are needed to generate an optimal rent and maintain consistency of renovation specifications for future branding. If we determine that the REO property will not meet Residential's rental profile, we list the property for sale, in certain instances after renovations are made to optimize the sale proceeds.

Real estate held for sale

As of June 30, 2015, Residential classified 819 properties having an aggregate carrying value of \$134.0 million as real estate held for sale as they do not meet its residential rental property investment criteria. As of December 31, 2014, Residential had 611 REO properties having an aggregate carrying value of \$92.2 million held for sale, and as of June 30, 2014, Residential had 192 REO properties having an aggregate carrying value of \$27.6 million held for sale. None of these REO properties have any operations; therefore, we are not presenting discontinued operations related to these properties.

Residential records residential properties held for sale at the lower of either the carrying amount of REO or its estimated fair value less estimated selling costs. If the carrying amount exceeds the estimated fair value, as adjusted, Residential records impairment equal to the amount of such excess. If an increase in fair value is noted at a subsequent measurement date, a gain is recognized to the extent of any previous impairment recognized. As of June 30, 2015 Residential had \$7.8 million of impairment on the 819 REO properties having a fair value of \$153.9 million. As of

December 31, 2014 Residential had \$4.9 million of impairment on the 611 REO properties having a fair value of \$96.0 million. There was no impairment on the 192 REO properties held at June 30, 2014.

Dispositions

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, Residential disposed of 321 and 575 REO properties, respectively, and recorded \$12.4 million and \$23.0 million of net realized gains on real estate, respectively. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2014, Residential disposed of 22 and 24 REO properties, respectively, and recorded \$1.2 million of net realized gains for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014.

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4. Fair value of financial instruments

The following table sets forth the fair value of financial assets and liabilities by level within the fair value hierarchy as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 (\$ in thousands):

	Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets	Level 2 Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices	Level 3 Unobservable inputs
June 30, 2015			
Recurring basis (assets)			
Mortgage loans	\$—	\$—	\$1,716,489
Nonrecurring basis (assets)			
Real estate assets held for sale	\$—	\$—	\$153,868
Transfer of real estate owned to mortgage loans	\$—	\$—	\$2,865
Transfer of mortgage loans to real estate owned	\$—	\$—	\$271,547
Not recognized on consolidated balance sheets at fair value (assets)			
Mortgage loans held for sale	\$—	\$—	\$5,977
Not recognized on consolidated balance sheets at fair value (liabilities)			
Repurchase and loan and security agreements at fair value	\$—	\$810,236	\$—
Other secured borrowings	\$—	\$521,500	\$—
December 31, 2014			
Recurring basis (assets)			
Mortgage loans	\$—	\$—	\$1,959,044
Nonrecurring basis (assets)			
Real estate assets held for sale	\$—	\$—	\$96,041
Transfer of real estate owned to mortgage loans	\$—	\$—	\$8,400
Transfer of mortgage loans to real estate owned	\$—	\$—	\$595,668
Not recognized on consolidated balance sheets at fair value (assets)			
Mortgage loans held for sale	\$—	\$—	\$12,535
Not recognized on consolidated balance sheets at fair value (liabilities)			
Repurchase agreements at fair value	\$—	\$1,015,000	\$—
Other secured borrowings	\$—	\$336,409	\$—

Residential has not transferred any assets from one level to another level during the six months ended June 30, 2015 or during the year ended December 31, 2014.

The carrying values of Residential's and our cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, related party receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, related party payables, preferred stock, and investment in NewSource are equal to or approximate fair value. The fair value of mortgage loans is estimated using our proprietary pricing model. The fair value of transfers of mortgage loans to real estate owned is estimated using BPOs. The fair value of re-performing mortgage loans held for sale is estimated using the present value of the future estimated principal and interest payments of the loan, with the discount rate used in the present value calculation representing the estimated effective yield of the loan. The fair value of the repurchase agreements is estimated using the income approach based on credit spreads available currently in the market for similar floating rate debt. The fair value of other secured borrowings is estimated using observable market data. The following table sets forth the changes in Residential's level 3 assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis (\$ in thousands):

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	Three months ended June 30, 2015	Three months ended June 30, 2014	Six months ended June 30, 2015	Six months ended June 30, 2014	
Mortgage loans					
Beginning balance	\$1,853,495	\$1,766,142	\$1,959,044	\$1,207,163	
Investment in mortgage loans	—	300,503	—	913,011	
Net unrealized gain on mortgage loans	42,209	105,042	103,343	170,172	
Net realized gain on mortgage loans	19,272	10,819	34,654	20,140	
Mortgage loan dispositions and payments	(82,070	) (44,314	) (147,238	) (83,772	)
Real estate tax advances to borrowers	4,264	4,716	11,391	12,722	
Reclassification of realized gains on real estate sold from unrealized gains	13,175	—	23,977	—	
Transfer of real estate owned to mortgage loans	1,509	5,563	2,865	5,563	
Transfer of mortgage loans to real estate owned	(135,365	) (124,443	) (271,547	) (220,971	)
Ending balance at June 30	\$1,716,489	\$2,024,028	\$1,716,489	\$2,024,028	
Net unrealized gain on mortgage loans held at the end of the period	\$29,784	\$70,623	\$80,852	\$108,820	

The following table sets forth the fair value of Residential's mortgage loans, the related unpaid principal balance and market value of underlying properties by delinquency status as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 (\$ in thousands):

	Number of loans	Carrying Value	Unpaid principal balance	Market value of underlying properties ⁽¹⁾
June 30, 2015				
Current	727	\$117,544	\$165,532	\$169,272
30	102	16,148	22,309	24,784
60	59	7,128	10,398	11,972
90	1,930	316,877	493,893	477,131
Foreclosure	6,316	1,258,792	1,767,873	1,654,676
Mortgage loans	9,134	\$1,716,489	\$2,460,005	\$2,337,835
December 31, 2014				
Current	670	\$107,467	\$159,731	\$160,654
30	109	15,424	22,629	24,046
60	57	7,921	11,624	12,510
90	2,286	361,434	569,930	544,709
Foreclosure	7,841	1,466,798	2,172,047	1,951,606
Mortgage Loans	10,963	\$1,959,044	\$2,935,961	\$2,693,525

(1)

Market value is based on the most recent BPO provided to us by the applicable seller for each property in the respective portfolio as of its cut-off date or an updated BPO received since the acquisition was completed.

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The following table sets forth the carrying value of Residential's remaining re-performing mortgage loans from the re-performing loan portfolio acquired in June 2014, which are held for sale, the related unpaid principal balance and market value of underlying properties by delinquency status as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 (\$ in thousands):

	Number of loans	Carrying value	Unpaid principal balance	Market value of underlying properties ⁽¹⁾
June 30, 2015				
Current	13	\$1,908	\$2,531	\$3,760
30	6	1,045	1,440	1,909
60	5	466	1,254	1,253
90	17	2,457	3,126	3,847
Foreclosure	3	101	422	348
Mortgage loans held for sale	44	\$5,977	\$8,773	\$11,117
December 31, 2014				
Current	68	\$8,317	\$11,938	\$15,154
30	6	1,118	1,667	2,004
60	4	359	644	670
90	24	2,741	4,149	4,624
Mortgage loans held for sale	102	\$12,535	\$18,398	\$22,452

(1) Market value is based on the most recent BPO provided to us by the applicable seller for each property in the respective portfolio as of its cut-off date or an updated BPO received since the acquisition was completed.

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of Residential's mortgage loans are discount rates, forecasts of future home prices, alternate loan resolution probabilities, resolution timelines and the value of underlying properties. Significant changes in any of these inputs in isolation could result in a significant change to the fair value measurement. A decline in the discount rate in isolation would increase the fair value. A decrease in the housing pricing index in isolation would decrease the fair value. Individual loan characteristics such as location and value of underlying collateral affect the loan resolution probabilities and timelines. An increase in the loan resolution timeline in isolation would decrease the fair value. A decrease in the value of underlying properties in isolation would decrease the fair value. The following table sets forth quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used to measure the fair value of Residential's mortgage loans as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014:

Input	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Equity discount rate	15.0%	15.0%
Debt to asset ratio	65.0%	65.0%
Cost of funds	3.5% over 1 month LIBOR	3.5% over 1 month LIBOR
Annual change in home pricing index	0% to 7.5%	-0.1% to 7.6%
Loan resolution probabilities — modification	0% to 44.7%	0% to 44.7%
Loan resolution probabilities — rental	0% to 100.0%	0% to 100.0%
Loan resolution probabilities — liquidation	0% to 100.0%	0% to 100.0%
Loan resolution timelines (in years)	0.1 to 5.3	0.1 to 5.3
Value of underlying properties	\$500 - \$5,500,000	\$3,000 - \$5,300,000

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5. Borrowings

Repurchase agreements and the Nomura loan agreement

Residential's operating partnership and certain of its Delaware Statutory Trust subsidiaries, as applicable, have entered into master repurchase agreements with major financial institutions. The purpose of these repurchase agreements is to finance the acquisition and ownership of mortgage loans, rental properties and REO properties in its portfolio. On April 10, 2015, Residential entered into the Nomura loan agreement for the purpose of financing its beneficial ownership of REO properties. Residential has effective control of the assets associated with these agreements and therefore it has concluded these are financing arrangements. As of June 30, 2015, the weighted average annualized interest rate on borrowing under Residential's repurchase agreements and the Nomura loan agreement was 3.30%, excluding amortization of deferred financing costs.

The following table sets forth data with respect to Residential's repurchase agreements and the Nomura loan agreement as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 (\$ in thousands):

	Maximum borrowing capacity	Book value of collateral	Amount outstanding
June 30, 2015			
CS repurchase agreement due April 18, 2016	\$275,000	\$367,114	\$202,855
Wells repurchase agreement due March 23, 2016	471,303	949,984	471,303
DB repurchase agreement due March 11, 2016	91,750	208,958	91,750
Nomura loan agreement due April 8, 2016	200,000	69,831	44,328
	\$1,038,053	\$1,595,887	\$810,236
December 31, 2014			
CS repurchase agreement due April 20, 2015	\$225,000	\$332,618	\$222,044
Wells repurchase agreement due March 23, 2015	750,000	1,036,409	569,509
DB repurchase agreement due March 11, 2016	250,000	450,532	223,447
	\$1,225,000	\$1,819,559	\$1,015,000

Under the terms of each of its repurchase agreements, as collateral for the funds Residential draws thereunder, subject to certain conditions, Residential's operating partnership will sell to the applicable lender equity interests in its Delaware statutory trust subsidiaries that owns the applicable underlying assets on its behalf, or the trust will directly sell such underlying mortgage assets. In the event the lender determines the value of the collateral has decreased, the lender has the right to initiate a margin call and require Residential, or the applicable trust subsidiary, to post additional collateral or to repay a portion of the outstanding borrowings. The price paid by the lender for each mortgage asset Residential finances under the repurchase agreements is based on a percentage of the market value of the mortgage asset and may depend on its delinquency status. With respect to funds drawn under the repurchase agreements, Residential's operating partnership is required to pay the lender interest based on LIBOR or at the lender's cost of funds plus a spread calculated based on the type of applicable mortgage assets collateralizing the funding, as well as certain other customary fees, administrative costs and expenses to maintain and administer the repurchase agreements. Residential does not collateralize any of its repurchase facilities with cash. Pursuant to the CS repurchase agreement, Residential is entitled to collateralize a portion of the facility with securities. As of June 30, 2015, approximately \$10.6 million of the amounts outstanding under the CS repurchase agreement was collateralized by \$17.0 million of the Class M Notes issued and retained by Residential in connection with the securitization completed in September 2014 by ARLP 2014-1, and approximately \$29.4 million of the amounts outstanding under the CS repurchase agreement was collateralized by \$45.1 million of the Class A-2 Notes issued and retained by Residential in connection with the securitization completed in November 2014 by ARLP 2014-2.

The repurchase agreements require Residential to maintain various financial and other covenants, including maintaining a minimum adjusted tangible net worth, a maximum ratio of indebtedness to adjusted tangible net worth and specified levels of unrestricted cash. In addition, the repurchase agreements contain customary events of default. Residential is restricted by the terms of its repurchase agreements from paying dividends greater than its REIT taxable income in a calendar year.

Residential is currently in compliance with the covenants and other requirements with respect to its repurchase agreements. We monitor Residential's banking partners' ability to perform under the repurchase agreements and have concluded there is currently no reason to doubt that they will continue to perform under the repurchase agreements as contractually obligated. For additional information on the repurchase agreements, please see "Note 1. Organization and basis of presentation."

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Under the terms of the Nomura loan agreement, subject to certain conditions, Nomura may advance funds to Residential from time to time, with such advances collateralized by REO properties. The advances paid under the Nomura loan agreement with respect to the REO properties from time to time will be based on a percentage of the market value of the applicable REO properties. Under the terms of the Nomura loan agreement, Residential is required to pay interest based on the one-month LIBOR plus a spread and certain other customary fees, administrative costs and expenses in connection with Nomura's structuring, management and ongoing administration of the facility.

The Nomura loan agreement requires Residential to maintain various financial and other covenants, including a minimum adjusted tangible net worth, a maximum ratio of indebtedness to adjusted tangible net worth and specified levels of unrestricted cash. In addition, the Nomura loan agreement contains events of default (subject to certain materiality thresholds and grace periods), including payment defaults, breaches of covenants and/or certain representations and warranties, cross-defaults, certain material adverse changes, bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings and other events of default customary for this type of transaction. The remedies for such events of default are also customary for this type of transaction and include the acceleration of the principal amount outstanding under the Nomura loan agreement and the liquidation by Nomura of the REO properties then subject thereto.

Other Secured Debt - Securitizations

On June 29, 2015, Residential completed a securitization transaction in which ARLP 2015-1 issued \$205.0 million in ARLP 2015-1 Class A Notes with a weighted coupon of approximately 4.01% and \$60.0 million in ARLP 2015-1 Class M Notes. ARLP 2015-1 is a Delaware statutory trust that is wholly-owned by Residential's operating partnership with a federally-chartered bank as its trustee. Residential retained \$34.0 million of the ARLP 2015-1 Class A Notes and all of the ARLP 2015-1 Class M Notes. No interest will be paid on any ARLP 2015-1 Class M Notes while any ARLP 2015-1 Class A Notes remain outstanding. The ARLP 2015-1 Class A Notes and ARLP 2015-1 Class M Notes are non-recourse to Residential and are secured solely by the non-performing mortgage loans and REO properties of ARLP 2015-1 but not by any of Residential's other assets. The assets of ARLP 2015-1 are the only source of repayment and interest on the ARLP 2015-1 Class A Notes and the ARLP 2015-1 Class M Notes, thereby making the cash proceeds received by ARLP 2015-1 of loan payments, loan liquidations, loan sales and sales of converted REO properties the sole sources of the payment of interest and principal by ARLP 2015-1 to the bond holders. The ARLP 2015-1 Class A Notes and the ARLP 2015-1 Class M Notes mature on May 25, 2055, and Residential does not guaranty any of the obligations of ARLP 205-1 under the terms of the Indenture governing the notes or otherwise. As of June 30, 2015, the book value of the underlying securitized assets held by ARLP 2015-1 was \$275.7 million.

On November 25, 2014, Residential completed a securitization transaction in which ARLP 2014-2 issued \$270.8 million in ARLP 2014-2 Class A Notes with a weighted coupon of approximately 3.85% and \$234.0 million in ARLP 2014-2 Class M Notes. ARLP 2014-2 is a Delaware statutory trust that is wholly-owned by Residential's operating partnership with a federally-chartered bank as its trustee. Residential initially retained \$95.8 million of the ARLP 2014-2 Class A Notes and all of the ARLP 2014-2 Class M Notes. On February 9, 2015, Residential sold \$50.7 million of the retained ARLP 2014-2 Class A Notes to an unrelated third party. No interest will be paid on any ARLP 2014-2 Class M Notes while any ARLP 2014-2 Class A Notes remain outstanding. The ARLP 2014-2 Class A Notes and ARLP 2014-2 Class M Notes are non-recourse to Residential and are secured solely by the non-performing mortgage loans and REO properties of ARLP 2014-2 but not by any of Residential's other assets. The assets of ARLP 2014-2 are the only source of repayment and interest on the ARLP 2014-2 Class A Notes and the ARLP 2014-2 Class M Notes, thereby making the cash proceeds received by ARLP 2014-2 of loan payments, loan liquidations, loan sales and sales of converted REO properties the sole sources of the payment of interest and principal by ARLP 2014-2 to the bond holders. The ARLP 2014-2 Class A Notes and the ARLP 2014-2 Class M Notes mature on January 26, 2054, and Residential does not guaranty any of the obligations of ARLP 2014-2 under the terms of the Indenture governing the notes or otherwise. As of June 30, 2015, the book value of the underlying securitized assets held by ARLP 2014-2 was \$329.0 million.

On September 25, 2014, Residential completed a securitization transaction in which ARLP 2014-1 issued \$150.0 million in ARLP 2014-1 Class A Notes with a weighted coupon of approximately 3.5% and \$32.0 million in ARLP 2014-1 Class M Notes with a weighted coupon of 4.25%. ARLP 2014-1 is a Delaware statutory trust that is wholly-owned by Residential's operating partnership with a federally-chartered bank as its trustee. The ARLP 2014-1 Class A Notes and the ARLP 2014-1 Class M Notes are non-recourse to Residential and are secured solely by the non-performing mortgage loans of ARLP 2014-1 but not by any of Residential's other assets. The assets of ARLP 2014-1 are the only source of repayment and interest on the ARLP 2014-1 Class A Notes and the ARLP 2014-1 Class M Notes, thereby making the cash proceeds received by ARLP 2014-1 of loan payments, loan liquidations, loan sales and sales of converted REO properties the sole sources of the payment of interest and principal by ARLP 2014-1 to the bond holders. The ARLP 2014-1 Class A Notes and the ARLP 2014-1 Class M Notes mature on September 25, 2044, and Residential does not guaranty any of the obligations of ARLP 2014-1 under the terms of the

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Indenture governing the notes or otherwise. As of June 30, 2015, the book value of the underlying securitized assets held by ARLP 2014-1 was \$208.5 million.

Residential retained all of the ARLP 2014-1 Class M Notes in its TRS. On September 30, 2014, pursuant to a master repurchase agreement, the TRS sold \$15.0 million of the ARLP 2014-1 Class M Notes to NewSource. The master repurchase agreement initially required the TRS to repurchase the ARLP 2014-1 Class M Notes from NewSource at a 5.0% yield on December 28, 2014, with the parties having the option to extend the master repurchase agreement for additional 89-day periods. In no event can the master repurchase agreement be extended beyond September 29, 2015. The agreement is currently due to expire on September 22, 2015.

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The following table sets forth data with respect to these notes as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 (\$ in thousands):

	Interest Rate	Amount outstanding
June 30, 2015		
ARLP Securitization Trust, Series 2015-1		
ARLP 2015-1 Class A Notes due May 25, 2055 ⁽¹⁾	4.01	% \$205,000
ARLP 2015-1 Class M Notes due May 25, 2044	—	% 60,000
ARLP Securitization Trust, Series 2014-2		
ARLP 2014-2 Class A Notes due January 26, 2054 ⁽²⁾	3.87	% 255,144
ARLP 2014-2 Class M Notes due January 26, 2054	—	% 234,010
ARLP Securitization Trust, Series 2014-1		
ARLP 2014-1 Class A Notes due September 25, 2044 ⁽³⁾	3.47	% 142,919
ARLP 2014-1 Class M Notes due September 25, 2044 ⁽⁴⁾	4.25	% 32,000
ARNS, Inc.		
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase due September 22, 2015	5.00	% 14,991
Intercompany eliminations		
Elimination of ARLP 2015-1 Class A Notes due to ARNS, Inc.		(34,000)
Elimination of ARLP 2015-1 Class M Notes due to ARLP		(60,000)
Elimination of ARLP 2014-2 Class A Notes due to ARNS, Inc.		(45,138)
Elimination of ARLP 2014-2 Class M Notes due to ARLP		(234,010)
Elimination of ARLP 2014-1 Class A Notes due to ARNS, Inc.		(14,991)
Elimination of ARLP 2014-1 Class M Notes due to ARNS, Inc.		(32,000)
		\$ 523,925
December 31, 2014		
ARLP Securitization Trust, Series 2014-2		
ARLP 2014-2 Class A Notes due January 26, 2054 ⁽²⁾	3.85	% \$269,820
ARLP 2014-2 Class M Notes due January 26, 2054	—	% 234,010
ARLP Securitization Trust, Series 2014-1		
ARLP 2014-1 Class A Notes due September 25, 2044 ⁽³⁾	3.47	% 150,000
ARLP 2014-1 Class M Notes due September 25, 2044 ⁽⁴⁾	4.25	% 32,000
ARNS, Inc.		
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase due March 27, 2015	5.00	% 14,991
Intercompany eliminations		
Elimination of ARLP 2014-2 Class A Notes due to ARNS, Inc.		(95,729)
Elimination of ARLP 2014-2 Class M Notes due to ARNS, Inc.		(234,010)
Elimination of ARLP 2014-1 Class A Notes due to ARNS, Inc.		(15,000)
Elimination of ARLP 2014-1 Class M Notes due to ARNS, Inc.		(32,000)
		\$ 324,082

(1) The expected redemption date for the Class A Notes ranges from June 25, 2018 to June 25, 2019.

(2) The expected redemption date for the Class A Notes ranges from November 27, 2017 to November 27, 2018.

(3) The expected redemption date for the Class A Notes ranges from September 25, 2017 to September 25, 2018.

(4) The expected redemption date for the Class M Notes is September 25, 2018.

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6. Commitments and Contingencies

Litigation, claims and assessments

Set forth below are certain developments in our legal proceedings since the March 2, 2015 filing of our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014 and the May 7, 2015 filing of our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the three months ended March 31, 2015:

The Police Retirement System of Saint Louis v. Erbey, et al. On June 30, 2015, The Police Retirement System of Saint Louis and the defendants entered into a Stipulation and Agreement of Compromise, Settlement and Release (the “Settlement Stipulation”) for the settlement of this derivative action (the “Settlement”), and the parties filed the Settlement Stipulation with the Circuit Court for Baltimore City, Maryland (the “Court”) on the same day. By Order dated August 3, 2015, the Court preliminarily approved the Settlement, scheduled a hearing on November 9, 2015 to consider final approval of the Settlement, and authorized Residential to provide notice of the proposed Settlement to stockholders. If the Settlement is finally approved by the Court and, ultimately, no shareholders successfully object to the Settlement, it will resolve and release all claims in the action that were, or could have been, brought by or on behalf of Residential challenging the Original AMA among Residential, Altisource Residential L.P. and us, or the negotiation of, the terms and provisions of, or the approval of the New AMA. In addition, pursuant to the Settlement Stipulation, the parties agreed that the defendants will pay the attorneys' fees and expenses of plaintiff's counsel, in an amount not to exceed \$6.0 million. We have been informed by our insurers that the Settlement will be a covered claim under our insurance policy.

City of Cambridge Retirement System v. Altisource Asset Management Corp., et al. On May 12, 2015, the court entered an order granting the motion of Denver Employees Retirement Plan to be lead plaintiff and denying the three other motions to be lead plaintiff. On May 15, 2015, the court entered a scheduling order requiring plaintiff to file an amended complaint on or before June 19, 2015, defendants to file their motions to dismiss on or before July 20, 2015, plaintiff to file a response to any such motion on or before August 19, 2015 and defendants to file any reply briefs on or before September 3, 2015. On June 19, 2015, the lead plaintiff filed an amended complaint, and on July 20, 2015, defendants filed a motion to dismiss all claims in the action. We believe the amended complaint is without merit. At this time, we are not able to predict the ultimate outcome of this matter, nor can we estimate the range of possible loss, if any.

Kanga v. Altisource Asset Management Corporation, et al. On May 15, 2015, the plaintiff and the defendants filed an agreed motion to stay the action until the earliest of any of the following events: (i) the City of Cambridge action is dismissed with prejudice; (ii) any of the defendants in the City of Cambridge action file an answer in that action; and (iii) defendants do not move to stay any later-filed derivative action purportedly brought on behalf of us arising from similar facts as the Kanga action and relating to the same time frame, or such motion to stay is denied.

Sokolowski v. Erbey, et al. On July 16, 2015, we filed a motion to dismiss all claims against us in the action, based upon, among other arguments, lack of personal jurisdiction and failure to state a claim. Co-defendant Residential has filed a similar motion to dismiss the complaint as to all claims asserted against it. Briefing on the motions to dismiss the complaint is ongoing.

Hulstrom v. William C. Erbey, et al. On April 23, 2015, a shareholder derivative action was filed in the Superior Court of the Virgin Islands, Division of St. Croix by a purported shareholder of Residential under the caption *Kirk Hulstrom v. William Erbey et al. SX-15-CV-158*. The action names as defendants William C. Erbey and each of the current and former members of Residential's Board of Directors and certain officers of the Company, Residential and Ocwen. In the complaint, plaintiff asserts claims against the individual defendants for breach of fiduciary duty, abuse of control and gross mismanagement in connection with the asset management agreement among Residential,

Altisource Residential, L.P. and us. As to Ocwen and us, plaintiff alleges that Ocwen and we aided and abetted the purported breaches of fiduciary duty and that we have been unjustly enriched by the asset management agreement. The complaint also names Residential as a nominal defendant. At this time, we are not able to predict the ultimate outcome of this matter, nor can we estimate the range of possible loss, if any.

In connection with the Police Retirement System case described above, management had previously established a consolidated litigation accrual in the amount of \$3.0 million. Given the notice received by us from our insurers that the Police Retirement System case is a covered claim, we have reversed the \$3.0 million litigation accrual.

Management does not believe that we have incurred an estimable, probable or material loss by reason of any of the above new or updated actions.

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7. Related party transactions

New Asset Management Agreement with Residential

On March 31, 2015, we entered into a new Asset Management Agreement (the "New AMA") with Residential. The New AMA, which became effective on April 1, 2015, provides for a new management fee structure which replaces the incentive fee structure under the original asset management agreement (the "Original AMA") as follows:

Base Management Fee. We are entitled to a quarterly base management fee equal to 1.5% of the product of (i) Residential's average invested capital for the quarter multiplied by (ii) 0.25 while Residential has fewer than 2,500 single family rental properties actually rented ("Rental Properties"). The base management fee percentage increases to 1.75% of invested capital while Residential has between 2,500 and 4,499 rental properties and increases to 2.0% of invested capital while Residential has 4,500 or more rental properties;

Incentive Management Fee. We are entitled to a quarterly incentive management fee equal to 20% of the amount by which Residential's return on invested capital (based on AFFO as defined in the New AMA) exceeds a hurdle return rate of between 7.0% and 8.25% (depending on the 10-year treasury rate). The incentive management fee increases to 22.5% while Residential has between 2,500 and 4,499 rental properties and increases to 25% while Residential has 4,500 or more rental properties; and

- **Conversion Fee.** We are entitled to a quarterly conversion fee equal to 1.5% of the market value of the single-family homes leased by Residential for the first time during the quarter.

Residential has the flexibility to pay up to 25% of the incentive management fee to us in shares of Residential common stock.

Under the New AMA, we will continue to be the exclusive asset manager for Residential for an initial term of 15 years from April 1, 2015, with two potential five-year extensions, subject to Residential achieving an average annual return on invested capital of at least 7.0%. Under the New AMA, Residential will not be required to reimburse us for the allocable compensation and routine overhead expenses of our employees and staff, all of which will now be covered by the base management fee described above.

Neither party is entitled to terminate the New AMA prior to the end of the initial term, or each renewal term, other than termination by (a) Residential and/or us "for cause" for certain events such as a material breach of the New AMA and failure to cure such breach, (b) Residential for certain other reasons such as Residential's failure to achieve a return on invested capital of at least 7.0% for two consecutive fiscal years after the third anniversary of the New AMA, and (c) Residential in connection with certain change of control events.

Under the amended fee structure of the New AMA, the fees due from Residential reduced from \$15.5 million in the second quarter of 2014 to \$5.2 million in the second quarter of 2015. The \$5.2 million fees due from Residential in the second quarter of 2015 consists of a \$4.8 million Base Management Fee and a \$0.4 million Conversion Fee. No Incentive Management Fee was due from Residential for the second quarter of 2015 because return on invested capital (as defined in the New AMA) was below the required hurdle rate. The amount by which return on invested capital was below the required hurdle rate in the second quarter of 2015 is a deficit which is carried forward for up to seven future quarters or until the deficit is reduced by Residential's future performance above the hurdle rate. In future quarters, return on invested capital must exceed the required hurdle rate for the current quarter plus any carried forward cumulative deficit from the prior seven quarters before any Incentive Management Fee is due from Residential.

Summary of Related Party Transaction Expenses

Through January 16, 2015, William C. Erbey served as our Chairman as well as the Executive Chairman of Ocwen, Chairman of Altisource, and Chairman of Residential. Effective January 16, 2015, Mr. Erbey stepped down as the Executive Chairman of Ocwen and Chairman of each of Altisource, Residential and AAMC and is no longer a member of the Board of Directors for any of these companies. Accordingly, at that point, Ocwen and Altisource are no longer considered related parties of Residential and AAMC as defined by FASB Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 850, Related Party Disclosures. Transactions under our agreements with Ocwen and Altisource for the current year through January 16, 2015 were not material to our consolidated results of operations.

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Our Consolidated Statements of Operations included the following significant related party transactions (\$ in thousands):

	Three months ended June 30, 2015	Six months ended June 30, 2015	Counter-party	Consolidated Statements of Operations location
2015				
Expense reimbursements	—	750	Residential/NewSource	Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest in consolidated affiliate
Conversion fee	399	399	Residential	Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest in consolidated affiliate
Base management fee	4,962	5,172	Residential/NewSource	Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest in consolidated affiliate
Management incentive fee	—	14,900	Residential	Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest in consolidated affiliate
Professional fee sharing for negotiation of AMA	—	2,000	Residential	Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest in consolidated affiliate
	Three months ended June 30, 2014	Six months ended June 30, 2014	Counter-party	Consolidated Statements of Operations location
2014				
Residential property operating expenses	\$3,169	\$4,219	Ocwen/Altisource	Residential property operating expenses
Mortgage loan servicing costs	14,942	25,432	Ocwen	Mortgage loan servicing costs
Due diligence and unsuccessful deal costs	1,655	1,766	Altisource	Related party general and administrative expenses
Office and occupancy costs	69	143	Ocwen	Related party general and administrative expenses
Salaries and benefits	612	1,129	Ocwen/Altisource	Related party general and administrative expenses
Base management fee	210	521	NewSource	Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest in consolidated affiliate
Expense reimbursements	1,789	3,258	Residential	Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest in consolidated affiliate
Management incentive fee	13,715	24,626	Residential	Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest in consolidated affiliate

On September 30, 2014, pursuant to a master repurchase agreement, Residential's TRS sold \$15.0 million of the ARLP 2014-1 Class M Notes to NewSource for a purchase price of 15.0 million. The master repurchase agreement initially required the TRS to repurchase the ARLP 2014-1 Class M Notes from NewSource at a 5.0% yield on

December 28, 2014, with the parties having the option to extend the master repurchase agreement for additional 89 day periods. In no event can the master repurchase agreement be extended beyond September 29, 2015. The agreement is currently due to expire on September 22, 2015.

8. Share-based payments

During the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, we granted 44,132 and 8,765 shares, respectively, of market-based restricted stock to certain members of executive management under our 2012 Equity Incentive Plan with a weighted average grant date fair value per share of \$181.02 and \$791.27, respectively.

Our directors each received annual grants of restricted stock equal to \$60 thousand and \$45 thousand based on the market value of our common stock at the time of the annual stockholders meeting for 2015 and 2014, respectively. This restricted stock vests and is issued after a one-year service period subject to each director attending at least 75% of the Board and committee meetings. No dividends are paid on the shares until the award is issued. During the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, we granted 1,122 and 205 shares of stock, respectively, pursuant to our 2013 Director Equity Plan with a weighted average grant date fair value per share of \$162.66 and \$1,090.26, respectively.

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We recorded \$2.1 million and \$2.9 million of compensation expense related to these grants for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, respectively, and recorded \$(0.5) million and \$2.7 million of compensation expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014, respectively. As of June 30, 2015 and 2014, we had an aggregate \$23.1 million and \$22.3 million, respectively, of total unrecognized share-based compensation cost to be recognized over a weighted average remaining estimated term of 1.8 years and 3.1 years, respectively.

9. Income taxes

We are domiciled in the United States Virgin Islands ("USVI") and under current USVI law are obligated to pay taxes in the United States Virgin Islands on income and/or capital gains. We applied for tax benefits from the United States Virgin Islands Economic Development Commission and received our certificate of benefits, effective as of February 1, 2013. Under the certificate of benefits, so long as we comply with the provisions of the certificate, we will receive a 90% exemption on our USVI sourced income taxes until 2043. NewSource is considered a controlled foreign corporation ("CFC") to AAMC. Subpart F income generated by a CFC is taxed currently in the USVI and is not eligible for the reduced tax rate under the certificate of benefits.

As of June 30, 2015 and 2014, neither Residential nor we accrued interest or penalties associated with any unrecognized tax benefits, nor was any interest expense or penalty recognized during the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014. Residential recorded nominal state and local tax expense on income and property for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015. Our subsidiaries and we remain subject to tax examination for the period from inception to December 31, 2014.

10. Earnings per share

The following table sets forth the components of diluted earnings per share (in thousands, except share and per share amounts):

	Three months ended June 30, 2015	Three months ended June 30, 2014	Six months ended June 30, 2015	Six months ended June 30, 2014
Numerator				
Net income	\$743	\$13,230	\$7,631	20,058
Amortization of preferred stock issuance costs	50	—	103	—
Numerator for basic EPS - income available to common stockholders	693	13,230	7,528	20,058
Add back amortization of preferred stock issuance costs	50	—	103	—
Numerator for diluted EPS - income available to common stockholders after assumed conversions	\$743	\$13,230	\$7,631	\$20,058
Denominator				
Weighted average common stock outstanding – basic	2,218,533	2,255,278	2,211,357	2,310,931
Stock options using treasury method	230,243	250,287	231,478	262,033
Restricted stock	98,179	169,341	109,487	176,665
Preferred shares if converted	200,000	200,000	200,000	115,556
	2,746,955	2,874,906	2,752,322	2,865,185

Weighted average common stock
outstanding – diluted

Earnings per basic share	\$0.31	\$5.87	\$3.40	\$8.68
Earnings per diluted share	\$0.27	\$4.60	\$2.77	\$7.00

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, we had 16,947 and 29,674 weighted average restricted shares, respectively, that were excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share as they were antidilutive.

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11. Segment information

Our primary business is to provide asset management and certain corporate governance services to Residential. Residential's primary business is the acquisition and ownership of single-family rental assets. Residential's primary sourcing strategy is to acquire these assets by purchasing sub-performing and non-performing mortgage loans. While we focus on Residential acquiring rental properties through the acquisition of distressed mortgage loans, we have also always considered purchasing rental properties through other avenues, including, without limitation, though the purchase of portfolios of single-family rental properties, REO properties, residential mortgage-backed securities, clean-up calls and other distressed assets. As a result, we operate in a single segment focused on the management of Residential's resolution of sub-performing and non-performing mortgages and ownership of rental residential properties.

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Item 2. Management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations

Overview

Our primary business is to provide asset management and certain corporate governance services to Residential and NewSource. We are an SEC-registered investment adviser under section 203(c) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. Residential is currently our primary source of revenue and currently drives our results.

We have concluded that Residential is a variable interest entity because Residential's equity holders lack the ability through voting rights to make decisions about Residential's activities that have a significant effect on the success of Residential. We have also concluded that we are the primary beneficiary of Residential's financial condition and results of operations because under the AMA we have the power to direct the activities of Residential that most significantly impact Residential's economic performance including establishing Residential's investment and business strategy. As a result, we consolidate Residential's financial results in our consolidated financial statements.

The New AMA with Residential

On March 31, 2015 we entered into a new Asset Management Agreement with Residential (the "New AMA") which became effective on April 1, 2015. The New AMA provides for a new management fee structure which replaces the incentive fee structure under the original asset management agreement with Residential (the "Original AMA") as follows:

Base Management Fee. We are entitled to a quarterly base management fee equal to 1.5% of the product of (i) Residential's average invested capital for the quarter multiplied by (ii) 0.25, while Residential has fewer than 2,500 single family rental properties actually rented ("Rental Properties"). The base management fee percentage increases to 1.75% of invested capital while Residential has between 2,500 and 4,499 Rental Properties and increases to 2.0% of invested capital while Residential has 4,500 or more Rental Properties;

Incentive Management Fee. We are entitled to a quarterly incentive management fee equal to 20% of the amount by which Residential's return on invested capital (based on AFFO as defined in the New AMA) exceeds a hurdle return rate of between 7.0% and 8.25% (depending on the 10-year treasury rate). The incentive management fee increases to 22.5% while Residential has between 2,500 and 4,499 Rental Properties and increases to 25% while Residential has 4,500 or more Rental Properties; and

Conversion Fee. We are entitled to a quarterly conversion fee equal to 1.5% of the market value of the single-family homes leased by Residential for the first time during the quarter.

Residential has the flexibility to pay up to 25% of the incentive management fee to us in shares of Residential common stock.

Under the New AMA, we will continue to be the exclusive asset manager for Residential for an initial term of 15 years from April 1, 2015, with two potential five-year extensions, subject to Residential achieving an average annual return on invested capital of at least 7.0%. Under the AMA, Residential will not be required to reimburse us for the allocable compensation and routine overhead expenses of our employees and staff, all of which will now be covered by the base management fee described above.

Neither party is entitled to terminate the New AMA prior to the end of the initial term, or each renewal term, other than termination by (a) Residential and/or us "for cause" for certain events such as a material breach of the New AMA and failure to cure such breach, (b) Residential for certain other reasons such as Residential's failure to achieve a return

on invested capital of at least 7.0% for two consecutive fiscal years after the third anniversary of the New AMA, and
(c) Residential in connection with certain change of control events.

Under the amended fee structure of the New AMA, the fees due from Residential reduced from \$15.5 million in the second quarter of 2014 to \$5.2 million in the second quarter of 2015. The \$5.2 million fees due from Residential in the second quarter of 2015 consists of a \$4.8 million Base Management Fee and a \$0.4 million Conversion Fee. No Incentive Management Fee was due from Residential for the second quarter of 2015 because its return on invested capital (as defined in the New AMA) was below the required hurdle rate. The amount by which return on invested capital was below the required hurdle rate in the second quarter of 2015 is a deficit which is carried forward for up to seven future quarters or until the deficit is reduced by Residential's future performance above the hurdle rate. In future quarters, return on invested capital must exceed the required

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hurdle rate for the current quarter plus any carried forward cumulative deficit from the prior seven quarters before any Incentive Management Fee is due from Residential.

Additionally, we provide management services to NewSource. On December 2, 2013, NewSource became registered as a licensed reinsurer with the BMA. Because we own 100% of voting common stock of NewSource and there are no substantive kick-out rights granted to other equity owners, we consolidate NewSource in our consolidated financial statements.

Historical Purchases of Non-Performing Mortgage Loans

Since Residential has commenced operations, we have advised Residential and conducted portfolio analysis and the bidding process to facilitate the acquisition and growth of Residential's portfolio of residential mortgage loans as follows:

During 2014 and 2013, Residential completed the acquisition of an aggregate of 15,817 residential mortgage loans, substantially all of which were non-performing, and 277 REO properties having an aggregate unpaid principal balance ("UPB") of approximately \$4.2 billion and an aggregate market value of underlying properties of approximately \$3.6 billion. The aggregate purchase price for these acquisitions was approximately \$2.4 billion. Residential did not complete any acquisitions of non-performing residential loan portfolios in the six months ended June 30, 2015.

Additionally, in June 2014, Residential acquired 879 re-performing mortgage loans with an aggregate market value of underlying properties of \$271.1 million for an aggregate purchase price of \$144.6 million. During October 2014 and June 2015, Residential sold 770 and 52 of these re-performing mortgage loans, respectively. During June 2015, Residential sold an aggregate of 189 re-performing loans to an unrelated third party for an aggregate purchase price of \$34.6 million. The sale included 52 loans from the re-performing mortgage loans purchased in June 2014, and 137 loans that had transitioned to re-performing status from prior non-performing loan acquisitions. Approximately \$2.0 million of the proceeds from the June 2015 re-performing loan sale were used to purchase the loans out of Residential's ARLP 2014-1 and ARLP 2014-2 securitizations and approximately \$16.4 million of the proceeds were used to purchase the loans out of Residential's Wells repurchase facility. Therefore, Residential's net proceeds from the June 2015 re-performing loan sale were approximately \$16.2 million.

To date, Residential has acquired its non-performing and re-performing mortgage loans through direct acquisitions from institutions such as banks, HUD and private equity funds.

From inception through June 30, 2015, Residential modified an aggregate of 876 mortgage loans, converted an aggregate of 5,317 non-performing and 2 re-performing mortgage loans into REO properties and disposed of an aggregate of 1,366 non-performing and 11 re-performing mortgage loans through short sale, refinancing or other liquidation events. Residential's preferred resolution methodology with respect to distressed loans is to modify the sub-performing and non-performing loans. We believe modification followed by refinancing generates near-term cash flows, provides the highest possible economic outcome for Residential and is a socially responsible business strategy because it keeps more families in their homes. Residential also sold 800 REO properties from inception through June 30, 2015.

As of June 30, 2015, Residential's portfolio consisted of 9,134 residential mortgage loans, substantially all of which were non-performing, having an aggregate UPB of approximately \$2.5 billion and an aggregate market value of underlying properties of \$2.3 billion. Residential also owned 4,796 REO properties with an aggregate carrying value of \$803.4 million, of which 3,977 were held for use and 819 were held for sale. Of the 3,977 REO properties held for use, 777 REO properties had been rented and were occupied by tenants, 96 were being listed for rent and 111 were in varying stages of renovation. With respect to the remaining 2,993 REO properties held for use, Residential will make

a final determination whether each property meets its rental profile after (a) applicable state redemption periods have expired, (b) the foreclosure sale has been ratified, (c) Residential has recorded the deed for the property, (d) utilities have been activated and (e) Residential has secured access for interior inspection. Residential also owned 44 re-performing mortgage loans held for sale having an aggregate UPB of approximately \$8.8 million and an aggregate market value of underlying properties of approximately \$11.1 million as of June 30, 2015.

Transition to New Servicers

As previously disclosed, during the first quarter of 2015, Residential appointed two new servicers, Fay Servicing (“Fay”) and BSI Financial Services (“BSI”). By the end of April 2015, Residential had transferred the servicing on mortgage loans of approximately \$1.1 billion of UPB from Ocwen to Fay and BSI. We believe that these servicing transfers were the right thing to do for Residential's long term prospects, but the transfer of a large portion of loans during the first quarter hampered Residential's resolution efforts on those loans, which negatively impacted its results for the first quarter. We also had

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previously disclosed that Residential expected to continue to transfer servicing away from Ocwen. As such, in June 2015, Residential transferred servicing on mortgage loans of approximately \$680 million of UPB to Fay and BSI. Although these transfers have continued to hamper Residential's ability to convert loans to REO during the second quarter, and may continue to hamper its resolution efforts in the short term, we believe these will be beneficial to Residential in the long term.

Observations on Current Market Opportunities

To date, Residential has acquired rental properties primarily through the acquisition of sub-performing and non-performing mortgage loan portfolios, which is a differentiated approach that we believe strategically positions Residential to take advantage of market opportunities better than market participants that are solely focused on REO acquisitions. Given evolving market conditions, commencing in the second quarter of 2015, Residential expanded its acquisition strategy to opportunistically acquire portfolios of single-family rental properties as an avenue to more quickly achieve scale in its rental portfolio where we believe the economics make sense. Residential also commenced a program to begin purchasing REO properties on a one-by-one basis sourcing listed properties from the Multiple Listing Service ("MLS") and alternative listing sources. We expect the first purchases of this program to occur in the third quarter of 2015.

We believe that the events affecting the housing and mortgage market in recent years have created a significant rental demand for single-family properties. These events have created a large supply of distressed mortgage loans for sale in the market. Therefore, Residential historically has had opportunities to acquire single-family properties through the acquisition of sub-performing and non-performing loan portfolios at attractive valuations. We expect an integrated approach of acquiring sub-performing and non-performing residential mortgage loans and converting them to rental properties will enable Residential to compete more effectively for attractive investment opportunities. While we focus on Residential acquiring rental properties through the acquisition of distressed mortgage loans, we have also always considered purchasing rental properties through other avenues, including, without limitation, through the purchase of portfolios of single-family rental properties, REO properties, residential mortgage-backed securities, clean-up calls and other distressed assets.

In the first two and one-half years of Residential's operations, although we had considered the alternative approaches to acquiring single-family rental homes described above, our most opportunistic acquisition strategy involved acquiring portfolios of non-performing loans. However, as market conditions have continued to evolve, and non-performing mortgage loan pools became relatively higher priced, opportunities in these alternative acquisition strategies have grown and become more prevalent in the marketplace. Although we have been and are continuing to review, assess and assist Residential in bidding on portfolios of non-performing mortgage loans, entities are seeking to sell portfolios of REO properties and rental properties. We have been exploring and reviewing these other sources of single-family rental assets, including the acquisition of portfolios of single-family rental properties and the purchase of certain REO properties on a one-by-one basis, as we believe they may also provide alternative attractive avenues to grow Residential's rental portfolio.

As a result of these activities, on June 28, 2015, Residential entered into the IH Purchase Agreement to acquire an aggregate of 1,325 REO properties, the substantial majority of which were rented and occupied, from certain subsidiaries of Invitation Homes for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$112.6 million. The IH Purchase Agreement provided for a 30-day contingency period after signing in which Residential was entitled to complete due diligence on the REO properties, with each of Invitation Homes and Residential having the ability to terminate the IH Purchase Agreement based on the due diligence results. On July 28, 2015, the contingency period expired, and Invitation Homes and Residential determined to move forward with the closing of the IH Transaction. We currently expect Residential to complete the IH Transaction in the third quarter of 2015. There can be no assurance that Residential will be able to complete the IH Transaction on a timely basis or at all.

Prior to the second quarter of 2015, Residential had acquired its non-performing and re-performing mortgage loans through direct acquisitions from institutions such as banks, HUD and private equity funds. We expect to continue to review and acquire portfolios of non-performing loan portfolios at attractive prices, but we expect to be disciplined in doing so, rather than acquiring non-performing loans at inflated prices that do not fit Residential's investment criteria.

Non-Residential Matters

NewSource commenced reinsurance activities during the second quarter of 2014. In December 2014, NewSource determined that the economics of the initial business did not warrant the continuation of its initial reinsurance quota share agreement with an unrelated third party. NewSource therefore transferred all of the risk of claims and future losses underwritten to an unrelated third party.

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On March 18, 2014, we closed a private placement for the issuance and sale of 250,000 shares of our Series A Convertible Preferred Stock, to Luxor Capital Group, LP, a New York based investment manager, and other institutional investors for proceeds of \$250.0 million. In connection with the foregoing, the Company's Board of Directors has approved a share repurchase program that authorizes us to repurchase up to \$300.0 million in shares of our common stock. We used substantially all of the proceeds from this transaction to repurchase shares of our common stock and for other corporate purposes. We have an aggregate of \$59.4 million remaining for repurchases under our Board-approved repurchase plan. In the future we may consider using excess cash generated from operations to repurchase shares of our common stock when trading at attractive prices. Such stock repurchases may be made in the open market, block trades or privately-negotiated transactions.

Metrics Affecting Our Consolidated Results

As described above, our operating results depend heavily on Residential's operating results. Residential's results are affected by various factors, some of which are beyond our control, including the following:

Revenues

Residential's revenues primarily consist of the following:

Net realized gain on mortgage loans. Residential records net realized gains, including the reclassification of previously accumulated net unrealized gains, upon the liquidation of a loan which may consist of short sale, third party sale of the underlying property, refinancing or full debt pay-off of the loan. We expect the timeline to liquidate i. loans will vary significantly by loan, which could result in fluctuations in revenue recognition and operating performance from period to period. Additionally, the proceeds from loan liquidations may vary significantly depending on the resolution methodology. Residential generally expects to collect proceeds of loan liquidations in cash and, thereafter, have no continuing involvement with the asset.

Net unrealized gains from the conversion of loans to REO. Upon conversion of loans to REO, Residential marks the properties to the most recent market value. The difference between the carrying value of the asset at the time of conversion and the most recent market value, based on BPOs, is recorded in Residential's statement of operations as net unrealized gain on mortgage loans. We expect the timeline to convert acquired loans into REO will vary significantly by loan, which could result in fluctuations in Residential's revenue recognition and its operating performance from period to period. The factors that may affect the timelines to foreclose upon a residential mortgage loan include, without limitation, state foreclosure timelines and deferrals associated therewith; ii. unauthorized parties occupying the property; inadequacy of documents necessary to foreclose; bankruptcy proceedings initiated by borrowers; federal, state or local legislative action or initiatives designed to provide homeowners with assistance in avoiding residential mortgage loan foreclosures and continued declines in real estate values and/or sustained high levels of unemployment that increase the number of foreclosures and which place additional pressure and/or delays on the judicial and administrative proceedings.

iii. Net unrealized gains from the change in fair value of loans. After Residential's sub-performing and non-performing mortgage loans are acquired, the fair value of each loan is adjusted in each subsequent reporting period as the loan proceeds to a particular resolution (i.e., modification, or conversion to real estate owned). As a loan approaches resolution, the resolution timeline for that loan decreases and costs embedded in the discounted cash flow model for loan servicing, foreclosure costs and property insurance are incurred and removed from future expenses. The shorter resolution timelines and reduced future expenses each increase the fair value of the loan. The increase in the value of the loan is recognized in net unrealized gain on mortgage loans in our consolidated statements of operations. The exact nature of resolution will be dependent on a number of factors that are beyond our control, including borrower willingness to pay, property value, availability of refinancing, interest rates, conditions in the

financial markets, the regulatory environment and other factors.

Net realized gain on real estate. REO properties that do not meet Residential's investment criteria are sold out of its taxable REIT subsidiary. The realized gain or loss recognized in financial statements reflects the net amount of realized and unrealized gains on sold REOs from the time of acquisition to sale completion.

As a greater number of Residential's REO properties are renovated and deemed suitable for rental and as a greater number of Residential's acquired assets are REO properties to be held for rent, we expect a greater portion of its revenues will be rental revenues. For the non-performing loans Residential has acquired to date, the average number of days to determine whether a property met its rental profile was 181 days for 200 properties for which renovations began during 2015. The average

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renovation expense was \$22,630 per property for 433 renovations completed during 2015, the average number of days between commencement of renovation and listing of the property for rent was 40 days for 178 properties for which renovation began during 2015, and the average number of days from listing to leasing a property was 27 days for 354 properties listed in 2015. We believe the key variables that will affect Residential's rental revenues over the long term will be average occupancy and rental rates. We anticipate that a majority of Residential's leases of single-family rental properties to tenants will be for a term of two years or less. As these leases permit the residents to leave at the end of the lease term without penalty, we anticipate Residential's rental revenues will be affected by declines in market rents more quickly than if its leases were for longer terms. Short-term leases may result in high turnover, which involves expenses such as renovation costs and leasing expenses, or reduced rental revenues. Residential's physical occupancy rate at June 30, 2015 was 83%. For properties in lease-up without stabilized occupancy rates, management believes the physical occupancy rate is the appropriate performance metric. In the lease-up phase, Residential may utilize rent concessions and other incentives, and thus financial occupancy which is based on contractual revenue is not considered the best metric to quantify occupancy. Residential's rental properties had an average annual rental rate of \$14,375 per home for 777 properties rented at June 30, 2015.

Although Residential seeks to lease the majority of REO properties it acquires, it may also sell the properties that do not meet its rental investment criteria and generate cash for reinvestment in other acquisitions. The real estate market and home prices will determine proceeds from any sale of real estate. In addition, while we seek to track real estate price trends and estimate the effects of those trends on the valuations of Residential's portfolios of residential mortgage loans, future real estate values are subject to influences beyond our control.

Residential's investment strategy is to develop a portfolio of single-family rental properties in the United States which provide attractive risk-adjusted returns on invested capital. In determining which REO properties to retain for its rental portfolio, Residential considers various objective and subjective factors, including but not limited to gross and net rental yields, property values, renovation costs, location in relation to our coverage area, property type, HOA covenants, potential future appreciation and neighborhood amenities.

Expenses

Residential's expenses have primarily consisted of rental property operating expenses, depreciation and amortization, real estate selling cost and impairment, mortgage loan servicing, interest expense, general and administrative expenses, and expense reimbursement and incentive management fees under the Original AMA. Rental property operating expenses are expenses associated with Residential's ownership and operation of rental properties including expenses such as property management fees, expenses towards repairs, utility expenses on vacant properties, turnover costs, property taxes, insurance and HOA dues. Depreciation and amortization is a non-cash expense associated with the ownership of real estate and generally remains relatively consistent each year in relation to Residential's asset levels since these properties are depreciated on a straight-line basis over a fixed life. Real estate selling cost and impairment represents Residential's estimate for the costs to be incurred to sell a property and an amount that represents the carrying amount over the estimated fair value less costs to sell. Mortgage loan servicing costs are primarily for servicing fees, foreclosure fees and advances of residential property insurance. Interest expense consists of the costs to borrow money in connection with Residential's debt financing of its portfolios. General and administrative expenses consist of the costs related to the general operation and overall administration of Residential's and our business. Historically, expense reimbursement consisted primarily of our employee salaries in direct correlation to the services they provided on Residential's behalf and other personnel costs and corporate overhead. We were not reimbursed by Residential for certain general and administrative expenses pertaining to stock-based compensation and our expenditures that were not for the benefit of Residential. Under the New AMA, there are no general expense reimbursements. The incentive management fees consist of compensation due to us. Historically, this was based on the amount of cash available for distribution to Residential's stockholders for each period. Under the New AMA, the management fees are based on Residential's invested capital and leased properties. The expense

reimbursement and incentive management fee are eliminated in consolidation but increase our net income by reducing the amount of net income attributable to noncontrolling interest.

Other factors affecting our consolidated results

We expect Residential's results of operations to be affected by various additional factors, many of which are beyond our control, including the following:

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Acquisitions

Residential's operating results will depend on our ability to source sub-performing and non-performing loans, other residential mortgage loans and REO properties. We believe that there is currently a large supply of sub-performing and non-performing mortgage loans as well as REO properties and single family rental properties available to Residential for acquisition.

Generally, we expect that Residential's mortgage loan and single-family rental and REO portfolios may grow at an uneven pace, as opportunities to acquire distressed residential mortgage loans and REO properties may be irregularly timed and may at times involve large portfolios, and the timing and extent of Residential's success in acquiring such assets cannot be predicted.

Financing

Our ability to grow Residential's business is dependent on the availability of adequate financing including additional equity financing, debt financing or both in order to meet Residential's objectives. We intend to leverage Residential's investments with debt, the level of which may vary based upon the particular characteristics of its portfolio and on market conditions. To the extent available at the relevant time, Residential's financing sources may include bank credit facilities, warehouse lines of credit, structured financing arrangements and repurchase agreements, among others. We may also seek to raise additional capital for Residential through public or private offerings of debt or equity securities, depending upon market conditions. To qualify as a REIT under the Code, Residential will need to distribute at least 90% of its taxable income each year to its stockholders. This distribution requirement limits its ability to retain earnings and thereby replenish or increase capital to support its activities.

Resolution Activities

Residential's business model is dependent on the success of its loan modification and other resolution efforts and the conversion of a significant portion of those loans to REO. Residential's preferred resolution methodology is to modify the sub-performing and non-performing loans. We believe modification followed by refinancing generates near-term cash flows and provides the highest possible economic outcome for Residential. Upon liquidation of a loan, which may consist of short sale, third party sale of the underlying property, refinancing or full debt pay-off of the loan, Residential records net realized gains, including the reclassification of previously accumulated net unrealized gains. We expect the timeline to liquidate loans will vary significantly by loan, which could result in fluctuations in revenue recognition and operating performance from period to period. Additionally, the proceeds from loan liquidations may vary significantly depending on the resolution methodology.

Upon conversion of loans to REO, Residential marks the properties to the most recent market value and recognizes net unrealized gains for the difference between the carrying value of the asset at the time of conversion and the most recent market value, based on BPOs. The timeline to convert acquired loans into REO can vary significantly by loan, which can result in fluctuations in Residential's revenue recognition and its operating performance from period to period. The factors that may affect the timelines to foreclose upon a residential mortgage loan include, without limitation, state foreclosure timelines and deferrals associated therewith; unauthorized parties occupying the property; federal, state or local legislative action or initiatives designed to provide homeowners with assistance in avoiding residential mortgage loan foreclosures and continued declines in real estate values and/or sustained high levels of unemployment that increase the number of foreclosures and which place additional pressure and/or delays on the already overburdened judicial and administrative proceedings.

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The size and composition of Residential's sub-performing and non-performing mortgage loan portfolio is, and has been, a key factor affecting its overall operating results. The following table summarizes, by quarter and for the six month periods, the key metrics reflecting the operating performance of Residential's loan portfolio.

	First quarter 2014	Second quarter 2014	Six months ended June 30, 2014		First quarter 2015	Second quarter 2015	Six months ended June 30, 2015	
Mortgage Loans ⁽¹⁾								
Beginning balance	8,054	11,509	8,054		10,963	10,089	10,963	
Acquisitions	4,207	1,590	5,797		—	—	—	
Dispositions	(116)	(135)	(251)	)	(150)	(270)	(420)	)
Mortgage loan conversions to REO	(637)	(907)	(1,544)	)	(728)	(692)	(1,420)	)
Reversions to mortgage loans ⁽²⁾	1	13	14		4	7	11	
Ending balance	11,509	12,070	12,070		10,089	9,134	9,134	
Modifications	81	90	171		126	131	257	
Loan reinstatements	19	30	49		67	38	105	
Real Estate Owned								
Beginning balance	262	896	262		3,960	4,430	3,960	
Acquisitions	—	190	190		—	—	—	
Dispositions	(2)	(22)	(24)	)	(254)	(321)	(575)	)
Mortgage loan conversions to REO	637	907	1,544		728	694	1,422	
Reversions to mortgage loans ⁽²⁾	(1)	(13)	(14)	)	(4)	(7)	(11)	)
Ending balance	896	1,958	1,958		4,430	4,796	4,796	
Leased	35	102	102		587	777	777	
Renovations complete	17	40	40		151	96	96	
Renovations in process	48	140	140		116	111	111	
Evaluating strategy/held for sale	796	1,676	1,676		3,576	3,812	3,812	
	896	1,958	1,958		4,430	4,796	4,796	

(1) Excludes mortgage loans held for sale.

(2) Subsequent to the foreclosure sale, we may be notified that the foreclosure sale was invalidated for certain reasons.

(3) Second quarter 2015 conversions to REO included 2 properties that were previously in Residential's re-performing mortgage loans held for sale.

In addition, as of June 30, 2015, 107 of Residential's mortgage loans were on trial modification plans, compared to 207 mortgage loans on trial modification plans as of December 31, 2014.

Portfolio size

The size of Residential's investment portfolio will also impact operating results. Generally, as the size of Residential's investment portfolio grows, the amount of revenue it expects to generate will increase. A growing investment portfolio, however, will drive increased expenses including possibly higher servicing fees, property management fees and, potentially, depending on our performance, fees payable to us. Residential may also incur additional interest expense if it incurs additional debt to finance the purchase of its assets.

Existing Portfolio

We advised Residential and conducted portfolio analysis and the bidding process to facilitate the acquisition and growth of Residential's portfolio of residential mortgage loans as follows:

During 2014 and 2013, Residential completed the acquisition of an aggregate of 15,817 residential mortgage loans, substantially all of which were non-performing, and 277 REO properties having an aggregate UPB of approximately \$4.2 billion and an aggregate market value of underlying properties of approximately \$3.6 billion. The aggregate purchase price for

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these acquisitions was approximately \$2.4 billion. Residential did not complete any portfolio acquisitions in the six months ended June 30, 2015.

Throughout this report, all unpaid principal balance and market value amounts for the portfolios Residential has acquired are provided as of the applicable “cut-off” date for each transaction unless otherwise indicated. We refer to the assets underlying Residential’s completed acquisitions as Residential’s “Existing Portfolio.” The Existing Portfolio does not include assets acquired as REO. As defined in this report, Residential’s “Existing Portfolio” does not include the 44 re-performing mortgage loans having an aggregate UPB of approximately \$8.8 million and an aggregate market value of underlying properties of approximately \$11.1 million as of June 30, 2015, which are considered “Mortgage loans held for sale.”

Residential’s sub-performing and non-performing mortgage loans become REO properties when it has obtained legal title to the property upon completion of the foreclosure. Additionally, some of the portfolios Residential purchases may, from time to time, contain a small number of residential mortgage loans that have already been converted to REO. If and as Residential acquires more REO properties directly, rather than converting loans to REO, its portfolios may rely less on acquiring and resolving loans.

As of June 30, 2015, Residential had 4,796 REO properties, consisting of 3,977 REO properties held for use and 819 held for sale. Of the 3,977 REO properties held for use, 777 properties had been rented and were occupied by tenants, 96 were being listed for rent and 111 were in varying stages of renovation. With respect to the remaining 2,993 REO properties held for use, Residential will make a final determination whether each property meets its rental profile after (a) applicable state redemption periods have expired, (b) the foreclosure sale has been ratified, (c) Residential has recorded the deed for the property, (d) utilities have been activated and (e) Residential has secured access for interior inspection. A majority of the REO properties are subject to state regulations which require Residential to await the expiration of a redemption period before a foreclosure can be finalized. Residential includes these redemption periods in its pricing which generally reduces the price Residential pays for the mortgage loans. Once the redemption period expires, Residential immediately proceeds to record the new deed, take possession of the property, activate utilities, and start the inspection process in order to make its final determination on whether to rent or liquidate the property. If an REO property meets Residential’s rental investment criteria, Residential determines the extent of renovations that are needed to generate an optimal rent and maintain consistency of renovation specifications for future branding. If it is determined that the REO property will not meet Residential’s rental investment criteria, the property is listed for sale, in some instances after renovations are made to optimize the sale proceeds. As of June 30, 2014, Residential had 1,766 REO properties held for use. Of these properties, 102 had been rented, 40 were being listed for rent and 140 were in various stages of renovation. With respect to the remaining 1,484 REO properties at June 30, 2014, Residential was in the process of determining whether these properties would meet its rental profile. Additionally, 192 REO properties owned as of June 30, 2014 were held for sale.

The following table sets forth a summary of Residential's REO properties as of June 30, 2015 (\$ in thousands):

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State / District	Number of properties	Carrying value (1) (2)	Weighted average age in years (3)
Alabama	34	\$4,791	25
Alaska	1	185	30
Arizona	116	21,765	22
Arkansas	49	4,275	32
California	662	203,928	35
Colorado	36	8,213	28
Connecticut	32	6,343	55
Delaware	17	2,498	36
District of Columbia	1	218	105
Florida	888	135,024	25
Georgia	180	24,024	23
Hawaii	2	339	22
Idaho	13	1,734	32
Illinois	409	63,206	44
Indiana	160	17,315	33
Iowa	9	652	57
Kansas	25	1,979	50
Kentucky	61	6,506	34
Louisiana	26	2,551	28
Maine	13	1,484	124
Maryland	192	36,811	37
Massachusetts	48	9,538	79
Michigan	96	11,888	43
Minnesota	75	12,318	43
Mississippi	11	1,045	29
Missouri	67	6,509	45
Montana	3	790	29
Nebraska	7	921	54
Nevada	15	1,972	21
New Hampshire	15	2,324	68
New Jersey	65	10,353	68
New Mexico	32	4,063	21
New York	66	11,989	72
North Carolina	236	28,541	19
Ohio	133	16,021	42
Oklahoma	24	2,387	32
Oregon	11	1,877	38
Pennsylvania	253	32,941	54
Rhode Island	55	7,044	79
South Carolina	111	12,853	23
South Dakota	2	295	54
Tennessee	74	9,251	24
Texas	168	21,438	26
Utah	77	13,906	31
Vermont	4	630	140
Virginia	67	18,193	29

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Washington	31	6,550	34
West Virginia	2	597	22
Wisconsin	121	13,117	51
Wyoming	1	248	23
Total	4,796	\$803,440	36

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- (1) The carrying value of an asset is based on historical cost which generally consists of the market value at the time of foreclosure sale plus renovation costs, net of any accumulated depreciation and impairment.
- (2) Portions of the Existing Portfolio are used to collateralize Residential's secured financing obligations, including its securitization transactions.
- (3) Weighted average age is based on the age weighted by carrying value for each state.

The remainder of Residential's Existing Portfolio consists of a diversified pool of sub-performing and non-performing residential mortgage loans with the underlying properties located across the United States. The aggregate purchase price of Residential's Existing Portfolio of mortgage loans for acquisitions completed through June 30, 2015 was 67% of the aggregate market value, as determined by the most recent BPO provided by the applicable seller for each property in the respective portfolio as of its cut-off date.

As of June 30, 2015, the aggregate carrying value of Residential's Existing Portfolio of mortgage loans was \$1.7 billion (which does not include the carrying value of Residential's REO properties of an additional \$803.4 million). The carrying value of mortgage loans is based on our proprietary pricing model. The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of Residential's mortgage loans are discount rates, forecasts of future home prices, alternate resolution probabilities and foreclosure timelines. Significant changes in any of these inputs in isolation could result in a significant change to the fair value measurement. For a more complete description of the fair value measurements and the factors that may significantly affect the carrying value of Residential's assets, please see Note 4 to our consolidated financial statements.

The table below provides a summary of the sub-performing and non-performing residential mortgage loans in Residential's Existing Portfolio based on the respective UPB and respective market values of underlying properties as of June 30, 2015 (\$ in thousands):

Location	Loan count	UPB	Market value of underlying properties (1)	Weighted average market LTV (2)	
Alabama	47	\$7,099	\$5,546	228.5	%
Alaska	3	672	1,055	65.9	%
Arizona	95	26,249	24,554	118.6	%
Arkansas	45	3,677	4,393	100.1	%
California	909	448,941	498,948	102.2	%
Colorado	35	9,328	9,988	103.8	%
Connecticut	128	39,588	36,506	136.6	%
Delaware	49	9,669	8,998	123.1	%
Dist. of Columbia	65	17,156	20,543	104.4	%
Florida	1807	444,750	381,214	136.4	%
Georgia	203	35,425	32,789	129.1	%
Hawaii	52	27,508	29,063	100.7	%
Idaho	28	7,000	6,488	134.3	%
Illinois	282	68,337	56,038	174.5	%
Indiana	222	28,431	27,224	115.2	%
Iowa	23	1,942	1,981	107.7	%
Kansas	19	2,184	2,635	97.4	%
Kentucky	40	5,052	4,623	118.6	%
Louisiana	30	4,836	4,726	115.9	%

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Maine	37	6,698	6,204	117.7	%
Maryland	507	135,376	113,650	138.7	%
Massachusetts	258	70,481	71,635	115.3	%
Michigan	62	8,509	8,649	174.7	%
Minnesota	32	7,046	7,137	123.7	%
Mississippi	23	2,706	2,637	118.2	%
Missouri	64	5,907	4,986	175.6	%

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Montana	2	459	564	82.9	%
Nebraska	4	465	432	110.4	%
Nevada	227	72,165	56,493	141.0	%
New Hampshire	10	2,782	2,598	120.5	%
New Jersey	1034	310,973	247,509	154.7	%
New Mexico	120	17,170	17,302	108.7	%
New York	701	243,001	255,210	112.0	%
North Carolina	185	24,889	23,791	119.6	%
North Dakota	1	123	140	87.9	%
Ohio	96	13,347	11,638	318.4	%
Oklahoma	28	3,769	3,728	126.4	%
Oregon	100	29,468	27,626	114.5	%
Pennsylvania	211	39,253	33,877	132.4	%
Puerto Rico	2	218	285	77.2	%
Rhode Island	47	10,799	6,093	231.1	%
South Carolina	178	31,441	29,833	116.7	%
South Dakota	3	395	305	145.0	%
Tennessee	65	9,410	9,059	123.4	%
Texas	386	45,149	63,793	82.6	%
Utah	36	8,201	8,660	99.5	%
Vermont	7	1,266	1,259	111.5	%
Virginia	117	38,959	37,571	116.8	%
Washington	451	123,536	121,181	113.5	%
West Virginia	8	1,009	842	128.9	%
Wisconsin	50	7,191	5,836	144.1	%
Total mortgage loans	9,134	\$2,460,005	\$2,337,835	127.4	%

- (1) Market value is based on the most recent BPO provided to Residential by the applicable seller for each property in the respective portfolio as of its cut-off date or an updated BPO received since the acquisition was completed.
- (2) Weighted average loan to value (LTV) is based on the loan to value weighted by unpaid principal balance for each state.

Summary Management Reporting Information

In addition to evaluating our consolidated financial performance, we also evaluate the operations of AAMC on a stand-alone basis because our financial statements consolidate the results of Residential and NewSource under U.S. GAAP.

In evaluating our operating performance and managing our business under the Original AMA, we consider the incentive management fees and, if any, reimbursement of expenses paid to us by Residential under our AMA as well as our stand-alone operating expenses. We maintain our internal management reporting on this basis. The following table presents our consolidating balance sheet and statement of operations which are reconciled to U.S. GAAP. Accordingly, the entries necessary to consolidate AAMC's subsidiaries, including but not limited to, elimination of investment in subsidiaries, elimination of intercompany receivables and payables, and elimination of fees paid under the asset management agreement and reimbursed expenses, are reflected in the Consolidating Entries column.

The following tables include non-GAAP performance measures that we believe are useful to assist investors in gaining an understanding of the trends and operating results for our business. This information should be considered in addition to, and not as a substitute for our financial results determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

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Altisource Asset Management Corporation
Consolidating Statement of Operations
Three months ended June 30, 2015
(In thousands)

	Residential (GAAP)	NewSource Stand-alone (Non-GAAP)	AAMC Stand-alone (Non-GAAP)	Consolidating Entries	AAMC Consolidated (GAAP)
Revenues:					
Rental revenues	\$2,140	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$2,140
Net unrealized gain on mortgage loans	42,209	—	—	—	42,209
Net realized gain on mortgage loans	19,272	—	—	—	19,272
Net realized gain on re-performing mortgage loans	254	—	—	—	254
Net realized gain on real estate	12,404	—	—	—	12,404
Interest income	240	161	—	(161)	) 240
Conversion fee	—	—	399	(399)	) —
Base management fee	—	—	4,962	(4,962)	) —
Total revenues	76,519	161	5,361	(5,522)	) 76,519
Expenses:					
Residential property operating expenses	16,857	—	—	—	16,857
Real estate depreciation and amortization	1,344	—	—	—	1,344
Real estate selling costs and impairment	8,839	—	—	—	8,839
Mortgage loan servicing costs	16,246	—	—	—	16,246
Interest expense	13,398	—	—	(161)	) 13,237
General and administrative	1,569	43	4,355	—	5,967
Related party general and administrative	5,151	210	—	(5,361)	) —
Total expenses	63,404	253	4,355	(5,522)	) 62,490
Income (loss) before income taxes	13,115	(92)	) 1,006	—	14,029
Income tax expense	23	—	171	—	194
Net income (loss)	13,092	(92)	) 835	—	13,835
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest in consolidated affiliate	—	—	—	(13,092)	) (13,092)
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	\$13,092	\$(92)	) \$835	\$(13,092)	) \$743

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Altisource Asset Management Corporation
Consolidating Statement of Operations
Six months ended June 30, 2015
(In thousands)

	Residential (GAAP)	NewSource Stand-alone (Non-GAAP)	AAMC Stand-alone (Non-GAAP)	Consolidating Entries	AAMC Consolidated (GAAP)
Revenues:					
Rental revenues	\$3,540	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$3,540
Net unrealized gain on mortgage loans	103,343	—	—	—	103,343
Net realized gain on mortgage loans	34,654	—	—	—	34,654
Net realized gain on re-performing mortgage loans	405	—	—	—	405
Net realized gain on real estate	23,012	—	—	—	23,012
Interest income	480	321	—	(321)	) 480
Conversion fee	—	—	399	(399)	) —
Base management fee	—	—	5,172	(5,172)	) —
Incentive management fee	—	—	14,900	(14,900)	) —
Expense reimbursements	—	—	750	(750)	) —
Total revenues	165,434	321	21,221	(21,542)	) 165,434
Expenses:					
Residential property operating expenses	29,316	—	—	—	29,316
Real estate depreciation and amortization	2,342	—	—	—	2,342
Real estate selling costs and impairment	23,530	—	—	—	23,530
Mortgage loan servicing costs	34,512	—	—	—	34,512
Interest expense	25,041	—	—	(321)	) 24,720
General and administrative	6,350	118	11,062	—	17,530
Related party general and administrative	20,801	420	2,000	(23,221)	) —
Total expenses	141,892	538	13,062	(23,542)	) 131,950
Other income	2,000	—	—	(2,000)	) —
Income (loss) before income taxes	25,542	(217)	) 8,159	—	33,484
Income tax expense	26	—	311	—	337
Net income (loss)	25,516	(217)	) 7,848	—	33,147
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest in consolidated affiliate	—	—	—	(25,516)	) (25,516)
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	\$25,516	\$(217)	) \$7,848	\$(25,516)	) \$7,631

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Altisource Asset Management Corporation
Consolidating Statement of Operations
Three months ended June 30, 2014
(In thousands)

	Residential (GAAP)	NewSource Stand-alone (Non-GAAP)	AAMC Stand-alone (Non-GAAP)	Consolidating Entries	AAMC Consolidated (GAAP)	
Revenues:						
Rental revenues	\$ 181	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$ 181	
Net unrealized gain on mortgage loans	105,042	—	—	—	105,042	
Net realized gain on mortgage loans	10,819	—	—	—	10,819	
Net realized gain on real estate	1,234	—	—	—	1,234	
Interest income	81	—	—	—	81	
Base management fee	—	—	210	(210	)—	
Incentive management fee	—	—	13,715	(13,715	)—	
Expense reimbursements	—	—	1,789	(1,789	)—	
Total revenues	117,357	—	15,714	(15,714	) 117,357	
Expenses:						
Residential property operating expenses	3,253	—	—	—	3,253	
Real estate depreciation and amortization	103	—	—	—	103	
Real estate selling costs and impairment	2,879	—	—	—	2,879	
Mortgage loan servicing costs	16,925	—	—	—	16,925	
Interest expense	6,945	—	—	—	6,945	
General and administrative	2,808	65	1,669	—	4,542	
Related party general and administrative	17,467	210	712	(15,714	) 2,675	
Total expenses	50,380	275	2,381	(15,714	) 37,322	
Other income	383	399	4	—	786	
Income before income taxes	67,360	124	13,337	—	80,821	
Income tax (benefit) expense	(422	)—	231	—	(191	)
Net income	67,782	124	13,106	—	81,012	
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest in consolidated affiliate	—	—	—	(67,782	) (67,782	)
Net income attributable to common stockholders	\$ 67,782	\$ 124	\$ 13,106	\$ (67,782	) \$ 13,230	

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Altisource Asset Management Corporation
Consolidating Statement of Operations
Six months ended June 30, 2014
(In thousands)

	Residential (GAAP)	NewSource Stand-alone (Non-GAAP)	AAMC Stand-alone (Non-GAAP)	Consolidating Entries	AAMC Consolidated (GAAP)
Revenues:					
Rental revenues	\$250	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$250
Net unrealized gain on mortgage loans	170,172	—	—	—	170,172
Net realized gain on mortgage loans	20,140	—	—	—	20,140
Net realized gain on real estate	1,234	—	—	—	1,234
Interest income	189	—	—	—	189
Base management fee	—	—	521	(521	)—
Incentive management fee	—	—	24,626	(24,626	)—
Expense reimbursements	—	—	3,258	(3,258	)—
Total revenues	191,985	—	28,405	(28,405	) 191,985
Expenses:					
Residential property operating expenses	4,303	—	—	—	4,303
Real estate depreciation and amortization	151	—	—	—	151
Real estate selling costs and impairment	3,233	—	—	—	3,233
Mortgage loan servicing costs	28,362	—	—	—	28,362
Interest expense	12,653	—	—	—	12,653
General and administrative	3,846	95	6,202	—	10,143
Related party general and administrative	30,099	521	1,383	(28,405	) 3,598
Total expenses	82,647	616	7,585	(28,405	) 62,443
Other income	383	399	4	—	786
Income before income taxes	109,721	(217	) 20,824	—	130,328
Income tax expense	26	—	549	—	575
Net income (loss)	109,695	(217	) 20,275	—	129,753
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest in consolidated affiliate	—	—	—	(109,695	) (109,695)
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	\$109,695	\$(217	) \$20,275	\$(109,695	) \$20,058

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Altisource Asset Management Corporation
Consolidating Balance Sheet
June 30, 2015
(In thousands)

	Residential (GAAP)	NewSource stand-alone (non-GAAP)	AAMC Stand-alone (Non-GAAP)	Consolidating Entries	AAMC Consolidated (GAAP)	
Assets:						
Real estate held for use:						
Land	\$23,743	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$23,743	
Rental residential properties, net	97,533	—	—	—	97,533	
Real estate owned	548,137	—	—	—	548,137	
Total real estate held for use, net	669,413	—	—	—	669,413	
Real estate assets held for sale	134,027	—	—	—	134,027	
Mortgage loans	1,716,489	—	—	—	1,716,489	
Mortgage loans held for sale	5,977	—	—	—	5,977	
Cash and cash equivalents	70,502	5,092	70,303	—	145,897	
Restricted cash	18,459	—	—	—	18,459	
Accounts receivable	45,981	485	—	(485	)45,981	
Related party receivables	—	14,991	6,524	(21,515	)—	
Investment in affiliate	18,000	—	2,000	(20,000	)—	
Deferred leasing and financing costs, net	8,605	—	—	—	8,605	
Prepaid expenses and other assets	6,184	19	1,342	9	7,554	
Total assets	\$2,693,637	\$20,587	\$80,169	\$(41,991	)\$2,752,402	
Liabilities:						
Repurchase agreements	\$810,236	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$810,236	
Other secured borrowings	538,916	—	—	(14,991	)523,925	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	54,247	1,619	1,994	(485	)57,375	
Related party payables	5,163	1,361	—	(6,524	)—	
Total liabilities	1,408,562	2,980	1,994	(22,000	)1,391,536	
Commitments and contingencies						
Redeemable preferred stock	—	—	249,030	—	249,030	
Equity:						
Common stock	572	—	25	(572	)25	
Additional paid-in capital	1,227,246	20,000	17,106	(1,247,246	)17,106	
Retained earnings/(accumulated deficit)	57,257	(2,393	)64,086	(57,248	)61,702	
Treasury stock	—	—	(252,072	)—	(252,072	)
Total stockholders' equity	1,285,075	17,607	(170,855	)(1,305,066	)(173,239	)
Noncontrolling interest in consolidated affiliate	—	—	—	1,285,075	1,285,075	
Total equity	1,285,075	17,607	(170,855	)(19,991	)1,111,836	
Total liabilities and equity	\$2,693,637	\$20,587	\$80,169	\$(41,991	)\$2,752,402	

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Altisource Asset Management Corporation
Consolidating Balance Sheet
December 31, 2014
(In thousands)

	Residential (GAAP)	NewSource stand-alone (non-GAAP)	AAMC Stand-alone (Non-GAAP)	Consolidating Entries	AAMC Consolidated (GAAP)	
Assets:						
Real estate held for use:						
Land	\$ 14,424	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$ 14,424	
Rental residential properties, net	60,908	—	—	—	60,908	
Real estate owned	457,045	—	—	—	457,045	
Total real estate held for use, net	532,377	—	—	—	532,377	
Real estate assets held for sale	92,230	—	—	—	92,230	
Mortgage loans	1,959,044	—	—	—	1,959,044	
Mortgage loans held for sale	12,535	—	—	—	12,535	
Cash and cash equivalents	66,166	6,026	44,590	—	116,782	
Restricted cash	13,282	—	—	—	13,282	
Accounts receivable	10,313	919	1	(165	) 11,068	
Related party receivables	17,491	14,991	28,512	(43,503	) 17,491	
Investment in affiliate	18,000	—	2,000	(20,000	) —	
Deferred leasing and financing costs, net	4,251	—	—	—	4,251	
Prepaid expenses and other assets	373	3	1,262	—	1,638	
Total assets	\$ 2,726,062	\$ 21,939	\$ 76,365	\$(63,668	) \$ 2,760,698	
Liabilities:						
Repurchase agreement	\$ 1,015,000	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$ 1,015,000	
Other secured borrowings	339,082	—	—	(15,000	) 324,082	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	11,678	3,173	2,040	(165	) 16,726	
Related party payables	33,391	941	349	(28,512	) 6,169	
Total liabilities	1,399,151	4,114	2,389	(43,677	) 1,361,977	
Commitments and contingencies	—	—	—	—	—	
Redeemable preferred stock	—	—	248,927	—	248,927	
Equity:						
Common stock	572	—	25	(572	) 25	
Additional paid-in capital	1,227,091	20,000	14,152	(1,247,091	) 14,152	
Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	99,248	(2,175	) 56,340	(99,239	) 54,174	
Treasury stock	—	—	(245,468	) —	(245,468	)
Total stockholders' equity	1,326,911	17,825	(174,951	) (1,346,902	) (177,117	)
Noncontrolling interest in consolidated affiliate	—	—	—	1,326,911	1,326,911	
Total equity	1,326,911	17,825	(174,951	) (19,991	) 1,149,794	
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 2,726,062	\$ 21,939	\$ 76,365	\$(63,668	) \$ 2,760,698	

Primary driver of our stand-alone operating results

As described above under “—Factors affecting our consolidated results,” under the Original AMA, our incentive management fees were directly linked to the results of Residential. The results of Residential historically have been affected by various factors including, but not limited to, the number and performance of Residential's mortgage loan

acquisitions, its ability to use financing to grow its business, its ability to convert mortgage loans into residential rental properties, its operating expenses, the success of its loan resolution methodologies and the size of its portfolio. The extent to which we have been successful in managing these factors for Residential under the Original AMA affected our ability to generate incentive management fees, which were our sole source of income other than the reimbursement of our expenses pursuant to the Original AMA. Under the Original AMA, as Residential generated taxable income, our incentive management fees provided us with a share of Residential's cash available for distribution to its stockholders. If there was a decline in the cash distributable by Residential to

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its stockholders in any period, or if Residential was unable to make distributions to its stockholders in any period, under the Original AMA, the amount of our incentive management fees would have been adversely affected.

Under the New AMA, although our Incentive Management Fees continue to be directly linked to the results of Residential, we also are entitled to a Base Management Fee, which derived as a percentage of Residential's invested capital, and a Conversion Fee, which is based on the number and value of mortgage loans and/or REO properties that Residential converts to rental properties in each period. Although our quarterly Incentive Management Fee is earned only if Residential exceeds a 7% return on invested capital (as defined in the New AMA) and the conversion fee is affected by the number of properties we rent for the first time in a given quarter, the base management fee provides us with quarterly minimum revenues that are meant to cover our employment and other overhead costs and expenses. Our performance in each particular period, however, will be affected by our ability to manage Residential's business and rental portfolio effectively. If there are declines in Residential's performance in either return on invested capital or in growing Residential's rental portfolio, our fees in each such period would be adversely affected. With respect to our Incentive Management Fee, in the event Residential's on invested capital is below the required hurdle rate in a quarter, there is thereby created a deficit in Incentive Management Fees, which is carried forward for up to seven future quarters or until the deficit is reduced by Residential's future performance above the hurdle rate. In future quarters, return on invested capital must exceed the required hurdle rate for the current quarter plus any carried forward cumulative deficit from the prior seven quarters before any Incentive Management Fee is due from Residential.

Results of operations

The following sets forth discussion of our results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014. Because the results of Residential are consolidated into our financial statements, the results of operations disclosures set forth below include the results of Residential. We eliminate all intercompany amounts in our consolidated financial statements, including the expense reimbursement and incentive management fees, if any, paid or owed to us by Residential. However, the effect of such amounts received from Residential is still recognized in net income attributable to our stockholders through the adjustment for earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest.

Three and six months ended June 30, 2015 versus three and six months ended June 30, 2014

Rental revenues

Residential's rental revenues increased to \$2.1 million and \$3.5 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 compared to \$0.2 million and \$0.3 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014. The number of leased properties increased to 777 at June 30, 2015 from 102 at June 30, 2014. Residential also had an additional 96 properties listed for rent at June 30, 2015. We expect Residential to generate increasing rental revenues as it continues to renovate, list and rent additional residential rental properties. Residential's rental revenues will depend primarily on occupancy levels and rental rates for its residential rental properties. Because Residential's lease terms generally are expected to be two or fewer years, Residential's occupancy levels and rental rates will be highly dependent on localized residential rental markets, its ability to manage maintenance and repair costs and its renters' desire to remain in its properties.

Net unrealized gain on mortgage loans

Residential's net unrealized gains on mortgage loans decreased to \$42.2 million and \$103.3 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, respectively, from \$105.0 million and \$170.2 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014, respectively. This decrease was primarily related to lower unrealized gains on loans converted to REO status and friction cost due to Residential's servicing transfers during the quarter. The net unrealized gains for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 can be broken down into the following two components:

First, Residential recognized unrealized gains driven by a material change in loan status of \$14.7 million and \$33.1 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, respectively, compared to \$28.5 million and \$52.1 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014, respectively. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, Residential converted 687 and 1,411 mortgage loans to REO status, respectively, compared to 894 and 1,530 mortgage loans converted to REO status during the three and six months ended June 30, 2014, respectively. Upon conversion of these mortgage loans to REO, Residential marked these properties to the most recent market value, less estimated selling costs in the case of REO held for sale; and

Second, Residential recognized \$27.5 million and \$70.2 million in unrealized gains for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, respectively, from the net increase in the fair value of loans during the period compared to \$76.5

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million and \$118.1 million in unrealized gains during the three and six months ended June 30, 2014, respectively. Adjustments to the fair value of loans after acquisition represent, among other factors, a reduction in the time remaining to complete the foreclosure process due to the passage of time since acquisition and a reduction in future foreclosure expenses to the extent Residential has already incurred them. The reduction in time remaining to complete the foreclosure is driven by the completion of activities in the foreclosure process after Residential acquired the loans. This reduction in timeline results in reduced carrying costs and reduced future expenses for the loans, each of which increases the fair value of the loans. The increase in the value of the loans is recognized in net unrealized gain on mortgage loans in our consolidated statements of operations.

Through Residential's resolution of non-performing loans, its Existing Portfolio has decreased from 10,963 loans at December 31, 2014 to 9,134 loans at June 30, 2015. The fair value of mortgage loans is based on a number of factors which are difficult to predict and may be subject to adverse changes in value depending on the financial condition of borrowers, as well as geographic, economic, market and other conditions. Therefore, Residential may experience unrealized losses on its mortgage loans in the future.

Net realized gain on mortgage loans

Residential's net realized gains on mortgage loans increased to \$19.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2015 from \$10.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2014. Residential disposed of 270 mortgage loans in the three months ended June 30, 2015 and 135 mortgage loans in the three months ended June 30, 2014, primarily from short sales, foreclosure sales and sale of re-performing loans.

Residential's net realized gains on mortgage loans increased to \$34.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015 from \$20.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014. Residential disposed of 420 mortgage loans in the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 251 mortgage loans in the six months ended June 30, 2014, primarily from short sales, foreclosure sales and sale of re-performing loans.

Net realized gain on real estate

Net realized gains on real estate were \$12.4 million and \$23.0 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, respectively, during which time Residential disposed of 321 and 575 residential properties, respectively. Residential disposed of 22 and 24 residential properties during the three and six months ended June 30, 2014, respectively, and recorded net realized gains on real estate of \$1.2 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014.

Interest income

Interest income increased to \$0.2 million and \$0.5 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, respectively, as Residential accreted \$0.2 million and \$0.5 million, respectively, into interest income with respect to the re-performing loans acquired in June 2014. Interest income was \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014, respectively.

Residential property operating expenses

Residential incurred \$16.9 million and \$29.3 million of residential property operating expenses for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, respectively, compared to \$3.3 million and \$4.3 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014, respectively. At June 30, 2015, Residential had 4,796 REO properties and 777 leased properties compared to 1,958 REO properties and 102 leased properties at June 30, 2014. Residential expects to incur increasing residential property operating expenses as it converts more mortgage loans to, and owns more residential properties.

Residential's residential property operating expenses for rental properties will be dependent primarily on residential property taxes and insurance, property management fees, HOA dues, and repair and maintenance expenditures. Residential's residential property operating expenses for properties held while it is evaluating strategy will be dependent primarily on residential property taxes and insurance, property management fees, HOA dues, utilities, property preservation, and repairs and maintenance.

Real estate depreciation and amortization

Residential incurred \$1.3 million and \$2.3 million of real estate depreciation and amortization for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, respectively, compared to \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014, respectively. We expect Residential to incur increasing real estate depreciation and amortization as it converts more mortgage

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loans to, and owns more, residential rental properties. Real estate depreciation and amortization are non-cash expenditures which generally are not expected to be indicative of the market value or condition of Residential's residential rental properties.

Real estate selling costs and impairment

Real estate selling costs of REO held for sale were \$3.2 million and \$13.8 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, respectively, compared to \$2.9 million and \$3.2 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014, respectively. Residential also recognized \$5.6 million and \$9.7 million REO valuation impairment for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, respectively. There was no impairment recognized for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014. Residential records residential properties held for sale at the lower of either the carrying amount of REO or its estimated fair value less estimated selling costs. If the carrying amount exceeds the estimated fair value, as adjusted, Residential records impairment equal to the amount of such excess. If an increase in fair value is noted at a subsequent measurement date, a gain is recognized to the extent of any previous impairment recognized.

Mortgage loan servicing costs

Residential incurred \$16.2 million and \$34.5 million of mortgage loan servicing costs primarily for servicing fees, foreclosure fees and advances of residential property insurance for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, respectively, compared to \$16.9 million and \$28.4 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014, respectively. Residential incurs mortgage loan servicing and foreclosure costs as its mortgage loan servicers provide servicing for its loans and pay for advances relating to property insurance, foreclosure attorney fees, foreclosure costs and property preservation. Residential's loan servicing costs could be higher in a given period if the number of mortgage loans in Residential's portfolio increases.

Interest expense

Residential incurred \$13.2 million and \$24.7 million of interest expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, respectively, related to borrowings under its repurchase agreements (including amortization of deferred financing costs) compared to \$6.9 million and \$12.7 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014, respectively. The interest rate under Residential's repurchase agreements is subject to change based on changes in the relevant index. Market interest rates are currently at historically low levels, and any increase in market interest rates will cause Residential's contractual interest expense to increase. We also expect Residential's interest expense to increase as its debt increases to fund and/or leverage its ownership of existing and additional portfolios.

General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses increased to \$6.0 million and \$17.5 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, respectively, from \$4.5 million and \$10.1 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014, respectively, primarily due to increased litigation-based expenses, higher professional fees and costs resulting from services provided by Ocwen and Altisource, which were included in related party general and administrative expenses in 2014. The effect of these increases was partially offset by a decrease in compensation costs resulting from a non-employee restricted stock award accounted for at fair value and lower acquisition costs.

Related party general and administrative expenses

Related party general and administrative expenses primarily consist of salaries and benefits, professional fees and due diligence costs attributable to services provided by Ocwen and Altisource on behalf of our and Residential's business. There were no related party general and administrative expenses for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, as

Ocwen and Altisource are no longer considered related parties by us or Residential. These expenses are now included in general and administrative expenses as discussed above. Residential and we incurred \$2.7 million and \$3.6 million of related party general and administrative expenses for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014, respectively.

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest in consolidated affiliate

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, we recognized \$13.1 million and \$25.5 million, respectively, of net income attributable to noncontrolling interest in consolidated affiliate which is equivalent to Residential's net income because although we consolidate Residential, we have no ownership in Residential. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 net income attributable to noncontrolling interest in consolidated affiliate was \$67.8 million and \$109.7 million, respectively.

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Management fees and expense reimbursements

We recorded aggregate management incentive fees of \$14.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015. All of these management incentive fees were earned during the first quarter of 2015, which were calculated by taking an average of the amounts that would have been payable under the Original AMA and the amounts that would have been payable under the New AMA had it been in place during the first quarter. The agreed upon amount of such average was \$15.7 million, of which we classified \$0.8 million as expense reimbursement and the \$14.9 million as incentive management fees.

For the three months ended June 30, 2015 we recognized \$5.2 million of fees under the New AMA, which consists of a \$4.8 million Base Management Fee and a \$0.4 million Conversion Fee. No Incentive Management Fee was due from Residential for the second quarter of 2015 because its return on invested capital (as defined in the New AMA) was below the required hurdle rate. The amount by which return on invested capital was below the required hurdle rate in the second quarter of 2015 is a deficit which is carried forward for up to seven future quarters or until the deficit is reduced by Residential's future performance above the hurdle rate. In future quarters, return on invested capital must exceed the required hurdle rate for the current quarter plus any carried forward cumulative deficit from the prior seven quarters before any Incentive Management Fee is due from Residential.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2014, we recorded management incentive fees of \$13.7 million and \$24.6 million and expense reimbursements of \$1.8 million and \$3.3 million, respectively. The management fees and expense reimbursements have been eliminated under U.S. GAAP in consolidation. Historically, we have not been reimbursed by Residential for certain general and administrative expenses pertaining to stock-based compensation and our expenditures that are not for the benefit of Residential. Under the New AMA there are no general expense reimbursements. In addition to the fees described above, under the New AMA, we recorded a one-time \$2.0 million fee in connection with the negotiation of the New AMA and the termination of the Original AMA that is also eliminated in consolidated for the six months ended June 30, 2015.

We recorded management fees of \$0.2 million and \$0.4 million from NewSource that also have been eliminated in consolidation for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, respectively, compared to \$0.2 million and \$0.5 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014, respectively.

Liquidity and capital resources

As of June 30, 2015, we had stand-alone cash and cash equivalents of \$70.3 million compared to \$44.6 million as of December 31, 2014. We believe this cash is sufficient to fund our operations since we are generating incentive management fees as a result of Residential paying cash dividends to its stockholders. Our only stand-alone cash expenditures to date are leasehold improvements and general and administrative expenses, including unreimbursed salaries and professional expenses.

On a consolidated basis, our cash and cash equivalents as of June 30, 2015 was \$145.9 million, of which approximately \$70.5 million was attributable to Residential. Residential's liquidity reflects its ability to meet its current obligations (including its operating expenses and, when applicable, retirement of, and margin calls relating to, its financing arrangements) and make distributions to its stockholders. Residential is required to distribute at least 90% of its taxable income each year (subject to certain adjustments) to its stockholders to qualify as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code. This distribution requirement limits Residential's ability to retain earnings and thereby replenish or increase capital to support its activities. Our consolidated cash and cash equivalents as of June 30, 2015 also include \$5.1 million attributable to NewSource, representing cash invested by Residential and us into NewSource in October 2013.

Residential was initially funded with \$100.0 million on December 21, 2012. Since its separation, its primary sources of liquidity have been proceeds from equity offerings, borrowings under its repurchase agreements and securitization financings, interest payments it receives from its portfolio of assets, cash generated from loan liquidations and cash generated from its rental portfolio. We expect Residential's existing business strategy will require additional debt and/or equity financing. We continue to explore a variety of financing sources to support Residential's growth, including, but not limited to, debt financing through bank warehouse lines of credit, additional and/or amended repurchase agreements, term financing, securitization transactions and additional debt or equity offerings. Based on Residential's current borrowing capacity, leverage ratio, and anticipated additional debt financing transactions, we believe that these sources of liquidity will be sufficient to enable it to meet anticipated short-term (one year) liquidity requirements, including paying expenses on its existing loan portfolio, funding distributions to its stockholders, paying fees to us under the New AMA and general corporate expenses. 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. If we are unable to renew, replace or expand Residential's sources of financing, its business, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

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To date, Residential has conducted the following equity offerings, credit facilities and securitization transactions:

Equity Offerings

We have facilitated Residential's completion of three public equity offerings with aggregate net proceeds of approximately \$1.1 billion. On May 1, 2013, Residential completed a public offering of 17,250,000 shares of its common stock at \$18.75 per share and received net proceeds of approximately \$309.5 million. On October 1, 2013, Residential completed its second public offering of 17,187,000 shares of common stock at \$21.00 per share and received net proceeds of \$349.4 million. On January 22, 2014, Residential completed its third public offering of 14,200,000 shares of common stock at \$34.00 per share and received net proceeds of approximately \$467.6 million.

Credit Facilities

Residential entered into three separate repurchase agreements to finance the acquisition and ownership of residential mortgage loans and REO properties. The maximum aggregate funding available under the repurchase agreements at December 31, 2014 was \$1.2 billion. On April 10, 2015, Residential entered into the Nomura loan agreement for the purpose of financing its beneficial ownership of REO properties. The maximum aggregate funding available to Residential under the repurchase agreements and the Nomura loan agreement as of June 30, 2015 was \$1.0 billion, subject to certain sublimits, eligibility requirements and conditions precedent to each funding. As of June 30, 2015, an aggregate of \$810.2 million was outstanding under Residential's repurchase agreements and the Nomura loan agreement. All obligations of Residential's subsidiaries under the repurchase agreements and the Nomura loan agreement are fully guaranteed by Residential.

Each of Residential's repurchase agreements and the Nomura loan agreement is described below:

Credit Suisse ("CS") is the lender on the repurchase agreement entered into on March 22, 2013 (the "CS repurchase agreement") with an initial aggregate maximum borrowing capacity of \$100.0 million. During 2014 the CS repurchase agreement was amended on several occasions, ultimately increasing the aggregate maximum borrowing capacity to \$225.0 million on December 31, 2014 with a maturity date of April 20, 2015, subject to an additional one-year extension with the approval of the lender. On April 20, 2015, Residential entered into an amended and restated repurchase agreement with CS that increased the aggregate borrowing capacity from \$225.0 million to \$275.0 million, increased the REO sublimit under the facility and extended the maturity date to April 18, 2016.

Deutsche Bank ("DB") is the lender on the repurchase agreement entered into on September 12, 2013 (the "DB repurchase agreement"). The DB repurchase agreement matures on March 11, 2016 and includes a provision that after March 2015, Residential is not eligible for additional funding under the facility, thereby reducing Residential's aggregate funding capacity under the DB repurchase agreement to \$91.8 million, which was the amount outstanding under the facility on June 30, 2015.

Wells Fargo ("Wells") is the lender on the repurchase agreement entered into on September 23, 2013 (the "Wells repurchase agreement") with an initial aggregate maximum borrowing capacity of \$200.0 million. Throughout 2013 and 2014 the Wells repurchase agreement was amended several times increasing the aggregate maximum borrowing capacity to a high of \$1.0 billion, and on December 31, 2014 was reduced to \$750.0 million, subject to certain sublimits, to reflect the securitization of a significant portion of Residential's non-performing loans that previously had been financed under the Wells repurchase agreement. The maturity date of the Wells repurchase agreement was March 23, 2015. However, on February 20, 2015, Residential exercised its option to extend the termination date of this facility to March 23, 2016 without any additional funding, thereby reducing Residential's aggregate funding capacity under the Wells repurchase agreement to \$471.3 million on June 30, 2015, which was the amount

outstanding under the facility on that date. Residential is in discussions with Wells to further extend the repurchase agreement with an ability to obtain additional funding. No assurance can be provided that Residential will be able to renew this facility on reasonable terms, on a timely basis or at all. The agreement calls for the advance rate to be reduced by 10% after the first 90 days of the extension term. The 10% reduction date has been extended for an additional 90 days while the parties are negotiating an amended and restated repurchase agreement.

Nomura is the lender on the Nomura loan agreement entered into on April 10, 2015 with an initial aggregate maximum funding capacity of \$100.0 million. On May 12, 2015, Residential amended the terms of the Nomura loan agreement to increase the aggregate maximum funding capacity to \$200.0 million, subject to certain sublimits, eligibility requirements and conditions precedent to each funding. The Nomura loan agreement terminates on April 8, 2016.

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Under the terms of each repurchase agreement, as collateral for the funds Residential draws thereunder, subject to certain conditions, Residential's operating partnership will sell to the applicable lender equity interests in the Delaware statutory trust subsidiary that owns the applicable underlying mortgage assets on Residential's behalf, or the trust will directly sell such underlying mortgage assets. In the event the lender determines the value of the collateral has decreased, the lender has the right to initiate a margin call and require Residential to post additional collateral or to repay a portion of the outstanding borrowings. The price paid by the lender for each underlying mortgage asset Residential finances under the applicable repurchase agreement is subject to agreement between the lender and Residential and is based on a percentage of the market value of the underlying mortgage asset and depends on its delinquency status. Residential's cost of borrowing under the repurchase agreements generally corresponds to LIBOR, or the lender interest at the lender's cost of funds plus a margin. Residential is also required to pay certain other customary fees, administrative costs and expenses to maintain and administer the repurchase agreements.

The repurchase agreements require Residential to maintain various financial and other covenants, including maintaining a minimum adjusted tangible net worth, a maximum ratio of indebtedness to adjusted tangible net worth and specified levels of unrestricted cash. In addition, the repurchase agreements contain customary events of default.

Residential is currently in compliance with the covenants and other requirements with respect to its repurchase agreements. We monitor Residential's banking partners' ability to perform under the repurchase agreements and have concluded there is currently no reason to doubt that they will continue to perform under the repurchase agreements as contractually obligated.

As amended, Residential's three repurchase agreements provide for the lenders to finance its portfolio at advance rates (or purchase prices) ranging from 40% to 80% of the "asset value" of the mortgage loans and REO properties. The amounts borrowed under Residential's repurchase agreements are generally subject to the application of "haircuts." A haircut is the percentage discount that a lender applies to the market value of an asset serving as collateral for a borrowing under a repurchase agreement, for the purpose of determining whether such borrowing is adequately collateralized. As of June 30, 2015, the weighted average contractual haircut applicable to the assets that serve as collateral for Residential's outstanding repurchase agreements was 16.7%. Under these repurchase agreements, the "asset value" generally is an amount that is based on the market value of the mortgage loan or REO property as determined by the lender. We believe these are typical market terms which are designed to provide protection for the lender to collateralize its advances to Residential in the event the collateral declines in value. Under each of the repurchase agreements, if the carrying value of the collateral declines beyond certain limits, Residential would have to either (a) provide additional collateral or (b) repurchase certain assets under the agreement to maintain the applicable advance rate.

The decrease in amounts outstanding under Residential's repurchase agreements from December 31, 2014 to June 30, 2015 relate in part to amounts paid down with the proceeds from the sale of secured notes issued in connection with Residential's securitizations. Residential's overall advance rate under the repurchase agreements declined from 55.8% at December 31, 2014 to 50.2% at June 30, 2015 due to the pay down of REO funding on the Wells repurchase agreement and securitization of a substantial portion of Residential's debt on the DB repurchase agreement. Residential does not collateralize any of its repurchase facilities with cash.

The purpose of the Nomura loan agreement is to finance Residential's beneficial ownership of REO properties. These obligations are fully guaranteed pursuant to a guaranty made by Residential in favor of Nomura. The Nomura loan agreement terminates on April 8, 2016. Under the terms of the Nomura loan agreement, subject to certain conditions, Nomura may advance funds to Residential from time to time, with such advances collateralized by REO properties. The aggregate maximum funding capacity for the REO properties under the Nomura loan agreement as of June 30, 2015 was \$200.0 million, subject to certain sublimits, eligibility requirements and conditions precedent to each

funding.

The advances paid under the Nomura loan agreement with respect to the REO properties from time to time will be based on a percentage of the market value of the applicable REO properties. Under the terms of the Nomura loan agreement, Residential is required to pay interest based on the one-month LIBOR plus a spread and certain other customary fees, administrative costs and expenses in connection with Nomura's structuring, management and ongoing administration of the facility.

The Nomura loan agreement requires Residential to maintain various financial and other covenants, including a minimum adjusted tangible net worth, a maximum ratio of indebtedness to adjusted tangible net worth and specified levels of unrestricted cash. In addition, the Nomura loan agreement contains events of default (subject to certain materiality thresholds and grace periods), including payment defaults, breaches of covenants and/or certain representations and warranties, cross-defaults, certain material adverse changes, bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings and other events of default customary for this type of transaction. The remedies for such events of default are also customary for this type of transaction and include the acceleration

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of the principal amount outstanding under the Nomura loan agreement and the liquidation by Nomura of the REO properties then subject to the facility.

The following table sets forth data with respect to Residential's repurchase agreements and the Nomura loan agreement as of and for the three months ended June 30, 2015, June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2014 (\$ in thousands):

	Three months ended June 30, 2015	Three months ended June 30, 2014	Three months ended December 31, 2014
Balance at end of period	\$810,236	\$1,271,483	\$1,015,000
Maximum month-end balance outstanding during the period	972,242	1,271,483	1,112,883
Weighted average quarterly balance	949,196	810,833	1,055,776

Securitizations

On June 29, 2015, Residential completed a securitization transaction in which ARLP 2015-1 issued \$205.0 million in Class A Notes (the "ARLP 2015-1 Class A Notes") with a weighted coupon of approximately 4.01% and \$60.0 million in Class M Notes (the "ARLP 2015-1 Class M Notes"). ARLP 2015-1 is a Delaware statutory trust that is wholly-owned by Residential's operating partnership with a federally-chartered bank as its trustee. Residential retained \$34.0 million of the ARLP 2015-1 Class A Notes and all of the ARLP 2015-1 Class M Notes. No interest will be paid on any ARLP 2015-1 Class M Notes while any ARLP 2015-1 Class A Notes remain outstanding. The ARLP 2015-1 Class A Notes and ARLP 2015-1 Class M Notes are non-recourse to Residential and are secured solely by the non-performing mortgage loans and REO properties of ARLP 2015-1 but not by any of Residential's other assets. The assets of ARLP 2015-1 are the only source of repayment and interest on the ARLP 2015-1 Class A Notes and the ARLP 2015-1 Class M Notes, thereby making the cash proceeds received by ARLP 2015-1 of loan payments, loan liquidations, loan sales and sales of converted REO properties the sole sources of the payment of interest and principal by ARLP 2015-1 to the bond holders. The ARLP 2015-1 Class A Notes and the ARLP 2015-1 Class M Notes mature on May 25, 2055, and Residential does not guaranty any of the obligations of ARLP 205-1 under the terms of the Indenture governing the notes or otherwise. As of June 30, 2015, the book value of the underlying securitized assets held by ARLP 2015-1 was \$275.7 million.

On November 25, 2014, Residential completed a securitization transaction in which ARLP Securitization Trust, Series 2014-2 ("ARLP 2014-2") issued \$270.8 million in Class A Notes (the "ARLP 2014-2 Class A Notes") with a weighted coupon of approximately 3.85% and \$234.0 million in Class M Notes (the "ARLP 2014-2 Class M Notes"). ARLP 2014-2 is a Delaware statutory trust that is wholly-owned by Residential's operating partnership with a federally-chartered bank as its trustee.

Residential initially retained \$95.8 million of the ARLP 2014-2 Class A Notes and all of the ARLP 2014-2 Class M Notes. In February 9, 2015, Residential sold \$50.7 million of the retained ARLP 2014-2 Class A Notes to an unrelated third party. No interest will be paid on any ARLP 2014-2 Class M Notes while any ARLP 2014-2 Class A Notes remain outstanding. The ARLP 2014-2 Class A Notes and the ARLP 2014-2 Class M Notes are non-recourse to Residential and are secured solely by the non-performing mortgage loans and REO properties of ARLP 2014-2 but not by any of Residential's other assets. The assets of ARLP 2014-2 are the only source of repayment and interest on the ARLP 2014-2 Class A Notes and the ARLP 2014-2 Class M Notes, thereby making the cash proceeds received by ARLP 2014-2 of loan payments, loan liquidations, loan sales and sales of converted REO properties the sole sources of the payment of interest and principal by ARLP 2014-1 to the bond holders. The ARLP 2014-2 Class A Notes and the ARLP 2014-2 Class M Notes mature on January 26, 2054, and Residential does not guaranty any of the obligations of ARLP 2014-2 under the terms of the Indenture governing the notes or otherwise. As of June 30, 2015, the book value of the underlying securitized assets held by ARLP 2014-2 was \$329.0 million.

On September 25, 2014, Residential completed a securitization transaction in which ARLP Securitization Trust, Series 2014-1 ("ARLP 2014-1") issued \$150.0 million in Class A Notes (the "ARLP 2014-1 Class A Notes") with a weighted coupon of approximately 3.5% and \$32.0 million in Class M Notes (the "ARLP 2014-1 Class M Notes") with a weighted coupon of 4.25%. ARLP 2014-1 is a Delaware statutory trust that is wholly-owned by Residential's operating partnership with a federally-chartered bank as its trustee. The ARLP 2014-1 Class A Notes and the ARLP 2014-1 Class M Notes are non-recourse to Residential and are secured solely by the non-performing mortgage loans and REO properties of ARLP 2014-1 but not by any of Residential's other assets. The assets of ARLP 2014-1 are the only source of repayment and interest on the ARLP 2014-1 Class A Notes and the ARLP 2014-1 Class M Notes, thereby making the cash proceeds received by ARLP 2014-1 of loan payments, loan liquidations, loan sales and sales of converted REO properties the sole sources of the payment of interest and principal by ARLP 2014-1 to the bond holders. The ARLP 2014-1 Class A Notes and the ARLP 2014-1 Class M Notes mature on September 25, 2044, and Residential does not guaranty any of the obligations of ARLP 2014-1 under the terms of the Indenture governing the notes or otherwise. As of June 30, 2015, the book value of the underlying securitized assets held by ARLP 2014-1 was \$208.5 million.

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As described above in “—Repurchase Agreements”, Residential used a portion of the proceeds of the securitizations to repurchase the non-performing loans from the repurchase facilities, as such non-performing loans were used to collateralize the securitization trusts.

Residential retained all of the ARLP 2014-1 Class M Notes issued by ARLP 2014-1 in its TRS. On September 30, 2014, pursuant to a master repurchase agreement, the TRS sold \$15.0 million of the ARLP 2014-1 Class M Notes to NewSource. The master repurchase agreement initially required the TRS to repurchase the ARLP 2014-1 Class M Notes from NewSource at a 5.0% yield on December 28, 2014, with the parties having the option to extend the master repurchase agreement for additional 89-day periods. In no event can the master repurchase agreement be extended beyond September 29, 2015. The agreement is currently due to expire on September 22, 2015.

The following table sets forth data with respect to these notes as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 (\$ in thousands):

	Interest Rate	Amount outstanding
June 30, 2015		
ARLP Securitization Trust, Series 2015-1		
ARLP 2015-1 Class A Notes due May 25, 2055 ⁽¹⁾	4.01	% \$205,000
ARLP 2015-1 Class M Notes due May 25, 2044	—	% 60,000
ARLP Securitization Trust, Series 2014-2		
ARLP 2014-2 Class A Notes due January 26, 2054 ⁽²⁾	3.87	% 255,144
ARLP 2014-2 Class M Notes due January 26, 2054	—	% 234,010
ARLP Securitization Trust, Series 2014-1		
ARLP 2014-1 Class A Notes due September 25, 2044 ⁽³⁾	3.47	% 142,919
ARLP 2014-1 Class M Notes due September 25, 2044 ⁽⁴⁾	4.25	% 32,000
ARNS, Inc.		
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase due September 22, 2015	5.00	% 14,991
Intercompany eliminations		
Elimination of ARLP 2015-1 Class A Notes due to ARNS, Inc.		(34,000)
Elimination of ARLP 2015-1 Class M Notes due to ARNS, Inc.		(60,000)
Elimination of ARLP 2014-1 Class A Notes due to ARNS, Inc.		(14,991)
Elimination of ARLP 2014-1 Class M Notes due to ARNS, Inc.		(32,000)
Elimination of ARLP 2014-2 Class A Notes due to ARNS, Inc.		(45,138)
Elimination of ARLP 2014-2 Class M Notes due to ARNS, Inc.		(234,010)
		\$523,925
December 31, 2014		
ARLP Securitization Trust, Series 2014-2		
ARLP 2014-2 Class A Notes due January 26, 2054 ⁽²⁾	3.85	% \$269,820
ARLP 2014-2 Class M Notes due January 26, 2054	—	% 234,010
ARLP Securitization Trust, Series 2014-1		
ARLP 2014-1 Class A Notes due September 25, 2044 ⁽³⁾	3.47	% 150,000
ARLP 2014-1 Class M Notes due September 25, 2044 ⁽⁴⁾	4.25	% 32,000
ARNS, Inc.		
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase due March 27, 2015	5.00	% 14,991
Intercompany eliminations		
Elimination of ARLP 2014-1 Class A Notes due to ARNS, Inc.		(15,000)
Elimination of ARLP 2014-1 Class M Notes due to ARNS, Inc.		(32,000)
Elimination of ARLP 2014-2 Class A Notes due to ARNS, Inc.		(95,729)
Elimination of ARLP 2014-2 Class M Notes due to ARNS, Inc.		(234,010)

\$324,082

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- (1) The expected redemption date for the Class A Notes ranges from June 25, 2018 to June 25, 2019.
 (2) The expected redemption date for the Class A Notes ranges from November 27, 2017 to November 27, 2018.
 (3) The expected redemption date for the Class A Notes ranges from September 25, 2017 to September 25, 2018.
 (4) The expected redemption date for the Class M Notes is September 25, 2018.

Treasury shares

At June 30, 2015, a total of \$193.9 million in shares of our common stock have been repurchased under the authorization by our Board of Directors to repurchase up to \$300.0 million in shares of our common stock. Repurchased shares are held as treasury stock and are available for general corporate purposes. We have an aggregate of \$59.4 million remaining for repurchases under our Board-approved repurchase plan.

Cash flows

We report and analyze our cash flows based on operating activities, investing activities and financing activities. The following table sets forth the changes in cash flows (\$ in thousands):

	Six months ended June 30, 2015	Six months ended June 30, 2014	Change
Net cash used in operating activities	\$(88,185	) \$(45,843	) \$(42,342
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	154,998	(1,022,725	) 1,177,723
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(37,698	) 1,133,210	(1,170,908
Total cash flows	\$29,115	\$64,642	\$(35,527

Net cash used in operating activities for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 by Residential and us consisted primarily of net income less unrealized gains on Residential's mortgage loans and real estate and adjusted for changes in operating assets and liabilities.

Net cash provided by investing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2015 consisted primarily of Residential's proceeds from the disposition of loans and real estate, while net cash used in investing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2014 consisted primarily of investments in non-performing loan portfolios net of proceeds from the disposition of loans and real estate. During periods in which Residential purchases a significant number of mortgage loans and conducts substantial renovations of residential real estate, the cash used in investing activities may exceed cash provided by investing activities.

Net cash used in financing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2015 consisted primarily of Residential's payment of dividends. Net cash provided by financing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2014 included Residential's issuance of common stock, net borrowings under repurchase agreements and payment of dividends. In addition, net cash provided by financing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2014 included net proceeds of \$248.8 million from the issuance of our preferred stock and payments for share repurchases of \$193.9 million under our share repurchase program. Net cash related to financing activities will generally consist of Residential's incurrence debt, repayment of debt previously incurred, payment of dividends and issuance of common stock.

Off-balance sheet arrangements

Residential and we have no off-balance sheet arrangements as of June 30, 2015.

Recent accounting pronouncements

See Item 1 - Financial statements (unaudited) - "Note 1. Organization and basis of presentation - Recently issued accounting standards."

Critical accounting judgments

Accounting standards require information in financial statements about the risks and uncertainties inherent in significant estimates, and the application of generally accepted accounting principles involves the exercise of varying degrees of judgment. Certain amounts included in or affecting our financial statements and related disclosures must be estimated requiring us to make certain assumptions with respect to values or conditions that cannot be known with certainty at the time our consolidated financial statements are prepared. These estimates and assumptions affect the amounts we report for our assets and liabilities

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and our revenues and expenses during the reporting period and our disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of our consolidated financial statements. Actual results may differ significantly from our estimates and any effects on our business, financial position or results of operations resulting from revisions to these estimates are recorded in the period in which the facts that give rise to the revision become known.

Residential properties

Upon the acquisition of real estate, generally through the completion of foreclosure, Residential records the assets at fair value as of the acquisition date as a component of real estate owned based on information obtained from a broker's price opinion, a full appraisal or the price given in a current contract of sale of the property. Fair value measurements for assets where there exists limited or no observable market data and, therefore, are based primarily upon management's or other third-party estimates, are often calculated based on the characteristics of the asset, the economic environment and other such factors. Based on professional judgment and knowledge of the particular situation, management determines the appropriate fair value to be utilized for such property (Level 3). BPOs are subject to judgments of a particular broker formed by visiting a property, assessing general home values in an area, reviewing comparable listings and reviewing comparable completed sales. These judgments may vary among brokers and may fluctuate over time based on housing market activities and the influx of additional comparable listings and sales. Our results could be materially and adversely affected if the judgments used by a broker prove to be incorrect or inaccurate. Residential has established validation procedures to ensure the values it receives from brokers are consistent with its observations of market values. These validation procedures include establishing thresholds to identify exceptions that require further analysis. If a price is outside of our established thresholds, we perform additional validation procedures, including supplemental analytics and/or follow up discussions with third-party providers.

After an evaluation period, Residential may perform property renovations to those properties that meet its rental investment criteria in order to optimize its rental proceeds. In some instances, Residential may also perform renovations on REO properties that do not meet its rental investment criteria in order to optimize sale proceeds. Such expenditures are part of Residential's initial investment in a property and, therefore, are classified as investing activities in our consolidated statement of cash flows. Subsequently, the residential property, including any renovations that improve or extend the life of the asset, are accounted for at cost. The cost basis is depreciated using the straight-line method over an estimated useful life of three to 27.5 years based on the nature of the components. Interest and other carrying costs incurred during the renovation period are capitalized until the property is ready for its intended use. Expenditures for ordinary maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred.

Expenditures directly related to successful leasing efforts such as lease commissions are included in deferred leasing and financing costs, net and are stated at amortized cost. Such expenditures are part of Residential's operations and, therefore, are classified as operating activities in our consolidated statement of cash flows. Capitalized leasing costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the lease term of the respective leases which generally are from one to 2 years.

Residential properties are classified either as held for use or held for sale. Residential properties are classified as real estate assets held for sale when sale of the assets has been formally approved and is expected to occur in the next twelve months. We record residential properties held for sale at the lower of the carrying amount or estimated fair value less costs to sell. The impairment loss, if any, is the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the estimated fair value less costs to sell.

For additional details on our critical accounting judgments, please see "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Critical accounting judgments" in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014,

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Item 3. Quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk

Market risk includes risks that arise from changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices, equity prices and other market changes that affect market sensitive instruments. The primary market risks that Residential is currently exposed to are real estate risk and interest rate risk. A substantial portion of Residential's investments are, and we expect will continue to be, comprised of non-performing loans and single-family rental properties. The primary driver of the value of both these asset classes is the fair value of the underlying real estate.

Real Estate Risk

Residential property values are subject to volatility and may be affected adversely by a number of factors, including, but not limited to: national, regional and local economic conditions (which may be adversely affected by industry slowdowns and other factors); local real estate conditions (such as an oversupply of housing); construction quality, age and design; demographic factors; and retroactive changes to building or similar codes. Decreases in property values could cause Residential to suffer losses which would result in fewer or no incentive management fees being earned by us.

Interest Rate Risk

Residential will be exposed to interest rate risk from its (a) acquisition and ownership of residential mortgage loans and (b) debt financing activities. Interest rate risk is highly sensitive to many factors, including governmental monetary and tax policies, domestic and international economic and political considerations and other factors beyond Residential's control. Changes in interest rates may affect the fair value of the residential mortgage loans and real estate underlying Residential's portfolios as well as its financing interest rate expense.

We currently do not intend to hedge the risk associated with the residential mortgage loans and real estate underlying Residential's portfolios. However, although we have not yet done so, we may undertake risk mitigation activities with respect to Residential's debt financing interest rate obligations. We expect that Residential's debt financing will at times be based on a floating rate of interest calculated on a fixed spread over the relevant index, as determined by the particular financing arrangement. A significantly rising interest rate environment could have an adverse effect on the cost of Residential's financing. To mitigate this risk, we may use derivative financial instruments such as interest rate swaps and interest rate options in an effort to reduce the variability of earnings caused by changes in the interest rates Residential pays on its debt.

These derivative transactions will be entered into solely for risk management purposes, not for investment purposes. When undertaken, these derivative instruments likely will expose Residential to certain risks such as price and interest rate fluctuations, timing risk, volatility risk, credit risk, counterparty risk and changes in the liquidity of markets. Therefore, although we expect to transact in these derivative instruments purely for risk management, they may not adequately protect Residential from fluctuations in its financing interest rate obligations.

Residential currently borrows funds at variable rates using secured financings. At June 30, 2015, Residential had \$0.8 billion of variable rate debt outstanding not protected by interest rate hedge contracts. The estimated aggregate fair market value of this debt was \$0.8 billion. If the weighted average interest rate on this variable rate debt had been 100 basis points higher or lower, the annual interest expense would increase or decrease by \$8.1 million, respectively.

Investment Risk Relating to Potential Acquisition of Residential's Common Stock

Under the terms of the New AMA, Residential has the flexibility to pay up to 25% of our incentive management fees in shares of Residential common stock. In addition, we are considering purchasing shares of Residential common

stock from time to time in the open market. If commenced, any such purchases of Residential common stock by us may be discontinued at any time. If we acquire shares of Residential common stock, either as a portion of our incentive fees or upon open market purchases, we will be exposed to risks and uncertainties with respect to our ownership of such shares, including downward pressure on Residential's stock price and/or an inability to dispose of such shares at a time when we otherwise may desire or need to do so. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in mitigating such risks.

Item 4. Controls and procedures

Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and Rule 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")) as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report. Based on such evaluation, such officers have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is

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recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC rules and forms, and to ensure that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that occurred during the quarter ended June 30, 2015 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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Part II

Item 1. Legal proceedings

Set forth below are certain developments in our legal proceedings since the March 2, 2015 filing of our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014 and the May 7, 2015 filing of our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the three months ended March 31, 2015:

The Police Retirement System of Saint Louis v. Erbey, et al. On June 30, 2015, The Police Retirement System of Saint Louis and the defendants entered into a Stipulation and Agreement of Compromise, Settlement and Release (the “Settlement Stipulation”) for the settlement of this derivative action (the “Settlement”), and the parties filed the Settlement Stipulation with the Circuit Court for Baltimore City, Maryland (the “Court”) on the same day. By Order dated August 3, 2015, the Court preliminarily approved the Settlement, scheduled a hearing on November 9, 2015 to consider final approval of the Settlement, and authorized Residential to provide notice of the proposed Settlement to stockholders. If the Settlement is finally approved by the Court and, ultimately, no shareholders successfully object to the Settlement, it will resolve and release all claims in the action that were, or could have been, brought by or on behalf of Residential challenging the Original AMA among Residential, Altisource Residential L.P. and us, or the negotiation of, the terms and provisions of, or the approval of the New AMA. In addition, pursuant to the Settlement Stipulation, the parties agreed that the defendants will pay the attorneys' fees and expenses of plaintiff's counsel, in an amount not to exceed \$6.0 million. We have been informed by our insurers that the Settlement will be a covered claim under our insurance policy.

City of Cambridge Retirement System v. Altisource Asset Management Corp., et al. On May 12, 2015, the court entered an order granting the motion of Denver Employees Retirement Plan to be lead plaintiff and denying the three other motions to be lead plaintiff. On May 15, 2015, the court entered a scheduling order requiring plaintiff to file an amended complaint on or before June 19, 2015, defendants to file their motions to dismiss on or before July 20, 2015, plaintiff to file a response to any such motion on or before August 19, 2015 and defendants to file any reply briefs on or before September 3, 2015. On June 19, 2015, the lead plaintiff filed an amended complaint, and on July 20, 2015, defendants filed a motion to dismiss all claims in the action. We believe the amended complaint is without merit. At this time, we are not able to predict the ultimate outcome of this matter, nor can we estimate the range of possible loss, if any.

Kanga v. Altisource Asset Management Corporation, et al. On May 15, 2015, the plaintiff and the defendants filed an agreed motion to stay the action until the earliest of any of the following events: (i) the City of Cambridge action is dismissed with prejudice; (ii) any of the defendants in the City of Cambridge action file an answer in that action; and (iii) defendants do not move to stay any later-filed derivative action purportedly brought on behalf of us arising from similar facts as the Kanga action and relating to the same time frame, or such motion to stay is denied.

Sokolowski v. Erbey, et al. On July 16, 2015, we filed a motion to dismiss all claims against us in the action, based upon, among other arguments, lack of personal jurisdiction and failure to state a claim. Co-defendant Residential has filed a similar motion to dismiss the complaint as to all claims asserted against it. Briefing on the motions to dismiss the complaint is ongoing.

Hulstrom v. William C. Erbey, et al. On April 23, 2015, a shareholder derivative action was filed in the Superior Court of the Virgin Islands, Division of St. Croix by a purported shareholder of Residential under the caption *Kirk Hulstrom v. William Erbey et al. SX-15-CV-158*. The action names as defendants William C. Erbey and each of the current and former members of Residential's Board of Directors and certain officers of the Company, Residential and Ocwen. In the complaint, plaintiff asserts claims against the individual defendants for breach of fiduciary duty, abuse of control and gross mismanagement in connection with the asset management agreement among Residential,

Altisource Residential, L.P. and us. As to Ocwen and us, plaintiff alleges that Ocwen and we aided and abetted the purported breaches of fiduciary duty and that we have been unjustly enriched by the asset management agreement. The complaint also names Residential as a nominal defendant. At this time, we are not able to predict the ultimate outcome of this matter, nor can we estimate the range of possible loss, if any.

Item 1A. Risk factors

There have been no material changes in our risk factors since December 31, 2014. For information regarding our risk factors, you should carefully consider the risk factors discussed in "Item 1A. Risk factors" in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014 filed on March 2, 2015.

Item 2. Unregistered sales of equity securities and use of proceeds

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Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The Board of Directors has authorized total repurchases of \$300.0 million of common stock. At June 30, 2015, we have remaining approximately \$53.6 million authorized by our Board of Directors for share repurchases. Repurchased shares will be held as treasury stock and will be available for general corporate purposes. Below is a summary of our stock repurchases for the quarter ending June 30, 2015 (dollars in thousands):

	(a) Total number of shares purchased ⁽²⁾	(b) Average price paid per share ⁽²⁾	(c) Total number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced plans or programs	(d) Maximum dollar value of shares that may yet be purchased under plans or programs ⁽¹⁾
May 2015	5,741	\$ 181.81	263,694	\$58,317
June 2015	28,756	164.48	292,450	53,588
As of June 30, 2015	34,497	\$ 167.36	292,450	\$53,588

(1) Since Board approval of repurchases is based on dollar amount, we cannot estimate the number of shares yet to be purchased.

(2) The number of shares above excludes shares of common stock tendered to satisfy the tax withholding on equity awards as part of our equity incentive plan. For the three months ended June 30, 2015, 3,847 shares were reacquired at a weighted average per share price of \$202.75 pursuant to our equity incentive plan.

Item 4. Mine safety disclosures

Not applicable.

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Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibits

Exhibit
Number

Description

2.1	Separation Agreement, dated as of December 21, 2012, between Altisource Asset Management Corporation and Altisource Portfolio Solutions S.A. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on December 28, 2012).
3.1	Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of Altisource Asset Management Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form 10 filed with the Commission on December 5, 2012).
3.2	First Amended and Restated Bylaws of Altisource Asset Management Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 of the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form 10 filed with the Commission on December 5, 2012).
3.3	Certificate of Designations establishing the Company's Series A Convertible Preferred Stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on March 19, 2014).
31.1*	Certification of CEO Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act
31.2*	Certification of CFO Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act
32.1*	Certification of CEO Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act
32.2*	Certification of CFO Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act
101.INS*	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB*	XBRL Extension Labels Linkbase
101.PRE*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

* Filed herewith.

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Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Date: August 10, 2015

Altisource Asset Management Corporation
By: /s/ Robin N. Lowe
Robin N. Lowe
Chief Financial Officer