

NEW YORK MORTGAGE TRUST INC
Form 10-Q
August 07, 2014

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, DC 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, 2014

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 001-32216

NEW YORK MORTGAGE TRUST, INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Maryland **47-0934168**
(State or Other Jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer

Incorporation or Organization) Identification No.)

275 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10016

(Address of Principal Executive Office) (Zip Code)

(212) 792-0107

(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See 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 Smaller Reporting Company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

The number of shares of the registrant's common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, outstanding on August 1, 2014 was 90,684,546.

NEW YORK MORTGAGE TRUST, INC.

FORM 10-Q

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION**Item 1. Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements****NEW YORK MORTGAGE TRUST, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)

	June 30,	December
	2014	31,
	(unaudited)	2013
ASSETS		
Investment securities, available for sale, at fair value (including pledged securities of \$733,162 and \$853,223, respectively)	\$ 889,220	\$ 912,443
Investment securities, available for sale, at fair value held in securitization trusts	104,291	92,578
Residential mortgage loans held in securitization trusts (net)	156,129	163,237
Distressed residential mortgage loans held in securitization trusts (net)	233,078	254,721
Multi-family loans held in securitization trusts, at fair value	8,389,084	8,111,022
Derivative assets	207,306	197,590
Cash and cash equivalents	71,133	31,798
Receivables and other assets	187,823	135,286
Total Assets ⁽¹⁾	\$ 10,238,064	\$ 9,898,675
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Liabilities:		
Financing arrangements, portfolio investments	\$ 668,428	\$ 791,125
Residential collateralized debt obligations	151,097	158,410
Multi-family collateralized debt obligations, at fair value	8,114,270	7,871,020
Securitized debt	294,312	304,964
Derivative liabilities	3,140	1,432
Payable for securities purchased	204,580	191,592
Accrued expenses and other liabilities (including \$684 and \$951 to related parties, respectively)	62,989	54,466

Subordinated debentures	45,000	45,000
Total liabilities ⁽¹⁾	9,543,816	9,418,009

Commitments and Contingencies

Stockholders' Equity:

Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 7.75% Series B cumulative redeemable, \$25 liquidation preference per share, 3,450,000 shares authorized, 3,000,000 shares issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013.	72,397	72,397
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 400,000,000 shares authorized, 90,684,546 and 64,102,029 shares issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively	907	641
Additional paid-in capital	590,666	404,555
Accumulated other comprehensive income	23,620	3,073
Retained earnings	6,658	-
Total stockholders' equity	694,248	480,666
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$10,238,064	\$9,898,675

(1) Our condensed consolidated balance sheets include assets and liabilities of consolidated variable interest entities ("VIEs") as the Company is the primary beneficiary of these VIEs. As of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, assets of consolidated VIEs totaled \$8,942,214 and \$8,665,829, respectively, and the liabilities of consolidated VIEs totaled \$8,589,402 and \$8,365,345, respectively. See Note 7 for further discussion.

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

NEW YORK MORTGAGE TRUST, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)

(unaudited)

	For the Three Months		For the Six Months	
	Ended June 30,		Ended June 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
INTEREST INCOME:				
Investment securities and other	\$14,193	\$10,553	\$29,157	\$21,619
Multi-family loans held in securitization trusts	75,501	54,484	150,445	99,802
Distressed residential mortgage loans	4,858	2,550	9,201	3,989
Residential mortgage loans held in securitization trusts	996	1,229	1,983	2,535
Total interest income	95,548	68,816	190,786	127,945
INTEREST EXPENSE:				
Investment securities and other	1,402	1,818	2,872	3,447
Multi-family collateralized debt obligations	69,110	50,249	137,857	91,908
Residential collateralized debt obligations	228	278	463	576
Securitized debt	4,459	2,104	8,961	4,196
Subordinated debentures	466	468	925	935
Total interest expense	75,665	54,917	151,078	101,062
NET INTEREST INCOME	19,883	13,899	39,708	26,883
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE):				
Provision for loan losses	(663)	(384)	(1,152)	(667)
Realized gain (loss) on investment securities and related hedges, net	1,325	(8,490)	3,364	(11,652)
Realized gain on distressed residential mortgage loans	418	435	8,643	571
Unrealized (loss) gain on investment securities and related hedges, net	(1,291)	2,057	(3,027)	4,513
Unrealized gain on multi-family loans and debt held in securitization trusts, net	20,019	8,981	24,945	16,032
Other income (including \$121, \$41, \$263 and \$60 from related parties, respectively)	203	235	713	502
Total other income	20,011	2,834	33,486	9,299
Base management and incentive fees (including \$1,129, \$654, \$2,219 and \$1,321 to related parties, respectively)	3,866	1,687	7,644	3,242

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Expenses related to distressed residential mortgage loans	1,217	1,117	2,429	1,566
Other general and administrative expenses (including \$0, \$162, \$80 and \$369 to related parties, respectively)	2,494	1,840	5,063	3,771
Total general, administrative and other expenses	7,577	4,644	15,136	8,579
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	32,317	12,089	58,058	27,603
Income tax expense	538	189	3,568	320
NET INCOME	31,779	11,900	54,490	27,283
Preferred stock dividends	1,453	662	2,906	662
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO COMMON STOCKHOLDERS	\$30,326	\$11,238	\$51,584	\$26,621
Basic income per common share	\$0.34	\$0.19	\$0.63	\$0.49
Diluted income per common share	\$0.34	\$0.19	\$0.63	\$0.49
Dividends declared per common share	\$0.27	\$0.27	\$0.54	\$0.54
Weighted average shares outstanding-basic	89,686	58,959	82,137	54,311
Weighted average shares outstanding-diluted	89,686	58,959	82,137	54,311

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

NEW YORK MORTGAGE TRUST, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

(unaudited)

	For the Three Months		For the Six Months	
	Ended June 30,		Ended June 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO COMMON STOCKHOLDERS	\$30,326	\$11,238	\$51,584	\$26,621
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Increase (decrease) in net unrealized gain on available for sale securities	13,427	(20,521)	21,877	(20,329)
(Decrease) increase in fair value of derivative instruments utilized for cash flow hedges	(1,201)	4,214	(1,330)	4,898
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	12,226	(16,307)	20,547	(15,431)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO COMMON STOCKHOLDERS	\$42,552	\$(5,069)	\$72,131	\$11,190

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

NEW YORK MORTGAGE TRUST, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY**

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

(unaudited)

	Common Stock	Preferred Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total
Balance, December 31, 2013	\$ 641	\$ 72,397	\$ 404,555	\$-	\$ 3,073	\$480,666
Net income	-	-	-	54,490	-	54,490
Stock issuance, net	266	-	186,111	-	-	186,377
Dividends declared	-	-	-	(47,832)	-	(47,832)
Increase in net unrealized gain on available for sale securities	-	-	-	-	21,877	21,877
Decrease in fair value of derivative instruments utilized for cash flow hedges	-	-	-	-	(1,330)	(1,330)
Balance, June 30, 2014	\$ 907	\$ 72,397	\$ 590,666	\$6,658	\$ 23,620	\$694,248

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

NEW YORK MORTGAGE TRUST, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

(unaudited)

	For the Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2014	2013
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Net income	\$54,490	\$27,283
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Net amortization	(1,617)	8,596
Realized (gain) loss on investment securities and related hedges, net	(3,364)	11,652
Realized gain on distressed residential mortgage loans	(8,643)	(571)
Unrealized loss (gain) on investment securities and related hedges, net	3,027	(4,513)
Unrealized gain on loans and debt held in multi-family securitization trusts	(24,945)	(16,032)
Net decrease in loans held for sale	24	334
Provision for loan losses	1,152	667
Income from investments in limited partnerships and limited liability companies	(727)	-
Distributions of income from investments in limited partnership and limited liability companies	859	-
Amortization of stock based compensation, net	667	518
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Receivables and other assets	(5,585)	(6,577)
Accrued expenses and other liabilities and accrued expenses, related parties	1,159	6,804
Net cash provided by operating activities	16,497	28,161
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Restricted cash	(32,665)	15,184
Proceeds from sales of investment securities	-	1,254
Purchases of investment securities	(20,273)	(60,498)
Return of capital from investments in limited partnerships and limited liability companies	-	136
Purchases of other assets	(77)	-
Funding of mezzanine loan and preferred equity investments	(12,543)	(1,997)
Proceeds from mortgage loans held for investment	-	18
Net receipts on other derivative instruments settled during the period	3,688	(8,437)
Principal repayments received on residential mortgage loans held in securitization trusts	7,212	9,742
Principal repayments and proceeds from sales and refinancing of distressed residential mortgage loans	48,088	1,898
Principal repayments received on multi-family loans held in securitization trusts	33,669	29,871
Principal paydowns on investment securities - available for sale	45,488	70,293

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Purchases of distressed residential mortgage loans	(20,107)	(132,372)
Purchases of loans held in multi-family securitization trusts	-	(41,235)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	52,480	(116,143)

Cash Flows from Financing Activities:

(Payments) proceeds of financing arrangements	(122,697)	6,019
Common stock issuance	186,081	98,172
Preferred stock issuance	-	72,637
Costs associated with common stock and preferred stock issued	(371)	(490)
Dividends paid on common stock	(37,736)	(26,875)
Dividends paid on preferred stock	(2,906)	-
Payments made on residential collateralized debt obligations	(7,340)	(9,975)
Payments made on multi-family collateralized debt obligations	(33,669)	(29,863)
Payments made on securitized debt	(11,004)	(153)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(29,642)	109,472
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	39,335	21,490
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of Period	31,798	31,777
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of Period	\$71,133	\$53,267

Supplemental Disclosure:

Cash paid for interest	\$176,893	\$118,169
Cash paid for income taxes	\$4,519	\$390

Non-Cash Investment Activities:

Purchase of investment securities not yet settled	\$204,580	\$238,440
Consolidation of multi-family loans held in securitization trusts	\$-	\$1,700,865
Consolidation of multi-family collateralized debt obligations	\$-	\$1,659,630

Non-Cash Financing Activities:

Dividends declared on common stock to be paid in subsequent period	\$24,485	\$17,214
Dividends declared on preferred stock to be paid in subsequent period	\$1,453	\$662

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

NEW YORK MORTGAGE TRUST, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2014

(unaudited)

1. Organization

New York Mortgage Trust, Inc., together with its consolidated subsidiaries (“NYMT,” the “Company,” “we,” “our” and “us”), a real estate investment trust, or REIT, in the business of acquiring, investing in, financing and managing primarily mortgage-related assets and financial assets. Our objective is to manage a portfolio of investments that will deliver stable distributions to our stockholders over diverse economic conditions. We intend to achieve this objective through a combination of net interest margin and net realized capital gains from our investment portfolio. Our portfolio includes investments in mortgage-related and financial assets, including multi-family CMBS, direct financing to owners of multi-family properties through mezzanine loans and preferred equity investments, residential mortgage loans, including loans sourced from distressed markets, Agency RMBS consisting of fixed-rate, adjustable-rate and hybrid adjustable-rate RMBS and Agency IOs consisting of interest only and inverse interest-only RMBS that represent the right to the interest component of the cash flow from a pool of mortgage loans.

The Company conducts its business through the parent company, NYMT, and several subsidiaries, including special purpose subsidiaries established for residential loan and CMBS securitization purposes, taxable REIT subsidiaries (“TRSs”) and qualified REIT subsidiaries (“QRSs”). The Company consolidates all of its subsidiaries under generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (“GAAP”).

The Company is organized and conducts its operations to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes. As such, the Company will generally not be subject to federal income tax on that portion of its income that is distributed to stockholders if it distributes at least 90% of its REIT taxable income to its stockholders by the due date of its federal income tax return and complies with various other requirements.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Definitions – The following defines certain of the commonly used terms in these financial statements: “RMBS” refers to residential adjustable-rate, hybrid adjustable-rate, fixed-rate, interest only and inverse interest only and principal only mortgage-backed securities; “Agency RMBS” refers to RMBS representing interests in or obligations backed by pools of mortgage loans issued or guaranteed by a federally chartered corporation (“GSE”), such as the Federal National Mortgage Association (“Fannie Mae”) or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”), or an agency of the U.S. government, such as the Government National Mortgage Association (“Ginnie Mae”); “non-Agency RMBS” refers to RMBS backed by prime jumbo mortgage loans; “IOs” refers collectively to interest only and inverse interest only mortgage-backed securities that represent the right to the interest component of the cash flow from a pool of mortgage loans; “POs” refers to mortgage-backed securities that represent the right to the principal component of the cash flow from a pool of mortgage loans; “Agency IOs” refers to an IO that represents the right to the interest component of the cash flows from a pool of residential mortgage loans issued or guaranteed by a GSE or an agency of the U.S. government; “ARMs” refers to adjustable-rate residential mortgage loans; “Agency ARMs” refers to Agency RMBS comprised of adjustable-rate and hybrid adjustable-rate RMBS; “multi-family CMBS” refers to commercial mortgage-backed securities backed by commercial mortgage loans on multi-family properties, as well as IO or PO securities that represent the right to a specific component of the cash flow from a pool of commercial mortgage loans; and “CLO” refers to collateralized loan obligations.

Basis of Presentation – The accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2013 has been derived from audited financial statements. The accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 2014, the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, the accompanying condensed consolidated statement of changes in stockholders’ equity for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 are unaudited. In our opinion, all adjustments (which include only normal recurring adjustments) necessary to present fairly the Company’s financial position, results of operations and cash flows have been made. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP have been condensed or omitted in accordance with Article 10 of Regulation S-X and the instructions to Form 10-Q. These condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, as filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). The results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 are not necessarily indicative of the operating results for the full year.

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with GAAP. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although the Company's estimates contemplate current conditions and how it expects them to change in the future, it is reasonably possible that actual conditions could be different than anticipated in those estimates, which could materially impact the Company's results of operations and its financial condition. Management has made significant estimates in several areas, including valuation of its CMBS investments, multi-family loans held in securitization trusts and multi-family CDOs, as well as, income recognition on distressed residential mortgage loans purchased at a discount.

Reclassifications – Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified in the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements to conform to current period presentation.

Principles of Consolidation and Variable Interest Entities – The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company include the accounts of all its subsidiaries which are majority-owned, controlled by the Company or a variable interest entity (“VIE”) where the Company is the primary beneficiary. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

A VIE is an entity that lacks one or more of the characteristics of a voting interest entity. A VIE is defined as an entity in which equity investors do not have the characteristics of a controlling financial interest or do not have sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support from other parties. The Company consolidates a VIE when it is the primary beneficiary of such VIE. As primary beneficiary, it has both the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the economic performance of the VIE and a right to receive benefits or absorb losses of the entity that could be potentially significant to the VIE. The Company is required to reconsider its evaluation of whether to consolidate a VIE each reporting period, based upon changes in the facts and circumstances pertaining to the VIE.

Investment Securities Available for Sale – The Company's investment securities, where the fair value option has not been elected and which are reported at fair value with unrealized gains and losses reported in Other Comprehensive Income (“OCI”), include Agency RMBS, non-Agency RMBS and CLOs. The Company has elected the fair value option for its Agency IOs, which measures unrealized gains and losses through earnings in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations. The fair value option was elected for Agency IOs to mitigate earnings volatility by better matching the accounting for these investment securities with the related derivative instruments which are not designated as hedging instruments for accounting purposes, with unrealized gains and losses recognized through earnings in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations within the Agency IO portfolio.

Our investment securities are classified as available for sale securities. Realized gains and losses recorded on the sale of investment securities available for sale are based on the specific identification method and included in realized gain (loss) on investment securities and related hedges in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations. Purchase premiums or discounts on investment securities are amortized or accreted to interest income over the estimated life of the investment securities using the effective yield method. Adjustments to amortization are made for actual prepayment activity.

The Company accounts for debt securities that are of high credit quality (generally those rated AA or better by a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization, or NRSRO), at date of acquisition in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 320-10. The Company accounts for debt securities that are not of high credit quality (i.e., those whose risk of loss is less than remote) or securities that can be contractually prepaid such that we would not recover our initial investment at the date of acquisition in accordance with ASC 325-40. The Company considers credit ratings, the underlying credit risk and other market factors in determining whether the debt securities are of high credit quality; however, securities rated lower than AA or an equivalent rating are not considered of high credit quality and are accounted for in accordance with ASC 325-40. If ratings are inconsistent among NRSROs, the Company uses the lower rating in determining whether the securities are of high credit quality.

The Company assesses its impaired securities on at least a quarterly basis and designates such impairments as either “temporary” or “other-than-temporary” by applying the guidance prescribed in ASC Topic 320-10. When the fair value of an investment security is less than its amortized cost as of the reporting balance sheet date, the security is considered impaired. If the Company intends to sell an impaired security, or it is more likely than not that it will be required to sell the impaired security before its anticipated recovery, then it must recognize an other-than-temporary impairment through earnings equal to the entire difference between the investment’s amortized cost and its fair value as of the balance sheet date. If the Company does not expect to sell an other-than-temporarily impaired security, only the portion of the other-than-temporary impairment related to credit losses is recognized through earnings with the remainder recognized as a component of other comprehensive income (loss) on the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets. Impairments recognized through other comprehensive income (loss) do not impact earnings. Following the recognition of an other-than-temporary impairment through earnings, a new cost basis is established for the security, which may not be adjusted for subsequent recoveries in fair value through earnings. However, other-than-temporary impairments recognized through earnings may be accreted back to the amortized cost basis of the security on a prospective basis through interest income. The determination as to whether an other-than-temporary impairment exists and, if so, the amount considered other-than-temporarily impaired is subjective, as such determinations are based on both factual and subjective information available at the time of assessment as well the Company’s estimates of the future performance and cash flow projections. As a result, the timing and amount of other-than-temporary impairments constitute material estimates that are susceptible to significant change.

In determining the other-than temporary impairment related to credit losses for securities that are not of high credit quality, the Company compares the present value of the remaining cash flows expected to be collected at the purchase date (or last date previously revised) against the present value of the cash flows expected to be collected at the current financial reporting date. The Company considers information available about the past and expected future performance of underlying mortgage loans, including timing of expected future cash flows, prepayment rates, default rates, loss severities and delinquency rates.

Investment Securities Available for Sale Held in Securitization Trusts – The Company’s investment securities available for sale held in securitization trusts are comprised of multi-family CMBS consisting of PO securities that represent the first loss tranche of the securitizations from which they were issued, or “first loss tranche”, a first loss tranche floating rate security and certain IOs issued from four Freddie Mac-sponsored multi-family K-Series securitizations. These securities are reported at fair value with unrealized gains and losses reported in OCI. Realized gains and losses recorded on the sale of investment securities available for sale held in securitization trusts are based on the specific identification method and included in realized gain (loss) on sale of securities and related hedges in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations. Purchase premiums or discounts are amortized or accreted to interest income over the estimated life of the investment securities using the effective yield method.

Residential Mortgage Loans Held in Securitization Trusts – Residential mortgage loans held in securitization trusts are comprised of certain ARM loans transferred to Consolidated VIEs that have been securitized into sequentially rated classes of beneficial interests. The Company accounted for these securitization trusts as financings which are

consolidated into the Company's financial statements. Residential mortgage loans held in securitization trusts are carried at their unpaid principal balances, net of unamortized premium or discount, unamortized loan origination costs and allowance for loan losses. Interest income is accrued and recognized as revenue when earned according to the terms of the mortgage loans and when, in the opinion of management, it is collectible. The accrual of interest on loans is discontinued when, in management's opinion, the interest is not collectible in the normal course of business, but in no case when payment becomes greater than 90 days delinquent. As of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, there were 24 and 31 loans, respectively, on a nonaccrual basis with an unpaid principal balance of approximately \$14.4 and \$19.1 million, respectively. Loans return to accrual status when principal and interest become current and are anticipated to be fully collectible.

We establish an allowance for loan losses based on management's judgment and estimate of credit losses inherent in our portfolio of residential mortgage loans held in securitization trusts. Estimation involves the consideration of various credit-related factors, including but not limited to, macro-economic conditions, current housing market conditions, loan-to-value ratios, delinquency status, historical credit loss severity rates, purchased mortgage insurance, the borrower's current economic condition and other factors deemed to warrant consideration. Additionally, we look at the balance of any delinquent loan and compare that to the current value of the collateralizing property. We utilize various home valuation methodologies including appraisals, broker pricing opinions, internet-based property data services to review comparable properties in the same area or consult with a realtor in the property's area.

Acquired Distressed Residential Mortgage Loans – Distressed residential mortgage loans held in securitization trusts are comprised of pools of fixed and adjustable rate residential mortgage loans acquired by the Company at a discount (that is due, in part, to the credit quality of the borrower). Distressed residential mortgage loans held in securitization trusts are distressed residential mortgage loans transferred to Consolidated VIEs that have been securitized into beneficial interests. The Company accounted for these securitization trusts as financings which are consolidated into the Company's financial statements.

The Company considers the purchase price for the acquired distressed residential mortgage loans to be at fair value at the date of acquisition. These acquired distressed residential mortgage loans were initially recorded at fair value with no allowance for loan losses.

Acquired distressed residential mortgage loans that have evidence of deteriorated credit quality at acquisition are accounted for under ASC Subtopic 310-30, "Loans and Debt Securities Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality" ("ASC 310-30"). Under ASC 310-30, the acquired loans may be accounted for individually or 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. Once a pool is assembled, it is treated as if it was one loan for purposes of applying the accounting guidance.

Under ASC 310-30, the excess of cash flows expected to be collected over the carrying amount of the loans, referred to as the "accretable yield," is accreted into interest income over the life of the loans in each pool or individually using a level yield methodology. Accordingly, our acquired distressed residential mortgage loans accounted for under ASC 310-30 are not subject to classification as nonaccrual classification in the same manner as our residential mortgage loans that were not distressed when acquired by us. Rather, interest income on acquired distressed residential mortgage loans relates to the accretable yield recognized at the pool level or on an individual loan basis, and not to contractual interest payments received at the loan level. The difference between contractually required principal and interest payments and the cash flows expected to be collected, referred to as the "nonaccretable difference," includes estimates of both the impact of prepayments and expected credit losses over the life of the individual loan, or the pool (for loans grouped into a pool).

The Company monitors actual cash collections against its expectations, and revised cash flow estimates are prepared as necessary. These estimates incorporate assumptions regarding default rates, loss severities, value of the underlying real estate securing the loans, the amounts and timing of prepayments and other factors that reflect then-current market conditions. A decrease in expected cash flows in subsequent periods may indicate that the loan pool or individual loan, as applicable, is impaired thus requiring the establishment of an allowance for loan losses by a charge to the provision for loan losses. An increase in expected cash flows in subsequent periods initially reduces any previously established allowance for loan losses by the increase in the present value of cash flows expected to be collected, and results in a recalculation of the amount of accretable yield for the loan pool. The adjustment of accretable yield due to an increase in expected cash flows is accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate. The additional cash flows expected to be collected are reclassified from the nonaccretable difference to the accretable yield, and the amount of periodic accretion is adjusted accordingly over the remaining life of the loans in the pool or individual loan, as applicable. The impacts of (i) prepayments, (ii) changes in variable interest rates, and (iii) any other changes in the timing of expected cash flows are recognized prospectively as adjustments to interest income.

An acquired distressed residential mortgage loan may be resolved either through receipt of payment (in full or in part) from the borrower, the sale of the loan to a third party, or foreclosure of the collateral. For acquired distressed residential mortgage loans held in pools, in the event of a sale of the loan, a gain or loss on sale is recognized and reported based on the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the acquired distressed residential mortgage loan. In the case of a foreclosure, an individual loan is removed from the pool at the fair value of the underlying collateral less costs to sell. For loans satisfied by payment in full, the loan is removed from the pool. The Company uses the specific allocation method for the removal of loans as the estimated cash flows and related carrying amount for each individual loan are known. In these cases, the remaining accretable yield is unaffected and

any material change in remaining effective yield caused by the removal of the loan from the pool is addressed by the re-assessment of the estimate of cash flows for the pool prospectively. Acquired distressed residential mortgage loans subject to modification are not removed from the pool even if those loans would otherwise be considered troubled debt restructurings because the pool, and not the individual loan, represents the unit of account.

For individual loans not accounted for in pools that are sold or satisfied by payment in full, a gain or loss on sale is recognized and reported based on the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the acquired distressed residential mortgage loan. In the case of a foreclosure, the loss is recognized if the carrying value exceeds the fair value of the collateral (less costs to sell). A gain is not recognized if the fair value of collateral (less costs to sell) exceeds the carrying value.

Multi-Family Loans Held in Securitization Trusts – Multi-family loans held in securitization trusts are comprised of multi-family mortgage loans held in six Freddie Mac-sponsored multi-family K-Series securitizations (the “Consolidated K-Series”) as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013. Based on a number of factors, we determined that we were the primary beneficiary of each VIE within the Consolidated K-Series, met the criteria for consolidation and, accordingly, have consolidated these Freddie Mac-sponsored multi-family K-Series securitizations, including their assets, liabilities, income and expenses in our financial statements. The Company has elected the fair value option on each of the assets and liabilities held within the Consolidated K-Series, which requires that changes in valuations in the assets and liabilities of the Consolidated K-Series be reflected in the Company's accompanying condensed consolidated statement of operations, as the Company believes this accounting treatment more accurately and consistently reflects its results of operations.

Interest income is accrued and recognized as revenue when earned according to the terms of the mortgage loans and when, in the opinion of management, it is collectible. The accrual of interest on loans is discontinued when, in management's opinion, the interest is not collectible in the normal course of business, but in no case when payment becomes greater than 90 days delinquent. Loans return to accrual status when principal and interest become current and are anticipated to be fully collectible.

Mezzanine Loan and Preferred Equity Investments – The Company invests in mezzanine loans and preferred equity of entities that have significant real estate assets. The mezzanine loan is secured by a pledge of the borrower's equity ownership in the property. Unlike a mortgage, this loan does not represent a lien on the property. Therefore, it is always junior and subordinate to any first-lien as well as second liens, if applicable, on the property. These loans are senior to any preferred equity or common equity interests. Purchasers of mezzanine loans benefit from a right to foreclose on the ownership equity in a more efficient manner than senior mortgage debt.

A preferred equity investment is an equity investment in the entity that owns the underlying property. Preferred equity is not secured by the underlying property, but holders have priority relative to common equity holders on cash flow distributions and proceeds from capital events. In addition, preferred equity holders may be able to enhance their position and protect their equity position with covenants that limit the entity's activities and grant the holder the exclusive right to control the property after an event of default.

Mezzanine loans and preferred equity investments, where the risks and payment characteristics are equivalent to mezzanine loans, are accounted for as loans held for investment and are stated at unpaid principal balance, adjusted for any unamortized premium or discount, deferred fees or expenses, net of valuation allowances, and are included in receivables and other assets. We accrete or amortize any discounts or premiums over the life of the related loan receivable utilizing the effective interest method or straight line-method, if the result is not materially different. We evaluate the collectibility of both interest and principal of each of our loans, if circumstances warrant, to determine whether they are impaired. A loan is impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that we will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the existing contractual terms. When a loan is impaired, the amount of the loss accrual is calculated by comparing the carrying amount of the investment to the estimated fair value of the loan or, as a practical expedient, to the value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent.

Mezzanine loans and preferred equity investments where the risks and payment characteristics are equivalent to an equity investment are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. See "*Investment in Limited Partnership and Limited Liability Companies*" for a description of our accounting policy for Investments in Limited Partnerships and Limited Liability Companies. The mezzanine loans and preferred equity investments are included in receivables and other assets.

Mortgage Loans Held for Investment – Mortgage loans held for investment are stated at unpaid principal balance, adjusted for any unamortized premium or discount, deferred fees or expenses, net of valuation allowances, and are included in receivables and other assets. Interest income is accrued on the principal amount of the loan based on the loan’s contractual interest rate. Amortization of premiums and discounts is recorded using the effective yield method. Interest income, amortization of premiums and discounts and prepayment fees are reported in interest income. A loan is considered to be impaired when it is probable that based upon current information and events, the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due under the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Based on the facts and circumstances of the individual loans being impaired, loan specific valuation allowances are established for the excess carrying value of the loan over either: (i) the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan’s original effective interest rate, (ii) the estimated fair value of the loan’s underlying collateral if the loan is in the process of foreclosure or otherwise collateral dependent, or (iii) the loan’s observable market price.

Investments in Limited Partnership and Limited Liability Companies – In circumstances where the Company has a non-controlling interest but either owns a significant interest or is able to exert influence over the affairs of the enterprise, the Company utilizes the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method of accounting, the initial investment is increased each period for additional capital contributions and a proportionate share of the entity’s earnings or preferred return and decreased for cash distributions and a proportionate share of the entity’s losses. Where the Company is not required to fund additional losses, the Company does not continue to record its proportionate share of the entity’s losses such that its investment balance would go below zero.

Management periodically reviews its investments for impairment based on projected cash flows from the entity over the holding period. When any impairment is identified, the investments are written down to recoverable amounts.

Cash and Cash Equivalents – Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, amounts due from banks and overnight deposits. The Company maintains its cash and cash equivalents in highly rated financial institutions, and at times these balances exceed insurable amounts.

Receivables and Other Assets – Receivables and other assets as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 include restricted cash held by third parties of \$76.7 million and \$44.1 million, respectively. Included in restricted cash is \$42.3 million and \$30.4 million held in our Agency IO portfolio to be used for trading purposes and \$13.9 million and \$10.2 million held by counterparties as collateral for hedging instruments as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively. Also included in receivable and other assets is \$20.4 million and \$3.3 million in restricted cash held in trust relating to our securitized debt transactions as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively. Interest receivable on multi-family loans held in securitization trusts is also included in the amounts of \$29.1 million and \$30.2 million as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively.

Financing Arrangements, Portfolio Investments – The Company finances the majority of its Agency RMBS purchases using repurchase agreements. Under a repurchase agreement, an asset is sold to a counterparty to be repurchased at a future date at a predetermined price, which represents the original sales price plus interest. The Company accounts for these repurchase agreements as financings under ASC 860, *Transfers and Servicing*. Under ASC 860, for these transactions to be treated as financings, they must be separate transactions and not linked. If the Company finances the purchase of its securities with repurchase agreements with the same counterparty from which the securities are purchased and both transactions are entered into contemporaneously or in contemplation of each other, the transactions are presumed under GAAP to be part of the same arrangement, or a "Linked Transaction," unless certain criteria are met. None of the Company's repurchase agreements are accounted for as linked transactions because they met the applicable criteria in accordance with ASC 860-10-40.

Residential Collateralized Debt Obligations ("Residential CDOs") – We use Residential CDOs to permanently finance our residential mortgage loans held in securitization trusts. For financial reporting purposes, the ARM loans held as collateral are recorded as assets of the Company and the Residential CDOs are recorded as the Company's debt. The Company has completed four securitizations since inception. The first three were accounted for as a permanent financing while the fourth was accounted for as a sale and accordingly, is not included in the Company's accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements.

Multi-Family Collateralized Debt Obligations ("Multi-Family CDOs") – We consolidated the Consolidated K-Series including their debt, referred to as Multi-Family CDOs, in our financial statements. The Multi-Family CDOs permanently finance the multi-family mortgage loans held in the Consolidated K-Series securitizations. For financial reporting purposes, the loans held as collateral are recorded as assets of the Company and the Multi-Family CDOs are recorded as the Company's debt. We refer to both the Residential CDOs and Multi-Family CDOs as CDOs in this report.

Securitized Debt – Securitized Debt represents third-party liabilities of Consolidated VIEs and excludes liabilities of the VIEs acquired by the Company that are eliminated on consolidation. The Company has entered into several financing transactions that resulted in the Company consolidating as VIEs the special purpose entities (the “SPEs”) that were created to facilitate the transactions and to which underlying assets in connection with the financing were transferred. The Company engaged in these transactions primarily to obtain permanent or longer term financing on a portion of its multi-family CMBS and acquired distressed residential mortgage loans.

Costs related to issuance of securitized debt which include underwriting, rating agency, legal, accounting and other fees are reflected as deferred charges. Such costs are included on the Company’s accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets in receivables and other assets in the amount of \$3.3 million and \$4.1 million as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively. These deferred charges are amortized as an adjustment to interest expense using the effective interest method, or straight line-method, if the result is not materially different.

Derivative Financial Instruments – The Company has developed risk management programs and processes, which include investments in derivative financial instruments designed to manage interest rate and prepayment risk associated with its securities investment activities.

Derivative instruments contain an element of risk in the event that the counterparties may be unable to meet the terms of such agreements. The Company minimizes its risk exposure by limiting the counterparties with which it enters into contracts to banks and investment banks who meet established credit and capital guidelines.

The Company invests in To-Be-Announced securities (“TBAs”) through its Agency IO portfolio. TBAs are forward-settling purchases and sales of Agency RMBS where the underlying pools of mortgage loans are “To-Be-Announced.” Pursuant to these TBA transactions, we agree to purchase or sell, for future settlement, Agency RMBS with certain principal and interest terms and certain types of underlying collateral, but the particular Agency RMBS to be delivered is not identified until shortly before the TBA settlement date. For TBA contracts that we have entered into, we have not asserted that physical settlement is probable, therefore we have not designated these forward commitments as hedging instruments. Realized and unrealized gains and losses associated with these TBAs are recognized through earnings as other income (expense) in the consolidated statements of operations.

For derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as a cash flow hedge, the effective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative instrument is reported as a component of OCI and reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. The remaining gain or loss on the derivative instruments in excess of the cumulative change in the present value of future cash flows of the hedged item, if any, is recognized in current earnings during the period of change.

For instruments that are not designated or qualify as a cash flow hedge, such as our use of U.S. Treasury securities or financial futures and options on financial futures contracts, any realized and unrealized gains and losses associated with these instruments are recognized through earnings as other income (expense) in the consolidated statements of operations.

Termination of Hedging Relationships – The Company employs risk management monitoring procedures to ensure that the designated hedging relationships are demonstrating, and are expected to continue to demonstrate, a high level of effectiveness. Hedge accounting is discontinued on a prospective basis if it is determined that the hedging relationship is no longer highly effective or expected to be highly effective in offsetting changes in fair value of the hedged item.

Additionally, the Company may elect to un-designate a hedge relationship during an interim period and re-designate upon the rebalancing of a hedge profile and the corresponding hedge relationship. When hedge accounting is discontinued, the Company continues to carry the derivative instruments at fair value with changes recorded in current earnings.

Revenue Recognition – Interest income on our investment securities and on our mortgage loans is accrued based on the outstanding principal balance and their contractual terms. Premiums and discounts associated with investment securities and mortgage loans at the time of purchase or origination are amortized into interest income over the life of such securities using the effective yield method. Adjustments to amortization are made for actual prepayment activity.

Interest income on our credit sensitive securities, such as our CLOs and certain of our CMBS that were purchased at a discount to par value, is recognized based on the security's effective interest rate. The effective interest rate on these securities is based on management's estimate from each security of the projected cash flows, which are estimated based on the Company's assumptions related to fluctuations in interest rates, prepayment speeds and the timing and amount of credit losses. On at least a quarterly basis, the Company reviews and, if appropriate, makes adjustments to its cash flow projections based on input and analysis received from external sources, internal models, and its judgment about interest rates, prepayment rates, the timing and amount of credit losses, and other factors. Changes in cash flows from those originally projected, or from those estimated at the last evaluation, may result in a prospective change in the yield/interest income recognized on these securities.

Based on the projected cash flows from the Company's first loss tranche PO multi-family CMBS purchased at a discount to par value, a portion of the purchase discount is designated as non-accretable purchase discount or credit reserve, which partially mitigates the Company's risk of loss on the mortgages collateralizing such multi-family CMBS, and is not expected to be accreted into interest income. The amount designated as a credit reserve may be adjusted over time, based on the actual performance of the security, its underlying collateral, actual and projected cash flow from such collateral, economic conditions and other factors. If the performance of a security with a credit reserve is more favorable than forecasted, a portion of the amount designated as credit reserve may be accreted into interest income over time. Conversely, if the performance of a security with a credit reserve is less favorable than forecasted, the amount designated as credit reserve may be increased, or impairment charges and write-downs of such securities to a new cost basis could result.

With respect to interest rate swaps that have not been designated as hedges, any net payments under, or fluctuations in the fair value of, such swaps will be recognized in current earnings.

See "*Acquired Distressed Residential Mortgage Loans*" for a description of our revenue recognition policy for acquired distressed residential mortgage loans.

Manager Compensation - We are a party to separate investment management agreements with Headlands Asset Management LLC (“Headlands”), The Midway Group, LP (“Midway”) and RiverBanc, LLC (“RiverBanc”), with Headlands providing investment management services with respect to our investments in certain distressed residential mortgage loans, Midway providing investment management services with respect to our investments in Agency IOs, and RiverBanc providing investment management services with respect to our investments in multifamily CMBS and certain commercial real estate-related debt investments. These investment management agreements provide for the payment to our investment managers of a management fee, incentive fee and reimbursement of certain operating expenses, which are accrued and expensed during the period for which they are earned or incurred.

Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) – The Company’s comprehensive income/(loss) available to common stockholders includes net income, the change in net unrealized gains/(losses) on its available for sale securities and its derivative hedging instruments, currently comprised of interest rate swaps, (to the extent that such changes are not recorded in earnings), adjusted by realized net gains/(losses) reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) for available for sale securities and is reduced by dividends declared on the Company’s preferred stock.

Employee Benefits Plans – The Company sponsors a defined contribution plan (the “Plan”) for all eligible domestic employees. The Plan qualifies as a deferred salary arrangement under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Internal Revenue Code”). The Company made no contributions to the Plan for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013.

Stock Based Compensation – Compensation expense for equity based awards and stock issued for services are recognized over the vesting period of such awards and services based upon the fair value of the stock at the grant date.

Income Taxes – The Company operates in such a manner so as to qualify as a REIT under the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code. Requirements for qualification as a REIT include various restrictions on ownership of the Company’s stock, requirements concerning distribution of taxable income and certain restrictions on the nature of assets and sources of income. A REIT must distribute at least 90% of its taxable income to its stockholders, of which 85% plus any undistributed amounts from the prior year must be distributed within the taxable year in order to avoid the imposition of an excise tax. Distribution of the remaining balance may extend until timely filing of the Company’s tax return in the subsequent taxable year. Qualifying distributions of taxable income are deductible by a REIT in computing taxable income.

Certain activities of the Company are conducted through TRSs and therefore are subject to federal and various state and local income taxes. Accordingly, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their

respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

ASC 740, *Income Taxes*, provides guidance for how uncertain tax positions should be recognized, measured, presented, and disclosed in the financial statements. ASC 740 requires the evaluation of tax positions taken or expected to be taken in the course of preparing the Company's tax returns to determine whether the tax positions are "more-likely-than-not" of being sustained by the applicable tax authority. In situations involving uncertain tax positions related to income tax matters, we do not recognize benefits unless it is more likely than not that they will be sustained. ASC 740 was applied to all open taxable years as of the effective date. Management's determinations regarding ASC 740 may be subject to review and adjustment at a later date based on factors including, but not limited to, an ongoing analysis of tax laws, regulations and interpretations thereof. The Company will recognize interest and penalties, if any, related to uncertain tax positions as income tax expense.

Earnings Per Share – Basic earnings per share excludes dilution and is computed by dividing net income available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock or resulted in the issuance of common stock that then shared in the earnings of the Company.

Segment Reporting – ASC 280, *Segment Reporting*, is the authoritative guidance for the way public entities report information about operating segments in their annual financial statements. We are a REIT focused on the business of acquiring, investing in, financing and managing primarily mortgage-related assets, and to a lesser extent, financial assets, and currently operate in only one reportable segment.

Summary of Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Liabilities (ASC 405)

In April 2013, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2013-04, *Liabilities (Topic 405)—Obligations Resulting from Joint and Several Liability Arrangements for Which the Total Amount of the Obligation Is Fixed at the Reporting Date* ("ASU 2013-04"), which provides guidance for the recognition, measurement, and disclosure of obligations resulting from joint and several liability arrangements for which the total amount of the obligation is fixed at the reporting date. ASU 2013-04 became effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2014. The adoption of ASU 2013-04 did not have an effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Income taxes (ASC 740)

In November 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-11, *Income Taxes (Topic 740)—Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists* ("ASU 2013-11"). ASU No. 2013-11 provide that an unrecognized tax benefit, or a portion thereof, should be presented in the financial statements as a reduction to a deferred tax asset for a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward, except to the extent that a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward is not available at the reporting date to settle any additional income taxes that would result from disallowance of a tax position, or the tax law does not require the entity to use, and the entity does not intend to use, the deferred tax asset for such purpose, then the unrecognized tax benefit should be presented as a liability. ASU 2013-11 became effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2014. The adoption of ASU 2013-11 did not have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Receivables (ASC 310)

In April 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-04, *Receivables—Troubled Debt Restructurings by Creditors (Subtopic 310-40)—Reclassification of Residential Real Estate Collateralized Consumer Mortgage Loans upon Foreclosure* ("ASU 2014-04"). The amendments of this ASU are intended to clarify when a creditor should be considered to have received physical possession of residential real estate property collateralizing a consumer mortgage loan such that the loan should be derecognized and the real estate recognized. In addition, the amendments clarify that an in substance repossession or foreclosure occurs, and a creditor is considered to have received physical possession of residential real estate property collateralizing a consumer mortgage loan, upon either: (1) the creditor obtaining legal title to the residential real estate property upon completion of a foreclosure, or (2) the borrower conveying all interest in the

residential real estate property to the creditor to satisfy that loan through completion of a deed in lieu of foreclosure or through a similar legal agreement. ASU 2014-04 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2014. We do not expect the adoption of ASU 2014-04 to have a significant effect on our financial condition, results of operations and disclosures.

Transfers and Servicing (ASC 860)

In June 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-11, *Transfers and Servicing: Repurchase-to-Maturity Transaction, Repurchase Financings, and Disclosures* (“ASU 2014-09”). This guidance requires repurchase-to-maturity transactions to be accounted for as secured borrowings as if the transferor retains effective control, even though the transferred financial assets are not returned to the transferor at settlement. ASU 2014-09 also eliminates existing guidance for repurchase financings and requires instead that entities consider the initial transfer and the related repurchase agreement separately when applying the derecognition requirements of ASC 860, *Transfers and Servicing*. New disclosures will be required for (1) certain transactions accounted for as secured borrowings and (2) transfers accounted for as sales when the transferor also retains substantially all of the exposure to the economic return on the transferred financial assets throughout the term of the transaction. This guidance will take effect for periods beginning after December 15, 2014, and early adoption is prohibited. Certain disclosures under this guidance do not take effect until the first period beginning after March 15, 2015. We do not expect the adoption of ASU 2014-11 to have a significant effect on our financial condition, results of operations and disclosures.

Revenue Recognition (Topic 606)

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (“ASU 2014-09”). This guidance creates a new, principle-based revenue recognition framework that will affect nearly every revenue-generating entity. ASU 2014-09 also creates a new topic in the Codification, Topic 606 (“ASC 606”). In addition to superseding and replacing nearly all existing U.S. GAAP revenue recognition guidance, including industry-specific guidance, ASC 606 does the following: (1) Establishes a new control-based revenue recognition model; (2) Changes the basis for deciding when revenue is recognized over time or at a point in time; (3) Provides new and more detailed guidance on specific aspects of revenue recognition; and (4) Expands and improves disclosures about revenue. ASC 606 is effective for public business entities for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods therein. Early application is not permitted for public business entities. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this guidance.

3. Investment Securities Available For Sale

Investment securities available for sale consist of the following as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 (dollar amounts in thousands):

	June 30, 2014				December 31, 2013			
	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Agency RMBS:								
Agency ARMs								
Freddie Mac	\$63,780	\$58	\$(1,063)	\$62,775	\$67,121	\$37	\$(2,101)	\$65,057
Fannie Mae	122,606	37	(1,720)	120,923	130,487	58	(3,128)	127,417
Ginnie Mae	14,687	—	(191)	14,496	17,049	—	(201)	16,848
Total Agency ARMs	201,073	95	(2,974)	198,194	214,657	95	(5,430)	209,322
Agency Fixed Rate								
Freddie Mac	40,910	—	(785)	40,125	43,920	—	(1,714)	42,206
Fannie Mae	487,126	—	(12,914)	474,212	518,598	—	(24,861)	493,737
Total Agency Fixed Rate	528,036	—	(13,699)	514,337	562,518	—	(26,575)	535,943
Agency IOs ⁽¹⁾								
Freddie Mac	43,043	298	(4,841)	38,500	43,468	252	(5,187)	38,533
Fannie Mae	59,325	1,420	(4,229)	56,516	60,813	1,300	(5,007)	57,106
Ginnie Mae	47,386	369	(3,049)	44,706	37,660	706	(2,396)	35,970
Total Agency IOs	149,754	2,087	(12,119)	139,722	141,941	2,258	(12,590)	131,609
Total Agency RMBS	878,863	2,182	(28,792)	852,253	919,116	2,353	(44,595)	876,874
Non-Agency RMBS	2,280	60	(167)	2,173	2,413	136	(188)	2,361
CLOs	21,866	12,928	—	34,794	18,478	14,730	—	33,208
Total investment securities available for sale	\$903,009	\$15,170	\$(28,959)	\$889,220	\$940,007	\$17,219	\$(44,783)	\$912,443
CMBS ⁽²⁾	\$77,625	\$26,666	\$—	\$104,291	\$74,314	\$18,264	\$—	\$92,578
Total investment securities available for sale held in securitization trusts	\$77,625	\$26,666	\$—	\$104,291	\$74,314	\$18,264	\$—	\$92,578

⁽¹⁾ Included in investment securities available for sale are Agency IOs. Agency IOs are measured at fair value through earnings.

⁽²⁾ CMBS investments have contractual maturities ranging from 0 to 10 years.

During the six months ended June 30, 2013, the Company received total proceeds of approximately \$1.3 million realizing approximately \$0.1 million of net losses from the sale of investment securities available for sale. There were no sales of investment securities for sale during the three months ended June 30, 2013. There were no sales of investment securities available for sale during the three and six months ended June 30, 2014.

Actual maturities of our available for sale securities are generally shorter than stated contractual maturities (which range up to 30 years), as they are affected by the contractual lives of the underlying mortgages, periodic payments and prepayments of principal. As of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, based on management's estimates using three month historical CPR, the weighted average life of the Company's available for sale securities portfolio was approximately 5.39 and 7.03 years, respectively.

The following table sets forth the weighted average lives our investment securities available for sale as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 (dollar amounts in thousands):

Weighted Average Life	June 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
0 to 5 years	\$ 318,542	\$ 281,068
5 to 10 years	492,787	451,635
10+ years	77,891	179,740
Total	\$ 889,220	\$ 912,443

The following tables set forth the stated reset periods of our investment securities available for sale and investment securities available for sale held in securitization trusts at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 at carrying value (dollar amounts in thousands):

	June 30, 2014				December 31, 2013			
	Less than 6 months	6 to 24 months	More than 24 months	Total	Less than 6 months	6 to 24 months	More than 24 months	Total
Agency RMBS	\$105,513	\$7,721	\$739,019	\$852,253	\$97,385	\$14,823	\$764,666	\$876,874
Non-Agency RMBS	2,173	—	—	2,173	2,361	—	—	2,361
CLOs	34,794	—	—	34,794	33,208	—	—	33,208
Total investment securities available for sale	\$142,480	\$7,721	\$739,019	\$889,220	\$132,954	\$14,823	\$764,666	\$912,443
CMBS	\$31,432	\$—	\$72,859	\$104,291	\$28,232	\$—	\$64,346	\$92,578
Total investment securities available for sale held in securitization trusts	\$31,432	\$—	\$72,859	\$104,291	\$28,232	\$—	\$64,346	\$92,578

The following tables present the Company's investment securities available for sale in an unrealized loss position reported through OCI, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 (dollar amounts in thousands):

June 30, 2014	Less than 12 Months		Greater than 12 months		Total	
	Gross		Gross		Gross	
	Carrying	Unrealized	Carrying	Unrealized	Carrying	Unrealized
	Value	Losses	Value	Losses	Value	Losses
Agency RMBS	\$232,528	\$ (3,822)	\$469,067	\$ (12,851)	\$701,595	\$ (16,673)
Non-Agency RMBS	—	—	1,061	(167)	1,061	(167)
Total investment securities available for sale	\$232,528	\$ (3,822)	\$470,128	\$ (13,018)	\$702,656	\$ (16,840)

December 31, 2013	Less than 12 Months		Greater than 12 months		Total	
	Gross		Gross		Gross	
	Carrying	Unrealized	Carrying	Unrealized	Carrying	Unrealized
	Value	Losses	Value	Losses	Value	Losses
Agency RMBS	\$332,519	\$ (11,423)	\$398,325	\$ (20,582)	\$730,844	\$ (32,005)
Non-Agency RMBS	—	—	1,104	(188)	1,104	(188)
Total investment securities available for sale	\$332,519	\$ (11,423)	\$399,429	\$ (20,770)	\$731,948	\$ (32,193)

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, the Company recognized no other-than-temporary impairment through earnings.

4. Residential Mortgage Loans Held in Securitization Trusts (Net) and Real Estate Owned

Residential mortgage loans held in securitization trusts (net) consist of the following as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively (dollar amounts in thousands):

	June 30,	December
	2014	31,
		2013
Unpaid principal balance	\$ 158,327	\$ 165,173
Deferred origination costs – net	1,001	1,053
Reserve for loan losses	(3,199)	(2,989)
Total	\$ 156,129	\$ 163,237

Allowance for Loan Losses - The following table presents the activity in the Company's allowance for loan losses on residential mortgage loans held in securitization trusts for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively (dollar amounts in thousands):

	Six months	
	Ended June 30,	
	2014	2013
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 2,989	\$ 2,978
Provisions for loan losses	367	528
Transfer to real estate owned	(157)	(83)
Charge-offs	—	(36)
Balance at the end of period	\$ 3,199	\$ 3,387

On an ongoing basis, the Company evaluates the adequacy of its allowance for loan losses. The Company's allowance for loan losses as of June 30, 2014 was \$3.2 million, representing 202 basis points of the outstanding principal balance of residential loans held in securitization trusts as of June 30, 2014, as compared to 181 basis points as of December 31, 2013. As part of the Company's allowance for loan loss adequacy analysis, management will assess an overall level of allowances while also assessing credit losses inherent in each non-performing residential mortgage loan held in securitization trusts. These estimates involve the consideration of various credit related factors, including but not limited to, current housing market conditions, current loan to value ratios, delinquency status, the borrower's current economic and credit status and other relevant factors.

Real Estate Owned – The following table presents the activity in the Company’s real estate owned held in residential securitization trusts for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively (dollar amounts in thousands):

	Six months Ended June 30,	
	2014	2013
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 1,108	\$ 732
Write downs	(53)	(10)
Transfer from mortgage loans held in securitization trusts	55	63
Disposal	(577)	(346)
Balance at the end of period	\$ 533	\$ 439

Real estate owned held in residential securitization trusts are included in receivables and other assets on the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets and write downs are included in provision for loan losses in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations for reporting purposes.

All of the Company’s mortgage loans and real estate owned held in residential securitization trusts are pledged as collateral for the Residential CDOs issued by the Company. As of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the Company’s net investment in the residential securitization trusts, which is the maximum amount of the Company’s investment that is at risk to loss and represents the difference between (i) the carrying amount of the mortgage loans and real estate owned held in residential securitization trusts and (ii) the amount of Residential CDOs outstanding, was \$6.2 million and \$6.6 million, respectively.

Delinquency Status of Our Residential Mortgage Loans Held in Securitization Trusts

As of June 30, 2014, we had 34 delinquent loans with an aggregate principal amount outstanding of approximately \$18.1 million categorized as Residential Mortgage Loans Held in Securitization Trusts (net). Of the \$18.1 million in delinquent loans, \$9.4 million, or 52%, are under some form of temporary modified payment plan. The table below shows delinquencies in our portfolio of residential mortgage loans held in securitization trusts, including real estate owned (“REO”) through foreclosure, as of June 30, 2014 (dollar amounts in thousands):

June 30, 2014

Days Late	Number of Delinquent Loans	Total Unpaid Principal	% of Loan Portfolio	
				%
30 - 60	3	\$ 696	0.44	%
61 - 90	—	\$ —	—	
90 +	31	\$ 17,369	10.87	%
Real estate owned through foreclosure	3	\$ 1,482	0.93	%

As of December 31, 2013, we had 34 delinquent loans with an aggregate principal amount outstanding of approximately \$18.9 million categorized as Residential Mortgage Loans Held in Securitization Trusts (net). Of the \$18.9 million in delinquent loans, \$9.1 million, or 48%, are under some form of modified payment plan. The table below shows delinquencies in our portfolio of residential mortgage loans held in securitization trusts, including real estate owned through foreclosure (REO), as of December 31, 2013 (dollar amounts in thousands):

December 31, 2013

Days Late	Number of Delinquent Loans	Total Unpaid Principal	% of Loan Portfolio	
				%
30 - 60	3	\$ 601	0.36	%
61 - 90	1	\$ 239	0.14	%
90 +	30	\$ 18,036	10.76	%
Real estate owned through foreclosure	5	\$ 2,381	1.42	%

The geographic concentrations of credit risk exceeding 5% of the total loan balances in our residential mortgage loans held in securitization trusts and real estate owned held in residential securitization trusts as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 are as follows:

	June 30, 2014	December 31, 2013	
New York	36.0%	35.9	%
Massachusetts	24.6%	24.6	%
New Jersey	10.6%	10.4	%
Florida	6.0 %	5.8	%
Connecticut	5.8 %	5.6	%

5. Distressed Residential Mortgage Loans

As of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the carrying value of the Company's distressed residential mortgage loans, including distressed residential mortgage loans held in securitization trusts amounts to approximately \$233.1 million and \$254.7 million, respectively. Distressed residential mortgage loans with a carrying value amounting to approximately \$10.7 million are included in receivables and other assets in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet at June 30, 2014.

The Company considers its purchase price for the distressed residential mortgage loans, including distressed residential mortgage loans held in securitization trusts, to be at fair value at the date of acquisition. The Company only establishes an allowance for loan losses subsequent to acquisition.

The following table presents information regarding the estimates of the contractually required payments, the cash flows expected to be collected, and the estimated fair value of the distressed residential mortgage loans acquired during the six months ended June 30, 2014 (dollar amounts in thousands):

	June 30,
	2014
Contractually required principal and interest	\$40,077
Non-accretable yield	(8,705)
Expected cash flows to be collected	31,372
Accretable yield	(11,265)
Fair value at the date of acquisition	\$20,107

The following table details activity in accretable yield for the distressed residential mortgage loans, including distressed residential mortgage loans held in securitization trusts, for the six months ended June 30, 2014 (dollar amounts in thousands):

	June 30,
	2014
Balance at beginning of period	\$171,112

Additions	53,395
Disposals	(54,842)
Accretion	(9,201)
Balance at end of period	\$ 160,464

Accretable yield is the excess of the distressed residential mortgage loans' cash flows expected to be collected over the purchase price. The cash flows expected to be collected represents the Company's estimate, of the amount and timing of undiscounted principal and interest cash flows. Additions include accretable yield estimates for purchases made during the period and reclassification to accretable yield from nonaccretable yield. Deletions include distressed residential mortgage loan dispositions, which include refinancing, sale and foreclosure of the underlying collateral and resulting removal of the distressed residential mortgage loans from the accretable yield, and reclassifications from accretable to nonaccretable yield. The reclassifications between accretable and nonaccretable yield and the accretion of interest income is based on various estimates regarding loan performance and the value of the underlying real estate securing the loans. As the Company continues to gather additional information regarding the loans and the underlying collateral, the accretable yield may change. Therefore, the amount of accretable income recorded in the six-month period ended June 30, 2014 is not necessarily indicative of future results.

The geographic concentrations of credit risk exceeding 5% of the unpaid principal balance of our distressed residential mortgage loans, including distressed residential mortgage loans held in securitization trusts, as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively, are as follows:

	June 30, 2014	December 31, 2013	
Florida	12.3 %	8.3	%
California	11.7 %	14.4	%
New York	8.0 %	8.1	%
Texas	6.8 %	6.6	%
New Jersey	5.0 %	4.7	%

The Company's distressed residential mortgage loans held in securitization trusts are pledged as collateral for certain of the Securitized Debt issued by the Company (see Note 7).

6. Consolidated K-Series

The Company has elected the fair value option on the assets and liabilities held within the Consolidated K-Series, which requires that changes in valuations in the assets and liabilities of the Consolidated K-Series be reflected in the Company's statements of operations. Our investment in the Consolidated K-Series is limited to the multi-family CMBS comprised of first loss tranche PO securities and/or certain IOs issued by certain K-Series securitizations with an aggregate net carrying value of \$274.8 million and \$240.0 million at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively (*see Note 7*).

The condensed consolidated balance sheets of the Consolidated K-Series at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively, are as follows (dollar amounts in thousands):

Balance Sheets	June 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
-----------------------	--------------------------	----------------------------------

Assets

Multi-family loans held in securitization trusts	\$8,389,084	\$8,111,022
Receivables	29,138	30,222
Total Assets	\$8,418,222	\$8,141,244

Liabilities and Equity

Multi-family CDOs	\$8,114,270	\$7,871,020
Accrued expenses	28,687	29,766
Total Liabilities	8,142,957	7,900,786
Equity	275,265	240,458
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$8,418,222	\$8,141,244

The multi-family loans held in securitization trusts had unpaid principal balance of approximately \$7.9 billion and \$8.0 billion at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively. The multi-family CDOs had unpaid principal balance of approximately \$7.9 billion and \$8.0 billion at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively. As of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the current weighted average interest rate on these multi-family CDOs was 4.30% and 4.16%, respectively.

The condensed consolidated statements of operations of the Consolidated K-Series for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively, is as follows (dollar amounts in thousands):

Statements of Operations	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Interest income	\$75,501	\$54,484	\$150,445	\$99,802
Interest expense	69,110	50,249	137,857	91,908
Net interest income	6,391	4,235	12,588	7,894
Unrealized gain on multi-family loans and debt held in securitization trusts	20,019	8,981	24,945	16,032
Net Income	\$26,410	\$13,216	\$37,533	\$23,926

The geographic concentrations of credit risk exceeding 5% of the total loan balances related to our CMBS investments included in investment securities available for sale and multi-family loans held in securitization trusts as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively, are as follows:

	June 30,	December 31,		
	2014	2013		
California	14.0%	14.0	%	
Texas	13.3%	13.7	%	
New York	7.0 %	7.2	%	
Florida	6.5 %	6.5	%	
Washington	5.4 %	5.3	%	

7. Use of Special Purpose Entities and Variable Interest Entities

A Special Purpose Entity (“SPE”) is an entity designed to fulfill a specific limited need of the company that organized it. SPEs are often used to facilitate transactions that involve securitizing financial assets or re-securitizing previously securitized financial assets. The objective of such transactions may include obtaining non-recourse financing, obtaining liquidity or refinancing the underlying securitized financial assets on improved terms. Securitization involves transferring assets to an SPE to convert all or a portion of those assets into cash before they would have been realized in the normal course of business through the SPE’s issuance of debt or equity instruments. Investors in an

SPE usually have recourse only to the assets in the SPE and depending on the overall structure of the transaction, may benefit from various forms of credit enhancement, such as over-collateralization in the form of excess assets in the SPE, priority with respect to receipt of cash flows relative to holders of other debt or equity instruments issued by the SPE, or a line of credit or other form of liquidity agreement that is designed with the objective of ensuring that investors receive principal and/or interest cash flow on the investment in accordance with the terms of their investment agreement.

The Company has evaluated its CMBS investments in Freddie Mac-sponsored K-Series securitizations to determine whether they are VIEs. In addition, the Company also evaluated its financings transactions, such as its Residential CDOs completed in 2005, its multi-family CMBS re-securitization transaction completed in May 2012, its collateralized recourse financing transactions completed in November 2012 and November 2013 and its distressed residential mortgage loan securitization transactions completed in December 2012, July 2013 and September 2013 (each a "Financing VIE" and collectively, the "Financing VIEs") and concluded that the entities created to facilitate each of the transactions are VIEs.

The Company then completed an analysis of whether the VIEs should be consolidated by the Company, based on consideration of its involvement in each of the VIEs, including the design and purpose of the SPE, and whether its involvement reflected a controlling financial interest that resulted in the Company being deemed the primary beneficiary of the VIEs. In determining whether the Company would be considered the primary beneficiary, the following factors were assessed:

- whether the Company has both the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the economic performance of the VIE; and
- whether the Company has a right to receive benefits or absorb losses of the entity that could be potentially significant to the VIE.

The Company has determined that it has a variable interest in the Consolidated K-Series for which it is the primary beneficiary and has a controlling financial interest and, accordingly, has consolidated their assets, liabilities, income and expenses in the accompanying consolidated financial statements (*see Notes 2 and 6*).

Also, based on its evaluation of the factors discussed above, including its involvement in the purpose and design of the entity, the Company determined that the Financing VIEs met the criteria for consolidation and, accordingly, consolidated the Financing VIEs created to facilitate these transactions.

The following table presents a summary of the assets and liabilities of these VIEs. Intercompany balances have been eliminated for purposes of this presentation.

Assets and Liabilities of consolidated Financing VIEs as of June 30, 2014 (dollar amounts in thousands):

	Financing VIEs		Distressed	Residential	Total
	Multi-family CMBS re-securitizations	Collateralized Recourse Financings ⁽²⁾	Residential Mortgage Loan Securitized	Mortgage Loan Securitized	
Investment securities available for sale, at fair value held in securitization trusts	\$33,016	\$71,275	\$—	\$—	\$104,291
Residential mortgage loans held in securitization trusts (net)	—	—	—	156,129	156,129
Distressed residential mortgage loans held in securitization trusts (net)	—	—	233,078	—	233,078
Multi-family loans held in securitization trusts, at fair value	1,276,180	7,112,904	—	—	8,389,084
Receivables and other assets	5,023	26,283	27,168	1,158	59,632
Total assets	\$1,314,219	\$7,210,462	\$260,246	\$157,287	\$8,942,214
Residential collateralized debt obligations	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$151,097	\$151,097
Multi-family collateralized debt obligations, at fair value	1,232,455	6,881,815	—	—	8,114,270
Securitized debt	27,442	107,853	159,017	—	294,312
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	4,464	24,448	797	14	29,723
Total liabilities	\$1,264,361	\$7,014,116	\$159,814	\$151,111	\$8,589,402

(1) The Company classified the multi-family CMBS issued by two K-Series securitizations and held by this Financing VIE as available for sale securities as the purpose is not to trade these securities. The Financing VIE consolidated one K-Series securitization that issued certain of the multi-family CMBS owned by the Company, including its assets, liabilities, income and expenses, in its financial statements, as based on a number of factors, the Company determined that it was the primary beneficiary and has a controlling financial interest in this particular K-Series securitization (*see Note 6*).

(2) The multi-family CMBS serving as collateral under the collateralized recourse financings are comprised of securities issued from seven separate Freddie Mac-sponsored multi-family K-Series securitizations. The Financing VIE classified the multi-family CMBS issued by the two K-Series securitizations and held by the Financing VIE as available for sale securities as the purpose is not to trade these securities. The Financing VIE consolidated five of the K-Series securitizations, including their assets, liabilities, income and expenses, in its financial statements as based on a number of factors, the Company determined that it was the primary beneficiary and has a controlling financial interest in such K-Series securitizations (*see Note 6*).

Assets and Liabilities of consolidated Financing VIEs as of December 31, 2013 (dollar amounts in thousands):

	Financing VIEs		Distressed Residential Mortgage Loan Securitized	Residential Mortgage Loan Securitized	Total
	Multi-family CMBS re- securitization ⁽¹⁾	Collateralized Recourse Financings ⁽²⁾			
Investment securities available for sale, at fair value held in securitization trusts	\$29,289	\$ 63,289	\$ —	\$ —	\$92,578
Residential mortgage loans held in securitization trusts (net)	—	—	—	163,237	163,237
Distressed residential mortgage loans held in securitization trusts (net)	—	—	254,721	—	254,721
Multi-family loans held in securitization trusts, at fair value	1,234,084	6,876,938	—	—	8,111,022
Receivables and other assets	5,241	27,198	10,072	1,760	44,271
Total assets	\$1,268,614	\$ 6,967,425	\$ 264,793	\$ 164,997	\$ 8,665,829
Residential collateralized debt obligations	\$—	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 158,410	\$ 158,410
Multi-family collateralized debt obligations, at fair value	1,195,637	6,675,383	—	—	7,871,020
Securitized debt	27,240	107,853	169,871	—	304,964
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	4,640	25,315	981	15	30,951
Total liabilities	\$1,227,517	\$ 6,808,551	\$ 170,852	\$ 158,425	\$ 8,365,345

(1) The Company classified the multi-family CMBS issued by two K-Series securitizations and held by this Financing VIE as available for sale securities as the purpose is not to trade these securities. The Financing VIE consolidated one K-Series securitization that issued certain of the multi-family CMBS owned by the Company, including its assets, liabilities, income and expenses, in its financial statements, as based on a number of factors, the Company determined that it was the primary beneficiary and has a controlling financial interest in this particular K-Series securitization (see Note 6).

(2) The multi-family CMBS serving as collateral under the collateralized recourse financings are comprised of securities issued from seven separate Freddie Mac-sponsored multi-family K-Series securitizations. The Financing VIE classified the multi-family CMBS issued by the two K-Series securitizations and held by the Financing VIE as

available for sale securities as the purpose is not to trade these securities. The Financing VIE consolidated five of the K-Series securitizations, including their assets, liabilities, income and expenses, in its financial statements as based on a number of factors, the Company determined that it was the primary beneficiary and has a controlling financial interest in such K-Series securitizations (*see Note 6*).

The following table summarizes the Company's securitized debt collateralized by multi-family CMBS and distressed residential mortgage loans (dollar amounts in thousands):

	Multi-family CMBS	Collateralized Recourse Financings ⁽²⁾	Distressed Residential Mortgage Loan Securitizations ⁽³⁾
Original Face amount of Notes issued by			
the VIE and purchased by 3rd party	\$ 35,000	\$ 107,853	\$ 176,970
investors			
Principal Amount at June 30, 2014	\$ 34,358	\$ 107,853	\$ 159,017
Principal Amount at December 31, 2013	\$ 34,508	\$ 107,853	\$ 169,871
Carrying Value at June 30, 2014 ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 27,442	\$ 107,853	\$ 159,017
Carrying Value at December 31, 2013 ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 27,240	\$ 107,853	\$ 169,871
Pass-through rate of Notes issued	5.35%	One-month LIBOR plus 5.25% - 6.50%	4.25% - 4.85%

The Company engaged in the re-securitization transaction primarily for the purpose of obtaining non-recourse financing on a portion of its multi-family CMBS portfolio. As a result of engaging in this transaction, the Company remains economically exposed to the first loss position on the underlying multi-family CMBS transferred to the

(1) Consolidated VIE. The holders of the Note have no recourse to the general credit of the Company, but the Company does have the obligation, under certain circumstances, to repurchase assets upon the breach of certain representations and warranties. The Company will receive all remaining cash flow, if any, through its retained ownership.

(2) The Company entered into CMBS Master Repurchase Agreements with a three-year term for the purpose of financing a portion of its multi-family CMBS portfolio. In connection with these transactions, the Company agreed to guarantee the due and punctual payment of its wholly-owned subsidiary's obligations under the CMBS Master Repurchase Agreements.

(3) The Company engaged in these transactions for the purpose of financing distressed residential mortgage loans acquired by the Company. The distressed residential mortgage loans serving as collateral for the financings are comprised of performing, re-performing and to a lesser extent non-performing, fixed and adjustable-rate, fully-amortizing, interest only and balloon, seasoned mortgage loans secured by first liens on one to four family properties. Two of the four securitization transactions provide for a revolving period of one to two years from the date of the respective financing ("Revolving Period") where no principal payments will be made on the note. All cash proceeds generated by the distressed residential mortgage loans and received by the respective

securitization trust during the Revolving Period, after payment of interest on the note, reserve amounts and certain other transaction expenses, will be available for the purchase by the trust of additional mortgage loans that satisfy certain eligibility criteria.

- (4) Classified as securitized debt in the liability section of the Company's accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets.

The following table presents contractual maturity information about the Financing VIEs' securitized debt as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively:

Scheduled Maturity (principal amount)	June 30,	December
	2014	31, 2013
<i>(Dollar amount in thousands)</i>		
Within 24 months	\$90,700	\$90,700
Over 24 months to 36 months	176,170	187,024
Over 36 months	34,358	34,507
Total	301,228	312,231
Discount	(6,916)	(7,267)
Carrying value	\$294,312	\$304,964

There is no guarantee that the Company will receive any cash flows from these securitization trusts.

Residential Mortgage Loan Securitization Transaction

The Company has completed four residential mortgage loan securitizations (other than the distressed residential mortgage loan securitizations discussed above) since inception, the first three were accounted for as permanent financings and have been included in the Company's accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements.

Unconsolidated VIEs

The Company has evaluated its Multi-family CMBS investments in four Freddie Mac-sponsored K-Series securitizations and its mezzanine loan, preferred equity and other equity investments to determine whether they are VIEs and should be consolidated by the Company. Based on a number of factors, the Company determined that it does not have a controlling financial interest and is not the primary beneficiary of these VIEs. The following table presents the classification and carrying value of unconsolidated VIEs as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 (dollar amounts in thousands):

	June 30, 2014			December 31, 2013		
	Investment securities			Investment securities		
	available for			available for		
	sale, at fair value, held in securitization trusts	Receivables and other Assets	Total	sale, at fair value, held in securitization trusts	Receivables and other Assets	Total
Multi-Family CMBS	\$104,291	\$ 179	\$104,470	\$92,578	\$ 183	\$92,761
Mezzanine loan and equity investments	—	38,848	38,848	—	28,058	28,058
Total assets	\$104,291	\$ 39,027	\$143,318	\$92,578	\$ 28,241	\$120,819

Our maximum loss exposure on the Multi-family CMBS investments, mezzanine loan and equity investments is approximately \$143.3 million and \$120.8 million at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively. The Company's maximum exposure does not exceed the carrying value of its investments.

8. Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

The Company enters into derivative instruments to manage its interest rate risk exposure. These derivative instruments include interest rate swaps, swaptions and futures. The Company may also purchase or short TBAs and U.S. Treasury securities, purchase put or call options on U.S. Treasury futures or invest in other types of mortgage derivative securities.

The following table presents the fair value of derivative instruments that were not designated as hedging instruments and their location in our accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively (dollar amounts in thousands):

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments	Balance Sheet Location	June 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
TBA securities ⁽¹⁾	Derivative assets	\$206,249	\$190,742
U.S. Treasury futures	Derivative assets	103	3,257
Swaptions	Derivative assets	243	1,305
Options on U.S. Treasury futures	Derivative assets	—	7
Interest rate swap futures	Derivative assets	—	238
Interest rate swap futures	Derivative liabilities	1,916	—
Eurodollar futures	Derivative liabilities	1,224	1,432

Open TBA purchases and sales involving the same counterparty, same underlying deliverable and the same ⁽¹⁾ settlement date are reflected in our accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements on a net basis. There was no netting of TBA sales against TBA purchases at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013.

The tables below summarize the activity of derivative instruments not designated as hedges for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively (dollar amounts in thousands):

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments	Notional Amount For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2014			
	December 31, 2013	Additions	Settlement, Expiration or Exercise	June 30, 2014
TBA securities	\$188,000	\$1,188,000	\$(1,178,000)	\$198,000
U.S. Treasury futures	(11,900)	66,900	(60,200)	(5,200)
Interest rate swap futures	(242,700)	479,900	(470,200)	(233,000)
Eurodollar futures	(3,360,000)	1,840,000	(1,568,000)	(3,088,000)
Options on U.S. Treasury futures	40,000	—	(40,000)	—
Swaptions	100,000	—	—	100,000

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments	Notional Amount For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2013			
	December 31, 2012	Additions	Settlement, Expiration or Exercise	June 30, 2013
TBA securities	\$234,000	\$1,323,000	\$(1,326,000)	\$231,000
U.S. Treasury futures	(172,100)	484,400	(515,700)	(203,400)
Interest rate swap futures	(13,000)	82,200	(105,600)	(36,400)
Eurodollar futures	(2,852,000)	1,559,000	(2,224,000)	(3,517,000)
Options on U.S. Treasury futures	70,000	220,000	(260,000)	30,000
Swaptions	100,000	—	—	100,000

The following table presents the components of realized and unrealized gains and losses related to our derivative instruments that were not designated as hedging instruments included in other income (expense) in our condensed consolidated statements of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013:

Three Months Ended June 30,			
2014		2013	
Realized	Unrealized	Realized	Unrealized

The use of TBAs exposes the Company to market value risk, as the market value of the securities that the Company is required to purchase pursuant to a TBA transaction may decline below the agreed-upon purchase price. Conversely, the market value of the securities that the Company is required to sell pursuant to a TBA transaction may increase above the agreed upon sale price. At June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, our condensed consolidated balance sheets include TBA-related liabilities of \$204.6 million and \$191.6 million included in payable for securities purchased, respectively. Open TBA purchases and sales involving the same counterparty, same underlying deliverable and the same settlement date are reflected in our condensed consolidated financial statements on a net basis.

The following table presents the fair value of derivative instruments designated as hedging instruments and their location in the Company's accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively (dollar amounts in thousands):

Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments	Balance Sheet Location	June	December
		30, 2014	31, 2013
Interest Rate Swaps	Derivative assets	\$711	\$ 2,041

The Company has netting arrangements by counterparty with respect to its interest rate swaps. Contracts in a liability position of \$0.3 million have been netted against the asset position of \$1.0 million and contracts in a liability position of \$0.3 million have been netted against the asset position of \$2.3 million in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively.

The following table presents the impact of the Company's derivative instruments on the Company's accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively (dollar amounts in thousands):

Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2014	2013
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) for derivative instruments:		
Balance at beginning of the period	\$2,041	\$(1,744)
Unrealized (loss) gain on interest rate swaps	(1,330)	4,898
Balance at end of the period	\$711	\$3,154

The Company estimates that over the next 12 months, approximately \$1.7 million of the net unrealized gains on the interest rate swaps will be reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) into earnings.

The following table details the impact of the Company's interest rate swaps included in interest expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively (dollar amounts in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Interest income				
Interest expense-investment securities	\$469	\$423	\$925	\$859

The Company's interest rate swaps are designated as cash flow hedges against the benchmark interest rate risk associated with its short term repurchase agreements. There were no costs incurred at the inception of our interest rate swaps, under which the Company agrees to pay a fixed rate of interest and receive a variable interest rate based on one month LIBOR, on the notional amount of the interest rate swaps.

The Company documents its risk-management policies, including objectives and strategies, as they relate to its hedging activities, and upon entering into hedging transactions, documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged liability contemporaneously. The Company assesses, both at inception of a hedge and on an on-going basis, whether or not the hedge is "highly effective" when using the matched term basis.

The Company discontinues hedge accounting on a prospective basis and recognizes changes in the fair value through earnings when: (i) it is determined that the derivative is no longer effective in offsetting cash flows of a hedged item (including forecasted transactions); (ii) it is no longer probable that the forecasted transaction will occur; or (iii) it is determined that designating the derivative as a hedge is no longer appropriate. The Company's derivative instruments are carried on the Company's balance sheets at fair value, as assets, if their fair value is positive, or as liabilities, if their fair value is negative. For the Company's derivative instruments that are designated as "cash flow hedges," changes in their fair value are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), provided that the hedges are effective. A change in fair value for any ineffective amount of the Company's derivative instruments would be recognized in earnings. The Company has not recognized any change in the value of its existing derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges through earnings as a result of ineffectiveness of any of its hedges.

The following table presents information about the Company's interest rate swaps as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively (dollar amounts in thousands):

Maturity ⁽¹⁾	June 30, 2014		December 31, 2013		
	Notional Amount	Weighted Average Fixed Pay Interest Rate	Notional Amount	Weighted Average Fixed Pay Interest Rate	
Within 30 Days	\$—	—	% \$—	—	%
Over 30 days to 3 months	—	—	—	—	
Over 3 months to 6 months	—	—	—	—	
Over 6 months to 12 months	—	—	—	—	
Over 12 months to 24 months	135,000	0.45	135,000	0.45	
Over 24 months to 36 months	—	—	—	—	
Over 36 months to 48 months	215,000	0.83	215,000	0.83	
Over 48 months to 60 months	—	—	—	—	
Total	\$350,000	0.69	% \$350,000	0.69	%

(1) The Company enters into interest rate swap transactions whereby the Company pays a fixed rate of interest and receives one month LIBOR.

The use of derivatives exposes the Company to counterparty credit risks in the event of a default by a counterparty. If a counterparty defaults under the applicable derivative agreement, the Company may be unable to collect payments to which it is entitled under its derivative agreements, and may have difficulty collecting the assets it pledged as collateral against such derivatives. The Company currently has in place with all counterparties bi-lateral margin agreements requiring a party to post collateral to the Company for any valuation deficit. This arrangement is intended to limit the Company's exposure to losses in the event of a counterparty default.

The Company is required to pledge assets under a bi-lateral margin arrangement, including either cash or Agency RMBS, as collateral for its interest rate swaps, futures contracts and TBAs, whose collateral requirements vary by counterparty and change over time based on the market value, notional amount, and remaining term of the agreement. In the event the Company is unable to meet a margin call under one of its agreements, thereby causing an event of default or triggering an early termination event under one of its agreements, the counterparty to such agreement may have the option to terminate all of such counterparty's outstanding transactions with the Company. In addition, under this scenario, any close-out amount due to the counterparty upon termination of the counterparty's transactions would be immediately payable by the Company pursuant to the applicable agreement. The Company believes it was in compliance with all margin requirements under its agreements as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013. The Company had \$13.9 million and \$10.2 million of restricted cash related to margin posted for its agreements as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively. The restricted cash held by third parties is included in receivables and other assets in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets.

9. Financing Arrangements, Portfolio Investments

The Company has entered into repurchase agreements with third party financial institutions to finance its investment portfolio. The repurchase agreements are short-term borrowings that bear interest rates typically based on a spread to LIBOR, and are secured by the securities which they finance. At June 30, 2014, the Company had repurchase agreements with an outstanding balance of \$668.4 million and a weighted average interest rate of 0.44%. At December 31, 2013, the Company had repurchase agreements with an outstanding balance of \$791.1 million and a weighted average interest rate of 0.49%. As of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the average days to maturity for all repurchase agreements were 34 days and 31 days, respectively. The Company's accrued interest payable on outstanding repurchase agreements at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 amounts to \$0.3 million and \$0.6 million, respectively, and is included in accrued expenses and other liabilities on the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets.

The following table presents detailed information about the Company's borrowings under repurchase agreements and associated assets pledged as collateral at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 (dollar amounts in thousands):

	June 30, 2014			December 31, 2013		
	Fair Value		Amortized	Fair Value		Amortized
Outstanding	Collateral	Cost	Outstanding	Collateral	Cost	
Repurchase	Of	Of	Repurchase	Of	Of	
Agreements	Collateral	Collateral	Agreements	Collateral	Collateral	
	Pledged	Pledged		Pledged	Pledged	
Agency RMBS						
Agency ARMs	\$ 161,316	\$ 171,907	\$ 174,172	\$ 197,974	\$ 208,703	\$ 214,039
Agency Fixed Rate	411,088	438,082	450,223	489,953	516,010	541,580
Agency IOs	87,589	108,083	116,729	94,698	113,721	122,878
CLOs	8,435	15,090	10,248	8,500	14,789	8,947
Balance at end of the period	\$ 668,428	\$ 733,162	\$ 751,372	\$ 791,125	\$ 853,223	\$ 887,444

The following table presents contractual maturity information about the Company's outstanding repurchase agreements at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 (dollar amounts in thousands):

Contractual Maturity June 30,

	2014	December 31,
		2013
Within 30 days	\$357,387	\$ 509,564
Over 30 days to 90 days	311,041	281,561
Total	\$668,428	\$ 791,125

As of June 30, 2014, the outstanding balance under our repurchase agreements was funded at an advance rate of 92.0% that implies an average haircut of 8.0%. The weighted average “haircut” related to our repurchase agreement financing for our Agency RMBS (excluding Agency IOs), Agency IOs and CLOs was approximately 5%, 25% and 35%, respectively, for a total weighted average “haircut” of 8.0%. As of December 31, 2013, the outstanding balance under our repurchase agreements was funded at an advance rate of 92.2% that implies an average haircut of 7.8%. The weighted average “haircut” related to our repurchase agreement financing for our Agency RMBS (excluding Agency IOs), Agency IOs and CLOs was approximately 5%, 25% and 35%, respectively, for a total weighted average “haircut” of 7.8%.

In the event we are unable to obtain sufficient short-term financing through repurchase agreements or otherwise, or our lenders start to require additional collateral, we may have to liquidate our investment securities at a disadvantageous time, which could result in losses. Any losses resulting from the disposition of our investment securities in this manner could have a material adverse effect on our operating results and net profitability. At June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the Company had repurchase agreements with 11 counterparties. As of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, we had no counterparties where the amount at risk was in excess of 5% of Stockholders’ Equity. The amount at risk is defined as the fair value of securities pledged as collateral to the repurchase agreement in excess of the repurchase agreement liability.

As of June 30, 2014, the Company had \$71.1 million in cash and \$156.1 million in unencumbered investment securities to meet additional haircut or market valuation requirements, including \$136.4 million of RMBS, of which \$134.2 million are Agency RMBS. The \$71.1 million of cash, the \$136.4 million in RMBS, and \$42.3 million held in overnight deposits in our Agency IO portfolio included in restricted cash (that is available to meet margin calls as it relates to our Agency IO portfolio repurchase agreements), which collectively represent 37.4% of our financing arrangements, are liquid and could be monetized to pay down or collateralize the liability immediately.

10. Residential Collateralized Debt Obligations

The Company's Residential CDOs, which are recorded as liabilities on the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets, are secured by ARM loans pledged as collateral, which are recorded as assets of the Company. As of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the Company had Residential CDOs outstanding of \$151.1 million and \$158.4 million, respectively. As of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the current weighted average interest rate on these CDOs was 0.53% and 0.55%, respectively. The Residential CDOs are collateralized by ARM loans with a principal balance of \$158.3 million and \$165.2 million at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively. The Company retained the owner trust certificates, or residual interest for three securitizations, and, as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, had a net investment in the residential securitization trusts of \$6.2 million and \$6.6 million, respectively.

11. Subordinated Debentures

Subordinated debentures are trust preferred securities that are fully guaranteed by the Company with respect to distributions and amounts payable upon liquidation, redemption or repayment. The following table summarizes the key details of the Company's subordinated debentures as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 (dollar amounts in thousands):

	NYM Preferred Trust I	NYM Preferred Trust II
Principal value of trust preferred securities	\$ 25,000	\$ 20,000
Interest Rate	Three month LIBOR plus 3.75%, resetting	Three month LIBOR plus 3.95%, resetting

	quarterly	quarterly
Scheduled maturity	March 30, 2035	October 30, 2035

As of August 7, 2014, the Company has not been notified, and is not aware, of any event of default under the covenants for the subordinated debentures.

12. Commitments and Contingencies

Loans Sold to Third Parties – The Company sold its mortgage lending business in March 2007. In the normal course of business, the Company is obligated to repurchase loans based on violations of representations and warranties in the loan sale agreements. The Company did not repurchase any loans during the six months ended June 30, 2014.

Outstanding Litigation – The Company is at times subject to various legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. As of June 30, 2014, the Company does not believe that any of its current legal proceedings, individually or in the aggregate, will have a material adverse effect on the Company's operations, financial condition or cash flows.

13. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company has established and documented processes for determining fair values. Fair value is based upon quoted market prices, where available. If listed prices or quotes are not available, then fair value is based upon internally developed models that primarily use inputs that are market-based or independently-sourced market parameters, including interest rate yield curves.

A financial instrument's categorization within the valuation hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The three levels of valuation hierarchy are defined as follows:

Level 1 - inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 - inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, and inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument.

Level 3 - inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

The following describes the valuation methodologies used for the Company's financial instruments measured at fair value, as well as the general classification of such instruments pursuant to the valuation hierarchy.

Investment Securities Available for Sale (RMBS and CLOs) – Fair value for the RMBS in our portfolio are valued using a third-party pricing service or are based on quoted prices provided by dealers who make markets in similar financial instruments. The dealers will incorporate common market pricing methods, including a spread measurement to the Treasury curve or interest rate swap curve as well as underlying characteristics of the particular security including coupon, periodic and life caps, collateral type, rate reset period and seasoning or age of the security. If quoted prices for a security are not reasonably available from a dealer, the security will be re-classified as a Level 3 security and, as a result, management will determine the fair value based on characteristics of the security that the Company receives from the issuer and based on available market information. Management reviews all prices used in determining valuation to ensure they represent current market conditions. This review includes surveying similar market transactions, comparisons to interest pricing models as well as offerings of like securities by dealers. The Company's investment securities that are comprised of RMBS and CLOs are valued based upon readily observable market parameters and are classified as Level 2 fair values.

a. *Investment Securities Available for Sale Held in Securitization Trusts (CMBS)* – As the Company's CMBS investments are comprised of securities for which there are not substantially similar securities that trade frequently, the Company classifies these securities as Level 3 fair values. Fair value of the Company's CMBS investments is based on an internal valuation model that considers expected cash flows from the underlying loans and yields required by market participants. The significant unobservable inputs used in the measurement of these investments

are projected losses of certain identified loans within the pool of loans and a discount rate. The discount rate used in determining fair value incorporates default rate, loss severity and current market interest rates. The discount rate ranges from 4.1% to 14.5%. Significant increases or decreases in these inputs would result in a significantly lower or higher fair value measurement.

Multi-Family Loans Held in Securitization Trusts – Multi-family loans held in securitization trusts are recorded at fair value and classified as Level 3 fair values. Fair value is based on an internal valuation model that considers expected cash flows from the underlying loans and yields required by market participants. The significant unobservable inputs used in the measurement of these investments are discount rates. The discount rate used in determining fair value incorporates default rate, loss severity and current market interest rates. The discount rate ranges from 2.95% to 5.67%. Significant increases or decreases in these inputs would result in a significantly lower or higher fair value measurement.

Derivative Instruments – The fair value of interest rate swaps, swaptions, options and TBAs are based on dealer quotes. The fair value of future contracts are based on exchange-traded prices. The Company's derivatives are classified as Level 1 or Level 2 fair values.

Multi-Family CDOs – The fair value of Multi-Family CDOs is determined using a third party pricing service or are based on quoted prices provided by dealers who make markets in similar financial instruments. The dealers will consider contractual cash payments and yields expected by market participants. Dealers also incorporate common market pricing methods, including a spread measurement to the Treasury curve or interest rate swap curve as well as underlying characteristics of the particular security including coupon, periodic and life caps, collateral type, rate reset period and seasoning or age of the security.

The following table presents the Company's financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively, on the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets (dollar amounts in thousands):

	Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis at June 30, 2014				December 31, 2013			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets carried at fair value								
Investment securities available for sale:								
Agency RMBS	\$—	\$852,253	\$—	\$852,253	\$—	\$876,874	\$—	\$876,874
Non-Agency RMBS	—	2,173	—	2,173	—	2,361	—	2,361
CLOs	—	34,794	—	34,794	—	33,208	—	33,208
Investment securities available for sale held in securitization trusts:								
CMBS	—	—	104,291	104,291	—	—	92,578	92,578
Multi-family loans held in securitization trusts	—	—	8,389,084	8,389,084	—	—	8,111,022	8,111,022
Derivative assets:								
TBA Securities	—	206,249	—	206,249	—	190,742	—	190,742
Options on U.S. Treasury futures	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
U.S. Treasury futures	103	—	—	103	3,257	—	—	3,257
Interest rate swap futures	—	—	—	—	238	—	—	238
Interest rate swaps	—	711	—	711	—	2,041	—	2,041
Swaptions	—	243	—	243	—	1,305	—	1,305
Total	\$103	\$1,096,423	\$8,493,375	\$9,589,901	\$3,502	\$1,106,531	\$8,203,600	\$9,313,633
Liabilities carried at fair value								
Multi-family collateralized debt obligations								
Derivative liabilities:	\$—	\$—	\$8,114,270	\$8,114,270	\$—	\$—	\$7,871,020	\$7,871,020

Interest rate swap futures	1,916	—	—	1,916				
Eurodollar futures	1,224	—	—	1,224	1,432	—	—	1,432
Total	\$3,140	\$—	\$8,114,270	\$8,117,410	\$1,432	\$—	\$7,871,020	\$7,872,452

The following table details changes in valuation for the Level 3 assets for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively (amounts in thousands):

Level 3 Assets:

	Six Months Ended	
	June 30,	
	2014	2013
Balance at beginning of period	\$8,203,600	\$5,514,065
Total gains/(losses) (realized/unrealized)		
Included in earnings (1)	318,427	(350,680)
Included in other comprehensive income	8,402	8,639
Purchases	—	1,700,865
Paydowns	(33,669)	(29,871)
Sale of real estate owned	(3,385)	—
Balance at the end of period	\$8,493,375	\$6,843,018

(1) Amounts included in interest income from multi-family loans held in securitization trusts and unrealized gain on multi-family loans and debt held in securitization trusts, net.

The following table details changes in valuation for the Level 3 liabilities for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively (amounts in thousands):

Level 3 Liabilities:

	Six Months Ended	
	June 30,	
	2014	2013
Balance at beginning of period	\$7,871,020	\$5,319,573
Total gains/(losses) (realized/unrealized)		
Included in earnings (1)	280,303	(375,337)
Included in other comprehensive income	—	—
Purchases		1,659,630
Paydowns	(37,053)	(29,863)
Balance at the end of period	\$8,114,270	\$6,574,003

(1) Amounts included in interest income from multi-family loans held in securitization trusts and unrealized gain on multi-family loans and debt held in securitization trusts, net.

The following table details the changes in unrealized gains (losses) included in earnings for our Level 3 assets and liabilities for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively (dollar amounts in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Change in unrealized gains (losses) – assets	\$197,248	\$(288,092)	\$340,690	\$(328,647)
Change in unrealized (losses) gains – liabilities	(177,229)	297,073	(315,745)	344,679
Net change in unrealized gains included in earnings for assets and liabilities	\$20,019	\$8,981	\$24,945	\$16,032

Any changes to the valuation methodology are reviewed by management to ensure the changes are appropriate. As markets and products develop and the pricing for certain products becomes more transparent, the Company continues to refine its valuation methodologies. The methods described above may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. Furthermore, while the Company believes its valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies, or assumptions, to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different estimate of fair value at the reporting date. The Company uses inputs that are current as of each reporting date, which may include periods of market dislocation, during which time price transparency may be reduced. This condition could cause the

Company's financial instruments to be reclassified from Level 2 to Level 3 in future periods.

The following table presents assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively, on the condensed consolidated balance sheets (dollar amounts in thousands):

	Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Non-Recurring Basis at							
	June 30, 2014				December 31, 2013			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Residential Mortgage loans held in securitization trusts – impaired loans (net)	\$—	\$—	\$7,081	\$7,081	\$—	\$—	\$6,591	\$6,591
Real estate owned held in residential securitization trusts	—	—	533	533	—	—	1,108	1,108

The following table presents losses incurred for assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively, on the Company's condensed consolidated statements of operations (dollar amounts in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Residential mortgage loans held in securitization trusts – impaired loans (net)	\$ 351	\$ (248)	\$ 367	\$ (528)
Real estate owned held in residential securitization trusts	(31)	(7)	53	(10)

Residential Mortgage Loans Held in Securitization Trusts – Impaired Loans (net) – Impaired residential mortgage loans held in securitization trusts are recorded at amortized cost less specific loan loss reserves. Impaired loan value is based on management's estimate of the net realizable value taking into consideration local market conditions of the property, updated appraisal values of the property and estimated expenses required to remediate the impaired loan.

Real Estate Owned Held in Residential Securitization Trusts – Real estate owned held in the residential securitization trusts are recorded at net realizable value. Any subsequent adjustment will result in the reduction in carrying value with the corresponding amount charged to earnings. Net realizable value based on an estimate of disposal taking into consideration local market conditions of the property, updated appraisal values of the property and estimated expenses required to sell the property.

The following table presents the carrying value and estimated fair value of the Company's financial instruments at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively, (dollar amounts in thousands):

	June 30, 2014		December 31, 2013	
	Fair Value	Carrying	Carrying	Estimated
	Hierarchy	Value	Value	Fair Value

	Level				
Financial Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	Level 1	\$71,133	\$71,133	\$31,798	\$31,798
Investment securities available for sale	Level 2	889,220	889,220	912,443	912,443
Investment securities available for sale, at fair value held in securitization trusts	Level 3	104,291	104,291	92,578	92,578
Residential mortgage loans held in securitization trusts (net)	Level 3	156,129	142,997	163,237	152,104
Distressed residential mortgage loans (net) ⁽¹⁾	Level 3	243,837	261,006	264,434	254,543
Multi-family loans held in securitization trusts	Level 3	8,389,084	8,389,084	8,111,022	8,111,022
Derivative assets	Level 1 or 2	207,306	207,306	197,590	197,590
Mortgage loans held for sale (net) ⁽²⁾	Level 3	2,491	2,550	2,496	2,595
First mortgage loans ⁽²⁾	Level 3	8,236	8,572	8,249	8,318
Mezzanine loan and equity investments ⁽²⁾	Level 3	32,372	32,628	21,568	21,812
Financial Liabilities:					
Financing arrangements, portfolio investments	Level 2	\$668,428	\$668,428	\$791,125	\$791,125
Residential collateralized debt obligations	Level 3	151,097	140,277	158,410	151,910
Multi-family collateralized debt obligations	Level 3	8,114,270	8,114,270	7,871,020	7,871,020
Securitized debt	Level 3	294,312	304,938	304,964	311,535
Derivative liabilities	Level 1 or 2	3,140	3,140	1,432	1,432
Payable for securities purchased	Level 1	204,580	204,580	191,592	191,592
Subordinated debentures	Level 3	45,000	37,767	45,000	39,310

Includes distressed residential mortgage loans held in securitization trusts with a carrying value amounting to approximately \$233.1 million and \$254.7 million at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively.

⁽¹⁾ Distressed residential mortgage loans with a carrying value amounting to approximately \$10.7 million and \$9.7 million are included in receivables and other assets in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively.

⁽²⁾ Included in receivables and other assets in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets.

In addition to the methodology to determine the fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities reported at fair value on a recurring basis and non-recurring basis, as previously described, the following methods and assumptions were used by the Company in arriving at the fair value of the Company's other financial instruments in the table immediately above:

- a. *Cash and cash equivalents* – Estimated fair value approximates the carrying value of such assets.
- b. *Residential mortgage loans held in securitization trusts (net)* – Residential mortgage loans held in the securitization trusts are recorded at amortized cost. Fair value is based on an internal valuation model that considers the aggregated characteristics of groups of loans such as, but not limited to, collateral type, index, interest rate, margin, length of fixed-rate period, life cap, periodic cap, underwriting standards, age and credit estimated using the estimated market prices for similar types of loans.
- c. *Distressed residential mortgage loans (net)* – Fair value is estimated using pricing models taking into consideration current interest rates, loan amount, payment status and property type, and forecasts of future interest rates, home prices and property values, prepayment speeds, default, loss severities, and actual purchases and sales of similar loans.
- d. *Mortgage loans held for sale (net)* – The fair value of mortgage loans held for sale (net) are estimated by the Company based on the price that would be received if the loans were sold as whole loans taking into consideration the aggregated characteristics of the loans such as, but not limited to, collateral type, index, interest rate, margin, length of fixed interest rate period, life time cap, periodic cap, underwriting standards, age and credit.
- e. *First mortgage loan and mezzanine loan and equity investments* – Estimated fair value is determined by both market comparable pricing and discounted cash flows. The discounted cash flows are based on the underlying contractual cash flows and estimated changes in market yields. The fair value also reflects consideration of changes in credit risk since the origination or time of initial investment.
- f. *Financing arrangements* – The fair value of these financing arrangements approximates cost as they are short term in nature.
- g. *Residential collateralized debt obligations* – The fair value of these CDOs is based on discounted cash flows as well as market pricing on comparable obligations.
- h. *Securitized debt* – The fair value of securitized debt is based on discounted cash flows using management's estimate for market yields.
- i. *Payable for securities purchased* – Estimated fair value approximates the carrying value of such liabilities.
- j. *Subordinated debentures* – The fair value of these subordinated debentures is based on discounted cash flows using management's estimate for market yields.

14. Stockholders' Equity

(a) Dividends on Preferred Stock

The Company had 200,000,000 authorized shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share, with 3,000,000 shares issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013. On June 4, 2013, the Company issued 3,000,000 shares of 7.75% Series B Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock ("Series B Preferred Stock"), with a par value of \$0.01 per share and a liquidation preference of \$25 per share, 3,450,000 shares authorized, in an underwritten public offering, for net proceeds of approximately \$72.4 million, after deducting underwriting discounts and offering expenses. The Series B Preferred Stock is entitled to receive a dividend at a rate of 7.75% per year on the \$25 liquidation preference and is senior to the common stock with respect to dividends and distribution of assets upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up. The Series B Preferred Stock generally does not have any voting rights, subject to an exception in the event the Company fails to pay dividends on such stock for six or more quarterly periods (whether or not consecutive). Under such circumstances, the Series B Preferred Stock will be entitled to vote to elect two additional directors to the Company's Board of Directors (the "Board") designating the Series B Preferred Stock until all unpaid dividends have been paid or declared and set apart for payment. In addition, certain material and adverse changes to the terms of the Series B Preferred Stock cannot be made without the affirmative vote of holders of at least two-thirds of the outstanding shares of Series B Preferred Stock.

The Series B Preferred Stock is not redeemable by the Company prior to June 4, 2018, except under circumstances intended to preserve the Company's qualification as a REIT and except upon the occurrence of a Change of Control (as defined in the Articles Supplementary designating the Series B Preferred Stock). On and after June 4, 2018, the Company may, at its option, redeem the Series B Preferred Stock, in whole or in part, at any time or from time to time, for cash at a redemption price equal to \$25.00 per share, plus any accumulated and unpaid dividends.

In addition, upon the occurrence of a Change of Control, the Company may, at its option, redeem the Series B Preferred Stock, in whole or in part, within 120 days after the first date, on which such Change of Control occurred, for cash at a redemption price of \$25.00 per share, plus any accumulated and unpaid dividends.

The Series B Preferred Stock has no stated maturity, is not subject to any sinking fund or mandatory redemption and will remain outstanding indefinitely unless repurchased or redeemed by the Company or converted into the Company's common stock in connection with a Change of Control by the holders of the Series B Preferred Stock.

Upon the occurrence of a Change of Control, each holder of Series B Preferred Stock will have the right (unless the Company has exercised its right to redeem the Series B Preferred Stock) to convert some or all of the Series B Preferred Stock held by such holder into a number of shares of our common stock per share of Series B Preferred Stock determined by a formula, in each case, on the terms and subject to the conditions described in the Articles Supplementary.

From the time of original issuance of the Series B Preferred Stock through June 30, 2014, the Company has declared and paid all required quarterly dividends on such stock. The following table presents the relevant dates with respect to such quarterly cash dividends on the Series B Preferred Stock from issuance through June 30, 2014:

Cash			
Declaration Date	Record Date	Payment Date	Dividend
			Per Share
June 18, 2014	July 1, 2014	July 15, 2014	\$0.484375
March 13, 2014	April 1, 2014	April 15, 2014	\$0.484375
December 10, 2013	January 1, 2014	January 15, 2014	\$0.484375
September 12, 2013	October 1, 2013	October 15, 2013	\$0.484375
June 18, 2013	July 1, 2013	July 15, 2013	\$0.220660

(b) Dividends on Common Stock

The following table presents cash dividends declared by the Company on its common stock with respect to each of the quarterly periods commencing January 1, 2013 and ended June 30, 2014:

Period	Declaration Date	Record Date	Payment Date	Cash
				Dividend
				Per Share
Second Quarter 2014	June 18, 2014	June 30, 2014	July 25, 2014	\$ 0.27
First Quarter 2014	March 13, 2014	March 24, 2014	April 25, 2014	0.27
Fourth Quarter 2013	December 10, 2013	December 20, 2013	January 27, 2014	0.27
Third Quarter 2013	September 12, 2013	September 23, 2013	October 25, 2013	0.27
Second Quarter 2013	June 18, 2013	June 28, 2013	July 25, 2013	0.27
First Quarter 2013	March 18, 2013	March 28, 2013	April 25, 2013	0.27

(c) Public Offering of Common Stock

The table below presents information with respect to shares of the Company's common stock issued through public offerings during the six months ended June 30, 2014.

Share Issue Date	Shares Issued	Net Proceeds (1)
<i>(Amounts in Thousands)</i>		
April 7, 2014	14,950	\$ 109,916
January 10, 2014	11,500	\$ 75,846

(1) Proceeds are net of underwriting costs and offering expenses paid by the Company.

(d) Equity Distribution Agreement

On June 11, 2012, we entered into an equity distribution agreement with JMP Securities LLC ("JMP") as the placement agent, pursuant to which we may sell up to \$25,000,000 worth of shares of our common stock from time to time through JMP. We have no obligation to sell any of the shares under the equity distribution agreement and may at any time suspend solicitations and offers under the equity distribution agreement. During the six months ended June 30, 2014, there were no shares issued under the equity distribution agreement. During the six months ended June 30, 2013, we issued 480,014 shares under the equity distribution agreement resulting in total net proceeds to the Company of \$3.5 million, after deducting the placement fees.

15. Earnings Per Share

The Company calculates basic net income per share by dividing net income for the period by weighted-average shares of common stock outstanding for that period. Diluted net income per share takes into account the effect of dilutive instruments, such as convertible preferred stock, stock options and unvested restricted or performance stock, but uses the average share price for the period in determining the number of incremental shares that are to be added to the weighted-average number of shares outstanding. There were no dilutive instruments for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013.

The following table presents the computation of basic and dilutive net income per share for the periods indicated (dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts):

	For the Three Months Ended		For the Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2014	2013	June 30, 2014	2013
Numerator:				
Net income attributable to common stockholders– Basic	\$30,326	\$11,238	\$51,584	\$26,621
Net income attributable to common stockholders– Dilutive	30,326	11,238	51,584	26,621
Denominator:				
Weighted average basic shares outstanding	89,686	58,959	82,137	54,311
Weighted average dilutive shares outstanding	89,686	58,959	82,137	54,311
EPS:				
Basic EPS	\$0.34	\$0.19	\$0.63	\$0.49
Dilutive EPS	\$0.34	\$0.19	\$0.63	\$0.49

16. Stock Incentive Plan

Pursuant to the 2010 Plan Stock Incentive Plan as approved by the Company's stockholders, eligible employees, officers and directors of the Company have the opportunity to acquire the Company's common stock through the award of restricted stock and other equity awards under the 2010 Plan. The maximum number of shares that may be issued under the 2010 Plan is 1,190,000.

Of the common stock authorized at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, 862,512 shares and 995,029 shares, respectively, were reserved for issuance under the Company's 2010 Stock Incentive Plan. At June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, there were 162,171 and 94,873 shares of unvested restricted stock outstanding under the 2010 Plan. The Company's directors have been issued 111,311 and 83,311 shares under the 2010 Plan as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively. The Company's officers have been issued 216,177 and 111,660 shares under the 2010 Plan as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2014, the Company recognized non-cash compensation expense of \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million, respectively. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, the Company recognized non-cash compensation expense of \$0.1 million and \$0.1 million, respectively. Dividends are paid on all restricted stock issued, whether those shares have vested or not. In general, non-vested restricted stock is forfeited upon the recipient's termination of employment. There were no forfeitures during the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013.

A summary of the activity of the Company's non-vested restricted stock under the 2010 Plan for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively, are presented below:

2014		2013	
Number	Weighted	Number	Weighted
of	Average	of	Average
Non-vested	Per	Non-vested	Per
Restricted	Share	Restricted	Share
Shares	Grant	Shares	Grant
	Date		Date

		Fair Value ⁽¹⁾		Fair Value ⁽¹⁾
Non-vested shares at January 1	94,873	\$ 7.01	31,580	\$ 6.58
Granted	104,517	7.39	75,385	7.13
Vested	(37,219)	6.97	(12,091)	6.65
Non-vested shares as of June 30	162,171	\$ 7.26	94,874	\$ 7.01
Weighted-average fair value of restricted stock granted during the period	104,517	\$ 7.39	75,385	\$ 7.13

- (1) The grant date fair value of restricted stock awards is based on the closing market price of the Company's common stock at the grant date.

At June 30, 2014 and 2013, the Company had unrecognized compensation expense of \$1.0 million and \$0.6 million, respectively, related to the non-vested shares of restricted common stock under the 2010 Plan. The unrecognized compensation expense at June 30, 2014 is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.3 years. The total fair value of restricted shares vested during the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 was approximately \$0.3 million and \$0.1 million, respectively. The requisite service period for restricted shares at issuance is three years.

17. Income Taxes

At June 30, 2014, a wholly owned TRS of the Company had approximately \$59 million of net operating loss carryforwards which the Company does not expect to be able to utilize to offset future taxable income, other than taxable income arising from certain “built in gains” on its CLOs. The carryforwards will expire between 2024 through 2028. The Internal Revenue Code places certain limitations on the annual amount of net operating loss carryforwards that can be utilized if certain changes in the Company’s ownership occur. The Company determined during 2012 that it had undergone ownership changes within the meaning of Internal Revenue Code Section 382 that the Company believes will substantially eliminate utilization of these net operating loss carryforwards to offset future taxable income. In general, if a company incurs an ownership change under Section 382, the company’s ability to utilize a net operating loss, or NOL carryforward to offset its taxable income becomes limited to a certain amount per year. In 2013, the Company, through its wholly owned TRSs, incurred net operating losses in the aggregate amount of approximately \$2.5 million. The Company’s carryforward net operating losses will expire by 2033 if they are not offset by future taxable income. Additionally, during 2013, the Company, through one of its wholly owned TRSs, also incurred approximately \$3.5 million in capital losses. The Company’s carryforward capital losses will expire by 2018 if they are not offset by future capital gains. The Company has recorded a valuation allowance against certain deferred tax assets at June 30, 2014 as management does not believe that it is more likely than not that these deferred tax assets will be realized.

The Company files income tax returns with the U.S. federal government and various state and local jurisdictions. The Company is no longer subject to tax examinations by tax authorities for years prior to 2010. The Company has assessed its tax positions for all open years, which includes 2010 to 2013 and concluded that there are no material uncertainties to be recognized.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2014, the Company’s TRSs recorded approximately \$0.5 million and \$3.6 million, respectively, of income tax expense. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, the Company’s TRSs recorded approximately \$0.2 million and \$0.3 million, respectively, of income tax expense. The Company’s estimated taxable income differs from the federal statutory rate as a result of state and local taxes, non-taxable REIT income and a valuation allowance and other differences.

The gross deferred tax asset at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 is \$32.5 million and \$30.3 million, respectively. The major sources of temporary differences included in the deferred tax assets and their deferred tax effect as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 are as follows (dollar amounts in thousands):

June 30,	December
	31,

	2014	2013
Deferred tax assets		
Net operating loss carryforward	\$29,465	\$ 28,250
Net capital loss carryforward	2,347	1,594
GAAP/Tax basis differences	645	489
Total deferred tax assets ⁽¹⁾	32,457	30,333
Valuation allowance	(30,989)	(30,278)
Deferred tax liabilities		
Deferred tax liabilities	1,070	55
Total deferred tax liabilities ⁽²⁾	1,070	55
Total net deferred tax asset	\$398	\$—

(1) Included in receivables and other assets in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets.

(2) Included in accrued expenses and other liabilities in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets.

18. Related Party Transactions

Management Agreements

On April 5, 2011, the Company entered into a management agreement with RiverBanc, pursuant to which RiverBanc provides investment management services to the Company. On March 13, 2013, the Company entered into an amended and restated management agreement with RiverBanc (as amended, the “RiverBanc Management Agreement”). The RiverBanc Management Agreement replaces the prior management agreement between RiverBanc and the Company, dated as of April 5, 2011. The amended and restated agreement has an effective date of January 1, 2013 and has a term that will expire on December 31, 2014, subject to automatic annual one-year renewals thereof.

As of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the Company owned a 20% membership interest in RiverBanc. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2014, the Company recognized approximately \$0.1 million and \$0.3 million in income related to its investment in RiverBanc, respectively. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, the Company recognized approximately \$0.1 million and \$0.1 million in income related to its investment in RiverBanc, respectively.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2014, the Company expensed \$1.1 million and \$2.2 million in fees to RiverBanc, respectively. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, the Company expensed \$0.7 million and \$1.3 million in fees to RiverBanc, respectively. As of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the Company had fees payable to RiverBanc of \$0.7 million and \$1.0 million, respectively, included in accrued expenses and other liabilities.

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

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

When used in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, in future filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, or in press releases or other written or oral communications issued or made by us, statements which are not historical in nature, including those containing words such as “believe,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “plan,” “continue,” “intend,” “should,” “would,” “could,” “goal,” “objective,” “will,” “may” or similar expressions, are intended to identify “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or Securities Act, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or Exchange Act, and, as such, may involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions.

Forward-looking statements are based on our beliefs, assumptions and expectations of our future performance, taking into account all information currently available to us. These beliefs, assumptions and expectations are subject to risks and uncertainties and can change as a result of many possible events or factors, not all of which are known to us. If a change occurs, our business, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations may vary materially from those expressed in our forward-looking statements. The following factors are examples of those that could cause actual results to vary from our forward-looking statements: changes in interest rates and the market value of our securities, changes in credit spreads, the impact of the downgrade of the long-term credit ratings of the U.S., Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and Ginnie Mae; market volatility; changes in the prepayment rates on the mortgage loans underlying our investment securities; increased rates of default and/or decreased recovery rates on our assets; our ability to borrow to finance our assets; changes in government laws, regulations or policies affecting our business, including actions taken by the U.S. Federal Reserve and the U.S. Treasury; our ability to maintain our qualification as a REIT for federal tax purposes; our ability to maintain our exemption from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended; and risks associated with investing in real estate assets, including changes in business conditions and the general economy. These and other risks, uncertainties and factors, including the risk factors described in Part I, Item 1A – “Risk Factors” of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 and as updated by our subsequent filings with the SEC under the Exchange Act, could cause our actual results to differ materially from those projected in any forward-looking statements we make. All forward-looking statements speak only as of the date on which they are made. New risks and uncertainties arise over time and it is not possible to predict those events or how they may affect us. Except as required by law, we are not obligated to, and do not intend to, update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Defined Terms

In this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q we refer to New York Mortgage Trust, Inc., together with its consolidated subsidiaries, as “we,” “us,” “Company,” or “our,” unless we specifically state otherwise or the context indicates otherwise. We refer to our wholly-owned taxable REIT subsidiaries as “TRSs” and our wholly-owned qualified REIT subsidiaries as “QRSs.” In addition, the following defines certain of the commonly used terms in this report: “RMBS” refers to residential mortgage-backed securities comprised of adjustable-rate, hybrid adjustable-rate, fixed-rate, interest only and inverse interest only, and principal only securities; “Agency RMBS” refers to RMBS representing interests in or obligations backed by pools of mortgage loans issued or guaranteed by a federally chartered corporation (“GSE”), such as the Federal National Mortgage Association (“Fannie Mae”) or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”), or an agency of the U.S. government, such as the Government National Mortgage Association (“Ginnie Mae”); “Agency ARMs” refers to Agency RMBS comprised of adjustable-rate and hybrid adjustable-rate RMBS; “non-Agency RMBS” refers to RMBS backed by prime jumbo and Alternative A-paper (“Alt-A”) mortgage loans; “IOs” refers collectively to interest only and inverse interest only mortgage-backed securities that represent the right to the interest component of the cash flow from a pool of mortgage loans; “Agency IOs” refers to IOs that represent the right to the interest components of the cash flow from a pool of mortgage loans issued or guaranteed by a GSE or an agency of the U.S. government; “POs” refers to mortgage-backed securities that represent the right to the principal component of the cash flow from a pool of mortgage loans; “ARMs” refers to adjustable-rate residential mortgage loans; “prime ARM loans” and “residential securitized loans” each refer to prime credit quality residential ARM loans (“prime ARM loans”) held in securitization trusts; “distressed residential loans” refers to pools of performing and re-performing, fixed-rate and adjustable-rate, fully amortizing, interest-only and balloon, seasoned mortgage loans secured by first liens on one- to four-family properties; “CMBS” refers to commercial mortgage-backed securities comprised of commercial mortgage pass-through securities, as well as IO or PO securities that represent the right to a specific component of the cash flow from a pool of commercial mortgage loans; and “CLO” refers to collateralized loan obligations.

General

We are a REIT, for federal income tax purposes, in the business of acquiring, investing in, financing and managing primarily mortgage-related assets and financial assets. Our objective is to manage a portfolio of investments that will deliver stable distributions to our stockholders over diverse economic conditions. We intend to achieve this objective through a combination of net interest margin and net realized capital gains from our investment portfolio. Our portfolio includes certain credit sensitive assets and investments sourced from distressed markets in recent years that create the potential for capital gains, as well as more traditional types of mortgage-related investments that generate interest income.

We have endeavored to build in recent years a diversified investment portfolio that includes elements of interest rate and credit risk, as we believe a portfolio diversified among interest rate and credit risks are best suited to delivering stable cash flows over various economic cycles. Under our investment strategy, our targeted assets currently include multi-family CMBS, mezzanine loans to and preferred equity investments in owners of multi-family properties, residential mortgage loans, including loans sourced from distressed markets, and Agency RMBS. Subject to maintaining our qualification as a REIT, we also may opportunistically acquire and manage various other types of mortgage-related and financial assets that we believe will compensate us appropriately for the risks associated with them, including, without limitation, non-Agency RMBS (which may include IOs and POs), collateralized mortgage obligations and securities issued by newly originated residential securitizations, including credit sensitive securities from these securitizations.

We strive to maintain and achieve a balanced and diverse funding mix to finance our assets and operations. To this end, we rely primarily on a combination of short-term borrowings, such as repurchase agreements with terms typically of 30 days, and longer term structured financings, such as securitization and re-securitization transactions, with terms longer than one year.

We internally manage a certain portion of our portfolio, including Agency ARMs, fixed-rate Agency RMBS, non-Agency RMBS, CLOs and certain residential mortgage loans held in securitization trusts. In addition, as part of our investment strategy, we also contract with certain external investment managers to manage specific asset types targeted by us. We are a party to separate investment management agreements with Headlands, Midway and RiverBanc, with Headlands providing investment management services with respect to our investments in certain distressed residential mortgage loans, Midway providing investment management services with respect to our investments in Agency IOs, and RiverBanc providing investment management services with respect to our investments in multi-family CMBS and certain commercial real estate-related debt investments.

Key Second Quarter 2014 Developments

Public Offering of Common Stock

On April 7, 2014, we closed on the issuance of 14,950,000 shares of common stock to the underwriters (including the 1,950,000 shares issuable pursuant to the option granted to the underwriters), resulting in net proceeds to the Company of approximately \$109.9 million, after deducting estimated offering expenses.

Second Quarter 2014 Common Stock and Preferred Stock Dividends

On June 18, 2014, our Board of Directors declared a regular quarterly cash dividend of \$0.27 per common share for the quarter ended June 30, 2014. The dividend was paid on July 25, 2014 to our common stockholders of record as of June 30, 2014.

Also, in accordance with the terms of our Series B Preferred Stock on June 18, 2014, our Board of Directors declared a Series B Preferred Stock quarterly cash dividend of \$0.484375 per share of Series B Preferred Stock. The dividend was paid on July 15, 2014 to our preferred stockholders of record as of July 1, 2014.

Current Market Conditions and Commentary

General. The U.S. economy performed below the expectations of the U.S. Federal Reserve, or Federal Reserve, during the first half of 2014 posting a decline of 2.1% (revised) in U.S. real gross domestic product (“GDP”) in the first quarter of 2014, largely driven by the severe winter weather impacting much of the country in January and February and by lower exports, and an increase of 4.0% (preliminary) in GDP during the second quarter of 2014. This compares to growth of 4.1% and 2.6% in the third and fourth quarters of 2013, respectively, and the Federal Reserve’s prediction in early 2014 of 3% or greater GDP growth for full year 2014. In light of the slower than expected economic growth during the first half of 2014, in June 2014, Federal Reserve policymakers revised downward their March 2014 GDP growth projections for 2014, with the central tendency projections for GDP growth ranging from 2.1% to 2.3% for 2014 (down from 2.8% to 3.0% in March 2014) while maintaining their GDP growth projections for 2015 of 3.0% to 3.2%.

Meanwhile, a number of other economic indicators during the second quarter of 2014 suggest an economy that is building momentum. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, the U.S. unemployment rate at the end of June 2014 declined to 6.1%, down from an unemployment rate of 6.7% as of the end of March 2014, while total nonfarm payroll employment posted an estimated average monthly increase of approximately 272,000 jobs during the second quarter of 2014 as compared to an average monthly increase of 178,000 jobs during the first quarter of 2014 and 194,000 jobs during the year ended December 31, 2013. The lower average monthly employment growth numbers for the first quarter of 2014 were significantly impacted by the jobs number in January 2014, which recorded just 144,000 new jobs. The Conference Board’s Consumer Confidence Index for July also suggests that the outlook for the economy may be improving as well, with consumer confidence higher for the third straight month in July 2014 and now at its highest level since October 2007.

Federal Reserve and Monetary Policy. Since commencing reductions in its purchases under QE3 of (i) longer-term U.S. Treasury securities and (ii) Agency RMBS, the Federal Reserve has maintained its previously announced pace for reducing purchases under its asset purchase program. Beginning in August 2014, the pace of the Federal Reserve’s purchases of longer-term U.S. Treasury securities and Agency RMBS was reduced to \$15 billion and \$10 billion per month, respectively, with further reductions of \$10 billion per month. According to the minutes from the Federal Reserve Open Market Committee’s June 2014 meeting, the Federal Reserve expects to end its asset purchases under QE3 in October 2014.

In July 2014, the Federal Reserve maintained its intent to keep the target range for the federal funds rate between 0% and 0.25% and indicated that in determining how long to maintain the current target range, the Federal Reserve will assess progress, both realized and expected, towards its objectives of maximum employment and 2% inflation.

Single-Family Homes and Residential Mortgage Market. The residential real estate market has continued to decelerate in the first four months of 2014, as evidenced by the 0.2% rise in the S&P/Case-Shiller index of home prices in 20 major cities in April, down from 1.2% in March 2014. Over the last year (April 2014 versus April 2013), prices have risen 10.8%, compared with a 13.2% gain in January 2014. In addition, according to data provided by the U.S. Department of Commerce, privately-owned housing starts for single family homes averaged a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 618,700 during the second quarter of 2014, as compared to 605,300 during the first quarter of 2014 and 617,600 in the year ended December 31, 2013. We expect the single-family residential real estate market to continue to improve modestly in the near term, but believe that the run up in home prices over the past couple of years, the hesitancy of first-time home buyers to enter the market and the continued difficulty that many borrowers face in trying to obtain mortgage financing will contribute to slowing housing gains for single family homes over the balance of 2014.

Multi-family Housing. Apartments and other residential rental properties remain one of the better performing segments of the commercial real estate market. According to data provided by the U.S. Department of Commerce, starts on multi-family homes containing five units or more averaged a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 351,300 during the second quarter of 2014, as compared to 305,300 during the first quarter of 2014 and 293,700 in the year ended December 31, 2013. Strength in the multi-family housing sector has contributed to valuation improvements for multi-family properties and, in turn, many of the multi-family CMBS that we own.

Credit Spreads. Credit spreads in the residential and commercial markets have generally continued to tighten further during the second quarter of 2014, continuing a trend exhibited during a significant part of 2012, 2013 and the first quarter of 2014. Typically when credit spreads widen, credit-sensitive assets such as CLOs, multi-family CMBS, distressed residential loans, as well as Agency IOs, are negatively impacted, while tightening credit spreads typically have a positive impact on the value of such assets.

Comparable to the first quarter of 2014, asset gathering in the second quarter of 2014 has proven to be challenging. In our view, further tightening of credit spreads has largely resulted from the continued pursuit of credit sensitive assets by a significant amount of investable capital, thereby placing upward pressure on the pricing of the credit sensitive assets that we currently target. Although this trend has had a positive impact on the value of many of the credit sensitive assets in our existing portfolio, which in turn has helped to move our book value per common share higher, it has resulted in a more challenging current return environment for new investment in these asset classes, particularly for new multi-family CMBS product and distressed residential loans. Given this challenging current return environment, we expect to remain selective and opportunistic as we source new credit sensitive product in the second half of 2014, but remain focused in the near term on allocating greater capital to credit sensitive assets that rely on asset selection rather than leverage to generate our targeted returns.

Financing markets and liquidity. In light of the slower than expected economic growth during the first half of 2014, the markets have effectively repriced the long-end of the yield curve, with the yield of the ten-year U.S. Treasury Note declining by 51 basis points since December 31, 2013 to 2.52% at June 30, 2014, while short-term interest rates have held steady for the most part during the first half of 2014. The 30-day London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) was 0.15% at June 30, 2014, marking a decrease of approximately 1 basis point from December 31, 2013.

Developments at Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. Payments on the Agency ARMs and fixed-rate Agency RMBS in which we invest are guaranteed by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. In addition, although not guaranteed by Freddie Mac, all of our multi-family CMBS has been issued by securitization vehicles sponsored by Freddie Mac. As broadly publicized, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are presently under federal conservatorship as the U.S. Government continues to evaluate the future of these entities and what role the U.S. Government should continue to play in the housing markets in the future. Since being placed under federal conservatorship, there have been a number of proposals introduced, both from industry groups and by the U.S. Congress, relating to changing the role of the U.S. government in the mortgage market and reforming or eliminating Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. One of the proposed bills that has received serious consideration is the Housing Finance Reform and Taxpayer Protection Act of 2013, also known as the Corker-Warner Bill, which was introduced in the U.S. Senate. This legislation, among other things, would eliminate Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae and replace them with a new agency which would provide a financial guarantee that would only be tapped after private institutions and investors stepped in. During the second quarter of 2014, the proposed legislation failed to secure enough support to make it out of the Senate Banking Committee for a full vote. It remains unclear how the U.S. Congress will move forward on GSE reform at this time and what impact, if any, GSE reform will have on mortgage REITs.

Significant Estimates and Critical Accounting Policies

A summary of our critical accounting policies is included in Item 8 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 and “Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies” to the condensed consolidated financial statements included therein.

Revenue Recognition. Interest income on our investment securities available for sale and on our mortgage loans is accrued based on the outstanding principal balance and their contractual terms. Premiums and discounts associated with investment securities and mortgage loans at the time of purchase or origination are amortized into interest income over the life of such securities using the effective yield method. Adjustments to premium amortization are made for actual prepayment activity.

Interest income on our credit sensitive securities, such as our non-Agency RMBS and certain of our CMBS that were purchased at a discount to par value, is recognized based on the security's effective interest rate. The effective interest rate on these securities is based on management's estimate from each security of the projected cash flows, which are estimated based on the Company's assumptions related to fluctuations in interest rates, prepayment speeds and the timing and amount of credit losses. On at least a quarterly basis, the Company reviews and, if appropriate, makes adjustments to its cash flow projections based on input and analysis received from external sources, internal models, and its judgment about interest rates, prepayment rates, the timing and amount of credit losses, and other factors. Changes in cash flows from those originally projected, or from those estimated at the last evaluation, may result in a prospective change in the yield/interest income recognized on these securities.

Based on the projected cash flows from the Company's first loss principal only CMBS purchased at a discount to par value, a portion of the purchase discount is designated as non-accretable purchase discount or credit reserve, which partially mitigates the Company's risk of loss on the mortgages collateralizing such CMBS, and is not expected to be accreted into interest income. The amount designated as a credit reserve may be adjusted over time, based on the actual performance of the security, its underlying collateral, actual and projected cash flow from such collateral, economic conditions and other factors. If the performance of a security with a credit reserve is more favorable than forecasted, a portion of the amount designated as credit reserve may be accreted into interest income over time. Conversely, if the performance of a security with a credit reserve is less favorable than forecasted, the amount designated as credit reserve may be increased, or impairment charges and write-downs of such securities to a new cost basis could result.

With respect to interest rate swaps that have not been designated as hedges, any net payments under, or fluctuations in the fair value of, such swaps will be recognized in current earnings.

Fair value. The Company has established and documented processes for determining fair values. Fair value is based upon quoted market prices, where available. If listed prices or quotes are not available, then fair value is based upon internally developed models that primarily use inputs that are market-based or independently-sourced market parameters, including interest rate yield curves. Such inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement. The Company's CMBS IOs, CMBS POs, multi-family loans held in securitization trusts and multi-family CDOs are considered to be the most significant of its fair value estimates.

The Company's valuation methodologies are described in "Note 13 – Fair Value of Financial Instruments" included in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Residential Mortgage Loans Held in Securitization Trusts – Impaired Loans (net). Impaired residential mortgage loans held in the securitization trusts are recorded at amortized cost less specific loan loss reserves. Impaired loan value is based on management's estimate of the net realizable value taking into consideration local market conditions of the distressed property, updated appraisal values of the property and estimated expenses required to remediate the impaired loan.

Variable Interest Entities – An entity that lacks one or more of the characteristics of a voting interest entity. A VIE is defined as an entity in which equity investors do not have the characteristics of a controlling financial interest or do not have sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support from other parties. The Company consolidates a VIE when it is the primary beneficiary of such VIE. As primary beneficiary, it has both the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the economic performance of the VIE and a right to receive benefits or absorb losses of the entity that could be potentially

significant to the VIE. The Company is required to reconsider its evaluation of whether to consolidate a VIE each reporting period, based upon changes in the facts and circumstances pertaining to the VIE.

Loan Consolidation Reporting Requirement for Certain Multi-Family K-Series Securitizations. As of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, we owned 100% of the first loss tranche of securities of the “Consolidated K-Series”. The Consolidated K-Series collectively represents six separate Freddie Mac sponsored multi-family loan K-Series securitizations, of which we, or one of our special purpose entities, or SPEs, own the first loss PO securities and certain IO securities. We determined that the Consolidated K-Series were VIEs and that we are the primary beneficiary of the Consolidated K-Series. As a result, we are required to consolidate the Consolidated K-Series’ underlying multi-family loans including their liabilities, income and expenses in our consolidated financial statements. We have elected the fair value option on the assets and liabilities held within the Consolidated K-Series, which requires that changes in valuations in the assets and liabilities of the Consolidated K-Series will be reflected in our consolidated statement of operations.

Fair Value Option – The fair value option provides an election that allows companies to irrevocably elect fair value for financial assets and liabilities on an instrument-by-instrument basis at initial recognition. Changes in fair value for assets and liabilities for which the election is made will be recognized in earnings as they occur. The Company elected the fair value option for its Agency IO strategy and the Consolidated K-Series (as defined in Note 2 to our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included in this report).

Acquired Distressed Residential Mortgage Loans – Acquired distressed residential mortgage loans that have evidence of deteriorated credit quality at acquisition are accounted for under ASC Subtopic 310-30. Under ASC 310-30, the acquired loans may be accounted for individually or 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. Once a pool is assembled, it is treated as if it was one loan for purposes of applying the accounting guidance.

Under ASC 310-30, the excess of cash flows expected to be collected over the carrying amount of the loans, referred to as the “accretable yield,” is accreted into interest income over the life of the loans in each pool or individually using a level yield methodology. Accordingly, our acquired distressed residential mortgage loans accounted for under ASC 310-30 are not subject to classification as nonaccrual classification in the same manner as our residential mortgage loans that were not distressed when acquired by us. Rather, interest income on acquired distressed residential mortgage loans relates to the accretable yield recognized at the pool level or on an individual loan basis, and not to contractual interest payments received at the loan level. The difference between contractually required principal and interest payments and the cash flows expected to be collected, referred to as the “non-accretable difference,” includes estimates of both the impact of prepayments and expected credit losses over the life of the individual loan, or the pool (for loans grouped into a pool).

The Company monitors actual cash collections against its expectations, and revised cash flow expectations are prepared as necessary. A decrease in expected cash flows in subsequent periods may indicate that the loan pool or individual loan, as applicable, is impaired thus requiring the establishment of an allowance for loan losses by a charge to the provision for loan losses. An increase in expected cash flows in subsequent periods initially reduces any previously established allowance for loan losses by the increase in the present value of cash flows expected to be collected, and results in a recalculation of the amount of accretable yield for the loan pool. The adjustment of accretable yield due to an increase in expected cash flows is accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate. The additional cash flows expected to be collected are reclassified from the non-accretable difference to the accretable yield, and the amount of periodic accretion is adjusted accordingly over the remaining life of the loans in the pool or individual loan, as applicable.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

A discussion of recent accounting pronouncements and the possible effects on our financial statements is included in “Note 2 — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies” included in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Capital Allocation

The following tables set forth our allocated capital by investment type at June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively (dollar amounts in thousands):

At June 30, 2014:

	Agency RMBS⁽¹⁾	Agency IOs	Multi- Family⁽²⁾	Distressed Residential Loans	Residential Securitized Loans⁽³⁾	Other⁽⁴⁾	Total
Carrying value	\$712,531	\$139,722	\$419,515	\$243,837	\$156,129	\$41,218	\$1,712,952
Liabilities:							
Callable ⁽⁵⁾	(572,404)	(87,589)	—	—	—	(8,435)	(668,428)
Non-							