PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust Form 10-K March 09, 2012

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UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, DC 20549

Form 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011

Or

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

> For the transition period from Commission file number: 001-34416

PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) 27-0186273

(IRS Employer Identification No.)

6101 Condor Drive, Moorpark, California

(Address of principal executive offices)

93021

(Zip Code)

(818) 224-7442

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class

Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered

New York Stock Exchange

Common Shares of Beneficial Interest, \$0.01 Par Value

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes o No ý

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes o No ý

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 ý No o

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 ý No o

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

Large accelerated filer o

Accelerated filer ý

Non-accelerated filer o

Smaller reporting company o

(Do not check if a 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 o No ý

As of June 30, 2011 the aggregate market value of the registrant's common shares of beneficial interest, \$0.01 par value ("common shares"), held by non-affiliates was \$453,042,723 based on the closing price as reported on the New York Stock Exchange on that date.

As of March 6, 2012, there were 30,061,961 common shares of the registrant outstanding.

Documents Incorporated By Reference

DocumentDefinitive Proxy Statement for 2012 Annual Meeting of

Shareholders

Parts Into Which Incorporated
Part III

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SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

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

projections of our revenues, income, earnings per share, capital structure or other financial items;

descriptions of our plans or objectives for future operations, products or services;

forecasts of our future economic performance, interest rates, profit margins and our share of future markets; and

descriptions of assumptions underlying or relating to any of the foregoing expectations regarding the timing of generating any revenues.

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

You should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement and should consider the following uncertainties and risk factors, as well as the risks, risk factors and uncertainties discussed elsewhere in this Report and any subsequent Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q.

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

changes in our investment objectives or investment or operational strategies, including any new lines of business or new products and services that may subject us to additional risks;

volatility in our industry, interest rates and spreads, the debt or equity markets, the general economy or the residential finance and real estate markets specifically, whether the result of market events or otherwise;

events or circumstances which undermine confidence in the financial markets or otherwise have a broad impact on financial markets, such as the sudden instability or collapse of large depository institutions or other significant corporations, terrorist attacks, natural or man-made disasters, or threatened or actual armed conflicts;

changes in general business, economic, market, employment and political conditions, or in consumer confidence and spending habits from those expected;

continued declines in residential real estate and significant changes in U.S. housing prices and/or activity in the U.S. housing market;

the availability of, and level of competition for, attractive risk-adjusted investment opportunities in residential mortgage loans and mortgage-related assets that satisfy our investment objectives;

our success in winning bids to acquire loans;

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the concentration of credit risks to which we are exposed; the degree and nature of our competition; changes in personnel and lack of availability of qualified personnel; our dependence on our manager and servicer, potential conflicts of interest with such entities, and the performance of such entities; the availability, terms and deployment of short-term and long-term capital; the adequacy of our cash reserves and working capital; our ability to match the interest rates and maturities of our assets with our financing; the timing and amount of cash flows, if any, from our investments; unanticipated increases in financing and other costs, including a rise in interest rates; the performance, financial condition and liquidity of borrowers; incomplete or inaccurate information or documentation provided by customers or counterparties, or adverse changes in the financial condition of our customers and counterparties; the quality and enforceability of the collateral documentation evidencing our ownership and rights in the assets in which we invest; increased rates of delinquency, default and/or decreased recovery rates on our investments; our ability to foreclose on our investments in a timely manner or at all; increased prepayments of the mortgages and other loans underlying our mortgage-backed securities and other investments; the degree to which our hedging strategies may or may not protect us from interest rate volatility; the effect of the accuracy of or changes in the estimates we make about uncertainties and contingencies when measuring and reporting upon our financial condition and results of operations;

our failure to maintain appropriate internal controls over financial reporting;

our ability to obtain and/or maintain licenses and other approvals in those jurisdictions where required to conduct our business;

our ability to comply with various federal, state and local laws and regulations that govern our business;

developments in the secondary markets for our mortgage loan products;

legislative and regulatory changes that impact the mortgage loan industry or housing market;

changes in regulations or the occurrence of other events that impact the business, operations or prospects of government agencies such as Ginnie Mae, the Federal Housing Administration (the "FHA") or the Veterans Administration (the "VA"), or government-sponsored entities such as Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, or such changes that increase the cost of doing business with such entities;

the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act") and its implementing regulations and regulatory agencies, and any other legislative and regulatory

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changes that impact the business, operations or governance of mortgage lenders and/or publicly-traded companies;

changes in government support of homeownership;

changes in government or government-sponsored home affordability programs;

changes in governmental regulations, accounting treatment, tax rates and similar matters (including changes to laws governing the taxation of real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), or the exclusions from registration as an investment company);

limitations imposed on our business and our ability to satisfy complex rules for us to qualify as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes and qualify for an exclusion from the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "Investment Company Act") and the ability of certain of our subsidiaries to qualify as REITs or as taxable REIT subsidiaries ("TRSs") for U.S. federal income tax purposes, as applicable, and our ability and the ability of our subsidiaries to operate effectively within the limitations imposed by these rules;

estimates relating to our ability to make distributions to our shareholders in the future;

the effect of public opinion on our reputation; and

the occurrence of natural disasters or other events or circumstances that could impact our operations.

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

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

PART I

Item 1. Business

The following description of our business should be read in conjunction with the information included elsewhere in this Report. This description contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Actual results could differ significantly from the projections and results discussed in the forward-looking statements due to the factors described under the caption "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this Report. References in this Report to "we," "our," "us," "PMT," or the "Company" refer to PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust and its consolidated subsidiaries, unless otherwise indicated.

Our Company

We are a specialty finance company that invests primarily in residential mortgage loans and mortgage-related assets. We were organized in Maryland on May 18, 2009, and began operations on August 4, 2009. We are managed by PNMAC Capital Management, LLC ("PCM" or our "Manager"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC ("PNMAC" or "PennyMac") and an investment adviser registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") that specializes in, and focuses on, residential mortgage assets. Most of the loans we hold in our investment portfolio are serviced on our behalf by another wholly-owned PennyMac subsidiary, PennyMac Loan Services, LLC ("PLS" or our "Servicer"). The PennyMac organization was designed specifically to address the opportunities created in the markets for residential mortgage assets.

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We conduct substantially all of our operations, and make substantially all of our investments, through PennyMac Operating Partnership, L.P., which we refer to as our operating partnership, and its subsidiaries. A wholly-owned subsidiary of ours is the sole general partner, and we are the sole limited partner, of our operating partnership.

Our objective is to provide attractive risk-adjusted returns to our investors over the long-term, primarily through dividends and secondarily through capital appreciation. Our targeted investments are in the U.S. residential mortgage market. We are presently focused on investing in the historically large volume of distressed mortgage loans currently outstanding and engaging in correspondent lending, whereby we acquire, pool and sell or securitize newly originated mortgage loans.

As a result of our strategy to invest in distressed mortgage assets, many of the mortgage loans in our targeted asset class are purchased at discounts reflecting their distressed state or perceived higher risk of default, as well as a greater likelihood of collateral documentation deficiencies. Prior to the acquisition of loans or other assets, our Manager validates key information provided by the sellers that is necessary to determine the value of the asset. We then seek to maximize the value of the mortgage loans that we acquire. The objective for performing loans is value enhancement through effective "high touch" servicing, which is based on significant levels of borrower outreach and contact, and the ability to implement long-term, sustainable loan modification and restructuring programs that address borrowers' ability and willingness to pay their mortgage loans. Alternatively, for nonperforming loans and real estate assets, the ability to effect property resolution in a timely, orderly and economically efficient manner is essential to generating attractive returns.

Through our management agreement with PCM and our loan servicing agreements with our loan servicers (primarily our affiliate, PLS), we work with borrowers to perform loss mitigation activities. For both performing and nonperforming loans we use loan modification programs (such as the U.S. Departments of the Treasury and Housing and Urban Development's Home Affordable Modification Program ("HAMP")) and workout options that we believe have the highest probability of successful resolution for both borrowers and our Company. Loan modification or resolution may include our accepting a reduction of the principal balances of certain mortgage loans in our investment portfolio. We expect these methods to increase our portfolio of performing loans, reduce default rates and enhance the value of loans in our portfolio. We believe that by using these methods, we can provide borrowers with long-term solutions that address their willingness and ability to pay their mortgage loans. Once we have improved the credit quality of a loan, we intend to monetize the enhanced value through various disposition strategies. When loan modifications and other efforts are unable to cure distressed loans, our objective is to effect timely acquisition and liquidation of the property securing the mortgage loan.

Our Manager specializes in acquiring distressed residential mortgage assets that are sold by financial institutions including banks, thrifts, and non-bank mortgage lenders. Since late 2009, our Manager has seen substantial volumes of nonperforming residential mortgage loans available for purchase from certain U.S. banks at significant discounts to their unpaid principal balances. Our Manager believes that there are several reasons these banks are motivated to sell nonperforming loans, including the following: the ability to release capital tied to nonperforming assets; the ability to relieve strain on their operations resulting from managing nonperforming loans and real estate acquired in settlement of loans ("REO"); the ability to reduce the percentages of their assets that are nonperforming, a key measure monitored by the banks' regulators, investors, and other stakeholders; and the ability for these banks to manage perceptions of the continued drag on their overall performance from legacy distressed assets through controlled sales of nonperforming assets.

We believe that there is a need for mortgage originators to find outlets for government and government-sponsored entity ("GSE") eligible loans and jumbo loans. A jumbo loan is a loan in an amount that exceeds the maximum loan amount for eligible loans under GSE guidelines. These

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opportunities include the purchase from mortgage lenders of newly originated mortgage loans that are eligible for (a) sale to participating GSEs such as the Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae") and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac"), and (b) the securitization through Government National Mortgage Association ("Ginnie Mae") (Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and Ginnie Mae are each referred to as an "Agency" and, collectively, as the "Agencies"). The opportunities also include the purchase and sale or securitization of jumbo conventional loans underwritten to GSE guidelines other than with respect to the maximum loan amount. Accordingly, our Manager, PCM, has built a correspondent lending operation whereby we purchase newly originated GSE eligible, government (insured by the FHA or guaranteed by the VA), and prime jumbo mortgage loans; sell or securitize the GSE eligible loans; sell the jumbo loans to third parties on a servicing-retained basis whereby we retain the related mortgage servicing rights; and/or sell the government loans to PLS, which is a Ginnie Mae approved issuer.

We have elected to be taxed as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes and we intend to maintain our exclusion from regulation under the Investment Company Act. Therefore, we are required to invest a substantial majority of our assets in loans secured by real estate and in real estate-related assets. Subject to maintaining our REIT qualification and our Investment Company Act exclusion, we do not have any limitations on the amounts we may invest in any of our targeted asset classes.

As our Manager, PCM conducts activities including developing our investment strategies, sourcing and acquiring mortgage loans and mortgage-related assets for our investment portfolio, and developing the appropriate approach to be taken by PLS for each loan as it performs its specialty servicing. As our loan servicer, PLS services the mortgage loans we acquire, performs traditional servicing and workout activities, and executes the portfolio strategies developed by PCM. As part of its execution of PCM's portfolio strategy, PLS may modify or refinance loans in our investment portfolio and originate loans to finance the sale of real estate we acquire in settlement of our loans.

Our internet address is www.pennymac-reit.com. We make available free of charge, on or through the investor relations section of our web site, annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as well as proxy statements, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the SEC.

Our Manager and Our Servicer

We are externally managed and advised by PCM pursuant to a management agreement. PCM was established in March 2008 and specializes in and focuses on residential mortgage loans. PCM also serves as the investment manager to two private fund vehicles, which we refer to as the PennyMac funds, with investment objectives and policies relating to distressed mortgage loans that are substantially similar to ours. The combined assets of the entities managed by PCM, including our assets, amounted to approximately \$2.1 billion.

PCM is responsible for administering our business activities and day-to-day operations. Pursuant to the terms of the management agreement, PCM provides us with our senior management team, including our officers, along with appropriate support personnel. PCM is subject to the supervision and oversight of our board of trustees and has the functions and authority specified in the management agreement.

We also have a loan servicing agreement with PLS, pursuant to which PLS provides primary servicing and special servicing for our portfolio of residential mortgage loans. PLS's loan servicing activities include collecting principal, interest and escrow account payments, if any, with respect to mortgage loans, as well as managing loss mitigation, which may include, among other things, collection activities, loan workouts, modifications and refinancings, foreclosures, short sales, sales of REO and

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financings to facilitate such sales. Servicing fee rates are based on the risk characteristics of the mortgage loans serviced and total servicing compensation is established at levels that management believes are competitive with those charged by other servicers and specialty servicers.

The workout-oriented servicing platform of PLS includes significant borrower contacts, which we refer to as "high touch," and is designed to enable us to effectively implement programs that address borrower needs and maximize the value of our portfolio. PLS was established in February 2008 and also provides primary servicing and special servicing to the PennyMac funds and entities in which they have invested as well as third parties. PLS acted as the servicer for loans with an aggregate unpaid principal balance of approximately \$7.7 billion as of December 31, 2011.

Our Manager's senior management team has extensive experience in the residential mortgage industry and expertise across each of the critical capabilities that we believe are required to successfully acquire and manage both performing and nonperforming mortgage loans, including sourcing, valuation, due diligence, portfolio strategy, servicing (including modification and refinance fulfillment of outstanding loans and acquisition and liquidation of properties securing settled mortgage loans) and secondary marketing of restructured and re-performing loans. Our senior management team is supported by a dedicated team of employees at PLS and PCM.

We have no employees, and we do not pay our officers any cash compensation. Rather, under the management agreement, we pay PCM management fees quarterly in arrears, which include a "base" component and an "incentive" component. We pay PLS fees for servicing our loans, and we reimburse PCM and its affiliates for certain direct costs incurred on our behalf and for certain overhead expenses.

Our management fees are calculated on a quarterly basis as follows:

The base management fee is calculated at the annual rate of 1.5% of shareholders' equity, which is defined as follows for purposes of calculating the base management fee:

the sum of the net proceeds from any issuances of our equity securities since inception (weighted for the time outstanding during the measurement period); plus

our retained earnings at the end of the quarter (without taking into account any non-cash equity compensation expense incurred in current or prior periods); less

any amount we pay for repurchases of our common shares (weighted for the time held during the measurement period); excluding

any unrealized gains, losses or other non-cash items that have impacted our shareholders' equity as reported in our financial statements, regardless of whether those items are included in other comprehensive income or loss or net income; and excluding

one-time events pursuant to changes in accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. ("U.S. GAAP") and certain other non-cash charges after discussions between PCM and our independent trustees and approval by a majority of our independent trustees.

The performance incentive fee is calculated at the rate of 20% per year of the amount by which "core earnings," on a rolling four-quarter basis and before the incentive fee, exceeds an 8% "hurdle rate."

"Core earnings," for purposes of determining the amount of the performance incentive fee, is defined as U.S. GAAP net income (loss) adjusted to exclude non-cash equity compensation expense, unrealized gains and losses or other non-cash items recognized during the period, any conditional payment amounts relating to our initial public offering ("IPO") paid to PCM and the underwriters of our IPO, and any one-time events pursuant to changes in U.S. GAAP and certain other non-cash charges after discussions between PCM and our independent

trustees and approval by a majority of our independent trustees.

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The "hurdle rate" is calculated as the product of (1) the weighted average of the issue price per share of all of our public offerings multiplied by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding (including, for the avoidance of doubt, restricted share units) in the four-quarter period and (2) 8%.

Investment Strategy

Our objective is to provide attractive risk-adjusted returns to our investors over the long-term, primarily through dividends and secondarily through capital appreciation. We seek to achieve this objective primarily by investing in mortgage loans, a substantial portion of which may be distressed and acquired at discounts to their unpaid principal balances.

Distressed Assets

We seek to maximize the value of the mortgage loans that we acquire through proprietary loan modification programs, special servicing and other initiatives focused on keeping borrowers in their homes. Where this is not possible, such as in the case of many nonperforming mortgage loans, we seek to effect property resolution in a timely, orderly and economically efficient manner. We also invest in mortgage-related securities and other mortgage-related, real estate and financial assets. A substantial portion of our investments are not rated by any rating agency.

The pools of loans that we acquire consist primarily of U.S. residential mortgage loans. These loans may be performing or nonperforming and of varying credit quality, including subprime, Alt-A and prime. PCM, in its sole discretion, and in accordance with its policies and procedures, determines the composition of our portfolio of loans, including its size, loan types and credit quality.

We rely on PCM's expertise in identifying pools of distressed mortgage loans and other assets for acquisition. PCM's sourcing and evaluation processes for potential acquisitions of residential mortgage loans and for mortgage-related assets are substantially similar. PCM makes investment decisions based on various factors, including expected cash yield, relative value, risk-adjusted returns, current and projected credit fundamentals, current and projected macroeconomic considerations, current and projected supply and demand, market risk, portfolio diversification, liquidity and availability and terms of financing, as well as maintaining our REIT qualification and our exclusion from registration under the Investment Company Act. The evaluation process with respect to residential mortgage-backed securities ("RMBS") and other mortgage-backed securities ("MBS") also includes relative value analyses based on yield, credit rating, average life, effective duration, option-adjusted spreads, prepayment assumptions and credit expectations. Investment decisions with regard to the acquisition or disposition of any of our targeted assets are made by PCM's investment committee. Our assets are not subject to any geographic diversification or concentration limitations except that we are concentrated in residential mortgage-related investments. We have established no limitations on the maturity, duration or credit rating of our assets.

Correspondent Lending

We believe that the collapse of the independent mortgage company business model and the weakened condition of banks and other traditional mortgage lenders have created additional opportunities for our business. Under current market conditions, these opportunities include the purchase from mortgage lenders of newly originated mortgage loans that are eligible for sale to a GSE. These opportunities also include the purchase of newly originated mortgage loans that can be resold in the non-Agency whole loan market or securitized in the private label market as well as providing inventory financing to originators of such loans.

PCM and its affiliates evaluate new opportunities based on their relative expected returns compared to comparable assets held in our portfolio. We re-evaluate our investment strategy as market

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conditions change with a view toward maximizing the returns from our investment portfolio and identifying dislocations and opportunities in the mortgage market.

Targeted Asset Classes

We invest primarily in residential mortgage loans and mortgage-related assets. Our targeted asset classes and the principal investments we make and/or expect to make in each class are as follows:

Asset class Residential Mortgage Loans	Principal investments					
	Newly originated mortgage loans					
Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities	Seasoned performing and nonperforming residential mortgage loans					
	Non-U.S. government Agency RMBS, including investment-grade, non-investment grade classes and non-rated classes					
Other assets and other MBS	U.S. government Agency RMBS					
	Real estate and real estate acquired in settlement of loans					
	Mortgage servicing rights ("MSRs")					
	Financing of mortgage loan inventory for mortgage lenders					
	Mortgage-related derivatives, including, but not limited to, credit default swaps, options, futures and derivatives on MBS					
	Commercial mortgage-backed securities ("CMBS")					
	United States Treasury securities					
	Policies instruments and agreements related to reinsurance risk					

Policies, instruments and agreements related to reinsurance risk

Over time, our targeted asset classes may change as a result of changes in the opportunities that are available in the market, among other factors. We may not invest in certain of the investments described above if we believe those types of investments will not provide us with attractive opportunities or if we believe other types of our targeted assets provide us with better opportunities.

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Our Portfolio

Investment Activities

Following is a summary of our acquisitions of mortgage investments (excluding purchases for resale of newly originated mortgage loans) for the periods presented:

	Year ended December 31, 2011 2010			Period from August 4, 2009 (commencement of operations) to December 31, 2009			
	(in thousands)						
Mortgage-backed securities	\$ 21,420	\$	91,141	\$	93,049		
Distressed mortgage loans:(1)(2)							
Performing	52,256		33,745		26,046		
Nonperforming	595,353		383,466				
	647,609		417,211		26,046		
REO	2,475		1,238				
MSRs	6,079						
	\$ 677,583	\$	509,590	\$	119,095		

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

(2) \$575.5 million of our distressed asset purchases during the year ended December 31, 2011 were acquired from or through one or more subsidiaries of Citigroup Inc.

Our portfolio of mortgage investments was as follows as of the dates presented:

	December 31,					
		2011		2010	2009	
		(in thousands)				
Mortgage-backed securities	\$	72,813	\$	119,872	\$	83,771
Distressed mortgage loans:						
Performing		209,599		86,242		26,046
Nonperforming		615,977		278,008		
		825,576		364,250		26,046
REO		103,549		29,685		
MSRs		6,031				
	\$	1,007,969	\$	513,807	\$	109,817

Our acquisitions have been primarily comprised of nonperforming loans rather than distressed performing loans. During the period from August 4, 2009 (commencement of operations) through December 31, 2011, PCM has encountered a relatively higher volume of available nonperforming mortgage loan portfolios than distressed performing loans. In addition, the risk-adjusted returns for nonperforming loan portfolios have been more attractive than those for distressed performing loans.

PCM has worked to expand our sources of assets to position us to take advantage of market opportunities and market changes, such as when the mortgage market converges to more active origination and securitization levels and when delinquency and foreclosure levels reduce closer to historical levels. Examples of such investments include:

Acquisition of MSRs from liquidating and other institutions. We believe that MSR investments may allow us to earn attractive current returns and to leverage the loan servicing capabilities and

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efficiencies of PLS to improve the assets' value. We would also seek to leverage the loan origination capabilities of PLS provided we are able to structure an arrangement whereby we could recapture any new MSRs created upon PLS's refinance of mortgage loans relating to our existing MSRs. We also intend to continue to retain the MSRs that we receive as a portion of the proceeds from our sale or securitization of mortgage loans through our correspondent lending operation.

Acquisition of REIT-eligible MBS. We believe that the recent dislocations of the residential mortgage markets have disproportionately affected the pricing of certain classes of MBS, thereby providing attractive investment opportunities in certain residential and commercial mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities. Such securities include securities backed by Alt-A and subprime mortgage loans.

Providing inventory financing of mortgage loans for mortgage lenders. We believe this activity results in attractive investment assets and will supplement and make our correspondent lending business more attractive to lenders from which we acquire newly originated loans.

Correspondent Lending

During the year ended December 31, 2011, we significantly increased our participation in the secondary mortgage market through the purchase for resale of newly originated mortgage loans ("correspondent lending"). In our correspondent lending activities, we acquire newly originated loans from mortgage lenders, sell the loans to an Agency or other third party, transfer the loans to PLS in the case of government loans, or otherwise pool those loans into MBS, sell the resulting securities into the MBS markets and retain the mortgage servicing rights. During 2011, we purchased \$1.3 billion of newly originated mortgage loans, of which \$1.0 billion were purchased during the fourth quarter of the year.

Following is a summary of our correspondent lending activities:

	Ye	ear ended De	oer 31, 2010 n thousan	Period from August 4, 2009 (commencement of operations) to December 31, 2009 ds)
Fair value of loans purchased:				
Agency eligible	\$	660,862	\$ 9,249	\$