

PHH CORP
Form 10-Q
July 29, 2011

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**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
Form 10-Q**

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2011

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 No. 1-7797

PHH CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

MARYLAND

*(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)*

52-0551284

*(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)*

**3000 LEADENHALL ROAD
MT. LAUREL, NEW JERSEY**

(Address of principal executive offices)

08054

(Zip Code)

856-917-1744

(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 the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company

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

As of July 22, 2011, 56,330,713 shares of PHH Common stock were outstanding.

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Except as expressly indicated or unless the context otherwise requires, the Company, PHH, we, our or us mean Corporation, a Maryland corporation, and its subsidiaries.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements may also be made in other documents filed or furnished with the SEC or may be made orally to analysts, investors, representatives of the media and others. Generally, forward-looking statements are not based on historical facts but instead represent only our current beliefs regarding future events. All forward-looking statements are, by their nature, subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors. Investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Such statements may be identified by words such as expects, anticipates, intends, projects, estimates, plans, may increase, may similar expressions or future or conditional verbs such as will, should, would, may and could . Forward-looking statements contained in this Form 10-Q include, but are not limited to, statements concerning the following:

- § the impact of the adoption of recently issued accounting pronouncements on our financial statements;
- § the impact of the risk retention requirements and other provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act;
- § future origination volumes and loan margins in the mortgage industry;
- § our expectation of reinsurance losses and associated reserves; and
- § mortgage repurchase and indemnification requests and associated reserves and provisions.

Actual results, performance or achievements may differ materially from those expressed or implied in forward-looking statements due to a variety of factors, including but not limited to the factors listed and discussed in Part I Item 1A. Risk Factors in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010 and those factors described below:

- § the effects of continued market volatility or continued economic decline on the availability and cost of our financing arrangements and the value of our assets;
- § the effects of a continued decline in the volume of U.S. home sales and home prices, due to adverse economic changes or otherwise, on our Mortgage Production and Mortgage Servicing segments;
- § the effects of changes in current interest rates on our business and our financing costs;
- § our decisions regarding the use of derivatives related to mortgage servicing rights, if any, and the resulting potential volatility of the results of operations of our Mortgage Servicing segment;
- § the effects of increases in our actual and projected repurchases of, indemnification given in respect of, or related losses associated with, sold mortgage loans for which we have provided representations and warranties or other contractual recourse to purchasers and insurers of such loans, including increases in our loss severity and reserves associated with such loans;
- § the effects of reinsurance claims in excess of projected levels and in excess of reinsurance premiums we are entitled to receive or amounts currently held in trust to pay such claims;
- § the effects of any significant adverse changes in the underwriting criteria or existence or programs of government-sponsored entities, including Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, including any changes caused by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act;
- § the effects of any inquiries and investigations of foreclosure procedures or other servicing activities by attorney generals of certain states and the U.S. Department of Justice, any litigation related to our mortgage servicing activities, or any related fines, penalties and increased costs;

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- § the ability to maintain our status as a government sponsored entity-approved seller and servicer, including the ability to continue to comply with the respective selling and servicing guides, including any changes caused by the Dodd-Frank Act;
- § the effects of any changes to the servicing compensation structure for mortgage servicers pursuant to the programs of government sponsored-entities;
- § changes in laws and regulations, including changes in mortgage- and real estate-related laws and regulations (including changes caused by the Dodd-Frank Act), status of government sponsored-entities and state, federal and foreign tax laws and accounting standards;
- § the effects of the insolvency of any of the counterparties to our significant customer contracts or financing arrangements or the inability or unwillingness of such counterparties to perform their respective obligations under, or to renew on terms favorable to us, such contracts, or our ability to continue to comply with the terms of our significant customer contracts, including service level agreements;
- § the effects of competition in our existing and potential future lines of business, including the impact of consolidation within the industries in which we operate and competitors with greater financial resources and broader product lines;
- § the ability to obtain financing (including refinancing existing indebtedness) on acceptable terms, if at all, to finance our operations or growth strategy, to operate within the limitations imposed by our financing arrangements and to maintain the amount of cash required to service our indebtedness;
- § the ability to maintain our relationships with our existing clients and to establish relationships with new clients;
- § the ability to attract and retain key employees;
- § a deterioration in the performance of assets held as collateral for secured borrowings;
- § the impact of the failure to maintain our credit ratings;
- § any failure to comply with covenants under our financing arrangements;
- § the effects of the consolidation of financial institutions and the related impact on the availability of credit; and
- § the impact of a downgrade in the U.S. debt rating, a failure of the U.S. government to raise the debt ceiling or any actions taken or to be taken by the U.S. Department of the Treasury and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on the credit markets and the U.S. economy.

Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date on which they are made. Factors and assumptions discussed above, and other factors not identified above, may have an impact on the continued accuracy of any forward-looking statements that we make. Except for our ongoing obligations to disclose material information under the federal securities laws, we undertake no obligation to release publicly any revisions to any forward-looking statements. For any forward-looking statements contained in any document, we claim the protection of the safe harbor for forward-looking statements contained in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995.

Table of Contents**PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Financial Statements**

PHH CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Unaudited)
(In millions, except per share data)

	Three Months		Six Months	
	Ended June 30,		Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Revenues				
Mortgage fees	\$ 56	\$ 66	\$ 142	\$ 118
Fleet management fees	44	40	86	78
Net fee income	100	106	228	196
Fleet lease income	343	349	680	688
Gain on mortgage loans, net	119	139	178	244
Mortgage interest income	23	22	58	40
Mortgage interest expense	(48)	(41)	(102)	(79)
Mortgage net finance expense	(25)	(19)	(44)	(39)
Loan servicing income	117	97	225	198
Change in fair value of mortgage servicing rights	(159)	(320)	(191)	(372)
Net loan servicing (loss) income	(42)	(223)	34	(174)
Other income	21	19	105	33
Net revenues	516	371	1,181	948
Expenses				
Salaries and related expenses	117	119	251	233
Occupancy and other office expenses	15	14	30	29
Depreciation on operating leases	309	306	615	614
Fleet interest expense	21	25	41	48
Other depreciation and amortization	6	5	12	11
Other operating expenses	114	117	213	209
Total expenses	582	586	1,162	1,144
(Loss) income before income taxes	(66)	(215)	19	(196)
Income tax (benefit) expense	(29)	(89)	4	(78)

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Net (loss) income	(37)	(126)	15	(118)
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	4	7	7	7
Net (loss) income attributable to PHH Corporation	\$ (41)	\$ (133)	\$ 8	\$ (125)
Basic (loss) earnings per share attributable to PHH Corporation	\$ (0.73)	\$ (2.40)	\$ 0.14	\$ (2.26)
Diluted (loss) earnings per share attributable to PHH Corporation	\$ (0.73)	\$ (2.40)	\$ 0.14	\$ (2.26)

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited)
(In millions, except share data)

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 212	\$ 195
Restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments (including \$241 and \$254 of available-for-sale securities at fair value)	535	531
Mortgage loans held for sale	1,707	4,329
Accounts receivable, net	672	573
Net investment in fleet leases	3,526	3,492
Mortgage servicing rights	1,508	1,442
Property, plant and equipment, net	60	46
Goodwill	25	25
Other assets	504	637
Total assets ⁽¹⁾	\$ 8,749	\$ 11,270
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 452	\$ 521
Debt	5,697	8,085
Deferred taxes	722	728
Other liabilities	280	358
Total liabilities ⁽¹⁾	7,151	9,692
Commitments and contingencies (Note 10)		
EQUITY		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value; 1,090,000 shares authorized; none issued or outstanding		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value; 273,910,000 shares authorized; 56,330,713 shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2011; 55,699,218 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2010	1	1
Additional paid-in capital	1,079	1,069
Retained earnings	473	465
Accumulated other comprehensive income	36	29
Total PHH Corporation stockholders equity	1,589	1,564
Noncontrolling interest	9	14
Total equity	1,598	1,578
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 8,749	\$ 11,270

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See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Continued.

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (Continued)
(Unaudited)
(In millions)

- (1) The Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets include assets of variable interest entities which can be used only to settle their obligations and liabilities of variable interest entities which creditors or beneficial interest holders do not have recourse to PHH Corporation and subsidiaries as follows:

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 36	\$ 47
Restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments	262	241
Mortgage loans held for sale	364	389
Accounts receivable, net	79	64
Net investment in fleet leases	3,311	3,356
Property, plant and equipment, net	1	1
Other assets	57	82
Total assets	\$ 4,110	\$ 4,180
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 21	\$ 38
Debt	3,300	3,367
Other liabilities	5	5
Total liabilities	\$ 3,326	\$ 3,410

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Unaudited)
(In millions, except share data)

Six Months Ended June 30, 2011

	PHH Corporation Stockholders							Noncontrolling Interest	Total Equity
	Common Shares	Stock Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income				
Balance at December 31, 2010	55,699,218	\$ 1	\$ 1,069	\$ 465	\$ 29	\$	14	\$ 1,578	
Comprehensive income:									
Net income				8			7		
Currency translation adjustment					6				
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities, net of income taxes of \$0					1				
Total comprehensive income				8	7		7	22	
Distributions to noncontrolling interest							(12)	(12)	
Stock compensation expense			4					4	
Stock issued under share-based payment plans, including excess tax benefit of \$0	631,495		6					6	
Balance at June 30, 2011	56,330,713	\$ 1	\$ 1,079	\$ 473	\$ 36	\$	9	\$ 1,598	

Six Months Ended June 30, 2010

	PHH Corporation Stockholders							Noncontrolling Interest	Total Equity
	Common Shares	Stock Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)				
Balance at December 31, 2009	54,774,639	\$ 1	\$ 1,056	\$ 416	\$ 19	\$	12	\$ 1,504	

**Comprehensive
(loss) income:**

Net (loss) income			(125)					7	
Currency translation adjustment						(2)			
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities, net of income taxes of \$1							1		
Total comprehensive (loss) income			(125)			(1)		7	(119)
Distributions to noncontrolling interest								(5)	(5)
Stock compensation expense			5						5
Stock issued under share-based payment plans, including excess tax benefit of \$0	717,585		3						3
Balance at June 30, 2010	55,492,224	\$ 1	\$ 1,064	\$ 291	\$ 18	\$ 14	\$ 1,388		

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)
(In millions)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$ 15	\$ (118)
Adjustments to reconcile Net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Capitalization of originated mortgage servicing rights	(257)	(195)
Net unrealized loss on mortgage servicing rights	191	372
Vehicle depreciation	615	614
Other depreciation and amortization	12	11
Origination of mortgage loans held for sale	(17,376)	(13,649)
Proceeds on sale of and payments from mortgage loans held for sale	20,292	13,001
Net gain on interest rate lock commitments, mortgage loans held for sale and related derivatives	(102)	(203)
Deferred income tax benefit	(6)	(85)
Other adjustments and changes in other assets and liabilities, net	(285)	55
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	3,099	(197)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Investment in vehicles	(819)	(797)
Proceeds on sale of investment vehicles	169	192
Proceeds on sale of mortgage servicing rights		5
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(9)	(6)
Purchases of restricted investments	(109)	(288)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of restricted investments	122	48
(Increase) decrease in Restricted cash and cash equivalents	(14)	278
Other, net	22	6
Net cash used in investing activities	(638)	(562)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from borrowings	27,142	22,125
Principal payments on borrowings	(29,564)	(21,301)
Issuances of Company Common Stock	8	6
Cash paid for debt issuance costs	(14)	(29)
Other, net	(12)	(8)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(2,440)	793
Effect of changes in exchange rates on Cash and cash equivalents	(4)	
Net increase in Cash and cash equivalents	17	34
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	195	150

Cash and cash equivalents at end of period \$ 212 \$ 184

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

PHH Corporation and subsidiaries (collectively, PHH or the Company) is a leading outsource provider of mortgage and fleet management services operating in the following business segments:

§ **Mortgage Production** provides mortgage loan origination services and sells mortgage loans.

§ **Mortgage Servicing** performs servicing activities for originated and purchased loans.

§ **Fleet Management Services** provides commercial fleet management services.

The Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts and transactions of PHH and its subsidiaries, as well as entities in which the Company directly or indirectly has a controlling interest and variable interest entities of which the Company is the primary beneficiary. PHH Home Loans, LLC and its subsidiaries are consolidated within the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, and Realogy Corporation's ownership interest is presented as a noncontrolling interest.

The Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, which is commonly referred to as GAAP, for interim financial information and pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and disclosures required by GAAP for complete financial statements. In management's opinion, the unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements contain all adjustments, which include normal and recurring adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position and results of operations for the interim periods presented. The results of operations reported for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations for the entire year or any subsequent interim period. These unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010.

On March 31, 2011, the Company sold 50.1% of the equity interest in its appraisal services business, Speedy Title and Appraisal Review Services, (STARS) to CoreLogic, Inc. for a total purchase price of \$35 million. The total purchase price consisted of an initial \$20 million cash payment that was received on March 31, 2011, and three future \$5 million installment payments to be received on March 31, 2012, 2014 and 2016. Upon the occurrence of certain events prior to September 30, 2017, the Company may have the right or obligation to purchase CoreLogic's interests. The Company deconsolidated STARS and retained a 49.9% equity interest, which is accounted for under the equity method and is recorded within Other assets with an initial fair value of \$34 million as of March 31, 2011. The net assets of STARS were not significant. A \$68 million gain on the sale of the 50.1% equity interest was recorded within Other income, which consisted of the net present value of the purchase price paid by CoreLogic plus the initial fair value of the remaining equity method investment in STARS. Subsequent to March 31, 2011, the Company will still participate in the appraisal services business through its interest in STARS, and will be entitled to its proportionate share of STARS' earnings based on its 49.9% ownership interest.

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 the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. These estimates and assumptions include, but are not limited to, those related to the valuation of mortgage servicing rights, mortgage loans held for sale, other financial instruments and goodwill, the estimation of liabilities for mortgage loan repurchases and indemnifications and reinsurance losses, and the determination of certain income tax assets and liabilities and associated valuation allowances. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Unless otherwise noted and except for share and per share data, dollar amounts presented within these Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are in millions.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Changes In Accounting Policies**

Goodwill. In December 2010, the FASB issued new accounting guidance on performing tests of goodwill impairment, ASU No. 2010-28, *When to Perform Step 2 of the Goodwill Impairment Test for Reporting Units with Zero or Negative Carrying Amounts*. This new accounting guidance requires that entities perform a two-step test when evaluating goodwill impairment by first assessing whether the carrying value of the reporting unit exceeds the fair value (Step 1) and, if it does, perform additional procedures to determine if goodwill has been impaired (Step 2). This guidance requires entities performing the goodwill impairment test to perform Step 2 of the test for reporting units with zero or negative carrying amounts if it is more likely than not that a goodwill impairment exists based on qualitative considerations. The Company adopted the updates to goodwill impairment guidance effective January 1, 2011. The adoption did not have an impact on the Company's financial statements.

Business Combinations. In December 2010, the FASB issued new accounting guidance on business combinations, ASU No. 2010-29, *Disclosure of Supplementary Pro Forma Information for Business Combinations*. This new accounting guidance requires a public entity that presents comparative financial statements to disclose revenue and earnings of the combined entity as though the business combination that occurred during the current year had occurred as of the beginning of the comparable prior annual reporting period only. This new accounting guidance also expands the supplemental pro-forma disclosures for Business Combinations to include a description of the nature and amount of material, nonrecurring pro forma adjustments directly attributable to the business combination included in the reported pro forma revenue and earnings. The Company adopted the new business combination guidance effective January 1, 2011. The adoption did not have an impact on the Company's financial statements.

Revenue Recognition. In October 2009, the FASB issued new accounting guidance on revenue recognition, ASU No. 2009-13, *Multiple Deliverable Arrangements*. This new accounting guidance addresses how to determine whether an arrangement involving multiple deliverables (i) contains more than one unit of accounting and (ii) how the arrangement consideration should be measured and allocated to the separate units of accounting. The Company adopted the updates to revenue recognition guidance effective January 1, 2011. The adoption did not have an impact on the Company's financial statements.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Receivables. In April 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-02, *A Creditor's Determination of Whether a Restructuring Is a Troubled Debt Restructuring*. This new guidance requires a creditor performing an evaluation of whether a restructuring constitutes a troubled debt restructuring, to separately conclude that both (i) the restructuring constitutes a concession and (ii) the debtor is experiencing financial difficulties. This standard clarifies the guidance on a creditor's evaluation of whether it has granted a concession as well as the guidance on a creditor's evaluation of whether a debtor is experiencing financial difficulties. The update also requires entities to disclose additional quantitative activity regarding troubled debt restructurings of finance receivables that occurred during the period, as well as additional information regarding troubled debt restructurings that occurred within the previous twelve months and for which there was a payment default during the current period. The new accounting guidance is effective beginning July 1, 2011, and should be applied retrospectively to January 1, 2011. The Company does not anticipate the adoption of this update will have a material impact on its financial statements.

Transfers and Servicing. In April 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-03, *Reconsideration of Effective Control for Repurchase Agreements*. This update to transfers and servicing guidance removes from the assessment of effective control the criterion relating to the transferor's ability to repurchase or redeem financial assets on substantially the agreed terms, even in the event of default by the transferee. This update also eliminates the requirement to demonstrate that the transferor possesses adequate collateral to fund substantially all the cost of purchasing replacement financial assets. The new accounting guidance is effective beginning January 1, 2012, and should be applied prospectively to transactions or modifications of existing transactions that occur on or after January 1, 2012. The Company does not anticipate the adoption of this update will have a material impact on its financial statements.

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Fair Value Measurement. In May 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-04, Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards. This update to fair value measurement guidance addresses changes to concepts regarding performing fair value measurements including: (i) the application of the highest and best use and valuation premise; (ii) the valuation of an instrument classified in the reporting entity's shareholders' equity; (iii) the valuation of financial instruments that are managed within a portfolio; and (iv) the application of premiums and discounts. This update also enhances disclosure requirements about fair value measurements, including providing information regarding Level 3 measurements such as quantitative information about unobservable inputs, further discussion of the valuation processes used and assumption sensitivity analysis. The new accounting guidance is effective beginning January 1, 2012, and should be applied prospectively. The Company does not anticipate the adoption of this update will have a material impact on its financial statements.

Comprehensive Income. In June 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-05, Presentation of Comprehensive Income. This update to comprehensive income guidance requires all nonowner changes in stockholders' equity be presented either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or two separate but consecutive statements. In the two-statement approach, the first statement should present total net income and its components followed consecutively by a second statement that should present total other comprehensive income, the components of other comprehensive income, and the total of comprehensive income. This update also requires additional changes to the face of the financial statements including eliminating the presentation of other comprehensive income as a part of stockholders' equity, and the presentation of certain reclassification adjustments between net income and other comprehensive income. The new accounting guidance is effective beginning January 1, 2012, and should be applied retrospectively. The adoption of this update will impact the presentation and disclosure of the Company's financial statements but will not impact its results of operations, financial position, or cash flows.

2. (Loss) Earnings Per Share

Basic (loss) earnings per share attributable to PHH Corporation was computed by dividing Net (loss) income attributable to PHH Corporation during the period by the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted (loss) earnings per share attributable to PHH Corporation was computed by dividing Net (loss) income attributable to PHH Corporation by the weighted-average number of shares outstanding, assuming all potentially dilutive common shares were issued.

The weighted-average computation of the dilutive effect of potentially issuable shares of Common stock under the treasury stock method excludes the effect of securities that would be anti-dilutive, including: (i) outstanding stock-based compensation awards for the three and six months ending June 30, 2011 of approximately 2.0 million and 0.3 million, respectively, and for the three and six months ending June 30, 2010 of 2.7 million; (ii) 0.2 million of stock assumed to be issued related to the 2012 Convertible notes for the three months ended June 30, 2011; (iii) purchased options and sold warrants related to the assumed conversion of the 2012 Convertible notes; and (iv) sold warrants related to the Company's 2014 Convertible notes. The computation also excludes the assumed issuance of the 2014 Convertible notes and related purchased options as they are currently to be settled only in cash.

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The following table summarizes the calculations of basic and diluted (loss) earnings per share attributable to PHH Corporation for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(In millions, except share and per share data)			
Net (loss) income attributable to PHH Corporation	\$ (41)	\$ (133)	\$ 8	\$ (125)
Weighted-average common shares outstanding basic	56,374,448	55,547,650	56,242,221	55,293,111
Effect of potentially dilutive securities:				
Share-based payment arrangements ⁽¹⁾			619,926	
Conversion of debt securities ⁽²⁾			897,245	
Weighted-average common shares outstanding diluted	56,374,448	55,547,650	57,759,392	55,293,111
Basic (loss) earnings per share attributable to PHH Corporation	\$ (0.73)	\$ (2.40)	\$ 0.14	\$ (2.26)
Diluted (loss) earnings per share attributable to PHH Corporation	\$ (0.73)	\$ (2.40)	\$ 0.14	\$ (2.26)

(1) Represents incremental shares from restricted stock units and stock options.

(2) Represents assumed conversion of the 2012 Convertible notes.

3. Restricted Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

The following table summarizes Restricted cash, cash equivalents and investment balances:

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
	(In millions)	
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	\$ 294	\$ 277
Restricted investments, at fair value	241	254
Restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments	\$ 535	\$ 531

The restricted cash related to our reinsurance activities was invested in certain debt securities as permitted under the reinsurance agreements. These investments remain in trust for capital fund requirements and potential reinsurance losses, as summarized in the following tables:

June 30, 2011**Weighted-
average**

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	remaining maturity
<i>Restricted investments classified as available-for-sale:</i>					
Corporate securities	\$ 57	\$ 58	\$ 1	\$	29 mos.
Agency securities ⁽¹⁾	111	112	1		22 mos.
Government securities	71	71			25 mos.
Total available-for-sale securities	\$ 239	\$ 241	\$ 2	\$	25 mos.

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Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****December 31, 2010**

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Weighted- average remaining maturity
<i>Restricted investments classified as available-for-sale:</i>					
Corporate securities	\$ 71	\$ 71	\$	\$	30 mos.
Agency securities ⁽¹⁾	106	107	1		26 mos.
Government securities	76	76			28 mos.
Total available-for-sale securities	\$ 253	\$ 254	\$ 1	\$	27 mos.

⁽¹⁾ Represents bonds and notes issued by various agencies including, but not limited to, Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and Federal Home Loan Banks.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, the amount of realized gains and losses from the sale of available-for-sale securities was not significant.

4. Transfers and Servicing of Mortgage Loans

Residential mortgage loans are sold through one of the following methods: (i) sales to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac and loan sales to other investors guaranteed by Ginnie Mae (collectively "GSEs"), or (ii) sales to private investors. The Company may have continuing involvement in mortgage loans sold by retaining one or more of the following: servicing rights and servicing obligations, recourse obligations and/or beneficial interests (such as interest-only strips, principal-only strips, or subordinated interests). During the six months ended June 30, 2011, the Company did not retain any interests from sales or securitizations other than mortgage servicing rights. See Note 9, "Credit Risk" for a further description of recourse obligations.

The total servicing portfolio consists of loans associated with capitalized mortgage servicing rights, loans held for sale, and the servicing portfolio associated with loans subserviced for others. The total servicing portfolio, including loans subserviced for others was \$173.7 billion and \$166.1 billion as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. Mortgage servicing rights ("MSRs") recorded in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets are related to the capitalized servicing portfolio, and are created either through the direct purchase of servicing from a third party, or through the sale of an originated loan.

The activity in the loan servicing portfolio associated with capitalized servicing rights consisted of:

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010
	(In millions)	
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 134,753	\$ 127,700
Additions	18,649	12,381
Payoffs, sales and curtailments	(10,966)	(9,984)
Balance, end of period	\$ 142,436	\$ 130,097

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The activity in capitalized MSR's consisted of:

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2011 2010	
	(In millions)	
<i>Mortgage Servicing Rights:</i>		
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 1,442	\$ 1,413
Additions	257	195
Changes in fair value due to:		
Realization of expected cash flows	(89)	(110)
Changes in market inputs or assumptions used in the valuation model	(102)	(262)
Balance, end of period	\$ 1,508	\$ 1,236

Contractually specified servicing fees, late fees and other ancillary servicing revenue were recorded within Loan servicing income as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2011 2010		Six Months Ended June 30, 2011 2010	
	(In millions)			
Net service fee revenue	\$ 110	\$ 99	\$ 216	\$ 196
Late fees	4	5	10	10
Other ancillary servicing revenue	8	8	19	18

As of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the MSR's had a weighted-average life of approximately 5.6 years and 5.7 years, respectively. See Note 12, Fair Value Measurements for additional information regarding the valuation of MSR's.

The following table sets forth information regarding cash flows relating to loan sales in which the Company has continuing involvement:

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2011 2010	
	(In millions)	
Proceeds from new loan sales or securitizations	\$ 18,818	\$ 12,599
Servicing fees received ⁽¹⁾	216	196
Other cash flows on retained interests ⁽²⁾		1
Purchases of delinquent or foreclosed loans ⁽³⁾	(20)	(30)
Servicing advances ⁽⁴⁾	(884)	(846)
Repayment of servicing advances	846	829

(1) Excludes late fees and other ancillary servicing revenue.

(2) Represents cash flows received on retained interests other than servicing fees.

(3) Excludes indemnification payments to investors and insurers of the related mortgage loans.

(4) As of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, outstanding servicing advance receivables of \$218 million and \$187 million, respectively, were included in Accounts receivable, net.

During the three months and six ended June 30, 2011, pre-tax gains of \$140 million and \$318 million, respectively, related to the sale or securitization of residential mortgage loans were recognized in Gain on mortgage loans, net in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

During the three months and six ended June 30, 2010, pre-tax gains of \$96 million and \$198 million, respectively, related to the sale or securitization of residential mortgage loans were recognized in Gain on mortgage loans, net in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****5. Derivatives**

The Company did not have any derivative instruments designated as hedging instruments as of and during the six months ended June 30, 2011 or as of and during the year ended December 31, 2010. Derivative instruments are recorded in Other assets and Other liabilities in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, except for certain instruments related to the convertible note transactions which are recorded in equity. Derivative instruments and the risks they manage are as follows:

Forward delivery commitments Related to interest rate and price risk for Mortgage loans held for sale and interest rate lock commitments

Option contracts Related to interest rate and price risk for interest rate lock commitments

Interest rate contracts Related to interest rate risk for variable-rate debt arrangements and fixed-rate leases

Convertible note-related agreements Related to the issuance of the 2014 Convertible notes

Foreign exchange contracts Related to exposure to currency fluctuations that would impact our investment in, or borrowings related to, our Canadian operations

The following table presents the balances of outstanding derivative amounts on a gross basis prior to the application of counterparty and collateral netting:

	June 30, 2011		December 31, 2010			
	Asset Derivatives	Liability Derivatives	Notional Derivatives (In millions)	Asset Derivatives	Liability Derivatives	Notional Derivatives
Interest rate lock commitments	\$ 52	\$ 4	\$ 5,076	\$ 42	\$ 46	\$ 7,328
Forward delivery commitments: ⁽¹⁾						
Not subject to master netting arrangements	13	18	4,061	61	14	4,703
Subject to master netting arrangements ⁽²⁾	30	34	7,716	248	68	16,438
Interest rate contracts	2		552	4		653
Option contracts	3		1,025			
Convertible note-related agreements ⁽³⁾	31	31		54	54	
Foreign exchange contracts		1	104			30
Gross derivative assets and liabilities	131	88		409	182	
Netting adjustments:						
Offsetting receivables / payables	(32)	(32)		(241)	(241)	
Cash collateral paid / received	9	(1)			190	

Net fair value of derivative instruments	\$ 108	\$ 55	\$ 168	\$ 131
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(1) The net notional amount of Forward delivery commitments was \$5.7 billion and \$10.3 billion as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

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- (2) Represents derivative instruments that are executed with the same counterparties and subject to master netting arrangements. Forward delivery commitments subject to netting shown above were presented in the Balance sheets as follows:

	June 30, 2011		December 31, 2010	
	Asset Derivatives	Liability Derivatives	Asset Derivatives	Liability Derivatives
	(In millions)			
Other Assets	\$ 15	\$ 17	\$ 10	\$ 3
Other Liabilities	15	17	238	65
Total	\$ 30	\$ 34	\$ 248	\$ 68

- (3) The notional amount of derivative instruments related to the issuance of the 2014 Convertible notes is 9.6881 million shares of the Company's Common stock as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010. The following table summarizes the gains (losses) recorded in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for derivative instruments:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2011		Six Months Ended June 30, 2011	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(In millions)			
Gain on mortgage loans, net:				
IRLCs	\$ 249	\$ 379	\$ 433	\$ 581
Option contracts	(4)	(12)	(7)	(12)
Forward delivery commitments	(100)	(189)	(90)	(246)
Fleet interest expense:				
Interest rate contracts	(1)	(3)	(1)	(6)
Foreign exchange contracts	(3)	6	(5)	5
Total	\$ 141	\$ 181	\$ 330	\$ 322

6. Vehicle Leasing Activities

The components of Net investment in fleet leases were as follows:

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
	(In millions)	
<i>Operating Leases:</i>		
Vehicles under open-end operating leases	\$ 8,110	\$ 7,601
Vehicles under closed-end operating leases	189	208

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Vehicles under operating leases	8,299	7,809
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(5,093)	(4,671)
Net investment in operating leases	3,206	3,138
<i>Direct Financing Leases:</i>		
Lease payments receivable	92	106
Less: Unearned income	(2)	(3)
Net investment in direct financing leases	90	103
<i>Off-Lease Vehicles:</i>		
Vehicles not yet subject to a lease	221	248
Vehicles held for sale	17	7
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(8)	(4)
Net investment in off-lease vehicles	230	251
Net investment in fleet leases	\$ 3,526	\$ 3,492

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****7. Debt and Borrowing Arrangements**

The following table summarizes the components of Debt:

	June 30, 2011		December 31, 2010	
	Balance	Wt. Avg- Interest Rate ⁽¹⁾	Balance	Wt. Avg- Interest Rate ⁽¹⁾
(In millions)				
Term notes, in amortization	\$ 1,627	2.0%	\$ 1,167	2.2%
Term notes, in revolving period	92	2.1%	989	2.0%
Variable-funding notes	1,260	1.6%	871	1.9%
Other	36	5.1%	39	5.1%
Total Vehicle Management Asset-Backed Debt	3,015		3,066	
Committed warehouse facilities	1,352	2.0%	2,419	2.1%
Uncommitted warehouse facilities			1,290	1.2%
Servicing advance facility	76	2.7%	68	2.8%
Total Mortgage Asset-Backed Debt	1,428		3,777	
Term notes	781	8.1%	782	8.1%
Convertible notes	447	4.0%	430	4.0%
Credit facilities				
Total Unsecured Debt	1,228		1,212	
Mortgage Loan Securitization Debt Certificates, at Fair Value ⁽²⁾	26	7.0%	30	7.0%
Total	\$ 5,697		\$ 8,085	

(1) Represents the weighted-average stated interest rate of the facilities as of the respective date, which may be different from the effective rate due to the amortization of premiums, discounts, and issuance costs. Facilities are variable-rate, except for the Term notes, Convertible notes, and Mortgage Loan Securitization Debt Certificates which are fixed-rate.

(2) Cash flows of securitized mortgage loans support payment of the debt certificates and creditors of the securitization trust do not have recourse to the Company.

Assets held as collateral that are not available to pay the Company's general obligations as of June 30, 2011 consisted of:

	Vehicle Asset-Backed Debt	Mortgage Asset-Backed Debt
	(In millions)	
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	\$ 262	\$ 9
Accounts receivable	74	90
Mortgage loans held for sale		1,390
Net investment in fleet leases	3,264	
Total	\$ 3,600	\$ 1,489

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The following table provides the contractual debt maturities as of June 30, 2011:

	Vehicle Asset- Backed Debt⁽¹⁾	Mortgage Asset- Backed Debt	Unsecured Debt	Mortgage Loan Securitization Debt Certificates	Total
			(In millions)		
Within one year	\$ 939	\$ 1,428	\$ 250	\$ 8	\$ 2,625
Between one and two years	862		420	7	1,289
Between two and three years	712			5	717
Between three and four years	426		250	5	681
Between four and five years	81		350	3	434
Thereafter			8		8
	\$ 3,020	\$ 1,428	\$ 1,278	\$ 28	\$ 5,754

(1) Maturities of vehicle management asset-backed notes, a portion of which are amortizing in accordance with their terms, represent estimated payments based on the expected cash inflows related to the securitized vehicle leases and related assets.

Capacity under all borrowing agreements is dependent upon maintaining compliance with, or obtaining waivers of, the terms, conditions and covenants of the respective agreements. Available capacity under asset-backed funding arrangements may be further limited by asset eligibility requirements. Available capacity under committed asset-backed debt arrangements and unsecured credit facilities as of June 30, 2011 consisted of:

	Capacity	Utilized Capacity (In millions)	Available Capacity
Vehicle Management Asset-Backed Debt:			
Term notes, in revolving period	\$ 92	\$ 92	\$ 251
Variable-funding notes	1,511	1,260	
Mortgage Asset-Backed Debt:			
Committed warehouse facilities	2,535	1,352	1,183
Servicing advance facility	120	76	44
Unsecured Committed Credit Facilities ⁽¹⁾	530	16	514

(1) Utilized capacity reflects \$16 million of letters of credit issued under the Amended Credit Facility, which are not included in Debt in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Capacity for Mortgage asset-backed debt shown above excludes \$2.2 billion not drawn under uncommitted facilities. The fair value of debt was \$5.9 billion and \$8.2 billion as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

Vehicle Management Asset-Backed Debt

Vehicle management asset-backed debt primarily represents variable-rate debt issued by a wholly owned subsidiary, Chesapeake Funding LLC, to support the acquisition of vehicles by the Fleet Management Services segment's U.S. leasing operations and debt issued by the consolidated special purpose trust, Fleet Leasing Receivables Trust (FLRT), the Canadian special purpose trust, used to finance leases originated by the Canadian fleet operation.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Vehicle management asset-backed debt includes term notes, which provide a fixed funding amount at the time of issuance, or Variable-funding notes under which the committed capacity may be drawn upon as needed during a commitment period, which is typically 364 days in duration. The available capacity under Variable-funding notes may be used to fund future amortization of other Vehicle management asset-backed debt or to fund growth in Net investment in fleet leases during the term of the commitment.

As with the Variable-funding notes, certain Term notes may contain provisions that allow the outstanding debt to revolve for specified periods of time. During these revolving periods, the monthly collection of lease payments allocable to each outstanding series is available to fund the acquisition of vehicles and/or equipment to be leased to customers. Upon expiration of the revolving period, the repayment of principal commences, and the monthly allocated lease payments are applied to the notes until they are paid in full.

Term Notes

As of June 30, 2011, Term notes outstanding that are revolving in accordance with their terms are Chesapeake Series 2009-3, 2010-1 Note B and 2011-1 Note B. Expiration dates of Term notes in their revolving period range from October 20, 2011 to June 27, 2013.

As of June 30, 2011, Term notes outstanding that are amortizing in accordance with their terms are Chesapeake Series 2009-1, 2009-2 and 2009-4 and the FLRT Series 2010-1. Final repayment dates of Term notes in their amortization period range from September 2012 to March 2014.

Variable-funding Notes

On June 29, 2011, Chesapeake amended and restated its Series 2010-1 Indenture Supplement and entered into a Series 2011-1 Indenture Supplement. As a result of amending the Series 2010-1 Supplement and entering into the Series 2011-1 Supplement, the maturity of the Series 2010-1 Variable-funding notes was extended and the total committed funding available to Chesapeake was increased. Pursuant to the 2010-1 and 2011-1 Supplements, Chesapeake may issue from time to time up to \$700 million and \$500 million, respectively, in aggregate principal under commitments provided by a syndicate of lenders. Proceeds received on June 29, 2011 under the Series 2011-1 Variable-funding notes were used to paydown the outstanding balance of the Series 2010-1 Variable-funding notes. As of June 30, 2011, commitments under the 2010-1 and 2011-1 Supplements are scheduled to expire on June 27, 2012 and June 27, 2013, respectively, but are renewable subject to agreement by the parties. If the scheduled expiration date of the commitments is not extended, the notes' amortization period will begin.

As of June 30, 2011, Variable-funding notes outstanding also include the FLRT Series 2010-2 and commitments are scheduled to expire August 30, 2011, but are renewable subject to agreement by the parties.

Mortgage Asset-Backed Debt

Mortgage asset-backed debt primarily represents variable-rate warehouse facilities to support the origination of mortgage loans, which provide creditors a collateralized interest in specific mortgage loans that meet the eligibility requirements under the terms of the facility during the warehouse period. The source of repayment of the facilities is typically from the sale or securitization of the underlying loans into the secondary mortgage market. These facilities are typically 364-day facilities, and as of June 30, 2011, the range of maturity dates for committed facilities is October 5, 2011 to June 22, 2012.

Committed Facilities

The Company has outstanding committed mortgage warehouse facilities with the Royal Bank of Scotland, plc, Credit Suisse First Boston Mortgage Capital LLC, Ally Bank, Bank of America, and Fannie Mae.

On March 3, 2011, the variable-rate committed facility of PHH Home Loans with Ally Bank was amended to extend the maturity date from March 31, 2011 to the earliest of (i) July 31, 2011 or (ii) 90 days after either the Company or Ally Bank gives notice of termination.

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

On May 25, 2011, the committed variable-rate mortgage repurchase facilities with Credit Suisse First Boston Mortgage Capital, LLC were extended to May 23, 2012, with the option to renew the agreements for another year.

On June 24, 2011, the variable-rate committed mortgage repurchase facility with The Royal Bank of Scotland, plc was amended to reduce the committed capacity to \$500 million and was extended to June 22, 2012, among other provisions.

Uncommitted Facilities

The Company has an outstanding uncommitted mortgage repurchase facility with Fannie Mae. The facility has total capacity of up to \$3.0 billion as of June 30, 2011, less certain amounts outstanding under the \$1.0 billion committed Fannie Mae facility.

On June 24, 2011, the Company entered into a \$200 million variable-rate uncommitted facility with The Royal Bank of Scotland, plc.

Servicing Advance Facility

The Company has a committed facility with Fannie Mae that provides for the early reimbursement of certain servicing advances made on behalf of Fannie Mae.

Unsecured Debt

Term Notes

Term notes include \$350 million of 9 1/4% Senior notes due in 2016 that have been registered under a public registration statement and \$423 million of Medium-term notes. The effective interest rate of the term notes, which includes the accretion of the discount and issuance costs, was 9.4% as of June 30, 2011. The range of maturity dates for the term notes is March 1, 2013 to April 15, 2018.

Credit Facilities

Credit facilities primarily represents an Amended and Restated Competitive Advance and Revolving Credit Agreement, dated as of January 6, 2006, among PHH, a group of lenders and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent. The facility has \$525 million of commitments which are scheduled to terminate on February 29, 2012. Provided certain conditions are met, the Company may extend the commitments for an additional year at its request.

As of June 30, 2011, there were no outstanding amounts borrowed under the Amended Credit Facility and the interest rate of commitments of the facility ranged from 3.8% to 5.5%.

Convertible Notes

Convertible notes include a private offering of \$250 million of 4.0% Convertible senior notes with a maturity date of April 15, 2012 and a private offering of \$250 million of 4.0% Convertible senior notes with a maturity date of September 1, 2014.

As of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the carrying amount of the convertible notes is net of an unamortized discount of \$53 million and \$70 million, respectively. The effective interest rate of the convertible notes, which includes the accretion of the discount and issuance costs, was 12.7% as of June 30, 2011. There have been no conversions of the convertible notes since issuance.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Debt Covenants**

Certain debt arrangements require the maintenance of certain financial ratios and contain affirmative and negative covenants, including, but not limited to, material adverse change, liquidity maintenance, restrictions on indebtedness of the Company and its material subsidiaries, mergers, liens, liquidations, sale and leaseback transactions, and restrictions on certain types of payments.

During the six months ended June 30, 2011, the covenants for the RBS repurchase facility and the CSFB Mortgage repurchase facility were amended to require the Company to maintain a minimum of \$1.0 billion in committed mortgage repurchase or warehouse facilities, with no more than \$500 million of gestation facilities included towards the minimum, excluding the uncommitted facilities provided by Fannie Mae. As of June 30, 2011, the Company was in compliance with all financial covenants related to its debt arrangements.

Under certain of the Company's financing, servicing, hedging and related agreements and instruments, the lenders or trustees have the right to notify the Company if they believe it has breached a covenant under the operative documents and may declare an event of default. If one or more notices of default were to be given, the Company believes it would have various periods in which to cure certain of such events of default. If it does not cure the events of default or obtain necessary waivers within the required time periods, the maturity of some of its debt could be accelerated and its ability to incur additional indebtedness could be restricted. In addition, an event of default or acceleration under certain agreements and instruments would trigger cross-default provisions under certain of its other agreements and instruments.

8. Income Taxes

Interim income tax expense or benefit is recorded by applying a projected full-year effective income tax rate to the quarterly Income before income taxes for results that are deemed to be reliably estimable. Certain results dependent on fair value adjustments of the Mortgage Production and Mortgage Servicing segments are considered not to be reliably estimable and therefore discrete year-to-date income tax provisions are recorded on those results.

Income tax (benefit) expense was significantly impacted by the following items that increased (decreased) the effective tax rate:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(In millions)			
State and local income taxes, net of federal tax benefits	\$ (4)	\$ (13)	\$ 1	\$ (12)
Liabilities for income tax contingencies			(8)	1
Changes in valuation allowance	2	3	6	5
Noncontrolling interest ⁽¹⁾	(2)	(3)	(3)	(3)

⁽¹⁾ Represents Realty Corporation's portion of income taxes related to the income or loss attributable to PHH Home Loans.

State and local income taxes, net of federal tax benefits. The impact to the effective tax rate from state and local income taxes primarily represents the volatility in the pre-tax income or loss, as well as the mix of income and loss from the operations by entity and state income tax jurisdiction. As a result of this mix, during the six months ended June 30, 2011 as compared to 2010, the effective state tax rate has decreased.

Liabilities for income tax contingencies. The impact to the effective tax rate from changes in the liabilities for income tax contingencies primarily represents decreases in liabilities associated with the resolution and settlement with various taxing authorities, partially offset by increases in liabilities associated with new uncertain tax positions taken during the period. During the six months ended June 30, 2011, the IRS concluded its examination and review of the Company's taxable years 2006 through 2009.

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Changes in valuation allowance. The impact to the effective tax rate from changes in valuation allowance primarily represents loss carryforwards generated during the period for which the Company believes it is more likely than not that the amounts will not be realized. For the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, the increases were primarily driven by tax losses generated by our mortgage business in each period.

Noncontrolling interest. The impact to the effective tax rate from noncontrolling interest primarily represents the impact of PHH Home Loans' election to report as a partnership for federal and state income tax purposes, whereby, the tax expense is reported by the individual LLC members. Accordingly, the Company's Income tax (benefit) expense includes only its proportionate share of the income tax related to the income or loss generated by PHH Home Loans.

9. Credit Risk

The Company is subject to the following forms of credit risk:

Consumer credit risk through mortgage banking activities as a result of originating and servicing residential mortgage loans

Commercial credit risk through fleet management and leasing activities

Counterparty credit risk through derivative transactions, sales agreements and various mortgage loan origination and servicing agreements

Consumer Credit Risk

The Company is not subject to the majority of the risks inherent in maintaining a mortgage loan portfolio because loans are not held for investment purposes and are generally sold to investors within 60 days of origination. The majority of mortgage loans sales are on a non-recourse basis; however, the Company has exposure in certain circumstances in its capacity as a loan originator and servicer to loan repurchases and indemnifications through representation and warranty provisions. Additionally, the Company has exposure through its reinsurance agreements that are inactive and in runoff.

Loan performance is an indicator of the inherent risk associated with our origination and servicing activities. In limited circumstances, the Company has exposure to possible losses on loans within the servicing portfolio due to loan repurchases and indemnifications, as further discussed below. The following tables summarize certain information regarding the total loan servicing portfolio, which includes loans associated with the capitalized Mortgage servicing rights as well as loans subserviced for others:

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
	(In millions)	
<i>Loan Servicing Portfolio Composition:</i>		
Owned	\$ 144,615	\$ 140,160
Subserviced	29,036	25,915
Total servicing portfolio	\$ 173,651	\$ 166,075
Conventional loans	\$ 140,198	\$ 136,261
Government loans	26,810	23,100
Home equity lines of credit	6,643	6,714
Total servicing portfolio	\$ 173,651	\$ 166,075

Weighted-average interest rate

22

4.8%

4.9%

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	June 30, 2011		December 31, 2010	
	Number of Loans	Unpaid Balance	Number of Loans	Unpaid Balance
<i>Portfolio Delinquency</i> ⁽¹⁾				
30 days	2.17%	1.82%	2.36%	2.01%
60 days	0.53%	0.47%	0.67%	0.60%
90 or more days	0.95%	0.93%	1.21%	1.27%
Total delinquency	3.65%	3.22%	4.24%	3.88%
Foreclosure/real estate owned ⁽²⁾	2.06%	2.13%	2.30%	2.37%

(1) Represents the loan servicing portfolio delinquencies as a percentage of the total number of loans and the total unpaid balance of the portfolio.

(2) As of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, there were 16,913 and 18,554 of loans in foreclosure with unpaid principal balances of \$3.0 billion and \$3.3 billion, respectively.

Foreclosure-Related Reserves

Representations and warranties are provided to purchasers and insurers on a significant portion of loans sold and are assumed on purchased mortgage servicing rights. In the event of a breach of these representations and warranties, the Company may be required to repurchase a mortgage loan or indemnify the purchaser, and any loss on the mortgage loan may be borne by the Company. If there is no breach of a representation and warranty provision, there is no obligation to repurchase the loan or indemnify the investor against loss. In limited circumstances, the full risk of loss on loans sold is retained to the extent the liquidation of the underlying collateral is insufficient. In some instances where the Company has purchased loans from third parties, it may have the ability to recover the loss from the third party.

Foreclosure-related reserves are maintained for probable losses related to repurchase and indemnification obligations and on-balance sheet loans in foreclosure and real estate owned. A summary of the activity in foreclosure-related reserves is as follows:

	Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2011	2010
	(In millions)	
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 111	\$ 86
Realized foreclosure losses	(35)	(32)
Increase in reserves due to:		
Changes in assumptions	39	45
New loan sales	7	5
Balance, end of period	\$ 122	\$ 104

Foreclosure-related reserves consist of the following:

Loan Repurchases and Indemnifications

The maximum exposure to representation and warranty provisions exceeds the amount of loans in the capitalized portfolio of \$142.4 billion; however, the range of total possible losses cannot be estimated because the Company does not service all of the loans for which it has provided representations or warranties. As of June 30, 2011, approximately

\$197 million of loans have been identified in which the Company has full risk of loss or has identified a breach of representation and warranty provisions; 15% of which were at least 90 days delinquent (calculated based upon the unpaid principal balance of the loans).

As of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, liabilities for probable losses related to repurchase and indemnification obligations of \$88 million and \$74 million, respectively, are included in Other liabilities in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Mortgage Loans in Foreclosure and Real Estate Owned**

Mortgage loans in foreclosure represent the unpaid principal balance of mortgage loans for which foreclosure proceedings have been initiated, plus recoverable advances made on those loans. These amounts are recorded net of an allowance for probable losses on such mortgage loans and related advances.

Real estate owned, which are acquired from mortgagors in default, are recorded at the lower of the adjusted carrying amount at the time the property is acquired or fair value. Fair value is estimated based upon the estimated net realizable value of the underlying collateral less the estimated costs to sell.

The carrying values of the mortgage loans in foreclosure and real estate owned are recorded within Other Assets on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as follows:

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
	(In millions)	
Mortgage loans in foreclosure	\$ 120	\$ 128
Allowance for probable losses	(21)	(22)
Mortgage loans in foreclosure, net	\$ 99	\$ 106
Real Estate Owned	\$ 49	\$ 54
Adjustment to estimated net realizable value	(13)	(15)
Real Estate Owned, net	\$ 36	\$ 39

Mortgage Reinsurance

The Company has exposure to consumer credit risk through losses from two contracts with primary mortgage insurance companies, that are inactive and in runoff. The exposure to losses through these reinsurance contracts is based on mortgage loans pooled by year of origination.

As of June 30, 2011, the contractual reinsurance period for each pool was 10 years and the weighted-average reinsurance period was 4.5 years. Loss rates on these pools are determined based on the unpaid principal balance of the underlying loans. The Company indemnifies the primary mortgage insurers for losses that fall between a stated minimum and maximum loss rate on each annual pool. In return for absorbing this loss exposure, the Company is contractually entitled to a portion of the insurance premium from the primary mortgage insurers.

The Company is required to hold cash and securities in trust related to this potential obligation, which were \$246 million, included in Restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as of June 30, 2011. The amount of cash and securities held in trust is contractually specified in the reinsurance agreements and is based on the original risk assumed under the contracts and the incurred losses to date.

As of June 30, 2011 the unpaid reinsurance losses outstanding were \$8 million, and \$97 million was included in Other liabilities in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet for incurred and incurred but not reported losses associated with mortgage reinsurance activities (estimated on an undiscounted basis).

A summary of the activity in reinsurance-related reserves is as follows:

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010
	(In millions)	
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 113	\$ 108

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Realized reinsurance losses	(33)	(6)
Increase in liability for reinsurance losses	17	26
Balance, end of period	\$ 97	\$ 128

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Commercial Credit Risk**

Vehicle leases are primarily classified as operating leases; however, certain leases are classified as direct financing leases and recorded within Net investment in fleet leases in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

As of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, direct financing leases greater than 90 days past due total \$20 million and \$19 million, respectively. As of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, direct financing leases greater than 90 days that are still accruing interest were \$18 million and \$16 million and the allowance for credit losses was \$2 million and \$3 million, respectively.

10. Commitments and Contingencies**Legal Contingencies**

The Company is party to various claims and legal proceedings from time to time related to contract disputes and other commercial, employment and tax matters.

PHH Mortgage Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, is the defendant in a lawsuit initiated in 2009 in the United States District Court, Middle District of Georgia, by a borrower with a loan that has been serviced by the Company. The borrower alleged breach of contract, negligent servicing and violations of the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act. On March 21, 2011, the jury issued a verdict in favor of the borrower, awarding compensatory damages of \$1 million and punitive damages of \$20 million, resulting in an exposure of \$21 million.

The Company has sought further judicial review of the case, including appeal. The recorded liability for probable losses related to this matter as of June 30, 2011 was not significant.

In connection with the heightened focus on foreclosure practices across the mortgage industry in 2010 and 2011, the Company has received inquiries from regulators and attorneys general of certain states as well as from the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the U.S. House of Representatives, requesting information regarding foreclosure practices, processes and procedures, among other things. Although the Company has not been assessed any material penalties or fines associated with its foreclosure practices to-date, it is reasonably possible that the Company could experience an increase in foreclosure-related litigation and could be assessed fines and penalties related to foreclosure practices in the future. However, the amount of any losses in connection with such matters cannot be reasonably estimated given the inherent uncertainty around the outcome of such matters.

11. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

The after-tax components of Accumulated other comprehensive income were as follows:

Six Months Ended June 30, 2011

	Currency Translation Adjustment	Unrealized Gains On Available- for-Sale Securities	Pension Adjustment	Total
	(In millions)			
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$ 36	\$ 1	\$ (8)	\$ 29
Change during 2011	6	1		7
Balance at June 30, 2011	\$ 42	\$ 2	\$ (8)	\$ 36

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Six Months Ended June 30, 2010

	Currency Translation Adjustment	Unrealized Gains On Available- for-Sale Securities	Pension Adjustment	Total
	(In millions)			
Balance at December 31, 2009	\$ 27	\$	\$ (8)	\$ 19
Change during 2010	(2)	1		(1)
Balance at June 30, 2010	\$ 25	\$ 1	\$ (8)	\$ 18

All components of Accumulated other comprehensive income presented above are net of income taxes; however the currency translation adjustment presented above excludes income taxes on undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries, which are considered to be indefinitely invested.

12. Fair Value Measurements**Recurring Fair Value Measurements**

For assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis, there has been no change in the valuation methodologies and classification pursuant to the valuation hierarchy during the six months ended June 30, 2011. The incorporation of counterparty credit risk did not have a significant impact on the valuation of assets and liabilities recorded at fair value as of June 30, 2011 or December 31, 2010. Significant inputs to the measurement of fair value on a recurring basis and further information on the assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are as follows:

Mortgage Loans Held for Sale. For Level Three mortgage loans held for sale, fair value is estimated utilizing either a discounted cash flow model or underlying collateral values. The assumptions used to measure fair value using a discounted cash flow valuation methodology are as follows:

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Prepayment speed	10%	13%
Discount Rate	7-10%	7-10%
Yield	3-8%	3-8%
Credit Loss (annualized)	7-32%	5-31%

The following table reflects the difference between the carrying amount of Mortgage loans held for sale measured at fair value, and the aggregate unpaid principal amount that the Company is contractually entitled to receive at maturity:

	June 30, 2011		December 31, 2010	
	Total	Loans 90 or more days past due and on non- accrual status	Total	Loans 90 or more days past due and on non- accrual status
	(In millions)			
Mortgage loans held for sale:				
Carrying amount	\$ 1,707	\$ 16	\$ 4,329	\$ 14
Aggregate unpaid principal balance	1,689	24	4,356	21

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Difference \$ 18 \$ (8) \$ (27) \$ (7)

26

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The following table summarizes the components of Mortgage loans held for sale:

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
	(In millions)	
First mortgages:		
Conforming ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,534	\$ 4,123
Non-conforming	117	138
Construction loans	8	11
 Total first mortgages	 1,659	 4,272
Second lien	9	11
Scratch and Dent ⁽²⁾	38	40
Other	1	6
 Total	 \$ 1,707	 \$ 4,329

(1) Represents mortgage loans that conform to the standards of the government-sponsored entities.

(2) Represents mortgage loans with origination flaws or performance issues.

Derivative Instruments. The average pullthrough percentage used in measuring the fair value of interest rate lock commitments was 77% and 78% as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

Mortgage Servicing Rights. The significant assumptions used in estimating the fair value of Mortgage servicing rights (MSRs) were as follows (in annual rates):

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Weighted-average prepayment speed (CPR)	12%	12%
Option adjusted spread, in basis points	826	844
Volatility	28%	29%

The following table summarizes the estimated change in the fair value of MSRs from adverse changes in the significant assumptions:

	June 30, 2011		
	Weighted- Average Prepayment Speed	Option Adjusted Spread	Volatility
	(In millions)		
Impact on fair value of 10% adverse change	\$ (79)	\$ (68)	\$ (29)
Impact on fair value of 20% adverse change	(152)	(130)	(60)

These sensitivities are hypothetical and presented for illustrative purposes only. Changes in fair value based on a variation in assumptions generally cannot be extrapolated because the relationship of the change in assumption to the change in fair value may not be linear. Also, the effect of a variation in a particular assumption is calculated without changing any other assumption; in reality, changes in one assumption may result in changes in another, which may magnify or counteract the sensitivities. Further, this analysis does not assume any impact resulting from management's intervention to mitigate these variations.

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Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis were included in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as follows:

	June 30, 2011				
	Level One	Level Two	Level Three	Cash Collateral and Netting⁽¹⁾	Total
	(In millions)				
Assets:					
Restricted investments	\$	\$ 241	\$	\$	\$ 241
Mortgage loans held for sale		1,552	155		1,707
Mortgage servicing rights			1,508		1,508
Other assets:					
Derivative assets:					
Interest rate lock commitments			52		52
Forward delivery commitments		43		(23)	20
Interest rate contracts		2			2
Option contracts		3			3
Convertible note-related agreements			31		31
Securitized mortgage loans			34		34
Liabilities:					
Other liabilities:					
Derivative liabilities:					
Interest rate lock commitments	\$	\$	\$ 4	\$	\$ 4
Forward delivery commitments		52		(33)	19
Foreign exchange contracts		1			1
Convertible note-related agreements			31		31
Debt:					
Mortgage loan securitization debt certificates			26		26

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	December 31, 2010				
	Level One	Level Two	Level Three	Cash Collateral and Netting⁽¹⁾	Total
	(In millions)				
Assets:					
Restricted investments	\$	\$ 254	\$	\$	\$ 254
Mortgage loans held for sale		4,157	172		4,329
Mortgage servicing rights			1,442		1,442
Other assets:					
Derivative assets:					
Interest rate lock commitments			42		42
Forward delivery commitments		309		(241)	68
Interest rate contracts		4			4
Convertible note-related agreements			54		54
Securitized mortgage loans			42		42
Liabilities:					
Other liabilities:					
Derivative liabilities:					
Interest rate lock commitments			46		46
Forward delivery commitments		82		(51)	31
Convertible note-related agreements			54		54
Debt:					
Mortgage loan securitization debt certificates			30		30

⁽¹⁾ Represents adjustments to arrive at the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities presented in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets for the effect of netting the payable or receivable and cash collateral held or placed with the same counterparties under master netting arrangements.

The activity in assets and liabilities classified within Level Three of the valuation hierarchy consisted of:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2011				
	Other Assets				Debt
	Mortgage loans held for sale	Mortgage servicing rights	Interest rate lock commitments, net	Securitized mortgage loans	Mortgage loan securitization debt certificates
	(In millions)				
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 157	\$ 1,590	\$ 49	\$ 37	\$ 28
Realized and unrealized gains (losses) for assets	2	(159)	249		
Realized and unrealized (gains) losses for liabilities					1

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Purchases	12						
Issuances	131	77					
Settlements	(131)		(250)		(3)		(3)
Transfers into level three ⁽¹⁾	36						
Transfers out of level three ⁽²⁾	(52)						
Balance, end of period	\$ 155	\$ 1,508	\$ 48	\$ 34	\$		26

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Six Months Ended June 30, 2011**
Other Assets

	Mortgage loans held for sale	Mortgage servicing rights	Interest rate lock commitments, net	Securitized mortgage loans	Debt Mortgage loan securitization debt certificates
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 172	\$ 1,442	\$ (4)	\$ 42	\$ 30
Realized and unrealized gains (losses) for assets	(10)	(191)	433	(1)	
Realized and unrealized (gains) losses for liabilities					2
Purchases	24				
Issuances	308	257			
Settlements	(304)		(381)	(7)	(6)
Transfers into level three ⁽¹⁾	84				
Transfers out of level three ⁽²⁾	(119)				
Balance, end of period	\$ 155	\$ 1,508	\$ 48	\$ 34	\$ 26

Three Months Ended June 30, 2010
Other Assets

	Mortgage loans held for sale	Mortgage servicing rights	Investment securities	Interest rate lock commitments, net	Securitized mortgage loans	Debt Mortgage loan securitization debt certificates
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 92	\$ 1,458	\$ 1	\$ 51	\$ 49	\$ 37
Realized and unrealized gains (losses) for assets	(3)	(320)		379	2	
Realized and unrealized losses for liabilities						1
Purchases, issuances and settlements, net	15	98	(1)	(288)	(4)	(3)
Transfers into level three ⁽¹⁾	8					
Transfers out of level three ⁽²⁾	(9)					
Balance, end of period	\$ 103	\$ 1,236	\$	\$ 142	\$ 47	\$ 35

Six Months Ended June 30, 2010

	Other Assets				Debt	
	Mortgage loans held for sale	Mortgage servicing rights	Investment securities	Interest rate lock commitments, net	Securitized mortgage loans	Mortgage loan securitization debt certificates
	(In millions)					
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 111	\$ 1,413	\$ 12	\$ 26	\$	\$
Realized and unrealized gains (losses) for assets	(5)	(372)		581	4	
Realized and unrealized losses for liabilities						2
Purchases, issuances and settlements, net	(4)	195	(1)	(465)	(8)	(7)
Transfers into level three ⁽¹⁾	26					
Transfers out of level three ⁽²⁾	(25)					
Transition adjustment ⁽³⁾			(11)		51	40
Balance, end of period	\$ 103	\$ 1,236	\$	\$ 142	\$ 47	\$ 35

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

- (1) Represents transfers to Scratch and Dent and Non-Conforming loans from conforming loans. Loans that transfer into Level Three represent mortgage loans with origination flaws, performance issues, or characteristics that would make them not currently saleable through the agency mortgage-backed security market.
- (2) Represents Scratch and Dent and construction loans that were foreclosed upon, construction loans that converted to first mortgages and Scratch and Dent or Non-Conforming loans with origination flaws, performance issues or characteristics that were corrected. Mortgage loans in foreclosure are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis, as discussed in further detail below.
- (3) Represents the transition adjustment related to the adoption of updates to Consolidation and Transfers and Servicing accounting guidance resulting in the consolidation of a mortgage loan securitization trust.

For assets and liabilities classified within Level Three of the valuation hierarchy, the following tables summarize amounts included in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for: (i) realized and unrealized gains and losses and (ii) unrealized gains and losses related to assets and liabilities that are included in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of the end of the respective period:

Three Months Ended June 30, 2011

	Mortgage loans held for sale	Mortgage servicing rights	Interest rate lock commitments	Securitized mortgage loans	Mortgage loan securitization debt certificates	Related to assets and liabilities held at June 30, 2011
	(In millions)					
Gain on mortgage loans, net	\$ (1)	\$	\$ 249	\$	\$	\$ 43
Change in fair value of mortgage servicing rights		(159)				(130)
Mortgage interest income	3			1		
Mortgage interest expense					(1)	
Other income						

Six Months Ended June 30, 2011

	Mortgage loans held for sale	Mortgage servicing rights	Interest rate lock commitments	Securitized mortgage loans	Mortgage loan securitization debt certificates	Related to assets and liabilities held at June 30, 2011
	(In millions)					
Gain on mortgage loans, net	\$ (16)	\$	\$ 433	\$	\$	\$ 35
Change in fair value of mortgage servicing rights		(191)				(102)

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Mortgage interest income	6	2		
Mortgage interest expense			(2)	
Other income		(3)		(3)
	31			

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Three Months Ended June 30, 2010

	Mortgage loans held for sale	Mortgage servicing rights	Interest rate lock commitments	Securitized mortgage loans	Mortgage loan securitization debt certificates	Related to assets and liabilities held at June 30, 2010
	(In millions)					
Gain on mortgage loans, net	\$ (5)	\$	\$ 379	\$	\$	\$ 133
Change in fair value of mortgage servicing rights		(320)				(273)
Mortgage interest income	2			2		
Mortgage interest expense					(2)	
Other income					1	

Six Months Ended June 30, 2010

	Mortgage loans held for sale	Mortgage servicing rights	Interest rate lock commitments	Securitized mortgage loans	Mortgage loan securitization debt certificates	Related to assets and liabilities held at June 30, 2010
	(In millions)					
Gain on mortgage loans, net	\$ (10)	\$	\$ 581	\$	\$	\$ 130
Change in fair value of mortgage servicing rights		(372)				(262)
Mortgage interest income	5			3		
Mortgage interest expense					(3)	
Other income				1	1	1

Non-Recurring Fair Value Measurements

Other Assets. The allowance for probable losses associated with mortgage loans in foreclosure and the adjustment to record real estate owned at estimated net realizable value were based upon fair value measurements from Level Two of the valuation hierarchy. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2011, total foreclosure-related charges of \$24 million and \$39 million, respectively, were recorded in Other operating expenses, which include changes in the estimate of losses related to off-balance sheet exposure to loan repurchases and indemnifications in addition to the provision for valuation adjustments for mortgage loans in foreclosure and real estate owned. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, total foreclosure-related charges of \$20 million and \$43 million, respectively, were recorded.

See Note 9, **Credit Risk** for further discussion regarding the balances of mortgage loans in foreclosure, real estate owned, and the off-balance sheet exposure to loan repurchases and indemnifications.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****13. Variable Interest Entities**

Significant variable interest entities included in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets are as follows:

	June 30, 2011			
	PHH Home Loans	Chesapeake and D.L Peterson Trust	FLRT and PHH Lease Receivables LP	Mortgage Securitization Trust
	(In millions)			
ASSETS				
Cash	\$ 28	\$ 5	\$	\$
Restricted cash ⁽¹⁾		219	42	
Mortgage loans held for sale	358			
Accounts receivable, net	5	74		
Net investment in fleet leases		2,761	550	
Property, plant and equipment, net	1			
Other assets	10	9	4	34
Total assets	\$ 402	\$ 3,068	\$ 596	\$ 34
Assets held as collateral ⁽²⁾	\$ 311	\$ 3,054	\$ 516	\$
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 16	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$
Debt	290	2,523	456	26
Other liabilities	5			
Total liabilities⁽³⁾	\$ 311	\$ 2,525	\$ 458	\$ 26

	December 31, 2010			
	PHH Home Loans	Chesapeake and D.L Peterson Trust	FLRT and PHH Lease Receivables LP	Mortgage Securitization Trust
	(In millions)			
ASSETS				
Cash	\$ 40	\$ 4	\$	\$
Restricted cash ⁽¹⁾		202	39	
Mortgage loans held for sale	384			
Accounts receivable, net	14	50		
Net investment in fleet leases		2,854	502	
Property, plant and equipment, net	1			

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Other assets	10	12	18	42
Total assets	\$ 449	\$ 3,122	\$ 559	\$ 42
Assets held as collateral ⁽²⁾	\$ 331	\$ 3,106	\$ 506	\$
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 20	\$ 3	\$ 16	\$
Debt	304	2,577	450	30
Other liabilities	5			
Total liabilities⁽³⁾	\$ 329	\$ 2,580	\$ 466	\$ 30

- (1) Relates primarily to amounts collected for lease payments and related receivables specifically designated to purchase assets, to repay debt and/or to provide over-collateralization related to vehicle management asset-backed debt arrangements.
- (2) Relates to the entity's borrowing arrangements and are not available to pay the Company's general obligations. See Note 7, Debt and Borrowing Arrangements for further information.
- (3) Excludes intercompany payables.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****PHH Home Loans**

For the six months ended June 30, 2011, approximately 21% of the mortgage loans originated by the Company were derived from Realogy Corporation's affiliates, of which approximately 83% were originated by PHH Home Loans.

14. Segment Information

Operations are conducted through three business segments: Mortgage Production, Mortgage Servicing and Fleet Management Services.

Mortgage Production provides mortgage loan origination services and sells mortgage loans.

Mortgage Servicing performs servicing activities for originated and purchased loans.

Fleet Management Services provides commercial fleet management services.

Certain income and expenses not allocated to the three reportable segments and intersegment eliminations are reported under the heading Other. The Company's operations are substantially located in the U.S.

Management evaluates the operating results of each of the reportable segments based upon Net revenues and segment profit or loss, which is presented as the income or loss before income tax expense or benefit and after net income or loss attributable to noncontrolling interest. The Mortgage Production segment profit or loss excludes Realogy Corporation's noncontrolling interest in the profit or loss of PHH Home Loans.

Segment results were as follows:

	Net Revenues			
	Three Months Ended June 30, 2011		Six Months Ended June 30, 2010	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(In millions)			
Mortgage Production segment ⁽¹⁾	\$ 169	\$ 202	\$ 383	\$ 354
Mortgage Servicing segment	(58)	(238)	(1)	(202)
Fleet Management Services segment	406	407	801	797
Total reportable segments	517	371	1,183	949
Other	(1)		(2)	(1)
Total	\$ 516	\$ 371	\$ 1,181	\$ 948

	Segment Profit (Loss) ⁽²⁾			
	Three Months Ended June 30, 2011		Six Months Ended June 30, 2010	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(In millions)			
Mortgage Production segment ⁽¹⁾	\$ 25	\$ 49	\$ 77	\$ 74
Mortgage Servicing segment	(113)	(284)	(99)	(297)
Fleet Management Services segment	19	13	35	21
Total reportable segments	(69)	(222)	13	(202)
Other	(1)		(1)	(1)
Total	\$ (70)	\$ (222)	\$ 12	\$ (203)

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Total Assets	
	As of June 30, 2011	As of December 31, 2010
	(In millions)	
Mortgage Production segment	\$ 1,990	\$ 4,605
Mortgage Servicing segment	2,291	2,291
Fleet Management Services segment	4,333	4,216
Other	135	158
Total Company	\$ 8,749	\$ 11,270

- (1) For the six months ended June 30, 2011, Net revenues and segment profit for the Mortgage Production segment includes a \$68 million gain on the 50.1% sale of the equity interests in the Company's appraisal services business.
- (2) The following is a reconciliation of (Loss) income before income taxes to segment profit (loss):

	Three Months		Six Months	
	Ended June 30, 2011	2010	Ended June 30, 2011	2010
	(In millions)			
(Loss) income before income taxes	\$ (66)	\$ (215)	\$ 19	\$ (196)
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	4	7	7	7
Segment profit (loss)	\$ (70)	\$ (222)	\$ 12	\$ (203)

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

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements and our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and Item 1. Business, Item 1A. Risk Factors, Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our Consolidated Financial Statements and the notes thereto included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Our Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations is presented in sections as follows:

- § Overview
- § Results of Operations
- § Risk Management
- § Liquidity and Capital Resources
- § Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements and Guarantees
- § Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates
- § Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Overview

We are a leading outsource provider of mortgage and fleet management services. We conduct our business through three operating segments: a Mortgage Production segment, a Mortgage Servicing segment and a Fleet Management Services segment. Our Mortgage Production segment originates, purchases and sells mortgage loans through PHH Mortgage Corporation. Our Mortgage Servicing segment services mortgage loans originated by PHH Mortgage and PHH Home Loans. Our Mortgage Servicing segment also purchases mortgage servicing rights and acts as a subservicer for certain clients that own the underlying servicing rights. Our Fleet Management Services segment provides commercial fleet management services to corporate clients and government agencies throughout the United States and Canada.

Although our Fleet Management Services segment has historically generated a larger portion of our Net revenues, our Mortgage Production and Mortgage Servicing segments have historically contributed a significantly larger portion of our Net income (loss). Our Mortgage Production and Mortgage Servicing segments have experienced, and may continue to experience, high degrees of earnings volatility due to significant exposure to interest rates and the real estate markets, which impacts our loan origination volumes, valuation of our mortgage servicing rights, and foreclosure-related charges.

Executive Summary

During the second quarter of 2011, we have continued to observe relatively low mortgage interest rates. Consistent with the industry expectations, the low interest rate environment has not generated a significant increase in mortgage applications since many borrowers took advantage of the declines in mortgage interest rates that occurred during 2010. We have experienced declines in total loan margins in our Mortgage Production segment due, in part, to increased competitive conditions. The decline in interest rates during the second quarter of 2011 caused an unfavorable change in fair value of our Mortgage servicing rights, which contributed to the segment loss in our Mortgage Servicing segment.

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As discussed below under **Industry Trends - Regulatory Trends**, the financial services industry, and the mortgage industry in particular, continues to be the subject of increased regulatory focus. This has resulted, and could continue to result in, increased regulatory costs, and may result in increased losses associated with regulatory actions and litigation.

On March 31, 2011, we sold 50.1% of the equity interests in our appraisal services business (Speedy Title and Appraisal Review Services, or **STARS**) to CoreLogic, Inc. and retained the remaining 49.9% of the interests. STARS provides appraisal services, credit research, flood certification, and tax services. We believe this new relationship will enable us to leverage the technology and product expertise of CoreLogic to enhance the customer experience and, ultimately, drive earnings growth. We received a \$20 million cash payment in March 2011, with three \$5 million installment payments to be received on March 31, 2012, 2014 and 2016. The sale resulted in a total gain of \$68 million during the first quarter of 2011 which was inclusive of a \$34 million non-cash gain from the initial valuation of our equity method investment upon deconsolidation of STARS.

Our Fleet Management Services segment continued the positive momentum from 2010 with strong earnings from fee-based services and reduced costs.

The following table presents summarized results for PHH Corporation for the second quarters and six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(In millions, except per share data)			
PHH Corporation Consolidated:				
Net (loss) income attributable to PHH Corporation	\$ (41)	\$ (133)	\$ 8	\$ (125)
Basic (loss) earnings per share attributable to PHH Corporation	(0.73)	(2.40)	0.14	(2.26)
Diluted (loss) earnings per share attributable to PHH Corporation	(0.73)	(2.40)	0.14	(2.26)
Reportable Segments Profit (Loss):⁽¹⁾				
Mortgage Production segment	\$ 25	\$ 49	\$ 77	\$ 74
Mortgage Servicing segment	(113)	(284)	(99)	(297)
Fleet Management Services segment	19	13	35	21

⁽¹⁾ Segment Profit (Loss) is described in Note 14, **Segment Information** in the accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

The following summarizes the key highlights that drove our operating performance and segment profit (loss) for our reportable segments during the period indicated in 2011 in comparison to the same period in 2010:

Mortgage Production Segment**Quarterly Comparison:**

- § Segment profit was \$24 million lower compared with 2010 primarily due to an 11% decline in the volume of interest rate lock commitments expected to close and lower gain on sale margins.
- § Interest rate lock commitments expected to close declined to \$7.5 billion in 2011 from \$8.4 billion in 2010 due to lower refinance activity. Total loan margins in 2011 declined from 2010, reflecting a reduction in the level of industry originations.
- § Total mortgage closing volumes for 2011 were \$9.7 billion of which approximately 72% were retail and 28% were wholesale/correspondent.

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Year-to-Date Comparison:

- § Segment profit was \$3 million higher compared with 2010 due to a \$68 million gain on the sale of 50.1% of the equity interests in STARS during the first quarter of 2011 partially offset by a 15% decline in the volume of interest rate lock commitments expected to close and lower total loan margins.
- § Interest rate lock commitments expected to close declined to \$12.5 billion in 2011 from \$14.8 billion in 2010 primarily due to lower purchase applications in 2011 as compared to 2010. Total loan margins declined from 2010, reflecting a reduction in the level of industry originations.
- § Total mortgage closing volumes for 2011 were \$23.6 billion of which approximately 71% were retail and 29% were wholesale/correspondent.

Mortgage Servicing Segment

Quarterly Comparison:

- § Segment loss was unfavorably impacted in 2011 by a \$117 million decrease in the fair value of our mortgage servicing rights driven primarily by lower long-term interest rates and higher projected foreclosure costs that were partially offset by improved projected portfolio delinquencies, as compared to a \$274 million decrease during 2010.
- § Loan servicing income increased by \$20 million reflecting the continued growth in our loan servicing portfolio and a lower net reinsurance loss. Our average loan servicing portfolio increased by 11% from \$154.4 billion in 2010 to \$172.1 billion in 2011.
- § Foreclosure-related charges remain elevated at \$24 million during 2011, compared to \$20 million in 2010, reflecting a continued higher level of repurchase requests and loss severities.

Year-to-Date Comparison:

- § Segment loss was unfavorably impacted in 2011 from a \$92 million decrease in the fair value of our mortgage servicing rights driven primarily by lower long-term interest rates that were partially offset by improved portfolio delinquencies, as compared to a \$281 million decrease during 2010. Additionally, there was an \$8 million unfavorable change in fair value due to prepayments and recurring cash flows during 2011 compared to 2010, reflecting a higher level of payoffs and payments in 2011.
- § Loan servicing income increased by \$27 million reflecting the continued growth in our loan servicing portfolio and a lower net reinsurance loss. Our average loan servicing portfolio increased by 11% from \$153.4 billion in 2010 to \$170.4 billion in 2011.
- § Foreclosure-related charges remain elevated at \$39 million during 2011, compared to \$43 million in 2010, reflecting a continued higher level of repurchase requests and loss severities.

Fleet Management Services Segment

Quarterly Comparison:

- § Segment profit increased by \$6 million to \$19 million in 2011, driven by higher units and usage of fee and asset-based management services coupled with lower costs.
- § Maintenance service, fuel, and accident management average units all increased in 2011 compared to 2010 despite a 6% decline in the number of leased vehicles.

Year-to-Date Comparison:

- § Segment profit increased by \$14 million to \$35 million in 2011, driven by higher units and usage of fee and asset-based management services coupled with lower costs.

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§ Maintenance service, fuel, and accident management average units all increased in 2011 compared to 2010 despite a 6% decline in the number of leased vehicles.

See Results of Operations for additional information regarding our consolidated results and the results of each of our reportable segments.

Industry Trends

Regulatory Trends

Financial Regulatory Reform

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, among other provisions, established the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection (CFPB), which began operations on July 21, 2011. The CFPB will implement and enforce the consumer protection provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act and will have the authority to examine all non-bank mortgage lenders, brokers and services, among other entities. We will be subject to the regulatory authority of the CFPB through our mortgage subsidiaries.

Six federal agencies, including the SEC, have proposed a rule providing sponsors of securitizations with various options for meeting the risk-retention requirements of the Dodd-Frank Act. Among other things, the options include retaining risk of the securitization transactions equal to at least 5% of each class of asset-backed security, 5% of par value of all asset-backed security interests issued, 5% of a representative pool of assets, or a combination of these options.

As required by the Dodd-Frank Act, the proposal includes descriptions of loans that would not be subject to these requirements, including asset-backed securities that are collateralized exclusively by residential mortgages that qualify as qualified residential mortgages (or QRMs). Proposed criteria to qualify for an exemption from the risk retention requirements include, but are not limited to: (i) maximum loan-to-value ratios for purchases and refinances of 80% and 75%, respectively; (ii) mortgage payment to gross income and debt payments to gross income ratios of 28% and 36%, respectively; (iii) borrower credit requirements including no current delinquencies, 60-day plus delinquencies in the past 2 years, or bankruptcies/ foreclosures in the past 3 years; and (iv) loan-type requirements including no interest only, negative amortization, balloon payments, or prepayment penalties.

The proposed rule would also recognize that the 100% guarantee of principal and interest provided by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac meets their risk-retention requirements as sponsors of mortgage-backed securities for as long as they are in conservatorship or receivership with capital support from the U.S. government.

Substantially all of the loans that we originated during 2010 and 2011 were sold to Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, or Ginnie Mae and would therefore have been exempt from the risk-retention requirements under the current proposal. For our lease securitizations, we believe we currently retain a subordinate position relative to the issued asset-backed securities in excess of the proposed 5% requirement, and we are continuing to monitor the potential impact under the proposed rules.

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Focus on Foreclosure Practices

During the first quarter of 2011, various federal regulators completed a review of 14 entities involved in the mortgage servicing process and noted weaknesses in foreclosure governance processes, foreclosure document preparation processes, and oversight and monitoring of third-party vendors, including foreclosure attorneys. These regulators took formal actions against each of the 14 entities subject to this review to address those weaknesses and risks. These actions require each entity, among other things, to conduct a more complete review of certain aspects of foreclosure actions that occurred between January 1, 2009, and December 31, 2010.

While we were not included in these reviews, we have received inquiries and requests for information from regulators and attorneys general of certain states as well as from the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the U.S. House of Representatives, requesting information as to our foreclosure processes and procedures, among other things. While we have not been assessed any material penalties resulting from our foreclosure practices to date, we expect the higher level of focus on foreclosure practices will result in higher legal and servicing related costs as well as potential regulatory fines and penalties.

Mortgage Production Trends

Despite continued low interest rates, restrictive underwriting standards and a weak housing market have continued to negatively impact loan origination volumes and are expected to continue to negatively impact origination volume during the second half of 2011. As of July 2011, Fannie Mae's *Economics and Mortgage Market Analysis* forecasted declines in industry loan originations to \$418 billion during the second half of 2011 as compared to \$870 billion during the second half of 2010. The 52% decline is due to a decrease in projected refinance originations offset by a slight increase in projected purchase originations. Refinance originations are highly dependent on the level of relative interest rates as well as the borrower's ability to qualify for the mortgage and could vary materially from these projections depending on interest rates.

Gain on sale margins have declined significantly from 2010 levels reflecting a more competitive environment given declining volumes. Gain on sale margins generally tighten in a rising interest rate environment and widen in a declining interest rate environment as loan originators manage capacity. Margins declined during the second quarter of 2011 from the first quarter of 2011, especially in the wholesale/correspondent channel. Assuming a relatively stable interest rate environment, we believe that loan margins will not be materially different than the first half of 2011 as many loan originators have reduced headcount and capacity in anticipation of lower loan origination volumes.

In response to projected declines in overall industry originations and margins, we are actively working to grow our market share and improve our profitability. Historically, lower industry originations and margins have led to an increase in mortgage outsourcing opportunities and we intend to take advantage of this environment by leveraging our existing mortgage origination services platform to enter into new outsourcing relationships.

Mortgage Servicing Trends

The declining housing market and general economic conditions, including higher unemployment rates, have continued to negatively impact our Mortgage Servicing segment through elevated levels of delinquencies and high loss severity rates on defaulted loans. The increased regulatory focus on servicing activities, including foreclosure practices, has increased and will likely continue to increase servicing costs across the industry.

Despite some stabilization in the level of overall portfolio delinquencies, we have seen a significant increase in repurchase requests, primarily from the agencies, during the second quarter of 2011, resulting in a corresponding increase in foreclosure-related costs especially related to loans originated during 2005 through 2008. We believe repurchase requests will continue to be high for the remainder of 2011 and into 2012.

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In addition to the increased focus on loan repurchases and indemnifications, we have experienced higher reinsurance losses as a result of the continued weakness in the housing market coupled with an elevated level of delinquency and foreclosure experience. We paid \$17 million and \$33 million in reinsurance claims during the second quarter and six months ended June 30, 2011, respectively, and expect our paid claims for certain book years to remain high into 2012 as foreclosures are completed and insurance claims are processed and finalized. We hold cash and securities in trust related to our potential obligation to pay such claims, which were \$246 million and were included in Restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as of June 30, 2011. We expect that the amount currently held in trust will be significantly higher than future claims for reinsurance losses. In January 2011, the Federal Housing Finance Agency directed Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to develop a joint initiative to consider alternatives for future mortgage servicing structures and compensation. Under this proposal, the GSEs are considering potential structures in which the minimum service fee would be reduced or eliminated altogether. This would provide mortgage bankers with the ability to either sell all or a portion of the retained servicing fee for cash up front, or retain an excess servicing fee. While the proposal provides additional flexibility in managing liquidity and capital requirements, it is unclear how the various options might impact mortgage-backed security pricing and the related pricing of excess servicing fees. The GSEs are also considering different pricing options for non-performing loans to better align servicer incentives with MBS investors and provide the loan guarantor the ability to transfer non-performing servicing. The Federal Housing Finance Agency has indicated that any change in the servicing compensation structure would be prospective and would not be expected to occur prior to mid-2012. These changes, if implemented, could have a significant impact on the entire mortgage industry and on the results of operations and cash flows of our mortgage business.

See Risk Management for additional information regarding mortgage reinsurance and loan repurchases.

Fleet Management Services Trends

The fleet management industry continues to be impacted by the relative strength of the U.S. economy. As the U.S. economy improves, we expect to see continued improvement in the industry. We believe that improvement in the economic conditions will be reflected in continued growth in our service unit counts. We expect the slow decline of the number of funded vehicles to continue in the industry and to see a corresponding trend in our number of leased units. While the natural disasters in Japan have impacted the retail automotive industry including the availability of certain materials for vehicle manufacturers and capacity constraints, we expect to see minimal impact on the fleet management industry.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations****Consolidated Results**

The following table presents our consolidated results of operations for the second quarters and six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(in millions)			
Net fee income	\$ 100	\$ 106	\$ 228	\$ 196
Fleet lease income	343	349	680	688
Gain on mortgage loans, net	119	139	178	244
Mortgage net finance expense	(25)	(19)	(44)	(39)
Loan servicing income	117	97	225	198
Change in fair value of mortgage servicing rights	(159)	(320)	(191)	(372)
Other income	21	19	105	33
Net revenues	516	371	1,181	948
Depreciation on operating leases	309	306	615	614
Fleet interest expense	21	25	41	48
Total other expenses	252	255	506	482
Total expenses	582	586	1,162	1,144
(Loss) income before income taxes	(66)	(215)	19	(196)
Income tax (benefit) expense	(29)	(89)	4	(78)
Net (loss) income	(37)	(126)	15	(118)
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	4	7	7	7
Net (loss) income attributable to PHH Corporation	\$ (41)	\$ (133)	\$ 8	\$ (125)

Quarterly Comparison: Net loss attributable to PHH Corporation decreased by \$92 million compared to 2010 due to a decrease in segment loss in our Mortgage Servicing segment and an increase in segment profit in our Fleet Management Services segment which was partially offset by a decrease in segment profit in our Mortgage Production segment. Net loss attributable to PHH Corporation was also impacted by changes in Income tax benefit compared to 2010.

Year-to-Date Comparison: Net (loss) income attributable to PHH Corporation increased by \$133 million compared to 2010 due to favorable changes in segment profit (loss) in each of our reportable segments. Net (loss) income attributable to PHH Corporation includes a \$68 million gain on the sale of 50.1% of the interests in our appraisal services business discussed below.

A more detailed discussion of the results for our reportable segments is presented within Segment Results below.

Income tax (benefit) expense

We record our interim tax provisions or benefits by applying a projected full-year effective income tax rate to our quarterly pre-tax income or loss for results that we deem to be reliably estimable. Certain results dependent on fair value adjustments of our Mortgage Production and Mortgage Servicing segments are considered not to be reliably estimable and therefore we record discrete year-to-date income tax provisions on those results.

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Quarterly Comparison: During the second quarter of 2011, the Income tax benefit was \$29 million and was impacted by a \$4 million benefit from state and local income taxes due to the mix and amount of pre-tax income and loss from the operations by entity and state tax jurisdiction, and a \$2 million net increase in the valuation allowances for deferred tax assets, primarily due to tax loss carryforwards generated during the quarter for which we believe it is more likely than not that the amounts will not be realized.

During 2010, the Income tax benefit was \$89 million and was impacted by a \$13 million benefit from state and local income taxes due to the mix and amount of pre-tax income and loss from the operations by entity and state tax jurisdiction, and a \$3 million net increase in the valuation allowances for deferred tax assets, primarily due to tax loss carryforwards generated during the quarter for which we believe it is more likely than not that the amounts will not be realized.

Year-to-Date Comparison: During 2011, Income tax expense was \$4 million and was primarily impacted by an \$8 million decrease in the liabilities for income tax contingencies, primarily due to the resolution and settlement with various taxing authorities, including the conclusion of the IRS examination and review of our taxable years 2006 through 2009, offset by a \$6 million net increase in the valuation allowance for deferred tax assets primarily due to tax loss carryforwards generated during the period for which we believe it is more likely than not that the amounts will not be realized.

During 2010, the Income tax benefit was \$78 million and was impacted by a \$12 million benefit from state and local income taxes due to the mix and amount of pre-tax income and loss from the operations by entity and state tax jurisdiction, offset by a \$5 million net increase in the valuation allowances for deferred tax assets, primarily due to tax loss carryforwards generated during the period for which we believe it is more likely than not that the amounts will not be realized.

Appraisal Services Business Joint Venture

On March 31, 2011, we sold 50.1% of the equity interests in our appraisal services business, Speedy Title and Appraisal Review Services, (STARS) to CoreLogic, Inc. for a total purchase price of \$35 million, consisting of an initial \$20 million cash payment received on March 31, 2011, and three future \$5 million installment payments to be received on March 31, 2012, 2014 and 2016. Upon the occurrence of certain events prior to September 30, 2017, we may have the right or obligation to purchase CoreLogic's interests. We retained a 49.9% equity interest in STARS, which is accounted for under the equity method and was recorded within Other assets with an initial fair value of \$34 million as of March 31, 2011.

During the six months ended June 30, 2011, a \$68 million gain on the sale of the 50.1% equity interest was recorded within Other income, which consisted of the net present value of the purchase price from CoreLogic plus the \$34 million from the initial valuation of our equity method investment in STARS. For the three months ended June 30, 2011, earnings from the equity method investment in STARS of \$1 million are recorded as a component of Other income and represent 49.9% of the pre-tax income of the STARS joint venture over the period.

Segment Results

Discussed below are the results of operations for each of our reportable segments. Segment profit or loss is presented as the income or loss before income tax expense or benefit and after net income or loss attributable to noncontrolling interest. The Mortgage Production segment profit or loss excludes Realogy's noncontrolling interest in the profits and losses of PHH Home Loans. The Other segment includes costs related to general and administrative functions that are allocated back to our reportable segments, certain income and expenses not allocated and intersegment eliminations.

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The following table presents the results of our Other segment:

	Three Months		Six Months Ended	
	Ended		June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(in millions)			
Net revenues	\$ (1)	\$	\$ (2)	\$ (1)
Salaries and related expenses	17	5	36	11
Occupancy and other office expenses	1		2	
Fleet interest expense			(2)	(1)
Other operating expenses	11	2	22	5
Corporate overhead allocation	(29)	(7)	(59)	(15)
Total expenses			(1)	
Segment loss	\$ (1)	\$	\$ (1)	\$ (1)

As a result of our transformation initiatives, as of January 1, 2011 certain general and administrative functions that had previously been part of our Mortgage Production, Mortgage Servicing and Fleet Management Services segments were consolidated into our Other segment, including information technology, human resources, finance, and marketing. The majority of general and administrative expenses are allocated back to the segments through a corporate overhead allocation.

Certain costs previously reported by our Mortgage Production, Mortgage Servicing and Fleet Management Services segments as Salaries and related expenses during 2010 are now included in the corporate overhead allocation and reported as a component of Other operating expenses. The table below provides a summary of our corporate overhead allocation by segment:

	Three Months		Six Months Ended	
	Ended		June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(in millions)			
Mortgage Production segment	\$ 14	\$ 3	\$ 30	\$ 7
Mortgage Servicing segment	4	1	7	2
Fleet Management Services segment	11	3	22	6
Other	(29)	(7)	(59)	(15)
Total expenses	\$	\$	\$	\$

Other operating expenses for the second quarter of 2011 in our Mortgage Production, Mortgage Servicing, and Fleet Management Services segments increased by \$11 million, \$3 million and \$8 million, respectively, as compared to the same period of 2010 resulting from our internal reorganization. Other operating expenses for the six months ending June 30, 2011 in our Mortgage Production, Mortgage Servicing, and Fleet Management Services segments increased by \$23 million, \$5 million and \$16 million, respectively, as compared to the same period of 2010 resulting from our internal reorganization. These increases were primarily offset by corresponding decreases in Salaries and related expenses and Other operating expenses exclusive of corporate allocations. See individual segment results discussions below for further detail.

Table of Contents**Mortgage Production Segment**

The following tables present a summary of our financial results and key related drivers for the Mortgage Production segment, and are followed by a discussion of each of the key components of Net revenues and Total expenses:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(\$ In millions, except average loan amount)			
Loans closed to be sold	\$ 6,834	\$ 7,660	\$ 16,530	\$ 13,333
Fee-based closings	2,913	2,397	7,047	4,549
Total closings	\$ 9,747	\$ 10,057	\$ 23,577	\$ 17,882
Purchase closings	\$ 5,716	\$ 6,175	\$ 9,867	\$ 9,593
Refinance closings	4,031	3,882	13,710	8,289
Total closings	\$ 9,747	\$ 10,057	\$ 23,577	\$ 17,882
Fixed rate	\$ 6,727	\$ 7,957	\$ 16,665	\$ 13,882
Adjustable rate	3,020	2,100	6,912	4,000
Total closings	\$ 9,747	\$ 10,057	\$ 23,577	\$ 17,882
Retail closings	\$ 7,029	\$ 7,427	\$ 16,776	\$ 13,529
Wholesale/correspondent closings	2,718	2,630	6,801	4,353
Total closings	\$ 9,747	\$ 10,057	\$ 23,577	\$ 17,882
Average loan amount	\$ 252,126	\$ 228,865	\$ 256,495	\$ 233,566
Loans sold	\$ 6,831	\$ 6,897	\$ 19,728	\$ 12,659
Applications	\$ 15,365	\$ 15,958	\$ 26,302	\$ 28,157
IRLCs expected to close	\$ 7,501	\$ 8,425	\$ 12,545	\$ 14,799
	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(in millions)			
Mortgage fees	\$ 56	\$ 66	\$ 142	\$ 118
Gain on mortgage loans, net	119	139	178	244
Mortgage interest income	20	18	51	34
Mortgage interest expense	(28)	(22)	(61)	(43)
Mortgage net finance expense	(8)	(4)	(10)	(9)
Other income	2	1	73	1

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Net revenues	169	202	383	354
Salaries and related expenses	76	85	167	161
Occupancy and other office expenses	8	8	15	16
Other depreciation and amortization	2	3	5	6
Other operating expenses	54	50	112	90
Total expenses	140	146	299	273
Income before income taxes	29	56	84	81
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	4	7	7	7
Segment profit	\$ 25	\$ 49	\$ 77	\$ 74

Table of Contents*Mortgage Production Statistics*

Mortgage loan originations are driven by the demand to fund home purchases and the demand to refinance existing loans. Purchase closings are influenced by the number of home sales and the overall condition of the housing market whereas refinance closings are sensitive to interest rate changes relative to borrowers' current interest rates. Refinance closings typically increase when interest rates fall and decrease when interest rates rise. Although the level of interest rates is a key driver of refinancing activity, there are other factors which influence the level of refinance closings including home prices, underwriting standards and product characteristics. The demand for wholesale/correspondent closings is influenced by a variety of factors, including overall industry capacity. Wholesale/correspondent closings represented 29% of our total closings during the six months ended June 30, 2011. Retail loans are generally more profitable than wholesale/correspondent and have higher loan margins and higher expenses.

Interest rate lock commitments (IRLCs) represent an agreement to extend credit to a mortgage loan applicant, or an agreement to purchase a loan from a third-party originator, whereby the interest rate on the loan is set prior to funding. Interest rate lock commitments expected to close are adjusted for the amount of loans expected to close in accordance with the terms of the commitment. IRLCs expected to close result in loans closed to be sold as we do not enter into interest rate lock commitments on fee-based closings.

As of July 2011, Fannie Mae's *Economics and Mortgage Market Analysis* shows an increase in mortgage industry volumes of approximately 1% and 2% during the second quarter and six months ended June 30, 2011, respectively compared the same period of 2010. Although mortgage interest rates have remained at relatively low levels through 2011, many borrowers took advantage of the low interest rate environment in 2010 by refinancing after interest rates declined. As a result, IRLCs expected to close declined by 11% during the second quarter of 2011 and 15% during the six months ended June 30, 2011 compared to the respective periods in 2010, despite similar interest rate environments.

Quarterly Comparison: Total closings decreased \$0.3 billion (3%) compared with 2010, primarily due to the decline in purchase closing volumes. The higher purchase closings in 2010 was driven by an improvement in home sales and additional incentives to close on home purchases due to the expiration of the home purchase tax credit, which expired at the end of the second quarter of 2010.

Year-to-Date Comparison: Total closings increased \$5.7 billion (32%) compared with 2010, primarily due to a \$5.4 billion increase in refinance closings. The significant increase in refinance closings was a result of the decline in mortgage interest rates during the latter half of 2010 which resulted in an increase in refinance activity and IRLCs during that period, which ultimately closed in 2011.

Mortgage Fees

Loans closed to be sold and fee-based closings are key drivers of Mortgage fees. Mortgage fees consist of fee income earned on all loan originations, including loans closed to be sold and fee-based closings. Fee income consists of amounts earned related to application and underwriting fees and fees on cancelled loans. Appraisal and other income generated by our appraisal services business is included through the quarter ended March 31, 2011. Fee income also consists of amounts earned from financial institutions related to brokered loan fees and origination assistance fees resulting from our private-label mortgage outsourcing activities. Fees associated with the origination and acquisition of mortgage loans are recognized as earned.

Quarterly Comparison: Mortgage fees decreased by \$10 million (15%) compared to 2010, primarily due to a decrease in the number of retail closings units partially offset by an increase in fee-based originations compared to 2010.

Year-to-Date Comparison: Mortgage fees increased by \$24 million (20%) compared to 2010, primarily due to an increase in the number of retail closings units coupled with an increase in fee-based originations compared to 2010.

Table of Contents*Gain on Mortgage Loans, Net*

IRLCs expected to close are the primary driver of Gain on mortgage loans, net. Gain on mortgage loans, net includes realized and unrealized gains and losses on our mortgage loans, as well as the changes in fair value of our interest rate locks and loan-related derivatives. The fair value of our interest rate locks is based upon the estimated fair value of the underlying mortgage loan, adjusted for: (i) estimated costs to complete and originate the loan and (ii) the estimated percentage of IRLCs that will result in a closed mortgage loan. The valuation of our interest rate lock commitments and mortgage loans approximates a whole-loan price, which includes the value of the related mortgage servicing rights. Mortgage servicing rights are recognized and capitalized at the date the loans are sold and subsequent changes in the fair value are recorded in Change in fair value of mortgage servicing rights in the Mortgage Servicing segment. The components of Gain on mortgage loans, net were as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(in millions)			
Gain on loans	\$ 102	\$ 140	\$ 141	\$ 234
Change in fair value of Scratch and Dent and certain non-conforming mortgage loans	5	(3)		(4)
Economic hedge results	12	2	37	14
Total change in fair value of mortgage loans and related derivatives	17	(1)	37	10
Gain on mortgage loans, net	\$ 119	\$ 139	\$ 178	\$ 244

Gain on loans is driven by the volume of IRLCs expected to close, total loan margins and the mix of wholesale/correspondent closing volume. Margins generally widen when mortgage interest rates decline and tighten when mortgage interest rates increase, as loan originators balance origination volume with operational capacity. For wholesale/correspondent closings and certain retail closings from our private label clients, the cost to acquire the loan reduces the gain from selling the loan into the secondary market.

Change in fair value of Scratch and Dent and certain non-conforming mortgage loans is primarily driven by additions, sales and changes in value of Scratch and Dent loans, which represent loans with origination flaws or performance issues.

Economic hedge results represent the change in value of mortgage loans, interest rate lock commitments and related derivatives, including the impact of changes in actual pullthrough as compared to our assumptions.

Quarterly Comparison: Gain on loans decreased \$38 million (27%) compared 2010, primarily due to an 11% decrease in IRLCs expected to close and lower total margins. The decrease in total margins was due to the lower value of initial capitalized mortgage servicing rights, which resulted from reductions in interest rates, coupled with a reduction in initial loan pricing margins reflecting a more competitive environment given declining volumes.

The \$8 million favorable change in fair value of Scratch and Dent and certain non-conforming loans compared to 2010 was primarily due to the sale of Scratch and Dent loans at a gain during 2011 coupled with an increase in estimated fair value of the remaining population of Scratch and Dent loans compared to 2010.

The \$10 million increase in economic hedge results compared to 2010 was primarily driven by lower volatility in mortgage interest rates in 2011 compared to 2010 partially offset by the lower impact from actual pullthrough of mortgage loans, as compared to assumptions. Mortgage interest rates declined significantly during 2010, which caused a reduction in the value of our mortgage loans that was not offset by related derivatives.

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Year-to-Date Comparison: Gain on loans decreased \$93 million (40%) compared to 2010, primarily due to a 15% decrease in IRLCs expected to close, lower total margins and a higher mix of wholesale/correspondent volume which has lower gain on sale margins than retail. The decrease in total margins was due to the lower value of initial capitalized mortgage servicing rights which resulted from reductions in interest rates.

The change in fair value of Scratch and Dent and certain non-conforming loans decreased by \$4 million compared to 2010, primarily due to the sale of Scratch and Dent loans at a gain during 2011 coupled with an increase in estimated fair value of the remaining population of Scratch and Dent loans compared to 2010.

The \$23 million increase in economic hedge results compared to 2010 was primarily driven by lower volatility in mortgage interest rates partially offset by the lower impact from actual pullthrough of mortgage loans, as compared to assumptions.

Mortgage Net Finance Expense

Mortgage net finance expense allocable to the Mortgage Production segment consists of interest income on mortgage loans, interest expense allocated on debt used to fund mortgage loans and an allocation of interest expense for working capital. Mortgage net finance expense is primarily driven by the average balance of loans held for sale, the average volume of outstanding borrowings, the note rate on loans held for sale and the cost of funds rate of our outstanding borrowings. A significant portion of our loan originations are funded with variable-rate short-term debt. Loans are generally sold to investors within 60 days of origination.

Quarterly Comparison: Mortgage net finance expense allocable to the Mortgage Production segment increased by \$4 million compared to 2010 and was comprised of a \$6 million increase in Mortgage interest expense partially offset by a \$2 million increase in Mortgage interest income. The increase in Mortgage interest expense was primarily due to a higher average volume of loans held for sale compared to 2010. The increase in Mortgage interest income was attributable to the higher average volume of loans held for sale partially offset by a lower average note rate on loans held for sale resulting from lower mortgage interest rates for conforming first mortgage loans during 2011.

Year-to-Date Comparison: Mortgage net finance expense allocable to the Mortgage Production segment increased by \$1 million compared to 2010 and was comprised of an \$18 million increase in Mortgage interest expense partially offset by a \$17 million increase in Mortgage interest income. The increase in Mortgage interest expense was primarily due to a higher average volume of loans held for sale during 2011 as compared to 2010. The increase in Mortgage interest income was attributable to the higher average volume of loans held for sale partially offset by a lower average note rate on loans held for sale resulting from lower mortgage interest rates for conforming first mortgage loans during 2011.

Other Income

Year-to-Date Comparison: Other income increased \$72 million compared to the same period of 2010 which was primarily comprised of a \$68 million gain on the 50.1% sale of the equity interests in our appraisal services business discussed above under Consolidated Results .

Table of Contents*Salaries and Related Expenses*

Salaries and related expenses allocable to the Mortgage Production segment consist of salaries, payroll taxes, benefits and incentives paid to employees in our mortgage production operations and commissions paid to employees involved in the loan origination process.

The components of Salaries and related expenses were as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(in millions)			
Salaries, benefits and incentives	\$ 50	\$ 51	\$ 109	\$ 104
Commissions	22	27	42	46
Contract labor and overtime	4	7	16	11
Salaries and related expenses	\$ 76	\$ 85	\$ 167	\$ 161

Salaries, benefits and incentives are primarily driven by the average number of permanent employees. In 2011, we combined general and administrative functions, as discussed under *Segment Results* above, which favorably impacted salaries, benefits and incentives compared to the prior period. Commissions are primarily driven by the volume of retail closings. Contract labor and overtime is primarily driven by origination volumes and consists of overtime paid to permanent employees and amounts paid to temporary and contract personnel. We continue to evaluate our employee cost structure and balance the number of employees with anticipated loan origination volumes. We have reduced our permanent employees by 10% compared to the end of the first quarter of 2011.

Quarterly Comparison: Salaries, benefits and incentives decreased by \$1 million compared to 2010 due to a \$7 million decrease from the combination of general and administrative functions, which is allocated to Other expenses as discussed above, partially offset by a \$6 million increase due to an increase in the average number of permanent employees in the mortgage production operations. The \$5 million decrease in commissions was primarily attributable to the 5% decline in retail originations. Contract labor and overtime decreased by \$3 million and was driven by lower overall closing volumes.

Year-to-Date Comparison: Salaries, benefits and incentives increased by \$5 million compared to 2010, due to an \$18 million increase from an increase in the average number of permanent employees in the mortgage production operations, partially offset by a \$13 million decrease from the combination of general and administrative functions, which is allocated to Other expenses as discussed above. The \$4 million decrease in commissions is primarily due to the decline in closings from our real estate channel, which have higher commission rates than private label closings, partially offset by an increase in closings in our private label services channel. Contract labor and overtime increased by \$5 million and was driven by higher overall closing volumes.

Other Operating Expenses

Other operating expenses allocable to the mortgage production segment consist of production-related direct expenses, allocations for corporate overhead and other production related expenses. In 2011, certain additional general and administrative functions were combined as discussed under *Segment Results* above.

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The components of Other operating expenses were as follows:

	Three Months		Six Months Ended	
	Ended		June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(in millions)			
Production-related direct expenses	\$ 23	\$ 24	\$ 43	\$ 43
Corporate overhead allocation	14	3	30	7
Other expenses	17	23	39	40
Other operating expenses	\$ 54	\$ 50	\$ 112	\$ 90

Production-related direct expenses represent variable costs directly related to the volume of loan originations and consist of appraisal, underwriting and other direct loan origination expenses. These expenses are incurred during the loan origination process and are primarily driven by applications. Corporate overhead allocation consists of segment allocations of general and administrative costs. Other expenses consist of other production-related expenses that include, but are not limited to professional and information technology fees, outsourcing fees and customer service expenses.

Quarterly Comparison: Production-related direct expenses decreased by \$1 million compared to 2010 primarily due to the slight decrease in application volume. The Corporate overhead allocation was unfavorably impacted by \$11 million primarily from the combination of general and administrative functions. The \$6 million decrease in other expenses primarily resulted from expenses incurred during 2010 associated with executing our transformation plan.

Year-to-Date Comparison: Production-related direct expenses remained constant as compared to 2010. The Corporate overhead allocation was unfavorably impacted by \$23 million primarily from the combination of general and administrative functions.

Table of Contents**Mortgage Servicing Segment**

The following tables present a summary of our financial results and key related drivers for the Mortgage Servicing segment, and are followed by a discussion of each of the key components of Net revenues and Total expenses:

	As of June 30,	
	2011	2010
	(\$ in millions)	
Ending total loan servicing portfolio	\$ 173,651	\$ 155,967
Number of loans serviced	1,033,360	968,669
Ending capitalized loan servicing portfolio	\$ 142,436	\$ 130,097
Capitalized servicing rate	1.06%	0.95%
Capitalized servicing multiple	3.5	3.1
Weighted-average servicing fee (in basis points)	30	30

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(in millions)			
Average total loan servicing portfolio	\$ 172,053	\$ 154,392	\$ 170,365	\$ 153,381
Average capitalized loan servicing portfolio	141,499	129,316	139,707	128,736
Payoffs and principal curtailments of capitalized portfolio	4,943	5,140	10,966	9,984

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(in millions)			
Mortgage interest income	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 8	\$ 7
Mortgage interest expense	(20)	(19)	(40)	(36)
Mortgage net finance expense	(16)	(15)	(32)	(29)
Loan servicing income	117	97	225	198
Change in fair value of mortgage servicing rights	(159)	(320)	(191)	(372)
Net loan servicing (loss) income	(42)	(223)	34	(174)
Other income (expense)			(3)	1
Net revenues	(58)	(238)	(1)	(202)
Salaries and related expenses	8	10	17	20
Occupancy and other office expenses	2	2	5	5
Other operating expenses	45	34	76	70
Total expenses	55	46	98	95

Segment loss	\$	(113)	\$	(284)	\$	(99)	\$	(297)
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Mortgage Net Finance Expense

Mortgage net finance expense allocable to the Mortgage Servicing segment consists of interest income credits from escrow balances, income from investment balances (including investments held in reinsurance trusts) and interest expense allocated on debt used to fund our mortgage servicing rights, which is driven by the average volume of outstanding borrowings and the cost of funds rate of our outstanding borrowings.

Quarterly Comparison: Mortgage net finance expense increased by \$1 million compared to 2010 due to an increase in the interest expense allocated to fund our Mortgage servicing rights (MSR) resulting from a higher average MSR balance.

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Year-to-Date Comparison: Mortgage net finance expense increased by \$3 million compared to 2010 due to a \$4 million increase in Mortgage interest expense that was partially offset by a \$1 million increase in Mortgage interest income. The increase in Mortgage interest expense was due to an increase in the interest expense allocated to fund our MSR's resulting from a higher average MSR balance. The increase in Mortgage interest income was due to an increase in income earned on customer escrow accounts resulting from higher average escrow balances related to the 11% increase in the average total loan servicing portfolio.

Loan Servicing Income

The components of Loan servicing income were as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(In millions)			
Net service fee revenue	\$ 110	\$ 99	\$ 216	\$ 196
Late fees and other ancillary servicing revenue	12	13	29	28
Curtailed interest paid to investors	(5)	(6)	(13)	(13)
Net reinsurance loss		(9)	(7)	(13)
 Loan servicing income	 \$ 117	 \$ 97	 \$ 225	 \$ 198

The primary drivers for Loan servicing income are the average capitalized loan servicing portfolio and average servicing fee. Net service fee revenue is driven by recurring servicing fees that are recognized upon receipt of the coupon payment from the borrower and recorded net of guaranty fees. Net service fee revenue also includes subservicing fees where we receive a nominal stated amount per loan, which is less than our average servicing fee related to the capitalized portfolio.

Net reinsurance loss represents premiums earned on reinsurance contracts, net of ceding commission and provisions for reinsurance reserves.

Quarterly Comparison: The \$11 million increase in net service fee revenue was primarily due to a 9% increase in the average capitalized loan servicing portfolio compared to 2010 partially offset by an increase in guarantee fees as a result of a greater composition GSE loans included in our capitalized servicing portfolio. The \$9 million decrease in net reinsurance loss was primarily attributable to an \$11 million decrease in the provision for reinsurance reserves due to lower incurred losses resulting from stabilizing delinquencies, which was partially offset by a decrease in premiums earned related to outstanding reinsurance agreements which have continued in runoff status.

Year-to-Date Comparison: The \$20 million increase in net service fee revenue was primarily due to a 9% increase in the average capitalized loan servicing portfolio compared to 2010 partially offset by an increase in guarantee fees as a result of a greater composition of GSE loans included in our capitalized servicing portfolio. The \$6 million decrease in net reinsurance loss was primarily attributable to a \$9 million decrease in the provision for reinsurance reserves resulting from stabilizing delinquencies, which was partially offset by a decrease in premiums earned related to outstanding reinsurance agreements which have continued in runoff status.

Change in Fair Value of Mortgage Servicing Rights

The fair value of our MSR's is estimated based upon projections of expected future cash flows considering prepayment estimates, our historical prepayment rates, portfolio characteristics, interest rates based on interest rate yield curves, implied volatility and other economic factors. Generally, the value of our MSR's is expected to increase when interest rates rise and decrease when interest rates decline due to the effect those changes in interest rates have on prepayment estimates. Other factors noted above as well as the overall market demand for MSR's may also affect the valuation.

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Refer to Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk for an analysis of the impact of 25 bps, 50 bps and 100 bps changes in interest rates on the valuation of our MSR's at June 30, 2011.

The components of Change in fair value of mortgage servicing rights were as follows:

	Three Months		Six Months Ended	
	Ended		June 30,	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(In millions)			
Actual prepayments of the underlying mortgage loans	\$ (29)	\$ (35)	\$ (73)	\$ (69)
Actual receipts of recurring cash flows	(13)	(11)	(26)	(22)
Credit-related fair value adjustments	13	(1)	10	(19)
Market-related fair value adjustments	(130)	(273)	(102)	(262)
Change in fair value of mortgage servicing rights	\$ (159)	\$ (320)	\$ (191)	\$ (372)

The change in fair value of MSR's due to actual prepayments is driven by two factors: (i) the number of loans that prepaid during the period and (ii) the current value of the mortgage servicing right asset at the time of prepayment. Credit-related adjustments represent the change in fair value of MSR's primarily due to changes in projected portfolio delinquencies and foreclosures. Market-related adjustments represent the change in fair value of MSR's due to changes in market inputs and assumptions used in the valuation model.

Quarterly Comparison: The \$6 million decrease in actual prepayments of the underlying mortgage loans during the second quarter of 2011 compared to 2010 was primarily due to a 15% decrease in loan payoffs.

Credit-related fair value adjustments increased the value of our MSR's by \$13 million during the second quarter of 2011 compared to reducing the value by \$1 million during the second quarter of 2010. The favorable credit-related fair value adjustments were primarily due to a decrease in projected delinquencies and foreclosures.

Market-related fair value adjustments decreased the value of our MSR's by \$130 million during the second quarter of 2011 compared to \$273 million during 2010. The \$130 million decrease during 2011 was primarily attributable to a decrease in mortgage interest rates coupled with a \$20 million decrease in fair value related to higher projected foreclosure costs to service. The \$273 million decrease during 2010 was primarily due to a decrease in mortgage interest rates and flattening of the yield curve which led to higher expected prepayments.

Year-to-Date Comparison: The \$4 million increase in actual prepayments of the underlying mortgage loans during the six months ended June 30, 2011 compared to the same period of 2010 was primarily due to a 6% increase in loan payoffs.

Credit-related fair value adjustments increased the value of our MSR's by \$10 million during 2011 compared to reducing the value by \$19 million during 2010. The favorable credit-related fair value adjustments were primarily due to an improvement in total delinquencies, foreclosures and real estate owned coupled with a decrease in projected delinquencies and foreclosures. The \$19 million unfavorable credit-related adjustment during 2010 was primarily due to deteriorating economic conditions in the broader U.S. economy which resulted in an increase in total delinquencies attributable to the capitalized servicing portfolio.

Market-related fair value adjustments decreased the value of our MSR's by \$102 million during the six months ended June 30, 2011 compared to \$262 million during the same period of 2010. The \$102 million decrease during 2011 was primarily attributable to a decrease in mortgage interest rates. The \$262 million decrease during 2010 was primarily due to a decrease in mortgage interest rates and flattening of the yield curve which led to higher expected prepayments.

Table of Contents*Other Income (Expense)*

Other income (expense) allocable to the Mortgage Servicing segment primarily consists of the change in the net fair value of a mortgage securitization trust where we hold a residual interest.

Year-to-Date Comparison: The \$4 million unfavorable change compared to 2010 was primarily due to an increase in projected credit losses of the underlying securitized mortgage loans.

Other Operating Expenses

The components of Other operating expenses allocable to the Mortgage Servicing Segment were as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(In millions)			
Foreclosure-related charges	\$ 24	\$ 20	\$ 39	\$ 43
Corporate overhead allocation	4	1	7	2
Other expenses	17	13	30	25
Other operating expenses	\$ 45	\$ 34	\$ 76	\$ 70

Foreclosure-related charges are driven by the volume of repurchase and indemnification requests as well as expected loss severities which are impacted by various economic factors including delinquency rates and home price values. Corporate overhead allocation relates to segment allocations of general and administrative costs. Other expenses include operating expenses of the Mortgage Servicing segment, including costs directly associated with servicing loans in foreclosure and real estate owned, professional fees and outsourcing fees. In 2011, certain additional general and administrative functions were combined as discussed under *Segment Results* above.

Quarterly Comparison: The continuing high levels of repurchase requests, primarily from agency invested loan sales, and loss severities contributed to the \$24 million of foreclosure-related charges during 2011. The \$20 million of foreclosure-related charges during 2010 was primarily due to repurchases, indemnifications and make-whole payments on defaulted loans coupled with increasing loss severities. The Corporate overhead allocation was unfavorably impacted by \$3 million primarily from the combination of general and administrative functions. The \$4 million increase in other expenses was primarily attributable to costs associated with servicing delinquent and foreclosed loans and real estate owned.

Year-to-Date Comparison: The continuing high levels of repurchase requests, primarily from agency invested loan sales, and loss severities contributed to the \$39 million of foreclosure-related charges during 2011. We expect that this trend of elevated repurchase requests and lower home prices contributing to high loss severities will continue throughout 2011 and into 2012. The \$43 million of foreclosure-related charges during 2010 was primarily due to repurchases, indemnifications and make-whole payments on defaulted loans coupled with increasing loss severities. Corporate overhead allocation was unfavorably impacted by \$5 million primarily from the combination of general and administrative functions. The \$5 million increase in other expenses was primarily attributable to costs associated with servicing delinquent and foreclosed loans and real estate owned.

Table of Contents**Fleet Management Services Segment**

The following tables present a summary of our financial results and related drivers for the Fleet Management Services segment, and are followed by a discussion of each of the key components of our Net revenues and Total expenses:

	Average for the Three Months Ended June 30,		Average for the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(In thousands of units)			
Leased vehicles	274	291	276	294
Maintenance service cards	318	275	318	273
Fuel cards	293	275	291	273
Accident management vehicles	293	291	294	289

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(in millions)			
Fleet management fees	\$ 44	\$ 40	\$ 86	\$ 78
Fleet lease income	343	349	680	688
Other income	19	18	35	31
Net revenues	406	407	801	797
Salaries and related expenses	16	19	31	41
Occupancy and other office expenses	4	4	8	8
Depreciation on operating leases	309	306	615	614
Fleet interest expense	21	25	43	49
Other depreciation and amortization	2	2	5	5
Other operating expenses	35	38	64	59
Total expenses	387	394	766	776
Segment profit	\$ 19	\$ 13	\$ 35	\$ 21

Fleet Management Fees

The drivers of Fleet management fees are leased vehicles and service unit counts as well as the usage of fee-based services. Fleet management fees consist primarily of the revenues of our principal fee-based products: fuel cards, maintenance services, accident management services and monthly management fees for leased vehicles. During the second half of 2010, we added transportation safety training services through the acquisition of the assets of a former supplier. This acquisition has positively impacted Fleet management fees during the second quarter of 2011 and the six months ended June 30, 2011.

Quarterly Comparison: Fleet management fees increased by \$4 million (10%) compared to 2010 primarily due to the addition of driver safety training service fees coupled with higher usage of fee and asset based fleet management services, and an increase in service unit volume.

Year-to-Date Comparison: Fleet management fees increased by \$8 million (10%) compared to the same period of 2010 primarily due to the addition of driver safety training service fees coupled with higher usage of fee and asset based fleet management services, and an increase in service unit volume.

Table of Contents*Fleet Lease Income*

Fleet lease income consists of leasing revenue related to operating and direct financing leases as well as the gross sales proceeds associated with our lease syndications. We originate certain leases with the intention of syndicating to banks and other financial institutions, which includes the sale of the underlying assets and assignment of any rights to the leases. Upon the transfer and assignment we record the proceeds from the sale within Fleet lease income and recognize the cost of goods sold within Other operating expenses for the undepreciated cost of the asset sold.

Leasing revenue related to operating leases consists of an interest component for the funding cost inherent in the lease as well as a depreciation component for the cost of the vehicles under lease. Leasing revenue related to direct financing leases consists of an interest component for the funding cost inherent in the lease.

Quarterly Comparison: Fleet lease income decreased by \$6 million (2%) compared to 2010 primarily due to a \$10 million decrease in lease syndication revenue primarily attributable to the amount of lease syndications which was partially offset by higher leasing revenues related to a change in the mix of our net investment in leases to a greater amount of vehicles under operating leases from direct financing leases.

Year-to-Date Comparison: Fleet lease income decreased by \$8 million (1%) compared to the same period of 2010 primarily due to a \$10 million decrease in lease syndication revenue primarily attributable to the amount of lease syndications which was partially offset by higher leasing revenues related to a change in the mix of our net investment in leases to a greater amount of vehicles under operating leases from direct financing leases.

Other Income

Other income primarily consists of gross sales proceeds from our owned vehicle dealerships and the gain or loss from the sale of used vehicles. The cost of vehicles sold from our owned dealerships is included in cost of goods sold within Other operating expenses.

Quarterly Comparison: Other income increased by \$1 million (6%) compared to 2010 primarily due to an increase in vehicle sales to retail customers at our dealerships.

Year-to-Date Comparison: Other income increased by \$4 million (13%) compared to the same period of 2010 primarily due to an increase in vehicle sales to retail customers at our dealerships.

Salaries and Related Expenses

Salaries and related expenses allocable to the Fleet Management Services segment consist of salaries, payroll taxes, benefits and incentives paid to employees in our fleet services operations. In 2011, we combined general administrative functions, as discussed under Segment Results above, which favorably impacted Salaries and related expenses compared to the prior period.

Quarterly Comparison: Salaries and related expenses decreased by \$3 million (16%) compared to 2010 primarily from the combination of general and administrative functions, as discussed under Segment Results above.

Year-to-Date Comparison: Salaries and related expenses decreased by \$10 million (24%) compared to the same period of 2010 from the combination of general and administrative functions, as discussed under Segment Results above.

Table of Contents*Depreciation on Operating Leases*

Depreciation on operating leases is the depreciation expense associated with our vehicles under operating leases included in Net investment in fleet leases.

Quarterly Comparison: Depreciation on operating leases increased by \$3 million (1%) compared with 2010 primarily due to a change in the mix of our net investment in leases to a greater amount of vehicles under operating leases from direct financing leases coupled with the impact of the newer vehicle purchases.

Year-to-Date Comparison: Depreciation on operating leases increased by \$1 million compared to the same period of 2010 primarily due to a change in the mix of our net investment in leases to a greater amount of vehicles under operating leases from direct financing leases coupled with the impact of the newer vehicle purchases that was partially offset by a decrease in the average number of leased vehicles.

Fleet Interest Expense

Fleet interest expense is primarily driven by the average volume and cost of funds rate of outstanding borrowings and consists of interest expense associated with borrowings related to leased vehicles, changes in market values of interest rate cap agreements related to vehicle asset-backed debt and amortization of deferred financing fees.

Quarterly Comparison: Fleet interest expense decreased by \$4 million (16%) compared to 2010 primarily due to favorable changes in the cost of funds rates resulting from debt renewals and changes in fair value of interest rate cap agreements related to vehicle management asset-backed debt.

Year-to-Date Comparison: Fleet interest expense decreased by \$6 million (12%) compared to the same period of 2010 primarily due to favorable changes in the cost of funds rates resulting from debt renewals and changes in fair value of interest rate cap agreements related to vehicle management asset-backed debt.

Other Operating Expenses

The following table presents a summary of the components of Other operating expenses:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(in millions)			
Cost of goods sold	\$ 15	\$ 25	\$ 27	\$ 35
Corporate overhead allocation	11	3	22	6
Other expenses	9	10	15	18
 Total Other operating expenses	 \$ 35	 \$ 38	 \$ 64	 \$ 59

Cost of goods sold is driven by vehicle sales at our owned dealerships and the syndication of certain leases to banks and other financial institutions. The gross sales proceeds from our owned dealerships is included in Other income, and the proceeds from syndications are recorded within Fleet lease income.

Corporate overhead allocation is associated with segment allocations of general and administrative costs. In 2011, certain additional general and administrative functions were combined as discussed under Segment Results above.

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Quarterly Comparison: The \$10 million (40%) decrease in cost of goods sold was primarily attributable to the decrease in the amount of lease syndication volume compared to 2010. Corporate overhead allocation was unfavorably impacted by \$8 million primarily from the combination of general and administrative functions.

Year-to-Date Comparison: The \$8 million (23%) decrease in cost of goods sold was primarily attributable to the decrease in the amount of lease syndication volume compared to the same period of 2010. Corporate overhead allocation was unfavorably impacted by \$16 million primarily from the combination of general and administrative functions. The \$3 million decrease in other expenses primarily resulted from expenses incurred during 2010 associated with executing our transformation plan.

Risk Management

In the normal course of business, we are exposed to various risks including, but not limited to, interest rate risk, consumer credit risk, commercial credit risk, counterparty credit risk, liquidity risk, and foreign exchange risk. The Finance and Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors provides oversight with respect to the assessment of our overall capital structure and its impact on the generation of appropriate risk adjusted returns, as well as the existence, operation and effectiveness of our risk management programs, policies and practices. Our Chief Risk Officer, working with each of our businesses, oversees governance processes and monitoring of these risks including the establishment of risk strategy and documentation of risk policies and controls.

Interest Rate Risk

Our principal market exposure is to interest rate risk, specifically long-term Treasury and mortgage interest rates due to their impact on mortgage-related assets and commitments. Additionally, our escrow earnings on our mortgage servicing rights and our net investment in variable-rate lease assets are sensitive to changes in short-term interest rates such as LIBOR and commercial paper rates. We also are exposed to changes in short-term interest rates on certain variable rate borrowings including our mortgage warehouse asset-backed debt, vehicle management asset-backed debt and our unsecured revolving credit facility. We anticipate that such interest rates will remain our primary benchmark for market risk for the foreseeable future.

Refer to Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk for an analysis of the impact of 25 bps, 50 bps and 100 bps changes in interest rates on the valuation of assets and liabilities sensitive to interest rates.

Consumer Credit Risk

Our exposures to consumer credit risk include:

- § Loan repurchase and indemnification obligations from breaches of representation and warranty provisions of our loan sales or servicing agreements, which result in indemnification payments or exposure to loan defaults and foreclosures;
- § Mortgage reinsurance losses; and
- § A decline in the fair value of mortgage servicing rights as a result of increases in involuntary prepayments from increasing portfolio delinquencies.

Table of Contents**Loan Repurchases and Indemnifications**

Foreclosure-related reserves are maintained for probable losses related to repurchase and indemnification obligations and related to on-balance sheet loans in foreclosure and real estate owned. A summary of the activity in foreclosure-related reserves is as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(in millions)			
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 115	\$ 96	\$ 111	\$ 86
Realized foreclosure losses	(19)	(16)	(35)	(32)
Increase in reserves due to:				
Changes in assumptions	24	21	39	45
New loan sales	2	3	7	5
Balance, end of period	\$ 122	\$ 104	\$ 122	\$ 104

Foreclosure-related reserves consist of the following:

	June 30,	December
	2011	31, 2010
	(In millions)	
Loan repurchase and indemnification liability	\$ 88	\$ 74
Allowance for probable foreclosure losses	21	22
Adjustment to value for real estate owned	13	15
Total	\$ 122	\$ 111

We subject the population of repurchase and indemnification requests received to a review and appeal process to establish the validity of the claim and the corresponding obligation. The following table presents the unpaid principal balance of our unresolved requests by status:

	As of June 30, 2011			As of December 31, 2010		
	Investor Requests	Insurer Requests	Total	Investor Requests	Insurer Requests	Total
	(In millions)					
Agency Invested:						
Claim pending ⁽¹⁾	\$ 28	\$ 2	\$ 30	\$ 9	\$ 1	\$ 10
Appealed ⁽²⁾	35	14	49	34	22	56
Open to review ⁽³⁾	86	14	100	50	9	59
Total Agency requests	149	30	179	93	32	125
Private Invested:						
Claim pending ⁽¹⁾	1	1	2	1	2	3
Appealed ⁽²⁾	14	5	19	15	7	22
Open to review ⁽³⁾	14	4	18	13	2	15

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Total Private requests	29	10	39	29	11	40
Total unresolved requests	\$ 178	\$ 40	\$ 218	\$ 122	\$ 43	\$ 165

- (1) Claim pending status represents loans that have completed the review process where we have agreed with the representation and warranty breach and are pending final execution.
- (2) Appealed status represents loans that have completed the review process where we have disagreed with the representation and warranty breach and are pending response from the claimant. Based on claims received and appealed during the last twelve month period ending June 30, 2011 that have been resolved, we were successful in refuting over 90% of claims appealed.
- (3) Open to review status represents loans where we have not completed our review process. We appealed approximately 75% of claims received and reviewed during the last twelve month period ending June 30, 2011.

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See Note 9, *Credit Risk*, in the accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding our foreclosure-related reserves.

Mortgage Reinsurance

We have exposure to consumer credit risk through losses from two contracts with primary mortgage insurance companies, that are inactive and in runoff. We are required to hold securities in trust related to this potential obligation, which were \$246 million as of June 30, 2011 and were included in Restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The reserve for incurred and incurred but not reported losses associated with our mortgage reinsurance activities, is determined on an undiscounted basis, and is included in Other liabilities in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. A summary of the activity in reinsurance-related reserves is as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
	(in millions)			
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 110	\$ 117	\$ 113	\$ 108
Realized reinsurance losses	(17)	(4)	(33)	(6)
Increase in reinsurance reserves ⁽¹⁾	4	15	17	26
Balance, end of period	\$ 97	\$ 128	\$ 97	\$ 128

⁽¹⁾ The increase in reinsurance reserves is recorded as an expense within Loan servicing income in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The following table summarizes certain information regarding mortgage loans that are subject to reinsurance by year of origination as of June 30, 2011:

Year of Origination:	Unpaid Principal Balance (UPB)	Maximum Potential Exposure to Reinsurance Loss	Average Credit Score⁽³⁾	Delinquencies⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	Foreclosures/ Real estate owned/ Bankruptcies⁽²⁾⁽³⁾
	(In millions)				
2003 and prior	\$ 1,249	\$ 234	693	5.18%	6.69%
2004	863	99	692	4.55%	9.47%
2005	837	35	694	5.50%	11.83%
2006	567	11	692	5.72%	16.94%
2007	1,154	29	700	5.33%	14.96%
2008	1,982	62	725	3.68%	5.54%
2009	423	7	758	0.17%	0.05%
Total	\$ 7,075	\$ 477	707	4.57%	9.20%

⁽¹⁾ Represents delinquent mortgage loans for which payments are 60 days or more outstanding as a percentage of the total unpaid principal balance.

⁽²⁾ Calculated as a percentage of the total unpaid principal balance.

(3) Based on March 31, 2011 data.

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Commercial Credit Risk

We are exposed to commercial credit risk for our clients under the lease and service agreements of our Fleet Management Services segment. We manage such risk through an evaluation of the financial position and creditworthiness of the client, which is performed on at least an annual basis. The lease agreements generally allow us to refuse any additional orders; however, the obligation remains for all leased vehicle units under contract at that time. The fleet management service agreements can generally be terminated upon 30 days written notice.

Counterparty & Concentration Risk

We are exposed to risk in the event of non-performance by counterparties to various agreements, derivative contracts, and sales transactions. In general, we manage such risk by evaluating the financial position and creditworthiness of counterparties, monitoring the amount for which we are at risk, requiring collateral, typically cash, in instances in which financing is provided and/or dispersing the risk among multiple counterparties.

As of June 30, 2011, there were no significant concentrations of credit risk with any individual counterparty or group of counterparties with respect to our derivative transactions. Concentrations of credit risk associated with receivables are considered minimal due to our diverse client base. With the exception of the financing provided to customers of our mortgage business, we do not normally require collateral or other security to support credit sales.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We manage our liquidity and capital structure to fund growth in assets, to fund business operations, and to meet contractual obligations, including maturities of our indebtedness. In developing our liquidity plan, we consider how our needs may be impacted by various factors including maximum liquidity needs during the period, fluctuations in assets and liability levels due to changes in business operations, levels of interest rates, and working capital needs. We also assess market conditions and capacity for debt issuance in various markets we access to fund our business needs. Our primary operating funding needs arise from the origination and financing of mortgage loans, the purchase and funding of vehicles under management and the retention of mortgage servicing rights. Sources of liquidity include: equity capital (including retained earnings); the unsecured debt markets; committed and uncommitted credit facilities; secured borrowings, including the asset-backed debt markets; cash flows from operations (including service fee and lease revenues); cash flows from assets under management; and proceeds from the sale or securitization of mortgage loans and lease assets. Given our expectation for business volumes, we believe that our sources of liquidity are adequate to fund our operations for the next 12 months.

Table of Contents**Cash Flows**

At June 30, 2011, we had \$212 million of Cash and cash equivalents, an increase of \$17 million from \$195 million at December 31, 2010. The following table summarizes the changes in Cash and cash equivalents during the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010:

	Six Months Ended		
	June 30,		
	2011	2010	Change
	(In millions)		
Cash provided by (used in):			
Operating activities	\$ 3,099	\$ (197)	\$ 3,296
Investing activities	(638)	(562)	(76)
Financing activities	(2,440)	793	(3,233)
Effect of changes in exchange rates on Cash and cash equivalents	(4)		(4)
Net increase in Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 17	\$ 34	\$ (17)

Operating Activities

Our cash flows from operating activities reflect the net cash generated or used in our business operations and can be significantly impacted by the timing of mortgage loan originations and sales. In addition to depreciation and amortization, the operating results of our reportable segments are impacted by the following significant non-cash activities:

§ **Mortgage Production** Capitalization of mortgage servicing rights

§ **Mortgage Servicing** Change in fair value of mortgage servicing rights

§ **Fleet Management Services** Depreciation on operating leases

During the six months ended June 30, 2011, cash provided by operating activities was \$3.1 billion. This is reflective of \$2.9 billion of net cash provided by the significant increase in mortgage loan sales in our Mortgage Production segment and in the operating activities of our Fleet Management Services. Other adjustments and changes in other assets and liabilities, net primarily includes the \$68 million gain on the sale of equity interests in our appraisal services business and a net cash outflow of \$200 million for cash collateral on derivative agreements.

The net cash provided from the operating activities of our Mortgage production segment resulted in a \$2.6 billion decrease in the Mortgage loans held for sale balance in our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets between June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, which is the result of timing differences between origination and sale as of the end of each period. The decrease in Mortgage loans held for sale also resulted in a decrease in Mortgage Asset-Backed Debt as further described in Financing Activities below.

During the six months ended June 30, 2010, cash used in our operating activities was \$197 million. This was reflective of cash generated by the operating activities of our Fleet Management Services and Mortgage Servicing segments that was partially offset by net cash used in the origination and sales of mortgage loans held for sale.

Investing Activities

Our cash flows from investing activities primarily include cash outflows for purchases of vehicle inventory, net of cash inflows for sales of vehicles within the Fleet Management Services segment as well as changes in the funding requirements of Restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments for all of our business segments. Cash flows related to the acquisition and sale of vehicles fluctuate significantly from period to period due to the timing of the underlying transactions.

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During the six months ended June 30, 2011, cash used in our investing activities was (\$638) million, which primarily consisted of \$650 million in net cash outflows from the purchase and sale of vehicles, partially offset by \$20 million in net cash inflows from the sale of an interest in our appraisal services business.

During the six months ended June 30, 2010, cash used in our investing activities was (\$562) million, which primarily consisted of \$605 million in net cash outflows from the purchase and sale of vehicles, which was reflective of the increased demand for vehicle leases during that time that was partially offset by a \$38 million increase in Restricted cash and cash equivalents primarily related to the timing of cash receipts and disbursements on vehicle securitizations.

Financing Activities

Our cash flows from financing activities include proceeds from and payments on borrowings under our Vehicle Management Asset-Backed Debt, Mortgage Asset-Backed Debt and Unsecured Debt facilities. The fluctuations in the amount of borrowings within each period are due to working capital needs and the funding requirements for assets supported by our secured and unsecured debt, including Net investment in fleet leases, Mortgage loans held for sale and Mortgage servicing rights.

During the six months ended June 30, 2011, cash used in our financing activities was (\$2.4) billion and related to net payments on borrowings resulting from the decreased funding requirements for Mortgage loans held for sale described in the Operating Activities section above.

During the six months ended June 30, 2010, cash provided by our financing activities was \$793 million related to net payments on borrowings resulting from the decreased funding requirements for Mortgage loans held for sale and net investment in vehicles described in the Operating Activities section above.

Debt

We utilize both secured and unsecured debt as key components of our financing strategy. Our primary financing needs arise from our assets under management programs which are summarized in the table below:

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
	(In millions)	
Restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments	\$ 535	\$ 531
Mortgage loans held for sale	1,707	4,329
Net investment in fleet leases	3,526	3,492
Mortgage servicing rights	1,508	1,442
Assets under management programs	\$ 7,276	\$ 9,794

Asset-backed debt is used primarily to support our investments in vehicle management and mortgage assets, and is secured by collateral which include certain Mortgage loans held for sale and Net investment in fleet leases, among other assets. The outstanding balance under the Asset-backed debt facilities varies daily based on our current funding needs for eligible collateral.

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The following table summarizes our debt as of June 30, 2011:

	Balance	Total Assets Held as Collateral (1)
	(In millions)	
Vehicle Management Asset-Backed Debt	\$ 3,015	\$ 3,600
Mortgage Asset-Backed Debt	1,428	1,489
Unsecured Debt	1,228	
Mortgage Loan Securitization Debt Certificates, at Fair Value ⁽²⁾	26	
Total Debt	\$ 5,697	\$ 5,089

(1) Assets held as collateral are not available to pay our general obligations.

(2) Cash flows of securitized mortgage loans support payment of the debt certificates and creditors of the securitization trust do not have recourse to the Company.

See Note 7, Debt and Borrowing Arrangements, in the accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding the components of our debt.

Vehicle Management Asset-Backed Debt

Vehicle management asset-backed debt primarily represents variable-rate debt issued by our wholly owned subsidiary, Chesapeake Funding LLC, to support the acquisition of vehicles used by our Fleet Management Services segment's U.S. leasing operations and debt issued by Fleet Leasing Receivables Trust, a special purpose trust, used to finance leases originated by our Canadian fleet operation.

Mortgage Asset-Backed Debt

Mortgage asset-backed debt primarily represents variable-rate mortgage repurchase facilities to support the origination of mortgage loans. Mortgage repurchase facilities, also called warehouse lines of credit, are one component of our funding strategy, and they provide creditors a collateralized interest in specific mortgage loans that meet the eligibility requirements under the terms of the facility during the warehouse period. The source of repayment of the facilities is typically from the sale or securitization of the underlying loans into the secondary mortgage market. We utilize both committed and uncommitted warehouse facilities and we evaluate our needs under these facilities based on forecasted volume of mortgage loan closings and sales.

Our funding strategies for mortgage origination may also include the use of committed and uncommitted mortgage gestation facilities. Gestation facilities effectively finance mortgage loans that are eligible for sale to an agency prior to the issuance of the related MBS. As of June 30, 2011, we have \$1.0 billion of commitments under off-balance sheet gestation facilities with JP Morgan Chase and Bank of America, of which \$294 million was utilized.

Unsecured Debt

Unsecured credit facilities are utilized to fund our short-term working capital needs, and are utilized to supplement asset-backed facilities and provide for a portion of the operating needs of our mortgage and fleet management businesses. As of June 30, 2011, we did not have any outstanding amounts borrowed under the unsecured Amended Credit Facility. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2011, the maximum daily balance of the facility was \$110 million, and the weighted-average daily balance was \$8 million and \$4 million, respectively. The average interest rate of the unsecured facilities as of June 30, 2011 was 3.9%, weighted based on the capacity of the respective facilities.

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Our credit ratings as of July 22, 2011 were as follows:

	Moody's Investors Service	Standard & Poor's	Fitch Ratings
Senior debt	Ba2	BB+	BB+
Short-term debt	NP	B	B

As of July 22, 2011, the rating outlook on our senior unsecured debt provided by Moody's Investors Service and Standard & Poor's was Stable, and the rating outlook on our senior unsecured debt provided by Fitch Ratings was Negative.

A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities, may not reflect all of the risks associated with an investment in our debt securities and is subject to revision or withdrawal by the assigning rating organization. Each rating should be evaluated independently of any other rating.

As a result of our senior unsecured long-term debt no longer being investment grade, our access to the public debt markets may be severely limited. We may be required to rely upon alternative sources of financing, such as bank lines and private debt placements and pledge otherwise unencumbered assets. Furthermore, we may be unable to retain all of our existing bank credit commitments beyond the then-existing maturity dates. As a consequence, our cost of financing could rise significantly, thereby negatively impacting our ability to finance some of our capital-intensive activities, such as our ongoing investment in mortgage servicing rights and other retained interests.

See Part I Item 1A. Risk Factors Risks Related to our Company Our senior unsecured long-term debt ratings are below investment grade and, as a result, we may be limited in our ability to obtain or renew financing on economically viable terms or at all. in our 2010 Form 10-K for more information.

Debt Capacity and Maturities

Capacity under all borrowing agreements is dependent upon maintaining compliance with, or obtaining waivers of, the terms, conditions and covenants of the respective agreements. Available capacity under asset-backed funding arrangements may be further limited by asset eligibility requirements. Available capacity as of June 30, 2011 consisted of:

	Capacity	Utilized Capacity (In millions)	Available Capacity
Vehicle Management Asset-Backed Debt:			
Term notes, in revolving period	\$ 92	\$ 92	\$
Variable-funding notes	1,511	1,260	251
Mortgage Asset-Backed Debt:			
Committed warehouse facilities	2,535	1,352	1,183
Servicing advance facility	120	76	44
Unsecured Committed Credit Facilities ⁽¹⁾	530	16	514

⁽¹⁾ Utilized capacity reflects \$16 million of letters of credit issued under the Amended Credit Facility, which are not included in Debt in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Capacity shown for Mortgage asset-backed debt excludes \$2.2 billion available under uncommitted facilities, and \$706 million available under committed off-balance sheet gestation facilities.

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The following table provides the contractual debt maturities as of June 30, 2011:

	Vehicle Asset- Backed Debt (1)	Mortgage Asset- Backed Debt	Unsecured Debt (In millions)	Mortgage Loan Securitization Debt Certificates	Total
Within one year	\$ 939	\$ 1,428	\$ 250	\$ 8	\$ 2,625
Between one and two years	862		420	7	1,289
Between two and three years	712			5	717
Between three and four years	426		250	5	681
Between four and five years	81		350	3	434
Thereafter			8		8
	\$ 3,020	\$ 1,428	\$ 1,278	\$ 28	\$ 5,754

- (1) Maturities of vehicle management asset-backed notes, a portion of which are amortizing in accordance with their terms, represent estimated payments based on the expected cash inflows related to the securitized vehicle leases and related assets.

Debt Covenants

Certain of our debt arrangements require the maintenance of certain financial ratios and contain affirmative and negative covenants, including, but not limited to, material adverse change, liquidity maintenance, restrictions on our indebtedness and the indebtedness of our material subsidiaries, mergers, liens, liquidations, sale and leaseback transactions, and restrictions on certain types of payments.

During the six months ended June 30, 2011, the covenants for the RBS repurchase facility and the CSFB Mortgage repurchase facility were amended to require us to maintain a minimum of \$1.0 billion in committed mortgage repurchase or warehouse facilities, with no more than \$500 million of gestation facilities included towards the minimum, excluding the uncommitted facilities provided by Fannie Mae. At June 30, 2011, we were in compliance with all of our financial covenants related to our debt arrangements.

Under certain of our financing, servicing, hedging and related agreements and instruments, the lenders or trustees have the right to notify us if they believe we have breached a covenant under the operative documents and may declare an event of default. If one or more notices of default were to be given, we believe we would have various periods in which to cure certain of such events of default. If we do not cure the events of default or obtain necessary waivers within the required time periods, the maturity of some of our debt could be accelerated and our ability to incur additional indebtedness could be restricted. In addition, an event of default or acceleration under certain of our agreements and instruments would trigger cross-default provisions under certain of our other agreements and instruments.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements and Guarantees

We utilize committed mortgage gestation facilities as a component of our financing strategy. Certain gestation agreements are accounted for as sale transactions and result in mortgage loans and related debt that are not included in our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. As of June 30, 2011, we have \$1 billion of commitments under off-balance sheet gestation facilities and \$294 million of these facilities were utilized.

See Part II Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Off Balance Sheet Arrangements and Guarantees of our 2010 Form 10-K for information regarding our other Off-Balance

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Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

There have not been any significant changes to the critical accounting policies and estimates discussed under Part II Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates of our 2010 Form 10-K.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

For information regarding recently issued accounting pronouncements and the expected impact on our financial statements, see Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies in the accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Our principal market exposure is to interest rate risk, specifically long-term Treasury and mortgage interest rates due to their impact on mortgage-related assets and commitments. Additionally, our escrow earnings on our mortgage servicing rights and our net investment in variable-rate lease assets are sensitive to changes in short-term interest rates such as LIBOR and commercial paper rates. We also are exposed to changes in short-term interest rates on certain variable rate borrowings including our mortgage asset-backed debt, vehicle management asset-backed debt and our unsecured revolving credit facility. We anticipate that such interest rates will remain our primary benchmark for market risk for the foreseeable future.

Sensitivity Analysis

We assess our market risk based on changes in interest rates utilizing a sensitivity analysis. The sensitivity analysis measures the potential impact on fair values based on hypothetical changes (increases and decreases) in interest rates. We use a duration-based model in determining the impact of interest rate shifts on our debt portfolio, certain other interest-bearing liabilities and interest rate derivatives portfolios. The primary assumption used in these models is that an increase or decrease in the benchmark interest rate produces a parallel shift in the yield curve across all maturities. We utilize a probability weighted option-adjusted spread model to determine the fair value of mortgage servicing rights and the impact of parallel interest rate shifts on mortgage servicing rights. The primary assumptions in this model are prepayment speeds, option-adjusted spread (discount rate) and implied volatility. However, this analysis ignores the impact of interest rate changes on certain material variables, such as the benefit or detriment on the value of future loan originations, non-parallel shifts in the spread relationships between mortgage-backed securities, swaps and Treasury rates and changes in primary and secondary mortgage market spreads. For mortgage loans, interest rate lock commitments and forward delivery commitments on mortgage-backed securities or whole loans, we rely on market sources in determining the impact of interest rate shifts. In addition, for interest-rate lock commitments, the borrower's propensity to close their mortgage loans under the commitment is used as a primary assumption. Our total market risk is influenced by a wide variety of factors including market volatility and the liquidity of the markets. There are certain limitations inherent in the sensitivity analysis presented, including the necessity to conduct the analysis based on a single point in time and the inability to include the complex market reactions that normally would arise from the market shifts modeled.

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We used June 30, 2011 market rates on our instruments to perform the sensitivity analysis. The estimates are based on the market risk sensitive portfolios described in the preceding paragraphs and assume instantaneous, parallel shifts in interest rate yield curves. These sensitivities are hypothetical and presented for illustrative purposes only. Changes in fair value based on variations in assumptions generally cannot be extrapolated because the relationship of the change in fair value may not be linear.

The following table summarizes the estimated change in the fair value of our assets and liabilities sensitive to interest rates as of June 30, 2011 given hypothetical instantaneous parallel shifts in the yield curve:

	Change in Fair Value					
	Down 100 bps	Down 50 bps	Down 25 bps	Up 25 bps	Up 50 bps	Up 100 bps
	(In millions)					
Mortgage assets:						
Restricted investments	\$ 3	\$ 2	\$ 1	\$ (1)	\$ (2)	\$ (5)
Mortgage loans held for sale	48	30	16	(19)	(38)	(81)
Interest rate lock commitments	100	68	38	(50)	(105)	(226)
Forward loan sale commitments	(178)	(109)	(57)	65	132	272
Option contracts	(3)	(3)	(2)	4	10	35
Total Mortgage loans held for sale, interest rate lock commitments and related derivatives	(33)	(14)	(5)		(1)	
Mortgage servicing rights	(763)	(349)	(142)	106	190	308
Other assets				(1)	(1)	(1)
Total mortgage assets	(793)	(361)	(146)	104	186	302
Total vehicle assets	12	6	3	(3)	(6)	(11)
Interest rate contracts	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	1	3
Total liabilities	(37)	(18)	(9)	9	18	35
Total, net	\$ (819)	\$ (374)	\$ (153)	\$ 111	\$ 199	\$ 329

Item 4. Controls and Procedures**Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

As of the end of the period covered by this Form 10-Q, management performed, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act. Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures. Based on that evaluation, management concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of June 30, 2011.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended June 30, 2011 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. *Legal Proceedings*

For information regarding legal proceedings, see Note 10, *Commitments and Contingencies* in the accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Item 1A. *Risk Factors*

There have been no material changes from the risk factors disclosed in *Part I Item 1A. Risk Factors* of our 2010 Form 10-K.

Item 2. *Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds*

None.

Item 3. *Defaults Upon Senior Securities*

None.

Item 4. *(Removed and Reserved)*

Item 5. *Other Information*

None.

Item 6. *Exhibits*

Information in response to this Item is incorporated herein by reference to the Exhibit Index to this Form 10-Q.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report on Form 10-Q to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

PHH CORPORATION

By: /s/ Jerome J. Selitto

Jerome J. Selitto
President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: July 29, 2011

By: /s/ David Coles

David Coles
Interim Executive Vice President and Chief
Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer and Principal
Accounting Officer)

Date: July 29, 2011

Table of Contents**EXHIBIT INDEX**

Exhibit No.	Description	Incorporation by Reference
3.1	Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 1, 2005.
3.2	Articles Supplementary.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 27, 2008.
3.3	Articles of Amendment to the Charter of PHH Corporation effective as of June 12, 2009.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 16, 2009.
3.4	Amended and Restated By-Laws.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 2, 2009.
4.1	Specimen common stock certificate.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004 filed on March 15, 2005.
4.2	See Exhibits 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4 for provisions of the Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation, as amended, and Amended and Restated By-laws of the registrant defining the rights of holders of common stock of the registrant.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to our Current Reports on Form 8-K filed on February 1, 2005, March 27, 2008, June 16, 2009 and April 2, 2009, respectively.
4.3	Indenture dated as of November 6, 2000 between PHH Corporation and The Bank of New York Mellon (formerly known as The Bank of New York, as successor in interest to Bank One Trust Company, N.A.), as Trustee.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005 filed on November 22, 2006.
4.3.1	Supplemental Indenture No. 1 dated as of November 6, 2000 between PHH Corporation and The Bank of New York Mellon (formerly known as The Bank of New York, as successor in interest to Bank One Trust Company, N.A.), as Trustee.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005 filed on November 22, 2006.
4.3.2	Supplemental Indenture No. 2 dated as of January 30, 2001 between PHH Corporation and The Bank of New York Mellon (formerly known as The Bank of New York, as successor in interest to Bank One Trust Company, N.A.), as Trustee.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 8, 2001.
4.3.3		

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Supplemental Indenture No. 3 dated as of May 30, 2002 between PHH Corporation and The Bank of New York Mellon (formerly known as The Bank of New York, as successor in interest to Bank One Trust Company, N.A.), as Trustee.

Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.5 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2007 filed on August 8, 2007.

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Exhibit No.	Description	Incorporation by Reference
4.3.4	Supplemental Indenture No. 4 dated as of August 31, 2006 between PHH Corporation and The Bank of New York Mellon (formerly known as The Bank of New York, as successor in interest to Bank One Trust Company, N.A.), as Trustee.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 1, 2006.
4.3.5	Form of PHH Corporation Internotes.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.6 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2008 filed on May 9, 2008.
4.3.6	Form of 7.125% Note due 2013.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.5 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 24, 2003.
4.4	Amended and Restated Base Indenture dated as of December 17, 2008 among Chesapeake Finance Holdings LLC, as Issuer, and JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A., as indenture trustee.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.76 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 filed on March 2, 2009.
4.4.1	Series 2009-1 Indenture Supplement, dated as of June 9, 2009, among Chesapeake Funding LLC, as issuer, and The Bank of New York Mellon, as indenture trustee.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.5.11 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2009 filed on November 5, 2009.
4.4.2	Series 2009-2 Indenture Supplement, dated as of September 11, 2009, among Chesapeake Funding LLC, as issuer, and The Bank of New York Mellon, as indenture trustee.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 16, 2009.
4.4.3	Series 2009-3 Indenture Supplement, dated as of November 18, 2009, among Chesapeake Funding, LLC as issuer and The Bank of New York Mellon, as indenture trustee.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4.3 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2010, filed on August 3, 2010.
4.4.4	Form of Series 2009-3 Class A Investor Note	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4.4 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2010, filed on August 3, 2010.
4.4.5	Form of Series 2009-3 Class B Investor Note	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4.5 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2010, filed on August 3, 2010.
4.4.6	Form of Series 2009-3 Class C Investor Note	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4.6 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2010, filed on August 3, 2010.

4.4.7	Series 2009-4 Indenture Supplement, dated as of December 18, 2009 among Chesapeake Funding, LLC as issuer and The Bank of New York Mellon, as indenture trustee.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4.7 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2010, filed on August 3, 2010.
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Exhibit No.	Description	Incorporation by Reference
4.4.8	Form of Series 2009-4 Class A Investor Note	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4.8 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2010, filed on August 3, 2010.
4.4.9	Form of Series 2009-4 Class B Investor Note	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4.9 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2010, filed on August 3, 2010.
4.4.10	Form of Series 2009-4 Class C Investor Note	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4.10 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2010, filed on August 3, 2010.
4.4.11	Series 2010-1 Indenture Supplement, dated as of June 1, 2010 among Chesapeake Funding, LLC as issuer and The Bank of New York Mellon, as indenture trustee.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4.11 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2010, filed on August 3, 2010.
4.4.12	Form of Series 2010-1 Floating Rate Asset Backed Variable Funding Investor Notes, Class A.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4.12 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2010, filed on August 3, 2010.
4.4.13	Form of Series 2010-1 Floating Rate Asset Backed Investor Notes, Class B.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4.13 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2010, filed on August 3, 2010.
4.4.14	Amended and Restated Series 2010-1 Indenture Supplement dated as of June 29, 2011, among Chesapeake Funding, LLC, PHH Vehicle Management Services, LLC, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Certain Non-Conduit Purchasers, Certain CP Conduit Purchaser Groups, Funding Agents for the CP Conduit Purchaser Groups, Certain Class B Note Purchasers and The Bank of New York Mellon.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 6, 2011.
4.4.15	Series 2011-1 Indenture Supplement dated as of June 29, 2011, among Chesapeake Funding, LLC, PHH Vehicle Management Services, LLC, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Certain Non-Conduit Purchasers, Certain CP Conduit Purchaser Groups, Funding Agents for the CP Conduit Purchaser Groups, Certain Class B Note Purchasers and The Bank of New York Mellon.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 6, 2011.
4.5	Indenture dated as of April 2, 2008, by and between PHH Corporation and The Bank of New York, as Trustee.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 4, 2008.

4.5.1	Form of Global Note 4.00% Convertible Senior Note Due 2012.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 4, 2008.
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Exhibit No.	Description	Incorporation by Reference
4.6	Indenture dated as of September 29, 2009, by and between PHH Corporation and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 1, 2009.
4.6.1	Form of Global Note 4.00% Convertible Senior Note Due 2014.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit A of Exhibit 4.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 1, 2009.
4.7	Trust Indenture dated as of November 16, 2009, between BNY Trust Company of Canada as issuer trustee of Fleet Leasing Receivables Trust and ComputerShare Trust Company Of Canada, as indenture trustee.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.8 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 filed on March 1, 2010.
4.7.1	Series 2010-1 Supplemental Indenture dated as of January 27, 2010, between BNY Trust Company of Canada as issuer trustee of Fleet Leasing Receivables Trust and ComputerShare Trust Company Of Canada, as indenture trustee.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.8.1 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 filed on March 1, 2010.
4.7.2	Fleet Leasing Receivables Trust Series 2010-1 Class A-1a Asset-Backed Note.	Incorporated by reference to Schedule A-1a of Exhibit 4.8.1 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 filed on March 1, 2010.
4.7.3	Fleet Leasing Receivables Trust Series 2010-1 Class A-1b Asset-Backed Note.	Incorporated by reference to Schedule A-1b of Exhibit 4.8.1 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 filed on March 1, 2010.
4.7.4	Fleet Leasing Receivables Trust Series 2010-1 Class A-2a Asset-Backed Note.	Incorporated by reference to Schedule A-2a of Exhibit 4.8.1 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 filed on March 1, 2010.
4.7.5	Fleet Leasing Receivables Trust Series 2010-1 Class A-2b Asset-Backed Note.	Incorporated by reference to Schedule A-2b of Exhibit 4.8.1 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 filed on March 1, 2010.
4.7.6	Fleet Leasing Receivables Trust Series 2010-1 Class B Asset-Backed Note.	Incorporated by reference to Schedule B of Exhibit 4.8.1 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 filed on March 1, 2010.
4.7.7	Series 2010-2 Supplemental Indenture dated as of August 31, 2010, between BNY Trust Company	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.7.7 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly

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of Canada as issuer trustee of Fleet Leasing
Receivables Trust and ComputerShare Trust
Company Of Canada, as indenture trustee.

period ended September 30, 2010 filed on
November 3, 2010.

4.7.8 Fleet Leasing Receivables Trust Series 2010-2
Class A Asset-Backed Note.

Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.7.8 to our
Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly
period ended September 30, 2010 filed on
November 3, 2010.

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Exhibit No.	Description	Incorporation by Reference
4.7.9	Fleet Leasing Receivables Trust Series 2010-2 Class B Asset-Backed Note.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.7.9 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2010 filed on November 3, 2010.
4.8	Indenture dated as of August 11, 2010 between PHH Corporation, as Issuer, and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 12, 2010.
4.8.1	Form of 9 ¹ / ₄ % Senior Note Due 2016.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.8.1 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2011 filed on May 4, 2011.
10.1	Amended and Restated Competitive Advance and Revolving Credit Agreement, dated as of January 6, 2006, by and among PHH Corporation and PHH Vehicle Management Services, Inc., as Borrowers, J.P. Morgan Securities, Inc. and Citigroup Global Markets, Inc., as Joint Lead Arrangers, the Lenders referred to therein (the Lenders), and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as a Lender and Administrative Agent for the Lenders.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.47 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005 filed on November 22, 2006.
10.1.1	Second Amendment, dated as of November 2, 2007, to the Amended and Restated Competitive Advance and Revolving Credit Agreement, as amended, dated as of January 6, 2006, by and among PHH Corporation and PHH Vehicle Management Services, Inc., as Borrowers, J.P. Morgan Securities, Inc. and Citigroup Global Markets, Inc., as Joint Lead Arrangers, the Lenders referred to therein, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as a Lender and Administrative Agent for the Lenders.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 2, 2007.
10.1.2	Third Amendment, dated as of March 27, 2008, to the Amended and Restated Competitive Advance and Revolving Credit Agreement, as amended, dated as of January 6, 2006, by and among PHH Corporation and PHH Vehicle Management Services, Inc., as Borrowers, J.P. Morgan Securities, Inc. and Citigroup Global Markets, Inc., as Joint Lead Arrangers, the Lenders referred to therein, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as a Lender and Administrative Agent for the Lenders.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1.2 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2009 filed on November 5, 2009.

10.1.3	Fourth Amendment, dated as of June 25, 2010, to the Amended and Restated Competitive Advance and Revolving Credit Agreement, as amended, dated as of January 6, 2006, by and among PHH Corporation and PHH Vehicle Management Services, Inc., as Borrowers, J.P. Morgan Securities, Inc. and Citigroup Global Markets, Inc., as Joint Lead Arrangers, the Lenders referred to therein and JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A. as a Lender and as a Administrative Agent for the lenders.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1.3 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2010 filed on August 3, 2010.
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Exhibit No.	Description	Incorporation by Reference
10.2	Purchase Agreement dated March 27, 2008 by and between PHH Corporation, Citigroup Global Markets Inc., J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. and Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC, as representatives of the Initial Purchasers.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 4, 2008.
10.2.1	Master Terms and Conditions for Convertible Bond Hedging Transactions dated March 27, 2008 by and between PHH Corporation and J.P. Morgan Chase Bank, N.A.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 4, 2008.
10.2.2	Master Terms and Conditions for Warrants dated March 27, 2008 by and between PHH Corporation and J.P. Morgan Chase Bank, N.A.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 4, 2008.
10.2.3	Confirmation of Convertible Bond Hedging Transactions dated March 27, 2008 by and between PHH Corporation and J.P. Morgan Chase Bank, N.A.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 4, 2008.
10.2.4	Confirmation of Warrant dated March 27, 2008 by and between PHH Corporation and J.P. Morgan Chase Bank, N.A.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 4, 2008.
10.2.5	Master Terms and Conditions for Convertible Debt Bond Hedging Transactions dated March 27, 2008 by and between PHH Corporation and Wachovia Bank, N.A.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 4, 2008.
10.2.6	Master Terms and Conditions for Warrants dated March 27, 2008 by and between PHH Corporation and Wachovia Bank, N.A.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 4, 2008.
10.2.7	Confirmation of Convertible Bond Hedging Transactions dated March 27, 2008 by and between PHH Corporation and Wachovia Bank, N.A.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 4, 2008.
10.2.8	Confirmation of Warrant dated March 27, 2008 by and between PHH Corporation and Wachovia Bank, N.A.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 4, 2008.
10.2.9	Master Terms and Conditions for Convertible Bond Hedging Transactions dated March 27, 2008 by and between PHH Corporation and Citibank, N.A.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 4, 2008.
10.2.10		

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	Master Terms and Conditions for Warrants dated March 27, 2008 by and between PHH Corporation and Citibank, N.A.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 4, 2008.
10.2.11	Confirmation of Convertible Bond Hedging Transactions dated March 27, 2008 by and between PHH Corporation and Citibank, N.A.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 4, 2008.
10.2.12	Confirmation of Warrant dated March 27, 2008 by and between PHH Corporation and Citibank, N.A.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 4, 2008.

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Exhibit No.	Description	Incorporation by Reference
10.3	Third Amended and Restated Master Repurchase Agreement dated as of June 24, 2011, between The Royal Bank of Scotland PLC, as Buyer, PHH Mortgage Corporation, as Seller.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 30, 2011.
10.3.1	Third Amended and Restated Guaranty dated as of June 18, 2010, made by PHH Corporation in favor of The Royal Bank of Scotland, PLC.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 23, 2010.
10.4	Purchase Agreement dated September 2, 2009 by and among PHH Corporation, PHH Vehicle Management Services, LLC, Chesapeake Funding LLC and J.P. Morgan Securities, Inc, Banc of America Securities LLC and Citigroup Global Markets, Inc., as representatives of several initial purchasers.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2009 filed on January 12, 2010.
10.5	Purchase Agreement dated September 23, 2009, by and between PHH Corporation, Citigroup Global Markets Inc., J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. and Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, as representatives of the Initial Purchasers.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 29, 2009.
10.5.1	Master Terms and Conditions for Convertible Bond Hedging Transactions dated September 23, 2009, by and between PHH Corporation and JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association, London Branch.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 29, 2009.
10.5.2	Master Terms and Conditions for Warrants dated September 23, 2009, by and between PHH Corporation and JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association, London Branch.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 29, 2009.
10.5.3	Confirmation of Convertible Bond Hedging Transactions dated September 23, 2009, by and between PHH Corporation and JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association, London Branch.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 29, 2009.
10.5.4	Confirmation of Warrants dated September 23, 2009, by and between PHH Corporation and JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association, London Branch.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 29, 2009.
10.5.5	Master Terms and Conditions for Convertible Bond Hedging Transactions dated September 23, 2009, by and between PHH Corporation and	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 29, 2009.

Wachovia Bank, National Association.

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| 10.5.6 | Master Terms and Conditions for Warrants dated September 23, 2009, by and between PHH Corporation and Wachovia Bank, National Association. | Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 29, 2009. |
| 10.5.7 | Confirmation of Convertible Bond Hedging Transactions dated September 23, 2009, by and between PHH Corporation and Wachovia Bank, National Association. | Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 29, 2009. |

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Exhibit No.	Description	Incorporation by Reference
10.5.8	Confirmation of Warrants dated September 23, 2009, by and between PHH Corporation and Wachovia Bank, National Association.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 29, 2009.
10.5.9	Master Terms and Conditions for Convertible Bond Hedging Transactions dated September 23, 2009, by and between PHH Corporation and Citibank, N.A.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 29, 2009.
10.5.10	Master Terms and Conditions for Warrants dated September 23, 2009, by and between PHH Corporation and Citibank, N.A.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 29, 2009.
10.5.11	Confirmation of Convertible Bond Hedging Transactions dated September 23, 2009, by and between PHH Corporation and Citibank, N.A.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 29, 2009.
10.5.12	Confirmation of Warrants dated September 23, 2009, by and between PHH Corporation and Citibank, N.A.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 29, 2009.
10.5.13	Amendment to Convertible Bond Hedging Transaction Confirmation dated September 29, 2009, by and between PHH Corporation and JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association, London Branch.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 1, 2009.