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

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 001-35246

**CHERRY HILL MORTGAGE INVESTMENT
CORPORATION**

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

46-1315605
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

301 Harper Drive, Suite 110
Moorestown, New Jersey
(Address of principal executive offices)

08057
(Zip Code)

(877) 870 – 7005
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

<u>Title of Each Class</u>	<u>Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered</u>
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value	New York Stock Exchange

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

None

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

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

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 if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§ 229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. 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 June 30, 2013, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, the registrant's common stock was not listed on any exchange or over-the counter market. The registrant's common stock began trading on the New York Stock Exchange on October 4, 2013.

On March 25, 2014, the registrant had a total of 7,509,543 shares of common stock, \$0.01 par value, outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A for the 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders scheduled to be held on or about June 10, 2014 are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<u>PART I</u>	
Item 1. Business	1
Item 1A. Risk Factors	9
Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments	41
Item 2. Properties	41
Item 3. Legal Proceedings	41
Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures	41
<u>PART II</u>	
Item 5. Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities	42
Item 6. Selected Financial Data	43
Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.	45
Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk	60
Item 8. Consolidated Financial Statements and Supplementary Data	63
Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.	93
Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.	93
Item 9B. Other Information.	94
<u>PART III</u>	
Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.	95
Item 11. Executive Compensation.	95
Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.	95
Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions and Director Independence.	95
Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services.	95
<u>PART IV</u>	
Item 15. Exhibits.	96

[Table of Contents](#)

In this Annual Report on Form 10-K, unless specifically stated otherwise or the context otherwise indicates, references to “we,” “us,” “our,” the “Company” or “CHMI” refer to Cherry Hill Mortgage Investment Corporation, a Maryland corporation, together with its consolidated subsidiaries; references to the “Manager” or to “CHMM” refer to Cherry Hill Mortgage Management, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company; and references to the “Operating Partnership” refer to Cherry Hill Operating Partnership, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership.

GLOSSARY

This glossary defines some of the terms that we use elsewhere in this Annual Report and is not a complete list of all of the defined terms used herein.

“**Agency**” means a U.S. Government agency, such as Ginnie Mae, or a GSE.

“**Agency RMBS**” means residential mortgage-backed securities issued by an Agency or for which an Agency guarantees payments of principal and interest on the securities.

“**ARM**” means an adjustable-rate residential mortgage loan.

“**CFTC**” means the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

“**CMO**” means a collateralized mortgage obligation. CMOs are structured instruments representing interests in specified mortgage loan collateral. CMO securitizations consist of multiple classes, or tranches, of securities, with each tranche having specified characteristics, based on the rules described in the securitization documents governing the division of the monthly principal and interest distributions, including prepayments, from the underlying mortgage collateral among the various tranches.

“**conforming loan**” means a residential mortgage loan that conforms to the Agency underwriting guidelines and meets the funding criteria of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.

“**credit enhancement**” means techniques to improve the credit ratings of securities, including overcollateralization, creating retained spread, creating subordinated tranches and insurance.

“**Excess MSR**” means an interest in an MSR, representing a portion of the interest payment collected from a pool of mortgage loans, net of a basic servicing fee paid to the mortgage servicer.

“**Fannie Mae**” means the Federal National Mortgage Association.

“**FDIC**” means the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

“**FHA**” means the Federal Housing Administration.

“**FHFA**” means the U.S. Federal Housing Finance Agency.

“**FHA mortgage loan**” means a mortgage loan that is insured by FHA.

“**Freddie Mac**” means the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation.

“**FRM**” means a fixed-rate residential mortgage loan.

“**Ginnie Mae**” means the Government National Mortgage Association, a wholly-owned corporate instrumentality of the United States of America within HUD.

“**GSE**” means a government-sponsored enterprise. When we refer to GSEs, we mean Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac.

“**HAMP**” means the Home Affordable Modification Program.

“**HARP**” means the Home Affordable Refinance Program.

[Table of Contents](#)

“**HUD**” means the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

“**hybrid ARM**” means a residential mortgage loan that has an interest rate that is fixed for a specified period of time (typically three, five, seven or ten years) and thereafter adjusts to an increment over a specified interest rate index.

“**inverse IO**” means an inverse interest-only security, which is a type of stripped security. These debt securities receive no principal payments and have a coupon rate which has an inverse relationship to its reference index.

“**IO**” means an interest-only security, which is a type of stripped security. IO strips receive a specified portion of the interest on the underlying assets.

“**jumbo mortgage loan**” means a residential mortgage loan with an original principal balance in excess of the statutory conforming limit for GSE mortgage loans.

“**MBS**” means mortgage-backed securities.

“**MSR**” means a mortgage servicing right. An MSR provides a mortgage servicer with the right to service a mortgage loan or a pool of mortgages in exchange for a portion of the interest payments made on the mortgage or the underlying mortgages. An MSR is made up of two components: a basic servicing fee and an Excess MSR. The basic servicing fee is the amount of compensation for the performance of servicing duties.

“**mortgage loan**” means a loan secured by real estate with a right to receive the payment of principal and interest on the loan (including the servicing fee).

“**non-Agency RMBS**” means RMBS that are not issued or guaranteed by an Agency, including investment grade (AAA through BBB rated) and non-investment grade (BB rated through unrated) classes.

“**prime jumbo mortgage loan**” means a mortgage loan that generally conforms to GSE underwriting guidelines, except that the mortgage balance exceeds the statutory conforming limit for a GSE mortgage loan.

“**REMIC**” means a real estate mortgage investment conduit.

“**residential mortgage pass-through certificate**” is a security that represents an interest in a “pool” of mortgage loans secured by residential real property where payments of both interest and principal (including principal prepayments) on the underlying residential mortgage loans are made monthly to holders of the security, in effect “passing through” monthly payments made by the individual borrowers on the mortgage loans that underlie the security, net of fees paid to the issuer/guarantor and servicer.

“**RMBS**” means a residential mortgage-backed security.

“**SIFMA**” means the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association.

“**stripped security**” is an RMBS structured with two or more classes that receives different distributions of principal or interest on a pool of Agency RMBS. Stripped securities include IOs and inverse IOs, each of which we may invest in subject to qualifying as a REIT.

“**TBA**” means a forward-settling Agency RMBS where the pool is “to-be-announced.” In a TBA, a buyer will agree to purchase, for future delivery, Agency RMBS with certain principal and interest terms and certain types of underlying collateral, but the particular Agency RMBS to be delivered is not identified until shortly before the TBA settlement date.

“**TRS**” means a taxable REIT subsidiary.

“**UPB**” means unpaid principal balance.

“**U.S. Treasury**” means the U.S. Department of Treasury.

“**VA**” means the Department of Veterans Affairs.

[Table of Contents](#)

“**VA mortgage loan**” means a mortgage loan that is partially guaranteed by the VA in accordance with its regulations.

“**whole loan**” is a direct investment in a whole residential mortgage loan as opposed to an investment in RMBS, CMO or other structured product that is backed by such a loan.

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

The Company makes forward-looking statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). For these statements, the Company claims the protections of the safe harbor for forward-looking statements contained in such Sections. Forward-looking statements are subject to substantial risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and are generally beyond the Company’s control. These forward-looking statements include information about possible or assumed future results of the Company’s business, financial condition, liquidity, results of operations, plans and objectives. When the Company uses the words “believe,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “plan,” “continue,” “intend,” “should,” “could,” “would,” “may,” “potential” or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology, the Company intends to identify forward-looking statements. Statements regarding the following subjects, among others, may be forward-looking:

- the Company’s investment objectives and business strategy;
- the Company’s ability to obtain future financing arrangements;
- the Company’s expected leverage;
- the Company’s expected investments;
- estimates or statements relating to, and the Company’s ability to make, future distributions;
- the Company’s ability to compete in the marketplace;
- market, industry and economic trends;
- recent market developments and actions taken and to be taken by the U.S. Government, the U.S. Treasury and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the FDIC, Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, Ginnie Mae and the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”);
- mortgage loan modification programs and future legislative actions;
- the Company’s ability to maintain its qualification as a real estate investment trust (“REIT”) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”);
- the Company’s ability to maintain its exemption from qualification under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Company Act”);
- projected capital and operating expenditures; availability of investment opportunities in mortgage-related, real estate-related and other securities;
- availability of qualified personnel;
- prepayment rates; and
- projected default rates.

The Company’s beliefs, assumptions and expectations can change as a result of many possible events or factors, not all of which are known to it or are within its control. If any such change occurs, the Company’s business, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations may vary materially from those expressed in, or implied by, the Company’s forward-looking statements. These risks, along with, among others, the following factors, could cause actual results to vary from the Company’s forward-looking statements:

- the factors referenced in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, including those set forth under “Item 1. Business” and “Item 1A. Risk Factors”;
- the Company’s limited operating history;
- general volatility of the capital markets;
- changes in the Company’s investment objectives and business strategy;
- availability, terms and deployment of capital;

[Table of Contents](#)

- availability of suitable investment opportunities;
- the Company's dependence on its external manager, CHMM, and the Company's ability to find a suitable replacement if the Company or the Manager were to terminate the management agreement the Company has entered into with the Manager;
- changes in the Company's assets, interest rates or the general economy;
- increased rates of default and/or decreased recovery rates on the Company's investments;
- changes in interest rates, interest rate spreads, the yield curve, prepayment rates or recapture rates;
- limitations on the Company's business due to compliance with the REIT requirements; and
- the degree and nature of the Company's competition, including competition for its targeted assets.

Although the Company believes that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, it cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. These forward-looking statements apply only as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The Company is not obligated, and does not intend, to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. See Item 1A, "Risk Factors" of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

PART I

Item 1. Business

Cherry Hill Mortgage Investment Corporation is a newly-listed public residential real estate finance company focused on acquiring, investing in and managing residential mortgage assets in the United States. We were incorporated in Maryland on October 31, 2012, and we commenced operations on October 9, 2013 following the completion of our initial public offering (“IPO”) and a concurrent private placement. Our common stock has been listed and traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol “CHMI” since October 4, 2013. We are externally managed by Cherry Hill Mortgage Management, LLC, an SEC-registered investment adviser and an affiliate of Freedom Mortgage Corporation.

We operate so as to qualify to be taxed as a REIT under the Code. To qualify as a REIT, we must distribute annually to our stockholders an amount at least equal to 90% of our REIT taxable income, determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid and excluding any net capital gain. We currently expect to distribute substantially all of our REIT taxable income to our stockholders. We will be subject to income tax on our taxable income that is not distributed and to an excise tax to the extent that certain percentages of our taxable income are not distributed by specified dates. Income as computed for purposes of the foregoing tax rules will not necessarily correspond to our income as determined for financial reporting purposes.

Our principal objective is to generate attractive current yields and risk-adjusted total returns for our stockholders over the long term, primarily through dividend distributions and secondarily through capital appreciation. We intend to attain this objective by selectively constructing and actively managing a targeted portfolio of Excess MSR, Agency RMBS, prime jumbo mortgage loans and other cashflowing residential mortgage assets. We operate our business through the following segments: (i) investments in Excess MSR; and (ii) RMBS. For information regarding the segments in which we operate, see “Item 8. Consolidated Financial Statements and Supplementary Data — Note 3 — Segment Reporting.”

Our Targeted Asset Classes

Our targeted asset classes currently include:

- Excess MSR;
- Agency RMBS, including residential mortgage pass-through certificates, CMOs (IOs and inverse IOs) and TBAs; and
- prime jumbo mortgage loans.

Our Strategy

Our strategy, which we expect could change as market conditions warrant, involves:

- allocating a majority of our equity capital to the acquisition of Excess MSR through:
 - flow or bulk purchases from Freedom Mortgage pursuant to the terms of our strategic alliance agreements; and
 - flow or bulk purchases from third-party servicers other than Freedom Mortgage;
- acquiring Agency RMBS on a leveraged basis;
- over time, as the market for prime jumbo mortgage loans grows, purchasing these assets from, or potentially in partnership with, Freedom Mortgage; and
- opportunistically mitigating our prepayment, interest rate and, to a lesser extent, credit risk by using recapture agreements and a variety of hedging instruments.

[Table of Contents](#)

Excess MSR Strategy. We intend to capitalize on our relationship with Freedom Mortgage to acquire Excess MSRs on a flow and bulk basis. We expect to co-invest in such Excess MSRs with Freedom Mortgage on terms and according to protocols approved by our independent directors. We also intend to acquire Excess MSRs through flow or bulk purchases of these assets from servicers other than Freedom Mortgage.

Agency RMBS Strategy. Our Agency RMBS strategy focuses primarily on the acquisition and ownership of whole-pool, residential mortgage pass-through certificates. However, we may from time to time invest in CMOs, including IOs and inverse IOs. If we decide to invest in IOs, or inverse IOs. We anticipate doing so primarily to take advantage of particularly attractive prepayment-related or structural opportunities in the Agency RMBS markets. In addition to investing in specific pools of Agency RMBS, we utilize forward-settling purchases and sales of Agency RMBS where the underlying pools of mortgage loans are “to-be-announced” (TBAs). Pursuant to these TBA transactions, we agree to purchase or sell, for future delivery, Agency RMBS with certain principal and interest terms and certain types of underlying collateral, but the particular Agency RMBS to be delivered is not identified until shortly before the TBA settlement date. Our ability to engage in TBA transactions may be limited by the gross income and asset tests applicable to REITs.

Prime Jumbo Mortgage Loan Strategy. We believe that the market for non-conforming loans including, in particular, prime jumbo mortgage loans, will grow. We further believe that as the U.S. Government reduces the loan balance threshold for conforming mortgage loans, which was raised during the recent financial crisis, there will be an even greater need for lenders to provide credit in the non-conforming loan market. As a result, we expect our portfolio to include this asset class over time. Based on current market conditions, we do not expect this asset class to be a significant part of our portfolio until at least 2015, if at all. The prime jumbo mortgage loans we intend to acquire may be ARMs, hybrid ARMs or FRMs with original terms to maturity of not more than 30 years and will be either fully amortizing or interest-only for up to ten years, and fully amortizing thereafter. We currently do not intend to originate prime jumbo mortgage loans or provide other types of financing directly to the owners of residential real estate. We intend to acquire prime jumbo mortgage loans that are underwritten to our specifications. We may acquire prime jumbo mortgage loans underwritten to our specifications from Freedom Mortgage or other originators. To the extent Freedom Mortgage originates prime jumbo mortgage loans that satisfy our investment parameters and guidelines, we expect to negotiate an arrangement with Freedom Mortgage so we have the right to purchase such loans. Any such arrangement will be subject to the review and approval our independent directors. We may acquire prime jumbo mortgage loans for our portfolio with the intention of either holding them in our residential mortgage loan portfolio or securitizing them and retaining them in our portfolio as securitized mortgage loans.

Other Residential Mortgage Asset Strategy. From time to time and as market conditions warrant, we may acquire other residential mortgage assets, including MSRs and non-Agency RMBS. We currently do not intend to acquire subprime or Alt-A mortgage loans. In the future, subject to the receipt of appropriate licensing and Agency approvals, we may pursue flow and bulk acquisitions of MSRs through our TRS, Cherry Hill TRS, LLC. Our ability to acquire MSRs will be subject to the applicable REIT qualification tests. We likely will have to hold any MSRs through our TRS, which will be subject to corporate income tax. The tax liability of our TRS (if it holds MSRs) would negatively impact our returns from those assets. In addition, non-Agency RMBS, if we decide to purchase them, are subject to risk of default, among other risks, and could result in greater losses.

Our strategy is adaptable to changing market environments, subject to compliance with the income and other tests that we must satisfy to qualify as a REIT and maintain our exclusion from regulation as an investment company under the Investment Company Act. As a result, although we currently intend to focus on the acquisition and management of Excess MSR assets and Agency RMBS, our acquisition and management decisions will depend on prevailing market conditions and our targeted asset classes and strategy may vary over time in response to market conditions.

[Table of Contents](#)

Our Manager

We are externally managed by our Manager. We have entered into a management agreement with our Manager, pursuant to which our Manager is responsible for our investment strategies and decisions and our day-to-day operations, subject to the supervision and oversight of our board of directors. Mr. Middleman, our non-executive Chairman of the Board, is the sole member of our Manager. Freedom Mortgage and its employees support our Manager in providing services to us pursuant to the terms of a services agreement that has been entered into by our Manager and Freedom Mortgage. We rely on our Manager and Freedom Mortgage to provide or obtain on our behalf the personnel and services necessary for us to conduct our business, and we have no employees or facilities of our own. Our executive officers and the officers and employees of our Manager are also officers or employees of Freedom Mortgage, and we will compete with Freedom Mortgage for access to these individuals. The executive offices of our Manager are located at 907 Pleasant Valley Ave., Mount Laurel, New Jersey 08054, and the telephone number of our Manager's executive offices is (877) 870-7005.

Our Manager has established an Investment Committee to monitor our investment policies, portfolio holdings, financing and hedging strategies and compliance with our investment guidelines. The official members of our Manager's Investment Committee are Mr. Middleman, our Chairman; Mr. Lown, our President and Chief Investment Officer; and Mr. Levine, our Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Secretary. The Manager's Investment Committee also includes three ex-officio members from the Manager's management team.

Our Manager is registered as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, or the Advisers Act, and is subject to the regulatory oversight of the Investment Management Division of the SEC.

Our Investment Guidelines; Transactions with Freedom Mortgage

Our board of directors adopted the following guidelines for our assets and borrowings:

- No investment will be made if it causes us to fail to qualify as a REIT under the Code.
- No investment will be made if it causes us to be regulated as an investment company under the Investment Company Act.
- We will not enter into principal transactions or split price executions with Freedom Mortgage or any of its affiliates unless such transaction is otherwise in accordance with our investment guidelines and the management agreement between us and our Manager and the terms of such transaction are at least as favorable to us as to Freedom Mortgage or its affiliate.
- Any proposed material investment that is outside our targeted asset classes must be approved by at least a majority of our independent directors.

Our Manager makes the determinations as to the percentage of assets that are invested in each of our targeted asset classes, consistent with our investment guidelines. Our Manager's acquisition decisions depend on prevailing market conditions and may change over time in response to opportunities available in different interest rate, economic and credit environments. In addition, our investment guidelines may be changed from time to time by our board of directors without the approval of our stockholders. Changes to our investment guidelines may include, without limitation, modification or expansion of the types of assets which we may acquire. To the extent that our board of directors approves material changes to our investment guidelines, we will inform stockholders of such changes through disclosure in our periodic reports and other filings required under the Exchange Act.

Our Manager's Investment Committee, which is comprised of members of our senior management team, reviews our compliance with our guidelines periodically and our board of directors receives a report each quarter in conjunction with its review of our quarterly results. The nominating and corporate governance committee, of which all of our independent directors are members, reviews the material terms of any transaction between us and Freedom Mortgage, including the pricing terms, to determine if the terms of those transactions are fair and reasonable. In particular, prior to entering into any such transaction with Freedom Mortgage, the nominating and corporate governance committee reviews and approves any flow parameters and flow or bulk agreements to purchase Excess MSR from Freedom Mortgage. This Committee will also be responsible for reviewing and approving any agreements pursuant to which we will acquire prime jumbo mortgage loans or other loans originated by Freedom Mortgage. We also retain two independent valuation services to assist our management and our independent directors in making pricing determinations on Excess MSR and other assets we purchase from Freedom Mortgage.

Our Financing Strategies and Use of Leverage

We finance our Agency RMBS with what we believe to be a prudent amount of leverage, which will vary from time to time based upon the particular characteristics of our portfolio, availability of financing and market conditions. Our borrowings consist of repurchase transactions under master repurchase agreements. These agreements represent uncommitted financing provided by the counterparties. Our repurchase transactions are collateralized by our Agency RMBS. In a repurchase transaction, we sell an asset to a counterparty at a discounted value, or the loan amount, and simultaneously agree to repurchase the same asset from such counterparty at a price equal to the loan amount plus an interest factor. Despite being legally structured as sales and subsequent repurchases, repurchase transactions are generally accounted for as debt secured by the underlying assets. During the term of a repurchase transaction, we generally receive the income and other payments distributed with respect to the underlying assets and pay interest to the counterparty. While the proceeds of our repurchase financings often will be used to purchase additional Agency RMBS subject to the same master repurchase agreement, our financing arrangements are not expected to restrict our ability to use proceeds from these arrangements to support our other liquidity needs. Our master repurchase agreements are documented under the standard form master repurchase agreement published by SIFMA, and although we do not currently leverage our investments in Excess MSRs, we intend to explore the use of leverage if it becomes available on attractive terms and conditions.

We have entered into repurchase agreements with 11 counterparties as of December 31, 2013. From time to time we expect to negotiate and enter into additional master repurchase agreements with other counterparties that could produce opportunities to acquire certain Agency RMBS that may not be available from our existing counterparties. We may utilize other types of borrowings in the future, including term facilities or other more complex financing structures. Additionally, we may take advantage of available borrowings, if any, under new programs established by the U.S. Government to finance our assets. We also may raise capital by issuing unsecured debt, preferred or common stock or trust preferred securities.

Interest Rate Hedging

We opportunistically manage our interest rate risk by using various hedging strategies. Subject to qualifying and maintaining our qualification as a REIT and maintaining our exclusion from regulation as an investment company under the Investment Company Act, we may utilize certain derivative financial instruments and other hedging instruments to mitigate interest rate risk we expect to arise from our repurchase agreement financings associated with our Agency RMBS. The interest rate hedging instruments that we currently use include: interest rate swaps, TBAs and swaptions. See “Item 8. Consolidated Financial Statements and Supplementary Data—Note 2—Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies—Derivatives and Hedging Activities.”

[Table of Contents](#)

Policies with Respect to Certain Other Activities

If our board of directors determines that additional funding is required, we may raise such funds through additional offerings of equity or debt securities, the retention of cash flow and other funds from debt financing, including repurchase transactions, or a combination of these methods. In the event that our board of directors determines to raise additional equity capital, it has the authority, without stockholder approval, to issue additional shares of common stock or preferred stock in any manner and on such terms and for such consideration as it deems appropriate, at any time. We may in the future, offer equity or debt securities in exchange for assets. We will engage in the purchase and sale of assets. We have not in the past and will not in the future underwrite the securities of other companies. Our board of directors may change any of these policies without prior notice to you or a vote of our stockholders.

Competition

We compete with other mortgage REITs, specialty finance companies, savings and loan associations, banks, mortgage bankers, insurance companies, mutual funds, institutional investors, investment banking firms, financial institutions, governmental bodies and other entities for investment opportunities in general and Excess MSR specifically. See Item 1A, “Risk Factors — We operate in a highly competitive market.”

In the face of this competition, through our Manager, we have access to Freedom Mortgage’s professionals and their industry expertise, which may provide us with a competitive advantage and help us assess risks and determine appropriate pricing for certain potential assets. In addition, we believe that these relationships enable us to compete more effectively for attractive asset acquisition opportunities. However, we may not be able to achieve our business goals or expectations due to the competitive risks that we face.

[Table of Contents](#)

Employees

We do not have any employees. All of our executive officers are employees of Freedom Mortgage.

Our Tax Status

We will elect and intend to qualify to be taxed as a REIT commencing with our short taxable year ended December 31, 2013. Provided that we qualify and maintain our qualification as a REIT, we generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on our REIT taxable income that is currently distributed to our stockholders. REITs are subject to a number of organizational and operational requirements, including a requirement that they currently distribute at least 90% of their annual REIT taxable income excluding net capital gains. We cannot assure you that we will be able to comply with such requirements in the future. Failure to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year would cause us to be subject to U.S. federal income tax on our taxable income at regular corporate rates (and any applicable state and local taxes). Even if we qualify for taxation as a REIT, we may be subject to certain federal, state, local and non-U.S. taxes on our income. For example, the income generated by our TRS will be subject to U.S. federal, state and local income tax.

See “Item 1A. Risk Factors — U.S. Federal Income Tax Risks” for additional tax status information.

Our Exclusion from Regulation as an Investment Company

We are organized as a holding company and conduct business primarily through our subsidiaries. We believe we have conducted and intend to conduct our operations so that neither we nor any of our subsidiaries are required to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act.

Section 3(a)(1)(A) of the Investment Company Act defines an investment company as any issuer that is or holds itself out as being engaged primarily in the business of investing, reinvesting or trading in securities. Section 3(a)(1)(C) of the Investment Company Act defines an investment company as any issuer that is engaged or proposes to engage in the business of investing, reinvesting, owning, holding or trading in securities and owns or proposes to acquire investment securities having a value exceeding 40% of the value of the issuer’s total assets (exclusive of U.S. Government securities and cash items) on an unconsolidated basis, which we refer to as the 40% test. Excluded from the term “investment securities,” among other things, are U.S. Government securities and securities issued by majority-owned subsidiaries that are not themselves investment companies and are not relying on the exclusion from the definition of investment company set forth in Section 3(c)(1) or Section 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act.

We believe neither we nor our operating partnership is considered an investment company under Section 3(a)(1)(A) of the Investment Company Act because neither we nor our operating partnership engage primarily or hold ourselves out as being engaged primarily in the business of investing, reinvesting or trading in securities. Rather, through our operating partnership’s wholly-owned or majority-owned subsidiaries, we and our operating partnership are primarily engaged in the non-investment company businesses of these subsidiaries, namely the business of purchasing or otherwise acquiring mortgages and other interests in real estate.

[Table of Contents](#)

We rely upon certain exemptions from registration as an investment company under the Investment Company Act including, in the case of our subsidiary, Cherry Hill QRS I, LLC, Section 3(c)(5)(C) of the Investment Company Act. Section 3(c)(5)(C), as interpreted by the staff of the SEC, requires an entity to invest at least 55% of its assets in “mortgages and other liens on and interests in real estate,” which we refer to as “qualifying real estate interests,” and at least 80% of its assets in qualifying real estate interests plus “real estate- related assets.” In satisfying the 55% requirement, the entity may treat securities issued with respect to an underlying pool of mortgage loans in which it holds all of the certificates issued by the pool as qualifying real estate interests. We treat the Agency whole-pool pass-through securities in which we have invested as qualifying real estate interests for purposes of the 55% requirement. The Excess MSRs we have acquired are, and the Agency CMOs we may acquire will, not be treated as qualifying real estate interests for purposes of the 55% requirement, but as real estate-related assets that qualify for the 80% test. In addition, Cherry Hill QRS I, LLC will treat its investment in Cherry Hill QRS II, LLC as a real estate-related asset because substantially all of the assets held by Cherry Hill QRS II, LLC will be real estate-related assets.

We monitor our compliance with the 40% Test and the holdings of our subsidiaries to ensure that each of our subsidiaries is in compliance with an applicable exemption or exclusion from registration as an investment company under the Investment Company Act. In the event that we, or our operating partnership, were to acquire assets that could make either entity fall within the definition of investment company under Section 3(a)(1)(A) or Section 3(a)(1)(C) of the Investment Company Act, we believe that we would still qualify for an exclusion from registration pursuant to Section 3(c)(5)(C).

Qualification for exclusion from registration under the Investment Company Act limits our ability to make certain investments. In addition, complying with the tests for exclusion from registration could restrict the time at which we can acquire and sell assets. To the extent that the SEC or its staff provides more specific guidance regarding any of the matters bearing upon such exclusions, we may be required to adjust our strategy accordingly. Any additional guidance from the SEC or its staff could provide additional flexibility to us, or it could further inhibit our ability to pursue the strategies we have chosen.

[Table of Contents](#)

Website; Access to Reports

We maintain a website at www.chmireit.com. We are providing the address to our website solely for the information of investors. The information on our website is not a part of, nor is it incorporated by reference into this report. Through our website, we make available, free of charge, our annual proxy statement, annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish them to, the SEC. The SEC maintains a website that contains these reports at www.sec.gov.

Corporate Information

Our principal executive offices are located at 301 Harper Drive, Suite 110, Moorestown, New Jersey, 08057. Our telephone number is (877) 870-7005 and our website is www.chmireit.com. The offices of our Manager are located at 907 Pleasant Valley Ave., Mount Laurel, New Jersey, 08054. Information available on or accessible through our website and Freedom Mortgage's website is not incorporated into this Annual Report on form 10-K.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

The Company's business and operations are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, the occurrence of which could adversely affect its business, financial condition, results of operations and ability to make distributions to stockholders and could cause the value of the Company's capital stock to decline. Please refer to the section entitled "Forward-Looking Statements."

Risks Related To Our Business

We have limited operating history and may not be able to operate our business successfully or generate sufficient revenue to make or sustain distributions to our stockholders.

We commenced operations on October 9, 2013 and we have limited operating history. We cannot assure you that we will be able to operate our business successfully or implement our operating policies and strategies. There can be no assurance that we will be able to generate sufficient returns to pay our operating expenses and make satisfactory distributions to our stockholders. The results of our operations depend on several factors, including the availability of opportunities for the acquisition of target assets, the level and volatility of interest rates, the availability of adequate short and long-term financing, conditions in the financial markets and general economic conditions.

Difficult conditions in the mortgage and residential real estate markets as well as general market concerns may adversely affect the value of the assets in which we invest and these conditions may persist for the foreseeable future.

Our business is materially affected by conditions in the residential mortgage market, the residential real estate market, the financial markets and the economy in general. In particular, the residential mortgage market in the United States has experienced a variety of difficulties and changed economic conditions, including defaults, credit losses and liquidity concerns. Certain commercial banks, investment banks and insurance companies have announced extensive losses from exposure to the residential mortgage market. These factors have impacted investor perception of the risk associated with RMBS, other real estate-related securities and various other asset classes in which we may invest. As a result, values of our target assets have experienced volatility. Deterioration of the mortgage market and investor perception of the risks associated with RMBS and other residential mortgage assets that we acquire could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations and our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

We are dependent on mortgage servicers to service the mortgage loans underlying the Excess MSRs that we have acquired.

Our investments in Excess MSRs are dependent on the mortgage servicer to perform its servicing obligations. As a result, we could be materially and adversely affected if the servicer is terminated by the applicable Agency. The duties and obligations of mortgage servicers are defined through contractual agreements, which generally provide for the possibility for termination of the servicer in the absolute discretion of the GSE or Ginnie Mae as applicable. In the event of such termination by the applicable Agency with respect to a particular servicer, the related Excess MSRs could potentially lose all value on a going forward basis. Moreover, the termination of a servicer could take effect across all mortgages being serviced by that servicer. Therefore, to the extent we make multiple investments relating to mortgages serviced by the same servicer, such as our initial portfolio of Excess MSRs which are entirely serviced by Freedom Mortgage, all such investments could lose all their value in the event of the termination of the servicer. In addition, many servicers also rely on subservicing arrangements with third parties and the failure of subservicers to adequately perform their services may negatively impact the servicer and, as a result, the performance of our Excess MSRs. We may not have recourse to the servicer if the subservicer fails to perform.

We could also be materially and adversely affected if the servicer is unable to adequately service the underlying mortgage loans due to:

- its failure to comply with applicable laws and regulation;
- its failure to perform its loss mitigation obligations;

[Table of Contents](#)

- a downgrade in its servicer rating;
- its failure to perform adequately in its external audits;
- a failure in or poor performance of its operational systems or infrastructure;
- regulatory scrutiny regarding foreclosure processes lengthening foreclosure timelines;
- the transfer of servicing to another party; or
- any other reason.

Favorable ratings from third-party rating agencies such as Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch are important to the conduct of a mortgage servicer's loan servicing business and a downgrade in a mortgage servicer's ratings could have an adverse effect on us and the value of our Excess MSR. A mortgage servicer's failure to maintain favorable or specified ratings may cause their termination as a servicer.

MSRs are subject to numerous federal, state and local laws and regulations and may be subject to various judicial and administrative decisions imposing various requirements and restrictions on the servicer's business. If Freedom Mortgage or any servicer from whom we acquire Excess MSR actually or allegedly failed to comply with applicable laws, rules or regulations, the servicer could be exposed to fines, penalties or other costs or the servicer could be terminated as the servicer and the MSR to which our Excess MSR relate would be eliminated and lose all value, which could have a material adverse effect on the associated Excess MSR, our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. If these laws, regulations and decisions change, we could be exposed to similar fines, penalties or costs.

In addition, a bankruptcy by any mortgage servicer that services the mortgage loans underlying any Excess MSR that we have acquired or may acquire in the future could result in:

- the validity and priority of our ownership of the Excess MSR being challenged in a bankruptcy proceeding;
- payments made by such servicer to us, or obligations incurred by it, being voided by a court under federal or state preference laws or federal or state fraudulent conveyance laws;
- a re-characterization of any sale of the Excess MSR or other assets to us as a pledge of such assets in a bankruptcy proceeding; or
- any agreement pursuant to which we acquired the Excess MSR being rejected in a bankruptcy proceeding.

Any of the foregoing events could have a material and adverse effect on us. Moreover, our business model heavily relies upon our strategic alliance with Freedom Mortgage and our Excess MSR we have acquired through our relationship with Freedom Mortgage. To the extent Freedom Mortgage loses its ability to serve as a servicer for Fannie Mae or its status as a Ginnie Mae-approved issuer is terminated, we could face significant adverse consequences. Similarly, if Freedom Mortgage is unable to successfully execute its business strategy or no longer maintains its financial viability, our business strategy would be materially adversely affected and our results of operations would suffer.

Governmental investigations or examinations, or private lawsuits, including purported class action lawsuits, involving Freedom Mortgage could have a material adverse effect on Freedom Mortgage and its ability to perform its obligations under our strategic alliance agreements.

Freedom Mortgage is routinely involved in legal proceedings concerning matters that arise in the ordinary course of its business. An adverse result in governmental investigations or examinations, or private lawsuits, including purported class action lawsuits, could have a material adverse effect on Freedom Mortgage's financial results. These legal proceedings can range from private actions involving a single plaintiff to class action lawsuits with potentially thousands of class members. Participants in the mortgage industry, including Freedom Mortgage, are also routinely subject to government investigations and inquiries. An adverse result in governmental investigations or examinations, or private lawsuits, including purported class action lawsuits, could have a material adverse effect on Freedom Mortgage's financial results. Litigation and other proceedings may require that Freedom Mortgage pay settlement

[Table of Contents](#)

costs, legal fees, damages, penalties or other charges, which could adversely affect its financial results. In particular, ongoing and other legal proceedings brought under state consumer protection statutes may result in a separate fine for each violation of the statute, which, particularly in the case of class action lawsuits, could result in damages substantially in excess of the amounts earned from the underlying activities and that could have a material adverse effect on Freedom Mortgage's liquidity and financial position.

Freedom Mortgage has advised us that it does not believe that it is currently subject to any legal proceedings or government investigations that would reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on Freedom Mortgage or on us, but it is possible that one or more such legal proceedings or investigations could evolve into a material legal proceeding in the future. For example, Freedom Mortgage has informed us that, in February 2013, it received a subpoena from the Office of the Inspector General for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, or the HUD OIG, in which the HUD OIG requested that Freedom Mortgage provide the HUD OIG with documents and records concerning Freedom Mortgage's quality control and training policies and procedures relating to its FHA loan origination activities. The HUD OIG acts under the oversight of the U.S. Department of Justice. It is our understanding that several other FHA approved mortgage originators have received similar requests. Freedom Mortgage has informed us that, in March 2013, it provided all information that was readily available and continues to work with HUD OIG to further clarify the scope of the remaining information that was initially requested. In September 2013, the HUD OIG requested documents not previously requested from Freedom Mortgage, and we have been advised by Freedom Mortgage that it is in the process of providing those documents to the HUD OIG and continuing to cooperate with the HUD OIG. Freedom Mortgage has informed us that the HUD OIG has not communicated to Freedom Mortgage any allegations of wrongdoing or other findings. However, we cannot assure you that the HUD OIG will not do so in the future, and any such allegations or findings could result in Freedom Mortgage being required to pay settlement costs, legal fees, damages, penalties or other charges, which could adversely affect its financial results and its business operations, which in turn could impact its ability to perform under the strategic alliance agreements with us or may otherwise negatively impact its ability to act as our partner.

Our ability to invest in, and dispose of, our investments in Excess MSR's may be subject to the receipt of third-party consents.

The Agencies may require that we submit ourselves to costly or burdensome conditions as a prerequisite to their consent to our investments in Excess MSR's. These conditions may diminish or eliminate the investment potential of certain Excess MSR's by making such investments too expensive for us or by severely limiting the potential returns available from Excess MSR's. Moreover, we have not received and do not expect to receive any assurances from the Agencies that their conditions for the disposition of an investment in Excess MSR's, including the investment in our Excess MSR's in the initial pools will not change. Therefore the potential costs, issues or restrictions associated with receiving such Agency's consent for any such dispositions by us cannot be determined with any certainty. To the extent we are unable to dispose of Excess MSR's in our portfolio when we determine it would be beneficial to do so, our results of operations may be adversely impacted.

Acknowledgement agreements with Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac could expose us to potential liability in the event of a payment default.

In order to acquire Excess MSR's related to FHA and VA mortgage loans that have been pooled into securities guaranteed by Ginnie Mae, we must enter into an acknowledgment agreement with Ginnie Mae and the Ginnie Mae-approved issuer/servicer for the mortgage loans if we want to have Ginnie Mae acknowledge our interest in the relevant mortgage loans. Under that agreement, if the issuer/servicer fails to make a required payment to the holders of the Ginnie Mae-guaranteed Agency RMBS, we would be obligated to make that payment even though the payment may relate to loans for which we do not own any Excess MSR's.

Our failure to make that payment could result in liability to Ginnie Mae for any losses or claims that it suffers as a result. In addition, under an acknowledgment agreement with Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, we could be exposed to potential liability in the event of a payment default by an approved seller/servicer. However, the amount of the potential liability to Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac would be limited to the mortgage loans in the servicing portfolio identified in the acknowledgment agreement.

[Table of Contents](#)

Given the size of Freedom Mortgage's portfolio of FHA and VA loans that have been pooled into Ginnie Mae-guaranteed Agency RMBS, it is unlikely that we would be able to satisfy that obligation under the acknowledgment agreement should Freedom Mortgage fail to make a required payment. In that case we would be subject to claims for losses by Ginnie Mae which would have a material and adverse effect on our financial condition and operations, and our ability to enter into acknowledgement agreements in the future and to acquire Excess MSR's related to FHA and VA mortgage loans would be adversely affected. The only remedy related to the servicing permitted under the acknowledgment agreement is to request Ginnie Mae to transfer the servicing to another Ginnie Mae-approved issuer/servicer which would terminate our interest in the related Excess MSR's. The termination of our Excess MSR's could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

We have entered into an acknowledgement agreement with Ginnie Mae and Freedom Mortgage in connection with the acquisition of our initial portfolio of Excess MSR's.

The value of our Excess MSR's may vary substantially with changes in interest rates.

The values of Excess MSR's are highly sensitive to changes in interest rates. The value of Excess MSR's typically increases when interest rates rise and decrease when interest rates decline due to the effect those changes in interest rates have on prepayment estimates. Subject to qualifying and maintaining our qualification as a REIT, we may pursue various hedging strategies to seek to reduce our exposure to adverse changes in interest rates. Our hedging activity will vary in scope based on the level and volatility of interest rates, the type of assets held and other changing market conditions. Interest rate hedging may fail to protect or could adversely affect us. To the extent we do not utilize derivatives to hedge against changes in the fair value of Excess MSR's, our balance sheet, results of operations and cash flows would be susceptible to significant volatility due to changes in the fair value of, or cash flows from, Excess MSR's as interest rates change.

If delinquencies increase, the value of our Excess MSR's may decline significantly.

Delinquency rates have a significant impact on the value of Excess MSR's. An increase in delinquencies will generally result in lower revenue because typically servicers will only collect servicing fees from GSEs or mortgage owners for performing loans. Our expectation of delinquencies is a significant assumption underlying the cash flow projections on the related pools of mortgage loans. If delinquencies are significantly greater than expected, the estimated fair value of the Excess MSR's could be diminished. As a result, we could suffer a loss.

Prepayment rates can change, adversely affecting the performance of our assets.

The frequency at which prepayments (including voluntary prepayments by borrowers, loan buyouts and liquidations due to defaults and foreclosures) occur on mortgage loans underlying Excess MSR's and Agency RMBS is affected by a variety of factors, including the prevailing level of interest rates as well as economic, demographic, tax, social, legal, and other factors. Generally, borrowers tend to prepay their mortgages when prevailing mortgage rates fall below the interest rates on their mortgage loans. If borrowers prepay their mortgage loans at rates that are faster or slower than expected, it may adversely affect our profitability.

We will record Excess MSR's on our balance sheet at fair value, and changes in their fair value will be reflected in our consolidated results of operations. The determination of the fair value of Excess MSR's requires our management to make numerous estimates and assumptions that could materially differ from actual results. Such estimates and assumptions include, among other things, prepayment rates, as well as estimates of the future cash flows from the Excess MSR's, interest rates, delinquencies and foreclosure rates of the underlying mortgage loans. The ultimate realization of the value of Excess MSR's, which are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, may be materially different than the fair values of such Excess MSR's as may be reflected in our consolidated financial statements as of any particular date. The use of different estimates or assumptions in connection with the valuation of these assets could produce materially different fair values for such assets. Our failure to make accurate assumptions regarding prepayment rates or the other factors examined in determining fair value could cause the fair value of our Excess MSR's to materially vary, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows. If the fair value of our Excess MSR's decreases, we would be required to record a non-cash charge, which would have a negative impact on our financial results. Furthermore, a significant increase in prepayment speeds could materially reduce the ultimate cash flows we receive from Excess MSR's, and we could ultimately receive substantially less than what we paid for such assets.

Voluntary prepayment rates generally increase when interest rates fall and decrease when interest rates rise, but changes in prepayment rates are difficult to predict. Prepayments can also occur when borrowers sell the property and use the sale proceeds to prepay the mortgage as part of a physical relocation or when borrowers default on their mortgages and the mortgages are prepaid from the proceeds of a foreclosure sale of the property. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac will generally, among other conditions, purchase mortgages that are 120 days or more delinquent from mortgage-backed securities trusts when the cost of guaranteed payments to security holders, including advances of interest at the security coupon rate, exceeds the cost of holding the nonperforming loans in their portfolios. Ginnie Mae provides the

[Table of Contents](#)

issuer the option to buy 90 days or more delinquent loans out of the mortgage-backed securities that it services, which may also contribute to an increase in prepayment rates. Consequently, prepayment rates also may be affected by conditions in the housing and financial markets, which may result in increased delinquencies on mortgage loans. Additionally, changes in the government-sponsored entities' decisions as to when to repurchase delinquent loans can materially impact prepayment rates.

With respect to our Excess MSR, voluntary and involuntary prepayments eliminate the Excess MSR on the mortgage loans being prepaid. In recent years, Freedom Mortgage has experienced relatively high rates of recapture on voluntary prepayments. There can be no assurance that Freedom Mortgage will continue to successfully enjoy the levels of recapture it has historically had, particularly as interest rate environments change. In addition, although we expect Freedom Mortgage to replace the Excess MSR on loans in the pools that are refinanced by Freedom Mortgage, there can be no assurance that Freedom Mortgage will enter into recapture agreements with us in the future or that it will be successful in replacing any Excess MSR, which would negatively impact our cash flows. When we purchase Excess MSR, we base the price we pay and the rate of amortization of those assets on, among other things, our projection of the cash flows from the pool of mortgage loans underlying the related MSR. Our expectation of prepayment speeds and recapture rates is a significant assumption underlying our cash flow projections and if prepayment speeds are significantly greater than expected or recapture rates significantly lower than expected, the carrying value of our Excess MSR would change.

[Table of Contents](#)

Interest rate mismatches between our assets and any borrowings used to fund purchases of our assets may reduce our income during periods of changing interest rates.

Some of our assets will be fixed-rate securities or have a fixed rate component (such as RMBS backed by hybrid ARMs). This means that the interest we earn on these assets will not vary over time based upon changes in a short-term interest rate index. Although the interest we earn on our RMBS backed by ARMs generally will adjust for changing interest rates, such interest rate adjustments may not occur as quickly as the interest rate adjustments to any related borrowings, and such interest rate adjustments will generally be subject to interest rate caps, which potentially could cause such RMBS to acquire many of the characteristics of fixed-rate securities if interest rates were to rise above the cap levels. We generally fund our fixed-rate target assets with short-term borrowings. Therefore, there will be an interest rate mismatch between our assets and liabilities. Although we hedge to minimize interest rate exposure, the use of interest rate hedges also introduces the risk of other interest rate mismatches and exposures. During periods of changing interest rates, these mismatches could cause our business, financial condition and results of operations and ability to make distributions to our stockholders to be materially adversely affected.

Ordinarily, short-term interest rates are lower than long-term interest rates. If short-term interest rates rise disproportionately relative to long-term interest rates (a flattening of the yield curve), our borrowing costs may increase more rapidly than the interest income earned on our assets. Because we expect that our investments in Agency RMBS, on average, will bear interest based on longer-term rates than our borrowings, a flattening of the yield curve would tend to decrease our net income and the market value of our assets. Additionally, to the extent cash flows from RMBS are reinvested in new RMBS, the spread between the yields of the new RMBS and available borrowing rates may decline, which could reduce our net interest margin or result in losses. Any one of the foregoing risks could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations and our ability to pay distributions to our stockholders. It is also possible that short-term interest rates may exceed long-term interest rates, in which event our borrowing costs may exceed our interest income and we could incur operating losses.

We cannot predict the impact future actions by regulators or U.S. government bodies, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, will have on our business, and any such actions may negatively impact us.

Regulators and U.S. government bodies have a major impact on our business. The U.S. Federal Reserve is a major participant in, and its actions significantly impact, the residential mortgage market. For example, quantitative easing, a program implemented by the U.S. Federal Reserve to keep long-term interest rates low and stimulate the U.S. economy, has had the effect of reducing the difference between short-term and long-term interest rates. As a result of the reduction in long-term interest rates, prepayment speeds increased. Its purchases of Agency RMBS has resulted in a narrowing of the spread earned by Agency RMBS investors. While tapering of quantitative easing has commenced, no assurance can be given as to when the U.S. Federal Reserve will discontinue quantitative easing. We cannot predict or control the impact future actions by regulators or U.S. government bodies such as the U.S. Federal Reserve will have on our business. Accordingly, future actions by regulators or U.S. government bodies, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations and our ability to pay distributions to our stockholders.

[Table of Contents](#)

Interest rate caps on the ARMs and hybrid ARMs that may back our RMBS may reduce our net interest margin during periods of rising interest rates.

ARMs and hybrid ARMs are typically subject to periodic and lifetime interest rate caps. Periodic interest rate caps limit the amount an interest rate can increase during any given period. Lifetime interest rate caps limit the amount an interest rate can increase through the maturity of the loan. We generally fund our RMBS with borrowings that typically are not subject to similar restrictions. Accordingly, in a period of rapidly increasing interest rates, our financing costs could increase without limitation while caps could limit the interest we earn on the ARMs and hybrid ARMs that will back our RMBS. This problem is magnified for ARMs and hybrid ARMs that are not fully indexed because such periodic interest rate caps prevent the coupon on the security from fully reaching the specified rate in one reset. Further, some ARMs and hybrid ARMs may be subject to periodic payment caps that result in a portion of the interest being deferred and added to the principal outstanding. As a result, we may receive less cash income on RMBS backed by ARMs and hybrid ARMs than necessary to pay interest on our related borrowings. Interest rate caps on RMBS backed by ARMs and hybrid ARMs could reduce our net interest margin if interest rates were to increase beyond the level of the caps, which could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations and our ability to pay distributions to our stockholders.

Our Manager relies on analytical models and other data to analyze potential asset acquisition and disposition opportunities and to manage our portfolio. These models could cause us to purchase assets that do not meet our expectations or to make asset management decisions that are not in line with our strategy.

Our Manager relies on analytical models and information and data supplied by third parties. These models and data may be used to value assets or potential asset acquisitions and dispositions and also in connection with our asset management activities. If these models and data prove to be incorrect, misleading or incomplete, any decisions made in reliance thereon could expose us to potential risks. In addition, models are only as accurate as the assumptions that go into building the models. Our Manager's use of models and data may induce it to purchase certain assets at prices that are too high, sell certain other assets at prices that are too low or miss favorable opportunities altogether. Similarly, any hedging activities that are based on faulty models and data may prove to be unsuccessful.

Some models, such as prepayment models or mortgage default models, may be predictive in nature. The use of predictive models has inherent risks. For example, such models may incorrectly forecast future behavior, leading to potential losses. In addition, the predictive models used by our Manager may differ substantially from those models

[Table of Contents](#)

used by other market participants, with the result that valuations based on these predictive models may be substantially higher or lower for certain assets than actual market prices. Furthermore, because predictive models are usually constructed based on historical data supplied by third parties, the success of relying on such models may depend heavily on the accuracy and reliability of the supplied historical data, and, in the case of predicting performance in scenarios with little or no historical precedent (such as extreme broad-based declines in home prices, or deep economic recessions or depressions), such models must employ greater degrees of extrapolation, and are therefore more speculative and of more limited reliability.

All valuation models rely on correct market data inputs. If incorrect market data is entered into even a well- founded valuation model, the resulting valuations will be incorrect. However, even if market data is input correctly, “model prices” will often differ substantially from market prices, especially for securities with complex characteristics or whose values are particularly sensitive to various factors. If our market data inputs are incorrect or our model prices differ substantially from market prices, our business, financial condition and results of operations and our ability to make distributions to our stockholders could be materially adversely affected.

Valuations of some of our assets will be inherently uncertain, may be based on estimates, may fluctuate over short periods of time and may differ from the values that would have been used if a ready market for these assets existed.

While in many cases our determination of the fair value of our assets is based on valuations provided by third-party dealers and pricing services, we value assets based upon our judgment, and such valuations may differ from those provided by third-party dealers and pricing services. Valuations of certain assets are often difficult to obtain or unreliable. In general, dealers and pricing services heavily disclaim their valuations. Additionally, dealers generally claim to furnish valuations only as an accommodation and without special compensation, and so they disclaim any and all liability for any direct, incidental or consequential damages arising out of any inaccuracy or incompleteness in valuations, including any act of negligence or breach of any warranty. Depending on the complexity and illiquidity of an asset, valuations of the same asset can vary substantially from one dealer or pricing service to another. The valuation process has been particularly difficult recently because market events have made valuations of certain assets unpredictable, and the disparity of valuations provided by third-party dealers has widened.

Our business, financial condition and results of operations and our ability to make distributions to our stockholders could be materially adversely affected if our fair value determinations of these assets are materially higher than actual market values.

[Table of Contents](#)

An increase in interest rates may cause a decrease in the volume of certain of our target assets, which could adversely affect our ability to acquire target assets that satisfy our investment objectives and to generate income and pay dividends.

Rising interest rates generally reduce the demand for mortgage loans due to the higher cost of borrowing. A reduction in the volume of mortgage loans originated may affect the volume of target assets available to us, which could adversely affect our ability to acquire assets that satisfy our investment objectives. Rising interest rates may also cause our target assets that were issued prior to an interest rate increase to provide yields that are below prevailing market interest rates. If rising interest rates cause us to be unable to acquire a sufficient volume of our target assets with a yield that is above our borrowing cost, our ability to satisfy our investment objectives and to generate income and pay dividends may be materially and adversely affected.

The lack of liquidity of our assets may adversely affect our business, including our ability to sell our assets.

Excess MSR are highly illiquid and subject to numerous restrictions on transfers. The duties and obligations of mortgage servicers are defined through contractual agreements. These contracts generally require that holders of Excess MSR obtain consent from the servicer, and may require third party consent, prior to any change of ownership of such Excess MSR. Such approval may be withheld for any reason or no reason in the discretion of the third party. Additionally, investments in Excess MSR are a new type of transaction, and there have been extremely few investment products that pursue a similar investment strategy. Accordingly, the risks associated with the transaction and structure are not fully known to buyers or sellers. As a result of the foregoing, there is a significant risk that we will be unable to locate a buyer if we wish to sell an Excess MSR. Therefore, we cannot provide any assurance that we will obtain any return or any benefit of any kind from any disposition of Excess MSR.

In addition, mortgage-related assets generally experience periods of illiquidity, including the recent period of delinquencies and defaults with respect to residential and commercial mortgage loans. In addition, validating third-party pricing for illiquid assets may be more subjective than with respect to more liquid assets. Any illiquidity of our assets makes it difficult for us to sell such assets if the need or desire arises. In addition, if we are required to liquidate all or a portion of our portfolio quickly, we may realize significantly less than the value at which we previously recorded our assets. We may also face other restrictions on our ability to liquidate any assets for which we or our Manager has or could be attributed with material non-public information. If we are unable to sell our assets at favorable prices or at all, it could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations and our ability to make distributions to our stockholders. Assets that are illiquid are more difficult to finance, and to the extent that we use leverage to finance assets that become illiquid we may lose that leverage or have it reduced. Assets tend to become less liquid during times of financial stress, which is often the time that liquidity is most needed. As a result, our ability to sell assets or vary our portfolio in response to changes in economic and other conditions may be limited by liquidity constraints, which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

[Table of Contents](#)

We use leverage in executing our business strategy, which may adversely affect the return on our assets and may reduce cash available for distribution to our stockholders, as well as increase losses when economic conditions are unfavorable.

We use leverage to finance our investments in certain of our target assets and to enhance our financial returns. Our primary source of leverage is short-term borrowings under master repurchase agreements collateralized by our Agency RMBS assets. Other sources of leverage in the future may include credit facilities, including term loans and revolving credit facilities.

Through the use of leverage, we acquire positions with market exposure significantly greater than the amount of capital committed to the transaction. Although we are not required to maintain any particular minimum or

[Table of Contents](#)

maximum target debt-to-equity leverage ratio with respect to our Agency RMBS assets, the amount of leverage we may employ for this asset class will depend upon the availability of particular types of financing and our Manager's assessment of the credit, liquidity, price volatility, financing counterparty risk and other factors. Our Manager has discretion, without the need for further approval by our board of directors, to change the amount of leverage we utilize for our Agency RMBS. We do not have a targeted debt-to-equity ratio for our Agency RMBS. We use leverage for the primary purpose of financing our Agency RMBS portfolio and not for the purpose of speculating on changes in interest rates. We may, however, be limited or restricted in the amount of leverage we may employ by the terms and provisions of any financing or other agreements that we may enter into in the future, and we are subject to margin calls as a result of our financing activity. In the future, we expect to acquire prime jumbo mortgage loans and we may acquire non-Agency RMBS. We anticipate evaluating leverage policies for these assets when, if ever, we begin to acquire them.

Our ability to achieve our investment and leverage objectives depends on our ability to borrow money in sufficient amounts and on favorable terms. In addition, we must be able to renew or replace our maturing borrowings on a continuous basis. In recent years, investors and financial institutions that lend in the securities repurchase market have tightened lending standards in response to the difficulties and changed economic conditions that have materially adversely affected the RMBS market. These market disruptions have been most pronounced in the non-Agency RMBS market, and the impact has also extended to Agency RMBS, which has made the value of these assets unstable and relatively illiquid compared to prior periods. This could potentially increase our financing costs and reduce our liquidity. In addition, because we rely on short-term financing, we are exposed to changes in the availability of financing which may make it more difficult for us to secure continued financing.

Leverage magnifies both the gains and the losses of our positions. Leverage increases our returns as long as we earn a greater return on investments purchased with borrowed funds than our cost of borrowing such funds. However, if we use leverage to acquire an asset and the value of the asset decreases, the leverage may increase our loss. Even if the asset increases in value, if the asset fails to earn a return that equals or exceeds our cost of borrowing, the leverage will decrease our returns.

We are required to post large amounts of cash as collateral or margin to secure our leveraged positions. In the event of a sudden, precipitous drop in value of our financed assets, we might not be able to liquidate assets quickly enough to repay our borrowings, further magnifying losses. Even a small decrease in the value of a leveraged asset may require us to post additional margin or cash collateral. Our debt service payments and posting of margin or cash collateral will reduce cash flow available for distribution to stockholders. We may not be able to meet our debt service obligations. To the extent that we cannot meet our debt service obligations, we risk the loss of some or all of our assets to sale to satisfy our debt obligations.

To the extent we might be compelled to liquidate qualifying real estate assets to repay debts, our compliance with the REIT rules regarding our assets and our sources of income could be negatively affected, which could jeopardize our qualification as a REIT. Failing to qualify as a REIT would cause us to be subject to U.S. federal income tax (and any applicable state and local taxes) on all of our income and decrease profitability and cash available for distributions to stockholders.

[Table of Contents](#)

Adverse market developments generally will cause our lenders to require us to pledge additional assets as collateral. If our assets were insufficient to meet these collateral requirements, we might be compelled to liquidate particular assets at inopportune times and at unfavorable prices.

Adverse market developments, including a sharp or prolonged rise in interest rates, a change in prepayment rates or increasing market concern about the value or liquidity of one or more types of our target assets, might reduce the market value of our portfolio, which generally will cause our lenders to initiate margin calls. A margin call means that the lender requires us to pledge additional collateral to re-establish the ratio of the value of the collateral to the amount of the borrowing. If we are unable to satisfy margin calls, our lenders may foreclose on our collateral. The liquidation of collateral may jeopardize our ability to qualify as a REIT. Our failure to qualify as a REIT would cause us to be subject to U.S. federal income tax (and any applicable state and local taxes) on all of our income and decrease profitability and cash available for distribution to our stockholders.

Our use of repurchase transactions give our lenders greater rights in the event that either we or any of our lenders file for bankruptcy, which may make it difficult for us to recover our collateral in the event of a bankruptcy filing.

Our borrowings under master repurchase agreements are intended to qualify for special treatment under the bankruptcy code, giving our lenders the ability to void the automatic stay provisions of the bankruptcy code and take possession of and liquidate collateral pledged in our repurchase transactions without delay if we file for bankruptcy. Furthermore,

[Table of Contents](#)

the special treatment of repurchase agreements under the bankruptcy code may make it difficult for us to recover our pledged assets in the event that any of our lenders files for bankruptcy. Thus, the use of repurchase transactions exposes our pledged assets to risk in the event of a bankruptcy filing by either our lenders or us.

If our lenders default on their obligations to resell the RMBS back to us at the end of the repurchase transaction term, the value of the RMBS has declined by the end of the repurchase transaction term or we default on our obligations under the repurchase transaction, we will lose money on these transactions, which, in turn, may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations and our ability to pay distributions to our stockholders.

When we engage in a repurchase transaction, we initially sell securities to the financial institution in exchange for cash and our counterparty is obligated to resell the securities to us at the end of the term of the transaction, which is typically from 30 to 180 days, but which may be up to 364 days or more. The cash we will receive when we initially sell the securities is less than the value of those securities. This difference is referred to as the haircut. If these haircuts are increased we will be required to post additional cash collateral for our Agency RMBS. If our counterparty defaults on its obligation to resell the securities to us, we would incur a loss on the transaction equal to the amount of the haircut (assuming there was no change in the value of the securities).

If we default on one of our obligations under a repurchase transaction, the counterparty can terminate the transaction and cease entering into any other repurchase transactions with us. In that case, we would likely need to establish a replacement repurchase facility with another financial institution in order to continue to leverage our portfolio and carry out our investment strategy. There is no assurance we would be able to establish a suitable replacement facility on acceptable terms or at all.

Hedging against interest rate changes and other risks may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations and our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

Subject to qualifying and maintaining our qualification as a REIT and exemption from registration under the Investment Company Act, we pursue various hedging strategies to seek to reduce our exposure to adverse changes in interest rates. Our hedging activity varies in scope based on the level and volatility of interest rates, the types of liabilities and assets held and other changing market conditions. Interest rate hedging may fail to protect or could adversely affect us because, among other things:

- interest rate hedging can be expensive, particularly during periods of rising and volatile interest rates;
- available interest rate hedges may not correspond directly with the interest rate risk for which protection is sought;
- the duration of the hedge may not match the duration of the related assets or liabilities being hedged;
- to the extent hedging transactions do not satisfy certain provisions of the Code, and are not made through a TRS, the amount of income that a REIT may earn from hedging transactions to offset interest rate losses is limited by U.S. federal tax provisions governing REITs;
- the value of derivatives used for hedging may be adjusted from time to time in accordance with accounting rules to reflect changes in fair value. Downward adjustments or “mark-to-market losses,” would reduce our stockholders’ equity;
- the credit quality of the hedging counterparty owing money on the hedge may be downgraded to such an extent that it impairs our ability to sell or assign our side of the hedging transaction; and
- the hedging counterparty owing money in the hedging transaction may default on its obligation to pay.

Our hedging transactions, which are intended to limit losses, may actually adversely affect our earnings, which could reduce our cash available for distribution to our stockholders.

Our use of certain hedging techniques may expose us to counterparty risks.

If an interest rate swap counterparty cannot perform under the terms of the interest rate swap, we may not receive payments due under that swap, and thus, we may lose any unrealized gain associated with the interest rate swap. The hedged liability could cease to be hedged by the interest rate swap. Additionally, we may also risk the loss of any collateral we have pledged to secure our obligations under the interest rate swap if the counterparty becomes insolvent or files for bankruptcy. If we are required to sell our derivatives under these circumstances, we may incur losses. Similarly, if an interest rate cap counterparty fails to perform under the terms of the interest rate cap agreement, in addition to not receiving payments due under that agreement that would offset our interest expense, we could also incur a loss for all remaining unamortized premium paid for that agreement. To the extent our hedges are cleared through an exchange, our risk is mitigated.

Changes in regulations relating to swaps activities may cause us to limit our swaps activity or subject us and our Manager to additional disclosure, recordkeeping, and other regulatory requirements.

The enforceability of agreements underlying hedging transactions may depend on compliance with applicable statutory and commodity and other regulatory requirements and, depending on the identity of the counterparty, applicable international requirements. Recently, new regulations have been promulgated by U.S. and foreign regulators attempting to strengthen oversight of derivative contracts. Any actions taken by regulators could constrain our strategy and could increase our costs, either of which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations and our ability to make distributions to our stockholders. In particular, the

[Table of Contents](#)

Dodd-Frank Act requires most derivatives to be executed on a regulated market and cleared through a central counterparty, which has resulted in increased margin requirements and costs. On December 7, 2012, the CFTC issued a no-action letter that provides mortgage REITs relief from such registration, or the MREIT No-Action Letter, if they meet certain conditions and submit a claim for such no-action relief. We believe we meet the conditions set forth in the MREIT No-Action Letter and we have filed our claim with the CFTC to perfect the use of the no-action relief from registration. However, if in the future we do not meet the conditions set forth in the MREIT No-Action Letter or the relief provided by the MREIT No-Action Letter becomes unavailable for any other reason, we may need to seek to obtain another exemption from registration or our Manager may be required to register as a “commodity pool operator” with the CFTC. If our Manager is required to register with the CFTC as a commodity pool operator, our Manager would become subject to additional disclosure, recordkeeping and reporting requirements, which may increase the expenses we reimbursed to our Manager pursuant to the Management Agreement.

We may change our investment strategy, investment guidelines and asset allocation without notice or stockholder consent, which may result in riskier investments. In addition, our charter provides that our board of directors may authorize us to revoke or otherwise terminate our REIT election, without the approval of our stockholders.

Our board of directors has the authority to change our investment strategy or asset allocation at any time without notice to or consent from our stockholders. To the extent that our investment strategy changes in the future, we may make investments that are different from, and possibly riskier than, the investments described in this Annual Report and the other documents we file with the SEC from time to time. A change in our investment or leverage strategy may increase our exposure to interest rate and real estate market fluctuations or require us to sell a portion of our existing investments, which could result in gains or losses and therefore increase our earnings volatility. Decisions to employ additional leverage in executing our investment strategies could increase the risk inherent in our asset acquisition strategy. Furthermore, a change in our asset allocation could result in our allocating assets in a different manner than as described in this prospectus.

In addition, our charter provides that our board of directors may authorize us to revoke or otherwise terminate our REIT election, without the approval of our stockholders, if it determines that it is no longer in our best interests to qualify as a REIT. These changes could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, the market value of our common stock, and our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

We operate in a highly competitive market.

Our profitability depends, in large part, on our ability to acquire targeted assets at favorable prices. We compete with a number of entities when acquiring our targeted assets, including other mortgage REITs, financial companies, public and private funds, commercial and investment banks and residential and commercial finance companies. We may also compete with the U.S. Federal Reserve and the U.S. Treasury to the extent they purchase assets in our targeted asset classes. Many of our competitors are substantially larger and have considerably greater access to capital and other resources than we do. Furthermore, new companies with significant amounts of capital have recently been formed or have raised additional capital, and may continue to be formed and raise additional capital in the future, and these companies may have objectives that overlap with ours, which may create competition for assets we wish to acquire. Some competitors may have a lower cost of funds and access to funding sources that are not available to us, such as funding from the U.S. Government. In addition, some of our competitors may have higher risk tolerances or different risk assessments, which could allow them to consider a wider variety of assets to acquire and establish more relationships than us. We also may have different operating constraints from those of our competitors including, among others, (i) tax-driven constraints such as those arising from our qualification as a REIT, (ii) restraints imposed on us by our attempt to comply with certain exclusions from the definition of an “investment company” or other exemptions under the Investment Company Act and (iii) restraints and additional costs arising from our status as a public company. Furthermore, competition for assets in our targeted asset classes may lead to the price of such assets increasing, which may further limit our ability to generate desired returns. We cannot assure you that the competitive pressures we face will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our ability to make distributions to our stockholders depends on our operating results, our financial condition and other factors, and we may not be able to make regular cash distributions at a fixed rate or at all under certain circumstances.

We intend to make distributions to our stockholders in amounts such that we distribute all or substantially all of our taxable REIT income in each year (subject to certain adjustments). This distribution policy will enable us to avoid

[Table of Contents](#)

being subject to U.S. federal income tax on our taxable income that we distribute to our stockholders. However, our ability to make distributions will depend on our earnings, applicable law, our financial condition and such other factors as our board of directors may deem relevant from time to time. We will declare and make distributions to our stockholders only to the extent approved by our board of directors.

Residential whole mortgage loans are subject to increased risks.

We may acquire and manage pools of residential whole mortgage loans. Residential whole mortgage loans are subject to increased risks of loss. Unlike Agency RMBS, whole mortgage loans generally are not guaranteed by the U.S. Government or any GSE, though in some cases they may benefit from private mortgage insurance. Additionally, by directly acquiring whole mortgage loans, we do not receive the structural credit enhancements that benefit senior tranches of RMBS. A whole mortgage loan is directly exposed to losses resulting from default. Therefore, the value of the underlying property, the creditworthiness and financial position of the borrower and the priority and enforceability of the lien will significantly impact the value of such mortgage. In the event of a foreclosure, we may assume direct ownership of the underlying real estate. The liquidation proceeds upon sale of such real estate may not be sufficient to recover our cost basis in the loan, and any costs or delays involved in the foreclosure or liquidation process may increase losses.

Whole mortgage loans are also subject to “special hazard” risk (property damage caused by hazards, such as earthquakes or environmental hazards, not covered by standard property insurance policies), and to bankruptcy risk (reduction in a borrower’s mortgage debt by a bankruptcy court). In addition, claims may be assessed against us on account of our position as a mortgage holder or property owner, including assignee liability, responsibility for tax payments, environmental hazards and other liabilities. In some cases, these liabilities may be “recourse liabilities” or may otherwise lead to losses in excess of the purchase price of the related mortgage or property.

Our compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and SEC rules concerning internal controls will be time- consuming, difficult, and costly.

Under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and current SEC regulations, we will be required to furnish a report by our management on our internal control over financial reporting beginning with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for our fiscal year ending December 31, 2014. We will soon begin the process of documenting and testing our

[Table of Contents](#)

internal control procedures in order to satisfy these requirements, which is likely to result in increased general and administrative expenses and may shift management's time and attention from revenue-generating activities to compliance activities. While we expect to expend significant resources to complete this important project, we may not be able to achieve our objective on a timely basis. It will be time-consuming, difficult and costly for us to develop and implement the internal controls, processes and reporting procedures required by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Our Manager may need to hire additional personnel to maintain our books and records and prepare our financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and if our Manager is unable to comply with the requirements of the legislation we may not be able to assess our internal controls over financial reporting to be effective in compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

Risks Related to our Relationship with our Manager and Freedom Mortgage

Our Manager has limited experience operating a REIT and we cannot assure you that our Manager's past experience will be sufficient to successfully manage our business as a REIT.

Our Manager has limited experience operating a REIT. The REIT provisions of the Code are complex, and any failure to comply with those provisions in a timely manner could prevent us from qualifying as a REIT or force us to pay unexpected taxes and penalties. In such event, our net income would be reduced and we could incur a loss.

Our Manager has no prior experience operating a public company and therefore may have difficulty in successfully and profitably operating our business or complying with regulatory requirements, including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, which may hinder their ability to achieve our objectives.

Our Manager has no prior experience operating a public company or complying with regulatory requirements, including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Our Manager's inexperience may hinder our Manager's ability to achieve our objectives and we cannot assure you that we will be able to successfully execute our business strategies as a public company, or comply with regulatory requirements applicable to public companies.

[Table of Contents](#)

We are dependent on our Manager and certain key personnel of Freedom Mortgage that are or will be provided to us through our Manager and may not find a suitable replacement if our Manager terminates the management agreement or such key personnel are no longer available to us.

We do not have any employees of our own. Our officers are employees of Freedom Mortgage. We have no separate facilities and are completely reliant on our Manager, which has significant discretion as to the implementation of our operating policies and execution of our business strategies and risk management practices. We also depend on our Manager's access to the professionals and principals of Freedom Mortgage as well as information and deal flow generated by Freedom Mortgage. The employees of Freedom Mortgage identify, evaluate, negotiate, structure, close and monitor our portfolio. The departure of Messrs. Middleman, Lown or Levine or other senior officers of our Manager, or of a significant number of investment professionals or principals of Freedom Mortgage, could have a material adverse effect on our ability to achieve our objectives.

We can offer no assurance that our Manager will remain our manager or that we will continue to have access to our Manager's senior management. We are subject to the risk that our Manager will terminate the management agreement or that we may deem it necessary to terminate the management agreement or prevent certain individuals from performing services for us and that no suitable replacement will be found to manage us.

If our management agreement is terminated and no suitable replacement is found to manage us or we are unable to find a suitable replacement on a timely basis, we may not be able to execute our business plan. In addition, our Manager maintains a contractual as opposed to fiduciary relationship with us. No assurances can be given that our Manager will act in our best interests with respect to the allocation of personnel, services and resources to our business. The failure of any of the key personnel of our Manager to service our business with the requisite time and dedication could materially and adversely affect our ability to execute our business plan.

The management fee payable to our Manager is payable regardless of the performance of our portfolio, which may reduce our Manager's incentive to devote the time and effort to seeking profitable opportunities for our portfolio.

We pay our Manager a management fee, which may be substantial, based on our stockholders' equity (as defined in the management agreement) regardless of the performance of our portfolio. The management fee takes into account the net issuance proceeds of both common and preferred stock offerings, as well as issuances of equity securities by our operating partnership. Our Manager's entitlement to non-performance-based compensation might reduce its incentive to devote the time and effort of its professionals and Freedom Mortgage's professionals to seeking profitable opportunities for our portfolio, which could result in a lower performance of our portfolio and materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our board of directors has approved very broad investment guidelines for our Manager and will not approve each decision made by our Manager to acquire, dispose of, or otherwise manage an asset.

Our Manager is authorized to follow very broad guidelines in pursuing our strategy. Our board of directors will periodically review our guidelines and our portfolio and asset-management decisions. However, it generally will not review all of our proposed acquisitions, dispositions and other management decisions. In addition, in conducting periodic reviews, our board of directors will rely primarily on information provided to them by our Manager. Furthermore, our Manager may arrange for us to use complex strategies or to enter into complex transactions that may be difficult or impossible to unwind by the time they are reviewed by our board of directors. Our Manager has great latitude within the broad guidelines in determining the types of assets it may decide are proper for us to acquire and other decisions with respect to the management of those assets subject to our qualifying and maintaining our qualification as a REIT. Poor decisions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations and our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

Our business strategy heavily relies on our strategic alliance with Freedom Mortgage, particularly with respect to our continuing investment in Excess MSRs, and to the extent the anticipated benefits of our strategic alliance do not materialize, our ability to successfully execute our strategy may be materially adversely affected.

Our business strategy is primarily dependent on our relationship with Freedom Mortgage. We intend to capitalize on this relationship to source opportunities to acquire Excess MSRs on a monthly flow basis from Freedom Mortgage as well as on a bulk basis with Freedom Mortgage. There is no

[Table of Contents](#)

guarantee that we will be successful in negotiating future purchase agreements with Freedom Mortgage for additional Excess MSR related to mortgage loans that it originates on acceptable terms or at all. In addition, there is no guarantee that Freedom Mortgage will be successful in completing bulk purchases of MSRs on mortgage loans from third-party servicers. To the extent we are unable to enter into future arrangements with Freedom Mortgage or Freedom Mortgage is unsuccessful in consummating bulk purchases of MSRs, it would have a material adverse effect on our ability to effectively execute our business strategy and would materially and adversely impact our results of operations if we are unable to identify and enter into alternative business arrangements with other service providers.

Although we believe that our strategic alliance agreements generally align our and Freedom Mortgage's economic interests with respect to Excess MSR, Freedom Mortgage is a separate and distinct investment vehicle with its own business interests and will be under no obligation to maintain its current business strategy. In addition, to the extent we seek to leverage Freedom Mortgage's relationships with third parties to generate future investment opportunities in assets other than Excess MSR, such as prime jumbo loans, Freedom Mortgage will be under no obligation to co-invest with us or assist us in generating such opportunities.

There will be conflicts of interest in our relationships with our Manager and Freedom Mortgage, which could result in decisions that are not in the best interests of our stockholders.

Our Manager is an affiliate of Freedom Mortgage. Both our Manager and Freedom Mortgage are wholly owned and controlled by Mr. Middleman. Prior to the completion of this offering, we had no independent directors and Mr. Middleman was our sole director.

We are dependent on our Manager for our day-to-day management, and we do not have any employees. Various potential and actual conflicts of interest may arise from the activities of Freedom Mortgage and its affiliates by virtue of the fact that our Manager is controlled by Freedom Mortgage. Our executive officers and the officers and employees of our Manager are also officers or employees of Freedom Mortgage and, with the exception of those officers that are dedicated to us, we compete with Freedom Mortgage for access to those individuals. The ability of our Manager's officers and personnel, with the exception of those officers that are dedicated to us, to engage in other business activities, including the management of Freedom Mortgage, may reduce the time our Manager and certain of its officers and personnel spend managing us.

Our management agreement with our Manager, our strategic alliance agreements between us and Freedom Mortgage and the Excess MSR acquisition and recapture agreements and any other agreements that we may enter into with Freedom Mortgage in the future, whether pursuant to the strategic alliance agreements or otherwise, have been or will be negotiated between related parties and their respective terms, including the purchase price we will pay to Freedom Mortgage for our Excess MSR, including our investments in Excess MSR, and the fees and other amounts payable, may not be as favorable to us as if they were negotiated on an arm's-length basis with unaffiliated third parties. Furthermore, we may choose not to enforce, or to enforce less vigorously, our rights under such agreements because of our desire to maintain our ongoing relationships with Freedom Mortgage and our Manager. In the future, Freedom Mortgage may sponsor other vehicles that invest in Excess MSR or prime jumbo loans or other investments, and there may be situations where we compete with affiliates of Freedom Mortgage for opportunities to acquire Excess MSR or prime jumbo mortgage loans or other assets. Freedom Mortgage is a separate and distinct company with its own business interests and will be under no obligation to maintain its current business strategy. To the extent we seek to leverage Freedom Mortgage's relationships with third parties to generate future investment opportunities, Freedom Mortgage will be under no obligation to co-invest with us in the future or assist us in generating such opportunities, other than pursuant to the terms of our strategic alliance agreements. Freedom Mortgage will be under no obligation, under the terms of the strategic alliance agreement or otherwise, to offer prime jumbo loans or other assets other than Excess MSR and Freedom Mortgage may offer those assets to third parties without offering such assets to us.

In addition, there may be conflicts of interest inherent in our relationship with our Manager and its affiliates to the extent Freedom Mortgage or our Manager invests in or creates new vehicles to invest in Excess MSR or other assets in which we may invest or whose investment objectives overlap with our investment objectives. Certain investments appropriate for us may also be appropriate for one or more of these other investment vehicles. Members of our board of directors and employees of our Manager who are our officers may serve as officers and/or directors of these other entities. In addition, in the future our Manager or its affiliates may have investments in and/or earn fees from such other investment vehicles that are higher than their economic interests in us and which may therefore create an incentive to allocate investments to such other investment vehicles.

[Table of Contents](#)

Our management agreement with our Manager generally does not limit or restrict our Manager or its affiliates from engaging in any business or managing other pooled investment vehicles that invest in investments that meet our investment objectives, except that under our management agreement neither our Manager nor any entity controlled by or under common control with our Manager is permitted to raise or sponsor any new pooled investment vehicle whose investment policies, guidelines or plans target as its primary investment category investments in Excess MSR.

The ability of our Manager and its officers and employees to engage in other business activities, including their employment at Freedom Mortgage, subject to the terms of our management agreement with our Manager, may reduce the amount of time our Manager, its officers or other employees spend managing us. In addition, we may engage (subject to our investment guidelines) in material transactions with Freedom Mortgage or our Manager, including, but not limited to, certain financing arrangements, co-investments in Excess MSR and purchases of prime jumbo mortgage loans and other assets, that present an actual, potential or perceived conflict of interest. It is possible that actual, potential or perceived conflicts could give rise to investor dissatisfaction, litigation or regulatory enforcement actions. Appropriately dealing with conflicts of interest is complex and difficult, and our reputation could be damaged if we fail, or appear to fail, to deal appropriately with one or more potential, actual or perceived conflicts of interest. Regulatory scrutiny of, or litigation in connection with, conflicts of interest could have a material adverse effect on our reputation, which could materially adversely affect our business in a number of ways, including causing an inability to raise additional funds, a reluctance of counterparties to do business with us, a decrease in the prices of our common and preferred securities and a resulting increased risk of litigation and regulatory enforcement actions.

The management agreement that we have entered into with our Manager was not negotiated on an arm's-length basis and may not be as favorable to us as if it had been negotiated with an unaffiliated third party and may be costly and difficult to terminate.

The management agreement that we have entered into with our Manager was negotiated between related parties, and its terms, including fees payable, may not be as favorable to us as if it had been negotiated with an unaffiliated third party. Various potential and actual conflicts of interest may arise from the activities of Freedom Mortgage and its affiliates by virtue of the fact that our Manager is controlled by Freedom Mortgage.

Termination of our management agreement without cause is subject to several conditions which may make such a termination difficult and a significant termination fee could be payable by us. That fee will increase the effective cost to us of terminating the management agreement, thereby adversely affecting our ability to terminate our Manager without cause.

Pursuant to the management agreement, our Manager will not assume any responsibility other than to render the services called for thereunder and will not be responsible for any action of our board of directors in following or declining to follow the Manager's advice or recommendations. Our Manager will maintain a contractual as opposed to a fiduciary relationship with us. Under the terms of the management agreement, our Manager, Freedom Mortgage, and their affiliates and each of their officers, directors, trustees, members, stockholders, partners, managers, Investment Committee members, employees, agents, successors and assigns, will not liable to us for acts or omissions performed in accordance with and pursuant to the management agreement, except because of acts constituting bad faith, willful misconduct, gross negligence, fraud or reckless disregard of their duties under the management agreement. In addition, we will indemnify our Manager, Freedom Mortgage, and their affiliates and each of their officers, directors, trustees, members, stockholders, partners, managers, Investment Committee members, employees, agents, successors and assigns, with respect to all expenses, losses, damages, liabilities, demands, charges and claims arising from acts of our Manager not constituting bad faith, willful misconduct, gross negligence, fraud or reckless disregard of duties, performed in good faith in accordance with and pursuant to the management agreement.

[Table of Contents](#)

If our Manager ceases to be our Manager pursuant to the management agreement, our lenders and our derivative counterparties may cease doing business with us.

If our Manager ceases to be our Manager, or if one or more of our Managers' key personnel cease to provide services for us, it could constitute an event of default or early termination event under many of our financing and hedging agreements, upon which our counterparties would have the right to terminate their agreements with us. If our Manager ceases to be our Manager for any reason, including upon the non-renewal of our management agreement and we are unable to obtain financing or enter into or maintain derivative transactions, our business, financial condition and results of operations and our ability to make distributions to our stockholders may be materially adversely affected.

Risks Related to Our Organizational Structure

Maintenance of our exclusion from regulation as an investment company under the Investment Company Act imposes significant limitations on our operations.

We intend to conduct our operations so that neither we nor any of our subsidiaries is required to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act. We conduct our business primarily through our wholly-owned subsidiaries. The securities issued by our subsidiaries that are excluded from the definition of "investment company" under Section 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act, together with other investment securities we may own, cannot exceed 40% of the value of all our assets (excluding U.S. Government securities and cash) on an unconsolidated basis. This requirement limits the types of businesses in which we may engage and the assets we may hold. Certain of our subsidiaries rely on the exclusion provided by Section 3(c)(5)(C) under the Investment Company Act. Section 3(c)(5)(C) of the Investment Company Act is designed for entities "primarily engaged in the business of purchasing or otherwise acquiring mortgages and other liens on and interests in real estate." This exclusion generally requires that at least 55% of the entity's assets on an unconsolidated basis consist of qualifying real estate assets and at least 80% of the entity's assets consist of qualifying real estate assets or real estate-related assets. These requirements limit the assets those subsidiaries can own and the timing of sales and purchases of those assets.

To classify the assets held by our subsidiaries as qualifying real estate assets or real estate-related assets, we rely on no-action letters and other guidance published by the SEC staff regarding those kinds of assets, as well as upon our analyses (in consultation with outside counsel) of guidance published with respect to other types of assets. There can be no assurance that the laws and regulations governing the Investment Company Act status of companies similar to ours, or the guidance from the SEC or its staff regarding the treatment of assets as qualifying real estate assets or real estate-related assets, will not change in a manner that adversely affects our operations. In fact, in August 2011, the SEC published a concept release in which it asked for comments on this exclusion from regulation. To the extent that the SEC staff provides more specific guidance regarding any of the matters bearing upon our exemption from the need to register under the Investment Company Act, we may be required to adjust our strategy accordingly.

[Table of Contents](#)

Any additional guidance from the SEC staff could further inhibit our ability to pursue the strategies that we have chosen. Furthermore, although we intend to monitor the assets of our subsidiaries regularly, there can be no assurance that our subsidiaries will be able to maintain their exclusion from registration. Any of the foregoing could require us to adjust our strategy, which could limit our ability to make certain investments or require us to sell assets in a manner, at a price or at a time that we otherwise would not have chosen. This could negatively affect the value of our common stock, the sustainability of our business model and our ability to make distributions.

The ownership limits in our charter may discourage a takeover or business combination that may have benefited our stockholders.

To assist us in qualifying as a REIT, among other purposes, our charter generally limits the beneficial or constructive ownership of our stock by any person, other than Mr. Middleman, to no more than 9.0% in value or the number of shares, whichever is more restrictive, of the outstanding shares of any class or series of our stock. This and other restrictions on ownership and transfer of our shares of stock contained in our charter may discourage a change of control of us and may deter individuals or entities from making tender offers for our common stock on terms that might be financially attractive to you or which may cause a change in our management. In addition to deterring potential transactions that may be favorable to our stockholders, these provisions may also decrease your ability to sell our common stock.

Our stockholders' ability to control our operations is severely limited.

Our board of directors approves our major strategies, including our strategies regarding investments, financing, growth, debt capitalization, REIT qualification and distributions. Our board of directors may amend or revise these and other strategies without a vote of our stockholders.

Certain provisions of Maryland law could inhibit a change in our control.

Certain provisions of the Maryland General Corporation Law, or the MGCL, may have the effect of inhibiting a third party from making a proposal to acquire us or impeding a change of control under circumstances that otherwise could provide our stockholders with the opportunity to realize a premium over the then-prevailing market price of our common stock, including:

- “business combination” provisions that, subject to limitations, prohibit certain business combinations between us and an “interested stockholder” (defined generally as any person who beneficially owns 10% or more of the voting power of our outstanding voting stock or an affiliate or associate of ours who, at any time within the two-year period immediately prior to the date in question, was the beneficial owner of 10% or more of the voting power of our then-outstanding stock) or an affiliate of an interested stockholder for five years after the most recent date on which the stockholder became an interested stockholder, and thereafter require two supermajority stockholder votes to approve any such combination; and
- “control share” provisions that provide that a holder of “control shares” of the Company (defined as voting shares of stock which, when aggregated with all other shares of stock owned by the acquiror or in respect of which the acquiror is able to exercise or direct the exercise of voting power (except solely by virtue of a revocable proxy), entitle the acquiror to exercise one of three increasing ranges of voting power in electing directors) acquired in a “control share acquisition” (defined as the direct or indirect acquisition of ownership or control of issued and outstanding “control shares,” subject to certain exceptions) generally has no voting rights with respect to the control shares except to the extent approved by our stockholders by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of all the votes entitled to be cast on the matter, excluding all interested shares.

We have elected to opt-out of these provisions of the MGCL, in the case of the business combination provisions, by resolution of our board of directors exempting any business combination between us and any other person (provided that such business combination is first approved by our board of directors, including a majority of our directors who are not affiliates or associates of such person), and, in the case of the control share provisions, pursuant to a provision in our bylaws. However, our board of directors may by resolution elect to repeal the foregoing opt-out from the business combination provisions of the MGCL, and we may, by amendment to our bylaws, opt in to the control share provisions of the MGCL in the future.

Our authorized but unissued common and preferred stock may prevent a change in our control.

Our charter authorizes us to issue additional authorized but unissued common stock and preferred stock without stockholder approval. In addition, our board of directors may, without stockholder approval, (i) amend our charter to increase or decrease the aggregate number of our shares of stock or the number of shares of any class or series of stock that we have authority to issue, (ii) classify or reclassify any unissued common stock or preferred stock and set the preferences, rights and other terms of the classified or reclassified shares. As a result, among other things, our board may establish a class or series of common stock or preferred stock that could delay or prevent a transaction or a change in our control that might involve a premium price for our common stock or otherwise be in the best interests of our stockholders.

Our rights and the rights of our stockholders to take action against our directors and officers are limited, which could limit your recourse in the event of actions not in your best interest.

Our charter limits the liability of our present and former directors and officers to us and our stockholders for money damages to the maximum extent permitted under Maryland law. Under current Maryland law, our present and former directors and officers will not have any liability to us or our stockholders for money damages other than liability resulting from:

- actual receipt of an improper benefit or profit in money, property or services; or
- active and deliberate dishonesty by the director or officer that was established by a final judgment and is material to the cause of action.

In addition, our charter authorizes us to indemnify our present and former directors and officers for actions taken by them in those and other capacities to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law and our bylaws require us to indemnify our present and former directors and officers, to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law, in the defense of any proceeding to which he or she is made, or threatened to be made, a party by reason of his or her service to us as a director or officer in these and other capacities. In addition, we may be obligated to pay or reimburse the expenses incurred by our present and former directors and officers without requiring a preliminary determination of their ultimate entitlement to indemnification. As a result, we and our stockholders may have more limited rights against our present and former directors and officers than might otherwise exist absent the current provisions in our charter and bylaws or that might exist with other companies, which could limit your recourse in the event of actions not in your best interests.

Our charter contains provisions that make removal of our directors difficult, which could make it difficult for our stockholders to effect changes to our management.

Our charter provides that, subject to the rights of holders of one or more classes or series of preferred stock to elect or remove one or more directors, a director may be removed only for “cause” (as defined in our charter), and then only by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast generally in the election of directors. Vacancies may be filled only by a majority of the remaining directors in office, even if less than a quorum, for the full term of the directorship in which the vacancy occurred (other than vacancies among any directors elected by the holder or holders of any class or series of preferred stock, if such right exists). These requirements make it more difficult to change our management by removing and replacing directors and may prevent a change in our control that is in the best interests of our stockholders.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

The market price and trading volume of our common stock may be volatile.

The market price of our common stock may be highly volatile and subject to wide fluctuations. In addition, the trading volume in our common stock may fluctuate and cause significant price variations to occur. The stock market has experienced price and volume fluctuations that have affected the market price of many companies in industries similar or related to ours and that have been unrelated to these companies' operating performances. If the market price of our common stock declines significantly, you may be unable to resell your shares at a gain. Further, fluctuations in the trading price of our common stock may adversely affect the liquidity of the trading market for our common stock and, in the event that we seek to raise capital through future equity financings, our ability to raise such equity capital.

We cannot assure you that the market price of our common stock will not fluctuate or decline significantly in the future. Some of the factors that could negatively affect our share price or result in fluctuations in the price or trading volume of our common stock include:

- actual or anticipated variations in our quarterly operating results;
- increases in market interest rates that lead purchasers of our common stock to demand a higher yield or to seek alternative investments;
- changes in market valuations of similar companies;
- adverse market reaction to any increased indebtedness we incur in the future;
- additions or departures of key personnel;
- actions by stockholders;
- speculation in the press or investment community;
- general market, economic and political conditions, including the recent economic slowdown and dislocation in the global credit markets;
- the operating performance of other similar companies;
- changes in accounting principles; and
- passage of legislation or other regulatory developments that adversely affect us or our industry.

[Table of Contents](#)

For as long as we are an emerging growth company, we will not be required to comply with certain reporting requirements, including those relating to accounting standards and disclosure about our executive compensation, that apply to other public companies.

We are an “emerging growth company,” as defined in Section 2(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, as modified by the JOBS Act. As such, we are eligible to take advantage of certain exemptions from various reporting requirements that are applicable to other public companies that are not “emerging growth companies,” including, but not limited to, not being required to comply with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in our periodic reports and proxy statements and exemptions from the requirements of holding a non-binding advisory vote on executive compensation and of stockholder approval of any golden parachute payments not previously approved. We have not made a decision whether to take advantage of any or all of these exemptions. If we do take advantage of any of these exemptions, we do not know if some investors will find our common stock less attractive as a result. The result may be a less active trading market for our common stock and our stock price may be more volatile.

We could remain an “emerging growth company” for up to five years or until the earliest of (a) the last day of the first fiscal year in which our annual gross revenues exceed \$1 billion, (b) the date that we become a “large accelerated filer” as defined in Rule 12b-2 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or, Exchange Act, which would occur if the market value of our common stock that is held by non-affiliates exceeds \$700 million as of the last business day of our most recently completed second fiscal quarter, or (c) the date on which we have issued more than \$1 billion in non-convertible debt securities during the preceding three-year period.

In addition, pursuant to Section 107 of the JOBS Act, as an “emerging growth company,” we are permitted to take advantage of the extended transition period provided in Section 7(a)(2)(B) of the Securities Act for complying with new or revised accounting standards, which would allow us to delay the adoption of certain accounting standards until those standards would otherwise apply to private companies. We have elected to take advantage of the benefits of this extended transition period. This election is irrevocable. As a result of our election to utilize the extended transition period, our financial statements may not be comparable to those of other public companies that comply with such new or revised accounting standards. Please refer to “Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates—Emerging Growth Company Status” for further discussion of our election to utilize the extended transition period for complying with new or revised accounting standards.

Future sales of our common stock or other securities convertible into our common stock could cause the market value of our common stock to decline and could result in dilution of your shares.

Sales of substantial amounts of shares of our common stock could cause the market price of our common stock to decrease significantly. We cannot predict the effect, if any, of future sales of our common stock, or the availability of shares of our common stock for future sales, on the value of our common stock. Sales of substantial amounts of shares of our common stock, or the perception that such sales could occur, may adversely affect prevailing market values for our common stock.

[Table of Contents](#)

Future offerings of debt securities, which would rank senior to our common stock upon our bankruptcy liquidation, and future offerings of equity securities which would dilute the common stock holdings of our existing stockholders and may be senior to our common stock for the purposes of dividend and liquidating distributions, may adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

In the future, we may attempt to increase our capital resources by making offerings of debt securities or additional offerings of equity securities. Upon bankruptcy or liquidation, holders of our debt securities and shares of our preferred stock and lenders with respect to other borrowings will receive a distribution of our available assets prior to the holders shares of our common stock. Our preferred stocks, if issued, could have a preference on liquidating distributions or a preference on dividend payments or both that could limit our ability to pay a dividend or other distribution to the holders of our common stock. Because our decision to issue securities in any future offering will depend on market conditions and other factors beyond our control, we cannot predict or estimate the amount, timing or nature of our future offerings. Thus, holders of our common stock bear the risk of our future offerings reducing the market price of our common stock and diluting their shareholdings in our company.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Risks

Our failure to qualify as a REIT would subject us to U.S. federal, state and local income taxes, which could adversely affect the value of our common stock and would substantially reduce the cash available for distribution to our stockholders.

We operate in a manner that is intended to cause us to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes. However, the federal income tax laws governing REITs are complex, and interpretations of the federal income tax laws governing qualification as a REIT are limited. Moreover, our qualification and taxation as a REIT depend upon our ability to meet on a continuing basis, through actual annual operating results, certain qualification tests set forth in the federal income tax laws. Although we intend to operate so that we will qualify as a REIT, given the complex nature of the

[Table of Contents](#)

rules governing REITs, the ongoing importance of factual determinations, including the potential tax treatment of the investments we make, and the possibility of future changes in our circumstances, no assurance can be given that our actual results of operations for any particular taxable year will satisfy such requirements.

If we fail to qualify as a REIT in any calendar year, and do not qualify for certain statutory relief provisions, we would be required to pay U.S. federal income tax (and any applicable state and local taxes), including any applicable alternative minimum tax, on our taxable income at regular corporate rates, and dividends paid to our stockholders would not be deductible by us in computing our taxable income (although such dividends received by certain stockholders taxed at individual rates generally would be subject to a preferential rate of taxation). Further, if we fail to qualify as a REIT, we might need to borrow money or sell assets in order to pay any resulting tax. Our payment of income tax would decrease the amount of our income available for distribution to our stockholders. Furthermore, if we fail to qualify or maintain our qualification as a REIT, we no longer would be required under U.S. federal tax laws to distribute substantially all of our REIT taxable income to our stockholders. Unless our failure to qualify as a REIT was subject to relief under federal tax laws, we could not re-elect to qualify as a REIT until the fifth calendar year following the year in which we failed to qualify.

Complying with REIT requirements may cause us to forego or liquidate otherwise attractive investments.

To qualify as a REIT, we must continually satisfy various tests regarding the sources of our income, the nature and diversification of our assets, the amounts we distribute to our stockholders and the ownership of our common stock. In order to meet these tests, we may be required to forego investments we might otherwise make. We may be required to make distributions to stockholders at disadvantageous times or when we do not have funds readily available for distribution, and may be unable to pursue investments that would be otherwise advantageous to us in order to satisfy the source of income or asset diversification requirements for qualifying as a REIT. Thus, compliance with the REIT requirements may hinder our investment performance.

Failure to make required distributions would subject us to tax, which would reduce the cash available for distribution to our stockholders.

To qualify as a REIT, we must distribute to our stockholders each calendar year at least 90% of our REIT taxable income (including certain items of non-cash income), determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid and excluding net capital gain. To the extent that we satisfy the 90% distribution requirement, but distribute less than 100% of our taxable income, we will be subject to federal corporate income tax on our undistributed income. In addition, we will incur a 4% nondeductible excise tax on the amount, if any, by which our distributions in any calendar year are less than the sum of:

- 85% of our REIT ordinary income for that year;
- 95% of our REIT capital gain net income for that year; and
- any undistributed taxable income from prior years.

[Table of Contents](#)

We intend to distribute our taxable income to our stockholders in a manner intended to satisfy the 90% distribution requirement and to avoid both corporate income tax and the 4% nondeductible excise tax. However, there is no requirement that TRSs distribute their after tax net income to their parent REIT or its stockholders.

Our taxable income may substantially exceed our net income as determined based on GAAP, because, for example, realized capital losses will be deducted in determining our GAAP net income, but may not be deductible in computing our taxable income. In addition, we may invest in assets that generate taxable income in excess of economic income or in advance of the corresponding cash flow from the assets. As a result of the foregoing, we may generate less cash flow than taxable income in a particular year. To the extent that we generate such non-cash taxable income in a taxable year, we may incur corporate income tax and the 4% nondeductible excise tax on that income if we do not distribute such income to stockholders in that year. In that event, we may be required to use cash reserves, incur debt, sell assets, make taxable distributions of our shares or debt securities or liquidate non-cash assets at rates or at times that we regard as unfavorable to satisfy the distribution requirement and to avoid corporate income tax and the 4% nondeductible excise tax in that year.

Even if we qualify as a REIT, we may face other tax liabilities that reduce our cash flows.

Even if we qualify for taxation as a REIT, we may be subject to certain federal, state and local taxes on our income and assets, including taxes on any undistributed income, tax on income from some activities conducted as a result of a foreclosure, and state or local income, property and transfer taxes. In addition, any TRSs we form will be subject to regular corporate federal, state and local taxes. Any of these taxes would decrease cash available for distributions to stockholders.

We may lose our REIT qualification or be subject to a penalty tax if the U.S. Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, successfully challenges our characterization of our investments in Excess MSR.

We invest in Excess MSR. The IRS has issued two private letter rulings to other REITs holding that Excess MSR are qualifying assets for purposes of the 75% asset test and produce qualifying income for purposes of the 75% gross income test. Any income that is qualifying income for the 75% gross income test is also qualifying income for the 95% gross income test. A private letter ruling may be relied upon only by the taxpayer to whom it is issued, and the IRS may revoke a private letter ruling. Based on these private letter rulings and other IRS guidance regarding excess mortgage servicing fees, we generally intend to treat our investments in Excess MSR as qualifying assets for purposes of the 75% asset test and as producing qualifying income for purposes of the 95% and 75% gross income tests. However, we have not sought, and we do not intend to seek, our own private letter ruling. Thus, it is possible that the IRS could successfully take the position that our Excess MSR are not qualifying assets or do not produce qualifying income, presumably by recharacterizing Excess MSR as an interest in servicing compensation, in which case we may fail one or more of the income and asset requirements for REIT qualification. If we failed one of those tests, we would either be required to pay a penalty tax, which could be material, to maintain REIT status or we would fail to qualify as a REIT.

The failure of RMBS subject to a repurchase agreement to qualify as real estate assets would adversely affect our ability to qualify as a REIT.

We have entered into repurchase agreements under which we nominally sell certain of our RMBS to a counterparty and simultaneously agree to repurchase the sold assets. We believe that, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, these transactions will be treated as secured debt and we will be treated as the owner of the RMBS that are the subject of any such repurchase agreement notwithstanding that such agreements may transfer record ownership of such assets to the counterparty during the term of the agreement. It is possible, however, that the IRS could successfully assert that we do not own the RMBS during the term of the repurchase agreement, in which case we could fail to qualify as a REIT.

Our ability to engage in TBA transactions could be limited by the requirements necessary to qualify as a REIT, and we could fail to qualify as a REIT as a result of these investments.

We purchase and sell TBAs for purposes of managing interest rate risk associated with our liabilities under repurchase agreements. We treat such TBA purchases and sales as hedging transactions that hedge

[Table of Contents](#)

indebtedness incurred to acquire or carry real estate assets, or “qualifying liability hedges” for REIT purposes. From time to time, we also opportunistically engage in TBA transactions because we find them attractive on their own. The law is unclear regarding whether income and gains from TBAs that are not qualifying liability hedges are qualifying income for the 75% gross income test and whether TBAs are qualifying assets for the 75% asset test.

To the extent that we engage in TBA transactions that are not qualifying liability hedges for REIT purposes, unless we receive a favorable private letter ruling from the IRS or we are advised by counsel that income and gains from such TBAs should be treated as qualifying income for purposes of the 75% gross income test, we will limit our income and gains from dispositions of such TBAs and any non-qualifying income to no more than 25% of our gross income for each calendar year. Further, unless we receive a favorable private letter ruling from the IRS or we are advised by counsel that TBAs should be treated as qualifying assets for purposes of the 75% asset test, we will limit our investment in such TBAs and any non-qualifying assets to no more than 25% of our total assets at the end of any calendar quarter and will limit the TBAs held by us that are issued by any one issuer to no more than 5% of our total assets at the end of any calendar quarter. Accordingly, our ability to purchase and sell Agency RMBS through TBAs and to hold or dispose of TBAs, through dollar roll transactions or otherwise, could be limited.

Even if we are advised by counsel that such TBAs should be treated as qualifying assets or that income and gains from such TBAs should be treated as qualifying income, it is possible that the IRS could successfully take the position that such assets are not qualifying assets and such income is not qualifying income. In that event, we could be subject to a penalty tax or we could fail to qualify as a REIT if (i) the value of our TBAs, together with our other non-qualifying assets for the 75% asset test, exceeded 25% of our total assets at the end of any calendar quarter, (ii) the value of our TBAs issued by any one issuer exceeded 5% of our total assets at the end of any calendar quarter, or (iii) our income and gains from our TBAs that are not qualifying liability hedges, together with our non-qualifying income for the 75% gross income test, exceeded 25% of our gross income for any taxable year.

Complying with REIT requirements may limit our ability to hedge effectively.

The REIT provisions of the Code substantially limit our ability to hedge. Our aggregate gross income from non-qualifying hedges, fees, and certain other non-qualifying sources cannot exceed 5% of our annual gross income. As a result, we might have to limit our use of advantageous hedging techniques or implement those hedges through a TRS. Any hedging income earned by a TRS would be subject to federal, state and local income tax at regular corporate rates. This could increase the cost of our hedging activities or expose us to greater risks associated with interest rate changes or other changes than we would otherwise want to bear.

Our ownership of and relationship with our TRS and any future TRSs that we form will be limited and a failure to comply with the limits would jeopardize our REIT status and may result in the application of a 100% excise tax.

A REIT may own up to 100% of the stock of one or more TRSs. A TRS may earn income that would not be qualifying income if earned directly by the parent REIT. Both the subsidiary and the REIT must jointly elect to treat the subsidiary as a TRS. A corporation (other than a REIT) of which a TRS directly or indirectly owns more than 35% of the voting power or value of the stock will automatically be treated as a TRS. Overall, no more than 25% of the value of a REIT’s total assets may consist of stock or securities of one or more TRSs. A domestic TRS will pay federal, state

[Table of Contents](#)

and local income tax at regular corporate rates on any income that it earns. In addition, the TRS rules limit the deductibility of interest paid or accrued by a TRS to its parent REIT to assure that the TRS is subject to an appropriate level of corporate taxation. The rules also impose a 100% excise tax on certain transactions between a TRS and its parent REIT that are not conducted on an arm's-length basis. Our TRS and any future domestic TRS that we may form will pay federal, state and local income tax on its taxable income, and its after-tax net income will be available for distribution to us but is not required to be distributed to us unless necessary to maintain our REIT qualification.

Our ownership limitation may restrict change of control or business combination opportunities in which our stockholders might receive a premium for their common stock.

In order for us to qualify as a REIT for each taxable year after 2013, no more than 50% in value of our outstanding shares of stock may be owned, directly or indirectly, by five or fewer individuals during the last half of any calendar year. "Individuals" for this purpose include natural persons, private foundations, some employee benefit plans and trusts, and some charitable trusts. In order to help us qualify as a REIT, among other purposes, our charter generally prohibits any person, other than Mr. Middleman, from beneficially or constructively owning more than 9.0% in value or in number of shares, whichever is more restrictive, of the outstanding shares of any class or series of our stock.

The ownership limitation and other restrictions could have the effect of discouraging a takeover or other transaction in which holders of shares of our common stock might receive a premium for their common stock over the then-prevailing market price or which holders might believe to be otherwise in their best interests.

Dividends payable by REITs do not qualify for the reduced tax rates available for some dividends.

The maximum tax rate applicable to "qualified dividend income" payable to U.S. stockholders that are taxed at individual rates is 20%. Dividends payable by REITs, however, are generally not eligible for the reduced rates on qualified dividend income. The more favorable rates applicable to regular corporate qualified dividends could cause investors who are taxed at individual rates to perceive investments in REITs to be relatively less attractive than investments in the stocks of non-REIT corporations that pay dividends treated as qualified dividend income, which could adversely affect the value of the shares of REITs, including our common stock.

We may be subject to adverse legislative or regulatory tax changes that could reduce the market price of our common stock.

At any time, the U.S. federal income tax laws or regulations governing REITs or the administrative interpretations of those laws or regulations may be amended. We cannot predict when or if any new U.S. federal income tax law, regulation or administrative interpretation, or any amendment to any existing U.S. federal income tax law, regulation or administrative interpretation, will be adopted, promulgated or become effective and any such law, regulation or interpretation may take effect retroactively. We and our stockholders could be adversely affected by any such change in, or any new, U.S. federal income tax law, regulation or administrative interpretation.

[Table of Contents](#)

Our recognition of “phantom” income may reduce a stockholder’s after-tax return on an investment in our common stock.

We may recognize taxable income in excess of our economic income, known as phantom income, in the first years that we hold certain investments, and experience an offsetting excess of economic income over our taxable income in later years. As a result, stockholders at times may be required to pay U.S. federal income tax on distributions that economically represent a return of capital rather than a dividend. These distributions would be offset in later years by distributions representing economic income that would be treated as returns of capital for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Taking into account the time value of money, this acceleration of U.S. federal income tax liabilities may reduce a stockholder’s after-tax return on his or her investment to an amount less than the after-tax return on an investment with an identical before-tax rate of return that did not generate phantom income.

Liquidation of our assets may jeopardize our REIT qualification.

To qualify and maintain our qualification as a REIT, we must comply with requirements regarding our assets and our sources of income. If we are compelled to liquidate our assets to repay obligations to our lenders or for other reasons, we may be unable to comply with these requirements, thereby jeopardizing our qualification as a REIT, or we may be subject to a 100% tax on any resultant gain if we sell assets that are treated as inventory or property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business.

Our qualification as a REIT and exemption from U.S. federal income tax with respect to certain assets may be dependent on the accuracy of legal opinions or advice rendered or given or statements by the issuers of assets that we acquire, and the inaccuracy of any such opinions, advice or statements may adversely affect our REIT qualification and result in significant corporate-level tax.

When purchasing securities, we may rely on opinions or advice of counsel for the issuer of such securities, or statements made in related offering documents, for purposes of determining whether such securities represent debt or equity securities for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the value of such securities, and also to what extent those securities constitute qualified real estate assets for purposes of the REIT asset tests and produce income that qualifies under the 75% gross income test. The inaccuracy of any such opinions, advice or statements may adversely affect our ability to qualify as a REIT and result in significant corporate-level tax.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

Pursuant to the management agreement that we have entered into with our Manager, our Manager provides us with our office space located at 301 Harper Drive, Suite 110, Moorestown, New Jersey 08057, telephone (877) 870-7005.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

From time to time, the Company may be involved in various claims and legal actions in the ordinary course of business. As of December 31, 2013, the Company was not involved in any legal proceedings.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

PART II**Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities****Market Information**

Our common stock has been listed and traded on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") under the symbol "CHMI" since October 4, 2013. Prior to October 4, 2013, our common stock was not listed on any exchange or over-the-counter market. On March 25, 2014, the closing sale price for our common stock on the NYSE was \$18.69 per share. The following table presents the high and low closing sale prices per share of our common stock on the NYSE from October 4, 2013 to December 31, 2013:

<u>Quarter Ended:</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
December 31, 2013	\$18.50	\$17.40

Holders

As of March 25, 2014, we had five holders of record of our common stock. The five holders of record include Cede & Co., which holds shares as nominee for The Depository Trust Company, which itself holds shares on behalf of the beneficial owners of our common stock. Such information was obtained from our registrar and transfer agent.

Dividends

We will elect to be taxed as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes commencing with our taxable year ended December 31, 2013 and, as such, anticipate distributing annually at least 90% of our REIT taxable income. Although we may borrow funds to make distributions, cash for such distributions is expected to be largely generated from our results of operations. Dividends are declared and paid at the discretion of our board of directors and depend on our, taxable net income, cash available for distribution, financial condition, ability to maintain our qualification as a REIT, and such other factors that our board of directors may deem relevant. From time to time a portion of our dividends on our capital stock may be characterized as capital gains or return of capital. For 2013, \$0.45 of our common stock dividends were characterized as ordinary income to stockholders. (See "Item 1A, Risk Factors," and "Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations," of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, for information regarding the sources of funds used for dividends and for a discussion of factors which may adversely affect our ability to pay dividends.)

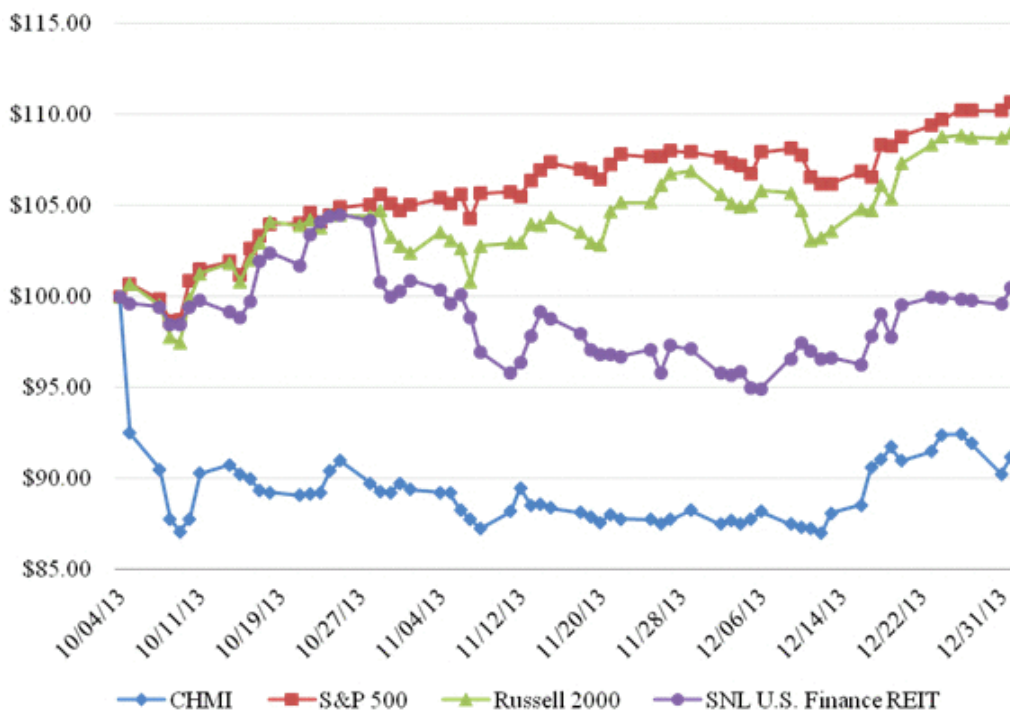
During 2013, we declared the following quarterly cash dividend on our common stock for the partial quarterly period from October 9, 2013 to December 31, 2013:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Declaration Date</u>	<u>Record Date</u>	<u>Payment Date</u>	<u>Amount per Share</u>
2013	December 17, 2013	December 27, 2013	January 28, 2014	\$ 0.45

[Table of Contents](#)

Stockholder Return Performance

The following graph is a comparison of the cumulative total stockholder return on our common stock, the S&P 500 Index, the Russell 2000 Index (the “Russell 2000”) and the SNL Finance REIT Index, a peer group index from October 4, 2013 (commencement of trading on the New York Stock Exchange) to December 31, 2013. The graph assumes that \$100 was invested on October 4, 2013 in our common stock, the S&P 500, Russell 2000 and the SNL Finance REIT Index and that all dividends were reinvested without the payment of any commissions. There can be no assurance that the performance of our common stock will continue in line with the same or similar trends depicted in the graph below:



	10/4/2013	Period Ended		
		10/31/2013	11/30/2013	12/31/2013
Cherry Hill Mortgage Investment Corporation	100.00	89.75	88.25	91.22
Russel 2000	100.00	102.78	106.90	109.00
SNL Finance REIT	100.00	100.31	97.12	100.47
S&P 500 (A)	100.00	104.75	107.94	110.67

(A) In addition to the Company, as of December 31, 2013, the SNL Finance REIT Index comprised the following companies: AG Mortgage Investment Trust, American Capital Agency Corp., American Capital Mortgage Inv., American Church Mortgage Co., Anworth Mortgage Asset Corp., Apollo Commercial Real Estate, Apollo Residential Mortgage, Arbor Realty Trust Inc., Ares Commercial Real Estate, ARMOUR Residential REIT Inc., Bimini Capital Mgmt Inc., Blackstone Mortgage Trust, BRT Realty Trust, Capstead Mortgage Corp., Chimera Investment Corp., Colony Financial Inc., CV Holdings Inc, CYS Investments, Dynex Capital Inc., Ellington Residential Mortgage, Five Oaks Investment Corp, Hannon Armstrong Sustainable, Hatteras Financial Corp., Invesco Mortgage Capital Inc., iStar Financial Inc., JAVELIN Mortgage, JER Investors Trust Inc., MFA Financial Inc., New Resdl Inv. Corp, New York Mortgage Trust Inc., Newcastle Investment Corp., NorthStar Realty Finance Corp., Orchid Island Capital Inc., Origen Financial Inc., Owens Realty Mortgage Inc., PennyMac Mortgage Investment, PMC Commercial Trust, RAIT Financial Trust, Redwood Trust Inc., Resource Capital Corp., Starwood Property Trust Inc., Two Harbors Investment Corp., Western Asset Mortgage Capital Corp. and ZAIS Financial Corp.

Securities Authorized For Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

During 2013, the Board of Directors approved and the Company adopted the Cherry Hill Mortgage Investment Corporation 2013 Equity Incentive Plan (“2013 Plan”). The 2013 Plan provides for the grant of options to purchase shares of the Company’s common stock, stock awards, stock appreciation rights, performance units, incentive awards and other equity-based awards, including long term incentive plan units (“LTIP-OP Units”) of the Company’s operating partnership, Cherry Hill Operating Partnership, LP (the “Operating Partnership”). At December 31, 2013, 37,500 LTIP-OP Units have been granted under the 2013 Plan and a total of 1,462,500 shares of our common stock remained available for future issuance under the 2013 Plan. Each LTIP-OP Unit awarded is deemed equivalent to an award of one share of our common stock under the 2013 Plan and reduces the 2013 Plan’s share authorization for other awards on a one-for-one basis.

The following table presents certain information about the Company’s equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2013:

<u>Plan category</u>	<u>Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights</u>	<u>Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights</u>	<u>Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in the first column of this table)</u>
Equity compensation plans approved by stockholders	37,500 ⁽¹⁾	—	1,462,500
Equity compensation plans not approved by stockholders	—	—	—
Total	37,500		1,462,500⁽²⁾

- (1) LTIP-OP Units (sometimes referred to as profits interest units) are a special class of partnership interest in the Operating Partnership. LTIP-OP Units may be issued to eligible participants for the performance of services to or for the benefit of the Operating Partnership. Initially, LTIP-OP Units do not have full parity with the Operating Partnership's common units of limited partnership interest ("OP Units") with respect to liquidating distributions; however, LTIP-OP Units receive, whether vested or not, the same per-unit distributions as OP Units and are allocated their pro-rata share of the Company's net income or loss. Under the terms of the LTIP-OP Units, the Operating Partnership will revalue its assets upon the occurrence of certain specified events, and any increase in the Operating Partnership's valuation from the time of grant of the LTIP-OP Units until such event will be allocated first to the holders of LTIP-OP Units to equalize the capital accounts of such holders with the capital accounts of the holders of OP Units. Upon equalization of the capital accounts of the holders of LTIP-OP Units with the other holders of OP Units, the LTIP-OP Units will achieve full parity with OP Units for all purposes, including with respect to liquidating distributions. If such parity is reached, vested LTIP-OP Units may be converted into an equal number of OP Units at any time and, thereafter, enjoy all the rights of OP Units, including redemption/exchange rights.
- (2) Subsequent to December 31, 2013, we issued 9,543 restricted shares of our common stock to our independent directors under the 2013 Plan.

Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer

For the three months ended December 31, 2013, we repurchased shares of our common stock as follows:

<u>Period</u>	<u>Total Number of Shares Purchased</u>	<u>Average Price Paid Per Share</u>	<u>Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicity Announced Plans of Programs</u>	<u>Maximum Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plan or Program</u>
October 1 to October 31	1,000	\$ 1.00	—	—
November 1 to November 30	—	—	—	—
December 1 to December 31	—	—	—	—
Total	1,000	\$ 1.00	—	—

- (1) In connection with our initial capitalization, our non-executive Chairman of the Board, Stanley Middleman, purchased 1,000 shares of our common stock for total cash consideration of \$1,000. On October 9, 2013, we repurchased these shares from Mr. Middleman for \$1,000.

[Table of Contents](#)

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

All currency figures are presented in thousands, except per share amounts or as otherwise noted.

The selected financial data set forth has been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements.

This information should be read in conjunction with “Item 1. Business,” “Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included under “Item 8. Consolidated Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

	Year Ended December 31, 2013	Two Month Period October 31, 2012 (date of inception) to December 31, 2012
Operating Data:		
(dollars in thousands, except per share data)		
Income		
Interest income	\$ 5,475	\$ —
Interest expense	867	—
Net interest income	4,608	—
Other Income (Loss)		
Realized gain (loss) on Agency RMBS, net	(527)	—
Realized gain (loss) on derivatives, net	59	—
Unrealized gain (loss) on derivatives, net	2,747	—
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments in excess mortgage servicing rights	15,647	—
Total Income	22,534	—
Expenses		
General and administrative expense	716	25
Management fee to affiliate	616	—
Total Expenses	1,332	25
Net Income (Loss)	21,202	(25)
Net income allocated to LTIP - OP Units	(107)	—
Net Income Applicable to Common Stockholders	\$ 21,095	\$ (25)
Net Income (Loss) Per Share of Common Stock		
Basic	\$ 12.50	\$ (25.00)
Diluted	\$ 12.50	\$ (25.00)
Weighted Average Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding		
Basic	1,688,275	1,000
Diluted	1,688,275	1,000
Dividends per share of Common Stock	\$ 0.45	—
Balance Sheet Data:		
(dollars in thousands, except per share data)		
Agency RMBS, available-for-sale	\$ 286,979	\$ —
Investments in excess mortgage servicing rights at fair value	110,306	—
Total Assets	427,398	1
Repurchase agreements	261,302	—
Derivative liabilities	592	—
Dividends payable	3,375	—
Total Liabilities	266,276	25
Total Stockholders’ Equity	161,122	(24)

Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our audited historical consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes included in “Item 8. Consolidated Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

All currency amounts are presented in thousands, except per share amounts or otherwise noted.

General

Cherry Hill Mortgage Investment Corporation is a newly formed residential real estate finance company that acquires, invests in and manages residential mortgage assets in the United States. Our principal objective is to generate attractive current yields and risk-adjusted total returns for our stockholders over the long term, primarily through dividend distributions and secondarily through capital appreciation. We intend to attain this objective by selectively constructing and actively managing a targeted portfolio of Excess MSRs and Agency RMBS, and subject to market conditions, prime jumbo mortgage loans and other cashflowing residential mortgage assets. We have a strategic alliance with Freedom Mortgage that we believe will provide us with frequent opportunities to acquire Excess MSRs.

On October 9, 2013, the Company completed an initial public offering (the “IPO”) of 6,500,000 shares of common stock and a concurrent private placement of 1,000,000 shares of common stock. The IPO and concurrent private placement resulted in the sale of 7,500,000 shares of common stock, at a price per share of \$20.00. The net proceeds to the Company from the IPO and the concurrent private placement were approximately \$148 million, after deducting offering-related expenses payable by the Company. Our Manager paid the entire underwriting discount and structuring fee with respect to the IPO. The Company did not conduct any activity prior to the IPO and the concurrent private placement. Substantially all of the net proceeds from the IPO have been invested in Excess MSRs and Agency RMBS.

The Company is subject to the risks involved with real estate and real estate-related debt instruments. These include, among others, the risks normally associated with changes in the general economic climate, changes in the mortgage market, changes in tax laws, interest rate levels, and the availability of financing.

Prior to the IPO, the sole stockholder of the Company was Stanley Middleman. On December 4, 2012, Mr. Middleman made a \$1,000 initial capital contribution to the Company in exchange for 1,000 shares of common stock, and, on October 9, 2013, the Company repurchased these shares from Mr. Middleman for \$1,000.

The Company is managed by Cherry Hill Mortgage Management, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company which is controlled by Mr. Middleman.

The Company was taxed for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a Subchapter C corporation for the two month period from October 31, 2012 (date of inception) to December 31, 2012. On February 13, 2013, the Company elected to be taxed for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a Subchapter S corporation effective January 1, 2013, and, as such, all federal tax liabilities were the responsibility of the sole stockholder. In anticipation of the IPO, the Company elected to revoke its Subchapter S election on October 2, 2013. The Company has elected and intends to qualify as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes for its short taxable year ended December 31, 2013.

Our asset acquisition strategy focuses on acquiring a diversified portfolio of residential mortgage assets that balances the risk and reward opportunities our Manager observes in the marketplace. We have allocated a majority of our equity capital, on an unleveraged basis, to the acquisition of Excess MSRs. Upon completion of the IPO, we invested approximately \$99 million to acquire from Freedom Mortgage participation interests in two separate pools of Excess MSRs on FHA and VA mortgage loans with an aggregate UPB of approximately \$20.7 billion. In addition to our Excess MSRs, we also acquired Agency RMBS on a leveraged basis as part of our initial portfolio and our longer term strategy. We invested primarily in Agency RMBS backed by whole pools of 30-year, 20-year and 15-year FRMs that offer, what we believe to be, favorable prepayment and duration characteristics. As the market for prime jumbo loans grows, we expect our portfolio to include this asset class as well. In addition, we may also invest opportunistically from time to time in other residential mortgage assets.

[Table of Contents](#)

We finance our Agency RMBS with what we believe to be a prudent amount of leverage, which will vary from time to time based upon the particular characteristics of our portfolio, availability of financing and market conditions. Our borrowings currently consist of short-term borrowings under master repurchase agreements collateralized by our Agency RMBS. We do not have a targeted debt-to-equity ratio for our Agency RMBS, although, as of December 31, 2013, our debt-to-equity ratio for our Agency RMBS was approximately 6.3:1. Although we do not currently leverage our investments in Excess MSRs, we will evaluate the use of leverage to acquire Excess MSRs if and when it becomes available.

Subject to qualifying and maintaining our qualification as a REIT, we utilize derivative financial instruments (or hedging instruments) to hedge our exposure to potential interest rate mismatches between the interest we earn on our assets and our borrowing costs caused by fluctuations in short-term interest rates. In utilizing leverage and interest rate hedges, our objectives include, where desirable, locking in, on a long-term basis, a spread between the yield on our assets and the cost of our financing in an effort to improve returns to our stockholders.

We also operate our business in a manner that permits us to maintain our exclusion from regulation as an investment company under the Investment Company Act.

Factors Impacting our Operating Results

The results of our operations are affected by a number of factors and primarily depend on, among other things, the level of our net interest income, the market value of our assets and the supply of, and demand for, Excess MSRs, Agency RMBS and other residential mortgage assets in the marketplace. Our net interest income includes the actual interest payments we receive on our Excess MSRs, Agency RMBS and other residential mortgage assets, if any, and is also impacted by the amortization of purchase premiums and accretion of purchase discounts. Changes in various factors such as prepayment speeds, estimated future cash flows and credit quality could impact the amount of premium to be amortized or discount to be accreted into interest income for a given period. Interest rates and prepayment rates vary according to the type of investment, conditions in the financial markets, competition and other factors, none of which can be predicted with any certainty.

Changes in the Market Value of Our Assets

It is our business strategy to hold our Excess MSRs as long-term investments. Our Excess MSRs are carried at their fair value with changes in their fair value recorded in other income or loss in our consolidated statements of operations.

Our RMBS are carried at their fair value, as available-for-sale in accordance with ASC 320, *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt or Equity Securities*, with changes in fair value recorded through accumulated other comprehensive income or loss, a component of stockholders' equity. As a result, we do not expect that changes in the market value of our RMBS assets will normally impact our operating results. However, at least on a quarterly basis, we assess both our ability and intent to continue to hold our RMBS as long-term investments. As part of this process, we monitor our RMBS assets for other-than-temporary impairment. A change in our ability and/or intent to continue to hold any of our RMBS assets could result in our recognizing an impairment charge or realizing losses while holding these assets.

Impact of Changes in Market Interest Rates on Excess MSRs

Our Excess MSRs are subject to interest rate risk. Generally, in a declining interest rate environment, prepayment speeds increase which in turn would cause the value of Excess MSRs to decrease. Conversely, in an increasing interest rate environment, prepayment speeds decrease which in turn would cause the value of Excess MSRs to increase. To the extent we do not utilize derivatives to hedge against changes in the fair value of Excess MSRs, our balance sheet, results of operations and cash flows are susceptible to significant volatility due to changes in the fair value of, or cash flows from, Excess MSRs as interest rates change. The effects of such a decrease in values on our financial position, results of operations and liquidity are discussed below under “—Exposure of Excess MSRs to Prepayment Speed.”

Impact of Changes in Market Interest Rates on Assets Other than Excess MSRs

With respect to our business operations, increases in interest rates, in general, may over time cause:

- the interest expense associated with our borrowings to increase;
- the value of our assets to fluctuate in value;
- the coupons on any adjustable-rate and hybrid RMBS we may own to reset, although on a delayed basis, to higher interest rates;
- prepayments on our RMBS to slow, thereby slowing the amortization of our purchase premiums and the accretion of our purchase discounts; and
- an increase in the value of any interest rate swap agreements we may enter into as part of our hedging strategy.

Conversely, decreases in interest rates, in general, may over time cause:

- prepayments on our RMBS to increase, thereby accelerating the amortization of our purchase premiums and the accretion of our purchase discounts;
- the interest expense associated with our borrowings to decrease;
- the value of our assets to fluctuate in value;
- to the extent we enter into interest rate swap agreements as part of our hedging strategy, the value of these agreements to decrease; and
- coupons on any adjustable-rate and hybrid RMBS assets we may own to reset, although on a delayed basis, to lower interest rates.

Exposure of Excess MSR to Prepayment Speed

Prepayment speeds significantly affect the value of Excess MSR. Prepayment speed is the measurement of how quickly borrowers pay down the UPB of their loans or how quickly loans are otherwise liquidated or charged off. The price we pay to acquire Excess MSR will be based on, among other things, our projection of the cash flows from the related pool of mortgage loans. Our expectation of prepayment speeds is a significant assumption underlying those cash flow projections. If prepayment speeds are significantly greater than expected, the carrying value of Excess MSR could exceed their estimated fair value. If the fair value of Excess MSR decreases, we would be required to record a non-cash charge, which would have a negative impact on our financial results. Furthermore, a significant increase in prepayment speeds could materially reduce the ultimate cash flows we receive from Excess MSR, and we could ultimately receive substantially less than what we paid for such assets.

We seek to reduce our exposure to prepayments through the structuring of our investments in Excess MSR. For example, we have entered into recapture agreements whereby we will receive a new Excess MSR with respect to a loan that was originated by the servicer and used to repay a loan underlying an Excess MSR that we previously acquired from that same servicer. In lieu of receiving an Excess MSR with respect to the loan used to repay a prior loan, the servicer may supply a similar Excess MSR. We will seek to enter into such recapture agreements in order to protect our returns in the event of elevated voluntary prepayment rates. To the extent our counterparties, including Freedom Mortgage, are unable to achieve anticipated recapture rates, we may not benefit from the terms of the recapture agreements we have entered into, and the value of our Excess MSR could decline. For a summary of the recapture terms related to our investments in Excess MSR, see “—Initial Portfolio—Excess MSR.”

Impact of Interest Rates on Recapture Activity

The value, and absolute amount, of recapture activity tends to vary inversely with the direction of interest rates. When interest rates are falling, recapture rates tend to be higher due to increased opportunities for borrowers to refinance. As interest rates increase, however, there is likely to be less recapture activity. Since we expect interest rates to rise relative to what they had been in the past, which is likely to reduce the level of voluntary prepayments, we expect recapture rates to be significantly lower than what they had been in the past. However, since voluntary prepayment rates are likely to decline at the same time, we expect overall prepayment rates to remain roughly constant.

Exposure of Assets, Other than Excess MSR, to Prepayment Speed

The value of our assets may be affected by prepayment rates on mortgage loans. If we acquire mortgage loans and mortgage related securities, including RMBS, we anticipate that the mortgage loans or the underlying mortgages will prepay at a projected rate generating an expected yield. If we purchase assets at a premium to par value, when borrowers prepay their mortgage loans faster than expected, the corresponding prepayments on our RMBS or other mortgage-related securities may reduce the expected yield on such securities because we will have to amortize the related premium on an accelerated basis. Conversely, if we purchase assets at a discount to par value, when borrowers prepay their mortgage loans slower than expected, the decrease in corresponding prepayments on our RMBS or other mortgage-related securities may reduce the expected yield on such securities because we will not be able to accrete the related discount as quickly as originally anticipated. Prepayment rates may be affected by a number of factors including, but not limited to, the availability of mortgage credit, the relative economic vitality of the area in which the related properties are located, the servicing of the mortgage loans, possible changes in tax laws, other opportunities for investment, homeowner mobility and other economic, social, geographic, demographic and legal factors, none of which can be predicted with any certainty. Based on our experience, we expect that over time any adjustable-rate and hybrid RMBS and mortgage loans that we own will experience higher prepayment rates than do fixed-rate RMBS and mortgage loans, as we believe that homeowners with adjustable-rate and hybrid mortgage loans exhibit more rapid housing turnover levels or refinancing activity compared to fixed-rate borrowers. In addition, we anticipate that prepayments on adjustable-rate mortgage loans accelerate significantly as the coupon reset date approaches.

Spreads on RMBS

The spread between the yield on our assets and our funding costs affects the performance of our business. Wider spreads imply greater income on new asset purchases but may have a negative impact on our stated book value. Wider spreads may also negatively impact asset prices. In an environment where spreads are widening, counterparties may require additional collateral to secure borrowings which may require us to reduce leverage by selling assets. Conversely, tighter spreads imply lower income on new asset purchases but may have a positive impact on stated book value of our existing assets. In this case we may be able to reduce the amount of collateral required to secure borrowings.

Extension Risk

Our Manager computes the projected weighted-average life of our assets based on assumptions regarding prepayment rates. In general, when we acquire RMBS backed by FRMs or hybrid ARMs, we may, but are not required to, enter into an interest rate swap agreement or other hedging instrument that effectively fixes all or a portion of our borrowing costs for a period close to the anticipated average life of the fixed-rate portion of the related assets. This strategy is designed to protect us from rising interest rates because the borrowing costs are fixed for the duration of the fixed-rate portion of the related assets.

If prepayment rates decrease in a rising interest rate environment, however, the life of the fixed-rate portion of the related assets could extend beyond the term of the swap agreement or other hedging instrument. This longer than expected life of the fixed-rate portion of the related asset could have a negative impact on our results of operations, as borrowing costs would no longer be fixed after the end of the swap agreement. This situation may also cause the market value of our RMBS backed by FRMs or hybrid ARMs to decline, with little or no offsetting gain from the related hedging transactions. In extreme situations, we may be forced to sell assets to maintain adequate liquidity, which could cause us to incur losses.

Credit Risk

We may become subject to varying degrees of credit risk in connection with our assets. Although we expect relatively low credit risk with respect to our Excess MSR and Agency RMBS portfolio, we may be subject to varying degrees of credit risk in connection with our potential investment in other target assets. Through our Manager, we seek to mitigate this risk by seeking to acquire high quality assets at appropriate prices given anticipated and unanticipated losses and employing a comprehensive review and asset selection process and careful ongoing monitoring of acquired assets. Nevertheless, unanticipated credit losses could occur which could adversely impact our operating results.

Critical Accounting Policies and Use of Estimates

Our financial statements are prepared in accordance with GAAP, which requires the use of estimates that involve the exercise of judgment and the use of assumptions as to future uncertainties. In accordance with SEC guidance, the following discussion addresses the accounting policies that we apply with respect to our initial operations. Our most critical accounting policies involve decisions and assessments that could affect our reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, as well as our reported amounts of revenues and expenses. We believe that all of the decisions and assessments upon which our financial statements are based were reasonable at the time made and based upon information available to us at that time. Our critical accounting policies and accounting estimates will be expanded over time as we diversify our portfolio and invest in asset classes other than Excess MSRs and Agency RMBS. The material accounting policies and estimates that we expect to be most critical to an investor's understanding of our financial results and condition and require complex management judgment are discussed below.

Classification of Investment Securities and Impairment of Financial Instruments

ASC 320-10, *Debt and Equity Securities*, requires that at the time of purchase, we designate a security as either trading, available-for-sale, or held-to-maturity depending on our ability and intent to hold such security to maturity. Securities available-for-sale will be reported at fair value, while securities held-to-maturity will be reported at amortized cost. Although we may hold most of our securities until maturity, we may, from time to time, sell any of our securities as part of our overall management of our asset portfolio. Accordingly, we will elect to classify substantially all of our securities as available-for-sale. All assets classified as available-for-sale will be reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses excluded from earnings and reported as a separate component of stockholders' equity. See "—Valuation of Financial Instruments."

When the estimated fair value of a security is less than amortized cost, we consider whether there is an other-than-temporary impairment, or OTTI, in the value of the security. An impairment is deemed an OTTI if (i) we intend to sell the security, (ii) it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell the security before recovering our cost basis, or (iii) we do not expect to recover the entire amortized cost basis of the security even if we do not intend to sell the security or believe it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell the security before recovering our cost basis. If the impairment is deemed to be an OTTI, the resulting accounting treatment depends on the factors causing the OTTI. If the OTTI has resulted from (i) our intention to sell the security, or (ii) our judgment that it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell the security before recovering our cost basis, an impairment loss is recognized in current earnings equal to the difference between our amortized cost basis and fair value. Whereas, if the OTTI has resulted from our conclusion that we will not recover our cost basis even if we do not intend to sell the security, the credit loss portion of the impairment is recorded in current earnings and the portion of the loss related to other factors, such as changes in interest rates, continues to be recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income. Determining whether there is an OTTI may require management to exercise significant

[Table of Contents](#)

judgment and make significant assumptions, including, but not limited to, estimated cash flows, estimated prepayments, loss assumptions, and assumptions regarding changes in interest rates. As a result, actual impairment losses could differ from reported amounts. Such judgments and assumptions are based upon a number of factors, including (i) credit of the issuer or the borrower, (ii) credit rating of the security, (iii) key terms of the security, (iv) performance of the loan or underlying loans, including debt service coverage and loan-to-value ratios, (v) the value of the collateral for the loan or underlying loans, (vi) the effect of local, industry, and broader economic factors, and (vii) the historical and anticipated trends in defaults and loss severities for similar securities.

Valuation of Financial Instruments

ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosure*, (“ASC 820”) defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. ASC 820 clarifies that fair value should be based on the assumptions market participants would use when pricing an asset or liability and establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the information used to develop those assumptions. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices available in active markets (i.e., observable inputs) and the lowest priority to data lacking transparency (i.e., unobservable inputs). Additionally, ASC 820 requires an entity to consider all aspects of nonperformance risk, including the entity’s own credit standing, when measuring fair value of a liability.

ASC 820 establishes a three level hierarchy to be used when measuring and disclosing fair value. An instrument’s categorization within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of significant input to its valuation. Following is a description of the three levels

- Level 1 Inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the measurement date under current market conditions. Additionally, the entity must have the ability to access the active market and the quoted prices cannot be adjusted by the entity.
- Level 2 Inputs include quoted prices in active markets for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in inactive markets for identical or similar assets or liabilities; or inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means for substantially the full-term of the assets or liabilities.
- Level 3 Unobservable inputs are supported by little or no market activity. The unobservable inputs represent the assumptions that market participants would use to price the assets and liabilities, including risk. Generally, Level 3 assets and liabilities are valued using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques that require significant judgment or estimation.

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which a fair measurement in its entirety falls is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. We have used Level 2 for our Agency RMBS and for our derivative assets and liabilities and Level 3 for our Excess MSRs.

When available, we use quoted market prices to determine the fair value of an asset or liability. If quoted market prices are not available, we will consult independent pricing services or third party broker quotes, provided that there is no ongoing material event that affects the issuer of the securities being valued or the market. If there is such an ongoing event, or if quoted market prices are not available, we will determine the fair value of the securities using valuation techniques that use, when possible, current market-based or independently-sourced market parameters, such as interest rates.

Investments in Excess MSRs

Upon acquisition, we elected to record our investments in Excess MSRs at fair value. We made this election in order to provide the users of the financial statements with better information regarding the effects of prepayment risk and other market factors on the Excess MSRs. Under this election, we will record a valuation adjustment on our Excess MSRs investments on a quarterly basis to recognize the changes in fair value in net income as described in “—Revenue Recognition on Investments in Excess MSRs” below.

The fair values of Excess MSRs are determined by projecting net servicing cash flows, which are then discounted to estimate the fair value. The fair values of Excess MSRs are impacted by a variety of factors, including prepayment assumptions, discount rates, delinquency rates, contractually specified servicing fees, and underlying portfolio characteristics. The underlying assumptions and estimated values are corroborated by values received from independent third parties. Changes in fair value of our Excess MSRs will be reported in other income or loss in our consolidated statements of operations. For additional information on our fair value methodology, see “Item 8. Consolidated Financial Statements and Supplementary Data — Note 9. Fair Value.”

Revenue Recognition on Investments in Excess MSRs

Investments in Excess MSRs are aggregated into pools as applicable and each pool of Excess MSRs is accounted for in the aggregate. Income for Excess MSRs is accreted into income on an effective yield or “interest” method, based upon the expected excess servicing amount through the expected life of the underlying mortgages. Changes to expected cash flows result in a cumulative retrospective adjustment, which will be recorded in the period in which the change in expected cash flows occurs. Under the retrospective method, the income recognized for a reporting period is measured as the difference between the amortized cost basis at the end of the period and the amortized cost basis at the beginning of the period, plus any cash received during the period. The amortized cost basis is calculated as the present value of estimated future cash flows using an effective yield, which is the yield that equates all past actual and current estimated future cash flows to the initial investment. In addition, our policy is to recognize income only on Excess MSRs in existing eligible underlying mortgages. The difference between the fair value of Excess MSRs and their amortized cost basis are recorded as “Unrealized gain (loss) on investments in excess mortgage servicing rights.” Fair value is generally determined by discounting the expected future cash flows using discount rates that incorporate the market risks and liquidity premium specific to the Excess MSRs, and therefore may differ from their effective yields.

Revenue Recognition on Securities

Interest income from coupon payments is accrued based on the outstanding principal amount of the RMBS and their contractual terms. Premiums and discounts associated with the purchase of the RMBS are amortized into interest income over the projected lives of the securities using the interest method. Our policy for estimating prepayment speeds for calculating the effective yield is to evaluate historical performance, consensus prepayment speeds, and current market conditions. Adjustments are made for actual prepayment activity.

Repurchase Transactions

We finance the acquisition of our Agency RMBS for our portfolio through repurchase transactions under master repurchase agreements. Repurchase transactions are treated as collateralized financing transactions and are carried at their contractual amounts as specified in the respective transactions. Accrued interest payable is included in “Accrued expense and other liabilities” on the consolidated balance sheet.

Repurchase transactions are treated as collateralized financing transactions. Securities financed through repurchase transactions remain on our consolidated balance sheet as an asset and cash received from the purchaser is recorded on our consolidated balance sheet as a liability. Interest paid in accordance with repurchase transactions is recorded in interest expense.

[Table of Contents](#)

Income Taxes

Our financial results are generally not expected to reflect provisions for current or deferred income taxes. We believe that we operate in a manner that allows us to qualify for taxation as a REIT. As a result of our expected REIT qualification, we do not generally expect to pay federal corporate level taxes, although our TRS and any other TRSs we form in the future will be required to pay federal corporate level taxes on their income. Many of the REIT requirements, however, are highly technical and complex. If we were to fail to meet the REIT requirements, we would be subject to federal, state and local income taxes.

Emerging Growth Company Status

On April 5, 2012, the JOBS Act was signed into law. The JOBS Act contains provisions that, among other things, reduce certain reporting requirements for qualifying public companies. Because we qualify as an “emerging growth company,” we may, under Section 7(a)(2)(B) of the Securities Act, delay adoption of new or revised accounting standards applicable to public companies until such standards would otherwise apply to private companies. We have elected to take advantage of this extended transition period until the first to occur of the date that we (i) are no longer an “emerging growth company” or (ii) affirmatively and irrevocably opt out of this extended transition period. As a result, our financial statements may not be comparable to those of other public companies that comply with such new or revised accounting standards. Until the date that we are no longer an “emerging growth company” or affirmatively and irrevocably opt out of the extended transition period, upon issuance of a new or revised accounting standard that applies to our financial statements and that has a different effective date for public and private companies, we will disclose the date on which adoption is required for non-emerging growth companies and the date on which we will adopt the recently issued accounting standard.

Results of Operations

We completed our IPO and a concurrent private placement on October 9, 2013, at which time we commenced operations.

Prior to October 9, 2013, we were a development stage company and had not commenced operations other than the organization of the Company, nor had we acquired any Excess MSR, Agency RMBS or other assets. We were not fully invested in our target assets and were not levered in a manner consistent with our business plan during the period from October 31, 2012 (date of inception) through October 9, 2013 and, as such, the results of operations for periods prior to October 9, 2013, including the year ended December 31, 2012 are not comparable with the results of our operations for the year ended December 31, 2013.

The following table summarizes the changes in our results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the period ended December 31, 2012 (dollars in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
Income		
Interest income	\$ 5,475	\$—
Interest expense	867	—
Net Interest Income	4,608	—
Other Income (Loss)		
Realize gain (loss) on Agency RMBS, net	(527)	—
Realized gain (loss) on derivatives, net	59	—
Unrealized gain (loss) on derivatives, net	2,747	—
Unrealized gain (loss) on Excess MSRs	15,647	—
Total Income	22,534	—
Expenses		
General and administrative expense	716	25
Management fee to affiliate	616	—
Total Expenses	1,332	25
Net Income (Loss)	21,202	(25)
Net income allocated to LTIP - OP Units	(107)	—
Net income Applicable to Common Stockholders	\$ 21,095	(25)

[Table of Contents](#)

Summary financial data on our segments is given below, together with a reconciliation to the same data for the Company as a whole (dollars in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31, 2013			
	Excess MSRs	RMBS	All Other	Total
Interest income	\$ 3,552	\$ 1,923	\$ —	\$ 5,475
Interest expense	—	867	—	867
Net interest income	3,552	1,056	—	4,608
Other income	15,647	2,279	—	17,926
Other operating expenses	—	—	1,332	1,332
Net income (loss)	\$ 19,199	\$ 3,335	\$ (1,332)	\$ 21,202

Interest Income

Interest income for the year ended December 31, 2013 increased by approximately \$5.5 million consisting of \$3.6 million from Excess MSRs and \$1.9 million from Agency RMBS as a result of the deployment of proceeds from the IPO and concurrent private placement into new investments in Excess MSRs and Agency RMBS.

Interest Expense

Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2013 increased by \$0.9 million due to repurchase agreement financings and swaps related thereto entered into upon deployment of the proceeds from the IPO and concurrent private placement to investments in Agency RMBS. Our investment in Excess MSRs is unlevered and incurs no interest expense.

Change in Fair Value of Investments in Excess Mortgage Servicing Rights

The change in fair value of investments in Excess MSRs for the year ended December 31, 2013 increased \$15.6 million due to the acquisition of Excess MSRs in October 2013 and subsequent net increases in fair value of the acquired Excess MSRs between the acquisition date and December 31, 2013.

Change in Fair Value of Derivatives

The change in fair value of derivatives for the year ended December 31, 2013 increased by \$2.8 million due to the acquisition of these investments in the fourth quarter of 2013 and subsequent net increases in value.

General and Administrative Expense

General and administrative expense for the year ended December 31, 2013 increased by \$0.7 million due to becoming an operating company during the fourth quarter of 2013.

Management Fees to Affiliate

Management fees for the year ended December 31, 2013 increased by \$0.6 million due to becoming an operating company during the fourth quarter of 2013. We began to accrue management fees under the management agreement with our Manager on October 1, 2013, the month in which we completed our IPO.

Net Income Allocated to LTIP - OP Units

Net income allocated to LTIP - OP Units for the year ended December 31, 2013, which LTIP - OP Units are owned by directors and officers of the Company and by certain employees of Freedom Mortgage who provide services to us through the Manager, represents 0.5% of net income.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

During the year ended December 31, 2013, our accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) changed due to the following factors (dollars in thousands):

	Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, December 31, 2012	\$ —
Net unrealized loss on securities	(5,033)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, December 31, 2013	\$ (5,033)

Our GAAP equity changes as our Agency RMBS are marked to market each quarter, among other factors. The primary causes of mark to market changes are changes in interest rates and credit spreads. During the three months ended December 31, 2013, a 25 basis point rise in interest rates caused a net unrealized loss, recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income, on our Agency RMBS.

Initial Portfolio

Excess MSRs

As of December 31, 2013, we had approximately \$110.3 million estimated carrying value of Excess MSRs. As of December 31, 2013, our completed investments represent either a 50% or an 85% interest in the Excess MSRs on two pools of mortgage loans with an aggregate UPB at the time of our investment of approximately \$20.7 billion. Freedom Mortgage is the servicer of the loans underlying all of our investments in Excess MSRs to date, and it earns a basic fee and all ancillary income associated with the portfolios in exchange for providing all servicing functions. In addition, Freedom Mortgage retains either a 15% or a 50% interest in the Excess MSRs. We do not have any servicing duties, liabilities or obligations associated with the servicing of the portfolios underlying any of our investments. Each of our investments in Excess MSRs to date is subject to a recapture agreement with Freedom Mortgage. Under the recapture agreements, we are generally entitled to our percentage interest in the Excess MSRs on any initial or subsequent refinancing by Freedom Mortgage of a loan in the original portfolio. In other words, we are generally entitled to our percentage interest in the Excess MSRs on both (i) a loan resulting from a refinancing by Freedom Mortgage of a loan in the original portfolio, and (ii) a loan resulting from a refinancing by Freedom Mortgage of a previously recaptured loan.

[Table of Contents](#)

The following table summarizes the collateral characteristics of the loans underlying our Excess MSR investments as of December 31, 2013 (dollars in thousands):

	Collateral Characteristics							
	Current Carrying Amount	Original Principal Balance	Current Principal Balance	Number of Loans	WA Coupon	WA Maturity (months)	Weighted Average Loan Age (months)	ARMs % (A)
Pool 1								
Original Pool	\$ 65,128	\$ 10,026,722	\$ 9,823,250	49,340	3.51%	335	12	1.0%
Recaptured Loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recapture Agreement	982	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<u>66,110</u>	<u>10,026,722</u>	<u>9,823,250</u>	<u>49,340</u>	<u>3.51%</u>	<u>335</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>1.0%</u>
Pool 2								
Original Pool	40,599	10,704,024	10,149,440	61,751	2.63%	340	18	100.0%
Recaptured Loans	451	—	77,239	512	4.34%	358	—	—
Recapture Agreement	3,146	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<u>44,196</u>	<u>10,704,024</u>	<u>10,226,679</u>	<u>62,263</u>	<u>2.64%</u>	<u>341</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>99.2%</u>
Total/Wtd. Avg.	<u>\$ 110,306</u>	<u>\$ 20,730,746</u>	<u>\$ 20,049,929</u>	<u>111,603</u>	<u>3.07%</u>	<u>338</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>51.1%</u>

(A) ARM's % represents the percentage of the total principal balance of the pool that corresponds to ARM's and hybrid ARM's.

Agency RMBS

The following table summarizes the characteristics of our Agency RMBS portfolio and certain characteristics of the collateral underlying our Agency RMBS as of December 31, 2013 (dollars in thousands):

Asset Type	Quantity (000)	Book Value	Gross Unrealized		Carrying Value (A)	Number of Securities	Weighted Average			
			Gains	Losses			Rating	Coupon	Yield	Maturity (years) (C)
Agency RMBS	282,446	292,012	—	(5,033)	286,979	29	(B)	3.77%	3.46%	24
Total/Wtd. Avg.	282,446	\$ 292,012	—	\$(5,033)	\$ 286,979	29		3.77%	3.46%	24

(A) See "Item 8. Consolidated Financial Statements and Supplementary Data — Note 9. Fair Value" regarding the estimation of fair value, which is equal to carrying value for all securities.

(B) CHMI used an implied AAA rating for the FNMA/FHLMC securities.

(C) The weighted average maturity is based on the timing of expected principal reduction on the assets.

[Table of Contents](#)

The following table summarizes the net interest spread of our Agency RMBS portfolio as of December 31, 2013:

<u>Net Interest Spread</u>	
Weighted Average Asset Yield	2.98%
Weighted Average Interest Expense	<u>1.55%</u>
Net Interest Spread	<u>1.43%</u>

Liquidity And Capital Resources

Liquidity is a measurement of our ability to meet potential cash requirements, including ongoing commitments to repay borrowings, fund and maintain investments, fund the acquisition of Excess MSRs on a flow or bulk basis and other general business needs. Additionally, to maintain our status as a REIT under the Code, we must distribute annually at least 90% of our REIT taxable income. In future years, a portion of this requirement may be able to be met through stock dividends, rather than cash, subject to limitations based on the value of our stock.

Our primary sources of funds for liquidity consist of cash provided by operating activities (primarily income from our investments in Excess MSRs and RMBS), sales or repayments of RMBS and borrowings under repurchase agreements. In the future sources of funds for liquidity may include potential debt financing sources, warehouse agreements, securitizations and the issuance of equity securities, when feasible. Our primary uses of funds are the payment of interest, management fees, outstanding commitments, investments in new or replacement assets and other operating expenses and the repayment of borrowings, as well as dividends.

We have funded the acquisition of our Excess MSRs on an unlevered basis, but we may invest in Excess MSRs on a levered basis in the future to the extent leverage is available for this asset class. As of December 31, 2013, we had repurchase agreements with 11 counterparties and approximately \$261.3 million of outstanding repurchase agreement borrowings from seven of those 11 counterparties, which were used to finance Agency RMBS. Under these agreements, which are uncommitted facilities, we sold a security to a counterparty and concurrently agreed to repurchase the same security at a later date for a higher specified price. The sale price represents financing

[Table of Contents](#)

proceeds and the difference between the sale and repurchase prices represents interest on the financing. The price at which the security is sold generally represents the market value of the security less a discount or “haircut.” The weighted average haircut on our repurchase debt at December 31, 2013, was approximately 5.5%. During the term of the repurchase agreement, which can be as short as 30 days, the counterparty holds the security and posted margin as collateral. The counterparty monitors and calculates what it estimates to be the value of the collateral during the term of the agreement. If this value declines by more than a de minimis threshold, the counterparty could require us to post additional collateral (or “margin”) in order to maintain the initial haircut on the collateral. This margin is typically required to be posted in the form of cash and cash equivalents. Furthermore, we may, from time to time, be a party to derivative agreements or financing arrangements that may be subject to margin calls based on the value of such instruments. We seek to maintain adequate cash reserves and other sources of available liquidity to meet any margin calls resulting from decreases in value related to a reasonably possible (in the opinion of management) change in interest rates.

Our ability to obtain borrowings and to raise future equity capital is dependent on our ability to access borrowings and the capital markets on attractive terms. Our Manager’s senior management team has extensive long-term relationships with investment banks, brokerage firms and commercial banks, which we believe will enhance our ability to source and finance asset acquisitions on attractive terms and access borrowings and the capital markets at attractive levels.

As of the date of this filing, we have sufficient liquid assets, which include unrestricted cash and Agency RMBS, to satisfy all of our short-term recourse liabilities. With respect to the next twelve months, we expect that our cash on hand combined with our cash flow provided by operations will be sufficient to satisfy our anticipated liquidity needs with respect to our current investment portfolio, including related financings, our purchases of Excess MSRs on a flow basis, potential margin calls and operating expenses. While it is inherently more difficult to forecast beyond the next twelve months, we currently expect to meet our long-term liquidity requirements through our cash on hand and, if needed, additional borrowings, proceeds received from repurchase agreements and similar financings, proceeds from equity offerings and the liquidation or refinancing of our assets.

Our cash flow used by operations differs from our net income due primarily to: (i) accretion of discount or premium on our Agency RMBS, (ii) unrealized gains or losses on our Excess MSRs, and (iii) other-than-temporary impairment on our securities, if any.

In addition to the information referenced above, the following factors could affect our liquidity, access to capital resources and our capital obligations. As such, if their outcomes do not fall within our expectations, changes in these factors could negatively affect our liquidity.

- *Access to Financing from Counterparties* — Decisions by investors, counterparties and lenders to enter into transactions with us will depend upon a number of factors, such as our historical and projected financial performance, compliance with the terms of our current credit arrangements, industry and market trends, the availability of capital and our investors’, counterparties’ and lenders’ policies and rates applicable thereto, and the relative attractiveness of alternative investment or lending opportunities. Recent conditions and events have limited the array of capital resources available. Our business strategy is dependent upon our ability to finance our Agency RMBS at rates that provide a positive net spread.
- *Impact of Expected Repayment or Forecasted Sale on Cash Flows* — The timing of and proceeds from the repayment or sale of certain investments may be different than expected or may not occur as expected. Proceeds from sales of illiquid assets such as Excess MSRs are unpredictable and may vary materially from their estimated fair value and their carrying value. Further, the availability of investments that provide similar returns to those repaid or sold investments is unpredictable and returns on new investments may vary materially from those on existing investments.

[Table of Contents](#)

Repurchase Agreements

The following table provides additional information regarding our repurchase agreements. These short-term borrowings were used to finance certain of our investments in Agency RMBS. The Agency RMBS repurchase agreements are guaranteed by CHMI. The weighted average difference between the fair value of the assets and the face amount of available financing for the Agency RMBS repurchase agreements, or the haircut, was 5.5% as of December 31, 2013.

	Outstanding Balance at December 31, 2013	Three Months Ended December 31, 2013 Weighted Average Interest Rate
Repurchase agreements (dollars in thousands)	\$ 261,302	0.39%

Amount of collateral at December 31, 2013, including cash, was \$275.6 million.

Weighted average term to maturity at December 31, 2013 was 29 days.

Cash Flows

Operating and Investing Activities

Our operating activities used cash of \$6.1 million and our investing activities used cash of \$387.4 million for the period from October 9, 2013 (the date the Company completed its IPO and concurrent private placement and commenced operating and investing activities) to December 31, 2013. The cash used by operating and investing activities is primarily a result of becoming a public company and executing our initial investment strategy, in conjunction with deploying the proceeds from the IPO and the concurrent private placement.

Financing Activities

On October 9, 2013, we completed our IPO, pursuant to which we sold 6,500,000 shares of our common stock to the public at a price of \$20.00 per share, for gross proceeds of \$130.0 million. Concurrently with the closing of the IPO, we completed a private placement in which we sold 1,000,000 shares of our common stock to our non-executive Chairman of the Board, Stanley Middleman, at a price of \$20.00 per share. We received additional gross proceeds of \$20 million from the concurrent private placement. In connection with the IPO, the underwriting discounts and commissions and a structuring fee paid to certain underwriters were paid by our Manager. We did not pay any underwriting discounts or commissions or any structuring fees in connection with our IPO or the concurrent private placement. Net proceeds, after the payment of offering costs payable by us of approximately \$1.9 million, were approximately \$148.1 million.

For information regarding our use of repurchase agreements to finance the acquisition of our Agency RMBS, see “—Liquidity and Capital Resources” above.

[Table of Contents](#)

Dividends

We are organized and intend to conduct our operations to qualify as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes. U.S. federal income tax law generally requires that a REIT distribute annually at least 90% of its REIT taxable income, without regard to the deduction for dividends paid and excluding net capital gains, and that it pay tax at regular corporate rates to the extent that it annually distributes less than 100% of its taxable income. We intend to make regular quarterly distributions of all or substantially all of our taxable income to holders of our common stock out of assets legally available for this purpose, if and to the extent authorized by our board of directors. Before we pay any dividend, whether for U.S. federal income tax purposes or otherwise, we must first meet both our operating requirements and debt service on our repurchase agreements and other debt payable. If our cash available for distribution is less than our taxable income, we could be required to sell assets or borrow funds to make cash distributions or we may make a portion of the required distribution in the form of a taxable stock distribution or distribution of debt securities.

On December 17, 2013 we declared a partial dividend of \$0.45 per share on the Company's shares of common stock for the fourth quarter of 2013. The partial dividend reflected the 81 days during the quarter after completion of the Company's IPO. The dividend was paid in cash on January 28, 2014 to stockholders of record on December 27, 2013. On March 18, 2014 we declared a dividend of \$0.50 per share on the Company's common stock for the first quarter of 2014. The dividend will be payable in cash on April 29, 2014 to stockholders of record as of the close of business on April 2, 2014.

We make distributions based on a number of factors, including an estimate of taxable earnings per common share. Dividends distributed and taxable and GAAP earnings will typically differ due to items such as fair value adjustments, differences in premium amortization and discount accretion, and non-deductible general and administrative expenses. Our quarterly dividend per share may be substantially different than our quarterly taxable earnings and GAAP earnings per share. Our GAAP earnings per share for the year were \$12.50. The GAAP figure reflects the fact that we had only 1,000 shares outstanding for nine months and nine days, followed by 7,500,000 shares outstanding for 81 days producing a weighted average number of shares outstanding of 1,688,275. We had GAAP earnings and taxable earnings only during the fourth quarter of 2013. As a result, the per-share figures are less representative than they might otherwise be over the course of a full year of operations. For normalization purposes, using 7,500,000 as the average shares outstanding, the above GAAP earnings would be \$2.81.

Off-balance Sheet Arrangements

As of December 31, 2013, we did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements. We did not have any relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as entities often referred to as structured investment vehicles, or special purpose or variable interest entities, established to facilitate off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes, other than the joint venture entities. Further, we have not guaranteed any obligations of unconsolidated entities or entered into any commitment or intend to provide additional funding to any such entities.

Contractual Obligations

Our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2013, included repurchase agreements on certain Agency RMBS, our agreements with Freedom Mortgage with respect to certain Excess MSR transactions and our management agreement with our Manager. Pursuant to our management agreement, our Manager is entitled to receive a management fee and the reimbursement of certain expenses.

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2013 (dollars in thousands):

	<u>Less than 1 year</u>	<u>1 to 3 years</u>	<u>3 to 5 years</u>	<u>More than 5 years</u>	<u>Total</u>
Borrowings under repurchase agreements	\$ 261,302	—	—	—	\$ 261,302
Interest on repurchase agreement borrowings ⁽¹⁾	\$ 175	—	—	—	175

(1) Interest expense is calculated based on the interest rate in effect at December 31, 2013 and includes all interest expense incurred and expected to be incurred in the future through the contractual maturity of the associated repurchase agreement.

The table above does not include amounts due under the management agreement with our Manager as such obligations, discussed below, do not have fixed and determinable payments.

Management Agreement

We entered into a management agreement with our Manager, pursuant to which our Manager is entitled to receive a management fee, the reimbursement of certain expenses and, in certain circumstances, a termination fee. The management fee is an amount equal to 1.5% per annum of our stockholders' equity, calculated and payable quarterly in arrears. We will also be required to pay a termination fee equal to three times the average annual management fee earned by our Manager during the two four-quarter periods ending as of the end of the fiscal quarter preceding the date of termination. Such termination fee will be payable upon termination of the management agreement by us without cause or by our Manager if we materially breach the management agreement.

We pay all of our direct operating expenses, except those specifically required to be borne by our Manager under the management agreement. Our Manager is responsible for all costs incident to the performance of its duties under the management agreement, including compensation of our Manager's employees and other related expenses. Our Manager uses the proceeds from its management fee in part to pay compensation to its officers and personnel who, notwithstanding that certain of them also are our officers, will receive no cash compensation directly from us. Our Manager provides us with a chief financial officer, who may from time to time assist Freedom Mortgage with certain tasks. Our Manager is entitled to be reimbursed for a pro rata portion of the costs of the wages, salary and other benefits incurred by our Manager with respect to our chief financial officer, based on the percentage of our chief financial officer's working time and efforts spent on matters related to our company. The amount of the wages, salary and benefits reimbursed with respect to the chief financial officer our Manager provides to us is subject to the approval of the compensation committee of our board of directors.

The initial term of the management agreement will expire on October 9, 2016 and will be automatically renewed for a one-year term on such date and on each anniversary of such date thereafter unless terminated or not renewed as described below. Either we or our Manager may elect not to renew the management agreement upon expiration of its initial term or any renewal term by providing written notice of non-renewal at least 180 days, but not more than 270 days, before expiration. In the event we elect not to renew the term, we will be required to pay our Manager a termination fee equal to three times the average annual management fee earned by our Manager during the two four-quarter periods ending as of the end of the fiscal quarter preceding the date of termination. We may terminate the management agreement at any time for cause effective upon 30 days prior written notice of termination from us to our Manager, in which case no termination fee would be due. Our board of directors will review our Manager's performance annually and, as a result of such review, upon the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the members of our board of directors or of the holders of a majority of our outstanding common stock, we may terminate the management agreement based upon unsatisfactory performance by our Manager that is materially detrimental to us or a determination by our independent directors that the management fees payable to our Manager are not fair, subject to the right of our Manager to prevent such a termination by agreeing to a reduction of the management fees payable to our Manager. Upon any termination of the management agreement based on unsatisfactory performance or unfair management fees, we are required to pay our Manager the termination fee described above. Our Manager may terminate the management agreement, without payment of the termination fee, in the event we become regulated as an investment company under the Investment Company Act. Our Manager may also terminate the management agreement upon 60 days' written notice if we default in the performance of any material term of the management agreement and the default continues for a period of 30 days after written notice to us, whereupon we would be required to pay our Manager the termination fee described above.

Future Acquisitions of Excess MSRs

Upon completion of our initial public offering and the concurrent private placement, we entered into two separate Excess MSR acquisition and recapture agreements with Freedom Mortgage related to our investments in Excess MSRs. We also entered into a flow and bulk purchase agreement related to future purchases of Excess MSRs from Freedom Mortgage. Subsequent to December 31, 2013, we and Freedom Mortgage agreed to the purchase and sale of Excess MSRs, on a flow basis during the first quarter with respect to mortgage loans originated by Freedom Mortgage with an aggregate UPB of approximately \$76.8 million. The terms of the purchase and sale pursuant to our flow and bulk purchase agreement include recapture provisions similar to those in our other Excess MSR acquisition agreements with Freedom Mortgage and were approved by our nominating and corporate governance committee.

Inflation

Virtually all of our assets and liabilities are financial in nature. As a result, interest rates and other factors affect our performance more so than inflation, although inflation rates can often have a meaningful influence over the direction of interest rates. Furthermore, our financial statements are prepared in accordance with GAAP and our distributions are determined by our board of directors primarily based on our taxable income, and, in each case, our activities and balance sheet are measured with reference to historical cost and/or fair market value without considering inflation.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

We seek to manage our risks related to the credit quality of our assets, interest rates, liquidity, prepayment speeds and market value while, at the same time, seeking to provide an opportunity to stockholders to realize attractive risk-adjusted returns through ownership of our capital stock. While we do not seek to avoid risk completely, we believe the risk can be quantified from historical experience and seek to actively manage that risk, to earn sufficient compensation to justify taking those risks and to maintain capital levels consistent with the risks we undertake.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rates are highly sensitive to many factors, including fiscal and monetary policies and domestic and international economic and political considerations, as well as other factors beyond our control. We are subject to interest rate risk in connection with our assets and our related financing obligations. In general, we expect to finance the acquisition of certain of our assets through financings in the form of repurchase agreements, warehouse facilities, securitizations, re-securitizations, bank credit facilities (including term loans and revolving facilities) and public and private equity and debt issuances in addition to transaction or asset specific funding arrangements. In addition, the values of Excess MSR are highly sensitive to changes in interest rates, historically increasing when rates rise and decreasing when rates decline. Subject to qualifying and maintaining our qualification as a REIT, we may mitigate interest rate risk through utilization of hedging instruments, primarily interest rate swap agreements but also financial futures, options, interest rate cap agreements, and forward sales. These instruments are intended to serve as a hedge against future interest rate changes on our borrowings.

Interest Rate Effect on Net Interest Income

Our operating results depend in large part on differences between the income earned on our assets and our cost of borrowing and hedging activities. The cost of our borrowings are generally based on prevailing market interest rates. During a period of rising interest rates, our borrowing costs generally will increase (1) while the yields earned on our leveraged fixed-rate mortgage assets will remain static and (2) at a faster pace than the yields earned on our leveraged adjustable-rate and hybrid adjustable-rate Agency RMBS, which could result in a decline in our net interest spread and net interest margin. The severity of any such decline would depend on our asset/liability composition at the time as well as the magnitude and duration of the interest rate increase. Further, an increase in short-term interest rates could also have a negative impact on the market value of our assets, other than our Excess MSR. A decrease in interest rates could have a negative impact on the market value of our Excess MSR. If any of these events happen, we could experience a decrease in net income or incur a net loss during these periods, which could adversely affect our liquidity and results of operations.

Hedging techniques are partly based on assumed levels of prepayments of our target assets, specifically our Agency RMBS. If prepayments are slower or faster than assumed, the life of the investment will be longer or shorter, which would reduce the effectiveness of any hedging strategies we may use and may cause losses on such transactions. Hedging strategies involving the use of derivatives are highly complex and may produce volatile returns.

Interest Rate Cap Risk

Any adjustable-rate RMBS that we acquire will generally be subject to interest rate caps, which potentially could cause such RMBS to acquire many of the characteristics of fixed-rate securities if interest rates were to rise above the cap levels. This issue will be magnified to the extent we acquire adjustable-rate and hybrid adjustable-rate Agency RMBS that are not based on mortgages which are fully indexed. In addition, adjustable-rate and hybrid adjustable-rate Agency RMBS may be subject to periodic payment caps that result in some portion of the interest being deferred and added to the principal outstanding. This could result in our receipt of less cash income on such assets than we would need to pay the interest cost on our related borrowings. To mitigate interest rate mismatches, we may utilize the hedging strategies discussed above under “—Interest rate risk.” Actual economic conditions or implementation of decisions by our Manager may produce results that differ significantly from the estimates and assumptions used in our models and the projected results shown in this prospectus.

Prepayment Risk; Extension Risk

The value of our assets may be affected by prepayment rates on mortgage loans. We anticipate that the mortgage loans, including the mortgages underlying our Excess MSR and RMBS, will prepay at a projected rate generating an expected yield. If we purchase assets at a premium to par value, when borrowers prepay their mortgage loans faster than expected, the corresponding prepayments may reduce the expected yield on such assets because we will have to amortize the related premium on an accelerated basis. Conversely, if we purchase assets at a discount to

[Table of Contents](#)

par value, when borrowers prepay their mortgage loans slower than expected, the decrease in corresponding prepayments may reduce the expected yield on such assets because we will not be able to accrete the related discount as quickly as originally anticipated. A slower than anticipated rate of prepayment also will cause the life of the related RMBS to extend beyond that which was projected. As a result we would have a lower yielding asset for a longer period of time. In addition, if we have hedged our interest rate risk, extension may cause the security to be outstanding longer than the related hedge thereby reducing the protection intended to be provided by the hedge. With respect to our Excess MSR, if prepayment speeds are significantly greater than expected, the carrying value of our Excess MSR may change. If the fair value of our Excess MSR decreases, we would be required to record a non-cash charge. Significant increases in prepayment speeds could also materially reduce the ultimate cash flows we receive from Excess MSR, and we could ultimately receive substantially less than what we paid for such assets.

The following tables summarize the estimated change in fair value of our interests in the Excess MSR owned as of December 31, 2013, given several parallel shifts in the discount rate and voluntary prepayment rate (dollars in thousands):

Fair value at December 31, 2013

<u>Discount Rate Shift in %</u>	<u>(20)%</u>	<u>(10)%</u>	<u>-%</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>20%</u>
Estimated FV	\$ 123,178	\$ 116,396	\$ 110,306	\$ 104,812	\$ 99,831
Change in FV	\$ 12,872	\$ 6,090	\$ —	\$ (5,495)	\$ (10,475)
% Change in FV	12%	6%	—	(5)%	(9)%
<u>Voluntary Prepayment Rate Shift in %</u>	<u>(20)%</u>	<u>(10)%</u>	<u>-%</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>20%</u>
Estimated FV	\$ 117,814	\$ 113,940	\$ 110,306	\$ 106,889	\$ 103,668
Change in FV	\$ 7,508	\$ 3,634	\$ —	\$ (3,417)	\$ (6,639)
% Change in FV	7%	3%	—	(3)%	(6)%
<u>Recapture Rate Shift in %</u>	<u>(20)%</u>	<u>(10)%</u>	<u>-%</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>20%</u>
Estimated FV	\$ 109,442	\$ 109,874	\$ 110,306	\$ 110,739	\$ 111,171
Change in FV	\$ (865)	\$ (432)	\$ —	\$ 432	\$ 865
% Change in FV	(1)%	— %	—	— %	1%

The sensitivity analysis is hypothetical and is presented solely to assist an analysis of the possible effects on the fair value under various scenarios. It is not a prediction of the amount or likelihood of a change in any particular scenario. In particular, the results are calculated by stressing a particular economic assumption independent of changes in any other assumption. In practice, changes in one factor may result in changes in another, which might counteract or amplify the sensitivities. In addition, changes in the fair value based on a 10% variation in an assumption generally may not be extrapolated because the relationship of the change in the assumption to the change in fair value may not be linear.

The following tables summarize the estimated change in fair value of our Agency RMBS owned as of December 31, 2013, given several parallel shifts in interest rates (dollars in thousands):

Fair value at December 31, 2013

	<u>December 31, 2013</u>	<u>+25bps</u>	<u>+50 Bps</u>	<u>+75 Bps</u>	<u>+100 Bps</u>	<u>+150 Bps</u>
Agency RMBS Portfolio						
Agency RMBS, available-for-sale	\$ 286,979					
RMBS Total Return (%)		<u>(1.53%)</u>	<u>(3.06%)</u>	<u>(4.58%)</u>	<u>(6.09%)</u>	<u>(9.20%)</u>
RMBS Dollar Return		<u>\$(4,385)</u>	<u>\$(8,776)</u>	<u>\$(13,141)</u>	<u>\$(17,477)</u>	<u>\$(26,396)</u>

The sensitivity analysis is hypothetical and is presented solely to assist an analysis of the possible effects on the fair value under various scenarios. It is not a prediction of the amount or likelihood of a change in any particular scenario. In particular, the results are calculated by stressing a particular economic assumption independent of changes in any other assumption. In practice, changes in one factor may result in changes in another, which might counteract or amplify the sensitivities. In addition, changes in the fair value based on a 10% variation in an assumption generally may not be extrapolated because the relationship of the change in the assumption to the change in fair value may not be linear.

Counterparty Risk

When we engage in repurchase transactions, we generally sell securities to lenders (i.e., repurchase agreement counterparties) and receive cash from the lenders. The lenders are obligated to resell the same securities back to us at the end of the term of the transaction. Because the cash we receive from the lender when we initially sell the securities to the lender is less than the value of those securities (this difference is the haircut), if the lender defaults on its obligation to resell the same securities back to us we would incur a loss on the transaction equal to the amount of the haircut (assuming there was no change in the value of the securities).

In addition, if a swap counterparty under an interest rate swap agreement that we intend to enter into as part of our hedging strategy cannot perform under the terms of the interest rate swap, we may not receive payments due under that agreement, and thus, we may lose any unrealized gain associated with the interest rate swap. The hedged liability could cease to be hedged by the interest rate swap. Additionally, we may also risk the loss of any collateral we have pledged to secure our obligations under the interest rate swap if the counterparty becomes insolvent or files for bankruptcy. Similarly, if a swaption counterparty is unable to perform under the terms of the swaption agreement, in addition to not receiving payments due under that agreement that would off-set

our extension risk, we could also incur a loss for all remaining unamortized premium paid for that security. To the extent we are hedged through an exchange, our risk is mitigated.

Our investments in Excess MSR are dependent on the mortgage servicer, including Freedom Mortgage, to perform its servicing obligations. If the mortgage servicer fails to perform its obligations and is terminated, our investments in the related Excess MSR could lose all their value. In addition, many servicers also rely on subservicing arrangements with third parties and the failure of subservicers to adequately perform their services may negatively impact the servicer and, as a result, the performance of our Excess MSR. See “Item 1A. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business—We will be dependent on mortgage servicers to service the mortgage loans underlying the Excess MSR that we acquire.” In addition, should a servicer of the Excess MSR that we acquire fail to make required payments, under our acknowledgment agreements with Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac we could be exposed to potential liabilities. See “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business—Acknowledgment agreements with Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac could expose us to potential liability in the event of a payment default.” Moreover, our business model heavily relies upon our strategic alliance with Freedom Mortgage and our acquiring Excess MSR through our relationship with Freedom Mortgage. To the extent Freedom Mortgage loses its ability to serve as a servicer for one or more of the GSEs, we could face significant adverse consequences. Similarly, if Freedom Mortgage is unable to successfully execute its business strategy or no longer maintains its financial viability, our business strategy would be materially adversely affected and our results of operations would suffer.

Funding Risk

To the extent available on desirable terms, we initially expect to finance our initial Agency RMBS with repurchase agreement financing. Over time, as market conditions change, in addition to these financings, we may use other forms of leverage. We may also seek to finance other mortgage-related assets, such as prime jumbo loans. Weakness in the financial markets, the residential mortgage markets and the economy generally could adversely affect one or more of our potential lenders and could cause one or more of our potential lenders to be unwilling or unable to provide us with financing or to increase the costs of that financing.

Liquidity Risk

A portion of the assets that comprise our asset portfolio are not publicly traded. A portion of these assets may be subject to legal and other restrictions on resale or will otherwise be less liquid than publicly-traded securities. The illiquidity of these assets may make it difficult for us to sell such assets if the need or desire arises, including in response to changes in economic and other conditions.

Credit Risk

We may become subject to varying degrees of credit risk in connection with our assets. Although we expect relatively low credit risk with respect to our Excess MSR portfolio and our Agency RMBS portfolio, to the extent we invest in non-Agency RMBS, we do expect to encounter credit risk related to this asset class.

[Table of Contents](#)

Item 8. Consolidated Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Consolidated Financial Statements

Index to Consolidated Financial Statements

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	64
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2013 and 2012	65
Consolidated Statements of Income for the year ended December 31, 2013 and for the period from October 31, 2012 (date of inception) to December 31, 2012	66
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the year ended December 31, 2013 and for the period from October 31, 2012 (date of inception) to December 31, 2012	67
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity for the year ended December 31, 2013 and for the period from October 31, 2012, (date of inception) to December 31, 2012	68
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the year ended December 31, 2013 and for the period from October 31, 2012 (date of inception) to December 31, 2012	69
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	70

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of Cherry Hill Mortgage Investment Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Cherry Hill Mortgage Investment Corporation and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, stockholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended and for the two month period from October 31, 2012 (date of inception) to December 31, 2012. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. We were not engaged to perform an audit of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Cherry Hill Mortgage Investment Corporation and subsidiaries at December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended and for the two month period from October 31, 2012 (date of inception) to December 31, 2012, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP
New York, New York
March 26, 2014

Cherry Hill Mortgage Investment Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(in thousands — except share data)

	<u>December 31, 2013</u>	<u>December 31, 2012</u>
Assets		
Agency RMBS, available-for-sale	\$ 286,979	\$ —
Investments in excess mortgage servicing rights at fair value	110,306	—
Cash and cash equivalents	10,375	1
Restricted cash	3,744	—
Derivative assets	4,613	—
Receivables from unsettled trades	7,239	—
Receivables and other assets	4,142	—
Total Assets	\$ 427,398	\$ 1
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Liabilities		
Repurchase agreements	\$ 261,302	\$ —
Derivative liabilities	592	—
Dividends payable	3,375	—
Due to affiliates	616	—
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	391	25
Total Liabilities	\$ 266,276	\$ 25
Stockholders' Equity		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized, none issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2013 and 2012	\$ —	\$ —
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 500,000,000 shares authorized, 7,500,000 and 1,000 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively	75	— *
Additional paid-in capital	148,078	1
Retained earnings (deficit)	17,695	(25)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(5,033)	—
Total CHMI Stockholders' Equity	\$ 160,815	\$ (24)
Non-controlling interests in operating partnership	307	—
Total Stockholders' Equity	\$ 161,122	\$ (24)
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 427,398	\$ 1

* de minimus (\$10 rounds to \$0)

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Cherry Hill Mortgage Investment Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Income
(in thousands — except per share data)

	Year Ended December 31, 2013	Two Month Period October 31, 2012 (date of inception) to December 31, 2012
Income		
Interest income	\$ 5,475	\$ —
Interest expense	867	—
Net interest income	4,608	—
Other Income (Loss)		
Realized gain (loss) on Agency RMBS, net	(527)	—
Realized gain (loss) on derivatives, net	59	—
Unrealized gain (loss) on derivatives, net	2,747	—
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments in excess mortgage servicing rights	15,647	—
Total Income	22,534	—
Expenses		
General and administrative expense	716	25
Management fee to affiliate	616	—
Total Expenses	1,332	25
Net Income (Loss)	21,202	(25)
Net income allocated to LTIP - OP Units	(107)	—
Net Income (Loss) Applicable to Common Stockholders	\$ 21,095	\$ (25)
Net income (Loss) Per Share of Common Stock		
Basic	\$ 12.50	\$ (25.00)
Diluted	\$ 12.50	\$ (25.00)
Weighted Average Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding		
Basic	1,688,275	1,000
Diluted	1,688,275	1,000

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Cherry Hill Mortgage Investment Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
(in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31, 2013	Two Month Period October 31, 2012 (date of inception) to December 31, 2012
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 21,202	\$ (25)
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss):		
Net unrealized loss on Agency RMBS	(5,033)	—
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(5,033)	—
Comprehensive Income (Loss)	\$ 16,169	\$ (25)

See notes to consolidated financial statements

Cherry Hill Mortgage Investment Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity
(in thousands — except share data)

	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Retained Earnings (Deficit)	Non-Controlling Interest in Operating Partnership	Total Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
Beginning balance October 31, 2012 (date of inception)	—	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Common shares issued to founder on December 4, 2012	1,000	— *	1	—	—	—	1
Net Loss for the two month period October 31, 2012 (date of inception) to December 31, 2012	—	—	—	—	(25)	—	(25)
Balance, December 31, 2012	1,000	— *	1	—	(25)	—	(24)
Repurchase of common stock	(1,000)	—	(1)	—	—	—	(1)
Issuance of common stock, net of offering costs	7,500,000	75	148,078	—	—	—	148,153
Net Income	—	—	—	—	21,095	107	21,202
Other Comprehensive Loss	—	—	—	(5,033)	—	—	(5,033)
LTIP-OP Unit awards	—	—	—	—	—	200	200
Common dividends declared, \$.45 per share	—	—	—	—	(3,375)	—	(3,375)
Balance, December 31, 2013	7,500,000	\$ 75	\$ 148,078	\$ (5,033)	\$ 17,695	\$ 307	\$ 161,122

* *de minimus* (\$10 rounds to \$0)

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Cherry Hill Mortgage Investment Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31, 2013	Two Month Period October 31, 2012 (date of inception) to December 31, 2012
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Net income	\$ 21,202	\$ (25)
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Change in fair value of investments in Excess MSRs	(15,647)	—
Accretion of premium and other amortization	217	—
Realized (gain) loss on Agency RMBS, net	527	—
Unrealized (gain) loss on derivatives, net	(2,747)	—
Realized (gain) on derivatives, net	(59)	—
LTIP-OP unit awards	200	—
Changes in:		
Receivables from unsettled trades	(7,239)	—
Other assets	(4,106)	—
Due to affiliate	616	—
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	956	25
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ (6,080)	\$ —
Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Purchase of Agency RMBS	(416,695)	—
Acquisition of Excess MSRs	(98,968)	—
Proceeds from sale of Agency RMBS	121,785	—
Principal paydown of Excess MSRs	4,309	—
Principal paydown of Agency RMBS	2,155	—
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	\$ (387,414)	\$ —
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Repayments of repurchase agreements	(379,838)	—
Margin deposits under repurchase agreements	(3,744)	—
Purchase of swaptions	(1,842)	—
Borrowings under repurchase agreements	641,140	—
Issuance of common stock, net of offering costs	148,152	1
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	\$ 403,868	\$ 1
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 10,374	\$ 1
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Period	1	—
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Period	\$ 10,375	\$ 1
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information		
Cash paid during the period for interest expense	\$ 178	\$ —
Dividends declared but not paid	\$ 3,375	\$ —

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Cherry Hill Management Investment Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1 — Organization and Operations

Cherry Hill Mortgage Investment Corporation (together with its consolidated subsidiaries, the “Company” or “CHMI”) was organized in the state of Maryland on October 31, 2012 to invest in residential mortgage assets in the United States. Under the Company’s charter, at December 31, 2012, CHMI was authorized to issue 1,000 shares of common stock. On June 6, 2013, the Company amended and restated its charter and increased its authorized capitalization. Accordingly, at December 31, 2013, the Company was authorized to issue up to 500,000,000 shares of common stock and 100,000,000 shares of preferred stock, each with a par value of \$0.01 per share. CHMI commenced operations on or about October 9, 2013.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company’s subsidiaries, Cherry Hill Operating Partnership LP, Cherry Hill QRS I, LLC, Cherry Hill QRS II, LLC and Cherry Hill TRS, LLC.

On October 9, 2013, the Company completed an initial public offering (the “IPO”) of 6,500,000 shares of common stock and a concurrent private placement of 1,000,000 shares of common stock. The IPO and concurrent private placement resulted in the sale of 7,500,000 shares of common stock, at a price per share of \$20.00. The net proceeds to the Company from the IPO and the concurrent private placement were approximately \$148.1 million, after deducting offering-related expenses payable by the Company. The Company did not conduct any activity prior to the IPO and the concurrent private placement. Substantially all of the net proceeds from the IPO were used to invest in excess mortgage servicing rights on residential mortgage loans (“Excess MSRs”) and Agency residential mortgage-backed securities (“Agency RMBS” or “securities”).

Prior to the IPO, the Company was a development stage company that had not commenced operations other than the organization of the Company. The Company completed the IPO and concurrent private placement on October 9, 2013, at which time the Company commenced operations.

Prior to the IPO, the sole stockholder of the Company was Stanley Middleman. On December 4, 2012, Mr. Middleman made a \$1,000 initial capital contribution to CHMI in exchange for 1,000 shares of common stock, and, on October 9, 2013, CHMI repurchased these shares from Mr. Middleman for \$1,000.

The Company is party to a management agreement (the “Management Agreement”) with Cherry Hill Mortgage Management, LLC (the “Manager”), a Delaware limited liability company which is controlled by Mr. Middleman. For a further discussion of the Management Agreement, see Note 7.

The Company was taxed for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a Subchapter C corporation for the two month period from October 31, 2012 (date of inception) to December 31, 2012. On February 13, 2013, the Company elected to be taxed for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a Subchapter S corporation effective January 1, 2013, and, as such, all federal tax liabilities were the responsibility of the sole stockholder. In anticipation of the IPO, the Company elected to revoke its Subchapter S election on October 2, 2013 and will elect to be taxed as a real estate investment trust (“REIT”), as defined under the Internal Revenue Service Code of 1986, as amended, (the “Code”) for U.S. federal income tax purposes commencing with the year ended December 31, 2013. As long as the Company continues to comply with a number of requirements under federal tax law and maintains its qualification as a REIT, the Company generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income taxes to the extent that the Company distributes its taxable income to its stockholders on an annual basis and does not engage in prohibited transactions. However, certain activities that the Company may perform may cause it to earn income that will not be qualifying income for REIT purposes.

Note 2 — Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Accounting

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”). The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of CHMI and its consolidated subsidiaries. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated. CHMI consolidates those entities in which it has an investment of 50% or more and has control over significant operating, financial and investing decisions of the entity.

Emerging Growth Company Status

On April 5, 2012, the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act (the “JOBS Act”) was signed into law. The JOBS Act contains provisions that, among other things, reduce certain reporting requirements for qualifying public companies. Because the Company qualifies as an “emerging growth company,” it may, under Section 7(a)(2)(B) of the Securities Act of 1933, delay adoption of new or revised accounting standards applicable to public companies until such standards would otherwise apply to private companies. The Company has elected to take advantage of this extended transition period until the first to occur of the date that it (i) is no longer an “emerging growth company” or (ii) affirmatively and irrevocably opts out of this extended transition period. This election is irrevocable. As a result, the financial statements may not be comparable to those of other public companies that comply with such new or revised accounting standards. Until the date that the Company is no longer an “emerging growth company” or affirmatively and irrevocably opts out of the extended transition period, upon issuance of a new or revised accounting standard that applies to the financial statements and that has a different effective date for public and private companies, the Company will disclose the date on which adoption is required for non-emerging growth companies and the date on which it will adopt the recently issued accounting standard.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make a number of significant estimates and assumptions. These include estimates of fair value of Agency RMBS, Excess MSRs, derivatives and credit losses including the period of time during which the Company anticipates an increase in the fair values of securities sufficient to recover unrealized losses on those securities, and other estimates that affect the reported amounts of certain assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of certain revenues and expenses during the reporting period. It is likely that changes in these estimates (e.g., valuation changes due to supply and demand, credit performance, prepayments, interest rates, or other reasons) will occur in the near term. The Company’s estimates are inherently subjective in nature; actual results could differ from its estimates and differences may be material.

Risks and Uncertainties

In the normal course of business, CHMI encounters primarily two significant types of economic risk: credit and market. Credit risk is the risk of default on CHMI’s investments in Agency RMBS, Excess MSRs and derivatives that results from a borrower’s or derivative counterparty’s inability or unwillingness to make contractually required payments. Market risk reflects changes in the value of investments in Agency RMBS, Excess MSRs and derivatives due to changes in interest rates, spreads or other market factors.

Additionally, CHMI is subject to the risks involved with real estate and real estate-related debt instruments. These include, among others, the risks normally associated with changes in the general economic climate, changes in the mortgage market, changes in tax laws, interest rate levels, and the availability of financing.

Additionally, CHMI is subject to significant tax risks. If CHMI were to fail to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, CHMI would be subject to U.S. federal income tax (including any applicable alternative minimum tax), which could be material. Unless entitled to relief under certain statutory provisions, CHMI would also be disqualified from treatment as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year during which qualification is lost.

Agency RMBS

Classification – CHMI classifies its investments in Agency RMBS as securities available for sale. Although CHMI generally intends to hold most of its securities until maturity, it may, from time to time, sell any of its securities as part of its overall management of its portfolio. Securities available for sale are carried at fair value with the net unrealized

[Table of Contents](#)

gains or losses reported as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income, to the extent impairment losses, if any, are considered temporary. Unrealized losses on securities are charged to earnings if they reflect a decline in value that is other-than-temporary, as described below.

Fair value is determined under the guidance of ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* (“ASC 820”). The Company determines fair value of its Agency RMBS investments based upon prices obtained from third-party pricing providers. The third-party pricing providers use pricing models that generally incorporate such factors as coupons, primary and secondary mortgage rates, rate reset period, issuer, prepayment speeds, credit enhancements and expected life of the security. In determining the fair value of Agency RMBS, management judgment is used to arrive at fair value that considers prices obtained from third-party pricing providers and other applicable market data. The Company’s application of ASC 820 guidance is discussed in further detail at Note 9.

Investment securities transactions are recorded on the trade date. Purchases of newly-issued securities are recorded when all significant uncertainties regarding the characteristics of the securities are removed, generally shortly before settlement date. At disposition, the net realized gain or loss is determined on the basis of the cost of the specific investment and is included in earnings. Approximately \$7.2 million in Agency RMBS sold but not yet settled is receivable at December 31, 2013.

Revenue Recognition – Interest income from coupon payments is accrued based on the outstanding principal amount of the Agency RMBS and their contractual terms. Premiums and discounts associated with the purchase of the Agency RMBS are accreted into interest income over the projected lives of the securities using the interest method. The Company’s policy for estimating prepayment speeds for calculating the effective yield is to evaluate historical performance, consensus prepayment speeds, and current market conditions. Adjustments are made for actual prepayment activity. Approximately \$900,000 in interest income is receivable at December 31, 2013, and is classified as “Receivables and other assets” on the consolidated balance sheet.

Impairment – CHMI evaluates its Agency RMBS, on a quarterly basis, to assess whether a decline in the fair value below the amortized cost basis is an other-than-temporary impairment (“OTTI”). The presence of OTTI is based upon a fair value decline below a security’s amortized cost basis and a corresponding adverse change in expected cash flows due to credit related factors as well as non-credit factors, such as changes in interest rates and market spreads. Impairment is considered other-than-temporary if an entity (i) intends to sell the security, (ii) will more likely than not be required to sell the security before it recovers in value, or (iii) does not expect to recover the security’s amortized cost basis, even if the entity does not intend to sell the security. Under these scenarios, the impairment is other-than-temporary and the full amount of impairment should be recognized currently in earnings and the cost basis of the security is adjusted. However, if an entity does not intend to sell the impaired security and it is more likely than not that it will not be required to sell before recovery, the OTTI should be separated into (i) the estimated amount relating to credit loss, or credit component, and (ii) the amount relating to all other factors, or non-credit component. Only the estimated credit loss amount is recognized currently in earnings, with the remainder of the loss recognized in other comprehensive income. The difference between the new amortized cost basis and the cash flows expected to be collected is accreted into interest income in accordance with the effective interest method.

Investments in Excess MSR

Classification – Upon acquisition, CHMI elected the fair value option to record its investments in Excess MSR in order to provide users of the financial statements with better information regarding the effects of prepayment risk and other market factors on the Excess MSR. Under this election, CHMI records a valuation adjustment on its investments in Excess MSR on a quarterly basis to recognize the changes in fair value in net income as described below. Because valuation of Excess MSR is not wholly based on listed price data, the fair value is based upon internally developed models that are primarily based on observable market-based inputs but also include unobservable market data inputs (see Note 9).

Revenue Recognition – Excess MSR are aggregated into pools as applicable; each pool of Excess MSR is accounted for in the aggregate. Interest income for Excess MSR is accreted into interest income on an effective yield or “interest” method, based upon the expected excess mortgage servicing amount over the expected life of the underlying mortgages. Changes to expected cash flows result in a cumulative retrospective adjustment, which will be recorded in the period in which the change in expected cash flows occurs. Under the retrospective method, the interest income recognized for a reporting period would be measured as the difference between the amortized cost basis at the end of

[Table of Contents](#)

the period and the amortized cost basis at the beginning of the period, plus any cash received during the period. The amortized cost basis is calculated as the present value of estimated future cash flows using an effective yield, which is the yield that equates all past actual and current estimated future cash flows to the initial investment. The difference between the fair value of Excess MSR and their amortized cost basis is recorded on the income statement as “Unrealized gain (loss) on investments in excess mortgage servicing rights.” Fair value is generally determined by discounting the expected future cash flows using discount rates that incorporate the market risks and liquidity premium specific to the Excess MSR and, therefore, may differ from their effective yields. Approximately \$2.8 million in Excess MSR cashflow is receivable at December 31, 2013, and is classified as “Receivables and other assets” on the consolidated balance sheet.

Derivatives and Hedging Activities

Derivative transactions include swaps, swaptions and TBAs. Swaps and swaptions are entered into by CHMI solely for interest rate risk management purposes. TBAs are used for duration risk and basis risk management purposes. The decision of whether or not a given transaction/position (or portion thereof) is economically hedged is made on a case-by-case basis, based on the risks involved and other factors as determined by senior management, including restrictions imposed by the Code on REITs among others. In determining whether to economically hedge a risk, CHMI may consider whether other assets, liabilities, firm commitments and anticipated transactions already offset or reduce the risk. All transactions undertaken as economic hedges are entered into with a view towards minimizing the potential for economic losses that could be incurred by CHMI. Generally, derivatives entered into are not intended to qualify as hedges under GAAP, unless specifically stated otherwise.

CHMI's derivative financial instruments contain credit risk to the extent that its bank counterparties may be unable to meet the terms of the agreements. CHMI reduces such risk by limiting its counterparties to major financial institutions. In addition, the potential risk of loss with any one party resulting from this type of credit risk is monitored. Management does not expect any material losses as a result of default by other parties. CHMI's major derivative counterparties include Citigroup, Wells Fargo Securities and Nomura.

Classification – All derivatives are recognized as either assets or liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet and measured at fair value. Due to the nature of these instruments, they may be in a receivable/asset position or a payable/liability position at the end of an accounting period. Derivative amounts payable to, and receivable from, the same party under contracts may be offset as long as the following conditions are met: (i) each of the two parties owes the other determinable amounts; (ii) the reporting party has the right to offset the amount owed with the amount owed by the other party; (iii) the reporting party intends to offset; and (iv) the right to offset is enforceable by law. CHMI reports the fair value of derivative instruments gross of cash paid or received pursuant to credit support agreements, and fair value is reflected on a net counterparty basis when CHMI believes a legal right of offset exists under an enforceable master netting agreement. For further discussion on offsetting assets and liabilities, see Note 8.

Revenue Recognition – With respect to interest rate swaps and swaptions that have not been designated as hedges, any net payments under, or fluctuations in the fair value of, such derivatives have been recognized currently in “Realized and unrealized gains (losses) on derivatives, net” in the consolidated statements of income. These derivatives may, to some extent, be economically effective as hedges.

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash

CHMI considers all highly liquid short-term investments with maturities of 90 days or less when purchased to be cash equivalents. Substantially all amounts on deposit with major financial institutions exceed insured limits. Restricted cash represents the Company's cash held by counterparties as collateral against CHMI's derivatives and/or repurchase agreements.

Due to Affiliate

This represents amounts due to the Manager pursuant to the Management Agreement. For further information on the Management Agreement, see Note 7.

[Table of Contents](#)

Realized Gain (Loss) on Agency RMBS and Derivatives, Net

The following table presents gains and losses on sales of Agency RMBS and derivatives for the years indicated (dollars in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31, 2013	Two Month Period October 31, 2012 (date of inception) to December 31, 2013
Realized gain (loss) on Agency RMBS, net		
Gain on Agency RMBS	\$ 116	\$ —
Loss on Agency RMBS	(643)	—
Net realized gain (loss) on Agency RMBS	(527)	—
Realized gain (loss) on derivatives, net	59	—
Unrealized gain (loss) on derivatives, net	2,747	—
Total	<u>\$ 2,279</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

Repurchase Agreements and Interest Expense

CHMI finances its investments in Agency RMBS with short-term borrowings under master repurchase agreements. The repurchase agreements are generally short-term debt, which expire within one year. Borrowings under repurchase agreements generally bear interest rates of a specified margin over one-month LIBOR and are generally uncommitted. The repurchase agreements are treated as collateralized financing transactions and are carried at their contractual amounts, as specified in the respective agreements. Interest is recorded at the contractual amount on an accrual basis.

Dividends Payable

Because the Company is organized as a REIT under the Code, it is required by law to distribute annually at least 90% of its REIT taxable income, which it does so in the form of quarterly dividend payments. The Company accrues the dividend payable on the accounting date, which causes an offsetting reduction in retained earnings.

Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income is defined as the change in equity of a business enterprise during a period from transactions and other events and circumstances, excluding those resulting from investments by and distributions to owners. For CHMI's purposes, comprehensive income represents net income, as presented in the consolidated statements of income, adjusted for unrealized gains or losses on Agency RMBS, which are designated as available for sale.

Offering Costs

Offering costs of approximately \$1.9 million incurred in connection with the Company's IPO and concurrent private placement were reflected as a reduction of additional paid-in-capital. Costs incurred which were not directly associated with the completion of the IPO and concurrent private placement were expensed as incurred. Offering costs incurred in connection with the IPO and concurrent private placement included, among others, the fees and disbursements of the Company's counsel, the costs of printing the prospectus for the IPO, the fees paid to apply to list the Company's common stock and all filing fees paid in connection with the IPO. However, the Manager agreed to pay the underwriting discounts and commissions and a structuring fee of 0.375% of the gross proceeds of the IPO and concurrent private placement without reimbursement from the Company.

Income Taxes

The Company will elect to be taxed as a REIT, under the Code and the corresponding provisions of state law. To qualify as a REIT, the Company must distribute at least 90% of its annual REIT taxable income to stockholders within the time frame set forth in the Code, and the Company must also meet certain other requirements.

The Company assesses its tax positions for all open tax years and determines if it has any material unrecognized liabilities in accordance with ASC 740, *Income Taxes*. The Company records these liabilities to the extent it deems them more-likely-than-not to be incurred. The Company classifies interest and penalties on material uncertain tax positions, if any, as interest expense and operating expense, respectively, in its consolidated statements of income. The Company has not incurred any interest or penalties.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Offsetting Assets and Liabilities – In December 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standard Update (“ASU”) No. 2011-11, which amends ASC 210, *Balance Sheet*. The amendments in this ASU enhance disclosures required by GAAP by requiring improved information about financial instruments and derivative instruments that are either (1) offset in accordance with ASC 210, *Balance Sheet*, or ASC 815, *Other Presentation Matters*, or (2) subject to enforceable master netting arrangements or similar agreement. ASU 2011-11 is effective for the first interim or annual period beginning on or after January 1, 2013. In January 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-01, which limits the scope of ASU 2011-11 to certain derivatives, repurchase agreements and securities lending arrangements. ASU 2013-01 is also effective for the first interim or annual period beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Adopting both ASU 2011-11 and 2013-01 did not have any impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements, but did impact the related footnote disclosures. For further discussion on offsetting assets and liabilities, see Note 8.

Comprehensive Income – In February 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-02, which amends ASC 320, *Comprehensive Income*. ASU 2013-02 provides disclosure guidance on amounts reclassified out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income by component. The new guidance does not change the requirement to present items of net income and OCI and totals for net income, OCI and comprehensive income in a single continuous statement or two consecutive statements. ASU 2013-02 is effective for the first interim or annual period beginning on or after December 15, 2012. Adopting ASU 2013-02 did not have any impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

Liabilities – In March 2013, the FASB issued ASU 2013-04, *Liabilities (Topic 405): Obligations Resulting from Joint and Several Liability Arrangements for Which the Total Amount of the Obligation Is Fixed at the Reporting Date (a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force)*. ASU 2013-04 requires additional disclosures about joint and several liability arrangements and requires the Company to measure obligations resulting from joint and several liability arrangements as the sum of the amount the Company agreed to pay on the basis of its arrangement among its co-obligors and any additional amount the Company expects to pay on behalf of its co-obligors. ASU 2013-04 is effective for the fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2013. Adopting ASU 2013-04 did not have any impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit – In July 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-11, which requires an entity to present an unrecognized tax benefit as a reduction of a deferred tax asset for a net operating loss (“NOL”) carryforward or similar tax loss or tax credit carryforward, rather than as a liability when (1) the uncertain tax position would not reduce the NOL or other carryforward under the tax law of the applicable jurisdiction, and (2) the entity intends to use the deferred tax asset for that purpose. ASU 2013-11 does not require any new recurring disclosures. It is effective prospectively for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning on or after December 15, 2013, with early adoption permitted. Early adopting ASU 2013-11 did not have any impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

[Table of Contents](#)

Note 3 — Segment Reporting

CHMI conducts its business through the following segments: (i) investments in RMBS; and (ii) investments in Excess MSR. In addition, as of December 31, 2013, CHMI has capitalized a taxable REIT subsidiary, Cherry Hill TRS, LLC (“TRS”), for the purpose of obtaining mortgage servicing licenses. There have been no operations to date within the TRS, and the operations of the TRS are included in “All Other” until such time as the TRS becomes operational.

“All Other” consists primarily of general and administrative expenses including fees to the directors, and management fees pursuant to the Management Agreement (see Note 7). For segment reporting purposes, CHMI does not allocate interest income on short-term investments or general and administrative expenses.

Summary financial data on CHMI’s segments is given below, together with a reconciliation to the same data for CHMI as a whole (dollars in thousands):

	Excess MSRs	RMBS	All Other	Total
Year Ended December 31, 2013				
Interest income	\$ 3,552	\$ 1,923	\$ — *	\$ 5,475
Interest expense	—	867	—	867
Net interest income	3,552	1,056	—	4,608
Other income	15,647	2,279	—	17,926
Other operating expenses	—	—	1,332	1,332
Net income (loss)	\$ 19,199	\$ 3,335	\$ (1,332)	\$ 21,202
December 31, 2013				
Investments	\$ 110,306	\$ 286,979	\$ —	\$ 397,285
Other assets	2,828	16,494	10,791	30,113
Total assets	113,134	303,473	10,791	427,398
Debt	—	261,302	—	261,302
Other liabilities	—	690	4,284	4,974
Total liabilities	—	261,992	4,284	266,276
GAAP book value	\$ 113,134	\$ 41,481	\$ 6,507	\$ 161,122
Two Month Period October 31, 2012 (date of inception) to December 31, 2012				
Other operating expenses	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 25	\$ 25
Net income (loss)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (25)	\$ (25)
December 31, 2012				
Other assets	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 1
Total assets	—	—	1	1
Other liabilities	—	—	25	25
Total liabilities	—	—	25	25
GAAP book value	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (24)	\$ (24)

* de minimus (\$192 rounds to \$0)

[Table of Contents](#)

Note 4 — Agency RMBS

The following is a summary of CHMI's Agency RMBS at December 31, 2013, all of which are classified as available for sale and are, therefore, reported at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in other comprehensive income, except for securities that are other-than-temporarily impaired, for which there was none for the current year-ended (dollars in thousands):

Asset Type	Quantity (000)	Book Value	Gross Unrealized		Carrying Value (A)	Number of Securities	Weighted Average			Maturity (Years) (C)
			Gains	Losses			Rating	Coupon	Yield	
Agency RMBS										
Fannie Mae	173,015	\$ 179,556	—	\$(2,800)	\$ 176,756	18	(B)	3.86%	3.61%	25
Freddie Mac	109,431	112,456	—	(2,233)	110,223	11	(B)	3.62%	3.22%	24
Total/Wtd. Avg.	282,446	\$ 292,012	—	\$(5,033)	\$ 286,979	29		3.77%	3.46%	24

(A) See Note 9 regarding the estimation of fair value, which is equal to carrying value for all securities.

(B) CHMI used an implied AAA rating for the FNMA/FHLMC securities.

(C) The weighted average maturity is based on the timing of expected principal reduction on the assets.

At December 31, 2013, the Company pledged investments with a carrying value of approximately \$261.3 million as collateral for repurchase agreements. At December 31, 2013, the Company did not have any securities purchased from and financed with the same counterparty that did not meet the conditions of ASC 860, *Transfers and Servicing*, to be considered linked transactions and, therefore, classified as derivatives.

Unrealized losses that are considered other-than-temporary are recognized currently in earnings. During the year ended December 31, 2013, CHMI recorded other-than-temporary impairment charges ("OTTI") of \$0. Based on management's analysis of these securities, the performance of the underlying loans and changes in market factors, management determined that unrealized losses as of the balance sheet date on CHMI's securities were primarily the result of changes in market factors, rather than issuer-specific credit impairment. CHMI performed analyses in relation to such securities, using management's best estimate of their cash flows, which support its belief that the carrying values of such securities were fully recoverable over their expected holding period. Such market factors include changes in market interest rates and credit spreads, or certain macroeconomic events, which did not directly impact the Company's ability to collect amounts contractually due. Management continually evaluates the credit status of each of CHMI's securities and the collateral supporting those securities. This evaluation includes a review of the credit of the issuer of the security (if applicable), the credit rating of the security, the key terms of the security (including credit support), debt service coverage and loan to value ratios, the performance of the pool of underlying loans and the estimated value of the collateral supporting such loans, including the effect of local, industry and broader economic trends and factors. In connection with the above, the Company weighs the fact that all of its investments in Agency RMBS are guaranteed by government agencies.

[Table of Contents](#)

These factors include underlying loan default expectations and loss severities, which are analyzed in connection with a particular security's credit support, as well as prepayment rates. The result of this evaluation is considered when determining management's estimate of cash flows and in relation to the amount of the unrealized loss and the period elapsed since it was incurred. Significant judgment is required in this analysis. The following table summarizes CHMI's securities in an unrealized loss position as of December 31, 2013 (dollars in thousands):

Securities in an Unrealized Loss Position	Quantity (000)	Book Value	Gross Unrealized		Carrying Value (A)	Number of Securities	Weighted Average			Maturity (Years) (C)
			Gains	Losses			Rating	Coupon	Yield	
Less than Twelve Months	282,446	\$292,012	\$—	\$ (5,033)	\$ 286,979	29	(B)	3.77%	3.46%	24
Twelve or More Months	—	—	—	—	—	—		— %	— %	—
Total/Wtd. Avg.	282,446	\$ 292,012	\$—	\$ (5,033)	\$ 286,979	29		3.77%	3.46%	24

(A) See Note 9 regarding the estimation of fair value, which is equal to carrying value for all securities.

(B) CHMI used an implied AAA rating for the FNMA/FHLMC securities.

(C) The weighted average maturity is based on the timing of expected principal reduction on the assets.

[Table of Contents](#)

Note 5 — Investments in Excess MSR

The following is a summary of CHMI's Excess MSR (dollars in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31, 2013					Changes in Fair Value Recorded in Other Income (Loss) (D)
	Unpaid Principal Balance	Amortized Cost Basis (A)	Carrying Value (B)	Weighted Average Coupon	Weighted Average Maturity (Years) (C)	
Securities in an Unrealized Loss Position						
MSR Pool 1	\$ 9,823,250	\$55,793	\$ 65,128	3.51%	27.9	\$ 9,335
MSR Pool 1 - Recapture Agreement		2,900	982			(1,918)
MSR Pool 2	10,226,679	33,410	41,050	2.64%	28.3	7,640
MSR Pool 2 - Recapture Agreement		2,554	3,146			590
Total	\$ 20,049,929	\$94,657	\$ 110,306	3.07%	28.1	\$ 15,647

- (A) The amortized cost basis of the recapture agreements is determined based on the relative fair values of the recapture agreements and related Excess MSR at the time they were acquired.
- (B) Carrying value represents the fair value of the pools or recapture agreements, as applicable (see Note 9).
- (C) The weighted average maturity represents the weighted average expected timing of the receipt of cash flows of each investment.
- (D) The portion of the change in fair value of the recapture agreement relating to loans recaptured as of December 31, 2013 is reflected in the respective pool.

In October 2013, CHMI entered into an agreement (“MSR Agreement 1”) with Freedom Mortgage Corporation (“Freedom Mortgage”), a leading residential mortgage servicer wholly-owned by the sole shareholder of the Manager, to invest in Excess MSR with Freedom Mortgage. Freedom Mortgage originated the mortgage servicing rights on a pool of government sponsored enterprise residential fixed rate Ginnie Mae-eligible FHA and VA mortgage loans with an outstanding principal balance of approximately \$10.0 billion (“MSR Pool 1”). Freedom Mortgage is entitled to receive an initial weighted average total mortgage servicing amount of approximately 28 basis points (“bps”) on the performing unpaid principal balance, as well as any ancillary income from MSR Pool 1. Pursuant to MSR Agreement 1, Freedom Mortgage performs all servicing functions and advancing functions related to MSR Pool 1 for a basic fee (the contractual amount the service is entitled to for performing the servicing duties) of 8 bps. Therefore, the remainder, or “excess mortgage servicing amount” is initially equal to a weighted average of 20 bps.

CHMI acquired the right to receive 85% of the excess mortgage servicing amount on MSR Pool 1 and, subject to certain limitations and pursuant to a loan replacement agreement (the “MSR Pool 1 — Recapture Agreement”), 85% of the Excess MSR on certain future mortgage loans originated by Freedom Mortgage that represent refinancings of loans in MSR Pool 1 (which loans then become part of MSR Pool 1) for approximately \$60.6 million. Freedom Mortgage has co-invested, pari passu with CHMI, in 15% of the Excess MSR. Freedom Mortgage, as servicer, also retains the ancillary income and the servicing obligations and liabilities. If Freedom Mortgage is terminated as the servicer, CHMI's right to receive its portion of the excess mortgage servicing amount is also terminated. To the extent that Freedom Mortgage is terminated as the servicer and receives a termination payment, CHMI is entitled to a pro rata share, or 85%, of such termination payment.

The value, and absolute amount, of recapture activity tends to vary inversely with the direction of interest rates. When interest rates are falling, recapture rates tend to be higher due to increased opportunities for borrowers to refinance. As interest rates increase, however, there is likely to be less recapture activity. For MSR Pool 1, since we expect interest rates to rise relative to what they had been in the past, which is likely to reduce the level of voluntary prepayments, we expect recapture rates to be significantly lower than what they had been in the past and thus a lower market value for the related recapture agreement than when we purchased the pool. However, since prepayment rates are likely to decline at the same time, we expect overall prepayment rates to remain roughly constant.

[Table of Contents](#)

In October 2013, CHMI entered into an agreement (“MSR Agreement 2”) with Freedom Mortgage to invest with Freedom Mortgage. Freedom Mortgage acquired the mortgage servicing rights from a third-party seller on a pool of government sponsored enterprise residential Ginnie Mae-eligible VA hybrid adjustable rate mortgages with an outstanding principal balance of approximately \$10.7 billion (“MSR Pool 2”). Freedom Mortgage is entitled to receive an initial weighted average total mortgage servicing amount of 44 bps on the performing unpaid principal balance, as well as any ancillary income from MSR Pool 2. Pursuant to MSR Agreement 2, Freedom Mortgage performs all servicing functions and advancing functions related to MSR Pool 2 for a basic fee (the contractual amount the service is entitled to for performing the servicing duties) of 10 bps. Therefore, the remainder, or “excess mortgage servicing amount” is initially equal to a weighted average of 34 bps.

CHMI acquired the right to receive 50% of the excess mortgage servicing amount on MSR Pool 2 and, subject to certain limitations and pursuant to a loan replacement agreement (the “MSR Pool 2 — Recapture Agreement”), 50% of the Excess MSRs on certain future mortgage loans originated by Freedom Mortgage that represent refinancings of loans in MSR Pool 2 (which loans then become part of MSR Pool 2) for approximately \$38.4 million. Freedom Mortgage has co-invested, pari passu with CHMI, in 50% of the Excess MSRs. Freedom Mortgage, as servicer, also retains the ancillary income and the servicing obligations and liabilities. If Freedom Mortgage is terminated as the servicer, CHMI’s right to receive its portion of the excess mortgage servicing amount is also terminated. To the extent that Freedom Mortgage is terminated as the servicer and receives a termination payment, CHMI is entitled to a pro rata share, or 50%, of such termination payment.

MSR Pool 2 consists of adjustable rate mortgages, which have a higher prepayment speed than the fixed rate mortgage loans in MSR Pool 1. Our recapture percentage with respect to MSR Pool 2 has been higher than anticipated. This has resulted in a rise in market value of the recapture agreement related to MSR Pool 2.

The table below summarizes the geographic distribution for the top five states of the underlying residential mortgage loans of the Excess MSRs:

Percentage of Total Outstanding Unpaid Principal Balance December 31, 2013	
State Concentration	Percentage
California	14.4%
Texas	10.0%
Florida	6.9%
Virginia	6.6%
North Carolina	5.6%

Geographic concentrations of investments expose CHMI to the risk of economic downturns within the relevant states. Any such downturn in a state where CHMI holds significant investments could affect the underlying borrower’s ability to make the mortgage payment and, therefore, could have a meaningful, negative impact on CHMI’s Excess MSRs.

[Table of Contents](#)

Note 6 — Equity and Earnings per Share

Equity Incentive Plan

During 2013, the Board of Directors approved and the Company adopted the Cherry Hill Mortgage Investment Corporation 2013 Equity Incentive Plan (“2013 Plan”). The 2013 Plan provides for the grant of options to purchase shares of the Company’s common stock, stock awards, stock appreciation rights, performance units, incentive awards and other equity-based awards, including long term incentive plan units (“LTIP-OP Units”) of the Company’s operating partnership, Cherry Hill Operating Partnership, LP (the “Operating Partnership”).

The following table presents certain information about the Company’s 2013 Plan as of December 31, 2013:

	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in the first column of this table)
LTIP-OP Units	37,500		1,462,500

LTIP-OP Units (sometimes referred to as profits interest units) are a special class of partnership interest in the Operating Partnership. LTIP-OP Units may be issued to eligible participants for the performance of services to or for the benefit of the Operating Partnership. Initially, LTIP-OP Units do not have full parity with the Operating Partnership’s common units of limited partnership interest (“OP Units”) with respect to liquidating distributions; however, LTIP-OP Units receive, whether vested or not, the same per-unit distributions as OP Units and are allocated their pro-rata share of the Company’s net income or loss. Under the terms of the LTIP-OP Units, the Operating Partnership will revalue its assets upon the occurrence of certain specified events, and any increase in the Operating Partnership’s valuation from the time of grant of the LTIP-OP Units until such event will be allocated first to the holders of LTIP-OP Units to equalize the capital accounts of such holders with the capital accounts of the holders of OP Units. Upon equalization of the capital accounts of the holders of LTIP-OP Units with the other holders of OP Units, the LTIP-OP Units will achieve full parity with OP Units for all purposes, including with respect to liquidating distributions. If such parity is reached, vested LTIP-OP Units may be converted into an equal number of OP Units at any time and, thereafter, enjoy all the rights of OP Units, including redemption/exchange rights. Each LTIP-OP Unit awarded is deemed equivalent to an award of one share under the 2013 Plan and reduces the 2013 Plan’s share authorization for other awards on a one-for-one basis. As of December 31, 2013, 1,462,500 shares remain for future issuance under the 2013 Plan.

[Table of Contents](#)

During 2013 the Board of Directors approved a grant of 37,500 LTIP-OP Units upon the completion of the Company's IPO on October 9, 2013 (the "grant date"). Of the total 37,500 LTIP-OP Units granted, 7,500 were granted to the Company's independent directors, which vested immediately, and 30,000 LTIP-OP Units were granted to the Company's executive officers and certain employees of Freedom Mortgage, which vest ratably over the first three year anniversaries of the grant date. The fair value of each LTIP-OP Unit was determined based on the offering price of the Company's common shares on the grant date (IPO date) of \$20.00. The aggregate grant date fair value of the total 37,500 LTIP-OP Units was \$750,000.

As of December 31, 2013, 7,500 LTIP-OP Units have vested, and the Company recognized \$200,000 in share-based compensation expense, which is included in general and administrative expense. As of December 31, 2013, there was \$550,000 of total unrecognized share-based compensation expense related to the 30,000 non-vested LTIP-OP Units. This unrecognized share-based compensation expense is expected to be recognized ratably over the remaining vesting period of 2.75 years. The aggregate expense related to the LTIP-OP Unit grants is presented as "General and administrative expense" in the Company's consolidated income statement.

Non-Controlling Interests in Operating Partnership

Non-controlling interests in the Operating Partnership in the accompanying consolidated financial statements relate to LTIP-OP Units in the Operating Partnership held by parties other than the Company.

Certain individuals own LTIP-OP Units in the Operating Partnership. An LTIP-OP Unit and a share of common stock of the Company have substantially the same economic characteristics in as much as they effectively share equally in the net income or loss of the Operating Partnership. LTIP-OP Units holders have the right to redeem their LTIP-OP Units, subject to certain restrictions. The redemption is required to be satisfied in shares of common stock, cash, or a combination thereof, at the Company's option, calculated as follows: one share of the Company's common stock, or cash equal to the fair value of a share of the Company's common stock at the time of redemption, for each LTIP-OP Unit. When an LTIP-OP Units holder redeems an OP Unit (as described above), non-controlling interest in the Operating Partnership is reduced and the Company's equity is increased.

As of December 31, 2013, the non-controlling interest holders in the Operating Partnership owned 37,500 LTIP-OP Units, or 0.5% of the Operating Partnership. Pursuant to ASC 810, *Consolidation*, regarding the accounting and reporting for non-controlling interests and changes in ownership interests of a subsidiary, changes in a parent's ownership interest (and transactions with non-controlling interest unit holders in the Operating Partnership) while the parent retains its controlling interest in its subsidiary should be accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amount of the non-controlling interest will be adjusted to reflect the change in its ownership interest in the subsidiary, with the offset to equity attributable to the Company.

[Table of Contents](#)

Earnings per Share

The Company is required to present both basic and diluted earnings per share (“EPS”). Basic EPS is calculated by dividing net income (loss) applicable to common stockholders by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during each period. Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing net income (loss) applicable to common stockholders by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding plus the additional dilutive effect of common stock equivalents during each period. In accordance with ASC 260, *Earnings Per Share*, if there is a loss from continuing operations, the common stock equivalents are deemed anti-dilutive and earnings (loss) per share is calculated excluding the potential common shares. During 2013, the Company had no dilutive common stock equivalents.

The following table presents basic net earnings per share of common stock for the year ended December 31, 2013 and for the two month period from October 31, 2012 (date of inception) to December 31, 2012 (dollars in thousands, except per share data):

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2013	For the Two Month Period Ended December 31, 2012
<u>Numerator:</u>		
Net income attributable to common stockholders and participating securities for basic earnings per share	\$ 21,095	\$ (25)
Net income allocable to common stockholders	\$ 21,095	\$ (25)
<u>Denominator:</u>		
Weighted average common shares	1,688,275	1,000
<u>Basic Dilutive:</u>		
Earnings per common share	\$ 12.50	\$ (25.00)

There were no participating securities or equity instruments outstanding that were anti-dilutive for purposes of calculating earnings per share for the periods presented.

Common Stock Offerings

In October 2013, the Company issued 7,500,000 shares of its common stock in its initial public offering and a concurrent private placement at a price of \$20.00 per share for net proceeds of approximately \$148.1 million.

Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

For the three months ended December 31, 2013, we repurchased shares of our common stock as follows:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicity Announced Plans of Programs	Maximum Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plan or Program
October 1 to October 31	1,000	\$ 1.00	—	—
November 1 to November 30	—	—	—	—
December 1 to December 31	—	—	—	—
Total	1,000	\$ 1.00	—	—

- (1) In connection with our initial capitalization, our non-executive Chairman of the Board, Stanley Middleman, purchased 1,000 shares of our common stock for total cash consideration of \$1,000. On October 9, 2013, we repurchased these shares from Mr. Middleman for \$1,000.

Note 7 — Transactions with Affiliates and Affiliated Entities

Manager

CHMI has entered into a management agreement with the Manager, pursuant to which the Manager provides for the day-to-day management of the Company's operations (the "Management Agreement"). The Management Agreement requires the Manager to manage CHMI's business affairs in conformity with the policies and the investment guidelines that are approved and monitored by the Company's Board of Directors. The Management Agreement will remain in full force until October 9, 2016 and provides for automatically renewing one-year terms thereafter subject to certain termination rights. The Manager's performance is reviewed annually and may be terminated by the Company for cause without payment of a termination fee, or may be terminated without cause with payment of a termination fee, as defined in the Management Agreement, equal to three times the average annual management fee amount earned by the Manager during the two four-quarter periods ending as of the end of the most recently completed fiscal quarter prior to the effective date of the termination, upon either the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the members of the Board of Directors or the affirmative vote of the holders of at least a majority of the outstanding common stock. Pursuant to the Management Agreement, the Manager, under the supervision of CHMI's board of directors, formulates investment strategies, arranges for the acquisition of assets, arranges for financing, monitors the performance of CHMI's assets and provides certain advisory, administrative and managerial services in connection with the operations of CHMI. For performing these services, CHMI pays the Manager a quarterly management fee equal to the product of one quarter of the 1.5% Management Fee Annual Rate and the Stockholders' Equity as of the end of such fiscal quarter.

The Manager is a party to a services agreement (the "Services Agreement") with Freedom Mortgage, pursuant to which Freedom Mortgage provides to the Manager the personnel, services and resources as needed by the Manager to enable the Manager to carry out its obligations and responsibilities under the Management Agreement. CHMI is a named third-party beneficiary to the Services Agreement and, as a result, has, as a non-exclusive remedy, a direct right of action against Freedom Mortgage in the event of any breach by the Manager of any of its duties, obligations or agreements under the Management Agreement that arise out of or result from any breach by Freedom Mortgage of its obligations under the Services Agreement. The Services Agreement will terminate upon the termination of the Management Agreement. Pursuant to the Services Agreement, the Manager will make certain payments to Freedom Mortgage in connection with the services provided. All of CHMI's executive officers and the officers and employees of the Manager are also officers or employees of Freedom Mortgage. As a result, the Management Agreement between CHMI and the Manager was negotiated between related parties, and the terms, including fees payable, may not be as favorable to CHMI as if it had been negotiated with an unaffiliated third party. Both the Manager and Freedom Mortgage are controlled by Mr. Stanley Middleman.

From October 31, 2012 (date of inception) to December 31, 2012, and for the nine months ended September 30, 2013, CHMI shared office space with Freedom Mortgage. In accordance with the Management Agreement between CHMI and the Manager, for the period indicated above, the Manager did not allocate rent, overhead, reimbursable executives' salaries, or other miscellaneous office expenses to CHMI, as it had not commenced operations as of September 30, 2013 and had not generated revenue during the period. The Manager commenced allocating expenses to the Company in October 2013, the first month during which the Company commenced operations.

The Management Agreement provides that CHMI will reimburse the Manager for various expenses incurred by the Manager or its officers, employees and agents on CHMI's behalf, including costs of legal, accounting, tax, administrative and other similar services rendered for CHMI by providers retained by the Manager or, if provided by the Manager's employees, in amounts which are no greater than those which would be payable to outside professionals or consultants engaged to perform such services pursuant to agreements negotiated on an arm's-length basis. At December 31, 2013, "Due to affiliates" consisted of the following (dollars in thousands):

	Amounts Incurred 2013
Management fees	\$ 549
Expense reimbursement	67
Total	<u>\$ 616</u>

[Table of Contents](#)**Other Affiliated Entities**

See Note 5 for a discussion of the co-investments in Excess MSRs with Freedom Mortgage.

Note 8 — Derivative Instruments**Interest Rate Swap Agreements, Swaptions and TBAs**

In order to help mitigate exposure to higher short-term interest rates in connection with its repurchase agreements, the Company enters into interest rate swap agreements. These agreements establish an economic fixed rate on related borrowings because the variable-rate payments received on the interest rate swap agreements largely offset interest accruing on the related borrowings, leaving the fixed-rate payments to be paid on the interest rate swap agreements as the Company's effective borrowing rate, subject to certain adjustments including changes in spreads between variable rates on the interest rate swap agreements and actual borrowing rates. A swaption is an option granting its owner the right but not the obligation to enter into an underlying swap. The Company's interest rate swap agreements and swaptions have not been designated as hedging instruments.

In order to help mitigate duration risk and basis risk management, we utilize forward-settling purchases and sales of Agency RMBS where the underlying pools of mortgage loans are "to-be-announced" (TBAs). Pursuant to these TBA transactions, we agree to purchase or sell, for future delivery, Agency RMBS with certain principal and interest terms and certain types of underlying collateral, but the particular Agency RMBS to be delivered is not identified until shortly before the TBA settlement date.

The following table summarizes the outstanding notional amounts of derivative instruments at year-end (dollars in thousands):

<u>Non-hedge derivatives</u>	<u>December 31, 2013</u>
Notional amount of interest rate swaps	\$ 171,700
Notional amount of swaptions	125,000
Notional amount of TBAs, net	4,800
Total notional amount	<u>\$ 301,500</u>

The following table presents information about the Company's interest rate swap agreements as of December 31, 2013 (dollars in thousands):

<u>Weighted Average Maturity</u>	<u>Notional Amount</u>	<u>Weighted Average Pay Rate</u>	<u>Weighted Average Receive Rate</u>	<u>Weighted Average Years to Maturity</u>
2020	\$ 171,700	1.95%	0.24%	6.7

Offsetting Assets and Liabilities

The Company has netting arrangements in place with all derivative counterparties pursuant to standard documentation developed by the International Swap and Derivatives Association, or ISDA. Under GAAP, if the Company has a valid right of offset, it may offset the related asset and liability and report the net amount. The Company presents all derivative assets and liabilities subject to such arrangements on a gross basis in its consolidated balance sheets. However, the Company does not offset financial assets and liabilities with the associated cash collateral on the consolidated balance sheets.

[Table of Contents](#)

The following tables present information about the Company's assets and liabilities that are subject to master netting arrangements or similar agreements and can potentially be offset on the Company's consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2013 (dollars in thousands):

<u>Non-hedge derivatives</u>	<u>Designation</u>	<u>Balance Sheet Location</u>	<u>December 31, 2013</u>
Interest rate swaps	Non-hedge	Derivative assets	\$ 2,531
Swaptions	Non-hedge	Derivative assets	2,082
Total			\$ 4,613
Interest rate swaps	Non-hedge	Derivative liabilities	\$ (592)
Total			\$ (592)

The following table presents information about derivatives realized gain (loss), which is included on the consolidated statement of income as of December 31, 2013 (dollars in thousands):

<u>Non-hedge derivatives</u>	<u>Income Statement Location</u>	<u>December 31, 2013</u>
Interest rate swaps	Realized gain/(loss) on derivative assets	\$ 59
Total		\$ 59

Note 9 – Fair Value

Fair Value Measurements

ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosure*, (“ASC 820”) defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. ASC 820 clarifies that fair value should be based on the assumptions market participants would use when pricing an asset or liability and establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the information used to develop those assumptions. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices available in active markets (i.e., observable inputs) and the lowest priority to data lacking transparency (i.e., unobservable inputs). Additionally, ASC 820 requires an entity to consider all aspects of nonperformance risk, including the entity's own credit standing, when measuring fair value of a liability.

ASC 820 establishes a three level hierarchy to be used when measuring and disclosing fair value. An instrument's categorization within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of significant input to its valuation. Following is a description of the three levels

- Level 1 Inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the measurement date under current market conditions. Additionally, the entity must have the ability to access the active market and the quoted prices cannot be adjusted by the entity.
- Level 2 Inputs include quoted prices in active markets for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in inactive markets for identical or similar assets or liabilities; or inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means for substantially the full-term of the assets or liabilities.
- Level 3 Unobservable inputs are supported by little or no market activity. The unobservable inputs represent the assumptions that market participants would use to price the assets and liabilities, including risk. Generally, Level 3 assets and liabilities are valued using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques that require significant judgment or estimation.

[Table of Contents](#)

Following are descriptions of the valuation methodologies used to measure material assets and liabilities at fair value and details of the valuation models, key inputs to those models and significant assumptions utilized.

Agency RMBS

The Company holds a portfolio of Agency RMBS that are classified as available for sale and are carried at fair value in the consolidated balance sheet. The Company determines the fair value of its Agency RMBS based upon prices obtained from third-party pricing providers. The third-party pricing providers use pricing models that generally incorporate such factors as coupons, primary and secondary mortgage rates, rate reset period, issuer, prepayment speeds, credit enhancements and expected life of the security. As a result, the Company classified 100% of its Agency RMBS as Level 2 fair value assets at December 31, 2013.

Excess MSRs

The Company holds a portfolio of Excess MSRs that are reported at fair value on the consolidated balance sheet. Although Excess MSR transactions are observable in the marketplace, the valuation includes unobservable market data inputs (prepayment speeds, delinquency levels and discount rates). As a result, the Company classified 100% of its Excess MSRs as Level 3 fair value assets at December 31, 2013.

Derivative Instruments

The Company may enter into a variety of derivative financial instruments as part of its economic hedging strategies. The Company principally executes over-the-counter derivative contracts, specifically interest rate swaps and swaptions. The Company utilizes third-party pricing providers to value its financial derivative instruments. The Company classified 100% of the interest rate swaps and swaptions as Level 2 fair value assets and liabilities at December 31, 2013.

The Company also enters into certain other derivative financial instruments, such as TBAs. These instruments are similar in form to the Company's Agency RMBS available for sale securities and the Company utilizes a pricing service to value TBAs.

The Company has netting arrangements in place with certain derivative counterparties pursuant to standard documentation developed by the ISDA. Additionally, both the Company and the counterparties are required to post cash collateral based upon the net underlying market value of the Company's open positions with the counterparties. Posting of cash collateral typically occurs daily, subject to certain dollar thresholds. Due to the existence of netting arrangements, as well as frequent cash collateral posting at low posting thresholds, credit exposure to the Company and/or counterparties is considered materially mitigated. Based on the Company's assessment, there is no requirement for any additional adjustment to derivative valuations specifically for credit.

Recurring Fair Value Measurements

The following table presents the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis (dollars in thousands).

**Recurring Fair Value Measurements
At December 31, 2013**

	<u>Carrying Value</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>
Assets				
Agency RMBS				
Fannie Mae	\$ 176,756	\$ —	\$176,756	\$ —
Freddie Mac	110,223	—	110,223	—
Agency RMBS total	<u>286,979</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>286,979</u>	<u>—</u>
Derivative assets				
Interest rate swaps	2,531	—	2,531	—
Interest rate swaptions	2,082	—	2,082	—
Derivative assets total	<u>4,613</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>4,613</u>	<u>—</u>
Excess MSRs	110,306	—	—	110,306
Total Assets	<u>\$ 401,898</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$291,592</u>	<u>\$110,306</u>
Liabilities				
Derivative liabilities				
Interest rate swaps	592	—	592	—
Derivative liabilities total	<u>592</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>592</u>	<u>—</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>\$ 592</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 592</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

The Company may be required to measure certain assets or liabilities at fair value from time to time. These periodic fair value measures typically result from application of certain impairment measures under GAAP. These items would constitute nonrecurring fair value measures under ASC 820. As of December 31, 2013, the Company did not have any assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis in the periods presented.

Level 3 Assets and Liabilities

The valuation of Level 3 instruments requires significant judgment by the third-party pricing providers and/or management. The third-party pricing providers and/or management rely on inputs such as market price quotations from market makers (either market or indicative levels), original transaction price, recent transactions in the same or similar instruments, and changes in financial ratios or cash flows to determine fair value. Level 3 instruments may also be discounted to reflect illiquidity and/or non-transferability, with the amount of such discount estimated by the third-party pricing provider in the absence of market information. Assumptions used by the third-party pricing provider due to lack of observable inputs may significantly impact the resulting fair value and therefore the Company's financial statements. The Company's management reviews all valuations that are based on pricing information received from a third-party pricing provider. As part of this review, prices are compared against other pricing or input data points in the marketplace, along with internal valuation expertise, to ensure the pricing is reasonable.

In connection with the above, CHMI estimates the fair value of its Excess MSRs based on internal pricing models rather than quotations, and compares these internal models against models generated by third-party valuation specialists. The determination of estimated cash flows used in pricing models is inherently subjective and imprecise.

[Table of Contents](#)

Changes in market conditions, as well as changes in the assumptions or methodology used to determine fair value, could result in a significant change to estimated fair values. It should be noted that minor changes in assumptions or estimation methodologies can have a material effect on these derived or estimated fair values, and that the fair values reflected below are indicative of the interest rate and credit spread environments as of December 31, 2013 and do not take into consideration the effects of subsequent changes in market or other factors.

The table below presents the reconciliation for the Company's Level 3 assets (Excess MSR) measured at fair value on a recurring basis (dollars in thousands).

	Level 3 (A)		
	Excess MSR Pool 1	Excess MSR Pool 2	Total
Balance at December 31, 2012	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Gain Included in Net Income	7,417	8,230	15,647
Purchases and principal paydowns			
Purchases	60,561	38,407	98,968
Proceeds from principal paydowns	(1,868)	(2,441)	(4,309)
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$ 66,110	\$ 44,196	\$ 110,306

(A) Includes the recapture agreement for each respective pool.

The table below presents information about the significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the Company's Excess MSR classified as Level 3 fair value assets at December 31, 2013 (dollars in thousands):

Excess MSR	Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input (B)	Range	Weighted Average
Pool 1	\$ 66,110	Discounted cash flow	Constant prepayment speed	4.8% - 9.6%	7.4%
			Uncollected Payments	2.0% - 7.0%	6.2%
			Discount rate	—	14.3%
Pool 2	\$ 44,196	Discounted cash flow	Constant prepayment speed	9.7% - 23.6%	18.0%
			Uncollected Payments	2.0% - 12.0%	9.2%
			Discount rate	—	18.4%
TOTAL	\$ 110,306	Discounted cash flow			

(B) Significant increases (decreases) in any of the inputs in isolation may result in significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement. A change in the assumption used for discount rates may be accompanied by a directionally similar change in the assumption used for the probability of delinquency and a directionally opposite change in the assumption used for prepayment rates.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

In accordance with ASC 820, the Company is required to disclose the fair value of financial instruments, both assets and liabilities recognized and not recognized in the consolidated balance sheet, for which fair value can be estimated. The following describes the Company's methods for estimating the fair value for financial instruments.

- Agency RMBS available for sale securities, Excess MSR, derivative assets and derivative liabilities are recurring fair value measurements; carrying value equals fair value. See discussion of valuation methods and assumptions within the "Fair Value Measurements" section of this footnote.
- Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash have a carrying value which approximates fair value because of the short maturities of these instruments.
- The carrying value of repurchase agreements that mature in less than one year generally approximates fair value due to the short maturities. The Company does not hold any repurchase agreements that are considered long-term.

[Table of Contents](#)

Note 10 — Commitments and Contingencies

The following represents commitments and contingencies of the Company as of December 31, 2013:

Management Agreement

CHMI pays the Manager a quarterly management fee equal to the product of one quarter of the 1.5% Management Fee Annual Rate and the Stockholders' Equity as of the end of such fiscal quarter. Additionally, the Company does not directly employ any personnel. Instead, the Company relies on resources of Freedom Mortgage to provide the Manager with the necessary resources to conduct Company operations. For further discussion regarding the Management Fee, refer to Note 7.

Legal and Regulatory

From time to time the Company may be subject to potential liability under laws and government regulations and various claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. Liabilities are established for legal claims when payments associated with the claims become probable and the costs can be reasonably estimable. The actual costs of resolving legal claims may be substantially higher or lower than the amounts established for those claims. Based on information currently available, management is not aware of any legal or regulatory claims that would have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements, and, therefore, no accrual is required as of December 31, 2013.

Commitments to purchase Agency RMBS

In 2013, the Company entered into forward TBA purchase commitments with counterparties, which are forward Agency RMBS trades, whereby the Company committed to purchasing a pool of securities at a particular interest rate. As of the date of the trade, the underlying mortgage-backed securities underlying the pool that will be delivered to fulfill a TBA trade is not yet designated. The securities are typically "to be announced" 48 hours prior to the established trade settlement date. At December 31, 2013, the Company is obligated to purchase approximately \$35.9 million of Fannie-Mae securities and is obliged to sell approximately \$30.3 million of Fannie-Mae securities.

Acknowledgement Agreement

In order to acquire Excess MSRs related to FHA and VA mortgage loans that have been pooled into securities guaranteed by Ginnie Mae, we must enter into an acknowledgment agreement with Ginnie Mae and the Ginnie Mae-approved issuer/servicer for the mortgage loans if we want to have Ginnie Mae acknowledge our interest in the relevant mortgage loans. Under that agreement, if the issuer/servicer fails to make a required payment to the holders of the Ginnie Mae-guaranteed Agency RMBS, we would be obligated to make that payment even though the payment may relate to loans for which we do not own any Excess MSRs.

Our failure to make that payment could result in liability to Ginnie Mae for any losses or claims that it suffers as a result. In addition, under an acknowledgment agreement with Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, we could be exposed to potential liability in the event of a payment default by an approved seller/servicer. However, the amount of the potential liability to Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac would be limited to the mortgage loans in the servicing portfolio identified in the acknowledgment agreement.

Management has determined, as of December 31, 2013, the risk of material loss to be remote and thus no liability has been accrued.

Note 11 – Repurchase Agreements

At December 31, 2013, the Company had outstanding approximately \$261.3 million of repurchase agreements with weighted average borrowing rates of 0.39% and 0.40%, after giving effect to the Company's interest rate swaps, and weight average remaining maturities of 29 days. At December 31, 2012, the Company had no repurchase liabilities. Agency RMBS and cash have been pledged as collateral under these repurchase agreements (see Note 4).

At December 31, 2013, the repurchase agreements had the following remaining maturities and weighted average rates (dollars in thousands):

	Repurchase Agreements	Weighted Average Rate
2 to 29 days	\$ 134,001	0.39%
30 to 59 days	127,301	0.40%
Total	<u>\$ 261,302</u>	<u>0.39%</u>

[Table of Contents](#)**Note 12 – Summarized Quarterly Results (Unaudited)**

The following table presents information about the Company's quarterly operating results (dollars in thousands):

	2013			
	December 31,	September 30,	June 30,	March 31,
Income				
Interest income	\$ 5,475	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Interest expense	867	—	—	—
Net interest income	4,608	—	—	—
Other income (loss)				
Realized gain (loss) on Agency RMBS, net	(527)	—	—	—
Realized gain on derivatives, net	59	—	—	—
Unrealized gain (loss) on derivatives, net	2,747	—	—	—
Change in fair value of investments in excess mortgage servicing rights	15,647	—	—	—
Total Income	22,534	—	—	—
Expenses				
General and administrative expense	609	36	36	35
Management fee to affiliate	616	—	—	—
Total Expenses	1,225	36	36	35
Net Income (Loss)	21,309	(36)	(36)	(35)
Net income allocated to LTIP-OP Units	(107)	—	—	—
Income Applicable to Common Stockholders	\$ 21,202	\$ (36)	\$ (36)	\$ (35)
Income (Loss) Per Share of Common Stock				
Basic	\$ 3.14	\$ (36.00)	\$ (36.00)	\$ (35.00)
Diluted	\$ 3.14	\$ (36.00)	\$ (36.00)	\$ (35.00)
Weighted Average Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding				
Basic	6,750,100	1,000	1,000	1,000
Diluted	6,750,100	1,000	1,000	1,000

[Table of Contents](#)

Note 13 – Income Taxes

For the period October 31, 2012 (date of inception) to December 31, 2012, the Company was taxable as a corporation and, as such, was subject to federal, state and local taxation. The Company incurred certain expenses during the period but had not commenced operations. The Company recorded a deferred tax asset of \$10,000 related to these start-up expenses. Given that the Company was in its first year of operations and did not expect to realize the benefits of the deferred tax asset, management concluded that a full valuation allowance was required.

On January 1, 2013, the Company elected to be taxed as a Subchapter S corporation and, as such, all federal tax liabilities are the responsibility of the Company's sole stockholder, Mr. Stanley Middleman. The Company had no state and local income tax liability for the period that it was taxed as a Subchapter S corporation. On October 2, 2013, the Company elected to revoke its Subchapter S election.

The Company will elect to be taxed as a REIT under the Code for U.S. federal income tax purposes commencing with its year ended December 31, 2013. As long as the Company qualifies as a REIT, the Company generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income taxes on its taxable income to the extent it annually distributes its net taxable income to stockholders, does not engage in prohibited transactions, and maintains its intended qualification as a REIT. The majority of states also recognize the Company's REIT status. For the taxable year ended December 31, 2013, the Company met the conditions for REIT status set forth above, and, as such, did not produce income that is not qualifying income for REIT purposes.

Note 14 – Subsequent Events

On January 27, 2014, the Company issued 9,543 restricted shares of our common stock to our independent directors under the 2013 Plan and under the restricted non-employee director stock award agreements dated January 27, 2014.

On February 28, 2014, the Company executed a flow agreement with Freedom Mortgage for the first quarter of 2014 for Excess MSR on mortgage loans with an aggregate unpaid principal balance ("UPB") of approximately \$76.8 million. The terms of the agreement are substantially similar to the previous agreements with Freedom Mortgage.

On March 18, 2014, the Company declared of \$0.50 per share on the Company's common stock payable in cash on April 29, 2014 to holders of record as of the close of business on April 2, 2014.

On March 20, 2014, the Company executed a bulk purchase agreement with Freedom Mortgage, for Excess MSR on mortgage loans with an aggregate UPB of approximately \$161.1 million, which Freedom Mortgage purchased from a third party on January 31, 2014. The Company will acquire an approximate 70% interest in the Excess MSR for approximately \$966,600. This transaction is expected to close on March 31, 2014. The terms of the agreement are substantially similar to the previous agreements with Freedom Mortgage.

[Table of Contents](#)

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures. The Company's President and its Chief Financial Officer, have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")) as of the end of the period covered by this report. The Company's disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information is recorded, processed, summarized and reported accurately and on a timely basis. Based on such evaluation, the Company's President and the Company's Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the end of such period, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the Company's principal executive and principal financial officers and effected by the Company's board of directors, management and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and includes those policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and
- provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect all misstatements. Projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risks that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

This Annual Report on Form 10-K does not include a report of Management's assessment regarding internal control over financial reporting or an attestation report of the Company's independent registered public accounting firm due to a transition period established by the SEC for newly public companies.

[Table of Contents](#)

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. There have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the most recently completed fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information.

None

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

The information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A relating to its annual meeting of stockholders (the "Proxy Statement"), to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after December 31, 2013.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

The information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to the Proxy Statement to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after December 31, 2013.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.

The information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to the Proxy Statement to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after December 31, 2013.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions and Director Independence.

The information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to the Proxy Statement to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after December 31, 2013.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services.

The information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to the Proxy Statement to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after December 31, 2013.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits.

Documents filed as part of the report

The following documents are filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K:

(1) Financial Statements.

The consolidated financial statements of the Company, together with the independent registered public accounting firm's report thereon, are set forth in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and are incorporated herein by reference. See "Item 8. Consolidated Financial Statements and Supplementary Data," filed herewith, for a list of financial statements.

(2) Financial Statement Schedule.

All financial statement schedules have been omitted because the required information is not applicable or deemed not material, or the required information is presented in the consolidated financial statements and/or in the notes to consolidated financial statements filed in response to Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

(3) Exhibits Files.

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
3.1	Articles of Amendment and Restatement of Cherry Hill Mortgage Investment Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Amendment No. 2 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-11 (Registration No. 333-188214) on June 10, 2013).
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Cherry Hill Mortgage Investment Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to Amendment No. 2 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-11 (Registration No. 333- 188214) on June 10, 2013).
4.1	Specimen Common Stock Certificate. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Amendment No. 1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-11 (Registration No. 333- 188214) on May 28, 2013).
4.2	Registration Rights Agreement between Stanley Middleman and Cherry Hill Mortgage Investment Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 to the Schedule 13D filed by Stanley Middleman on October 11, 2013 (incorporated by reference to actual agreement).
10.1	Strategic Alliance Agreement, dated October 9, 2013, by and between Cherry Hill Mortgage Investment Corporation and Freedom Mortgage Corporation (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 15, 2013).
10.2	Flow and Bulk Excess MSR Acquisition Agreement, dated October 9, 2013, by and between Cherry Hill Mortgage Investment Corporation and Freedom Mortgage Corporation (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.2 of the Company's Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 15, 2013).
10.3	Pool 1 Excess MSR Acquisition and Recapture Agreement, dated October 9, 2013, by and between Cherry Hill Mortgage Investment Corporation and Freedom Mortgage Corporation (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.3 of the Company's Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 15, 2013).
10.4	Pool 2 Excess MSR Acquisition and Recapture Agreement, dated October 9, 2013, by and between Cherry Hill Mortgage Investment Corporation and Freedom Mortgage Corporation (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.4 of the Company's Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 15, 2013).
10.5	Amended and Restated Management Agreement, dated September 24, 2013, among Cherry Hill Mortgage Investment Corporation, Cherry Hill Operating Partnership, LP, Cherry Hill QRS I, LLC, Cherry Hill QRS II, LLC, Cherry Hill TRS, LLC and Cherry Hill Mortgage Management, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to Amendment No. 4 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-11 (Registration No. 333- 188214) on September 26, 2013).

[Table of Contents](#)

10.6	Services Agreement, dated May 1, 2013, between Cherry Hill Mortgage Management, LLC and Freedom Mortgage Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to Amendment No. 1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-11 (Registration No. 333- 188214) on May 28, 2013).
10.7	Form of Indemnification Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to Amendment No. 1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-11 (Registration No. 333- 188214) on May 28, 2013).
10.8	2013 Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to Amendment No. 2 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-11 (Registration No. 333- 188214) on June 10, 2013).
10.9	Agreement of Limited Partnership of Cherry Hill Operating Partnership, LP. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to Amendment No. 1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-11 (Registration No. 333- 188214) on May 28, 2013).
10.10	Form of LTIP Unit Vesting Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to Amendment No. 2 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-11 (Registration No. 333- 188214) on June 10, 2013).
10.11	Stock Purchase Agreement between Stanley Middleman and Cherry Hill Mortgage Investment Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Schedule 13D filed by Stanley Middleman on October 11, 2013).
10.12	Form of LTIP Unit Vesting Agreement for Independent Directors (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to Amendment No. 2 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-11 (Registration No. 333- 188214) on June 10, 2013).
21.1*	Subsidiaries of Cherry Hill Mortgage Investment Corporation.
23.1*	Consent of Ernst & Young LLP.
31.1*	Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
31.2*	Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
32.1*	Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101.INS*	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
101.CAL*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase
101.DEF*	XBRL Taxonomy Definition Linkbase
101.LAB*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase
101.PRE*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase

* Filed herewith.

SIGNATURES

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

Cherry Hill Mortgage Investment Corporation

Date: March 26, 2014

By: /s/ Jeffrey Lown II
Name: Name: Jeffrey Lown II
Title: Title: President, Chief Investment Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Date: March 26, 2014

By: /s/ Jeffrey Lown II
Name: Jeffrey Lown II
Title: President, Chief Investment Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)

Date: March 26, 2014

By: /s/ Martin Levine
Martin Levine
Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Treasurer Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

Date: March 26, 2014

By: /s/ Stanley Middleman
Stanley Middleman
Chairman

Date: March 26, 2014

By: /s/ Joseph Murin
Joseph Murin
Director

Date: March 26, 2014

By: /s/ Jonathan Kislak
Jonathan Kislak
Director

Date: March 26, 2014

By: /s/ Robert Salcetti
Robert Salcetti
Director

Subsidiaries of the Registrant

<u>Subsidiary</u>	<u>Jurisdiction of Formation</u>
Cherry Hill Operating Partnership, LP	Delaware
Cherry Hill QRS I, LLC	Delaware
Cherry Hill QRS II, LLC	Delaware
Cherry Hill TRS, LLC	Delaware

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-191600) pertaining to the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan of Cherry Hill Mortgage Investment Corporation of our report dated March 26, 2014, with respect to the consolidated financial statements of Cherry Hill Mortgage Investment Corporation, included in this Annual Report (Form 10-K) for the year ended December 31, 2013.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP
New York, New York
March 26, 2014

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Jeffrey Lown, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Cherry Hill Mortgage Investment Corporation (the “Registrant”);
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The Registrant’s other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the Registrant and have:
 - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the Registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. [paragraph omitted pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-15(a)];
 - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the Registrant’s disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the Registrant’s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Registrant’s most recent fiscal quarter (the Registrant’s fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Registrant’s internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The Registrant’s other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Registrant’s auditors and the audit committee of the Registrant’s board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Registrant’s ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Registrant’s internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 26, 2014

By: /s/ Jeffrey Lown II

Name: Jeffrey Lown II

Title: President, Chief Investment Officer and Director
(Principal Executive Officer)

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Martin Levine, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Cherry Hill Mortgage Investment Corporation (the “Registrant”);
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The Registrant’s other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the Registrant and have:
 - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the Registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. [paragraph omitted pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-15(a)];
 - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the Registrant’s disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the Registrant’s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Registrant’s most recent fiscal quarter (the Registrant’s fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Registrant’s internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The Registrant’s other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Registrant’s auditors and the audit committee of the Registrant’s board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Registrant’s ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Registrant’s internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 26, 2014

By: /s/ Martin Levine

Martin Levine
Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Treasurer Officer

**CERTIFICATION
PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002, 10 U.S.C. SECTION 1350**

In connection with the annual report on Form 10-K of Cherry Hill Mortgage Investment Corporation (the "Company") for the period ended December 31, 2013 to be filed with Securities and Exchange Commission on or about the date hereof (the "report"), I, Jeffrey Lown II, President, Chief Investment Officer and Director of the Company, certify, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that:

1. The report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. The information contained in the report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

It is not intended that this statement be deemed to be filed for purposes of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Date: March 26, 2014

By: /s/ Jeffrey Lown II

Name: Jeffrey Lown II

Title: President, Chief Investment Officer and Director

(Principal Executive Officer)

**CERTIFICATION
PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002, 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350**

In connection with the annual report on Form 10-K of Cherry Hill Mortgage Investment Corporation (the "Company") for the period ended December 31, 2012 to be filed with Securities and Exchange Commission on or about the date hereof (the "report"), I, Martin Levine, Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Treasurer Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that:

1. The report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. The information contained in the report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

It is not intended that this statement be deemed to be filed for purposes of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Date: March 26, 2014

By: /s/ Martin Levine
Martin Levine
Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Treasurer Officer

