

PHH CORP
Form 10-Q
August 12, 2005

Table of Contents

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

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2005

OR

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

For the transition period from to

Commission File No. 1-7797

PHH CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

MARYLAND

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

52-0551284

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

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

(Address of principal executive offices)

08054

(Zip Code)

856-917-1744

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities and 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 is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act) Yes No

As of August 8, 2005, 53,225,358 shares of common stock were outstanding.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item	Description	Page
	<u>Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements</u>	2

PART I

<u>1</u>	<u>Financial Statements</u>	4
<u>2</u>	<u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	34
<u>3</u>	<u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	61
<u>4</u>	<u>Controls and Procedures</u>	64

PART II

<u>1</u>	<u>Legal Proceedings</u>	65
<u>2</u>	<u>Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	65
<u>3</u>	<u>Defaults Upon Senior Securities</u>	65
<u>4</u>	<u>Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders</u>	65
<u>5</u>	<u>Other Information</u>	65
<u>6</u>	<u>Exhibits</u>	66
	<u>Signatures</u>	67
	<u>Exhibit Index</u>	68

EX-3.3.1: AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO THE AMENDED AND RESTATED LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY OPERATING AGREEMENT

EX-10.33: FOURTH AMENDED AND RESTATED MORTGAGE LOAN REPURCHASE AND SERVICING AGREEMENT

EX-10.34: SERIES 2005-1 INDENTURE SUPPLEMENT

EX-10.35: AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO THE 2005 EQUITY AND INCENTIVE PLAN

EX-10.36: NON-QUALIFIED STOCK OPTION AWARD AGREEMENT

EX-10.37: RESTRICTED STOCK UNIT AWARD AGREEMENT

EX-31.1: CERTIFICATION

EX-31.2: CERTIFICATION

EX-32.1: CERTIFICATION

EX-32.2: CERTIFICATION

EX-99: RISK FACTORS

Table of Contents

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Forward-looking statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2005 (Form 10-Q) and our other public filings and statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based on various factors and were derived utilizing numerous important assumptions and other important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements. Statements preceded by, followed by or that otherwise include the words believes, expects, anticipates, intends, projects, estimates, plans, may increase, may fluctuate and similar expressions or future or conditional words such as will, should, would, may and could are generally forward-looking in nature and not historical facts. For example, forward-looking statements in this Form 10-Q include: (a) management's estimate of the range of unremitted earnings for possible repatriation under the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004, (b) our expectation as to the filing dates for our 2004 and 2005 income tax returns and statements regarding the potential effect Cendant's future tax returns may have on our tax assets and liabilities, (c) our expectation that we will have adequate state tax net operating losses available to minimize cash outlays in the event of post-filing changes in our taxable income, (d) the expectation that any existing legal claims or proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial position or cash flows and our belief that we have valid defenses to such legal claims or proceedings, (e) our expectation that our mortgage venture with Cendant Corporation will commence operations in the third quarter of 2005 and our expectations as to the effects the termination of the mortgage venture might have on our financial condition and results of operations, (f) management's assumption that our profit margins will improve once capacity in the mortgage industry aligns with demand for mortgage products, (g) our anticipated levels of capital expenditures for the remainder of 2005, (h) management's estimates used to prepare the sensitivity analysis of our mortgage and vehicle assets and liabilities, (i) our beliefs about the consistency between our current disclosure controls and procedures and the disclosure controls and procedures of Cendant Corporation applicable to us prior to the Spin-Off (defined below), (j) our expectation as to the dates of the annual meeting of stockholders and mailing of the proxy statement, (k) our expectation that our agreements and arrangements with Cendant will be material to our business, (l) our expectation that a portion of the hedge ineffectiveness of our mortgage loan derivatives will reverse in the third quarter of 2005 and (m) the anticipated effects on our sources of liquidity and borrowing costs if our credit ratings were ever to drop below investment grade.

You should understand that the following important factors and assumptions could affect our future results and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in such forward-looking statements:

the effects of economic or political conditions on the international, national or regional economy, the outbreak or escalation of hostilities or terrorist attacks and the impact thereof on our businesses;

the effects of a decline in the volume or value of U.S. existing home sales, due to adverse economic changes or otherwise, on our mortgage services business;

the effects of changes in current interest rates, particularly on our mortgage services segment and on our financing costs;

our ability to develop and implement operational, technological and financial systems to manage growing operations and to achieve enhanced earnings or effect cost savings;

competition in our existing and potential future lines of business and the financial resources of, and products available to, competitors;

our ability to quickly reduce overhead and infrastructure costs in response to a reduction in revenue;

our ability to provide fully integrated disaster recovery technology solutions in the event of a disaster;

our ability to obtain financing on acceptable terms to finance our growth strategy, to operate within the limitations imposed by financing arrangements and to maintain our credit ratings;

Table of Contents

the deterioration in the performance of assets held as collateral for secured borrowings and our inability to access the secondary market for mortgage loans and act as servicer thereto, which could occur in the event that our credit ratings are downgraded below investment grade and, in certain circumstances, where we fail to meet certain financial ratios;

changes in laws and regulations, including changes in accounting standards, mortgage and real estate related regulations and state, federal and non-United States tax laws; and

our ability to establish a functional corporate structure and to operate as an independent organization.

Other factors and assumptions not identified above were also involved in the derivation of these forward-looking statements, and the failure of such other assumptions to be realized as well as other factors may also cause actual results to differ materially from those projected. Most of these factors are difficult to predict accurately and are generally beyond our control.

You should consider that the factors and assumptions discussed above may have an impact on the continued accuracy of any forward-looking statements that we make, and you should also consider the risks and uncertainties described in Exhibit 99 attached hereto and titled **Risk Factors Affecting Our Business and Future Results** when evaluating any forward-looking statements that we make. Except for our ongoing obligations to disclose material information under the federal securities laws, we undertake no obligation to release publicly any revisions to any forward-looking statements, to report events or to report the occurrence of unanticipated events unless required by law. For any forward-looking statements contained in any document, we claim the protection of the safe harbor for forward-looking statements contained in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995.

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

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

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Revenues				
Mortgage fees	\$ 51	\$ 68	\$ 95	\$ 120
Fleet management fees	38	34	75	67
Net fee income	89	102	170	187
Gain on sale of mortgage loans, net	57	152	116	218
Fleet lease income	374	345	740	655
Depreciation on operating leases	(319)	(309)	(638)	(589)
Mortgage interest income	70	70	120	122
Interest expense	(78)	(56)	(146)	(107)
Net finance income	47	50	76	81
Loan servicing income	118	121	244	241
Amortization and valuation adjustments related to mortgage servicing rights, net	(84)	(142)	(104)	(235)
Net loan servicing income	34	(21)	140	6
Other income	5	9	9	20
Net revenues	232	292	511	512
Expenses				
Salaries and related expenses	108	110	205	208
Occupancy and other office expenses	20	22	41	42
Depreciation and amortization	10	11	20	21
Other operating expenses	70	84	145	170
Spin-Off related expenses				
Goodwill impairment			239	
Other			41	
Total expenses	208	227	691	441

Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	24	65	(180)	71
Provision for income taxes	6	27	51	30
Income (loss) from continuing operations	18	38	(231)	41
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes of \$0, \$21, \$0 and \$34		34	(1)	54
Net income (loss)	\$ 18	\$ 72	\$ (232)	\$ 95
Basic earnings (loss) per share:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.72	\$ (4.38)	\$ 0.78
Income (loss) from discontinued operations		0.64	(0.02)	1.02
Net income (loss)	\$ 0.34	\$ 1.36	\$ (4.40)	\$ 1.80
Diluted earnings (loss) per share:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.71	\$ (4.38)	\$ 0.77
Income (loss) from discontinued operations		0.63	(0.02)	1.01
Net income (loss)	\$ 0.34	\$ 1.34	\$ (4.40)	\$ 1.78

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

PHH CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited)
(In millions, except share data)

	June 30, 2005	December 31, 2004
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 52	\$ 257
Restricted cash	480	854
Mortgage loans held for sale, net	3,091	1,981
Accounts receivable, net	336	361
Net investment in fleet leases	3,963	3,765
Mortgage servicing rights, net	1,428	1,608
Investment securities	44	47
Property, plant and equipment, net	86	98
Goodwill	58	512
Other assets	343	532
Assets of discontinued operations		1,650
Total assets	\$ 9,881	\$ 11,665
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 436	\$ 428
Debt	6,911	6,494
Deferred income taxes	766	720
Other liabilities	316	414
Liabilities of discontinued operations		1,389
Total liabilities	8,429	9,445
Commitments and contingencies (Note 13)		
STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; none issued and outstanding at June 30, 2005; none authorized, issued or outstanding at December 31, 2004		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized, 53,211,656 issued and 53,094,362 shares outstanding at June 30, 2005; 52,684,398 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2004 (Note 14)	1	1
Treasury stock, at cost; 117,294 and zero shares at June 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004, respectively	(3)	
Additional paid-in capital	1,080	934
Retained earnings	396	1,291
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	12	(6)
Deferred compensation	(34)	

Total stockholders equity	1,452	2,220
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	\$ 9,881	\$ 11,665

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

PHH CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY
Six Months Ended June 30, 2005
(Unaudited)
(In millions, except share data)

	Common Stock		Treasury Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Deferred Compensation	Total Stockholders Equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount					
Balance at December 31, 2004	1,000	\$		\$	\$ 935	\$ 1,291	\$ (6)	\$	\$ 2,220
Net loss for the period						(232)			(232)
Other comprehensive loss, net of income taxes of \$3							(7)		(7)
Stock split, 52,684-for-1, effected January 28, 2005 related to the Spin-Off	52,683,398	1			(1)				
Distributions of assets and liabilities to Cendant related to the Spin-Off						(663)	25		(638)
Cash contribution from Cendant					100				100
Stock option expense related to Spin-Off					4				4
Deferred compensation from Cendant in connection with Spin-Off					27			(27)	
Amortization of deferred compensation Stock options exercised	345,240				7			3	3
	182,018				(2)				(2)

Restricted stock award vesting										
Restricted stock award grants, net of forfeitures				10				(10)		
Purchases of common stock		(117,294)	(3)							(3)
Balance at June 30, 2005	53,211,656	\$ 1	(117,294)	\$ (3)	\$ 1,080	\$ 396	\$ 12	\$ (34)	\$ 1,452	

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

PHH CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)
(In millions)

	Six Months Ended	
	June 30,	
	2005	2004
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net (loss) income	\$ (232)	\$ 95
Adjustment for discontinued operations	1	(54)
(Loss) income from continuing operations	(231)	41
Adjustments to reconcile (loss) income from continuing operations to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:		
Goodwill impairment charge related to Spin-Off	239	
Stock option expense related to Spin-Off	4	
Amortization and impairment of mortgage servicing rights	355	65
Net derivative (gain) loss related to mortgage servicing rights	(251)	170
Vehicle depreciation	602	572
Other depreciation and amortization	20	21
Origination of mortgage loans held for sale	(17,107)	(19,920)
Proceeds on sale of and payments from mortgage loans held for sale	15,993	19,242
Other adjustments and changes in other assets and liabilities, net	46	34
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(330)	225
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Investment in vehicles	(1,406)	(1,110)
Payments received on investment vehicles	604	496
Additions to mortgage servicing rights, net	(176)	(281)
Cash received (paid) on derivatives related to mortgage servicing rights, net	271	(109)
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(7)	(13)
Net assets acquired, net of cash acquired, and acquisition related payment		(26)
Decrease in restricted cash	374	170
Other, net	4	61
Net cash used in investing activities	(336)	(812)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net increase in short-term borrowings	485	848
Proceeds from borrowings	3,187	975
Principal payments on borrowings	(3,260)	(1,312)
Purchases of Company common stock	(3)	
Payment of dividends		(70)
Capital contribution from Cendant	100	

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Net intercompany funding from Cendant		2
Other, net	(2)	(2)
Net cash provided by financing activities	507	441
Cash (used in) provided by discontinued operations	(46)	120
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(205)	(26)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	257	126
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 52	\$ 100

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

PHH CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

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

Mortgage Services provides homeowners with mortgage lending services.

Fleet Management Services provides commercial fleet management services.

As of December 31, 2004, PHH was a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cendant Corporation (NYSE: CD) (Cendant) that provided homeowners with mortgages, facilitated employee relocations and provided vehicle fleet management and fuel card services to commercial clients. On February 1, 2005, PHH began operating as an independent, publicly traded company pursuant to a spin-off from Cendant (Spin-Off). Prior to the Spin-Off and subsequent to December 31, 2004, PHH underwent an internal reorganization whereby it distributed its former relocation and fuel card businesses to Cendant, and Cendant contributed its former appraisal business, Speedy Title and Appraisal Review Services LLC (STARS), to PHH. The accompanying unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts and transactions of PHH and its subsidiaries, as well as entities in which the Company directly or indirectly has a controlling financial interest. Additionally, Cendant's contribution of STARS to PHH, an entity under common control at the time, has been treated on an as if pooling basis and therefore the financial position and results of operations for STARS are included in the accompanying unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in continuing operations for all periods presented (see Note 19, Contribution of Appraisal Business for more information). Pursuant to Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets, the financial position and results of operations of the Company's former relocation and fuel card businesses have been segregated and reported as discontinued operations for all periods presented (see Note 20, Discontinued Operations for more information). The Company has made certain other modifications to its financial statement presentation in conjunction with the changes in the composition of the businesses now included in continuing operations. Accordingly, certain reclassifications have been made to prior period amounts to conform to the current period presentation. Additionally, certain fees that were reported on the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2005 as Mortgage fees in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004 of \$11 million and \$15 million, respectively, have been reclassified to Gain on sale of mortgage loans, net for the presentation of the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004 in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income presented herein.

The accompanying Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) for interim financial information and pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and disclosures required by GAAP for complete financial statements. In management's opinion, the accompanying unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements contain all normal, recurring adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position and results of operations for the interim periods presented. The results of operations reported for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations for the entire year or any subsequent interim period. These unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004 (the 2004 Form 10-K).

Table of Contents

PHH CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Changes in Accounting Policies

On March 9, 2004, the SEC issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 105, *Application of Accounting Principles to Loan Commitments*, (SAB 105). SAB 105 summarizes the views of the SEC staff regarding the application of generally accepted accounting principles to loan commitments accounted for as derivative instruments. The SEC staff believes that in recognizing a loan commitment, entities should not consider expected future cash flows related to the associated servicing of the loan until the servicing asset has been contractually separated from the underlying loan by sale or securitization of the loan with the servicing retained. The provisions of SAB 105 are applicable to all loan commitments accounted for as derivatives and entered into subsequent to March 31, 2004. The adoption of SAB 105 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated results of operations, financial position or cash flows, as the Company's preexisting accounting treatment for such loan commitments was consistent with the provisions of SAB 105.

2. Spin-Off from Cendant

On January 31, 2005, each holder of Cendant common stock received one share of PHH Corporation common stock for every twenty shares of Cendant common stock held on January 19, 2005, the record date for the distribution. The Spin-Off was effective on February 1, 2005.

In connection with the Spin-Off, PHH and Cendant formed a mortgage venture, PHH Home Loans, LLC (the Mortgage Venture), that will originate and sell mortgage loans primarily sourced through NRT Incorporated, Cendant's owned real estate brokerage business (NRT), and its owned relocation business, Cendant Mobility Services Corporation (Cendant Mobility). The Mortgage Venture will commence operations once it is fully licensed to conduct mortgage banking operations. PHH owns 50.1% of the Mortgage Venture and Cendant owns the remaining 49.9%. The Mortgage Venture is consolidated within PHH's consolidated financial statements. Through the Mortgage Venture, PHH is the exclusive recommended provider of mortgages for NRT and Cendant Mobility.

Also in connection with the Spin-Off, PHH entered into a tax sharing agreement with Cendant, which is more fully described in Note 13, *Commitments and Contingencies*, and the Mortgage Venture operating agreement and a transition services agreement, which are more fully described in Note 17, *Related Party Transactions*.

During the six months ended June 30, 2005, the Company recognized Spin-Off related expenses of \$280 million, primarily consisting of: (1) a goodwill impairment charge of \$239 million, more fully described in Note 5, *Goodwill Impairment*; (2) a charge of \$37 million resulting from the prepayment of debt, more fully described in Note 10, *Debt and Borrowing Arrangements*; and (3) a charge of \$4 million associated with the conversion of Cendant's stock options held by PHH employees to PHH stock options, more fully described in Note 16, *Stock-Based Compensation*. See Note 12, *Income Taxes*, for additional tax-related charges related to the Spin-Off.

3. Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements***Repatriation of Foreign Earnings***

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB Staff Position No. FAS 109-2, *Accounting and Disclosure Guidance for the Foreign Earnings Repatriation Provision within the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004* (FSP No. 109-2). The American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 (the Act), which became effective October 22, 2004, provides a one-time dividends received deduction on the repatriation of certain foreign earnings to a U.S. taxpayer, provided certain criteria are met. The Company may apply the provision of the Act to qualifying earnings repatriations through December 31, 2005.

Table of Contents**PHH CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

FSP No. 109-2 provides accounting and disclosure guidance for the repatriation provision. As permitted by FSP No. 109-2, the Company will not complete its evaluation of the repatriation provisions until a reasonable duration following the publication of clarifying language on key elements of the Act by Congress or the Treasury Department. Accordingly, the Company has not recorded any income tax expense or benefit for amounts that may be repatriated under the Act. The range of unremitted earnings for possible repatriation under the Act is estimated to be between \$0 and \$55 million, which would result in additional estimated income tax expense of \$0 to \$12 million. Currently, the Company does not record deferred income tax liabilities on unremitted earnings of its foreign subsidiaries, as these undistributed earnings are considered indefinitely invested and determination of the amount is not practical to compute.

Share-Based Payments

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123R, *Share-Based Payment* (SFAS No. 123R), which eliminates the alternative to measure stock-based compensation awards using the intrinsic value approach permitted by Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees* (APB No. 25), and by SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation* (SFAS No. 123). Prior to the Spin-Off and since Cendant's adoption on January 1, 2003 of the fair value method of accounting for stock-based compensation provisions of SFAS No. 123 and the transitional provisions of SFAS No. 148, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation Transition and Disclosure*, the Company was allocated compensation expense upon Cendant's issuance of common stock options to the Company's employees. As a result, the Company has been recording stock-based compensation expense since January 1, 2003 for employee stock awards that were granted or modified subsequent to December 31, 2002.

On March 29, 2005, the SEC issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107, *Share-Based Payment* (SAB 107). SAB 107 summarizes the views of the staff regarding the interaction between SFAS No. 123R and certain SEC rules and regulations and provides the staff's views regarding the valuation of share-based payment arrangements for public companies. Effective April 21, 2005, the SEC issued an amendment to Rule 4-01(a) of Regulation S-X amending the effective date for compliance with SFAS No. 123R so that each registrant that is not a small business issuer will be required to prepare financial statements in accordance with SFAS No. 123R beginning with the first interim or annual reporting period of the registrant's first fiscal year beginning on or after June 15, 2005. The Company has not yet completed its assessment of adopting SFAS No. 123R or the related SEC views.

4. Earnings (Loss) Per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per share was computed by dividing net earnings (loss) during the period by the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings (loss) per share was computed by dividing net earnings (loss) by the weighted-average number of shares outstanding, assuming all potentially dilutive common shares were issued. The number of weighted-average shares outstanding for each of the three and six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004 reflects a 52,684-for-one stock split effected January 28, 2005, in connection with and in order to consummate the Spin-Off (see Note 14, *Stock-Related Matters*). The calculation of diluted loss per share for the six months ended June 30, 2005 does not include 365,436 and 233,919 weighted-average shares of common stock potentially issuable for options and stock awards, respectively, because the effect would be anti-dilutive. The effect of potentially dilutive common shares related to Cendant's stock options and restricted stock units that were exchanged for the Company's stock options and restricted stock units at the time of the Spin-Off were included in the computation of diluted

Table of Contents**PHH CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

earnings per share for all periods prior to the Spin-Off. The following table summarizes the basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share calculations for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
(In millions, except share and per share data)				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 18	\$ 38	\$ (231)	\$ 41
Weighted-average common shares outstanding basic	52,787,541	52,684,398	52,702,843	52,684,398
Effect of potentially dilutive securities:				
Stock options	458,125	256,565		256,565
Restricted stock units	232,086	239,939		239,939
Weighted-average common shares outstanding diluted	53,477,752	53,180,902	52,702,843	53,180,902
Basic earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.72	\$ (4.38)	\$ 0.78
Diluted earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.71	\$ (4.38)	\$ 0.77

5. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets***Goodwill Impairment***

In accordance with SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*, the Company assesses the carrying value of its goodwill annually, or more frequently if circumstances indicate impairment may have occurred. In performing this assessment, the Company compares the carrying value of its reporting units to their fair value. When determining fair value, the Company utilizes various assumptions, including projections of future cash flows.

In connection with the Spin-Off, there was a change to the Company's reporting unit structure. This resulted in the reallocation of goodwill from the Company to other Cendant entities. Due to the change in reporting units and reallocation of goodwill, the Company performed a goodwill impairment assessment for its reporting units in the first quarter of 2005. The impairment assessment resulted in a non-cash impairment charge for the Fleet Management Services reporting unit of \$239 million, which is included in Spin-Off related expenses in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income for the six months ended June 30, 2005.

Table of Contents**PHH CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The following table summarizes the activity associated with goodwill during the six months ended June 30, 2005:

	Fleet Management Services	Mortgage Services	Total
	(In millions)		
Goodwill December 31, 2004	\$ 448	\$ 64	\$ 512
Reallocation due to Spin-Off	(209)	(6)	(215)
Goodwill at Spin-Off	239	58	297
Impairment charge due to assessment at Spin-Off	(239)		(239)
Goodwill June 30, 2005	\$	\$ 58	\$ 58

Other Intangible Assets

Other intangible assets as of June 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004 of \$56 million and \$57 million, respectively, are included in Other assets in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Other intangible assets primarily consist of customer lists and trademarks. Customer lists of \$36 million and \$38 million, net of accumulated amortization of \$10 million and \$8 million, at June 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004, respectively, are amortized over a 9- to 20-year period. Amortization expense was not significant during the three months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004. Amortization expense recorded during each of the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004 was \$1 million. Amortization expense is estimated to be \$3 million for each of the years ended June 30, 2006 through 2010. Trademark assets of \$17 million at June 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004 are not amortized.

6. Mortgage Servicing Rights

The activity in the Company's loan servicing portfolio associated with its capitalized mortgage servicing rights, net (MSRs) consisted of:

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2005	2004
	(In millions)	
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 138,494	\$ 126,219
Additions	15,947	22,639
Payoffs and curtailments	(16,842)	(16,138)
Balance, end of period	\$ 137,599	\$ 132,720

Table of Contents**PHH CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The activity in the Company's capitalized MSR's consisted of:

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2005	2004
	(In millions)	
<i>Mortgage Servicing Rights</i>		
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 2,177	\$ 2,015
Additions, net	176	281
Amortization	(217)	(157)
Sales and deletions	(2)	(3)
Other-than-temporary impairment	(92)	(10)
Balance, end of period	2,042	2,126
<i>Valuation Allowance</i>		
Balance, beginning of period	(569)	(374)
(Provision for) recovery of impairment	(138)	92
Reductions	1	1
Other-than-temporary impairment	92	10
Balance, end of period	(614)	(271)
Mortgage servicing rights, net	\$ 1,428	\$ 1,855

As of June 30, 2005, the Company's MSR's had a weighted-average life of approximately 3.8 years. The estimated fair values of MSR's were \$1.4 billion and \$1.9 billion as of June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Approximately 70% of the MSR's associated with the loan servicing portfolio as of June 30, 2005 are restricted from sale without prior approval from the Company's private label clients or investors.

The Company's capitalized servicing rate at June 30, 2005 was 1.04% based upon the book value of \$1.4 billion and related capitalized loan servicing portfolio of \$137.6 billion. The Company's servicing multiple at June 30, 2005 was 3.2 times the weighted-average service fee of 32 basis points (bps). As of June 30, 2004, the Company had a capitalized servicing rate of 1.40% based upon the book value of \$1.9 billion and related capitalized loan servicing portfolio of \$132.7 billion. The Company's servicing multiple at June 30, 2004 was 4.3 times the weighted-average service fee of 32 bps.

During the six months ended June 30, 2005, \$176 million was added to the MSR's at an initial capitalization rate of 1.10% related to \$15.9 billion of additions to the capitalized loan servicing portfolio. During the same period in 2004, \$281 million was added to the MSR's at an initial capitalization rate of 1.24% related to \$22.6 billion of additions to the capitalized loan servicing portfolio. The initial capitalization rate is driven by the relationship between the weighted-average note rate and overall interest rates during the period.

The net impact to the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income resulting from changes in the fair value of the Company's MSR's, amortization, and related derivatives was as follows:

Three Months	Six Months
---------------------	-------------------

	Ended June 30,		Ended June 30,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
	(In millions)			
Amortization of MSR _s	\$ (111)	\$ (85)	\$ (217)	\$ (157)
(Provision for) recovery of impairment of MSR _s	(252)	284	(138)	92
Net derivative gain (loss) related to MSR _s (See Note 8)	279	(341)	251	(170)
Amortization and valuation adjustments related to MSR _s , net	\$ (84)	\$ (142)	\$ (104)	\$ (235)

Table of Contents**PHH CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Based upon the composition of the portfolio as of June 30, 2005, the Company expects MSR's amortization expense for the remainder of 2005 and the five succeeding fiscal years to approximate \$250 million, \$390 million, \$290 million, \$220 million, \$180 million and \$140 million, respectively. This projection was developed using the assumptions made by the Company in its June 30, 2005 valuation of MSR's. The assumptions underlying this projection may be affected as market conditions and portfolio composition and behavior change, which could cause actual and projected amortization expense to change over time. Therefore, these estimates may change in a manner and amount not presently determinable by management.

7. Loan Servicing Portfolio

The following tables summarize certain information regarding the Company's mortgage loan servicing portfolio for the periods indicated. Unless otherwise noted, the information presented includes both loans held-for-sale and loans subserviced for others.

Portfolio Activity

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2005	2004
	(In millions)	
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 143,056	\$ 136,427
Additions	18,173	22,860
Payoffs and curtailments	(17,113)	(17,362)
Balance, end of period ⁽¹⁾	\$ 144,116	\$ 141,925

Portfolio Composition

	June 30,	
	2005	2004
	(In millions)	
Owned servicing portfolio	\$ 141,446	\$ 137,497
Subserviced portfolio	5,211	6,873
Total servicing portfolio	\$ 146,657	\$ 144,370
Fixed rate	\$ 83,033	\$ 83,959
Adjustable rate	63,624	60,411
Total servicing portfolio	\$ 146,657	\$ 144,370
Conventional loans	\$ 135,269	\$ 132,576
Government loans (FHA/ VA)	7,301	8,531
Home equity lines of credit	4,087	3,263

Total servicing portfolio	\$	146,657	\$	144,370
Weighted-average note rate ⁽¹⁾		5.6%		5.2%

Table of Contents

PHH CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Portfolio Delinquency⁽¹⁾

	June 30,			
	2005		2004	
	Number of Loans	Unpaid Balance	Number of Loans	Unpaid Balance
30 days	1.87%	1.47%	1.84%	1.38%
60 days	0.35%	0.24%	0.39%	0.27%
90 or more days	0.38%	0.24%	0.44%	0.28%
Total delinquency	2.60%	1.95%	2.67%	1.93%
Foreclosure/ Real estate owned/ Bankruptcies	0.96%	0.56%	1.04%	0.64%

⁽¹⁾ Excludes certain home equity loans subserviced for others. These amounts were approximately \$2.5 billion and \$2.4 billion as of June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

8. Derivatives and Risk Management Activities

The Company's principal market exposure is to interest rate risk, specifically long-term U.S. Treasury and mortgage interest rates due to their impact on mortgage-related assets and commitments. The Company also has exposure to the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) and commercial paper interest rates due to their impact on variable rate borrowings, other interest rate sensitive liabilities and net investment in floating rate lease assets. The Company uses various financial instruments, particularly swap contracts, forward delivery commitments, futures, and options contracts to manage and reduce this risk.

The following is a description of the Company's risk management policies related to interest rate lock commitments (IRLCs), mortgage loans held for sale (MLHS), MSRs and debt:

Interest Rate Lock Commitments. Interest rate lock commitments represent an agreement to extend credit to a mortgage loan applicant whereby the interest rate on the loan is set prior to funding. The loan commitment binds the Company (subject to the loan approval process) to lend funds to a potential borrower at the specified rate, regardless of whether interest rates have changed between the commitment date and the loan funding date. The Company's loan commitments generally range between 30-90 days; however, the borrower is not obligated to obtain the loan. As such, the Company's outstanding IRLCs are subject to interest rate risk and related price risk during the period from interest rate lock commitment through the loan funding date or expiration date. In addition, the Company is subject to fallout risk, which is the risk that an approved borrower will choose not to close on the loan. The Company uses a combination of forward delivery commitments and option contracts to manage these risks. The Company considers historical commitment-to-closing ratios to estimate the quantity of mortgage loans that will fund within the terms of the IRLCs.

IRLCs are defined as derivative instruments under SFAS No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, as amended, (SFAS No. 133). Because IRLCs are considered derivatives, the associated risk management activities do not qualify for hedge accounting under SFAS No. 133. Therefore, the IRLCs and the related derivative instruments are considered freestanding derivatives and are classified as Other assets or Other liabilities in

the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets with changes in fair value recorded as a component of Gain on sale of mortgage loans, net in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income.

Mortgage Loans Held for Sale. The Company is subject to interest rate and price risk on its mortgage loans held for sale from the loan funding date until the date the loan is sold into the secondary market. The Company uses mortgage forward delivery commitments to hedge these risks. These forward delivery commitments fix the forward sales price that will be realized in the secondary market and significantly reduce

Table of Contents**PHH CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

the interest rate risk and price risk to the Company. Such forward delivery commitments are designated and classified as fair value hedges to the extent they qualify for hedge accounting under SFAS No. 133. Forward delivery commitments that do not qualify for hedge accounting are considered freestanding derivatives. The forward delivery commitments are included in Other assets or Other liabilities in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Changes in the fair value of all forward delivery commitments are recorded as a component of Gain on sale of mortgage loans, net in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income. Changes in fair value of MLHS are recorded as a component of Gain on sale of mortgage loans, net to the extent they qualify for hedge accounting under SFAS No. 133. Changes in the fair value of MLHS are not recorded to the extent the hedge relationship is deemed to be ineffective under SFAS No. 133.

The following table provides a summary of the changes in fair value of the IRLCs and MLHS and related derivatives:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
	(In millions)			
Mark-to-market of IRLCs	\$ 20	\$ (152)	\$ 21	\$ (111)
Mark-to-market of MLHS	14	(4)	(7)	8
Total mark-to-market of IRLCs and MLHS	34	(156)	14	(103)
Mark-to-market of derivatives designated as hedges of MLHS	(13)	10	(10)	15
Mark-to-market of freestanding derivatives ⁽¹⁾	(55)	172	(40)	108
Net (loss) gain on derivatives	(68)	182	(50)	123
Net (loss) gain on hedging activities	\$ (34)	\$ 26	\$ (36)	\$ 20

⁽¹⁾ Amount includes \$5 million and \$12 million of ineffectiveness recognized on hedges of MLHS during the three months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively, and \$2 million and \$20 million of ineffectiveness recognized on hedges of MLHS during the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively, due to the application of SFAS No. 133. In accordance with SFAS No. 133, the change in the mark-to-market of MLHS is only recorded to the extent the related derivatives are considered hedge effective. The ineffective portion of designated derivatives represents the change in the fair value of derivatives for which there were no corresponding changes in the value of the loans that did not qualify for hedge accounting under SFAS No. 133.

Mortgage Servicing Rights. The Company's MSR's are subject to substantial interest rate risk as the mortgage notes underlying the asset permit the borrowers to prepay the loans. Therefore, the value of the MSR's tends to diminish in periods of declining interest rates (as prepayments increase) and increase in periods of rising interest rates (as prepayments decrease). The Company primarily uses a combination of derivative instruments to offset potential adverse changes in fair value of its MSR's that could affect reported earnings. As such, the gain or loss on derivatives will react in the opposite direction of the MSR's valuation. The MSR's derivatives generally increase in value as interest rates decline and decrease in value as interest rates rise. For all periods presented, all of the derivatives

associated with the MSRs were freestanding derivatives and were not designated in a hedge relationship pursuant to SFAS No. 133. These derivatives are classified as Other assets or Other liabilities in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets with changes in fair value recorded as a component of Amortization and valuation adjustments related to mortgage servicing rights, net in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income.

Table of Contents**PHH CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The net activity in the Company's derivatives related to MSRs consisted of:

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2005	2004
	(In millions)	
Net balance, beginning of period ⁽¹⁾	\$ 60	\$ 85
Additions, net	277	238
Changes in fair value	251	(170)
Sales and proceeds received	(548)	(129)
Net balance, end of period ⁽¹⁾	\$ 40	\$ 24

⁽¹⁾ For the six months ended June 30, 2005, the beginning net balance represents the gross asset of \$79 million net of the gross liability of \$19 million; the ending net balance represents the gross asset of \$49 million net of the gross liability of \$9 million. For the six months ended June 30, 2004, the beginning net balance represents the gross asset of \$316 million net of the gross liability of \$231 million; the ending net balance represents the gross asset of \$54 million net of the gross liability of \$30 million.

Debt. The Company uses various hedging strategies and derivative financial instruments to create a desired mix of fixed and floating rate assets and liabilities. Derivative instruments currently used in these hedging strategies include swaps, interest rate caps, and instruments with purchased option features. To more closely match the characteristics of the related assets, including the Company's net investment in floating rate lease assets, the Company either issues floating rate debt or fixed rate debt, which is generally swapped to floating LIBOR-based rates. The derivatives used to manage the risk associated with the Company's fixed rate debt were designated as fair value hedges. The terms of such derivatives match those of the underlying hedged debt resulting in no net impact on the Company's results of operations during the three months and the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, except to create the accrual of interest expense at variable rates. During 2003, the Company terminated certain of its fair value hedges, which resulted in cash gains of \$24 million. Such gains were deferred and were being recognized over future periods as a component of interest expense. On February 9, 2005, the Company prepaid \$443 million aggregate principal amount of its outstanding senior notes (see Note 10, *Debt and Borrowing Arrangements*). As a result, the unamortized balance of this deferred swap gain was recognized as a reduction to the prepayment charge incurred in connection with the debt prepayment, which is included in Spin-Off related expenses in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income. Amortization recorded during the six months ended June 30, 2005 prior to the prepayment was not significant. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2004, the Company recorded \$2 million and \$3 million of amortization, respectively.

The derivatives used to manage the risk associated with the Company's floating rate debt include freestanding derivatives and derivatives designated as cash flow hedges for each of the three and six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004. The amount of gains or losses reclassified from Accumulated other comprehensive income to earnings resulting from ineffectiveness or from excluding a component of the derivatives' gain or loss from the effectiveness calculation for cash flow hedges was not significant. The amount of gains or losses the Company expects to reclassify from Accumulated other comprehensive income to earnings during the next twelve months is not significant. The total net gain or loss recorded in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income for these freestanding

derivatives for each of the three and six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004 was not significant.

Table of Contents

PHH CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

9. Vehicle Leasing Activities

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

	June 30, 2005	December 31, 2004
(In millions)		
Vehicles under open-end operating leases	\$ 6,521	\$ 6,322
Vehicles under closed-end operating leases	224	187
Vehicles held for leasing	6,745	6,509
Vehicles held for sale	16	12
	6,761	6,521
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(2,950)	(2,929)
Total investment in leased vehicles, net	3,811	3,592
Plus: Receivables under direct financing leases	152	173
Net investment in fleet leases	\$ 3,963	\$ 3,765

10. Debt and Borrowing Arrangements

The following tables summarize the components of the Company's indebtedness at June 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004:

	June 30, 2005			
	Vehicle Management Asset-Backed Debt	Mortgage Warehouse Asset-Backed Debt	Unsecured Debt	Total
(In millions)				
Term notes	\$ 1,806	\$ 800	\$ 1,261	\$ 3,867
Short-term notes	1,000	500		1,500
Subordinated notes	398	101		499
Commercial paper		336	284	620
Borrowings under domestic revolving credit facilities			335	335
Other	16	10	64	90
Total	\$ 3,220	\$ 1,747	\$ 1,944	\$ 6,911

December 31, 2004

	Vehicle Management Asset-Backed Debt	Mortgage Warehouse Asset-Backed Debt	Unsecured Debt	Total
	(In millions)			
Term notes	\$ 2,171	\$ 1,200	\$ 1,833	\$ 5,204
Short-term notes	615			615
Subordinated notes	398	101		499
Commercial paper			130	130
Other	31	5	10	46
 Total	 \$ 3,215	 \$ 1,306	 \$ 1,973	 \$ 6,494

18

Table of Contents**PHH CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Asset-Backed Debt*****Vehicle Management Asset-Backed Debt***

Vehicle management asset-backed debt primarily represents amounts issued under a domestic financing facility, Chesapeake Funding LLC (Chesapeake), that provides for the issuance of variable rate term notes and variable funding notes to unrelated third parties and the issuance of subordinated preferred membership interests to a related party, Terrapin Funding LLC, which is not consolidated per FASB Interpretation No. 46R, Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities . As of June 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004, variable rate term notes and variable rate funding notes outstanding under this arrangement aggregated \$2.8 billion. As of June 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004, subordinated preferred membership interests outstanding aggregated \$398 million. Variable rate term notes, variable funding notes and subordinated preferred membership interests were issued to support the acquisition of vehicles used by the Company s Fleet Management Services segment s leasing operations. The debt issued is collateralized by approximately \$3.8 billion of leased vehicles and related assets, which are not available to pay the Company s general obligations. The titles to all the vehicles collateralizing the debt issued by Chesapeake are held in a bankruptcy remote trust, and the Company acts as a servicer of all such leases. The bankruptcy remote trust, D. L. Peterson Trust, also acts as lessor under both operating and direct financing lease agreements. The holders of the notes and membership interests receive cash flows from lease and other related receivables, as well as receipts from the sale of vehicles. The debt issued under this arrangement primarily represents floating rate instruments for which the weighted-average interest rate was 3.6% and 1.9% during the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

As of June 30, 2005, the total capacity under vehicle management asset-backed debt arrangements was approximately \$3.2 billion, which was fully utilized as of June 30, 2005. The Company increased the total capacity under vehicle management asset-backed debt arrangements after June 30, 2005, as more fully described in Note 21, Subsequent Events.

Mortgage Warehouse Asset-Backed Debt

Bishop s Gate Residential Mortgage Trust (Bishop s Gate) is a consolidated bankruptcy remote special purpose entity (SPE) that is utilized to warehouse mortgage loans originated by the Mortgage Services segment prior to their sale into the secondary market, which is a customary practice in the mortgage industry. The debt issued by Bishop s Gate was collateralized by approximately \$1.3 billion of underlying mortgage loans and related assets at June 30, 2005. The mortgage loans are serviced by the Company and recorded as Mortgage loans held for sale, net in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. The activities of Bishop s Gate are limited to (a) purchasing mortgage loans from the Company s mortgage subsidiary, (b) issuing commercial paper, senior notes, subordinated variable rate certificates and/or borrowing under a liquidity agreement to effect such purchases, (c) entering into interest rate swaps to hedge interest rate risk and certain non-credit related market risk on the purchased mortgage loans, (d) selling and securitizing the acquired mortgage loans to third parties and (e) engaging in certain related transactions. The debt issued by Bishop s Gate primarily represents term notes, commercial paper and certificates for which the weighted-average interest rate was 2.9% and 1.4% during the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

The Company also maintains a committed mortgage repurchase facility that is used to finance mortgage loans originated by PHH Mortgage Corporation. On June 30, 2005, the Company amended its committed mortgage repurchase facility by executing the Fourth Amended and Restated Mortgage Loan Repurchase and Servicing Agreement (the Amended Agreement) dated as of June 30, 2005 among Sheffield Receivables Corporation, as Purchaser, Barclays Bank PLC, New York Branch, as Administrative Agent, PHH Mortgage Corporation, as Seller and Servicer, and PHH Corporation, as Guarantor. The Amended Agreement increases the capacity of the committed mortgage repurchase facility from \$150 million to \$500 million and eliminates certain restrictions on the eligibility of underlying mortgage loan collateral. This repurchase facility is

Table of Contents**PHH CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

collateralized by mortgage loans and is funded by a multi-seller conduit. As of June 30, 2005, this repurchase facility had a capacity of \$500 million, which was fully utilized. This repurchase facility has a one year term that is renewable on an annual basis. Depending on anticipated mortgage loan origination volume, the Company may increase the capacity under this repurchase facility subject to agreement with the lender. The Company generally uses this facility to supplement the capacity of Bishop's Gate and unsecured borrowings used to fund the Company's mortgage warehouse needs.

As of June 30, 2005, the total capacity under mortgage warehouse asset-backed debt arrangements was approximately \$2.9 billion, and the Company had approximately \$1.2 billion of unused capacity available. This capacity reflects the redemption of \$400 million in senior notes in March 2005.

Unsecured Debt

As of February 1, 2005, the Company's senior unsecured debt ratings were downgraded from BBB+/Baa1 to BBB/Baa3 by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investors Service, respectively, and upgraded from BBB+ to A- by Fitch Ratings. The Company's credit ratings are as follows:

	Moody's Investors Service	Standard & Poor's	Fitch Ratings
Senior debt	Baa3	BBB	A-
Short-term debt	P-3	A-2	F-2

Term Notes

On February 9, 2005, the Company prepaid \$443 million aggregate principal amount of outstanding privately-placed senior notes in cash at an aggregate prepayment price of \$497 million, including accrued and unpaid interest. The prepayment was made due to the Company's concerns regarding debt covenant compliance caused by the reduction in the Company's Stockholders' equity resulting from the Spin-Off. The prepayment price included an aggregate make-whole amount of \$44 million. During the six months ended June 30, 2005, the Company recorded a net charge of \$37 million in connection with this prepayment of debt, which consisted of the \$44 million make-whole payment and a write-off of unamortized deferred financing costs of \$1 million, partially offset by net interest rate swap gains of \$8 million. This charge is included in Spin-Off related expenses in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income.

The outstanding carrying value of term notes at June 30, 2005 consisted of \$1.3 billion of publicly-issued medium-term notes. The outstanding carrying value of term notes at December 31, 2004 consisted of (a) \$1.4 billion of publicly-issued medium-term notes and (b) \$453 million (\$443 million principal amount) of privately-placed senior notes. The effective rate of interest for the publicly-issued medium term notes was 6.8% and 7.0% during the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The effective rate of interest for the privately-placed senior notes was 7.5% during the six months ended June 30, 2004.

Commercial Paper

The Company's policy is to maintain available capacity under its committed revolving credit facility (described below) to fully support its outstanding commercial paper. The weighted-average interest rate on outstanding commercial paper, which matures within 270 days from issuance, was 3.5% and 1.6% during the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The Company had outstanding commercial paper obligations of \$284 million and \$130 million as of June 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004, respectively.

Table of Contents

PHH CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Credit Facility

The Company is party to a \$1.25 billion Three Year Competitive Advance and Revolving Credit Agreement, dated as of June 28, 2004 and amended as of December 21, 2004, among PHH Corporation, a group of lenders and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent (the Credit Facility). Pricing under the Credit Facility is based upon the Company's credit ratings. Borrowings under the Credit Facility mature in June 2007 and, as of June 30, 2005, bear interest at LIBOR plus a margin of 60 bps. The Credit Facility also requires the Company to pay a per annum facility fee of 15 bps and a per annum utilization fee of approximately 12.5 bps if the Company's usage exceeds 33% of the aggregate commitments under the Credit facility. In the event that the Company's credit ratings are downgraded, the margin over LIBOR would become 70 bps for the first downgrade and up to 125 bps for subsequent downgrades, and the facility fee would become 17.5 bps for the first downgrade and up to 25 bps for subsequent downgrades. As of June 30, 2005, there were \$335 million of borrowings outstanding under the Credit Facility. There were no borrowings outstanding under the Credit Facility at December 31, 2004. The weighted-average interest rate on borrowings under the Credit Facility during the six months ended June 30, 2005 was 3.8%. The Credit Facility was undrawn during the six months ended June 30, 2004.

Debt Maturities

The following table provides the contractual maturities of the Company's debt at June 30, 2005 (except for the Company's vehicle management asset-backed notes, where the indentures require payments based on cash inflows relating to the securitized vehicle leases and related assets and for which estimates of repayments have been used):

	Asset-Backed	Unsecured	Total
	(In millions)		
Within one year	\$ 2,067	\$ 383	\$ 2,450
Between one and two years	1,490	353	1,843
Between two and three years	656	440	1,096
Between three and four years	519		519
Between four and five years	71	6	77
Thereafter	164	762	926
	\$ 4,967	\$ 1,944	\$ 6,911

As of June 30, 2005, available funding under the Company's asset-backed debt arrangements and committed credit facilities consisted of:

	Capacity	Outstanding Borrowings	Available Capacity
	(In millions)		
<i>Asset-Backed Funding Arrangements⁽¹⁾</i>			
Vehicle management	\$ 3,220	\$ 3,220	\$
Mortgage warehouse	2,916	1,747	1,169
	\$ 6,136	\$ 4,967	\$ 1,169
<i>Committed Credit Facilities⁽²⁾</i>	\$ 1,433	\$ 335	\$ 1,098

- (1) Capacity is subject to maintaining sufficient assets to collateralize debt.
- (2) Includes a \$1.25 billion domestic revolver (\$335 million outstanding at June 30, 2005) maturing in June 2007, a \$33 million United States dollar equivalent Canadian revolver (no balance outstanding at June 30, 2005) maturing in April 2006 and an additional \$150 million domestic revolver (no balance outstanding at June 30, 2005). Under the Company's policy, available capacity of \$284 million under the Company's \$1.25 billion domestic revolver has been designated to support outstanding commercial paper.

Table of Contents

PHH CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

As of June 30, 2005, the Company also had \$874 million of availability for public debt issuances under a shelf registration statement.

Debt Covenants

Certain of the Company's debt instruments and credit facilities contain restrictive covenants, including, but not limited to, restrictions on indebtedness of material subsidiaries, mergers, limitations on liens, liquidations, and sale and leaseback transactions, and also require the maintenance of certain financial ratios. The Credit Facility requires that the Company maintain: (a) net worth of \$1.0 billion plus 25% of net income, if positive, for each fiscal quarter after December 31, 2004 and (b) a ratio of debt to net worth no greater than 8:1. The indentures pursuant to which the publicly issued medium-term notes have been issued require that the Company maintain a debt to tangible equity ratio of not more than 10:1. These indentures also restrict the Company from paying dividends if, after giving effect to the dividend, the debt to equity ratio exceeds 6.5:1. At June 30, 2005, the Company was in compliance with all of its financial covenants related to its debt instruments and Credit Facility.

11. Pension and Other Post Employment Benefits

Prior to the Company's Spin-Off, Cendant sponsored a domestic non-contributory defined benefit pension plan, which covered certain eligible employees. Under the plan, benefits were based on an employee's years of credited service and a percentage of final average compensation, or as otherwise described by the plan. The Company also maintains an other post employment benefits (OPEB) plan for retiree health and welfare for certain eligible employees. Both the defined benefit pension plan and the OPEB plan are inactive plans, wherein the plans only accrue benefits for a very limited number of the Company's longtime employees.

In conjunction with the Spin-Off, the Company's obligations associated with these defined benefit pension and OPEB plans were modified. After the Spin-Off, the Company is responsible only for the obligations under both of these plans related to its current employees of the businesses covered under these plans included in the Spin-Off, while Cendant is responsible for the current and future obligations of the Company's retirees as of January 31, 2005.

Table of Contents**PHH CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The measurement date for all of the Company's benefit obligations and plan assets is December 31; however, due to the Spin-Off, these obligations and assets were measured at January 31, 2005. The following table provides a reconciliation of the Company's benefit obligations, plan assets, and funded status at January 31, 2005:

	Pension Benefits	Other Post Employment Benefits
	(In millions)	
Change in benefit obligation		
Benefit obligation January 1, 2005	\$ 154	\$ 7
Interest cost	1	
Benefits paid	(1)	
Change due to Spin-Off	(125)	(5)
Benefit obligation January 31, 2005	29	2
Change in plan assets		
Fair value of plan assets January 1, 2005	89	
Actual return on plan assets	(1)	
Benefits paid	(1)	
Change due to Spin-Off	(74)	
Fair value of plan assets January 31, 2005	13	
Funded status January 31, 2005	(16)	(2)
Unrecognized actuarial and investment loss	11	1
Additional liabilities	(11)	
Net liability recognized January 31, 2005.	\$ (16)	\$ (1)

The Company made a voluntary contribution of \$6 million to its defined benefit pension plan in March 2005. The Company is not required and does not expect to make another contribution in 2005. The Company made no contributions to its defined benefit pension plan in 2004.

The expense recorded during the three months ended June 30, 2005 for the Company's defined benefit pension and OPEB plans was not significant. The Company recorded expense of \$2 million, \$1 million and \$3 million for the Company's defined benefit pension and OPEB plans during the three months ended June 30, 2004 and the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

12. Income Taxes

In connection with the Spin-Off, the Company entered into a tax sharing agreement with Cendant, more fully described in Note 13, "Commitments and Contingencies". Prior to the Spin-Off, the Company was included in Cendant's consolidated federal and state income tax filings. After the Spin-Off, the Company will file its own consolidated federal and state income tax returns.

During the three months ended June 30, 2005, the Company reversed a \$4 million valuation allowance for state net operating losses (NOL) generated in the first quarter of 2005, which have been offset by state taxable income

generated in the second quarter of 2005.

During the six months ended June 30, 2005, the Company recorded the following charges that significantly impacted its effective tax rate: (1) a non-cash goodwill impairment charge of \$239 million, as more fully described in Note 5, Goodwill Impairment, \$233 million of which is not deductible for federal and state income tax purposes; (2) a non-cash income tax charge of \$24 million related to modifications of the STARS legal entity structure and PHH's internal reorganization prior to the Spin-Off whereby Cendant

Table of Contents**PHH CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

contributed STARS to PHH; and (3) a net deferred income tax charge related to the Spin-Off of \$4 million representing the change in estimated deferred state income taxes.

The following tables provide the Company's effective tax rates adjusted for the items described above:

	Income from Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes	Provision for Income Taxes	Effective Rate
(In millions)			
For the three months ended June 30, 2005	\$ 24	\$ 6	25%
Adjustments:			
State tax NOL valuation allowance reversal		4	
For the three months ended June 30, 2005, adjusted	\$ 24	\$ 10	41.7%

	(Loss) Income from Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes	Provision for Income Taxes	Effective Rate
(In millions)			
For the six months ended June 30, 2005	\$ (180)	\$ 51	(28.3)%
Adjustments:			
Goodwill impairment charge	233		
STARS non-cash income tax reorganization charge		(24)	
Change in estimated state deferred income taxes		(4)	
Other		(1)	
For the six months ended June 30, 2005, adjusted	\$ 53	\$ 22	41.5%

13. Commitments and Contingencies***Tax Contingencies***

In connection with the Spin-Off, the Company entered into a tax sharing agreement with Cendant governing the allocation of liability for taxes between Cendant and the Company, indemnification for certain tax liabilities and responsibility for preparing and filing tax returns and defending tax contests, as well as other tax-related matters (the Tax Sharing Agreement). The Tax Sharing Agreement contains certain provisions relating to the treatment of the ultimate settlement of Cendant tax contingencies that relate to audit adjustments due to taxing authorities' review of prior income tax returns previously filed and any effects of income tax returns not yet filed. The Company's tax basis

in certain assets may be adjusted in the future and the Company may be required to remit tax benefits ultimately realized by the Company to Cendant in certain circumstances.

The Company will file its income tax returns for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004 and the short period ended on the effective date of the Spin-Off as part of the Cendant consolidated federal return, and certain Cendant consolidated state returns. The Company will file a consolidated federal return and state returns, as required, for the remainder of 2005 on which will be reported only its taxable income and the taxable income of those corporations which were its subsidiaries after the Spin-Off. The Company's estimated income tax assets and liabilities are based upon estimated taxable income and the associated estimated differences between the book and tax basis of the assets and liabilities for the Company and for Cendant for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2004 and 2005. Once the actual income tax returns for these periods are finalized and filed, the Company's tax assets and liabilities will be adjusted to reflect actual amounts. It is expected that the income tax returns for 2004 and 2005 will be filed by September 15, 2005 and September 15, 2006, respectively.

Table of Contents**PHH CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Cendant and its subsidiaries are the subject of an Internal Revenue Service (IRS) audit for the tax years ended December 31, 1998 through 2002 and the Company, while a subsidiary of Cendant, was included in this audit. The Company will continue to be included in the Cendant IRS audit following the Spin-Off. Any subsequent audits of Cendant for the tax years ended December 31, 2003 through 2005 would also include the Company. Resulting changes to the Company s income tax liabilities for periods in which it was consolidated with Cendant could change the Company s income tax assets or liabilities. Cendant will pay taxes or receive tax refunds for any changes made to the Company s taxable income for federal and consolidated state income tax returns filed while the Company was one of Cendant s subsidiaries. These changes to income taxes could potentially change the Company s deferred income tax assets or liabilities. The Company will pay taxes or receive refunds for any changes to the separate state tax returns for this period. The Company currently estimates that it will have adequate state tax net operating losses available for use to minimize any cash outlay should there be changes to the Company s taxable income for its separately filed state tax returns.

The June 1999 disposition of the fleet businesses by Cendant was structured as a tax-free reorganization by Cendant and, accordingly, no income tax expense was recorded on a majority of the gain. However, pursuant to an interpretive ruling, the IRS has subsequently taken the position that similarly structured transactions do not qualify as tax-free reorganizations under the Internal Revenue Code Section 368(a)(1)(A). An adverse ruling for Cendant could create a tax benefit to the Company, which in accordance with the Tax Sharing Agreement, would require the Company to pay Cendant for all such benefits as realized by the Company. Any cash payments that would be made in connection with this charge for federal or state tax are not expected to be significant.

Legal Contingencies

The Company is involved in claims and legal proceedings related to contract disputes and other commercial, employment and tax matters. Based on currently available information, the Company does not believe such matters will have a material adverse effect on its results of operations, financial position or cash flows. However, litigation is inherently unpredictable and, although the Company believes that it has valid defenses in these matters, unfavorable resolutions could occur, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company s financial position, results of operations or cash flows in a particular reporting period.

Loan Servicing Portfolio

The Company sells a majority of its loans on a non-recourse basis. The Company also provides representations and warranties to purchasers and insurers of the loans sold. In the event of a breach of these representations and warranties, the Company may be required to repurchase a mortgage loan or indemnify the purchaser, and any subsequent loss on the mortgage loan may be borne by the Company. If there is no breach of a representation and warranty provision, the Company has no obligation to repurchase the loan or indemnify the investor against loss. The Company s owned servicing portfolio represents the maximum potential exposure related to representations and warranty provisions.

Conforming conventional loans serviced by the Company are securitized through Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac programs. Such servicing is performed on a non-recourse basis, whereby foreclosure losses are generally the responsibility of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac. The government loans serviced by the Company are generally securitized through Ginnie Mae programs. These government loans are either insured against loss by the FHA or partially guaranteed against loss by the Department of Veterans Affairs. Additionally, jumbo mortgage loans are serviced for various investors on a non-recourse basis.

While the majority of the mortgage loans serviced by the Company were sold without recourse, the Company has a program where it provides credit enhancement for a limited period of time to the purchasers of mortgage loans by retaining a portion of the credit risk. The retained credit risk, which represents the unpaid

Table of Contents**PHH CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

principal balance of the loans, was \$5.1 billion as of June 30, 2005. In addition, the Company has \$558 million of recourse on specific mortgage loans that have been sold as of June 30, 2005.

As of June 30, 2005, the Company has a liability of \$19 million, recorded in Other liabilities in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, for probable losses related to the Company's loan servicing portfolio.

Loan Funding Commitments

As of June 30, 2005, the Company had commitments to fund loans with agreed-upon rates or rate protection amounting to \$5.7 billion. Additionally, as of June 30, 2005, the Company had commitments to fund open home equity lines of credit of \$1.9 billion and construction loans of \$107 million.

Forward Delivery Commitments

Commitments to sell loans generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. The Company can settle the forward delivery commitments on a net basis; therefore, the commitments outstanding do not necessarily represent future cash obligations. The Company's \$4.4 billion of forward delivery commitments will be settled generally within 90 days of the individual commitment date.

Indemnification of Cendant

Pursuant to the separation agreement, the Company has agreed to indemnify Cendant for any losses (other than losses relating to taxes, indemnification for which is provided in the Tax Sharing Agreement) that any party seeks to impose upon Cendant or its affiliates that relate to, arise or result from: (1) any of the Company's liabilities, including, among other things: (a) all liabilities reflected in the Company's pro forma balance sheet as of September 30, 2004 or that would be, or should have been, reflected in such balance sheet, (b) all liabilities relating to the Company's business whether before or after the date of the Spin-Off, (c) all liabilities that relate to, or arise from any performance guaranty of Avis Group Holdings, Inc. in connection with indebtedness issued by Chesapeake, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, (d) any liabilities relating to the Company's or its affiliates' employees, and (e) all liabilities that are expressly allocated to the Company or its affiliates, or which are not specifically assumed by Cendant or any of its affiliates, pursuant to the separation agreement, the Tax Sharing Agreement or the transition services agreement; (2) any breach by the Company or its affiliates of the separation agreement, the Tax Sharing Agreement or the transition services agreement; and (3) any liabilities relating to information in the registration statement on Form 8-A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 18, 2005, the Information Statement filed by the Company as an exhibit to its Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 19, 2005 (the January 19 Form 8-K) or the investor presentation filed as an exhibit to the January 19 Form 8-K, other than portions provided by Cendant.

There are no specific limitations on the maximum potential amount of future payments to be made under this indemnification, nor is the Company able to develop an estimate of the maximum potential amount of future payments to be made under this indemnification, if any, as the triggering events are not subject to predictability.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements and Guarantees

In the ordinary course of business, the Company enters into numerous agreements that contain standard guarantees and indemnities whereby the Company indemnifies another party for breaches of representations and warranties. Such guarantees or indemnifications are granted under various agreements, including those governing (a) leases of real estate, (b) access to credit facilities and use of derivatives, and (c) issuances of debt or equity securities. The guarantees or indemnifications issued are for the benefit of the (1) buyers in sale agreements and sellers in purchase agreements, (2) landlords in lease contracts, (3) financial institutions in

Table of Contents**PHH CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

credit facility arrangements and derivative contracts, and (4) underwriters in debt or equity security issuances. While some of these guarantees extend only for the duration of the underlying agreement, many survive the expiration of the term of the agreement or extend into perpetuity (unless subject to a legal statute of limitations). There are no specific limitations on the maximum potential amount of future payments that the Company could be required to make under these guarantees, and the Company is unable to develop an estimate of the maximum potential amount of future payments to be made under these guarantees, if any, as the triggering events are not subject to predictability. With respect to certain of the aforementioned guarantees, such as indemnifications of landlords against third party claims for the use of real estate property leased by the Company, the Company maintains insurance coverage that mitigates any potential payments to be made.

The Company also provides guarantees for the benefit of landlords in lease contracts where the lease is assigned to a third party due to the sale of a business which occupied the leased facility. These guarantees extend only for the duration of the underlying lease contract. If the Company was required to make payments under these guarantees, it would have similar recourse against the tenant (third party to which the lease was assigned).

14. Stock-Related Matters***Stock Split***

In connection with and in order to consummate the Spin-Off, on January 27, 2005, the Company's Board of Directors authorized and approved a 52,684-for-one common stock split, to be effected by a stock dividend at such ratio. The record date with regard to such stock split was January 28, 2005. The effect of this stock split is detailed in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity. The effect on Common stock and Additional paid-in capital is reflected in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets at June 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004. All references to the number of common shares and earnings per share amounts in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income, and Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements reflect this stock split.

Rights Plan

The Company entered into a rights agreement dated as of January 28, 2005 which entitles the Company's stockholders to acquire shares of its common stock at a price equal to 50% of the then-current market value in limited circumstances when a third party acquires beneficial ownership of 15% or more of the Company's outstanding common stock or commences a tender offer for at least 15% of the Company's common stock, in each case, in a transaction that the Company's Board of Directors does not approve. Under these limited circumstances, all of the Company's stockholders, other than the person or group that caused the rights to become exercisable, would become entitled to effect discounted purchases of the Company's common stock which would significantly increase the cost of acquiring control of the Company without the support of the Company's Board of Directors.

Common Stock Repurchase

In connection with the Spin-Off, the Company entered into a letter agreement dated January 31, 2005 with Cendant requiring the Company to purchase shares of the Company's common stock held by Cendant following the Spin-Off. Pursuant to the agreement, the Company purchased a total of 117,294 shares from Cendant during the six months ended June 30, 2005, for an aggregate purchase price of \$3 million, or an average of \$21.73 per share. The Company's obligations related to this agreement were satisfied as of February 15, 2005, and there are no further requirements for the Company to purchase shares of its common stock.

Table of Contents

PHH CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

15. Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The components of comprehensive income (loss) are summarized as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
	(In millions)			
Net income (loss)	\$ 18	\$ 72	\$ (232)	\$ 95
Other comprehensive (loss) income:				
Minimum pension liability, net of income taxes			(5)	
Currency translation adjustments	(1)	(1)	(2)	
Unrealized (loss) gain on cash flow hedges, net of income taxes	(1)	1	(1)	1
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities, net of income taxes	1	1	1	
Total other comprehensive (loss) income	(1)	1	(7)	1
Total comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 17	\$ 73	\$ (239)	\$ 96

The after-tax components of accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income are as follows:

	Currency Translation Adjustment	Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Cash Flow Hedges	Unrealized Gains on Available-for- Sale Securities	Minimum Pension Liability Adjustment	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income
	(In millions)				
Balance, December 31, 2004	\$ 21	\$ 5	\$ 1	\$ (33)	\$ (6)
Current period change:					
Distributions of assets and liabilities to Cendant	(6)			31	25
Other change	(2)	(1)	1	(5)	(7)
Balance, June 30, 2005	\$ 13	\$ 4	\$ 2	\$ (7)	\$ 12

All components of Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income are net of income taxes except for currency translation adjustments, which exclude income taxes related to indefinite investments in foreign subsidiaries.

16. Stock-Based Compensation

Prior to the Spin-Off, the Company's employees were awarded stock-based compensation in the form of Cendant common shares, options, and restricted stock units. Subsequent to the Spin-Off, certain stock-based awards previously granted to the Company's employees were converted into options and restricted stock units of the Company. The conversion of the stock-based compensation was based on maintaining the intrinsic value of each employee's previous grants through an adjustment of both the number of options or restricted stock units and, in the case of options, the exercise price. This computation resulted in a change in fair value of the awards immediately prior to the conversion compared to immediately following the conversion and, accordingly, a \$4 million charge was recorded during the six months ended June 30, 2005, which is included in Spin-Off related expenses in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income.

The Company has applied the fair value method of accounting provisions of SFAS No. 123 to stock awards granted to employees subsequent to December 31, 2002. Prior to the Spin-Off, stock-based

Table of Contents**PHH CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

compensation expense was allocated to the Company from Cendant. Accordingly, the Company recorded stock-based compensation expense of \$2 million during the three months ended June 30, 2005. Stock-based compensation expense recorded during the three months ended June 30, 2004 was not significant. The Company recorded stock-based compensation expense of \$3 million and \$1 million during the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively, excluding the \$4 million charge in the six months ended June 30, 2005 for the increase in the fair market value of stock options, as discussed above. Such compensation expense related principally to restricted stock units granted to employees. Deferred compensation associated with restricted stock units recorded in connection with the Spin-Off was \$27 million and is included in Stockholders' equity in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet. As of June 30, 2005, approximately 1.7 million restricted stock units were outstanding. The deferred compensation balance was \$34 million as of June 30, 2005, and will be amortized to expense over the remaining vesting period of the restricted stock units. However, a portion of the deferred compensation balance relates to restricted stock units that have vesting provisions that are linked to the financial performance of the Company. To the extent that the required performance metrics are not achieved, the underlying restricted stock units will not vest and the deferred compensation balance and related expense would be reversed.

17. Related Party Transactions***Spin-Off from Cendant***

Prior to the Spin-Off, the Company entered into various agreements with Cendant in connection with the Spin-Off (collectively, the Spin-Off Agreements), including (i) the Mortgage Venture operating agreement, including trademark license, management services, and marketing agreements, and related agreements for the purpose of originating and selling mortgage loans primarily sourced through NRT and Cendant Mobility, which is expected to commence operations in the third quarter of 2005, and is consolidated within the Company's financial statements; (ii) a strategic relationship agreement whereby Cendant and the Company have agreed on non-competition, indemnification and exclusivity arrangements; (iii) a separation agreement that requires the exchange of information with Cendant and other provisions regarding the Company's separation from Cendant; (iv) a tax sharing agreement governing the allocation of liability for taxes between Cendant and the Company, indemnification for liability for taxes and responsibility for preparing and filing tax returns and defending tax contests, as well as other tax-related matters; and (v) a transition services agreement governing certain continuing arrangements between the Company and Cendant so as to provide for an orderly transition of the Company becoming an independent, publicly traded company.

Prior to and as part of the Spin-Off, Cendant made a cash contribution to the Company of \$100 million and the Company distributed assets and liabilities of \$638 million to Cendant. Such amount included the historical cost of the net assets of the Company's former relocation and fuel card businesses, certain other assets and liabilities per the Spin-Off Agreements and the net amount of forgiveness of certain payables and receivables, including income taxes, between the Company, its former relocation and fuel card businesses and Cendant.

On May 12, 2005, PHH Broker Partner Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of PHH, and Cendant Real Estate Services Venture Partner, Inc. (Cendant Real Estate) entered into an amendment (the Amendment) to the Amended and Restated Limited Liability Operating Agreement of PHH Home Loans, LLC, dated as of January 31, 2005. The Amendment extends to ten years the time period after which Cendant Real Estate may provide a two-year notice of termination in connection with the Mortgage Venture, other than as the result of material breach and certain other events.

Corporate Expenses and Cash Dividends

Prior to the Spin-Off and in the ordinary course of business, the Company was allocated certain expenses from Cendant for corporate functions including executive management, accounting, tax, finance, human

Table of Contents**PHH CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

resources, information technology, legal and facility related expenses. Cendant allocated these corporate expenses to subsidiaries conducting ongoing operations based on a percentage of the subsidiaries' forecasted revenues. Such expenses amounted to \$8 million during the three months ended June 30, 2004, and \$3 million and \$16 million during the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

During the six months ended June 30, 2004, the Company paid cash dividends to Cendant of \$70 million. The Company paid no cash dividends to Cendant during the six months ended June 30, 2005.

18. Segment Information

The Company conducts its operations through two business segments: Mortgage Services and Fleet Management Services. Certain income and expenses not allocated to the two reportable segments are reported under the heading Other. Subsequent to the Spin-Off, the Company's management began evaluating the operating results of each of its reportable segments based upon Net revenues and Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes. Therefore, the information presented below for 2004 has been revised to conform to the current year presentation.

	Three Months Ended June 30,			
	2005		2004	
	Net Revenues	(Loss) Income From Continuing Operations Before Taxes	Net Revenues	Income From Continuing Operations Before Taxes
	(In millions)			
Mortgage Services	\$ 165	\$ (2)	\$ 243	\$ 57
Fleet Management Services	67	26	49	8
Total reportable segments	232	24	292	65
Other				
Total Company	\$ 232	\$ 24	\$ 292	\$ 65

	Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2005		2004	
	Net Revenues	Income (Loss) From Continuing Operations Before Taxes	Net Revenues	Income (Loss) From Continuing Operations Before Taxes
Total Company	\$ 232	\$ 24	\$ 292	\$ 65

(In millions)

Mortgage Services	\$ 387	\$ 59	\$ 418	\$ 56
Fleet Management Services	124	42	94	18
Total reportable segments	511	101	512	74
Other ⁽¹⁾		(281)		(3)
Total Company	\$ 511	\$ (180)	\$ 512	\$ 71

⁽¹⁾ Expenses reported under the heading Other for the six months ended June 30, 2005 are primarily Spin-Off related expenses, including a goodwill impairment charge of \$239 million for the Fleet Management Services segment.

19. Contribution of Appraisal Business

As more fully described in Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Cendant's contribution of STARS to the Company has been treated on an as if pooling basis. The following summarizes financial data for STARS for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004 and at December 31, 2004, which

Table of Contents**PHH CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

has been included in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income, Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets and its Mortgage Services reporting segment:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2004	Six Months Ended June 30, 2004
	(In millions)	
Net revenues	\$ 26	\$ 49
Net income	\$ 5	\$ 7
		December 31, 2004
		(In millions)
Total assets		\$ 61
Total liabilities		\$ 2

Due to the inclusion of STARS' financial data for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004 and at December 31, 2004, the Company's Net income and Total stockholder's equity, as presented herein, differ from the amounts originally reported as follows:

	As Originally Reported	As Presented Herein
	(In millions)	
Net income for the three months ended June 30, 2004	\$ 67	\$ 72
Net income for the six months ended June 30, 2004	\$ 88	\$ 95
Total stockholder's equity on December 31, 2004	\$ 2,161	\$ 2,220

The Company did not previously report earnings per share for any period prior to the three months ended March 31, 2005.

Table of Contents

PHH CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

20. Discontinued Operations

As described in Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, prior to and in connection with the Spin-Off and subsequent to December 31, 2004, the Company underwent an internal reorganization whereby it distributed its former relocation and fuel card businesses to Cendant. The results of operations of these businesses are presented in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements as discontinued operations. Summarized statement of income data for the three and six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004 for discontinued operations follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2005			Three Months Ended June 30, 2004		
	Fuel Card	Relocation	Total	Fuel Card	Relocation	Total
	(In millions)					
Net revenues	\$	\$	\$	\$ 48	\$ 111	\$ 159
Income before income taxes	\$	\$	\$	\$ 22	\$ 33	\$ 55
Provision for income taxes				8	13	21
Income from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	\$	\$	\$	\$ 14	\$ 20	\$ 34
	Six Months Ended June 30, 2005			Six Months Ended June 30, 2004		
	Fuel Card	Relocation	Total	Fuel Card	Relocation	Total
	(In millions)					
Net revenues	\$ 17	\$ 31	\$ 48	\$ 91	\$ 215	\$ 306
(Loss) income before income taxes	\$ (5)	\$ 4	\$ (1)	\$ 39	\$ 49	\$ 88
(Benefit from) provision for income taxes	(2)	2		14	20	34
(Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	\$ (3)	\$ 2	\$ (1)	\$ 25	\$ 29	\$ 54

As of January 31, 2005, all of the assets and liabilities of the Company's discontinued operations were distributed to Cendant in conjunction with the Spin-Off (see Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies). The assets and liabilities of the Company's discontinued operations at December 31, 2004 are presented below:

Fuel

	Card	Relocation	Total
	(In millions)		
<i>Assets of discontinued operations:</i>			
Cash	\$ 32	\$ 56	\$ 88
Restricted cash		11	11
Accounts receivable, net	35	54	89
Property, plant and equipment, net	37	51	88
Goodwill	135	52	187
Other assets	446	741	1,187
 Total assets of discontinued operations	 \$ 685	 \$ 965	 \$ 1,650
<i>Liabilities of discontinued operations:</i>			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 212	\$ 130	\$ 342
Income taxes payable to Cendant	90	286	376
Debt	215	400	615
Other liabilities	7	49	56
 Total liabilities of discontinued operations	 \$ 524	 \$ 865	 \$ 1,389

Table of Contents

**PHH CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

21. Subsequent Events

On July 15, 2005, Chesapeake entered into the Series 2005-1 Indenture Supplement (the Supplement) to the Base Indenture dated June 30, 1999, as amended, pursuant to which Chesapeake issued \$100 million of variable funding notes (the Notes). On August 8, 2005, Chesapeake amended the Supplement (the Amended Supplement) to permit the issuance of up to an additional \$600 million of Notes, bringing the total capacity of the Amended Supplement to \$700 million. This additional asset-backed debt capacity will generally be used to support the acquisition of vehicles used by PHH Vehicle Management Services, LLC, doing business as PHH Arval (PHH Arval), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, in its fleet leasing operations and may also be used to retire outstanding notes. Subsequent to the execution of the Amended Supplement, Chesapeake accessed \$235 million of this additional capacity, a portion of which was used to retire the remaining outstanding note balance of Series 2002-1. As of August 9, 2005, the remaining available capacity for this asset-backed funding arrangement was \$365 million.

The parties to the Amended Supplement include Chesapeake as issuer, PHH Arval as administrator, JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association as administrative agent and indenture trustee, and certain other commercial paper conduit purchasers, funding agents and banks. The Amended Supplement is scheduled to expire on July 14, 2006, subject to any extensions made thereto. The terms and conditions of the Notes are substantially similar to those of Chesapeake's existing variable funding notes. The Notes are collateralized by leased vehicles and related assets, which are not available to pay the Company's general obligations. The vehicle titles used to collateralize the Notes are held in a bankruptcy remote trust, which acts as lessor under operating and direct financing lease agreements. The holder of the Notes will receive cash flows from the lease agreements and other related receivables as well as proceeds from the sale of vehicles. Chesapeake's ability to draw under the Notes is subject to there being no termination of PHH Arval's role as servicer of the underlying lease assets as a result of its bankruptcy, insolvency or default in the performance of its servicing obligations.

* * *

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

Except as expressly indicated or unless the context otherwise requires, the Company, PHH, we, our, or us mean PHH Corporation and its subsidiaries. This Item 2 should be read in conjunction with the Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements set forth above and Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004 (our 2004 Form 10-K) and the risks and uncertainties described in Exhibit 99 attached hereto and titled Risk Factors Affecting Our Business and Future Results.

OVERVIEW

We are a leading outsource provider of mortgage and fleet management services. Our mortgage services segment originates and services mortgage loans through PHH Mortgage Corporation (PHH Mortgage), which conducts business throughout the United States. We focus on retail mortgage originations in which we provide mortgages directly to consumers. Our fleet management services segment provides commercial fleet management services to corporate clients and government agencies throughout the United States and Canada through PHH Vehicle Management Services, LLC (d/b/a PHH Arval) (PHH Arval). PHH Arval is a fully integrated provider of fleet management services with a broad range of product offerings.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

On January 31, 2005, Cendant Corporation (NYSE: CD) (Cendant) distributed all of the shares of our common stock held by it to the holders of Cendant common stock issued and outstanding on the record date for the distribution, which was January 19, 2005 (the Spin-Off). The Spin-Off was effective on February 1, 2005. In connection with and prior to the Spin-Off, we underwent an internal reorganization after which we continued to own PHH Mortgage, PHH Arval and our other subsidiaries that engage in the mortgage services and fleet management services businesses. Pursuant to this internal reorganization, in January 2005, Cendant Mobility Services Corporation, Cendant's subsidiary that engages in the relocation business (Cendant Mobility), Wright Express LLC, Cendant's subsidiary that engages in the fuel card business (Wright Express) and other subsidiaries that engage in the relocation and fuel card businesses were separated from us and distributed to Cendant. In addition, in January 2005, Cendant contributed to us Speedy Title and Appraisal Review Services LLC (STARS), through which we conduct our appraisal services business. The results of operations and financial position of STARS are included in all periods presented. The financial position and results of operations of Wright Express and Cendant Mobility are reported as discontinued operations for the three months ended June 30, 2004 and the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004.

Because our business has changed substantially due to the internal reorganization in connection with the Spin-Off, and we now conduct our business as an independent, publicly traded company, our historical financial information for such historical periods does not reflect what our results of operations, financial position or cash flows would have been had we been an independent, publicly traded company during the periods presented. Therefore, the historical financial information for such periods may not necessarily be indicative of what our results of operations, financial position or cash flows will be in the future and may not be comparable to periods ending after February 1, 2005.

In connection with the Spin-Off, we entered into several agreements and arrangements with Cendant that we expect to be material to our business going forward. For a discussion of these agreements and arrangements, see Item 1. Business Arrangements with Cendant Corporation of our 2004 Form 10-K. For example, in connection with the Spin-Off, we and Cendant formed a mortgage venture, PHH Home Loans, LLC (the Mortgage Venture), that will originate and sell mortgage loans primarily sourced through NRT Incorporated, Cendant's owned real estate brokerage business (NRT), and Cendant Mobility. We will contribute assets and employees that have historically supported originations from NRT and Cendant Mobility to the Mortgage Venture. The Mortgage Venture has a 50-year term, subject to earlier termination after the tenth year, with a 2 year notice, or non-renewal by us after 25 years subject to delivery of notice as described in Item 1. Business Arrangements with Cendant Corporation Mortgage Venture Formed by

Table of Contents

Cendant and PHH Termination of our 2004 Form 10-K. In the event that we do not deliver a non-renewal notice after year 25, the Mortgage Venture will be renewed for an additional 25-year term. We own 50.1% of the Mortgage Venture, and Cendant owns the remaining 49.9%. All mortgage loans originated by the Mortgage Venture will be sold to us or other third party investors on a servicing-released basis. The Mortgage Venture will not hold any mortgage loans for investment purposes or perform servicing functions for any loans it originates. Through the Mortgage Venture, we are the exclusive recommended provider of mortgages for NRT and Cendant Mobility.

The Mortgage Venture was formed in November 2004, and we expect that it will commence operations in the third quarter of 2005, once it is fully licensed to conduct mortgage banking activities. As discussed in Item 1.

Business Arrangements with Cendant Corporation Marketing Agreements of our 2004 Form 10-K, PHH Mortgage currently has interim marketing agreements with NRT and Cendant Mobility pursuant to which Cendant, NRT and Cendant Mobility have agreed that PHH Mortgage will be the exclusive recommended provider of mortgage products and services promoted by NRT to its independent contractor sales associates and by Cendant Mobility to its customers and clients. The interim marketing services agreements will remain in place until the Mortgage Venture is fully licensed. At that point, these interim agreements will terminate and the provisions of the strategic relationship agreement and the Mortgage Venture operating agreement described above will govern the manner in which the Mortgage Venture is recommended by Cendant's real estate division to such groups.

Although the Mortgage Venture is consolidated within our financial statements, and Cendant's ownership interest in the Mortgage Venture is reflected in our financial statements as a minority interest, the Mortgage Venture did not materially impact our financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2005. Net income generated by the Mortgage Venture will be distributed quarterly to its members pro rata based upon their respective ownership interests, less any amounts to be retained (as necessary) to meet regulatory capital requirements. The termination of our Mortgage Venture with Cendant or of our exclusivity rights under the Mortgage Venture could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and our results of operations.

Also in connection with the Spin-Off, we entered into a tax sharing agreement with Cendant that contains provisions governing the allocation of liability for taxes between Cendant and us, indemnification for liability for taxes and responsibility for preparing and filing tax returns and defending tax contests, as well as other tax-related matters, including the sharing of tax information and cooperating with the preparation and filing of tax returns. See Item 1. Business Arrangements with Cendant Corporation Tax Sharing Agreement of the 2004 Form 10-K.

Pursuant to the tax sharing agreement, our income tax assets and liabilities will be affected by Cendant's future tax returns and may also be impacted by the results of audits of Cendant's prior tax years. See Note 13, Commitments and Contingencies in the Notes to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-Q. As such, our financial statements are subject to future adjustments which may not be fully resolved until Cendant files its 2005 tax returns during the third quarter of 2006 and when audits of Cendant's prior years' returns are completed. See Exhibit 99 to this Form 10-Q under the heading Certain arrangements and agreements that we have entered into with Cendant in connection with the Spin-Off could impact our tax and other assets and liabilities in the future, and our financial statements are subject to future adjustments as a result of our obligations under those arrangements and agreements.

Prior to the Spin-Off and in the ordinary course of business, we were allocated certain expenses from Cendant for corporate functions including executive management, finance, human resources, information technology, legal and facility related expenses. Cendant allocated corporate expenses to subsidiaries conducting ongoing operations based on a percentage of the subsidiaries' forecasted revenues. Such expenses amounted to \$8 million during the quarter ended June 30, 2004 and \$3 million and \$16 million during the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Although we had the ability to access the public debt market or available credit facilities for required funding, prior to the Spin-Off, Cendant provided intercompany funding to us in order to lower the total cost of funding for the consolidated entity through the use of its available cash. During the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, interest expense related to such intercompany funding was not significant. These intercompany

Table of Contents

funding arrangements with Cendant terminated at the time of the Spin-Off. No intercompany funding amounts were outstanding at December 31, 2004.

In addition, prior to and as part of the Spin-Off, Cendant made a cash contribution to us of \$100 million and we distributed assets and liabilities of \$638 million to Cendant. Such amount included the historical cost of the net assets of our former relocation and fuel card businesses, certain other assets and liabilities per the Spin-Off Agreements and the net amount of forgiveness of certain payables and receivables, including income taxes, between us, our former relocation and fuel card businesses and Cendant.

During the six months ended June 30, 2004, we paid cash dividends to Cendant of \$70 million. We did not pay cash dividends to Cendant during 2005.

See Item 1. Business Recent Developments of the 2004 Form 10-K for a discussion of the Spin-Off and other material recent developments.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS SECOND QUARTER 2005 VS. SECOND QUARTER 2004***Consolidated Results***

Our consolidated results of continuing operations for the three months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004 were comprised of the following:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		
	2005	2004	Change
	(In millions)		
Net revenues	\$ 232	\$ 292	\$ (60)
Total expenses	208	227	(19)
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	24	65	(41)
Provision for income taxes	6	27	(21)
Income from continuing operations	\$ 18	\$ 38	\$ (20)

During the three months ended June 30, 2005, our Net revenues decreased \$60 million, or 21%, compared to the corresponding period in the prior year, due to \$78 million lower Net revenues for our Mortgage Services segment, partially offset by \$18 million higher Net revenues for our Fleet Management Services segment. During the three months ended June 30, 2005, income from continuing operations before income taxes decreased \$41 million, or 63%, compared to the corresponding period in the prior year. Income from continuing operations before income taxes for the Fleet Management Services segment was \$18 million higher during the three months ended June 30, 2005, compared to the corresponding period in 2004, but was more than offset by a \$59 million decrease in income from continuing operations before income taxes for the Mortgage Services segment. During the three months ended June 30, 2005, we reversed a \$4 million valuation allowance for state net operating losses generated in the first quarter of 2005, which have been offset by state taxable income generated in the second quarter of 2005.

Segment Results

Discussed below are the results of operations for each of our reportable segments. Certain income and expenses not allocated to our reportable segments are reported under the heading Other. Subsequent to the Spin-Off, the Company's management began evaluating the operating results of each of its reportable segments based upon Net revenues and Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes

Table of Contents

(referred to herein as pre-tax income or pre-tax loss, as applicable). Therefore, the information presented below for 2004 has been revised to conform to the current year presentation.

	Net Revenues			(Loss) Income from Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes		
	Three Months Ended June 30,			Three Months Ended June 30,		
	2005	2004	Change	2005	2004	Change
	(In millions)					
Mortgage Services	\$ 165	\$ 243	\$ (78)	\$ (2)	\$ 57	\$ (59)
Fleet Management Services	67	49	18	26	8	18
Total reportable segments	232	292	(60)	24	65	(41)
Other						
Total Company	\$ 232	\$ 292	\$ (60)	\$ 24	\$ 65	\$ (41)

Mortgage Services Segment

Net revenues decreased by \$78 million (32%) in the second quarter of 2005 compared to the same period in 2004. As discussed in greater detail below, the decrease in Net revenues was due primarily to a reduction in Gain on sale of mortgage loans, net of \$95 million, coupled with decreases in Net finance income of \$16 million, Mortgage fees of \$17 million, Loan servicing income of \$3 million and Other income of \$5 million. These decreases were partially offset by an improvement in the Amortization and valuation adjustments related to mortgage servicing rights (MSRs), net of \$58 million.

Pre-tax income decreased by \$59 million (104 %) in the second quarter of 2005 compared to the same period in 2004 driven by the \$78 million decrease in Net revenues that was partially offset by a \$19 million decrease in Total expenses. The \$19 million decrease in Total expenses was due primarily to decreases in Other operating expenses of \$11 million and Salaries and related expenses of \$4 million.

Table of Contents

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

	Three Months Ended June 30,			
	2005	2004	\$ Change	% Change
	(In millions)			
Loans closed to be sold	\$ 9,677	\$ 11,838	\$ (2,161)	(18)%
Fee-based closings	3,413	5,795	(2,382)	(41)%
Total closings	\$ 13,090	\$ 17,633	\$ (4,543)	(26)%
Purchase closings	\$ 9,208	\$ 10,692	\$ (1,484)	(14)%
Refinance closings	3,882	6,941	(3,059)	(44)%
Total closings	\$ 13,090	\$ 17,633	\$ (4,543)	(26)%
Loans sold	\$ 8,681	\$ 10,395	\$ (1,714)	(16)%
Average loan servicing portfolio	\$ 146,244	\$ 142,076	\$ 4,168	3%
Mortgage fees	\$ 51	\$ 68	\$ (17)	(25)%
Gain on sale of mortgage loans, net	57	152	(95)	(63)%
Mortgage interest income	70	70		
Interest expense	(47)	(31)	(16)	(52)%
Net finance income	23	39	(16)	(41)%
Loan servicing income	118	121	(3)	(2)%
Amortization and valuation adjustments related to MSRs, net:				
Amortization of MSRs	(111)	(85)	(26)	(31)%
(Provision for) recovery of impairment of MSRs	(252)	284	(536)	(189)%
Net derivative gain (loss) related to MSRs	279	(341)	620	182%
	(84)	(142)	58	41%
Net loan servicing income	34	(21)	55	262%

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Other income		5	(5)	(100)%
Net revenues	165	243	(78)	(32)%
Salaries and related expenses	83	87	(4)	(5)%
Occupancy and other office expenses	14	17	(3)	(18)%
Depreciation and amortization	7	8	(1)	(13)%
Other operating expenses	63	74	(11)	(15)%
Total expenses	167	186	(19)	(10)%
(Loss) income before income taxes	\$ (2)	\$ 57	\$ (59)	(104)%
Net contribution from production	\$ (25)	\$ 101	\$ (126)	(125)%
Net contribution from servicing	23	(44)	67	152%
(Loss) income before income taxes	\$ (2)	\$ 57	\$ (59)	(104)%

Table of Contents*Mortgage Fees*

Mortgage fees consist primarily of fees collected on loans originated for others (including brokered loans and loans originated through our financial institutions channel), fees on cancelled loans, and appraisal and other income generated by our appraisal services business. The primary driver of Mortgage fees is loan closings since fees collected on loans originated for others are recorded at the time of closing. Income generated by our appraisal services business is recorded when the services are performed, regardless of whether the loan closes.

Mortgage fees decreased by \$17 million (25%) from the second quarter of 2004 to the second quarter of 2005. This decrease was directly attributable to the decline in closed loan volumes of \$4.5 billion (26%) between the two periods. Of the decline in loan closings, \$3.1 billion was attributable to a decline in refinancing activity from the second quarter of 2004 to the second quarter of 2005. Refinancing activity is sensitive to interest rate changes relative to borrowers' current interest rates, and typically increases when interest rates fall and decreases when interest rates rise. Accordingly, many borrowers refinanced their mortgages prior to the second quarter of 2005 at rates that were at or below current quarter levels. Purchase originations decreased by \$1.5 billion (14%) over the same period. Total originations in the second quarter of 2005 as compared to the second quarter of 2004 were adversely affected by the loss of the Fleet Bank relationship resulting from Bank of America's acquisition of Fleet and a decline in volume from USAA, which insured its mortgage originations during 2004.

Gain on Sale of Mortgage Loans, Net

Gain on sale of mortgage loans, net consists primarily of the gain on loans sold or securitized (including the initial capitalization of MSR's and other retained interests), adjusted for net loan origination expenses deferred under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 91, Accounting for Nonrefundable Fees and Costs Associated with Originating or Acquiring Loans and Initial Direct Costs of Leases (SFAS No. 91) and the changes in fair value of all loan related derivatives including our interest rate lock commitments (IRLCs), freestanding loan-related derivatives, and hedge loan derivatives. See Note 8, Derivatives and Risk Management Activities, in the Notes to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Form 10-Q. To the extent the derivatives are considered hedge effective under SFAS No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities (SFAS No. 133), changes in fair value of the mortgage loans would be recorded.

Gain on sale of mortgage loans, net decreased by \$95 million (63%) in the second quarter of 2005 compared to the second quarter of 2004. Of this decrease, \$40 million is related to the decrease in loans sold of \$1.7 billion between the second quarter of 2004 and the second quarter of 2005. Additionally, \$27 million of this decrease was primarily the result of economic hedge ineffectiveness resulting from our risk management activities related to IRLCs and mortgage loans, which yielded gains of approximately \$10 million in 2004 and losses of approximately \$11 million in 2005. The remaining hedge ineffectiveness of \$6 million was attributable to timing differences associated with our application of SFAS No. 133, which is expected to reverse in the third quarter of 2005 when the loans are sold. Finally, the remaining \$28 million decrease was the result of lower margins on loans sold in the second quarter of 2005 as compared to the second quarter of 2004. Typically, when industry loan volumes decline due to a rising interest rate environment or other factors, competitive pricing pressures occur as mortgage companies compete for fewer customers, which results in lower margins.

Net Finance Income

Net finance income is driven by the average volume of loans held for sale during the quarter, the average volume of outstanding borrowings, the note rate on loans held for sale, and the cost of funds rate of our outstanding borrowings. Net finance income declined by \$16 million (41%) during the second quarter of 2005 compared to the second quarter of 2004. Of this decline, approximately \$9 million relates to an increased cost of funds from our outstanding borrowings due primarily to increases in short-term interest rates. At June 30, 2005 and 2004, the one-month London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) was 3.41% and 1.37%,

Table of Contents

respectively, which was an increase of 204 basis points (bps). The remaining \$7 million of the decline in Net finance income quarter-over-quarter is primarily due to lower average loans held for sale balances related to the lower volume of loans closed.

Loan Servicing Income

Loan servicing income includes recurring servicing fees, other ancillary fees and net reinsurance income from our wholly-owned reinsurance subsidiary, Atrium Insurance Corporation. Recurring servicing fees are recognized upon receipt of the coupon payment from the borrower and recorded net of guaranty fees. Net reinsurance income represents premiums earned on reinsurance contracts, net of ceding commission and adjustments to the allowance for reinsurance losses. The primary driver for servicing income is average loan servicing portfolio.

Loan servicing income decreased \$3 million (2%) from the second quarter of 2004 to the second quarter of 2005. This decrease primarily related to a decrease in net reinsurance income during the second quarter of 2005 compared to the corresponding period in 2004.

Amortization and Valuation Adjustments Related to MSR, Net

Amortization and valuation adjustments related to MSR, net includes Amortization of MSR, (Provision for) recovery of impairment of MSR and Net derivative gain (loss) related to MSR. The favorable change of \$58 million (41%) from the second quarter of 2004 to the second quarter of 2005 was attributable to a \$620 million favorable change in net derivative gains and losses, offset by a \$536 million unfavorable change in the valuation of our MSR and \$26 million of higher MSR amortization in the second quarter of 2005 compared to the second quarter of 2004. The components of Amortization and valuation adjustments related to MSR, net are discussed separately below.

Amortization of MSR: We amortize our MSR based on the ratio of current month net servicing income (estimated at the beginning of the month) to the expected net servicing income over the life of the servicing portfolio. The amortization rate is applied to the gross book value of the MSR to determine amortization expense. The application of the amortization rate to the gross book value rather than the net book value resulted in higher amortization expense being offset by a recovery of the MSR valuation by approximately \$22 million. Amortization of our MSR increased by \$26 million (31%) during the second quarter of 2005 compared to the same period in 2004. The increase in amortization expense was primarily attributable to a higher amortization rate due to a decline in the beginning weighted-average life of the portfolio resulting from a flattening of the yield curve in the second quarter of 2005 compared to the same period in 2004.

(Provision for) Recovery of Impairment of MSR: The fair value of our MSR is estimated based upon an internal valuation that reflects management's estimates of expected future cash flows from our MSR considering prepayment estimates, portfolio characteristics, interest rates based on interest rate yield curves, implied volatility and other economic factors. Generally, the value of our MSR is expected to increase when interest rates rise and decrease when interest rates decline due to the effect those changes in interest rates have on prepayment estimates. Other factors noted above as well as the overall market demand for MSR may also affect the MSR valuation. The internal valuation is validated quarterly by comparison to a third-party market valuation of our portfolio.

During the three months ended June 30, 2005, the net provision for impairment of MSR valuation was \$252 million. This provision was an increase of \$536 million (189 %) over the corresponding period in the prior year, as the recovery of impairment of MSR during the three months ended June 30, 2004 was \$284 million. This increase was due primarily to the decrease in mortgage interest rates during the three months ended June 30, 2005 leading to higher expected prepayments. The 10-year treasury rate, which is widely regarded as a benchmark for mortgage rates, decreased by 56 bps during the second quarter of 2005. Conversely, the 10-year treasury rate increased by 78 bps over the same period in 2004.

Table of Contents

Net Derivative Gain (Loss) Related to MSRs: We use a combination of derivatives to protect against potential adverse changes in the value of our MSRs resulting from a decline in interest rates. See Note 8, Derivatives and Risk Management Activities, in the Notes to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Form 10-Q. The amount and composition of derivatives used will depend on a) the exposure to loss of value on our MSRs, b) the expected cost of the derivatives and c) the increased earnings generated by origination of new loans resulting from the decline in interest rates (the natural business hedge). The natural business hedge provides a benefit when increased borrower refinancing activity results in higher production volumes which would partially offset losses in the valuation of our MSRs thereby reducing the need to use derivatives. The benefit of the natural business hedge depends on the decline in interest rates required to create an incentive for borrowers to refinance their mortgage and lower their rate.

During the second quarter of 2005, the value of derivatives related to our MSRs increased by \$279 million. For the same period in 2004, the value of derivatives related to our MSRs decreased by \$341 million. Consistent with our hedging policy, we adjusted our hedge coverage to the perceived benefit of the natural business hedge during the quarter when interest rates declined, as the benefit of the natural business hedge increased. Accordingly, our net results from MSR risk management activities was a gain of \$5 million as described below. Refer to Item 3.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk, for an analysis of the impact of 25 bps, 50 bps and 100 bps changes in interest rates on the valuation of our MSRs and related derivatives at June 30, 2005.

The following table outlines Net gain (loss) on MSRs risk management activities:

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2005	2004
	(In millions)	
Net derivative gain (loss) related to MSRs	\$ 279	\$ (341)
(Provision for) recovery of impairment of MSRs	(252)	284
Application of amortization rate to the valuation allowance	(22)	(24)
Net gain (loss) on MSRs risk management activities	\$ 5	\$ (81)

Other Income

The \$5 million (100%) decrease in Other income during the second quarter of 2005 is primarily attributable to the receipt of a one-time payment during the second quarter of 2004 associated with the termination of the Fleet Bank relationship resulting from Bank of America's acquisition of Fleet.

Salaries and Related Expenses

Salaries and related expenses (net of loan origination costs deferred under SFAS No. 91) consist of employee compensation, commissions paid to employees involved in the loan origination process, payroll taxes and benefits. The \$4 million (5%) decrease in Salaries and related expenses during the second quarter of 2005 compared to the second quarter of 2004 was primarily attributable to a decrease in average staffing levels that was partially offset by higher average salaries.

Other Operating Expenses

Other operating expenses (net of loan origination costs deferred under SFAS No. 91) include expenses directly attributable to loan origination as well as other expenses related to recurring business operations. The \$11 million (15%) decrease in Other operating expenses during the second quarter of 2005 was primarily attributable to the decrease in loans closed during the second quarter of 2005 as compared to the second quarter of 2004.

Table of Contents**Fleet Management Services Segment**

Net revenues increased \$18 million (37%) in the second quarter of 2005 compared to the corresponding period in the prior year. As discussed in greater detail below, the increase in Net revenues was primarily due to increases of \$13 million in Net finance income and \$4 million in Fleet management fees. The increase in Fleet management fees reflects increases for the principal fee based products. The increase in Net finance income resulted from an increase of \$29 million in Fleet lease income, partially offset by an increase of \$10 million in Depreciation on operating leases and an increase in Interest expense of \$6 million. The increase in Interest expense recognized during the quarter is net of a \$5 million decrease in Interest expense due to lower debt levels resulting from certain capital structure adjustments made in connection with the Spin-Off from Cendant on January 31, 2005.

Pre-tax income increased \$18 million (225%) in the second quarter of 2005 compared to the corresponding period in the prior year due to the \$18 million increase in Net revenues. Components of the \$18 million increase in pre-tax income include the \$5 million decrease in Interest expense discussed above and a \$13 million increase in other Net revenues.

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

	Average for the Three Months Ended June 30,			
	2005	2004	Change	% Change
Leased vehicles	324,037	316,095	7,942	3%
Maintenance cards	338,272	332,776	5,496	2%
Fuel cards	321,422	297,219	24,203	8%
Accident management vehicles	330,884	312,896	17,988	6%

	Three Months Ended June 30,			
	2005	2004	\$ Change	% Change
	(In millions)			
Fleet management fees	\$ 38	\$ 34	\$ 4	12%
Fleet lease income	374	345	29	8%
Depreciation on operating leases	(319)	(309)	(10)	(3)%
Interest expense	(31)	(25)	(6)	(24)%
Net finance income	24	11	13	118%
Other income	5	4	1	25%
Net revenues	67	49	18	37%

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Salaries and related expenses	24	21	3	14%
Occupancy and other office expenses	6	5	1	20%
Depreciation and amortization	3	3		
Other operating expenses	8	12	(4)	(33)%
Total expenses	41	41		
Income before income taxes	\$ 26	\$ 8	\$ 18	225%

Fleet Management Fees

Fleet management fees consist primarily of the net revenues of our three principal fee-based products: fuel cards, maintenance assistance and vehicle accident services, and monthly management fees for leased

Table of Contents

units. Fleet management fees were \$4 million (12%) higher in the second quarter of 2005 compared to the second quarter of 2004, due to increases in all major revenue items. Individual fees increased in line with our unit count growth; however, total growth was enhanced as the result of higher revenues due to higher average transaction volumes and higher subrogation recovery for our clients.

Net Finance Income

Net finance income consists primarily of net interest income generated from our monthly lease billings, the impact of used car sales results for closed-end units, and retained motor company monies which are treated as adjustments to the basis of the leased units. During the three months ended June 30, 2005, Net finance income increased \$13 million (118%) to \$24 million, compared to the three months ended June 30, 2004, due to a \$29 million increase in Fleet lease income, partially offset by \$10 million higher Depreciation on operating leases and \$6 million higher Interest expense, net of the \$5 million decrease in Interest expense due to lower debt levels resulting from certain capital structure adjustments made in connection with the Spin-Off.

Fleet lease income increased \$29 million (8%) during the second quarter of 2005 compared to the same period of 2004 due to higher unit counts and higher total lease billings due in part to higher interest rates on our floating rate lease portfolio.

Interest expense increased \$6 million (24%) during the second quarter of 2005 to \$31 million compared to \$25 million for the second quarter of 2004. The increase in Interest expense was primarily due to higher interest rates under our domestic floating rate asset-backed debt structure. The debt is utilized to fund the domestic fleet leases, of which approximately 73% are floating rate leases, whereby the interest component of the lease billing changes with the movement of certain floating rate indices. The increase in Interest expense resulting from higher interest rates was partially offset by a \$5 million decrease due to lower debt levels resulting from certain capital structure adjustments made in connection with the Spin-Off.

Depreciation on operating leases during the second quarter of 2005 increased \$10 million (3%) to \$319 million compared to the corresponding period in the prior year primarily due to an increase in the number of units billed and an increase in average depreciation expense per unit which is a direct pass through to lessees. These increases were partially offset by a \$2 million increase in the total motor company monies retained and recognized by the business, which are accounted for as adjustments to the basis of the leased units and increase as volumes increase.

Other Income

Other income consists principally of the revenue generated by our dealerships and revenues for certain information technology fees for services to unrelated parties. Other income during the three months ended June 30, 2005 was slightly higher than Other income recognized during the corresponding three months of 2004.

Total Expenses

Total expenses for the second quarter of 2005 remained at the same level as the second quarter of 2004. An increase in Salaries and related expenses due to compensation increases was more than offset by a decrease in Other operating expenses.

Table of Contents**RESULTS OF OPERATIONS** **SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2005 VS. SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2004****Consolidated Results**

Our consolidated results of continuing operations for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004 were comprised of the following:

	Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2005	2004	Change
	(In millions)		
Net revenues	\$ 511	\$ 512	\$ (1)
Expenses:			
Spin-Off related expenses	280		280
Other expenses	411	441	(30)
Total expenses	691	441	250
(Loss) income from continuing operations before income taxes	(180)	71	(251)
Provision for income taxes	51	30	21
(Loss) income from continuing operations	\$ (231)	\$ 41	\$ (272)

During the six months ended June 30, 2005, our Net revenues decreased \$1 million compared to the corresponding period in the prior year, due to \$30 million higher Net revenues for our Fleet Management Services segment and \$31 million lower Net revenues for our Mortgage Services segment. Our Loss from continuing operations before income taxes during the six months ended June 30, 2005 included \$280 million of Spin-Off related expenses, which were excluded from the results of our reportable segments. These Spin-Off related expenses were partially offset by \$3 million and \$24 million of higher income from continuing operations before income taxes for the Mortgage Services and Fleet Management Services segments, respectively, and \$2 million lower Other expenses not allocated to our reportable segments.

During the six months ended June 30, 2005, our results included pre-tax Spin-Off related expenses of \$280 million, consisting of: (1) a goodwill impairment charge of \$239 million discussed below; (2) a charge of \$37 million resulting from the prepayment of debt; and (3) a charge of \$4 million associated with the conversion of Cendant's stock options held by PHH employees to PHH stock options. Due to the change in reporting units and reallocation of goodwill, we performed a goodwill impairment assessment in the first quarter of 2005. We assessed goodwill for impairment in both our Mortgage Services and Fleet Management Services reporting units, which resulted in a non-cash impairment charge for the Fleet Management Services reporting unit of \$239 million.

Our results include a \$51 million Provision for income taxes despite the \$180 million Loss from continuing operations before income taxes primarily as the result of the following charges recorded during the six months ended June 30, 2005 that significantly impacted our effective tax rate: (1) a non-cash goodwill impairment charge of \$239 million, \$233 million of which is not deductible for federal and state income tax purposes; (2) a non-cash income tax charge of \$24 million related to modifications of the STARS legal entity structure and PHH's internal reorganization prior to the Spin-Off whereby Cendant contributed STARS to PHH; and (3) a net deferred income tax charge related to the Spin-Off of \$4 million representing the change in estimated deferred state income taxes.

Segment Results

Discussed below are the results of operations for each of our reportable segments. Certain income and expenses not allocated to our reportable segments are reported under the heading Other. Subsequent to the Spin-Off, the Company's management began evaluating the operating results of each of its reportable segments based upon Net revenues and Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes

Table of Contents

(referred to herein as pre-tax income or pre-tax loss, as applicable). Therefore, the information presented below for 2004 has been revised to conform to the current year presentation.

	Net Revenues			Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes		
	Six Months Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2005	2004	Change	2005	2004	Change
	(In millions)					
Mortgage Services	\$ 387	\$ 418	\$ (31)	\$ 59	\$ 56	\$ 3
Fleet Management Services	124	94	30	42	18	24
Total reportable segments	511	512	(1)	101	74	27
Other ⁽¹⁾				(281)	(3)	(278)
Total Company	\$ 511	\$ 512	\$ (1)	\$ (180)	\$ 71	\$ (251)

⁽¹⁾ Expenses reported under the heading Other for the six months ended June 30, 2005 are primarily Spin-Off related expenses, including a goodwill impairment charge of \$239 million for the Fleet Management Services segment.

Mortgage Services Segment

Net revenues decreased by \$31 million (7%) in the six months ended June 30, 2005 compared to the same period in 2004. As discussed in greater detail below, the decrease in Net revenues was due primarily to a reduction in Gain on sale of mortgage loans, net of \$102 million, coupled with decreases in Net finance income of \$26 million, Mortgage fees of \$25 million and Other income of \$12 million. These decreases were partially offset by improvements in the Amortization and valuation adjustments related to MSRs, net of \$131 million and Loan servicing income of \$3 million.

Pre-tax income increased by \$3 million (5%) in the six months ended June 30, 2005 compared to the same period in 2004 driven by the reduction in Total expenses of \$34 million, offset by the \$31 million decrease in Net revenues. The \$34 million decrease in Total expenses was due primarily to decreases in Other operating expenses of \$22 million and Salaries and related expenses of \$9 million.

Table of Contents

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

	Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2005	2004	\$ Change	% Change
	(In millions)			
Loans closed to be sold	\$ 16,492	\$ 19,027	\$ (2,535)	(13)%
Fee-based closings	6,013	9,857	(3,844)	(39)%
Total closings	\$ 22,505	\$ 28,884	\$ (6,379)	(22)%
Purchase closings	\$ 15,366	\$ 17,476	\$ (2,110)	(12)%
Refinance closings	7,139	11,408	(4,269)	(37)%
Total closings	\$ 22,505	\$ 28,884	\$ (6,379)	(22)%
Loans sold	\$ 15,097	\$ 17,033	\$ (1,936)	(11)%
Average loan servicing portfolio	\$ 146,120	\$ 140,719	\$ 5,401	4%
Mortgage fees	\$ 95	\$ 120	\$ (25)	(21)%
Gain on sale of mortgage loans, net	116	218	(102)	(47)%
Mortgage interest income	120	122	(2)	(2)%
Interest expense	(85)	(61)	(24)	(39)%
Net finance income	35	61	(26)	(43)%
Loan servicing income	244	241	3	1%
Amortization and valuation adjustments related to MSR, net:				
Amortization of MSRs	(217)	(157)	(60)	(38)%
(Provision for) recovery of impairment of MSRs	(138)	92	(230)	(250)%
Net derivative gain (loss) related to MSRs	251	(170)	421	248%
	(104)	(235)	131	56%
Net loan servicing income	140	6	134	n/m⁽¹⁾

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Other income	1	13	(12)	(92)%
Net revenues	387	418	(31)	(7)%
Salaries and related expenses	157	166	(9)	(5)%
Occupancy and other office expenses	31	33	(2)	(6)%
Depreciation and amortization	14	15	(1)	(7)%
Other operating expenses	126	148	(22)	(15)%
Total expenses	328	362	(34)	(9)%
Income before income taxes	\$ 59	\$ 56	\$ 3	5%
Net contribution from production	\$ (51)	\$ 92	\$ (143)	(155)%
Net contribution from servicing	110	(36)	146	406%
Income before income taxes	\$ 59	\$ 56	\$ 3	5%

(1) n/m Not meaningful.

Table of Contents*Mortgage Fees*

Certain fees that were reported on our Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2005 as Mortgage fees in our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004 of \$11 million and \$15 million, respectively, have been reclassified to Gain on sale of mortgage loans, net for the presentation of the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004 in our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income presented herein.

Mortgage fees consist primarily of fees collected on loans originated for others (including brokered loans and loans originated through our financial institutions channel), fees on cancelled loans, and appraisal and other income generated by our appraisal services business. The primary driver of Mortgage fees is loan closings since fees collected on loans originated for others are recorded at the time of closing. Income generated by our appraisal services business is recorded when the services are performed, regardless of whether the loan closes.

Mortgage fees decreased by \$25 million (21%) from the six months ended June 30, 2004 to the six months ended June 30, 2005. This decrease was directly attributable to the decline in closed loan volumes of \$6.4 billion (22%) between the two periods. Of the decline in loan closings, \$4.3 billion (37%) was attributable to a decline in refinancing activity from the six months ended June 30, 2004 to the six months ended June 30, 2005. Refinancing activity is sensitive to interest rate changes relative to borrowers' current interest rates, and typically increases when interest rates fall and decreases when interest rates rise. Accordingly, many borrowers refinanced their mortgages prior to the first quarter of 2005 at rates that were at or below current quarter levels. Purchase originations decreased by \$2.1 billion (12%) over the same period. Total originations in the six months ended June 30, 2005 as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2004 were adversely affected by the loss of the Fleet Bank relationship resulting from Bank of America's acquisition of Fleet Bank and a decline in volume from USAA, which insourced its mortgage originations during 2004.

Gain on Sale of Mortgage Loans, Net

Gain on sale of mortgage loans, net consists primarily of the gain on loans sold or securitized (including the initial capitalization of MSR and other retained interests), adjusted for net loan origination expenses deferred under SFAS No. 91 and the changes in fair value of all loan related derivatives including our IRLCs, freestanding loan-related derivatives, and hedge loan derivatives. See Note 8, *Derivatives and Risk Management Activities*, in the Notes to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Form 10-Q. To the extent the derivatives are considered hedge effective under SFAS No. 133, changes in fair value of the mortgage loans would be recorded.

Gain on sale of mortgage loans, net decreased by \$102 million (47%) in the six months ended June 30, 2005 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2004. Of this decrease, \$49 million is related to the decrease in loans sold of \$1.9 billion between the six months ended June 30, 2004 and the six months ended June 30, 2005. Additionally, \$29 million of this decrease was primarily the result of economic hedge ineffectiveness resulting from our risk management activities related to IRLCs and mortgage loans, which yielded gains of approximately \$10 million in 2004 and losses of approximately \$13 million in 2005. The remaining hedge ineffectiveness of \$6 million was attributable to timing differences associated with our application of SFAS No. 133, which is expected to reverse in the third quarter of 2005 when the loans are sold. Finally, the remaining \$24 million decrease was the result of lower margins on loans sold in the first six months of 2005 as compared to the first six months of 2004. Typically, when industry loan volumes decline due to a rising interest rate environment or other factors, competitive pricing pressures occur as mortgage companies compete for fewer customers, which results in lower margins.

Net Finance Income

Net finance income is driven by the average volume of loans held for sale during the quarter, the average volume of outstanding borrowings, the note rate on loans held for sale, and the cost of funds rate of our outstanding borrowings. Net finance income declined by \$26 million (43%) during the six months ended June 30, 2005 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2004. Of this decline, approximately \$18 million

Table of Contents

relates to an increased cost of funds from our outstanding borrowings due primarily to increases in short-term interest rates. At June 30, 2005 and 2004, the one-month London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) was 3.41% and 1.37%, respectively, which was an increase of 204 basis points (bps). The remaining \$8 million of the decline in Net finance income period-over-period is primarily due to lower average loans held for sale balances related to the lower volume of loans closed.

Loan Servicing Income

Loan servicing income includes recurring servicing fees, other ancillary fees and net reinsurance income from our wholly-owned reinsurance subsidiary, Atrium Insurance Corporation. Recurring servicing fees are recognized upon receipt of the coupon payment from the borrower and recorded net of guaranty fees. Net reinsurance income represents premiums earned on reinsurance contracts, net of ceding commission and adjustments to the allowance for reinsurance losses. The primary driver for servicing income is average loan servicing portfolio.

Loan servicing income increased \$3 million (1%) from the six months ended June 30, 2004 to the six months ended June 30, 2005. This increase is directly related to a \$5.4 billion increase (4%) in the average loan servicing portfolio, offset by a decrease in net reinsurance income during the second quarter of 2005.

Amortization and Valuation Adjustments Related to MSR's, Net

Amortization and valuation adjustments related to MSR's, net includes Amortization of MSR's, (Provision for) recovery of impairment of MSR's and Net derivative gain (loss) related to MSR's. The favorable change of \$131 million (56%) from the six months ended June 30, 2004 to the six months ended June 30, 2005 was attributable to a \$421 million favorable change in net derivative gains and losses, offset by a \$230 million unfavorable change of MSR's and \$60 million of higher MSR's amortization during the six months ended June 30, 2005 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2004. The components of Amortization and valuation adjustments related to MSR's, net are discussed separately below.

Amortization of MSR's: We amortize our MSR's based on the ratio of current month net servicing income (estimated at the beginning of the month) to the expected net servicing income over the life of the servicing portfolio. The amortization rate is applied to the gross book value of the MSR's to determine amortization expense. The application of the amortization rate to the gross book value rather than the net book value resulted in higher amortization expense being offset by a recovery of the MSR's valuation by approximately \$50 million. Amortization of our MSR's increased by \$60 million (38%) during the six months ended June 30, 2005 compared to the same period in 2004. Approximately \$6 million of the increased amortization expense was attributable to the increase in the gross book value of the MSR's as the portfolio grew. The remaining \$54 million increase in amortization expense was attributable to a higher amortization rate due to a decline in the beginning weighted-average life of the portfolio resulting from a flattening of the yield curve in the six months ended June 30, 2005 compared to the same period in 2004.

(Provision for) Recovery of Impairment of MSR's: The fair value of our MSR's is estimated based upon an internal valuation that reflects management's estimates of expected future cash flows from our MSR's considering prepayment estimates, portfolio characteristics, interest rates based on interest rate yield curves, implied volatility and other economic factors. Generally, the value of our MSR's is expected to increase when interest rates rise and decrease when interest rates decline due to the effect those changes in interest rates have on prepayment estimates. Other factors noted above as well as the overall market demand for MSR's may also affect the MSR's valuation. The internal valuation is validated quarterly by comparison to a third-party market valuation of our portfolio.

During the six months ended June 30, 2005, the net provision for impairment of MSR's valuation was \$138 million. This provision was an increase of \$230 million (250%) over the corresponding period in the prior year, as the recovery of impairment of MSR's during the six months ended June 30, 2004 was \$92 million. This increase was due primarily to the decrease in mortgage interest rates during the first six months of 2005 leading to higher expected prepayments. The 10-year treasury rate, which is widely regarded as a benchmark

Table of Contents

for mortgage rates, decreased by 28 bps during the first six months of 2005. Conversely, the 10-year treasury rate increased by 36 bps over the same period in 2004.

Net Derivative Gain (Loss) Related to MSR's: We use a combination of derivatives to protect against potential adverse changes in the value of our MSR's resulting from a decline in interest rates. See Note 8, Derivatives and Risk Management Activities, in the Notes to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Form 10-Q. The amount and composition of derivatives used will depend on a) the exposure to loss of value on our MSR's, b) the expected cost of the derivatives and c) the increased earnings generated by origination of new loans resulting from the decline in interest rates (the natural business hedge). The natural business hedge provides a benefit when increased borrower refinancing activity results in higher production volumes which would partially offset losses in the valuation of our MSR's thereby reducing the need to use derivatives. The benefit of the natural business hedge depends on the decline in interest rates required to create an incentive for borrowers to refinance their mortgage and lower their rate.

During the six months ended June 30, 2005, the value of derivatives related to our MSR's increased by \$251 million. For the same period in 2004, the value of derivatives related to our MSR's decreased by \$170 million. Consistent with our hedging policy, we were able to reduce the use of derivatives during the first quarter of 2005 when interest rates declined as the benefit of the natural business hedge increased. By the end of the first quarter and during the second quarter of 2005, we expanded the use of derivatives used to hedge the MSR's as the benefit of the natural business hedge declined with the rise in interest rates. Refer to Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk, for an analysis of the impact of 25 bps, 50 bps and 100 bps changes in interest rates on the valuation of our MSR's and related derivatives at June 30, 2005.

The following table outlines Net gain (loss) on MSR's risk management activities:

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2005	2004
	(In millions)	
Net derivative gain (loss) related to MSR's	\$ 251	\$ (170)
(Provision for) recovery of impairment of MSR's	(138)	92
Application of amortization rate to the valuation allowance	(50)	(37)
Net gain (loss) on MSR's risk management activities	\$ 63	\$ (115)

Other Income

The \$12 million (92%) decrease in Other income during the six months ended June 30, 2005 is primarily attributable to gains on the sale of investment securities that occurred in the six months ended June 30, 2004, whereas no marketable securities were sold in the six months ended June 30, 2005, as well as the receipt of a one-time payment during the six months ended June 30, 2004 associated with the termination of the Fleet Bank relationship resulting from Bank of America's acquisition of Fleet Bank.

Salaries and Related Expenses

Salaries and related expenses (net of loan origination costs deferred under SFAS No. 91) consist of employee compensation, commissions paid to employees involved in the loan origination process, payroll taxes and benefits. The \$9 million (5%) decrease in Salaries and related expenses during the six months ended June 30, 2005 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2004 was primarily attributable to a decrease in average staffing levels that was partially offset by higher average salaries.

Other Operating Expenses

Other operating expenses (net of loan origination costs deferred under SFAS No. 91) include expenses directly attributable to loan origination as well as other expenses related to recurring business operations. The \$22 million

(15%) decrease in Other operating expenses during the six months ended June 30, 2005 was

49

Table of Contents

primarily attributable to the decrease in loans closed during the six months ended June 30, 2005 compared to those closed during the six months ended June 30, 2004.

Fleet Management Services Segment

On February 28, 2004, we acquired First Fleet Corporation (First Fleet). Accordingly, our results for the six months ended June 30, 2005 included six months of First Fleet activity compared to four months during the six months ended June 30, 2004.

Net revenues increased \$30 million (32%) in the six months ended June 30, 2005 compared to the corresponding period in the prior year. As discussed in greater detail below, the increase in Net revenues was primarily due to increases of \$21 million in Net finance income and \$8 million in Fleet management fees. The increase in Fleet management fees reflects increases for the principal fee based products. The increase in Net finance income resulted from an increase in Fleet lease income of \$85 million, partially offset by an increase in Depreciation on operating leases of \$49 million and an increase in Interest expense of \$15 million. The increase in Interest expense recognized during the six months ended June 30, 2005 is net of a \$9 million decrease in Interest expense due to lower debt levels resulting from certain capital structure adjustments made in connection with the Spin-Off from Cendant on January 31, 2005.

Pre-tax income increased \$24 million (133%) in the six months ended June 30, 2005 compared to the corresponding period in the prior year due to the \$30 million increase in Net revenues, partially offset by a \$6 million increase in Total expenses. The increase in Total expenses was due to \$2 million of higher expenses as the result of the inclusion of First Fleet for the first six months of 2005 compared to four months in the first six months of 2004, and other general increases as discussed below. The \$24 million increase in pre-tax income recognized during the six months ended June 30, 2005 includes the \$9 million decrease in Interest expense resulting from the capital structure adjustments discussed above.

Table of Contents

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

**Average for the
Six Months
Ended June 30,**

	2005	2004	Change	% Change
Leased vehicles	322,878	314,833	8,045	3%
Maintenance cards	336,673	329,210	7,463	2%
Fuel cards	319,332	295,116	24,216	8%
Accident management vehicles	330,417	304,938	25,479	8%

**Six Months
Ended June 30,**

	2005	2004	\$ Change	% Change
(In millions)				
Fleet management fees	\$ 75	\$ 67	\$ 8	12%
Fleet lease income	740	655	85	13%
Depreciation on operating leases	(638)	(589)	(49)	(8)%
Interest expense	(61)	(46)	(15)	(33)%
Net finance income	41	20	21	105%
Other income	8	7	1	14%
Net revenues	124	94	30	32%
Salaries and related expenses	45	40	5	13%
Occupancy and other office expenses	10	9	1	11%
Depreciation and amortization	6	6		
Other operating expenses	21	21		
Total expenses	82	76	6	8%
Income before income taxes	\$ 42	\$ 18	\$ 24	133%

Fleet Management Fees

Fleet management fees consist primarily of the net revenues of our three principal fee-based products: fuel cards, maintenance assistance and vehicle accident services, and monthly management fees for leased units. Fleet management fees were \$8 million (12%) higher in the six months ended June 30, 2005 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2004, due to increases in all major revenue items. Individual fees increased in line with our unit count growth; however, total growth was enhanced as the result of higher revenues due to higher average transaction volumes and higher subrogation recovery for our clients.

Net Finance Income

Net finance income consists primarily of net interest income generated from our monthly lease billings, the impact of used car sales results for closed-end units, and retained motor company monies which are treated as adjustments to the basis of the leased units. During the six months ended June 30, 2005, Net finance income increased \$21 million (105%) to \$41 million compared to the six months ended June 30, 2004, due to an \$85 million increase in Fleet lease income, partially offset by a \$49 million increase in Depreciation on operating leases and a \$15 million increase in Interest expense, net of the \$9 million decrease in Interest

Table of Contents

expense due to lower debt levels resulting from certain capital structure adjustments made in connection with the Spin-Off.

Fleet lease income increased \$85 million (13%) during the six months ended June 30, 2005 compared to the same period of 2004 due to higher unit counts, a \$23 million increase in First Fleet's revenues for the entire six months ended June 30, 2005 compared to the four months ended June 30, 2004 and higher total lease billings due in part to higher interest rates on our floating rate lease portfolio.

Interest expense increased \$15 million (33%) during the six months ended June 30, 2005 to \$61 million compared to \$46 million during the six months ended June 30, 2004. The increase in Interest expense was primarily due to higher interest rates under our domestic floating rate asset-backed debt structure. The debt is utilized to fund the domestic fleet leases, of which approximately 73% are floating rate leases, whereby the interest component of the lease billing changes with the movement of certain floating rate indices. The increase in Interest expense resulting from the higher interest rates was partially offset by a \$9 million decrease due to lower debt levels resulting from certain capital structure adjustments made in connection with the Spin-Off.

Depreciation on operating leases during the six months ended June 30, 2005 increased \$49 million (8%) to \$638 million compared to the corresponding period in the prior year primarily due to an increase in the number of units billed, an increase of \$19 million due to the inclusion of First Fleet for the entire six months ended June 30, 2005, and an increase in average depreciation expense per unit which is a direct pass through to lessees. These increases were partially offset by a \$5 million increase in the total motor company monies retained and recognized by the business, which are accounted for as adjustments to the basis of the leased units and increase as volumes increase, and a \$1 million increase related to the impact of used car sales results for closed-end units.

Other Income

Other income consists principally of the revenue generated by our dealerships and revenues for certain information technology fees for services to unrelated parties. Other income during the six months ended June 30, 2005 was slightly higher than Other income during the corresponding six months of 2004.

Total Expenses

Total expenses during the six months ended June 30, 2005 increased \$6 million (8%) to \$82 million compared to the corresponding period in 2004, including approximately \$2 million higher expenses due to the incremental effects of the First Fleet acquisition. The remaining increase was due to higher compensation expense included in Salaries and related expenses.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES*General*

Our short-term financing needs arise primarily from the warehousing of mortgage loans pending sale and the purchase of vehicles for the operations of our Fleet Management Services segment. Our long-term financing needs arise primarily from our investments in our MSR's and other retained interests, along with the financial instruments acquired to manage the interest rate risk associated with those investments and our investment in vehicles leased to the clients of our Fleet Management Services segment. Our principal sources of liquidity are (a) cash and cash equivalents; (b) cash flow from operations and (c) cash flow from financing activities, including the secondary market for mortgages, asset-backed debt markets, the public debt markets and committed credit facilities. Generally, our sources of financing after the Spin-Off remain in place with access to funding for these facilities on a level consistent with the level prior to our Spin-Off. Given our current expectation for business volumes, we believe that our sources of liquidity are adequate to fund our operations for at least the next twelve months. We expect aggregate capital expenditures for 2005 to be between \$25 million and \$35 million.

Table of Contents**Cash Flows**

At June 30, 2005, we had \$52 million of cash and cash equivalents, a decrease of \$205 million from \$257 million at December 31, 2004. The following table summarizes the changes in our cash and cash equivalents balances from December 31, 2004 to June 30, 2005 and from December 31, 2003 to June 30, 2004:

	Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2005	2004	Change
(In millions)			
Cash (used in) provided by:			
Operating activities	\$ (330)	\$ 225	\$ (555)
Investing activities	(336)	(812)	476
Financing activities	507	441	66
	(159)	(146)	(13)
Discontinued operations	(46)	120	(166)
Net decrease in cash	\$ (205)	\$ (26)	\$ (179)

Operating Activities

During the six months ended June 30, 2005, we generated \$555 million less cash from operating activities than during the six months ended June 30, 2004. This decrease was primarily attributable to the timing of cash used to fund the origination of mortgage loans versus cash received from the sale of mortgage loans. During the six months ended June 30, 2005, net cash outflows related to the origination and sale of mortgage loans was \$436 million greater than the six months ended June 30, 2004. Cash flows related to the origination and sale of mortgage loans may fluctuate significantly from period to period due to the timing of the underlying transactions.

Investing Activities

During the six months ended June 30, 2005, we used \$476 million less cash in investing activities than during the six months ended June 30, 2004. The decrease in cash used in investing activities was primarily attributable to an increase of \$485 million in net cash received related to MSR's due to a lower amount of additions to MSR's and higher proceeds received on derivatives related to MSR's, and a \$204 million greater decrease in restricted cash related principally to the redemption of \$400 million of senior notes issued under our Bishop's Gate Residential Mortgage Trust (Bishop's Gate) mortgage warehouse program. This decrease in cash used in investing activities was partially offset by approximately \$296 million of additional cash used by our Fleet Management Services segment to acquire vehicles.

Financing Activities

During the six months ended June 30, 2005, we generated \$66 million more cash from financing activities than during the six months ended June 30, 2004. During the six months ended June 30, 2005, we used \$1.9 billion more cash for the repayment of debt, including the repayment of \$443 million aggregate principal amount of our privately-placed senior notes and \$400 million of senior notes issued under our Bishop's Gate mortgage warehouse program and decreased short-term borrowings by \$363 million. This was offset by \$2.2 billion of higher proceeds from borrowings and a \$100 million cash contribution from Cendant related to the Spin-Off. In the six months ended June 30, 2004, we paid \$70 million of dividends to Cendant and received \$2 million of intercompany funding from Cendant. In the six months ended June 30, 2005, we purchased \$3 million of our common stock from Cendant in connection with the Spin-Off.

Table of Contents***Secondary Mortgage Market***

We rely on the secondary mortgage market for a substantial amount of liquidity to support our operations. Nearly all mortgage loans that we originate are sold in the secondary mortgage market, primarily in the form of mortgage-backed securities (MBS), asset-backed securities and whole loan transactions. The majority of the MBS we sell are guaranteed by the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) or the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae) (collectively, Agency MBS). We also issue non-agency or nonconforming MBS and asset-backed securities. We publicly issue both non-conforming MBS and asset-backed securities that are registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), and we also issue private non-conforming MBS and asset-backed securities. Generally, these types of securities have their own credit ratings. Generally, non-conforming MBS and asset-backed securities require some form of credit enhancement, such as over-collateralization, senior-subordinated structures, primary mortgage insurance, and/or private surety guarantees.

The Agency MBS market, whole loan and non-conforming markets for prime mortgage loans provide substantial liquidity for our mortgage loan production. In order to ensure our ongoing access to the secondary mortgage market, we focus our business process on consistently producing quality mortgages that meet investor requirements.

Indebtedness

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

	Assets Under Management Programs	
	June 30, 2005	December 31, 2004
	(In millions)	
Restricted cash	\$ 480	\$ 854
Mortgage loans held for sale, net	3,091	1,981
Net investment in fleet leases	3,963	3,765
Mortgage servicing rights, net	1,428	1,608
Investment securities	44	47
 Total	 \$ 9,006	 \$ 8,255

Table of Contents

The following tables summarize the components of the Company's indebtedness as of June 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004:

June 30, 2005				
	Vehicle Management Asset-Backed Debt	Mortgage Warehouse Asset-Backed Debt	Unsecured Debt	Total
(In millions)				
Term notes	\$ 1,806	\$ 800	\$ 1,261	\$ 3,867
Short-term notes	1,000	500		1,500
Subordinated notes	398	101		499
Commercial paper		336	284	620
Borrowings under domestic revolving credit facilities			335	335
Other	16	10	64	90
Total	\$ 3,220	\$ 1,747	\$ 1,944	\$ 6,911

December 31, 2004				
	Vehicle Management Asset-Backed Debt	Mortgage Warehouse Asset-Backed Debt	Unsecured Debt	Total
(In millions)				
Term notes	\$ 2,171	\$ 1,200	\$ 1,833	\$ 5,204
Short-term notes	615			615
Subordinated notes	398	101		499
Commercial paper			130	130
Other	31	5	10	46
Total	\$ 3,215	\$ 1,306	\$ 1,973	\$ 6,494

Asset-Backed Debt*Vehicle Management Asset-Backed Debt*

Vehicle management asset-backed debt primarily represents amounts issued under a domestic financing facility, Chesapeake Funding LLC (Chesapeake), that provides for the issuance of variable rate term notes and variable funding notes to unrelated third parties and the issuance of subordinated preferred membership interests to a related party, Terrapin Funding LLC, which is not consolidated per Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 46R, Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities. As of June 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004, variable rate term notes and variable funding notes outstanding under this arrangement aggregated \$2.8 billion. As of June 30, 2005 and

December 31, 2004, subordinated preferred membership interests outstanding aggregated \$398 million. Variable rate term notes, variable funding notes and subordinated preferred membership interests were issued to support the acquisition of vehicles used by our Fleet Management Services segment's leasing operations. The debt issued is collateralized by approximately \$3.8 billion of leased vehicles and related assets, which are not available to pay our general obligations. The titles to all the vehicles collateralizing the debt issued by Chesapeake are held in a bankruptcy remote trust, and we act as a servicer of all such leases. The bankruptcy remote trust, D. L. Peterson Trust, also acts as lessor under both operating and direct financing lease agreements. The holders of the notes and membership interests receive cash flows from lease and other related receivables, as well as receipts from the sale of vehicles. The debt issued under this arrangement primarily represents floating rate instruments for which the weighted-average interest rate was 3.6% and 1.9% during the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Table of Contents

On July 15, 2005, Chesapeake, our wholly-owned subsidiary, entered into the Series 2005-1 Indenture Supplement (the Supplement) to the Base Indenture dated June 30, 1999, as amended, pursuant to which Chesapeake issued \$100 million of variable funding notes (the Notes). On August 8, 2005, Chesapeake amended the Supplement (the Amended Supplement) to permit the issuance of up to an additional \$600 million of Notes, bringing the total capacity of the Amended Supplement to \$700 million. This additional asset-backed debt capacity will generally be used to support the acquisition of vehicles used by PHH Arval in its fleet leasing operations and may also be used to retire outstanding notes. Subsequent to the execution of the Amended Supplement, Chesapeake accessed \$235 million of this additional capacity, a portion of which was used to retire the remaining outstanding note balance of Series 2002-1. As of August 9, 2005, the remaining available capacity for this asset-backed funding arrangement was \$365 million.

The parties to the Amended Supplement include Chesapeake as issuer, PHH Arval as administrator, JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association as administrative agent and indenture trustee, and certain other commercial paper conduit purchasers, funding agents and banks. The Amended Supplement is scheduled to expire on July 14, 2006, subject to any extensions made thereto. The terms and conditions of the Notes are substantially similar to those of Chesapeake's existing variable funding notes. The Notes are collateralized by leased vehicles and related assets, which are not available to pay our general obligations. The vehicle titles used to collateralize the Notes are held in a bankruptcy remote trust, which acts as lessor under operating and direct financing lease agreements. The holder of the Notes will receive cash flows from the lease agreements and other related receivables as well as proceeds from the sale of vehicles. Chesapeake's ability to draw under the Notes is subject to there being no termination of PHH Arval's role as servicer of the underlying lease assets as a result of its bankruptcy, insolvency or default in the performance of its servicing obligations.

The variable rate term notes and the variable funding notes are rated AAA and Aaa by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investors Service, respectively. These ratings are based largely upon the bankruptcy remoteness of the structure, the performance of the assets and the maintenance of appropriate levels of over-collateralization. The availability of this asset-backed debt could suffer in the event of: (a) the deterioration of the assets underlying this program, (b) our inability to access the asset-backed debt market to refinance maturing debt or (c) termination of our role as servicer of the underlying lease assets in the event that we default in the performance of our servicing obligations or we declare bankruptcy or become insolvent.

As of June 30, 2005, the total capacity under vehicle management asset-backed debt arrangements was approximately \$3.2 billion, which was fully utilized as of June 30, 2005. We increased the total capacity under vehicle management asset-backed debt arrangements after June 30, 2005, as more fully described above.

Mortgage Warehouse Asset-Backed Debt

Bishop's Gate is a consolidated bankruptcy remote special purpose entity (SPE) that is utilized to warehouse mortgage loans originated by our Mortgage Services segment prior to their sale into the secondary market, which is a customary practice in the mortgage industry. The debt issued by Bishop's Gate was collateralized by approximately \$1.3 billion of underlying mortgage loans and related assets at June 30, 2005. The mortgage loans are serviced by us and recorded as Mortgage loans held for sale, net in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. The activities of Bishop's Gate are limited to (a) purchasing mortgage loans from our mortgage subsidiary, (b) issuing commercial paper, senior notes, subordinated variable rate certificates and/or borrowing under a liquidity agreement to effect such purchases, (c) entering into interest rate swaps to hedge interest rate risk and certain non-credit related market risk on the purchased mortgage loans, (d) selling and securitizing the acquired mortgage loans to third parties and (e) engaging in certain related transactions. The debt issued by Bishop's Gate primarily represents term notes, commercial paper and certificates for which the weighted-average interest rate was 2.9% and 1.4% during the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Bishop's Gate's commercial paper is rated A1/P1/ F1, its senior notes are rated AAA/ Aaa/ AAA and its variable rate certificates are rated BBB/ Baa2/ BBB by Standard & Poor's, Moody's Investors Service and Fitch Ratings, respectively. These ratings are largely dependent upon the performance of the underlying mortgage assets, the maintenance of sufficient levels of subordinated debt and the timely sale of mortgage loans into the secondary market. The assets of Bishop's Gate are not available to pay our general obligations. The availability of funds from this

program could suffer in the event of: (a) the deterioration in the

56

Table of Contents

performance of the mortgage loans underlying this program, (b) our inability to access the asset-backed debt market to refinance maturing debt, (c) our inability to access the secondary market for mortgage loans or (d) termination of our role as servicer of the underlying mortgage assets in the event that (1) we default in the performance of our servicing obligations, (2) we declare bankruptcy or become insolvent or (3) our senior unsecured credit ratings fall below BB+ or Ba1 by Standard and Poor's and Moody's Investors Service, respectively.

We also maintain a committed mortgage repurchase facility that we use to finance mortgage loans originated by PHH Mortgage. On June 30, 2005, we amended our committed mortgage repurchase facility by executing the Fourth Amended and Restated Mortgage Loan Repurchase and Servicing Agreement (the "Amended Agreement") dated as of June 30, 2005 among Sheffield Receivables Corporation, as Purchaser, Barclays Bank PLC, New York Branch, as Administrative Agent, PHH Mortgage Corporation, as Seller and Servicer, and PHH Corporation, as Guarantor. The Amended Agreement increases the capacity of the committed mortgage repurchase facility from \$150 million to \$500 million and eliminates certain restrictions on the eligibility of underlying mortgage loan collateral. This repurchase facility is collateralized by mortgage loans and is funded by a multi-seller conduit. As of June 30, 2005, this repurchase facility had a capacity of \$500 million, which was fully utilized. This repurchase facility has a one year term that is renewable on an annual basis. Depending on our anticipated mortgage loan origination volume, we may increase the capacity under this repurchase facility subject to agreement with the lender. We generally use this facility to supplement the capacity of Bishop's Gate and our unsecured borrowings used to fund our mortgage warehouse needs.

As of June 30, 2005, the total capacity under mortgage warehouse asset-backed debt arrangements was approximately \$2.9 billion, and we had approximately \$1.2 billion of unused capacity available. This capacity reflects the redemption of \$400 million in senior notes in March 2005.

Unsecured Debt

The public debt markets are a key source of financing for us, due to their efficiency and low cost. Typically, we access these markets by issuing unsecured commercial paper and medium-term notes. As of June 30, 2005, we had a total of approximately \$1.5 billion in unsecured public debt outstanding. Our maintenance of investment grade ratings as an independent company is a significant factor in preserving the broad access to the public debt markets that we enjoyed as an independently funded subsidiary of Cendant. As of February 1, 2005 (the effective date of the Spin-Off), our senior unsecured debt ratings were downgraded from BBB+/Baa1 to BBB/Baa3 by Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investors Service, respectively, and upgraded from BBB+ to A- by Fitch Ratings. Our credit ratings are as follows:

	Moody's Investors Service	Standard & Poor's	Fitch Ratings
Senior debt	Baa3	BBB	A-
Short-term debt	P-3	A-2	F-2

Each of these investment grade ratings has been assigned a stable outlook by the respective agency and reflects our standing as an independent, public company. Among other things, maintenance of our investment grade ratings requires that we demonstrate high levels of liquidity, including access to alternative sources of funding such as committed bank stand-by lines of credit, as well as a capital structure and leverage appropriate for companies in our industry. A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and is subject to revision or withdrawal by the assigning rating organization. Each rating should be evaluated independently of any other rating.

In the event our credit ratings were to drop below investment grade, our access to the public corporate debt markets may be severely limited. The cutoff for investment grade is generally considered to be a long-term rating of Baa3, BBB- and BBB- for Moody's Investors Service, Standard & Poor's and Fitch Ratings, respectively, or one level below our lowest rating. In the event of a ratings downgrade below investment grade, we may be required to rely upon

alternative sources of financing, such as bank lines and

Table of Contents

private debt placements (secured and unsecured). A drop in our credit ratings could also increase our cost of borrowing under our credit facilities. Furthermore, we may be unable to retain all of our existing bank credit commitments beyond the then existing maturity dates. As a consequence, our cost of financing could rise significantly, thereby negatively impacting our ability to finance some of our capital-intensive activities, such as our ongoing investment in MSRs and other retained interests.

Term Notes

On February 9, 2005, we prepaid \$443 million aggregate principal amount of outstanding privately-placed senior notes in cash at an aggregate prepayment price of \$497 million, including accrued and unpaid interest. The prepayment was made due to our concerns regarding debt covenant compliance caused by the reduction in our Stockholders' equity resulting from the Spin-Off. The prepayment price included an aggregate make-whole amount of \$44 million. During the six months ended June 30, 2005, we recorded a net charge of \$37 million in connection with this prepayment of debt, which consisted of the \$44 million make-whole payment and a write-off of unamortized deferred financing costs of \$1 million, partially offset by net interest rate swap gains of \$8 million. This charge is included in Spin-Off related expenses in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income.

The outstanding carrying value of term notes at June 30, 2005 consisted of \$1.3 billion of publicly-issued medium-term notes. The outstanding carrying value of term notes at December 31, 2004 consisted of (a) \$1.4 billion of publicly-issued medium-term notes and (b) \$453 million (\$443 million principal amount) of privately-placed senior notes. The effective rate of interest for the publicly-issued medium-term notes was 6.8% and 7.0% during the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The effective rate of interest for the privately-placed senior notes was 7.5% during the six months ended June 30, 2004.

Commercial Paper

Our policy is to maintain available capacity under our committed revolving credit facility (described below) to fully support our outstanding commercial paper. The weighted-average interest rate on our outstanding commercial paper, which matures within 270 days from issuance, was 3.5% and 1.6% during the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. We had outstanding commercial paper obligations of \$284 million and \$130 million as of June 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004, respectively.

Credit Facility

We are party to a \$1.25 billion Three Year Competitive Advance and Revolving Credit Agreement, dated as of June 28, 2004 and amended as of December 21, 2004, among PHH Corporation, a group of lenders and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent (the "Credit Facility"). Pricing under the Credit Facility is based upon our credit ratings. Borrowings under the Credit Facility mature in June 2007 and, as of June 30, 2005, bear interest at LIBOR plus a margin of 60 bps. The Credit Facility also requires us to pay a per annum facility fee of 15 bps and a per annum utilization fee of approximately 12.5 bps if our usage exceeds 33% of the aggregate commitments under the Credit Facility. In the event that our credit ratings are downgraded, the margin over LIBOR would become 70 bps for the first downgrade and up to 125 bps for subsequent downgrades, and the facility fee would become 17.5 bps for the first downgrade and up to 25 bps for subsequent downgrades. As of June 30, 2005, there were \$335 million of borrowings outstanding under the Credit Facility. There were no borrowings outstanding under the Credit Facility at December 31, 2004. The weighted-average interest rate on borrowings under the Credit Facility during the six months ended June 30, 2005 was 3.8%. The Credit Facility was undrawn during the six months ended June 30, 2004.

Table of Contents**Debt Maturities**

The following table provides the contractual maturities of our debt at June 30, 2005 (except for our vehicle management asset-backed notes, where the indentures require payments based on cash inflows relating to the securitized vehicle leases and related assets and for which estimates of repayments have been used):

	Asset-Backed	Unsecured	Total
	(In millions)		
Within one year	\$ 2,067	\$ 383	\$ 2,450
Between one and two years	1,490	353	1,843
Between two and three years	656	440	1,096
Between three and four years	519		519
Between four and five years	71	6	77
Thereafter	164	762	926
	\$ 4,967	\$ 1,944	\$ 6,911

As of June 30, 2005, available funding under our asset-backed debt arrangements and committed credit facilities consisted of:

	Capacity	Outstanding Borrowings	Available Capacity
	(In millions)		
<i>Asset-Backed Funding Arrangements⁽¹⁾</i>			
Vehicle management	\$ 3,220	\$ 3,220	\$
Mortgage warehouse	2,916	1,747	1,169
	\$ 6,136	\$ 4,967	\$ 1,169
<i>Committed Credit Facilities⁽²⁾</i>	\$ 1,433	\$ 335	\$ 1,098

(1) Capacity is subject to maintaining sufficient assets to collateralize debt.

(2) Includes a \$1.25 billion domestic revolver (\$335 million outstanding at June 30, 2005) maturing in June 2007, a \$33 million United States dollar equivalent Canadian revolver (no balance outstanding at June 30, 2005) maturing in April 2006 and an additional \$150 million domestic revolver (no balance outstanding at June 30, 2005). Under our policy, available capacity of \$284 million under our \$1.25 billion domestic revolver has been designated to support outstanding commercial paper.

As of June 30, 2005, we also had \$874 million of availability for public debt issuances under a shelf registration statement.

Debt Covenants

Certain of our debt instruments and credit facilities contain restrictive covenants, including, but not limited to, restrictions on indebtedness of material subsidiaries, mergers, limitations on liens, liquidations, and sale and leaseback

transactions, and also require the maintenance of certain financial ratios. The Credit Facility requires that we maintain: (a) net worth of \$1.0 billion plus 25% of net income, if positive, for each fiscal quarter after December 31, 2004 and (b) a ratio of debt to net worth no greater than 8:1. The indentures pursuant to which the publicly issued medium-term notes have been issued require that we maintain a debt to tangible equity ratio of not more than 10:1. These indentures also restrict us from paying dividends if, after giving effect to the dividend, the debt to equity ratio exceeds 6.5:1. At June 30, 2005, we were in compliance with all of our financial covenants related to our debt instruments and Credit Facility.

Table of Contents***Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements and Guarantees***

In the ordinary course of business, we enter into numerous agreements that contain standard guarantees and indemnities whereby we indemnify another party for breaches of representations and warranties. Such guarantees or indemnifications are granted under various agreements, including those governing (a) leases of real estate, (b) access to credit facilities and use of derivatives, (c) issuances of debt or equity securities. The guarantees or indemnifications issued are for the benefit of the (1) buyers in sale agreements and sellers in purchase agreements, (2) landlords in lease contracts, (3) financial institutions in credit facility arrangements and derivative contracts, and (4) underwriters in debt or equity security issuances. While some of these guarantees extend only for the duration of the underlying agreement, many survive the expiration of the term of the agreement or extend into perpetuity (unless subject to a legal statute of limitations). There are no specific limitations on the maximum potential amount of future payments that we could be required to make under these guarantees, and we are unable to develop an estimate of the maximum potential amount of future payments to be made under these guarantees as the triggering events are not subject to predictability. With respect to certain of the aforementioned guarantees, such as indemnifications of landlords against third party claims for the use of real estate property leased by us, we maintain insurance coverage that mitigates any potential payments to be made.

We also provide guarantees for the benefit of landlords in lease contracts where the lease is assigned to a third party due to the sale of a business which occupied the leased facility. These guarantees extend only for the duration of the underlying lease contract. If we were required to make payments under these guarantees, we would have similar recourse against the tenant (third party to which the lease was assigned).

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

There have not been any significant changes to the critical accounting policies discussed under Item 7.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Critical Accounting Policies of our 2004 Form 10-K or to our assessment of which accounting policies we would consider to be critical accounting policies.

RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS***Repatriation of Foreign Earnings***

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB Staff Position No. FAS 109-2, Accounting and Disclosure Guidance for the Foreign Earnings Repatriation Provision within the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 (FSP No. 109-2). The American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 (the Act), which became effective October 22, 2004, provides a one-time dividends received deduction on the repatriation of certain foreign earnings to a U.S. taxpayer, provided certain criteria are met. The Company may apply the provision of the Act to qualifying earnings repatriations through December 31, 2005. FSP No. 109-2 provides accounting and disclosure guidance for the repatriation provision. As permitted by FSP No. 109-2, the Company will not complete its evaluation of the repatriation provisions until a reasonable duration following the publication of clarifying language on key elements of the Act by Congress or the Treasury Department. Accordingly, the Company has not recorded any income tax expense or benefit for amounts that may be repatriated under the Act. The range of unremitted earnings for possible repatriation under the Act is estimated to be between \$0 and \$55 million, which would result in additional estimated income tax expense of \$0 to \$12 million. Currently, the Company does not record deferred income tax liabilities on unremitted earnings of its foreign subsidiaries, as these undistributed earnings are considered indefinitely invested, and determination of the amount is not practical to compute.

Share-Based Payments

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123R, Share-Based Payment, (SFAS No. 123R) which eliminates the alternative to measure stock-based compensation awards using the intrinsic value approach permitted by Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees (APB No. 25) and by SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation

Table of Contents

(SFAS No. 123). Prior to the Spin-Off and since Cendant's adoption at January 1, 2003 of the fair value method of accounting for stock-based compensation provisions of SFAS No. 123 and the transitional provisions of SFAS No. 148, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation Transition and Disclosure, the Company was allocated compensation expense upon Cendant's issuance of common stock options to the Company's employees. As a result, the Company has been recording stock-based compensation expense since January 1, 2003 for employee stock awards that were granted or modified subsequent to December 31, 2002.

On March 29, 2005, the SEC issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107, Share-Based Payment (SAB 107). SAB 107 summarizes the views of the staff regarding the interaction between SFAS No. 123R and certain SEC rules and regulations and provides the staff's views regarding the valuation of share-based payment arrangements for public companies. Effective April 21, 2005, the SEC issued an amendment to Rule 4-01(a) of Regulation S-X amending the effective date for compliance with SFAS No. 123R so that each registrant that is not a small business issuer will be required to prepare financial statements in accordance with SFAS No. 123R beginning with the first interim or annual reporting period of the registrant's first fiscal year beginning on or after June 15, 2005. The Company has not yet completed its assessment of adopting SFAS No. 123R or the related SEC views.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Our principal market exposure is to interest rate risk, specifically long-term U.S. Treasury and mortgage interest rates due to their impact on mortgage-related assets and commitments. We also have exposure to LIBOR and commercial paper interest rates due to their impact on variable rate borrowings, other interest rate sensitive liabilities and net investment in floating rate lease assets. We anticipate that such interest rates will remain a primary market risk for the foreseeable future.

INTEREST RATE RISK***Mortgage Servicing Rights***

Our MSR's are subject to substantial interest rate risk as the mortgage notes underlying the MSR's permit the borrowers to prepay the loans. Therefore, the value of the MSR's tends to diminish in periods of declining interest rates (as prepayments increase) and increase in periods of rising interest rates (as prepayments decrease). We use a combination of derivative instruments to offset potential adverse changes in fair value on our MSR's that could affect reported earnings.

Other Mortgage Related Assets

Our other mortgage-related assets are subject to interest rate risk created by (a) our commitments to fund mortgages to borrowers who have applied for loan funding and (b) loans held in inventory awaiting sale into the secondary market. We use derivative instruments (including futures, options and forward delivery commitments) to economically hedge our commitments to fund mortgages.

Interest rate and price risk related to loans held in inventory awaiting sale into the secondary market (which are classified on our balance sheets as Mortgage loans held for sale, net) may be hedged with mortgage forward delivery commitments. These forward delivery commitments fix the forward sales price that will be realized in the secondary market and thereby reduce the interest rate and price risk to us.

Indebtedness

The debt used to finance much of our operations is also exposed to interest rate fluctuations. We use various hedging strategies and derivative financial instruments to create a desired mix of fixed and floating rate assets and liabilities. Derivative instruments currently used in these hedging strategies include swaps and instruments with purchased option features.

Table of Contents

CONSUMER CREDIT RISK

Conforming conventional loans serviced by us are securitized through Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac programs. Such servicing is performed on a non-recourse basis, whereby foreclosure losses are generally the responsibility of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac. The government loans serviced by us are generally securitized through Ginnie Mae programs. These government loans are either insured against loss by the FHA or partially guaranteed against loss by the Department of Veterans Affairs. Additionally, jumbo mortgage loans are serviced for various investors on a non-recourse basis.

While the majority of the mortgage loans serviced by us are sold without recourse, we have a program where we provide credit enhancement for a limited period of time to the purchasers of mortgage loans by retaining a portion of the credit risk. The retained credit risk, which represents the unpaid principal balance of the loans, was \$5.1 billion as of June 30, 2005. In addition, we have \$558 million of recourse on specific mortgage loans that have been sold as of June 30, 2005.

We also provide representations and warranties to purchasers and insurers of the loans sold. In the event of a breach of these representations and warranties, we may be required to repurchase a mortgage loan or indemnify the purchaser, and any subsequent loss on the mortgage loan may be borne by us. If there is no breach of a representation and warranty provision, we have no obligation to repurchase the loan or indemnify the investor against loss. Our owned servicing portfolio represents the maximum potential exposure related to representations and warranty provisions.

As of June 30, 2005, we had a liability of \$19 million, recorded in Other liabilities in our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, for probable losses related to our loan servicing portfolio.

See Note 13, Commitments and Contingencies in the Notes to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

COMMERCIAL CREDIT RISK

We are exposed to commercial credit risk for our clients under the lease and service agreements for PHH Arval. We manage such risk through an evaluation of the financial position and creditworthiness of the client, which is performed on at least an annual basis. The lease agreements are generally terminable immediately, allowing PHH Arval to refuse any additional orders; however, PHH Arval would remain obligated for all units under contract at that time. The services agreements can generally be terminated upon 30 days written notice. PHH Arval has no significant client concentrations as no client represents more than 5% of the revenues of the business. PHH Arval's historical net losses as a percentage of the ending dollar amount of leases have not exceeded .06% in any of the last five fiscal years.

COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK

We are exposed to counterparty credit risk in the event of nonperformance by counterparties to various agreements and sales transactions. We manage such risk by evaluating the financial position and creditworthiness of such counterparties and/or requiring collateral in instances in which financing is provided. We mitigate counterparty credit risk associated with our derivative contracts by monitoring the amount for which we are at risk with each counterparty to such contracts, periodically evaluating counterparty creditworthiness and financial position, and where possible, dispersing the risk among multiple counterparties.

As of June 30, 2005 there were no significant concentrations of credit risk with any individual counterparty or groups of counterparties. Concentrations of credit risk associated with receivables are considered minimal due to our diverse customer base. With the exception of the financing provided to customers of our mortgage business, we do not normally require collateral or other security to support credit sales.

Table of Contents

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

We assess our market risk based on changes in interest rates utilizing a sensitivity analysis. The sensitivity analysis measures the potential impact on fair values based on hypothetical changes (increases and decreases) in interest rates.

We use a duration-based model in determining the impact of interest rate shifts on our debt portfolio, certain other interest bearing liabilities and interest rate derivatives portfolios. The primary assumption used in these models is that an increase or decrease in the benchmark interest rate produces a parallel shift in the yield curve across all maturities.

We utilize a probability weighted option-adjusted-spread (OAS) model to determine the fair value of MSRs and the impact of parallel interest rate shifts on MSRs. The primary assumptions in this model are prepayment speeds, OAS (discount rate) and implied volatility. However, this analysis ignores the impact of interest rate changes on certain material variables, such as the benefit or detriment on the value of future loan originations and non-parallel shifts in the spread relationships between mortgage-backed securities, swaps and treasury rates. For mortgage loans, interest rate lock commitments, forward delivery commitments and options, we rely on market sources in determining the impact of interest rate shifts. In addition, for interest rate lock commitments, the borrower's propensity to close their mortgage loans under the commitment is used as a primary assumption.

Our total market risk is influenced by a wide variety of factors including market volatility and the liquidity of the markets. There are certain limitations inherent in the sensitivity analysis presented. While probably the most meaningful analysis, these shock tests are constrained by several factors, including the necessity to conduct the analysis based on a single point in time and the inability to include the complex market reactions that normally would arise from the market shifts modeled.

Table of Contents

We used June 30, 2005 market rates on our instruments to perform the sensitivity analysis. The estimates are based on the market risk sensitive portfolios described in the preceding paragraphs and assume instantaneous, parallel shifts in interest rate yield curves. The following table summarizes the estimated change in fair value of our assets and liabilities sensitive to interest rates as of June 30, 2005 given hypothetical instantaneous parallel shifts in the yield curve:

	Change in Fair Value					
	Down 100 bps	Down 50 bps	Down 25 bps	Up 25 bps	Up 50 bps	Up 100 bps
(In millions)						
Mortgage Assets						
Mortgage loans held for sale, net	\$ 30	\$ 17	\$ 9	\$ (11)	\$ (24)	\$ (52)
Interest rate lock commitments	46	30	17	(22)	(51)	(129)
Forward loan sale commitments	(85)	(51)	(28)	32	68	149
Options	(10)	(5)	(3)	3	7	19
Total Mortgage loans held for sale, net, interest rate lock commitments and related derivatives	(19)	(9)	(5)	2		(13)
Mortgage servicing rights, net	(482)	(268)	(139)	144	286	539
Mortgage servicing rights derivatives	470	240	119	(112)	(213)	(359)
Total Mortgage servicing rights, net and related derivatives	(12)	(28)	(20)	32	73	180
Mortgage-backed securities	2	1			(1)	(2)
Total Mortgage Assets	(29)	(36)	(25)	34	72	165
Total Vehicle Assets	17	8	4	(4)	(8)	(17)
Total Liabilities	15	8	4	(4)	(8)	(15)
Total, net	\$ (27)	\$ (36)	\$ (25)	\$ 34	\$ 72	\$ 163

Item 4. Controls and Procedures**(a) Disclosure Controls and Procedures.**

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act) is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Commission's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and management was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

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As required by Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(b), we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this Form 10-Q. Based on the foregoing, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level.

Table of Contents**(b) Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.**

There have not been any changes in our 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 three months ended June 30, 2005 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II OTHER INFORMATION**Item 1. Legal Proceedings.**

We are party to various legal proceedings from time to time, none of which we currently deem to be material.

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

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

None.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.

None.

Item 5. Other Information.**2006 Annual Meeting**

We expect that our 2006 annual meeting of stockholders will be held on or about April 27, 2006 (the Annual Meeting) and that we will begin mailing proxy materials to stockholders on or about March 10, 2006. Stockholders interested in submitting a proposal for the Annual Meeting must do so by sending such proposal to PHH Corporation, Attn: Corporate Secretary, 3000 Leadenhall Road, Mount Laurel, New Jersey, 08054. Because the date of the Annual Meeting is more than 60 days after the one-year anniversary date of our 2005 annual meeting of stockholders, in order for a stockholder proposal to be considered for inclusion in our proxy materials for the Annual Meeting, any such stockholder proposal must be received by our Corporate Secretary on or before November 11, 2005 and comply with the procedures set forth in Rule 14a-8 under Exchange Act, as well as the advance notice provisions of our amended and restated By-Laws (the By-Laws). Any stockholder proposal received after November 11, 2005 will not be considered for inclusion in the proxy materials. Pursuant to the advance notice provision of our By-Laws, any stockholder proposal not submitted for inclusion in the proxy materials, but nevertheless intended to be presented directly at the Annual Meeting, must be received by the Corporate Secretary no earlier than January 28, 2006 and no later than February 27, 2006 and must comply with the advance notice provisions in our By-Laws. Stockholder proposals not received in accordance with the foregoing will be considered as not having been properly brought before the Annual Meeting and such proposals shall not be acted upon.

Entry into Series 2005-1 Indenture Supplement

On July 15, 2005, Chesapeake Funding, LLC (Chesapeake), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, entered into the Series 2005-1 Indenture Supplement (the Supplement) to the Base Indenture dated June 30, 1999, as amended, pursuant to which Chesapeake issued \$100 million of variable funding notes (the Notes). On August 8, 2005, Chesapeake amended the Supplement (the Amended Supplement) to permit the issuance of up to an additional \$600 million of Notes, bringing the total capacity of the Amended Supplement to \$700 million. This additional asset-backed debt capacity will generally be used to support the acquisition of vehicles used by PHH Vehicle Management Services, LLC, doing business as PHH Arval

Table of Contents

(PHH Arval), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, in its fleet leasing operations and may also be used to retire outstanding notes. Subsequent to the execution of the Amended Supplement, Chesapeake accessed \$235 million of this additional capacity, a portion of which was used to retire the remaining outstanding note balance of Series 2002-1. As of August 9, 2005, the remaining available capacity for this asset-backed funding arrangement was \$365 million.

The parties to the Amended Supplement include Chesapeake as issuer, PHH Arval as administrator, JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association as administrative agent and indenture trustee, and certain other commercial paper conduit purchasers, funding agents and banks. The Amended Supplement is scheduled to expire on July 14, 2006, subject to any extensions made thereto. The terms and conditions of the Notes are substantially similar to those of Chesapeake's existing variable funding notes. The Notes are collateralized by leased vehicles and related assets, which are not available to pay the Company's general obligations. The vehicle titles used to collateralize the Notes are held in a bankruptcy remote trust, which acts as lessor under operating and direct financing lease agreements. The holder of the Notes will receive cash flows from the lease agreements and other related receivables as well as proceeds from the sale of vehicles. Chesapeake's ability to draw under the Notes is subject to there being no termination of PHH Arval's role as servicer of the underlying lease assets as a result of its bankruptcy, insolvency or default in the performance of its servicing obligations.

Item 6. Exhibits.

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

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements 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.

PHH CORPORATION

/s/ Terence W. Edwards

Terence W. Edwards
President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: August 12, 2005

/s/ Neil J. Cashen

Neil J. Cashen
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Duly Authorized Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)

Date: August 12, 2005

Table of Contents**EXHIBIT INDEX**

Exhibit No.	Description	Incorporation by Reference
2.1	Agreement and Plan of Merger by and among Cendant Corporation, PHH Corporation, Avis Acquisition Corp, and Avis Group Holdings, Inc., dated as of November 11, 2000.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2000 filed on November 14, 2000.
3.1	Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation.	Incorporated by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K dated as of February 1, 2005.
3.2	Amended and Restated By-Laws.	Incorporated by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K dated as of February 1, 2005.
3.3	Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Operating Agreement, dated as of January 31, 2005, of PHH Home Loans, LLC, by and between PHH Broker Partner Corporation and Cendant Real Estate Services Venture Partner, Inc.	Incorporated by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K dated as of February 1, 2005.
3.3.1	Amendment No. 1 to the Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Operating Agreement of PHH Home Loans, LLC, dated April 12, 2005, by and between PHH Broker Partner Corporation and Cendant Real Estate Services Venture Partner, Inc.	
4.1	Specimen common stock certificate.	Incorporated by reference to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004.
4.2	Rights Agreement, dated as of January 28, 2005, by and between PHH Corporation and the Bank of New York.	Incorporated by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K dated as of February 1, 2005.
4.3	Indenture dated November 6, 2000 between PHH Corporation and Bank One Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.0 to our Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 12, 2000.
4.4	Supplemental Indenture No. 1 dated November 6, 2000 between PHH Corporation and Bank One Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 12, 2000.
4.5	Supplemental Indenture No. 3 dated as of May 30, 2002 to the Indenture dated as of November 6, 2000 between PHH corporation and Bank One Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee (pursuant to which the Internotes, 6.000% Notes due 2008 and 7.125% Notes due 2013 were issued).	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 12, 2000.
4.6	Form of PHH Corporation Internotes.	Incorporated by reference to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002.
10.1		

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Base Indenture dated as of June 30, 1999 between Greyhound Funding LLC (now known as Chesapeake Funding LLC) and The Chase Manhattan Bank, as Indenture Trustee.

Incorporated by reference to Greyhound Funding LLC's Amendment to its Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 19, 2001 (No. 333-40708).

Table of Contents

Exhibit No.	Description	Incorporation by Reference
10.2	Supplemental Indenture No. 1 dated as of October 28, 1999 between Greyhound Funding LLC and The Chase Manhattan Bank to the Base Indenture dated as of June 30, 1999.	Incorporated by reference to Greyhound Funding LLC's Amendment to its Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 19, 2001 (No. 333-40708).
10.3	Series 2001-1 Indenture Supplement between Greyhound Funding LLC (now known as Chesapeake Funding LLC) and The Chase Manhattan Bank, as Indenture Trustee, dated as of October 25, 2001.	Incorporated by reference to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001.
10.4	Second Amended and Restated Mortgage Loan Purchase and Servicing Agreement, dated as of October 31, 2000 among the Bishop's Gate Residential Mortgage Trust, Cendant Mortgage Corporation, Cendant Mortgage Corporation, as Servicer and PHH Corporation.	Incorporated by reference to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001.
10.5	Purchase Agreement dated as of April 25, 2000 by and between Cendant Mobility Services Corporation and Cendant Mobility Financial Corporation.	Incorporated by reference to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001.
10.6	Receivables Purchase Agreement dated as of April 25, 2000 by and between Cendant Mobility Financial Corporation and Apple Ridge Services Corporation.	Incorporated by reference to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001.
10.7	Transfer and Servicing Agreement dated as of April 25, 2000 by and between Apple Ridge Services Corporation, Cendant Mobility Financial Corporation, Apple Ridge Funding LLC and Bank One, National Association.	Incorporated by reference to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001.
10.8	Master Indenture among Apple Ridge Funding LLC, Bank One, National Association and The Bank Of New York dated as of April 25, 2000.	Incorporated by reference to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001.
10.9	Second Amended and Restated Mortgage Loan Repurchases and Servicing Agreement dated as of December 16, 2002 among Sheffield Receivables Corporation, as Purchaser, Barclays Bank Plc. New York Branch, as Administrative Agent, Cendant Mortgage Corporation, as Seller and Servicer and PHH Corporation, as Guarantor.	Incorporated by reference to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001.
10.10	Series 2002-1 Indenture Supplement, between Chesapeake Funding LLC, as issuer and JPMorgan Chase Bank, as indenture trustee, dated as of June 10, 2002.	Incorporated by reference to Chesapeake Funding LLC's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002.
10.11		

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Supplemental Indenture No. 2, dated as of May 27, 2003, to Base Indenture, dated as of June 30, 1999, as supplemented by Supplemental Indenture No. 1, dated as of October 28, 1999, between Chesapeake Funding LLC and JPMorgan Chase Bank, as trustee.

Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Chesapeake Funding LLC's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2003.

Table of Contents

Exhibit No.	Description	Incorporation by Reference
10.12	Supplemental Indenture No. 3, dated as of June 18, 2003, to Base Indenture, dated as of June 30, 1999, as supplemented by Supplemental Indenture No. 1, dated as of October 28, 1999, and Supplemental Indenture No. 2, dated as of May 27, 2003, between Chesapeake Funding LLC and JPMorgan Chase Bank, as trustee.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Chesapeake Funding LLC's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2003.
10.13	Supplement Indenture No. 4, dated as of July 31, 2003, to the Base Indenture, dated as of June 30, 1999, between Chesapeake Funding LLC and JPMorgan Chase Bank (formerly known as The Chase Manhattan Bank), as Indenture Trustee.	Incorporated by reference to the Amendment to the Registration Statement on Forms S-3/ A and S-1/ A (Nos. 333-103678 and 333-103678-01, respectively) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 1, 2003.
10.14	Series 2003-1 Indenture Supplement, dated as of August 14, 2003, to the Base Indenture, dated as of June 30, 1999, between Chesapeake Funding LLC and JPMorgan Chase Bank (formerly known as The Chase Manhattan Bank), as Indenture Trustee.	Incorporated by reference to Chesapeake Funding LLC's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2003.
10.15	Series 2003-2 Indenture Supplement, dated as of November 19, 2003, between Chesapeake Funding LLC, as issuer and JPMorgan Chase Bank, as indenture trustee.	Incorporated by reference to Cendant Corporation's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003.
10.16	Three Year Competitive Advance and Revolving Credit Agreement, dated as of June 28, 2004, among PHH Corporation, the lenders party thereto, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, as Administrative Agent.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2003.
10.17	Amendment, dated as of December 21, 2004, to Three Year Competitive Advance and Revolving Credit Agreement, dated June 28, 2004, between PHH, the lenders institutions party thereto and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. as administrative agent.	Incorporated by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K dated as of February 1, 2005.
10.18	Strategic Relationship Agreement, dated as of January 31, 2005, by and among Cendant Real Estate Services Group, LLC, Cendant Real Estate Services Venture Partner, Inc., PHH Corporation, Cendant Mortgage Corporation, PHH Broker Partner Corporation and PHH Home Loans, LLC.	Incorporated by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K dated as of February 1, 2005.
10.19	Trademark License Agreement, dated as of January 31, 2005, by and among TM Acquisition Corp., Coldwell Banker Real	Incorporated by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K dated as of February 1, 2005.

- Estate Corporation, ERA Franchise Systems, Inc., Century 21 LLC and Cendant Mortgage Corporation.
- 10.20 Marketing Agreement, dated as of January 31, 2005, by and between Coldwell Banker Real Estate Corporation, Century 21 Real Estate LLC, ERA Franchise Systems, Inc., Sotheby's International Affiliates, Inc. and Cendant Mortgage Corporation. Incorporated by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K dated as of February 1, 2005.

Table of Contents

Exhibit No.	Description	Incorporation by Reference
10.21	Separation Agreement, dated as of January 31, 2005, by and between Cendant Corporation and PHH Corporation.	Incorporated by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K dated as of February 1, 2005.
10.22	Tax Sharing Agreement, dated as of January 31, 2005, by and among Cendant Corporation, PHH Corporation and certain affiliates of PHH Corporation named therein.	Incorporated by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K dated as of February 1, 2005.
10.23	Transition Services Agreement, dated as of January 31, 2005, by and among Cendant Corporation, Cendant Operations, Inc., PHH Corporation, PHH Vehicle Management Services LLC (d/b/a PHH Arval) and Cendant Mortgage Corporation.	Incorporated by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 1, 2005.
10.24	Non-Employee Directors Deferred Compensation Plan.	Incorporated by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 1, 2005.
10.25	Officer Deferred Compensation Plan.	Incorporated by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 1, 2005.
10.26	Savings Restoration Plan.	Incorporated by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 1, 2005.
10.27	PHH Corporation 2005 Equity and Incentive Plan.	Incorporated by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 1, 2005.
10.28	Form of PHH Corporation 2005 Equity and Incentive Plan Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement, as amended.	Incorporated by reference to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2005 filed on May 16, 2005.
10.29	Form of PHH Corporation 2005 Equity and Incentive Plan Non-Qualified Stock Option Conversion Award Agreement.	Incorporated by reference to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2005 filed on May 16, 2005.
10.30	Form of PHH Corporation 2003 Restricted Stock Unit Conversion Award Agreement.	Incorporated by reference to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2005 filed on May 16, 2005.
10.31	Form of PHH Corporation 2004 Restricted Stock Unit Conversion Award Agreement.	Incorporated by reference to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2005 filed on May 16, 2005.
10.32	Resolution of the PHH Corporation Board of Directors dated March 31, 2005, adopting non-employee director compensation arrangements.	Incorporated by reference to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2005 filed on May 16, 2005.
10.33	Fourth Amended and Restated Mortgage Loan Repurchase and Servicing Agreement between Sheffield Receivables Corporation, as purchaser, Barclays Bank PLC, New York Branch, as administrative agent, PHH Mortgage Corporation, as seller and servicer, and PHH Corporation, as guarantor, dated as of June 30, 2005.	

Table of Contents

Exhibit No.	Description	Incorporation by Reference
10.34	Series 2005-1 Indenture Supplement between Chesapeake Funding LLC, as issuer, PHH Vehicle Management Services, LLC, as administrator, JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association, as administrative agent, Certain CP Conduit Purchases, Certain APA Banks, Certain Funding Agents and JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association, as indenture trustee, dated as of July 15, 2005.	
10.35	Amendment Number One to the PHH Corporation 2005 Equity and Incentive Plan.	
10.36	Form of PHH Corporation 2005 Equity and Incentive Plan Non-Qualified Stock Option Award Agreement, as revised June 28, 2005.	
10.37	Form of PHH Corporation 2005 Equity and Incentive Plan Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement, as revised June 28, 2005.	
31.1	Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	
31.2	Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	
32.1	Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	
32.2	Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	
99	Risk Factors Affecting Our Business and Future Results.	

Confidential treatment has been requested for certain portions of this Exhibit pursuant to Rule 24b-2 of the Exchange Act which portions have been omitted and filed separately with the Commission.