

STANDARD REGISTER CO
Form DEF 14A
March 16, 2011

SCHEDULE 14A INFORMATION

Proxy Statement Pursuant to Section 14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

(Amendment No.)

Filed by the Registrant

Filed by a Party other than the Registrant

Check the appropriate box:

Preliminary Proxy Statement

Confidential, for Use of the Commission Only (as permitted by Rule 14a-6(e)(2))

Definitive Proxy Statement

Definitive Additional Materials

Soliciting Material Pursuant to Section 240.14a-12

THE STANDARD REGISTER COMPANY

.....

(Name of Person(s) Filing Proxy Statement, if other than the Registrant)

Payment of filing fee (check the appropriate box):

No fee required.

Fee computed on table below per Exchange Act Rules 14a-6(i)(1) and 0-11.

1) Title of each class of securities to which transaction applies:

.....

2) Aggregate number of securities to which transaction applies:

.....

3) Per unit price of other underlying value of transaction computed pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 0-11 (set forth the amount on which the filing fee is calculated and state how it was determined):

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4) Proposed maximum aggregate value of transaction:

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Fee paid previously with preliminary materials.

Check box if any part of the fee is offset as provided by Exchange Act Rule 0-11(a)(2) and identify the filing for which the offsetting fee was paid previously. Identify the previous filing by registration statement number, or the Form or Schedule and the date of its filing.

1) Amount Previously Paid:

N/A

.....

2) Form, Schedule or Registration Statement No.:

N/A

.....

3) Filing Party:

N/A

.....

4) Date Filed:

N/A

.....

Standard Register

P.O. Box 1167 Dayton, OH 45401

**NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
OF THE STANDARD REGISTER COMPANY**

To All Shareholders:

The annual meeting of shareholders of The Standard Register Company, an Ohio corporation, will be held at our corporate headquarters located at 600 Albany Street, Dayton, Ohio 45417, on Thursday, April 28, 2011, at 11:00 a.m. Eastern Daylight Savings Time, for the following purposes:

- (1) To set the number of directors at nine and to elect a board of directors;
- (2) To vote on a proposal to approve The Standard Register Company 2011 Equity Incentive Plan;
- (3) To vote on a proposal to approve an amendment to The Standard Register Company Management Incentive Compensation Plan;
- (4) To vote on a proposal to ratify the appointment of Battelle & Battelle LLP, Certified Public Accountants, as Standard Register's independent auditors for the year 2011; and
- (5) To transact such other business as may properly come before the annual meeting.

The board of directors has fixed the close of business on March 1, 2011, as the record date for determining the shareholders of Standard Register entitled to vote at the annual meeting.

A copy of Standard Register's annual report for its fiscal year ended January 2, 2011, accompanies this notice. Although it is not a part of the official proxy soliciting material, we want each shareholder to have a copy of the annual report. If you have not received a copy of the annual report, please call us at 937.221.1506.

Gerard D. Sowa
*Vice President, General Counsel
& Secretary*

Dayton, Ohio

March 16, 2011

WHETHER OR NOT YOU EXPECT TO BE PRESENT AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, YOUR VOTE IS IMPORTANT TO US. PLEASE VOTE YOUR SHARES BY INTERNET, BY TELEPHONE OR BY REQUESTING A PRINTED COPY OF THE PROXY MATERIALS AND USING THE ENCLOSED PROXY CARD.

THE STANDARD REGISTER COMPANY

PROXY STATEMENT

FOR

ANNUAL MEETING

OF

SHAREHOLDERS

PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICES:

600 Albany Street

Dayton, Ohio 45417

(937) 221-1000

The annual meeting will be held at our corporate headquarters, 600 Albany Street, Dayton, Ohio 45417, on Thursday, April 28, 2011, at 11:00 a.m. Eastern Daylight Savings Time. The record date fixed to determine shareholders entitled to receive notice of and to vote at the meeting is the close of business on March 1, 2011. We had outstanding, on the record date, 24,671,519 shares of common stock (each share having

one vote) and 4,725,000 shares of class A stock (each share having five votes).

Notice of Electronic Availability of Proxy Statement and Annual Report

As permitted by the rules adopted by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, Standard Register is making this proxy statement and its annual report available to its shareholders electronically via the Internet. This reduces the amount of paper necessary to produce these materials, as well as the costs associated with mailing these materials to all shareholders. On or about March 16, 2011, we will mail to our shareholders of record as of March 1, 2011, a notice of Internet availability of proxy materials (the Notice) and post our proxy materials on the website referenced in the Notice (www.proxyvote.com). The Notice contains instructions on how to access and review this proxy statement and our annual report. As more fully described in the Notice, all shareholders may choose to access our proxy materials on the website referred to in the Notice or may request to receive a printed set of our proxy materials. In addition, the Notice and the website provide information regarding how you may request to receive proxy materials in printed form or electronically by e-mail on an ongoing basis.

The proxies are solicited on behalf of our board of directors.

At the annual meeting, the shareholders will: (1) set the number of directors at nine and elect a board of directors; (2) vote on a proposal to approve The Standard Register Company 2011 Equity Incentive Plan; (3) vote on a proposal to approve an amendment to The Standard Register Company Management Incentive Compensation Plan; (4) vote on a proposal to ratify the appointment of Battelle & Battelle LLP, Certified Public Accountants, as Standard Register's independent auditors for the year 2011; and (5) transact such other business as may properly come before the annual meeting.

VOTING YOUR SHARES

Shareholders can vote by proxy in one of three ways:

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By Internet You can vote by Internet by following the instructions in the Notice or by accessing the Internet at www.proxyvote.com and following the instructions contained on the website.

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By Telephone You can vote by telephone by calling 1-800-690-6903 and following the instructions in the proxy card.

-

By Mail You can vote by mail by requesting a full packet of the proxy materials. Upon receipt of the materials you may fill out the enclosed proxy card and return it per the instructions on the card.

All shareholder votes, properly cast in person or by proxy and not revoked, will be counted in voting on the proposals at the annual meeting or any adjournment of the annual meeting. Your proxy will be voted in accordance with your instructions. If you do not specify how you wish your shares to be voted, they will be voted as recommended by the board of directors. Your proxy includes the authority to vote shares cumulatively for the election of directors. Cumulative voting is explained in the section dealing with Proposal 1. Your proxy also includes the authority for the persons serving as proxies to use their best judgment to vote on any other matters that may be properly presented at the annual meeting, including, among other things, a motion to adjourn the meeting to a future time.

You may revoke your proxy at any time before its exercise in two ways: (1) by timely delivery to us of a later-dated proxy, or (2) by notifying us of your revocation of proxy either in writing or in person at the annual meeting. Your presence at the meeting will not, by itself, serve to revoke your proxy.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSAL 1: Election of Directors

The board of directors is currently set at eight, and the board recommends increasing the number of directors to nine. In 2010, the board requested its Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee to commence a director candidate search, with the goal to present shareholders with nine director candidates at the 2011 annual meeting of shareholders. Description of the director nominee search process is included in the report of the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee. The board recommends that the number of directors be increased to nine.

The remaining incumbent directors, as well as one new nominee, totaling nine nominees, are nominated by the board of directors to be elected as directors and to serve until either the next annual election or until their successors are elected and qualified.

The board of directors does not expect that any of the nominees will be unavailable for election. However, if any of them are unavailable, the persons voting your proxy will use their best judgment to vote for substitute nominees.

Cumulative voting is permitted by the laws of Ohio in voting for the election of directors. In the event a shareholder wishes to vote his or her shares cumulatively, the shareholder must give notice in writing to the President, a Vice President or Secretary of Standard Register not less than 48 hours before the time scheduled for the annual meeting. Once any shareholder has given notice of intent to vote cumulatively, then all shareholders present at the annual meeting and the persons voting the proxies shall have full discretion and authority to cumulate the voting power they possess. This means they can give one candidate as many votes as the number of directors to be elected multiplied by the number of votes which the shareholder or proxy is entitled to cast, or to distribute such votes on the same principle among two or more candidates, as they determine in their judgment.

Nominees receiving the highest number of votes cast for the positions to be filled will be elected. Abstentions and shares not voted by brokers and other entities holding shares on behalf of beneficial owners will not be counted and will have no effect on the outcome of the election.

The board of directors recommends that you vote FOR setting the number of directors at nine and FOR each of the following named nominees to serve as directors of Standard Register:

Nominees

Information concerning each nominee follows:

Name	Age	Served As Director Since
David P. Bailis	55	2008
<p>Mr. Bailis served as Senior Executive Vice President of First Data Corporation from February 2006, and President of First Data Financial Institution Services from January 2006, both positions concluding in September 2007, when First Data was sold. He was an Executive Vice President of First Data from December 2005 to February 2006. From May 2001 to December 2005, Mr. Bailis led his own business consultancy firm. In his various positions with First Data Corporation, Mr. Bailis has acquired considerable experience regarding large scale systems development, deployment and operations, providing data processing, print and mail services to financial institutions as well as the management of large domestic and international businesses engaged in those activities. He serves as a member of the Compensation Committee, the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee and the Executive Committee of the board.</p>		
Roy W. Begley, Jr.*	55	1994
<p>Since August 2006, Mr. Begley has been Senior Vice President, Investment Officer at Key Private Bank group of KeyCorp. Between March 2003 and August 2006, Mr. Begley was Senior Vice President and Investment Officer with McDonald Financial Group, formerly known as Victory Capital Management, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of KeyCorp. In his various roles with KeyCorp and its subsidiaries, Mr. Begley has gained considerable knowledge and experience in financial and business matters. Mr. Begley has served as a director of the Company since 1994 and has considerable knowledge about the Company, its business and its operations. Mr. Begley has considerable knowledge in the area of executive compensation from his experience on the Compensation Committee. Mr. Begley is Chairman of the Compensation Committee, and a member of the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee of the board.</p>		

Name	Age	Director Since
F. David Clarke, III	54	1992
<p>Mr. Clarke has been Chairman of the Board of Directors of Clarke-Hook Corporation since December 1990. Mr. Clarke is Chairman of Standard Register's board of directors, and of the Executive Committee. Mr. Clarke's experience as Chairman of the Board of Clarke-Hook Corporation has provided him with considerable experience in financial and business matters. Mr. Clarke has a law degree and has served as a director of the Company since 1992 and has considerable knowledge about the Company, its business and its operations. He serves as a member of the Audit Committee of the board.</p>		
Julie D. Klapstein	56	Nominee
<p>Ms. Klapstein has been Chief Executive Officer of Availity, L.L.C. since June 2001. Availity, L.L.C. is a joint venture between Blue Cross Blue Shield of Florida, Humana, HCSC, Wellpoint/Anthem and BCBS of Minnesota, and provides electronic transactions between payers and providers nationwide. From November 1996 to June 2001, Ms. Klapstein served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Phycom Corporation, a medical management health company. Ms. Klapstein has served on the board of directors of various for profit and not-for-profit companies. She has considerable knowledge and experience in the health care industry and in the areas of management, strategic planning, information technology and corporate leadership.</p>		
Michael E. Kohlsdorf	55	2008
<p>Since February of 2011, Mr. Kohlsdorf has been an Operating Partner with Francisco Partners, a global private equity firm focused exclusively on investments in technology and technology-enabled services businesses. From October 2006 to February 2011 he was President and Chief Executive Officer of ADERANT Holdings, Inc., a technology solutions provider with a primary focus on the legal profession. Mr. Kohlsdorf also served on the ADERANT board of directors until February of 2011. Mr. Kohlsdorf has considerable experience as a CEO, as well as in the areas of corporate finance and operations. His experience as CEO of ADERANT, as well as his past CEO experience with other public and private companies has provided him with considerable knowledge and expertise in the areas of corporate leadership, strategic planning and execution, and business development. As Senior Vice President at IKON Office Solutions, Inc., Mr. Kohlsdorf had full P&L responsibility for a division comprised of 14,000 employees generating in excess of \$2.2 billion in revenue. He serves as Chairman of the Audit Committee and a member of the Compensation Committee of the board.</p>		
R. Eric McCarthey	55	2008
<p>Mr. McCarthey has served as Vice President of the Corporate Commercial Execution Group with The Coca-Cola Company since June 2010. From July 2003 to June 2010 he was President, 7-Eleven Global Business Division, as well as Commercial Capability Leader. As Vice President of the Corporate Commercial Execution Group he leads commercial best practice development, business system capability development, supply chain support for global Coca-Cola bottlers and the Coca Cola Company's business unit operating systems. During his years with Coca-Cola he has significantly contributed to the development of Coca-Cola's sales and global business system, establishing innovative customer and commercial leadership capabilities, consumer marketing initiatives, and increasing growth opportunities for Coca Cola. He has held a number of key executive positions and has acquired considerable knowledge and experience in the areas of strategic planning, supply chain, operations, leadership, marketing and corporate finance. Mr. McCarthey served as lead director and Chairman of the Audit Committee of Global Imaging</p>		

Systems from September 2004 until June 2007. He is a member of the Audit and Corporate Governance and Nominating Committees of the board.

Joseph P. Morgan, Jr.

51

2009

Mr. Morgan has been President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company since January 2009. From September 2008 to January 2009 he was Acting Chief Executive Officer of the Company. From April 2008 to September 2008 he was Chief Operating Officer of the Company. From December 2005 to April 2008, he was Vice President, Chief Technology Officer & General Manager, On Demand Solutions of the Company. From January 2003 to December 2005, he served as Vice President, Chief Technology Officer of the Company. Through his executive roles with the Company, Mr. Morgan has gained considerable knowledge about the Company, its business and its operations. Mr. Morgan's position as Chief Executive Officer of the Company enables him to provide a unique perspective to other board members about the operations of the Company. Prior to his tenure with the Company, Mr. Morgan held key executive leadership positions with other companies. In these roles, Mr. Morgan has gained considerable knowledge and experience in operations, technology, corporate leadership and strategic planning. He serves as a member of the Executive Committee of the board.

Name	Age	Served As Director Since
John J. Schiff, Jr.	67	1982

Mr. Schiff has been Chairman of the Board of Cincinnati Financial Corporation since July 2008. Since July 2008, Mr. Schiff has also served as Chairman of the Board of The Cincinnati Insurance Company. From 1999 to July 2008 Mr. Schiff was Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Cincinnati Financial Corporation. Since 1998, Mr. Schiff has also served as Chief Operating Officer of Cincinnati Financial Corporation. From 1999 to 2006 Mr. Schiff served as Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer of Cincinnati Financial Corporation and The Cincinnati Insurance Company. He is a director and Chairman of the Executive Committee of Cincinnati Financial Corporation and a director of Fifth Third Bancorp, The Fifth Third Bank, Cincinnati Bengals, Inc., and John J. and Thomas R. Schiff & Co., Inc., an insurance agency. Mr. Schiff has been a director of Cincinnati Financial Corporation and Fifth Third Bancorp during each of the last five years. He was a director of Cinergy Corp. from 1983 to 2006. Mr. Schiff has experience on the boards of various companies as well as experience as a chief executive officer, chief operating officer and chairman of the board. His experience enables him to provide insight in the areas of corporate leadership and risk management. He has served as a director of the Company since 1982 and has considerable knowledge about the Company, its business and its operations. He is a member of the Audit Committee of the board.

John Q. Sherman, II*	57	1994
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Mr. Sherman has been a manufacturer's representative for A. Rifkin Company, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, since 1985. A. Rifkin Company is a manufacturer of specialty security packaging. Mr. Sherman's experience with the A. Rifkin Company has provided considerable knowledge and experience in the financial industry. Mr. Sherman has served as a director of the Company since 1994 and has considerable knowledge about the Company, its business and its operations. He is Chairman of the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee, and a member of the Compensation Committee of the board. He also serves as the Presiding Director of meetings of non-management directors.

* Roy W. Begley, Jr., and John Q. Sherman, II, are first cousins.

VOTING SECURITIES AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS

Owners of More than 5% of the Common and Class A Stock of Standard Register

This table gives information regarding all of the persons known by us to own, in their name or beneficially, 5% or more of the outstanding class A stock and common stock of Standard Register as of January 2, 2011.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owners	Class	Number of Shares	Percent of Class	Percent of Combined Voting Power
Roy W. Begley, Jr, Nicholas C. Hollekamp, and James L. Sherman, Trustees⁽¹⁾ 600 Albany Street Dayton, Ohio 45417	Class A Common	2,516,856 5,810,508	53.27% 23.55%	38.09%
James L. Sherman⁽²⁾ 600 Albany Street Dayton, Ohio 45417	Class A Common	419,476 1,048,140	8.88% 4.25%	6.51%
Patricia L. Begley⁽²⁾ 600 Albany Street Dayton, Ohio 45417	Class A Common	419,476 968,418	8.88% 3.93%	6.35%
The Fifth Third Bank, Trustee⁽³⁾ Cincinnati, Ohio 45202	Class A Common	1,081,392 2,595,312	22.89% 10.52%	16.57%
The Fifth Third Bank, Trustee⁽⁴⁾ Cincinnati, Ohio 45202	Class A Common	1,071,624 2,571,912	22.68% 10.43%	16.42%

(1) John Q. Sherman, deceased, a founder of Standard Register, set up a trust in his will for the benefit of his family. The trustees of that trust are Roy W. Begley, Jr., Nicholas C. Hollenkamp, and James L. Sherman. The trust holds voting securities, including the shares of class A and common stock of Standard Register listed in this table, in separate, equal trusts for John Q. Sherman's three surviving children and for the heirs of his deceased children. Each child or heir is a life beneficiary of his or her respective trust. The trustees share voting and investment power for the securities in the trusts. The will of John Q. Sherman requires the trustees to give each beneficiary who is a child of John Q. Sherman, upon his or her request, a proxy allowing the beneficiary to vote the shares held in his or her

respective trust.

(2) Each of these individuals is a child of John Q. Sherman, deceased. None of them owns in his or her own name more than 5% of the outstanding voting securities of Standard Register; however, each has the right, upon his or her request, to vote the shares of Standard Register stock held in his or her respective trust created under the will of John Q. Sherman, deceased.

(3) William C. Sherman, deceased, also a founder of Standard Register, set up a trust in his will which provides for the payment of net income for life to Helen Margaret Hook Clarke, his niece. The trustee, The Fifth Third Bank, has the sole voting and investment power for the voting securities in this trust.

(4) William C. Sherman, during his lifetime, created a trust agreement dated December 29, 1939, which provides for the payment of net income for life to Helen Margaret Hook Clarke and the children of John Q. Sherman. The Fifth Third Bank has the sole voting and investment power for the voting securities in this trust.

SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Each director and executive officer listed below and all directors and executive officers as a group own, in their own name or beneficially, class A stock and common stock of Standard Register on January 2, 2011, as follows:

Beneficial Owners	Class	Number of Shares	Percent of Class	Percent of Combined Voting Power
David P. Bailis	Common	67,311	0.273%	0.139%
Director				
Roy W. Begley, Jr. ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Common	38,321	0.155%	0.079%
Director				
Jerrold A. Beigel ⁽²⁾	Common	39,292	0.159%	0.081%
President, Commercial Business Unit				
Bradley R. Cates ⁽²⁾	Common	85,585	0.347%	0.177%
President, Healthcare Business Unit				
F. David Clarke, III ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	Common Class A	51,272	0.208%	0.159%
Chairman of the Board		5,096	0.108%	
Thomas M. Furey ⁽²⁾	Common	104,883	0.425%	0.217%
President, Industrial Business Unit				
Robert M. Ginnan ⁽²⁾	Common	108,777	0.441%	0.225%
Vice President,				
Treasurer & Chief Financial Officer				
Julie D. Klapstein	Common	0	.000	.000
Nominee				
Michael E. Kohlsdorf	Common	34,255	0.139%	0.071%

Director				
R. Eric McCarthy	Common	54,255	0.220%	0.112%
Director				
Joseph P. Morgan, Jr. ⁽²⁾	Common	335,965	1.362%	0.696%
Director and President & Chief Executive Officer				
John J. Schiff, Jr. ⁽²⁾	Common	135,210	0.548%	0.280%
Director				
John Q. Sherman, II ⁽²⁾	Common	46,012	0.187%	0.095%
Director				
Gerard D. Sowar ⁽²⁾	Common	46,512	0.189%	0.096%
Vice President, General Counsel & Secretary				
Executive officers and directors as a group (14 persons) ⁽²⁾	Common Class A	1,147,650	4.652%	2.376%
		5,096	0.108%	0.053%

- (1) Margaret Begley, the wife of Roy W. Begley, Jr., owns 140 shares of common stock, as to which Mr. Begley disclaims beneficial ownership. Mrs. Begley is also the trustee of 600 shares of common stock for the benefit of their children, Lauren A. Begley and Kathleen A. Begley, as to which Mr. Begley disclaims beneficial ownership.
- (2) Includes the following options to purchase Standard Register common stock exercisable before April 28, 2011: Roy W. Begley, Jr.- 4,000 shares; Jerrold A. Beigel- 22,111; Bradley R. Cates- 70,642 shares; F. David Clarke, III- 4,000 shares; Thomas M. Furey- 75,622 shares; Robert M. Ginnan- 76,215 shares; Joseph P. Morgan, Jr.- 239,864 shares; John Q. Sherman, II- 4,000 shares; John J. Schiff, Jr.- 4,000 shares; Gerard D. Sowar- 27,867 and all executive officers and directors as a group- 534,095 shares.
- (3) Roy W. Begley, Jr. (along with Nicholas C. Hollenkamp and James L. Sherman) is trustee under the Will of John Q. Sherman. The trustees have the power to vote shares held in the separate trusts in the event that the beneficiaries of the trusts eligible to vote the shares in their trust do not desire to exercise that right. The John Q. Sherman Trusts own 2,516,856 shares of class A stock and 5,810,508 shares of common stock which in the aggregate represents 38.09% of the outstanding votes of the Company. The trustees share the investment power with respect to class A and common stock held by the trusts. The beneficiaries of the trusts do not have the investment power with respect to the securities in these trusts.
- (4) F. David Clarke, III, and his wife, Loretta M. Clarke, own as joint tenants 6,776 shares of Standard Register common stock, which is accounted for in the total noted. In addition, F. David Clarke, III is a shareholder of and Chairman of the Board of Directors of Clarke-Hook Corporation which owns 35,000 common shares of the

Company. Mr. Clarke disclaims beneficial ownership of any shares owned by his parents, siblings and Clarke-Hook Corporation.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires directors, executive officers, and holders of 10% or more of our common stock to report certain transactions in the common stock to the Securities and Exchange Commission. Based on our records, we believe all Securities and Exchange Commission filings with respect to directors, executive officers, and holders of 10% or more of our common stock have been made in a timely manner except as described below. David Williams, who became subject to Section 16(a) upon his appointment as Controller in March 2009, was a continuous participant in the Company's Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan through which he regularly purchased shares of the Company's common stock funded by payroll withholding. The automatic monthly stock purchases should have been reported on Form 4 filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission after Mr. Williams was appointed Controller but inadvertently were not. When this error was discovered, corrective filings were promptly made, but a total of two monthly reports during 2010, relating to two purchase transactions, were not timely. In addition, on August 11, 2010, Bradley R. Cates, President, Healthcare Business Unit, sold shares of the Company's stock. The stock sale was reported on a Form 4 filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 17, 2010, which was not within the required two-day time period.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Corporate Governance Guidelines

The board has adopted Corporate Governance Guidelines to provide principles for the Company's governance processes. These guidelines address, among other topics, director selection and qualifications, director responsibilities, and board and committee structure. The Corporate Governance Guidelines are reviewed periodically and updated as deemed appropriate.

Code of Ethics

The board has adopted a Code of Ethics and emphasized that directors, and all Company employees, including principal executive officers and senior financial officers, are subject to the letter and spirit of the Code. The Code of Ethics covers such topics as conflicts of interest, confidentiality, compliance with legal requirements, and other business ethics subjects. It has been distributed to all employees and is made available on the Company's website, www.standardregister.com by clicking on Company, then About Standard Register and following the link to Code of Ethics. Printed copies of the Code of Ethics are available by contacting the Corporate Secretary's office, The Standard Register Company, 600 Albany Street, Dayton, Ohio 45417.

Director Independence

The board, assisted by the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee, annually assesses the independence status of all directors for purposes of board and committee memberships. Using the Independence Criteria adopted by the board in conformity with New York Stock Exchange Listing Standards, as amended, the board adopted findings with respect to the independence of each director. Directors David P. Bailis, Roy W. Begley, Jr., F. David Clarke, III, Michael E. Kohlsdorf, R. Eric McCarthy, John J. Schiff, Jr., and John Q. Sherman, II, were determined to be independent. Joseph P. Morgan, Jr. is not considered independent since he is an employee of the Company.

The Committee performed the same independence assessment with respect to the new candidate for director. The board adopted the Committee's findings that the director nominee, Julie D. Klapstein, is independent.

All members of the Audit, Compensation, and Corporate Governance and Nominating Committees are independent directors.

The Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee and board also considered commercial ordinary-course transactions with respect to several directors, and director nominees as it assessed independence status, and concluded these transactions did not impair director independence. The transactions examined were:

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John J. Schiff, Jr., a director of the Company, serves as Chairman of the Board of Cincinnati Financial Corporation and its lead subsidiary, The Cincinnati Insurance Company. Mr. Schiff's duties with respect to these two companies are primarily to the board of directors and he does not initiate, guide or direct the day-to-day operations of the companies. During 2010, the Cincinnati Insurance Company provided certain property casualty insurance and surety coverages to the Company. The insurance coverages were negotiated on the Company's behalf by an independent insurance agency. In the course of the transaction, no professional services were provided to the Company by The Cincinnati Insurance Company or its affiliates. Premiums for the insurance coverages totaled \$104,008, which is considerably less than the thresholds set in the Independence Criteria for the Company.

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The Company sells products and services in the ordinary course of business to KeyBank, and KeyBank is one of the lead banks in the Company's credit facility and provides deposit services to the Company. Director Roy W. Begley, Jr., is a Senior Vice President of Key Private Bank group of KeyBank. However, these transactions do not approach the thresholds described in the Independence Criteria for either KeyBank or the Company with respect to 2010 revenues or expenditures.

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The Company sells products and services in the ordinary course of business to Coca-Cola Company, which director R. Eric McCarthy serves as Senior Vice President of the Corporate Commercial Execution Group. Such 2010 sales do not approach the thresholds described in the Independence Criteria for either Coca-Cola Company or the Company.

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Director John Q. Sherman, II, sells product to the Company pursuant to the Company's sourcing and supply contract with customer Fifth Third Bank. These transactions between the Company and John Q. Sherman, II, were deemed not to impair his independence as the dollar amounts were well under the threshold set forth in the Independence Criteria.

The Independence Criteria used by the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee and full board is available on the Company's website, www.standardregister.com, by clicking on Company, then About Standard Register and following the link to Director Independence Criteria.

Related Party Transaction Policy

The Company is required to report certain related party transactions between the Company and certain related parties, including directors, executive officers, nominees for the board, beneficial owners of 5% or more of any class of the Company's voting securities, and any of the foregoing person's immediate family members. The board, assisted by the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee, has adopted a written policy which establishes an approval process for related party transactions. The policy prohibits all related party transactions unless the Company's Audit Committee determines in advance of the Company entering into any such related party transaction that the transaction is conducted on terms that are fair to the Company. In order for the Audit Committee to approve a related party transaction, the Audit Committee must be satisfied that it has been fully informed as to the direct and indirect interests, relationships and conflicts or potential conflicts present in the proposed transaction. The Audit Committee must determine that, being fully apprised of the proposed transaction, it believes that the transaction is fair to the Company and, if necessary, the Company has developed an appropriate plan to manage any conflicts or potential conflicts of interest. In the event an Audit Committee member or his or her immediate family member is a related person with respect to a transaction presented to the Audit Committee, such Audit Committee member will not participate in the determination whether to approve the transaction.

In the event that the Company enters into a related party transaction that has not received approval by the Audit Committee, or a transaction that was not originally a related party transaction becomes a related party transaction, the Audit Committee must review such transaction promptly, and may ratify such transaction, provided that, in such case, unless there is otherwise a compelling business or legal reason for the Company to continue with the transaction, the Audit Committee may only ratify the transaction if it determines that (i) the transaction is fair to the Company, and (ii) any failure to comply with the policy was not due to fraud or deceit. The General Counsel of the Company is responsible for ensuring that the Policy is distributed to all officers, directors, nominees for the board, and beneficial owners of 5% or more of any class of the Company's voting securities. Such officers, directors, nominees for the board, and beneficial owners are responsible for informing their immediate family members of the Policy. The General Counsel is also responsible for requiring that any proposed transaction be presented to the Audit Committee for consideration before the Company enters into any such transactions.

Certain Transactions

The Fifth Third Bank's trust department holds shares in the Company as disclosed in the Voting Securities and Principal Holders table and, as such, beneficially owns more than 5% of the outstanding class A stock and common stock of the Company. The Company provides a broad range of services to Fifth Third Bank including purchasing, inventory management, fulfillment, distribution and other services and also sells Fifth Third Bank printed products and banking documents, all in the ordinary course of business and on terms and conditions similar to those offered to other Company customers. The revenue received by the Company from Fifth Third Bank in 2010 in connection with providing these products and services was approximately \$11.6 million.

Board Meetings and Director Attendance at Annual Meeting of Shareholders

In 2010, the board met eight times. All incumbent directors attended at least 75% of the board meetings, and the meetings of committees on which each director served.

Directors all stand for election or reelection at each annual meeting of shareholders. Directors make every effort to attend the annual meetings. While the board does not have a formal policy in this regard, its clear practice is for directors to be present at the annual meeting of shareholders.

Board and Committee Structure

The board has three standing committees: Corporate Governance and Nominating, Compensation, and Audit. In addition, in 2010, as in other years as deemed desirable, the board authorized formation of an Executive Committee.

Board Leadership and Risk Oversight

The Company's Chairman of the Board is F. David Clarke, III and the Company's Chief Executive Officer is Joseph P. Morgan, Jr. Mr. Morgan is also a member of the board of directors. While the board of directors believes it is desirable to have its Chief Executive Officer be a member of the board of directors, it has historically had two separate individuals serve as Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer. The board believes that this separation of roles generally provides for a more independent board and enhances the board's ability to independently assess the performance of the Chief Executive Officer and the Company.

The board's structure and governance processes provide a substantial business risk management component through the role of the Audit Committee, the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee, the Company's internal audit processes, and the Company's code of ethics, on-line ethics training, and several channels for employees to provide information to the board of inappropriate business risks or violations of company policies (e.g., whistle-blower opportunities).

Although the board oversees the overall risk management of the Company, its committees have the most in-depth contact with the Company's operations, and thus serve as corporate channels through which potential business risks are dealt with or raised to the entire board. The Audit Committee is in charge of reviewing and assessing the Company's business risk management process, including the adequacy of the Company's overall control environment and controls in selected areas representing significant financial and business risk. It meets periodically throughout the year to review and monitor activities related to the above, and can appoint, replace or dismiss the head of the Internal Audit Department. In accordance with its charter, it discusses with management and the Company's independent auditors significant financial reporting issues and judgments, accounting issues, and other sources of credit, liquidity and operational risk in the Company. In addition, under its charter, it has the authority to investigate, at its discretion, any issues within the parameters of its responsibilities.

In addition, the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee annually reviews the Company's code of ethics, and is tasked with minimizing risk through proposing and overseeing corporate governance practices adopted for the Company. The committee helps to mitigate operational risk by establishing and maintaining the process by which the board conducts succession planning for the Company's management.

Our risk assessment process also extends to our compensation programs and policies. In 2010, management carried out a review of all of the Company's compensation programs and policies to assess their potential for fostering excessive risk-taking. This included a review of each plan's design characteristics that could encourage unintended risky behaviors, mechanisms in place to mitigate these risks, and the materiality of any adverse impact on the Company that might arise out of such programs. These compensation program characteristics and mitigating factors were reviewed with the Compensation Committee. We believe that risks arising from our compensation policies and practices for our employees are not reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company. Going forward, management plans to carry out such a review each year.

Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee

The Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee met four times in 2010. All current members of the Committee attended all of the Committee meetings held in 2010 during the period for which they served on the Committee. The Committee is chaired by John Q. Sherman, II. Other Committee members are David P. Bailis, Roy W. Begley, Jr., and R. Eric McCarthey. All members of the Committee are independent.

The board has adopted a Charter for this Committee. It is reviewed annually and updated as appropriate. It is available on the Company's website, www.standardregister.com, by clicking on Company, then About Standard Register and following the link to Board Charters.

The Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee assists the board in defining board roles and developing processes to optimize board functioning. It also studies and recommends adoption by the board of directors of corporate governance processes intended to comply with applicable legal, regulatory, and listing standard requirements. In addition, the Committee oversees the Company's succession planning process and director nomination process. The Committee provides leadership to the board of directors and other committees in performing annual self-assessments. These self-assessments give the board and Committees insight into how they are performing their roles in the corporate governance process. The Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee conducted an assessment of its own performance as part of this process.

Director Nominating Process

The Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee and the board, in performing their director-nomination function, identify director candidates from a range of sources. Historically, these have included recommendations from current directors and major shareholders. In 2010, the board requested the Committee conduct a search for a new director candidate. The Committee engaged the services of Korn Ferry International, a recognized leader in executive and board recruitment, to identify potential candidates and assist in the search process. Korn Ferry assisted the Committee with the following services: finalizing the director position profile and criteria; identifying a slate of potential candidates who had qualifications consistent with the profile and criteria; conducting initial interviews with select candidates; facilitating meetings between candidates and Committee members, corporate executives, and board Chairman; and providing professional counsel regarding specific candidate qualifications. Korn Ferry was paid a professional fee for its services. The new director nominee was identified and selected through the process facilitated by Korn Ferry. In this engagement, Korn Ferry did not provide any consulting services for the Company with respect to determining the amount or form of director compensation.

Director candidates are generally evaluated by reference to criteria such as integrity, candor, judgment, skills and experience with respect to the industry in which the Company operates, leadership, strategic understanding, and independence. These factors are considered in the context of the current composition of the board. A candidate is evaluated against these criteria regardless of the source of the recommendation. There are no minimum requirements as such, although integrity and judgment are considered absolute requirements. Rather, the board examines all capabilities, skills, and experience in evaluating director candidates. The Committee does not have an express policy with regard to consideration of diversity in identifying director nominees. However, the Committee does consider issues of diversity in evaluating director candidates and the board and the Committee believe it is important that the board members represent diverse skills, personal and professional experience and viewpoints.

The policy of the Committee and board is to consider recommendations for director candidates from any interested party, especially shareholders. Shareholders and other interested persons who wish to recommend a director candidate should submit the recommendation in writing addressed to The Standard Register Company Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee, in care of the Corporate Secretary, The Standard Register Company, 600 Albany Street, Dayton, Ohio 45417. The communication should state the name of the candidate, his or her qualifications, and contact information for the shareholder or interested party, and the candidate. Such candidates will be evaluated using the same criteria as candidates proposed from other sources. There have been no material changes to the process by which shareholders and interested parties may recommend nominees to the board.

Eight of the nominees recommended by the board for election at the 2011 Annual Meeting of Shareholders were previously elected as directors by the shareholders. One nominee was selected through the process described above, and is recommended by the board of directors for election at the 2011 Annual Meeting of Shareholders

Audit Committee

The board has established a separately-designated standing Audit Committee for purposes of overseeing the accounting and financial reporting processes of the Company and audits of its financial statements.

The Audit Committee met four times in 2010. All current members of the Committee attended all of the Committee meetings held in 2010 during the period for which they served on the Committee. Michael E. Kohlsdorf is Chair of the Audit Committee. The others members of the Committee are F. David Clarke, III, R. Eric McCarthy, and John J. Schiff, Jr. The board has determined that all members of the Committee are independent directors and meet the financial literacy requirements of the New York Stock Exchange.

The board adopted an Audit Committee Charter in April 2000. It is reviewed annually and updated as appropriate. It is available on the Company's website, www.standardregister.com, by clicking on Company, then About Standard Register and following the link to Board Charters.

The Audit Committee is responsible for monitoring and assuring the integrity of the Company's financial reporting process. It accomplishes this function by assessing the internal accounting and auditing practices of the Company, and the independent auditor's fulfillment of its role in the financial reporting process. The Committee has sole authority for appointing and assessing the independent auditors, and setting their fees. Additionally, the Committee administers compliance with the Company's Code of Ethics. To that end, the Committee has established procedures for the receipt, retention and investigation of complaints regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters. Any interested person may contact the Audit Committee directly through the Company's external website by clicking on Company as more fully described in the later section Contact Information. Company employees may contact the Audit Committee, anonymously if they wish, through a toll-free telephone number linked to a third party who will record complaints related to accounting and auditing matters and forward such complaints directly to the Audit Committee.

The board has determined that independent directors Michael E. Kohlsdorf and R. Eric McCarthy each satisfy the Audit Committee financial expert qualifications contained in regulations issued pursuant to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Specifically, the board has concluded that Mr. Kohlsdorf's previous experience as a chief financial officer of two different publicly traded companies qualifies him as an Audit Committee financial expert and that Mr. McCarthy's previous experience as Chairman of the audit committee of a publicly traded company following the enactment of Sarbanes-Oxley Act qualifies him as an Audit Committee financial expert. With respect to both Mr. Kohlsdorf and Mr. McCarthy, their experience with respect to audits of financial statements of publicly held companies, internal controls, application of generally accepted accounting principles, and audit committee functions, and their independence as board members, meet the criteria for Audit Committee financial expert.

Compensation Committee

The Compensation Committee met nine times in 2010. All current members attended all of the Committee meetings held in 2010 during the period for which they served on the Committee. The Committee is chaired by Roy W. Begley, Jr. Other members are David P. Bailis, Michael E. Kohlsdorf, and John Q. Sherman, II. All members of the Committee are independent directors.

In 2010, the Committee formed a Section 162(m) Subcommittee (the Subcommittee) to administer and approve the grant of performance related awards and stock options to officers of the Company subject to, or potentially subject to, Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code under those plans to certify that any performance goals established pursuant to the grant of such performance related awards and stock options are attained. The Subcommittee members are David P. Bailis and Michael E. Kohlsdorf. The Subcommittee does not have a separate charter, but its authority is established by resolution of the Committee and the board of directors.

The board has adopted a Charter for the Compensation Committee. It is reviewed annually and updated as appropriate. It is available on the Company's website, www.standardregister.com, by clicking on Company, then About Standard Register and following the link to Board Charters.

The Compensation Committee has sole responsibility for determining compensation for the Chief Executive Officer, and it approves compensation for other executive officers. The Committee and the Subcommittee administer the equity and other compensation plans described in the executive compensation disclosures included in this proxy statement. The Committee is responsible for reviewing and recommending to the board the annual retainer and other fees and grants for directors in connection with service on the board and Committees.

The Compensation Committee is authorized to establish and review the compensation strategy of the Company in order to align organizational strategies, goals, and performance with appropriate compensation rewards to executive officers and directors. It accomplishes this by evaluating components of total compensation and assessing performance against goals, market competitive data, and other appropriate factors. The Committee and the Subcommittee also have authority to make grants of stock awards to executive officers and senior management. The Committee may recommend to the board, and to shareholders, new equity incentive plans or amendments to existing plans. The Committee has sole authority to select and retain independent experts and consultants in the field of executive compensation, to advise with respect to market data, competitive information, executive compensation trends, and other matters as requested.

In many years, the Committee has established a discretionary pool of equity awards and delegated to the Chief Executive Officer and General Counsel the granting of such awards for purposes of new hire incentives, spot awards and recognition, and the like. The General Counsel provides the Committee with an accounting of any discretionary grants made during the year. In 2010, the Chief Executive Officer and General Counsel made no discretionary grants.

The Committee has not delegated any other of its accountabilities to any persons.

Executive officers work with the Committee and its independent compensation consultant to propose compensation features that provide appropriate incentives to meet Company goals and reward performance. The primary role of executive officers in this regard is to identify and discuss components of the Company's business plan that are critical to execution. Further, executive officers provide context regarding the degree of difficulty in attaining certain goals. The Chief Executive Officer discusses with the Committee his evaluation of the performance of each executive officer, which the Committee takes into account in recommending compensation for executive officers other than the CEO. Executive officers participate and give input into the work valuation analysis undertaken by the Committee with respect to each executive officer role. For 2010, there were no salary increases for the executive officers, except for Mr. Sower, in connection with his appointment as Vice President, General Counsel & Secretary.

The Committee has directly retained an independent compensation consultant, Semler Brossy Consulting Group, LLC to assist in its duties. Semler Brossy is retained for a number of purposes, including: to perform an annual competitive assessment of compensation programs and practices, construct an appropriate peer group, provide market competitive compensation data, recommend an appropriate mix of compensation elements, assist the Committee in performing the Chief Executive Officer performance evaluation, review and comment on management recommendations such as proposed grants of stock awards to non-officer management, and update the Committee on emerging trends. A Semler Brossy representative attends all Committee meetings. Semler Brossy is not engaged to perform any other consulting work for the Company.

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee has the authority to act on behalf of the board of directors during the time between meetings, in all matters except for filling vacancies on the board of directors or any of its committees. The Executive Committee met two times in 2010. F. David Clarke, III is Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Mr. Bailis and Mr. Morgan are the other members. The Committee has no separate charter, but its authority is established by resolution of the board of directors. Of the Executive Committee members, Messrs. Clarke and Bailis are considered independent, and Mr. Morgan was not considered independent.

Contact Information and Corporate Governance Document Availability

The board and its committees have established processes for shareholders and interested parties to contact the Presiding Director, Audit Committee, and board. Director John Q. Sherman, II, has been selected to preside at the meetings of non-management directors of the board of directors to be held in 2011.

Shareholders and interested parties may communicate with Mr. Sherman and with the Audit Committee through the Company's website, www.standardregister.com, by clicking on Company, then Investor Center and following the link to Contacts. Communications for the board, the Presiding Director and the Audit Committee may also be sent to the Corporate Secretary, The Standard Register Company, 600 Albany Street, Dayton, Ohio 45417. All communications to the board, the presiding director, and the Audit Committee will be forwarded by the Corporate Secretary to the appropriate director(s).

The Charters of all board committees, the Corporate Governance Guidelines, the Code of Ethics, and the Independence Criteria, may be accessed on the Company's website, www.standardregister.com by clicking on Company, then About Standard Register. Printed copies of these documents are available on request by contacting the Corporate Secretary's office at the address noted above.

AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

During 2010, the Audit Committee reviewed interim quarterly financial statements with management and the independent auditors. This review was conducted prior to the filing of the Company's 10-Q reports containing the respective interim quarterly financial statements. In addition, the Committee reviewed and discussed the 2010 year-end audited financial statements with executive management, including the chief financial officer and the independent auditors. This review took place prior to publication of the audited financial statements in the 10-K filing and annual report to shareholders. Each review was conducted with the understanding that management is responsible for preparing the Company's financial statements and the independent auditors are responsible for examining the statements.

In further discharge of its responsibilities, the Audit Committee met with the independent auditors, both in the presence of management and privately. The Committee and independent auditors discussed those matters described in Statement of Auditing Standards No. 61, Communication with Audit Committee. These discussions included review of the scope of the audit performed with respect to the Company's financial statements. The Company's internal auditor also met with the Committee, both in the presence of management and privately, in order to review the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls

Provision for finance receivable losses

102,971

162,264

379,196

339,061

Net interest income after provision for finance receivable losses

200,011

192,505

612,452

537,632

Other revenues:

Insurance

44,010

38,277

125,116

107,144

Investment

11,251

6,532

31,334

27,254

Net loss on repurchases and repayments of debt

—

(33,572

)

(6,615

)

(33,809

)

Net gain (loss) on fair value adjustments on debt

1,352

6,586

(15,033

)

7,097

Net gain on sales of real estate loans and related trust assets

641,328

—

731,314

—

Other

(11,975
)

1,603

(7,403
)

6,986

Total other revenues

685,966

19,426

858,713

114,672

Other expenses:

Operating expenses:

Salaries and benefits

94,702

214,552

278,504

371,842

Other operating expenses

75,117

72,478

192,889

194,457

Insurance losses and loss adjustment expenses

20,141

16,550

57,173

47,650

Total other expenses

189,960

303,580

528,566

613,949

Income (loss) before provision for (benefit from) income taxes

696,017

(91,649
)

942,599

38,355

Provision for (benefit from) income taxes

234,322

(30,698
)

309,594

(1,998
)

Net income (loss)

461,695

(60,951
)

633,005

40,353

Net income attributable to non-controlling interests

34,945

31,643

81,542

86,383

Net income (loss) attributable to Springleaf Holdings, Inc.

\$
426,750

\$
(92,594
)

\$
551,463

\$
(46,030
)

Share Data:

Weighted average number of shares outstanding:

Basic

114,788,439

100,000,000

114,788,439

100,000,000

Diluted

115,316,314

100,000,000

115,212,398

100,000,000

Earnings (loss) per share:

Basic

\$

3.72

\$
(0.93
)

\$
4.80

\$
(0.46
)
Diluted

\$
3.70

\$
(0.93
)

\$
4.79

\$
(0.46
)

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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SPRINGLEAF HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) (Unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2014	Three Months Ended September 30, 2013 Revised	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013 Revised
Net income (loss)	\$461,695	\$(60,951)	\$633,005	\$40,353
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Net unrealized gains (losses) on:				
Investment securities on which other-than-temporary impairments were taken	(8)	(17)	(357)	(135)
All other investment securities	(3,844)	(429)	15,498	(10,989)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	761	(2,056)	267	38
Income tax effect:				
Net unrealized (gains) losses on:				
Investment securities on which other-than-temporary impairments were taken	3	6	125	47
All other investment securities	1,346	149	(5,426)	3,844
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax, before reclassification adjustments	(1,742)	(2,347)	10,107	(7,195)
Reclassification adjustments included in net income (loss):				
Net realized (gains) losses on investment securities	(2,750)	355	(6,019)	(2,253)
Cash flow hedges	—	—	—	(160)
Income tax effect:				
Net realized gains (losses) on investment securities	962	(124)	2,106	789
Cash flow hedges	—	—	—	56
Reclassification adjustments included in net income (loss), net of tax	(1,788)	231	(3,913)	(1,568)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	(3,530)	(2,116)	6,194	(8,763)
Comprehensive income (loss)	458,165	(63,067)	639,199	31,590
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	34,945	31,643	81,542	86,383
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Springleaf Holdings, Inc.	\$423,220	\$(94,710)	\$557,657	\$(54,793)

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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SPRINGLEAF HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity (Unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)	Springleaf Holdings, Inc. Shareholders' Equity						
	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensiv Income (Loss)	Retained Earnings	Springleaf Holdings, Inc. Shareholders' Equity	Non-controlling Interests	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance, January 1, 2014	\$ 1,148	\$ 524,087	\$ 28,095	\$ 986,690	\$ 1,540,020	\$ 346,608	\$ 1,886,628
Share-based compensation expense, net of forfeitures	—	4,090	—	—	4,090	—	4,090
Change in non-controlling interests: Distributions declared to joint venture partners	—	—	—	—	—	(19,799)	(19,799)
Change in net unrealized gains:							
Investment securities	—	—	5,927	—	5,927	—	5,927
Foreign currency translation adjustments	—	—	267	—	267	—	267
Net income	—	—	—	551,463	551,463	81,542	633,005
Balance, September 30, 2014	\$ 1,148	\$ 528,177	\$ 34,289	\$ 1,538,153	\$ 2,101,767	\$ 408,351	\$ 2,510,118
Balance, January 1, 2013 - Revised	\$ 1,000	\$ 147,459	\$ 26,472	\$ 1,005,991	\$ 1,180,922	\$ —	\$ 1,180,922
Share-based compensation expense, net of forfeitures	—	131,250	—	—	131,250	—	131,250
Change in non-controlling interests: Contributions from joint venture partners	—	—	—	—	—	438,081	438,081
Distributions declared to joint venture partners	—	—	—	—	—	(204,516)	(204,516)
Change in net unrealized losses:							
Investment securities	—	—	(8,697)	—	(8,697)	—	(8,697)
Cash flow hedges	—	—	(104)	—	(104)	—	(104)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	—	—	38	—	38	—	38
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	(46,030)	(46,030)	86,383	40,353
Balance, September 30, 2013 - Revised	\$ 1,000	\$ 278,709	\$ 17,709	\$ 959,961	\$ 1,257,379	\$ 319,948	\$ 1,577,327

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of ContentsSPRINGLEAF HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)

Nine Months Ended September 30,	2014	2013 Revised
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	\$633,005	\$40,353
Reconciling adjustments:		
Provision for finance receivable losses	379,196	339,061
Depreciation and amortization	(43,342	) (39,138)
Deferred income tax charge (benefit)	14,970	(88,476)
Net loss (gain) on fair value adjustments on debt	15,033	(7,097)
Net gain on sales of real estate loans and related trust assets	(731,314) —
Net charge-offs on finance receivables held for sale	10,713	—
Net loss on repurchases and repayments of debt	6,615	33,809
Share-based compensation expense, net of forfeitures	4,090	131,250
Other	852	(707)
Cash flows due to changes in:		
Other assets and other liabilities	63,004	91,943
Insurance claims and policyholder liabilities	35,884	14,917
Taxes receivable and payable	(27,456	) (24,732)
Accrued interest and finance charges	(7,900	) (30,566)
Restricted cash not reinvested	(18,765	) 33,885
Other, net	892	(828)
Net cash provided by operating activities	335,477	493,674
Cash flows from investing activities		
Finance receivables originated or purchased, net of deferred origination costs	(1,914,270	) (1,688,630)
Principal collections on finance receivables	2,294,057	2,386,086
Purchase of SpringCastle Portfolio	—	(2,963,547)
Sales and principal collections on finance receivables held for sale originated as held for investment	3,437,430	—
Available-for-sale investment securities purchased	(273,972	) (442,686)
Trading investment securities purchased	(1,085,187	) (6,295)
Available-for-sale investment securities called, sold, and matured	226,658	721,042
Trading investment securities called, sold, and matured	32,415	7,492
Change in restricted cash	24,502	(395,552)
Proceeds from sale of real estate owned	51,386	88,346
Other, net	(4,571	) (4,749)
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	2,788,448	(2,298,493)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt, net of commissions	672,440	5,990,565
Repayment of long-term debt	(2,237,362	) (4,723,188)
Contributions from joint venture partners	—	438,081
Distributions to joint venture partners	(19,799	) (204,516)
Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities	(1,584,721	) 1,500,942

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited) (Continued)

(dollars in thousands)

Nine Months Ended September 30,

	2014	2013 Revised
Effect of exchange rate changes	(101	) (835
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	1,539,103	(304,712
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	431,409	1,554,348
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$1,970,512	\$1,249,636
Supplemental non-cash activities		
Transfer of finance receivables to real estate owned	\$46,982	\$70,004
Transfer of finance receivables held for investment to finance receivables held for sale (prior to deducting allowance for finance receivable losses)	\$6,901,755	\$—
Unsettled investment security purchases and sales	\$28,684	\$—

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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SPRINGLEAF HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

September 30, 2014

1. Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Springleaf Holdings, Inc. (“SHI” or, collectively with its subsidiaries, whether directly or indirectly owned, “Springleaf,” the “Company,” “we,” “us,” or “our”) is a Delaware corporation, primarily owned by Springleaf Financial Holdings, LLC (the “Initial Stockholder”).

On October 21, 2013, SHI completed the initial public offering of its common stock. At September 30, 2014, the Initial Stockholder owned approximately 75% of SHI’s common stock. The Initial Stockholder is owned primarily by a private equity fund managed by an affiliate of Fortress Investment Group LLC (“Fortress”) and AIG Capital Corporation, a subsidiary of American International Group, Inc. (“AIG”).

SHI is a financial services holding company whose principal subsidiary is Springleaf Finance, Inc. (“SFI”). SFI’s principal subsidiary is Springleaf Finance Corporation (“SFC”), a financial services holding company with subsidiaries engaged in the consumer finance and credit insurance businesses.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

We prepared our condensed consolidated financial statements using generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”). These statements are unaudited. The year-end condensed balance sheet data was derived from our audited financial statements, but does not include all disclosures required by U.S. GAAP. The statements include the accounts of SHI, its subsidiaries (all of which are wholly owned, except for certain indirect subsidiaries associated with a joint venture in which we own a 47% equity interest), and variable interest entities (“VIEs”) in which we hold a controlling financial interest as of the financial statement date.

We eliminated all material intercompany accounts and transactions. We made judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect amounts reported in our condensed consolidated financial statements and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. In management’s opinion, the condensed consolidated financial statements include the normal, recurring adjustments necessary for a fair statement of results. Ultimate results could differ from our estimates. We evaluated the effects of and the need to disclose events that occurred subsequent to the balance sheet date. These statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013 (“2013 Annual Report on Form 10-K”). We follow the same significant accounting policies for our interim reporting.

In connection with SHI’s initial public offering of its common stock previously discussed, SFI became a wholly owned subsidiary of SHI. As a result, the financial statements of SFI have been adjusted on a retrospective basis, as appropriate, as financial statements of SHI.

Prior Period Revisions

As disclosed in our 2013 Annual Report on Form 10-K, we identified certain out-of-period errors in preparing our annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2013. In addition to these errors, we had previously recorded and disclosed out-of-period adjustments in prior reporting periods when the errors were discovered. As a result, we revised all previously reported periods included in our 2013 Annual Report on Form 10-K. Similarly, we have revised all previously reported periods included in this report. We corrected the errors identified in the fourth quarter of 2013 and included these corrections in the appropriate prior periods. In addition, we reversed all

out-of period adjustments previously recorded and disclosed, and included the adjustments in the appropriate periods. After evaluating the quantitative and qualitative aspects of these corrections, we have determined that our previous applicable quarterly condensed financial statements and our annual consolidated financial statements were not materially misstated.

See Note 17 for further information on the prior period revisions.

In addition, during the first quarter of 2014, we identified that the disclosure of the allowance for finance receivable losses related to our securitized finance receivables at December 31, 2013, was previously incorrectly overstated by \$26.8 million. The parenthetical disclosure of the allowance of consolidated VIEs as of December 31, 2013 on our condensed consolidated balance sheet and the related VIE disclosures in Notes 3 and 8 have been revised in this report to \$153.7 million.

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During the first quarter of 2014, we also discovered that our long-term debt associated with securitizations that were issued at a discount and which had embedded derivatives, was incorrectly excluded from the fair value disclosure of our financial instruments measured on a recurring basis. The affected fair value amount has been corrected in Note 18 in this report to include the fair value of our long-term debt measured on a recurring basis of \$363.7 million at December 31, 2013.

During the second quarter of 2014, we discovered that we incorrectly disclosed the carrying values at the date of sale of the real estate loans associated with the 2009-1 securitization and certain additional real estate loans sold on March 31, 2014. The affected carrying values have been corrected in Notes 1, 3, and 4 in this report as follows: (i) the carrying value of real estate loans associated with the 2009-1 securitization that were sold on March 31, 2014, was previously reported as \$742.0 million but has been corrected to be \$724.9 million and (ii) the carrying value of additional real estate loans sold on March 31, 2014, was previously reported as \$93.3 million but has been corrected to be \$89.9 million.

After evaluating the quantitative and qualitative aspects of these corrections (individually and in the aggregate), management has determined that our previously issued interim and annual consolidated financial statements were not materially misstated.

Fortress Acquisition

Due to the significance of the ownership interest acquired by FCFI Acquisition LLC, an affiliate of Fortress, (the “Fortress Acquisition”), the nature of the transaction, and at the direction of our acquirer, we applied push-down accounting to SFI as an acquired business. We revalued our assets and liabilities based on their fair values at the date of the Fortress Acquisition, November 30, 2010, in accordance with business combination accounting standards (“push-down accounting”).

SIGNIFICANT REAL ESTATE LOAN TRANSACTIONS

In the third quarter of 2014, we entered into a series of transactions relating to the sales of our beneficial interests in our non-core real estate loans, the related servicing of these loans, and the sales of certain performing and non-performing real estate loans. The 2006-1 Securitization Assets Sale, the Securitization Assets Sale, the MSR Sale, and the September Whole Loan Sales are each defined below and are collectively referred to as the “Asset Sale.” The Asset Sale, along with the real estate transactions that were completed in the first half of 2014 (the “Prior Dispositions”) substantially complete the Company’s previously disclosed plan to liquidate its non-core real estate loans.

In conjunction with these real estate loan transactions, we have closed our servicing centers in Dallas, Texas, Rancho Cucamonga, California, and Wesley Chapel, Florida, and have eliminated certain staff positions in our Evansville, Indiana, location. In total, approximately 300 staff positions were eliminated. However, the total reduction in workforce was approximately 170 employees, as 130 employees have been transferred into other positions at Springleaf. We recorded restructuring costs of \$4.3 million in the third quarter of 2014 due to the workforce reductions and the closings of the servicing facilities.

Our insurance subsidiaries have written certain insurance policies on properties collateralizing the loans that have been deconsolidated or disposed of as a result of these sales. As part of the disposition, the insurance policies associated with the sold loans have been or will be cancelled.

The “2006-1 Securitization Assets Sale”

On July 31, 2014, Second Street Funding LLC (“Second Street”), an indirect subsidiary of SHI, entered into an agreement to sell certain mortgage-backed notes and trust certificates issued by American General Mortgage Loan Trust 2006-1 to an unaffiliated third party, for a purchase price of \$9.5 million subject to customary closing conditions. On August 1, 2014, the real estate loans included in the transaction were transferred from held for investment to held for sale, due to management’s intent to no longer hold these finance receivables for the foreseeable future. Second Street completed this transaction on September 30, 2014, at which time, the real estate loans included in the transaction had a carrying value of \$87.8 million (after the basis adjustment for the related allowance for finance receivable losses). As a result of the sale, we deconsolidated the securitization trust holding the underlying real estate loans and previously issued securitized interests which were reported in long-term debt, as we no longer were considered the primary beneficiary.

The “Securitization Assets Sale”

On August 6, 2014, SFC and Eighth Street Funding, LLC, Eleventh Street Funding, LLC, Twelfth Street Funding, LLC, Fourteenth Street Funding, LLC, Fifteenth Street Funding, LLC, Seventeenth Street Funding, LLC, and Nineteenth Street Funding, LLC (each a wholly owned subsidiary of SFC and collectively, the “Depositors”) entered into an agreement to sell,

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subject to certain closing conditions, certain notes and trust certificates (collectively, the “Securities”) backed by mortgage loans of the Springleaf Mortgage Loan Trust (“SMLT”) 2011-1, SMLT 2012-1, SMLT 2012-2, SMLT 2012-3, SMLT 2013-1, SMLT 2013-2, and SMLT 2013-3 (each, a “Trust”, and the issuance of the Securities by each Trust, a “Springleaf Transaction”) to Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC and its affiliates (“Credit Suisse”). The agreement also included the sale of the rights to receive any funds remaining in the reserve account established for each Springleaf Transaction, and certain related rights, representing substantially all of the Company’s remaining interests in the Trusts, to Credit Suisse.

On August 1, 2014, the real estate loans included in the transaction were transferred from held for investment to held for sale, due to management’s intent to no longer hold these finance receivables for the foreseeable future. The Depositors completed this transaction on August 29, 2014, at which time, the real estate loans included in the transaction had a carrying value of \$4.0 billion (after the basis adjustment for the related allowance for finance receivable losses). The purchase price for the Securitization Asset Sale was \$1.6 billion. As a result of the sale, we deconsolidated the securitization trusts holding the underlying real estate loans and previously issued securitized interests which were reported in long-term debt, as we no longer were considered the primary beneficiary.

The “MSR Sale”

Additionally, in a separate transaction on August 6, 2014, SFC and its wholly owned subsidiary, MorEquity, Inc. (“MorEquity”) (collectively, the “Sellers”), entered into a Mortgage Servicing Rights Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated and effective as of August 1, 2014, with Nationstar Mortgage LLC (“Nationstar”), pursuant to which the Sellers agreed to sell to Nationstar all of their rights and responsibilities as servicer, primary servicer, and/or master servicer of the mortgage loans primarily underlying the Sellers’ securitizations completed in 2011, 2012 and 2013 (each a “Pool” and collectively, the “Pools”) with an aggregate unpaid principal balance (“UPB”) of approximately \$5 billion. Additionally, Nationstar agreed to assume on and after the effective date, all of the Sellers’ rights and responsibilities as servicer, primary servicer and/or master servicer, as applicable, for each Pool arising and to be performed on and after the sale date, which include, among other things, the right to receive the related servicing fee on a monthly basis.

The purchase price for the MSR Sale was \$38.8 million. Approximately 50% of the proceeds of the MSR Sale were received on August 29, 2014, the closing date, and 40% of the proceeds of the MSR Sale were received on October 23, 2014. The remaining 10% is subject to a holdback for resolution of missing documentation and other customary conditions, and is expected to be received no later than 120 days after the date of transfer of servicing upon resolution of those conditions. See Note 20 for further information on the subsequent payment received from Nationstar on October 23, 2014. Investment funds managed by affiliates of Fortress indirectly own a majority interest in Nationstar.

The servicing for each Pool was transferred on September 30, 2014. From the closing of the MSR Sale on August 29, 2014, until the servicing transfer on September 30, 2014, the Company continued to service certain loans on behalf of Nationstar under an interim servicing agreement.

The “September Whole Loan Sales”

On August 6, 2014, SFC and Credit Suisse agreed to the terms of sale of certain performing and non-performing mortgage loans by certain indirect subsidiaries of SHI (referred to herein as the “Probable Whole Loan Sales”). On August 1, 2014, the real estate loans included in the Probable Whole Loan Sales were transferred from held for investment to held for sale, due to management’s intent to no longer hold these finance receivables for the foreseeable future. We completed the sale of a portion of the Probable Whole Loan Sales on September 30, 2014 (the “September Whole Loan Sales”) at which time, the real estate loans included in the September Whole Loan Sales had a carrying value of \$768.6 million (after the basis adjustment for the related allowance for finance receivable losses).

The aggregate purchase price of \$795.1 million for the September Whole Loan Sales included a holdback provision of \$120 million of which \$40 million was subject to finalization of the terms and conditions of administering the holdback and the remainder was subject to our ability to cure certain documentation deficiencies within the 60 day period (subject to extension under certain circumstances) subsequent to the closing of the sale. See Note 20 for further information on the subsequent payments received from Credit Suisse on October 16 and November 7, 2014.

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Prior Dispositions

The “Prior Dispositions” included the following transactions:

The “Sixth Street Disposition”. On May 23, 2014, Sixth Street Funding LLC (“Sixth Street”), a wholly owned subsidiary of SFC, agreed to sell and transfer its beneficial interests in the mortgage-backed retained certificates related to a securitization transaction completed in 2010 to Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated (“MLPFS”) for a purchase price of \$263.7 million. On June 1, 2014, the real estate loans included in the transaction were transferred from held for investment to held for sale, due to management’s intent to no longer hold these finance receivables for the foreseeable future. Sixth Street completed this transaction on June 30, 2014, at which time, the real estate loans included in the transaction had a carrying value of \$444.4 million (after the basis adjustment for the related allowance for finance receivable losses). As a result of the sale, we deconsolidated the securitization trust holding the underlying real estate loans and previously issued securitized interests which were reported in long-term debt, as we no longer were considered the primary beneficiary.

The “Third Street Disposition”. On March 6, 2014, Third Street Funding LLC (“Third Street”), a wholly owned subsidiary of SFC, agreed to sell and transfer its beneficial interests in the mortgage-backed retained certificates related to a securitization transaction completed in 2009 to MLPFS for a purchase price of \$737.2 million. On March 1, 2014, the real estate loans included in the transaction were transferred from held for investment to held for sale, due to management’s intent to no longer hold these finance receivables for the foreseeable future. Third Street completed this transaction on March 31, 2014, at which time, the real estate loans included in the transaction had a carrying value of \$724.9 million (after the basis adjustment for the related allowance for finance receivable losses). As a result of the sale, we deconsolidated the securitization trust holding the underlying real estate loans and previously issued securitized interests which were reported in long-term debt, as we no longer were considered the primary beneficiary.

The “MorEquity Disposition”. On March 7, 2014, MorEquity entered into an agreement to sell, subject to certain closing conditions, certain performing and non-performing real estate loans for a purchase price of \$79.0 million. On March 1, 2014, these loans were transferred from held for investment to held for sale, due to management’s intent to no longer hold these finance receivables for the foreseeable future. MorEquity completed this sale on March 31, 2014, at which time, the real estate loans included in the transaction had a carrying value of \$89.9 million (after the basis adjustment for the related allowance for finance receivable losses).

ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS ADOPTED

Income Taxes

In July 2013, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued an accounting standards update (“ASU”), ASU 2013-11, Income Taxes (Topic 740), which clarifies the presentation requirements of unrecognized tax benefits when a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward exists at the reporting date. The amendments in this ASU became effective prospectively for the Company for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2013. The adoption of this ASU did not have a material effect on our consolidated statements of financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS TO BE ADOPTED

Troubled Debt Restructurings

In January 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-04, Reclassification of Residential Real Estate Collateralized Consumer Mortgage Loans upon Foreclosure, which clarifies when an in substance repossession or foreclosure occurs — that is,

when a creditor should be considered to have received physical possession of residential real estate property collateralizing a consumer mortgage loan such that the loan receivable should be derecognized and the real estate property recognized. The ASU requires a creditor to reclassify a collateralized consumer mortgage loan to real estate property upon obtaining legal title to the real estate collateral, or the borrower voluntarily conveying all interest in the real estate property to the lender to satisfy the loan through a deed in lieu of foreclosure or similar legal agreement. The ASU is effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2014. We are currently evaluating whether the adoption of this ASU will have a material effect on our consolidated statements of financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

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Revenue from Contracts

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which provides a consistent revenue accounting model across industries. The ASU is effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2016. Many of our revenue sources are not within the scope of this new standard and we are currently evaluating whether the adoption of this ASU for those revenue sources that are in scope will have a material effect on our consolidated statements of financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

Share-based Payments

In June 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-12, Accounting for Share-Based Payments When the Terms of an Award Provide That a Performance Target Could be Achieved after the Requisite Service Period, which clarifies that performance targets within share-based payment awards that can be met after the requisite service period should be considered performance conditions that affect vesting. The ASU is effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2015. We have evaluated this ASU and concluded that it is not applicable to the Company at this time.

Going Concern

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-15, Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern, which requires management to assess a company's ability to continue as a going concern for each annual and interim reporting period, and disclose in its financial statements whether there is substantial doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued. The new standard applies to all companies and is effective for the annual period ending after December 15, 2016, and all annual and interim periods thereafter. The new standard can also be early adopted. Upon adoption, we will perform the going concern assessment in accordance with the requirements of the new ASU.

ACCOUNTING POLICY ELECTIONS

We made certain policy elections with regard to the issuance of long-term debt related to a consumer loan securitization completed on March 26, 2014 (the "2014-A securitization") and have updated our long-term debt policy previously disclosed in our 2013 Annual Report on Form 10-K to reflect these elections going forward. The updated long-term debt policy is presented below:

Long-term Debt

We generally report our long-term debt issuances at the face value of the debt instrument, which we adjust for any unaccreted discount or unamortized premium associated with the debt. We make policy elections on a security by security basis with regard to the methodology used to accrete discounts and premiums. Other than securitized products, we generally accrete discounts and premiums over the contractual life of the security using contractual payment terms. With respect to securitized products, we have historically elected to use estimated prepayment patterns adjusted for changes in estimate over the estimated life of the debt. However, in certain circumstances, including our policy election for the 2014-A securitization, we elect to amortize deferred items over the contractual life of the security. Under either treatment, such accretion is recorded to interest expense. Additionally, we generally accrete other deferred amounts (e.g. issuance costs) following the same method elected on the associated unaccreted discount or premium.

2. Finance Receivables

Our finance receivable types include personal loans, the SpringCastle Portfolio, real estate loans, and retail sales finance as defined below:

Personal loans — are secured by consumer goods, automobiles, or other personal property or are unsecured, generally have maximum original terms of four years, and are usually fixed-rate, fixed-term loans. At September 30, 2014, \$1.7 billion of personal loans, or 48%, were secured by collateral consisting of titled personal property (such as automobiles), \$1.3 billion, or 37%, were secured by consumer household goods or other items of personal property, and the remainder was unsecured.

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SpringCastle Portfolio — are loans jointly acquired from HSBC Finance Corporation and certain of its affiliates (collectively, “HSBC”) on April 1, 2013 through a joint venture in which we own a 47% equity interest. These loans include unsecured loans and loans secured by subordinate residential real estate mortgages (which we service as unsecured loans due to the fact that the liens are subordinated to superior ranking security interests). The SpringCastle Portfolio includes both closed-end accounts and open-end lines of credit. These loans are in a liquidating status and vary in substance and form from our originated loans.

Real estate loans — are secured by first or second mortgages on residential real estate, generally have maximum original terms of 360 months, and are considered non-conforming. At September 30, 2014, \$233.8 million of real estate loans, or 36%, were secured by first mortgages and \$421.5 million, or 64%, were secured by second mortgages. Real estate loans may be closed-end accounts or open-end home equity lines of credit and are primarily fixed-rate products.

Retail sales finance — includes retail sales contracts and revolving retail accounts. Retail sales contracts are closed-end accounts that represent a single purchase transaction. Revolving retail accounts are open-end accounts that can be used for financing repeated purchases from the same merchant. Retail sales contracts are secured by the personal property designated in the contract and generally have maximum original terms of 60 months. Revolving retail accounts are secured by the goods purchased and generally require minimum monthly payments based on the amount financed calculated after the most recent purchase or outstanding balances. In January 2013, we ceased purchasing retail sales contracts and revolving retail accounts.

Components of net finance receivables by type were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Personal Loans	SpringCastle Portfolio	Real Estate Loans	Retail Sales Finance	Total
September 30, 2014					
Gross receivables*	\$4,209,056	\$2,067,719	\$652,839	\$62,342	\$6,991,956
Unearned finance charges and points and fees	(696,696)	—	(3,260)	(5,922)	(705,878)
Accrued finance charges	52,688	15,426	5,625	480	74,219
Deferred origination costs	42,161	—	95	—	42,256
Total	\$3,607,209	\$2,083,145	\$655,299	\$56,900	\$6,402,553

December 31, 2013

Gross receivables*	\$3,644,030	\$2,484,719	\$7,940,500	\$108,457	\$14,177,706
Unearned finance charges and points and fees	(560,104)	—	(1,115)	(10,444)	(571,663)
Accrued finance charges	48,179	20,630	42,690	898	112,397
Deferred origination costs	39,599	—	274	—	39,873
Total	\$3,171,704	\$2,505,349	\$7,982,349	\$98,911	\$13,758,313

*Gross receivables are defined as follows:

finance receivables purchased as a performing receivable — gross finance receivables equal the UPB for interest bearing accounts and the gross remaining contractual payments for precompute accounts; additionally, the remaining unearned discount, net of premium established at the time of purchase is included in both interest bearing and precompute accounts to reflect the finance receivable balance at its fair value;

finance receivables originated subsequent to the Fortress Acquisition — gross finance receivables equal the UPB for interest bearing accounts and the gross remaining contractual payments for precompute accounts; and

purchased credit impaired finance receivables — gross finance receivables equal the remaining estimated cash flows less the current balance of accretable yield on the purchased credit impaired accounts.

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Included in the table above are personal loans with a carrying value of \$1.8 billion at September 30, 2014 and \$1.6 billion at December 31, 2013 and SpringCastle Portfolio loans with a carrying value of \$2.1 billion at September 30, 2014 and \$2.5 billion at December 31, 2013 associated with securitizations that remain on our balance sheet. Also included in the table above are real estate loans with a carrying value of \$5.7 billion at December 31, 2013 associated with mortgage securitizations that have been sold or transferred to finance receivables held for sale during the nine months ended September 30, 2014. See Note 1 for further information on these sales. The carrying value of consolidated long-term debt associated with securitizations totaled \$3.1 billion at September 30, 2014 and \$7.3 billion at December 31, 2013. See Note 8 for further discussion regarding our securitization transactions. Also included in the table above are finance receivables with a carrying value of \$1.0 billion at December 31, 2013, which were pledged as collateral for our secured term loan that we fully repaid in March 2014. See Note 7 for further discussion of the repayment of our secured term loan.

Unused lines of credit extended to customers by the Company were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
Personal loans	\$1,462	\$4,996
SpringCastle Portfolio	357,914	366,060
Real estate loans	30,437	32,338
Total	\$389,813	\$403,394

Unused lines of credit on our personal loans can be suspended if one of the following occurs: the value of the collateral declines significantly; we believe the borrower will be unable to fulfill the repayment obligations; or any other default by the borrower of any material obligation under the agreement. Unused lines of credit on our real estate loans and the SpringCastle Portfolio secured by subordinate residential real estate mortgages can be suspended if one of the following occurs: (1) the value of the real estate declines significantly below the property's initial appraised value; (2) we believe the borrower will be unable to fulfill the repayment obligations because of a material change in the borrower's financial circumstances; or (3) any other default by the borrower of any material obligation under the agreement occurs. Unused lines of credit on home equity lines of credit, including the SpringCastle Portfolio secured by subordinate residential real estate mortgages, can be terminated for delinquency. Unused lines of credit on the unsecured loans of the SpringCastle Portfolio can be terminated at our discretion.

CREDIT QUALITY INDICATORS

We consider the delinquency status and nonperforming status of the finance receivable as our credit quality indicators.

We accrue finance charges on revolving retail finance receivables up to the date of charge-off at 180 days past due. We had \$0.1 million of revolving retail finance receivables that were more than 90 days past due and still accruing finance charges at September 30, 2014, compared to \$0.4 million at December 31, 2013. Our personal loans, SpringCastle Portfolio, and real estate loans do not have finance receivables that were more than 90 days past due and still accruing finance charges.

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Delinquent Finance Receivables

We consider the delinquency status of the finance receivable as our primary credit quality indicator. We monitor delinquency trends to manage our exposure to credit risk. We consider finance receivables 60 days or more past due as delinquent and consider the likelihood of collection to decrease at such time.

The following is a summary of net finance receivables by type and by days delinquent:

(dollars in thousands)	Personal Loans	SpringCastle Portfolio	Real Estate Loans	Retail Sales Finance	Total
September 30, 2014					
Net finance receivables:					
60-89 days past due	\$32,384	\$33,379	\$13,151	\$770	\$79,684
90-119 days past due	25,688	20,955	7,842	429	54,914
120-149 days past due	21,132	15,826	5,629	558	43,145
150-179 days past due	16,727	13,102	5,557	303	35,689
180 days or more past due	1,088	4,946	11,947	46	18,027
Total delinquent finance receivables	97,019	88,208	44,126	2,106	231,459
Current	3,456,829	1,932,945	588,796	53,522	6,032,092
30-59 days past due	53,361	61,992	22,377	1,272	139,002
Total	\$3,607,209	\$2,083,145	\$655,299	\$56,900	\$6,402,553
December 31, 2013					
Net finance receivables:					
60-89 days past due	\$28,504	\$60,669	\$97,567	\$1,290	\$188,030
90-119 days past due	22,804	47,689	68,190	1,017	139,700
120-149 days past due	18,780	33,671	55,222	757	108,430
150-179 days past due	14,689	26,828	45,158	740	87,415
180 days or more past due	938	3,579	356,766	173	361,456
Total delinquent finance receivables	85,715	172,436	622,903	3,977	885,031
Current	3,038,307	2,232,965	7,183,437	92,093	12,546,802
30-59 days past due	47,682	99,948	176,009	2,841	326,480
Total	\$3,171,704	\$2,505,349	\$7,982,349	\$98,911	\$13,758,313

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Nonperforming Finance Receivables

We also monitor finance receivable performance trends to evaluate the potential risk of future credit losses. At 90 days or more past due, we consider our finance receivables to be nonperforming. Once the finance receivables are considered as nonperforming, we consider them to be at increased risk for credit loss.

Our performing and nonperforming net finance receivables by type were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Personal Loans	SpringCastle Portfolio	Real Estate Loans	Retail Sales Finance	Total
September 30, 2014					
Performing	\$3,542,574	\$2,028,316	\$624,324	\$55,564	\$6,250,778
Nonperforming	64,635	54,829	30,975	1,336	151,775
Total	\$3,607,209	\$2,083,145	\$655,299	\$56,900	\$6,402,553
December 31, 2013					
Performing	\$3,114,493	\$2,393,582	\$7,457,013	\$96,224	\$13,061,312
Nonperforming	57,211	111,767	525,336	2,687	697,001
Total	\$3,171,704	\$2,505,349	\$7,982,349	\$98,911	\$13,758,313

PURCHASED CREDIT IMPAIRED FINANCE RECEIVABLES

As a result of the Fortress Acquisition, we applied push-down accounting and adjusted the carrying value of our finance receivables (the “FA Loans”) to their fair value on November 30, 2010.

In connection with the acquisition of the SpringCastle Portfolio (the “SCP Loans”), we recorded the acquired loans at their fair value of \$748.9 million on April 1, 2013, the day of purchase, and determined at this date that these loans with contractually required principal and interest of \$1.9 billion and expected undiscounted cash flows of \$1.2 billion were credit impaired.

We include the carrying amount (which initially was the fair value) of our purchased credit impaired finance receivables in net finance receivables, less allowance for finance receivable losses. Prepayments reduce the outstanding balance, contractual cash flows, and cash flows expected to be collected.

We report finance receivables held for sale of \$493.2 million at September 30, 2014, which consist of our non-core real estate loans. See Note 4 for further information on our finance receivables held for sale. At September 30, 2014, finance receivables held for sale include purchased credit impaired real estate loans, as well as troubled debt restructured (“TDR”) real estate loans. Therefore, we are presenting the financial information for the purchased credit impaired finance receivables and the TDR finance receivables by finance receivables held for investment and finance receivables held for sale in the tables below.

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Information regarding these purchased credit impaired finance receivables held for investment and held for sale were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	SCP Loans	FA Loans	Total
September 30, 2014			
Carrying amount, net of allowance (a)	\$370,967	\$191,725	\$562,692
Outstanding balance (b)	\$682,389	\$300,128	\$982,517
Allowance for purchased credit impaired finance receivable losses	\$—	\$4,513	\$4,513
December 31, 2013			
Carrying amount, net of allowance	\$530,326	\$1,257,047	\$1,787,373
Outstanding balance	\$851,211	\$1,791,882	\$2,643,093
Allowance for purchased credit impaired finance receivable losses	\$—	\$57,334	\$57,334

(a) The carrying amount of purchased credit impaired finance receivables at September 30, 2014 includes \$165.5 million of purchased credit impaired finance receivables held for sale.

(b) The outstanding balance of purchased credit impaired finance receivables at September 30, 2014 includes \$246.1 million of purchased credit impaired finance receivables held for sale.

The allowance for purchased credit impaired finance receivable losses at September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, reflected the net carrying value of these purchased credit impaired finance receivables being higher than the present value of the expected cash flows.

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Changes in accretible yield for purchased credit impaired finance receivables held for investment and held for sale were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	SCP Loans	FA Loans	Total
At or for the Three Months Ended September 30, 2014			
Balance at beginning of period	\$267,251	\$627,125	\$894,376
Accretion (a)	(15,791	) (20,771	) (36,562
Transfers due to finance receivables sold	—	(563,891	) (563,891
Disposals of finance receivables (b)	(5,039	) (3,640	) (8,679
Balance at end of period	\$246,421	\$38,823	\$285,244

At or for the Three Months Ended
September 30, 2013

Balance at beginning of period	\$407,237	\$849,153	\$1,256,390
Accretion	(25,887	) (32,224	) (58,111
Reclassifications from nonaccretible difference (c)	—	2,741	2,741
Disposals of finance receivables (b)	(19,078	) (8,471	) (27,549
Balance at end of period	\$362,272	\$811,199	\$1,173,471

At or for the Nine Months Ended
September 30, 2014

Balance at beginning of period	\$325,201	\$771,491	\$1,096,692
Accretion (a)	(53,514	) (76,326	) (129,840
Reclassifications to nonaccretible difference (c)	(527	) —	(527
Transfers due to finance receivables sold	—	(641,559	) (641,559
Disposals of finance receivables (b)	(24,739	) (14,783	) (39,522
Balance at end of period	\$246,421	\$38,823	\$285,244

At or for the Nine Months Ended
September 30, 2013

Balance at beginning of period	\$—	\$629,200	\$629,200
Additions	437,604	—	437,604
Accretion	(54,190	) (97,616	) (151,806
Reclassifications from nonaccretible difference (c)	—	304,575	304,575
Disposals of finance receivables (b)	(21,142	) (24,960	) (46,102
Balance at end of period	\$362,272	\$811,199	\$1,173,471

(a) Accretion on our purchased credit impaired finance receivables for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 includes \$11.2 million and \$11.4 million, respectively, of accretion on purchased credit impaired finance receivables held for sale, which is reported as interest income on finance receivables held for sale originated as held for investment.

(b) Disposals of finance receivables represent finance charges forfeited due to purchased credit impaired finance receivables charged-off during the period.

(c) Reclassifications from (to) nonaccretable difference represent the increases (decreases) in accretion resulting from higher (lower) estimated undiscounted cash flows.

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TROUBLED DEBT RESTRUCTURED FINANCE RECEIVABLES

Information regarding TDR finance receivables held for investment and held for sale were as follows:

(dollars in thousands) Real Estate Loans

September 30, 2014

TDR gross finance receivables (a) (b)	\$ 334,141
TDR net finance receivables (c)	\$ 335,512
Allowance for TDR finance receivable losses	\$ 31,205

December 31, 2013

TDR gross finance receivables (a)	\$ 1,375,230
TDR net finance receivables	\$ 1,380,223
Allowance for TDR finance receivable losses	\$ 176,455

(a) As defined earlier in this Note.

(b) TDR gross finance receivables at September 30, 2014 include \$230.7 million of TDR finance receivables held for sale.

(c) TDR net finance receivables at September 30, 2014 includes \$231.6 million of TDR finance receivables held for sale.

We have no commitments to lend additional funds on our TDR finance receivables.

TDR average net receivables held for investment and held for sale and finance charges recognized on TDR finance receivables held for investment and held for sale were as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2014	Three Months Ended September 30, 2013 Revised	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013 Revised
(dollars in thousands)				
Real Estate Loans				
TDR average net receivables (a)	\$ 799,353	\$ 1,206,729	\$ 1,194,193	\$ 1,055,652
TDR finance charges recognized (b)	\$ 10,071	\$ 16,736	\$ 44,896	\$ 45,792

TDR average net receivables for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 include \$411.1 million of (a) TDR average net receivables held for sale, which reflect a two-month average since the real estate loans were transferred to finance receivables held for sale on August 1, 2014.

(b) TDR finance charges recognized for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 include \$3.1 million of interest income on TDR finance receivables held for sale.

The impact of the transfers of finance receivables held for investment to finance receivables held for sale and the subsequent sales of finance receivables held for sale during the first half of 2014 was immaterial since the loans were

transferred and sold within the same months.

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Information regarding the new volume of the TDR finance receivables held for investment and held for sale were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2014	Three Months Ended September 30, 2013 Revised	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013 Revised
Real Estate Loans				
Number of TDR accounts (a)	405	1,621	2,301	5,773
Pre-modification TDR net finance receivables (b)	\$28,665	\$131,865	\$211,088	\$451,697
Post-modification TDR net finance receivables (b)	\$29,348	\$140,333	\$200,154	\$483,233

(a) Number of new TDR accounts for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 includes 89 new TDR accounts that were held for sale.

(b) TDR net finance receivables for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 include \$6.0 million of pre-modification and \$6.5 million of post-modification TDR net finance receivables held for sale.

Net finance receivables held for investment and held for sale that were modified as TDR finance receivables within the previous 12 months and for which there was a default during the period to cause the TDR finance receivables to be considered nonperforming (90 days or more past due) were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2014	Three Months Ended September 30, 2013 Revised	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013 Revised
Real Estate Loans				
Number of TDR accounts (a)	54	370	488	797
TDR net finance receivables (a) (b)	\$2,788	\$25,848	\$31,465	\$59,809

Number and amount of TDR net finance receivables for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 that (a) defaulted during the previous 12 month period include 30 TDR accounts that were held for sale totaling \$1.8 million.

(b) Represents the corresponding balance of TDR net finance receivables at the end of the month in which they defaulted.

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3. Allowance for Finance Receivable Losses

Changes in the allowance for finance receivable losses by finance receivable type were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Personal Loans	SpringCastle Portfolio	Real Estate Loans	Retail Sales Finance	Consolidated Total
Three Months Ended September 30, 2014					
Balance at beginning of period	\$107,030	\$710	\$259,182	\$1,350	\$368,272
Provision for finance receivable losses (a)	57,990	28,330	15,982	669	102,971
Charge-offs	(47,625)	(31,533)	(13,159)	(1,199)	(93,516)
Recoveries	7,094	2,812	962	374	11,242
Reduction in the carrying value of real estate loans transferred to finance receivables held for sale (b)	—	—	(225,333)	—	(225,333)
Balance at end of period	\$124,489	\$319	\$37,634	\$1,194	\$163,636
Three Months Ended September 30, 2013 - Revised					
Balance at beginning of period	\$60,250	\$—	\$180,565	\$920	\$241,735
Provision for finance receivable losses (a)	39,747	60,662	60,012	1,843	162,264
Charge-offs	(32,528)	(61,470)	(33,384)	(2,032)	(129,414)
Recoveries	2,136	2,210	1,326	294	5,966
Balance at end of period	\$69,605	\$1,402	\$208,519	\$1,025	\$280,551
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014					
Balance at beginning of period	\$94,880	\$1,056	\$235,549	\$1,840	\$333,325
Provision for finance receivable losses (a)	151,445	121,680	103,408	2,663	379,196
Charge-offs	(139,450)	(133,044)	(67,099)	(4,310)	(343,903)
Recoveries (c)	17,614	10,627	5,788	1,001	35,030
Reduction in the carrying value of real estate loans transferred to finance receivables held for sale (b)	—	—	(240,012)	—	(240,012)
Balance at end of period	\$124,489	\$319	\$37,634	\$1,194	\$163,636
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013 - Revised					
Balance at beginning of period	\$66,580	\$—	\$113,813	\$2,260	\$182,653
Provision for finance receivable losses (a)	64,344	78,459	200,492	(4,234)	339,061
Charge-offs (d)	(106,162)	(79,267)	(121,398)	(7,338)	(314,165)

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Recoveries (e)	44,843	2,210	15,612	10,337	73,002
Balance at end of period	\$69,605	\$1,402	\$208,519	\$1,025	\$280,551

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(a) Components of provision for finance receivable losses on our real estate loans were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2014	Three Months Ended September 30, 2013 Revised	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013 Revised
Real estate loans				
Provision for finance receivable losses				
Non-credit impaired finance receivables	\$6,246	\$17,946	\$32,266	\$63,037
Purchased credit impaired finance receivables	3,009	21,191	28,785	60,708
TDR finance receivables	6,727	20,875	42,357	76,747
Total	\$15,982	\$60,012	\$103,408	\$200,492

(b) During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014, we reduced the carrying value of certain real estate loans to \$5.4 billion and \$6.7 billion, respectively, as a result of the transfers of these loans from finance receivables held for investment to finance receivables held for sale due to management's intent to no longer hold these finance receivables for the foreseeable future.

(c) Recoveries during the nine months ended September 30, 2014 included \$2.2 million of real estate loan recoveries resulting from a sale of previously charged-off real estate loans in March 2014, net of a \$0.2 million reserve for subsequent buybacks.

(d) Effective March 31, 2013, we charge off to the allowance for finance receivable losses personal loans that are 180 days past due. Previously, we charged-off to the allowance for finance receivable losses personal loans on which payments received in the prior six months totaled less than 5% of the original loan amount. As a result of this change, we recorded \$13.3 million of additional charge-offs in March 2013.

(e) Recoveries during the nine months ended September 30, 2013 included \$39.6 million (\$23.8 million of personal loan recoveries, \$9.9 million of real estate loan recoveries, and \$5.9 million of retail sales finance recoveries) resulting from a sale of previously charged-off finance receivables in June 2013, net of a \$1.6 million adjustment for the subsequent buyback of certain finance receivables.

Included in the allowance for finance receivable losses are allowances associated with securitizations that totaled \$67.8 million at September 30, 2014 and \$153.7 million at December 31, 2013. See Note 8 for further discussion regarding our securitization transactions.

The carrying value charged-off for purchased credit impaired loans was as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2014	Three Months Ended September 30, 2013	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013
Charged-off against provision for finance receivable losses:				
SCP Loans	\$7,837	\$31,544	\$39,368	\$48,717

FA Loans gross charge-offs*	\$2,017	\$10,074	\$14,944	\$31,737
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* Represents additional impairment recognized, subsequent to the establishment of the pools of purchased credit impaired loans, related to loans that have been foreclosed and transferred to real estate owned status.

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The allowance for finance receivable losses and net finance receivables by type and by impairment method were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Personal Loans	SpringCastle Portfolio	Real Estate Loans	Retail Sales Finance	Total
September 30, 2014					
Allowance for finance receivable losses for finance receivables:					
Collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 124,489	\$ 319	\$ 1,916	\$ 1,194	\$ 127,918
Acquired with deteriorated credit quality (purchased credit impaired finance receivables)	—	—	4,513	—	4,513
Individually evaluated for impairment (TDR finance receivables)	—	—	31,205	—	31,205
Total	\$ 124,489	\$ 319	\$ 37,634	\$ 1,194	\$ 163,636
Finance receivables:					
Collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 3,607,209	\$ 1,712,178	\$ 520,712	\$ 56,900	\$ 5,896,999
Purchased credit impaired finance receivables	—	370,967	30,697	—	401,664
TDR finance receivables	—	—	103,890	—	103,890
Total	\$ 3,607,209	\$ 2,083,145	\$ 655,299	\$ 56,900	\$ 6,402,553
December 31, 2013					
Allowance for finance receivable losses for finance receivables:					
Collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 94,880	\$ 1,056	\$ 1,760	\$ 1,840	\$ 99,536
Purchased credit impaired finance receivables	—	—	57,334	—	57,334
TDR finance receivables	—	—	176,455	—	176,455
Total	\$ 94,880	\$ 1,056	\$ 235,549	\$ 1,840	\$ 333,325
Finance receivables:					
Collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 3,171,704	\$ 1,975,023	\$ 5,287,745	\$ 98,911	\$ 10,533,383
Purchased credit impaired finance receivables	—	530,326	1,314,381	—	1,844,707
TDR finance receivables	—	—	1,380,223	—	1,380,223
Total	\$ 3,171,704	\$ 2,505,349	\$ 7,982,349	\$ 98,911	\$ 13,758,313

4. Finance Receivables Held for Sale

We report finance receivables held for sale of \$493.2 million at September 30, 2014, which are carried at lower of cost or fair value. We used the aggregate basis to determine the lower of cost or fair value of the finance receivables held for sale since the underlying real estate loans were presented to the buyers on a portfolio basis. We also separately present the interest income on our finance receivables held for sale as interest income on finance receivables held for sale originated as held for investment on our interim consolidated statements of operations, which totaled \$47.7 million and \$54.9 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014, respectively.

On August 1, 2014, we transferred real estate loans with a carrying value of \$5.4 billion (after the basis adjustment for the related allowance for finance receivable losses) from finance receivables held for investment to held for sale due to management's intent to no longer hold these finance receivables for the foreseeable future. On August 29, 2014, we sold finance receivables held for sale with a carrying value of \$4.0 billion and related trust assets and recorded a net gain at the time of sale of \$604.9 million primarily resulting from the reversal of the remaining unaccreted push-down accounting basis for these finance receivables, less allowance for finance receivable losses that we established at the date of the Fortress Acquisition. The net gain on this sale included proceeds of \$38.8 million from the related MSR Sale. On September 30, 2014,

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we sold finance receivables held for sale with a carrying value of \$856.4 million and related trust assets and recorded a net gain at the time of sale of \$36.5 million primarily resulting from the reversal of the remaining unaccreted push-down accounting basis for these finance receivables, less allowance for finance receivable losses that we established at the date of the Fortress Acquisition.

On June 1, 2014, we transferred real estate loans with a carrying value of \$451.2 million (after the basis adjustment for the related allowance for finance receivable losses) from finance receivables held for investment to held for sale due to management's intent to no longer hold these finance receivables for the foreseeable future. On June 30, 2014, we sold finance receivables held for sale with a carrying value of \$444.4 million and related trust assets and recorded a net gain at the time of sale of \$34.8 million primarily resulting from the reversal of the remaining unaccreted push-down accounting basis for these finance receivables, less allowance for finance receivable losses that we established at the date of the Fortress Acquisition.

On March 1, 2014, we transferred real estate loans with a carrying value of \$825.2 million (after the basis adjustment for the related allowance for finance receivable losses) from finance receivables held for investment to held for sale due to management's intent to no longer hold these finance receivables for the foreseeable future. On March 31, 2014, we sold finance receivables held for sale with a carrying value of \$814.8 million and related trust assets and recorded a net gain at the time of sale of \$55.2 million primarily resulting from the reversal of the remaining unaccreted push-down accounting basis for these finance receivables, less allowance for finance receivable losses that we established at the date of the Fortress Acquisition.

See Note 1 for further information on these sales. We did not have any transfer activity between finance receivables held for investment to finance receivables held for sale during the first nine months of 2013.

LOAN REPURCHASES

We repurchased four loans for \$0.6 million during the three months ended September 30, 2014 and nine loans for \$1.5 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2014. We repurchased two loans for \$0.3 million during the three months ended September 30, 2013 and 19 loans for \$2.8 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2013. In each period, we repurchased the loans that were previously sold to HSBC because these loans were reaching the defined delinquency limits or had breached the contractual representations and warranties under the loan sale agreements. At September 30, 2014, there were no unresolved recourse requests.

During the third quarter of 2014, we established a reserve for sales recourse obligations of \$9.9 million related to the sales of real estate loans with a total carrying value of \$6.1 billion during the first nine months of 2014. As of September 30, 2014, we had no repurchase activity or recourse losses associated with these sales. However, we will continue to monitor any repurchase activity in the future and will adjust the reserve accordingly.

The activity in our reserve for sales recourse obligations associated with the real estate loan sales during the first nine months of 2014 and the loans that were previously sold to HSBC were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	At or for the Three Months Ended September 30, 2014	At or for the Three Months Ended September 30, 2013	At or for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014	At or for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013
Balance at beginning of period	\$4,724	\$4,766	\$4,702	\$4,863
Provision for recourse obligations	8,543	—	8,706	322

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Recourse losses	(70) (42) (211) (461)
Balance at end of period	\$13,197	\$4,724	\$13,197	\$4,724	

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5. Investment Securities

AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE SECURITIES

Cost/amortized cost, unrealized gains and losses, and fair value of available-for-sale securities by type were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Cost/ Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
September 30, 2014				
Fixed maturity available-for-sale securities:				
Bonds:				
U.S. government and government sponsored entities	\$55,427	\$930	\$(159)	) \$56,198
Obligations of states, municipalities, and political subdivisions	115,916	2,618	(82)	) 118,452
Corporate debt	258,172	11,466	(1,200)	) 268,438
Mortgage-backed, asset-backed, and collateralized:				
Residential mortgage-backed securities ("RMBS")	77,845	2,379	(42)	) 80,182
Commercial mortgage-backed securities ("CMBS")	23,231	83	(149)	) 23,165
Collateralized debt obligations ("CDO")/Asset-backed securities ("ABS")	21,582	34	(51)	) 21,565
Total	552,173	17,510	(1,683)	) 568,000
Preferred stock	7,163	84	(204)	) 7,043
Other long-term investments*	1,306	131	(7)	) 1,430
Common stocks	850	—	—	850
Total	\$561,492	\$17,725	\$(1,894)	) \$577,323

December 31, 2013

Fixed maturity available-for-sale securities:

Bonds:

U.S. government and government sponsored entities	\$59,800	\$565	\$(681)	) \$59,684
Obligations of states, municipalities, and political subdivisions	101,913	1,703	(80)	) 103,536
Corporate debt	247,793	6,143	(2,191)	) 251,745
Mortgage-backed, asset-backed, and collateralized:				
RMBS	82,406	1,931	(559)	) 83,778
CMBS	10,931	77	(32)	) 10,976
CDO/ABS	10,200	23	(26)	) 10,197
Total	513,043	10,442	(3,569)	) 519,916
Preferred stock	7,844	—	(39)	) 7,805
Other long-term investments*	1,394	—	(125)	) 1,269
Common stocks	850	—	—	850
Total	\$523,131	\$10,442	\$(3,733)	) \$529,840

* Excludes interest in a limited partnership that we account for using the equity method (\$0.5 million at September 30, 2014 and \$0.6 million at December 31, 2013).

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As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, we had no available-for-sale securities with other-than-temporary impairments recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income or loss.

Fair value and unrealized losses on investment securities by type and length of time in a continuous unrealized loss position were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
September 30, 2014						
Bonds:						
U.S. government and government sponsored entities	\$17,827	\$(53)	\$13,468	\$(106)	\$31,295	\$(159)
Obligations of states, municipalities, and political subdivisions	17,917	(54)	1,053	(28)	18,970	(82)
Corporate debt	34,154	(358)	15,356	(842)	49,510	(1,200)
RMBS	12,310	(19)	2,635	(23)	14,945	(42)
CMBS	18,605	(149)	166	—	18,771	(149)
CDO/ABS	7,440	(51)	223	—	7,663	(51)
Total	108,253	(684)	32,901	(999)	141,154	(1,683)
Preferred stock	6,019	(204)	—	—	6,019	(204)
Other long-term investments	—	—	104	(7)	104	(7)
Total	\$114,272	\$(888)	\$33,005	\$(1,006)	\$147,277	\$(1,894)
December 31, 2013						
Bonds:						
U.S. government and government sponsored entities	\$45,264	\$(681)	\$—	\$—	\$45,264	\$(681)
Obligations of states, municipalities, and political subdivisions	14,756	(80)	—	—	14,756	(80)
Corporate debt	71,312	(1,539)	11,772	(652)	83,084	(2,191)
RMBS	18,322	(559)	—	—	18,322	(559)
CMBS	5,517	(32)	—	—	5,517	(32)
CDO/ABS	5,123	(26)	—	—	5,123	(26)
Total	160,294	(2,917)	11,772	(652)	172,066	(3,569)
Preferred stock	7,805	(39)	—	—	7,805	(39)
Other long-term investments	1,269	(125)	—	—	1,269	(125)
Total	\$169,368	\$(3,081)	\$11,772	\$(652)	\$181,140	\$(3,733)

We continue to monitor unrealized loss positions for potential impairments. During the nine months ended September 30, 2014, we did not recognize any other-than-temporary impairment credit loss write-downs to investment revenues. During the nine months ended September 30, 2013, we recognized other-than-temporary impairment credit loss write-downs to investment revenues on RMBS totaling \$26 thousand.

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Changes in the cumulative amount of credit losses (recognized in earnings) on other-than-temporarily impaired available-for-sale securities were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	At or for the Three Months Ended September 30, 2014	At or for the Three Months Ended September 30, 2013	At or for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014	At or for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013
Balance at beginning of period	\$1,318	\$1,523	\$1,523	\$1,650
Additions:				
Due to other-than-temporary impairments: Impairment previously recognized	—	—	—	26
Reductions:				
Realized due to dispositions with no prior intention to sell	—	—	(205	) (153)
Balance at end of period	\$1,318	\$1,523	\$1,318	\$1,523

The fair values of available-for-sale securities sold or redeemed and the resulting realized gains, realized losses, and net realized gains (losses) were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2014	Three Months Ended September 30, 2013 Revised	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013 Revised
Fair value	\$107,327	\$51,241	\$214,811	\$491,188
Realized gains	\$4,619	\$174	\$7,217	\$3,203
Realized losses	(71	) (270	) (343	) (665)
Net realized gains (losses)	\$4,548	\$(96	) \$6,874	\$2,538

Contractual maturities of fixed-maturity available-for-sale securities at September 30, 2014 were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Fair Value	Amortized Cost
Fixed maturities, excluding mortgage-backed, asset-backed, and collateralized securities:		
Due in 1 year or less	\$29,862	\$29,267
Due after 1 year through 5 years	182,638	178,633
Due after 5 years through 10 years	94,638	93,428
Due after 10 years	135,950	128,187
Mortgage-backed, asset-backed, and collateralized securities	124,912	122,658
Total	\$568,000	\$552,173

Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities since borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations. We may sell investment securities before maturity to achieve corporate requirements and investment strategies.

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TRADING SECURITIES

The fair value of trading securities by type was as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
Fixed maturity trading securities:		
Bonds:		
U.S. government and government sponsored entities	\$ 136,681	\$—
Obligations of states, municipalities, and political subdivisions	88,407	—
Corporate debt	449,104	1,837
Mortgage-backed, asset-backed, and collateralized:		
RMBS	65,103	10,671
CMBS	107,937	29,897
CDO/ABS	298,342	9,249
Total	\$ 1,145,574	\$ 51,654

The net unrealized and realized gains (losses) on our trading securities were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2014	Three Months Ended September 30, 2013 Revised	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013 Revised
Net unrealized losses on trading securities held at period end	\$(2,044)	\$(224)	\$(1,128)	\$(433)
Net realized gains on trading securities sold or redeemed	246	63	273	174
Total	\$(1,798)	\$(161)	\$(855)	\$(259)

6. Transactions with Affiliates of Fortress or AIG

SUBSERVICING AND REFINANCE AGREEMENTS

Nationstar subservices the real estate loans of certain indirect subsidiaries (collectively, the "Owners"). Investment funds managed by affiliates of Fortress indirectly own a majority interest in Nationstar.

The Owners paid Nationstar fees for its subservicing and to facilitate the repayment of our real estate loans through refinancings with other lenders as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2014	Three Months Ended September 30, 2013	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013
Subservicing fees	\$ 1,221	\$ 2,132	\$ 4,922	\$ 6,556
Refinancing concessions	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$ 265

As a result of the recent sales of our real estate loans, some of which were serviced by Nationstar, and the MSR Sale our exposure to these affiliated services is reduced.

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

Logan Circle Partners, L.P. (“Logan Circle”) provides investment management services for our investments. Logan Circle is a wholly owned subsidiary of Fortress. Costs and fees incurred for these investment management services totaled \$0.3 million and \$0.8 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014, respectively, compared to \$0.2 million and \$0.9 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013, respectively.

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REINSURANCE AGREEMENTS

Merit Life Insurance Co. (“Merit”), our indirect wholly owned subsidiary, enters into reinsurance agreements with subsidiaries of AIG, for reinsurance of various group annuity, credit life, and credit accident and health insurance where Merit reinsures the risk of loss. The reserves for this business fluctuate over time and, in some instances, are subject to recapture by the insurer. Reserves recorded by Merit for reinsurance agreements with subsidiaries of AIG totaled \$43.9 million at September 30, 2014 and \$45.6 million at December 31, 2013.

JOINT VENTURE

Certain subsidiaries of New Residential Investment Corp. (“NRZ”), own a 30% equity interest in the joint venture established in conjunction with the purchase of the SpringCastle Portfolio on April 1, 2013. NRZ is managed by an affiliate of Fortress.

THIRD STREET DISPOSITION

As discussed in Note 1, on March 6, 2014, we entered into an agreement to sell, subject to certain closing conditions, all of our interest in the mortgage-backed retained certificates related to a securitization transaction completed in 2009 to MLPFS for a price of \$737.2 million. Concurrently, NRZ and MLPFS entered into an agreement pursuant to which NRZ agreed to purchase approximately 75% of these retained certificates. NRZ is managed by an affiliate of Fortress. See Note 1 for further information on this sale.

MSR SALE

As discussed in Note 1, on August 6, 2014, SFC and MorEquity entered into an agreement, dated and effective August 1, 2014, to sell the servicing rights of the mortgage loans primarily underlying the mortgage securitizations completed during 2011 through 2013 to Nationstar for a purchase price of \$38.8 million. Approximately 50% of the proceeds of the MSR Sale were received on August 29, 2014, the closing date, and 40% were received on October 23, 2014. See Note 1 and Note 20 for further information on the MSR Sale. Investment funds managed by affiliates of Fortress indirectly own a majority interest in Nationstar.

7. Long-term Debt

Principal maturities of long-term debt (excluding projected securitization repayments by period) by type of debt at September 30, 2014 were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Retail Notes	Medium Term Notes	Securitizations	Junior Subordinated Debt	Total
Interest rates (a)	6.00%-7.50%	5.40%-8.25%	1.76%-5.00%	6.00	%
Fourth quarter 2014	\$335,486	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$335,486
First quarter 2015	16,575	—	—	—	16,575
Second quarter 2015	7,092	—	—	—	7,092
Third quarter 2015	23,544	—	—	—	23,544
Remainder of 2015	—	750,000	—	—	750,000
2016	—	375,000	—	—	375,000
2017	—	2,360,837	—	—	2,360,837
2018	—	—	—	—	—

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2019-2067	—	1,250,000	—	350,000	1,600,000
Securitized (b)	—	—	3,055,588	—	3,055,588
Total principal maturities	\$382,697	\$4,735,837	\$3,055,588	\$350,000	\$8,524,122
Total carrying amount (c)	\$379,585	\$4,253,867	\$3,052,972	\$171,613	\$7,858,037

(a) The interest rates shown are the range of contractual rates in effect at September 30, 2014.

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- (b) Securitizations are not included in above maturities by period due to their variable monthly repayments. See Note 8 for further information on our long-term debt associated with securitizations.

- (c) The net carrying amount of our long-term debt associated with certain securitizations that were either 1) issued at a premium or discount or 2) revalued at a premium or discount based on its fair value at the time of the Fortress Acquisition or 3) recorded at fair value on a recurring basis in circumstances when the embedded derivative within the securitization structure cannot be separately accounted for at fair value.

GUARANTY AGREEMENTS

On December 30, 2013, SHI entered into Guaranty Agreements whereby it agreed to fully and unconditionally guarantee the payments of principal, premium (if any), and interest on approximately \$5.2 billion aggregate principal amount of senior notes on a senior basis and \$350.0 million aggregate principal amount of a junior subordinated debenture (collectively, the “notes”) on a junior subordinated basis issued by SFC. The notes consist of the following: 8.250% Senior Notes due 2023; 7.750% Senior Notes due 2021; 6.00% Senior Notes due 2020; a 60-year junior subordinated debenture; and all senior notes outstanding on December 30, 2013, issued pursuant to the Indenture dated as of May 1, 1999 (the “1999 Indenture”), between SFC and Wilmington Trust, National Association (the successor trustee to Citibank N.A.). As of December 30, 2013, approximately \$3.9 billion aggregate principal amount of senior notes were outstanding under the 1999 Indenture. The 60-year junior subordinated debenture underlies the trust preferred securities sold by a trust sponsored by SFC. On December 30, 2013, SHI entered into a Trust Guaranty Agreement whereby it agreed to fully and unconditionally guarantee the related payment obligations under the trust preferred securities. As of September 30, 2014, approximately \$5.1 billion aggregate principal amount of senior notes, including \$3.9 billion aggregate principal amount of senior notes under the 1999 Indenture, and \$350.0 million aggregate principal amount of a junior subordinated debenture were outstanding.

REPURCHASE OR REPAYMENT OF DEBT

In connection with our liability management efforts, we or our affiliates from time to time have purchased, or may in the future purchase, portions of our outstanding indebtedness. Any such purchases may be made through open market or privately negotiated transactions with third parties or pursuant to one or more tender or exchange offers or otherwise, upon such terms and at such prices, as well as with such consideration as we or any such affiliates may determine. Our plans are dynamic and we may adjust our plans in response to changes in our expectations and changes in market conditions.

On March 31, 2014, Springleaf Financial Funding Company (“SFFC”) prepaid, without penalty or premium, the entire \$750.0 million outstanding principal balance of the secured term loan, plus accrued and unpaid interest. Effective upon the prepayment, all obligations of SFFC, SFC, and most of the consumer finance operating subsidiaries of SFC under the secured term loan (other than contingent reimbursement obligations and indemnity obligations) were terminated and all guarantees and security interests were released.

8. Variable Interest Entities

As part of our overall funding strategy and as part of our efforts to support our liquidity from sources other than our traditional capital market sources, we have transferred certain finance receivables to VIEs for securitization transactions. Since these transactions involve securitization trusts required to be consolidated, the securitized assets and related liabilities are included in our condensed consolidated financial statements and are accounted for as secured borrowings. As a result of the sales of the Company’s beneficial interests in the mortgage-backed retained certificates related to its previous mortgage securitization transactions, we deconsolidated the underlying real estate loans and previously issued securitized interests which were reported in long-term debt.

CONSOLIDATED VIES

We evaluated the securitization trusts and determined that these entities are VIEs of which we are the primary beneficiary; therefore, we consolidate such entities. We are deemed to be the primary beneficiaries of these VIEs because we have the ability to direct the activities of each VIE that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance and the obligation to absorb losses and the right to receive benefits that are potentially significant to the VIE. Such ability stems from SHI's and/or its affiliates' contractual right to service the securitized finance receivables. Our retained subordinated notes and residual interest trust certificates expose us to potentially significant losses and potentially significant returns.

The remaining asset-backed securities issued by the securitization trusts are supported by the expected cash flows from the underlying securitized finance receivables. Cash inflows from these finance receivables are distributed to investors and service

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providers in accordance with each transaction’s contractual priority of payments (“waterfall”) and, as such, most of these inflows must be directed first to service and repay each trust’s senior notes or certificates held principally by third-party investors. After these senior obligations are extinguished, substantially all cash inflows will be directed to the subordinated notes until fully repaid and, thereafter, to the residual interest that we own in each trust. We retain interests in these securitization transactions, including senior and subordinated securities issued by the VIEs and residual interests. We retain credit risk in the securitizations because our retained interests include the most subordinated interest in the securitized assets, which are the first to absorb credit losses on the securitized assets. We expect that any credit losses in the pools of securitized assets will likely be limited to our subordinated and residual retained interests. We have no obligation to repurchase or replace qualified securitized assets that subsequently become delinquent or are otherwise in default.

The carrying amounts of consolidated VIE assets and liabilities associated with our securitization trusts were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
Assets		
Finance receivables:		
Personal loans	\$1,841,139	\$1,572,070
SpringCastle Portfolio	\$2,083,145	\$2,505,349
Real estate loans	\$—	\$5,694,176
Allowance for finance receivable losses	\$67,800	\$153,657
Restricted cash	\$295,693	\$522,752
Liabilities		
Long-term debt	\$3,052,972	\$7,288,535

2014 Consumer Loan Securitizations

Whitford Brook 2014-VFN1 Securitization. On June 26, 2014, we established a private securitization facility in which Whitford Brook Funding Trust 2014-VFN1 (the “Whitford Brook 2014-VFN1 Trust”), a wholly owned special purpose vehicle of SFC, may issue variable funding notes with a maximum principal balance of \$300 million to be backed by personal loans acquired from subsidiaries of SFC. The notes will be funded over a three-year period, subject to the satisfaction of customary conditions precedent. During this period, the notes can also be paid down to the required minimum balance of \$100 million and then redrawn. Following the three-year funding period, the principal amount of the notes will be reduced as cash payments are received on the underlying personal loans and will be due and payable in full in July 2018, unless an option to prepay is elected between July 2017 and July 2018. At September 30, 2014, the required minimum balance of \$100 million was drawn under the notes.

2014-A Securitization. On March 26, 2014, we completed a private securitization transaction in which a wholly owned special purpose vehicle of SFC sold \$559.3 million of notes backed by personal loans held by Springleaf Funding Trust 2014-A (the “2014-A Trust”), at a 2.62% weighted average yield. We sold the asset-backed notes for \$559.2 million, after the price discount but before expenses and a \$6.4 million interest reserve requirement. We initially retained \$32.9 million of the 2014-A Trust’s subordinate asset-backed notes.

Sales of Previously Retained Notes

As discussed in Note 1, the Company’s remaining beneficial interests in the mortgage-backed retained certificates related to its previous mortgage securitization transactions were sold in four separate transactions on March 31, June

30, August 29, and September 30, 2014. As a result of these sales, we deconsolidated the securitization trusts holding the underlying real estate loans and previously issued securitized interests which were reported in long-term debt, as we no longer were considered the primary beneficiary.

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During the nine months ended September 30, 2013, we sold the following previously retained mortgage-backed and asset-backed notes:

(dollars in thousands)	Principal Amount of Previously Retained Notes Issued	Carrying Amount of Additional Debt Recorded
Mortgage Securitizations		
SLFMT 2012-2	\$20,000	\$20,675
SLFMT 2012-3	\$7,500	\$7,753
SLFMT 2013-2	\$157,517	\$148,559
Consumer Securitizations		
SLFMT 2013-B	\$114,000	\$111,578
SpringCastle Securitizations		
SCFT 2013-1	\$372,000	\$357,120

Renewal of Midbrook 2013-VFN1 Securitization

On September 26, 2013, we established a private securitization facility in which Midbrook Funding Trust 2013-VFN1 (the "Midbrook 2013-VFN1 Trust"), a wholly owned special purpose vehicle of SFC, could issue variable funding notes with a maximum principal balance of \$300 million to be backed by personal loans acquired from subsidiaries of SFC from time to time. No amounts were funded at closing, but could be funded from time to time over a one-year period, subject to the satisfaction of customary conditions precedent. During this period, the notes could also be paid down in whole or in part and then redrawn. Following the one-year funding period, the principal amount of the notes, if any, would amortize and would be due and payable in full in October 2017.

On June 13, 2014, we amended the note purchase agreement with Midbrook 2013-VFN1 Trust to extend the one-year funding period to a two-year funding period. Following the two-year funding period, the principal amount of the notes, if any, will be reduced as cash payments are received on the underlying personal loans and will be due and payable in full in July 2019. The maximum principal balance of variable funding notes that can be issued remained at \$300 million. No amounts have been funded.

Repayment of 2013-BAC Trust Notes

On September 25, 2013, we completed a private securitization transaction in which Springleaf Funding Trust 2013-BAC, a wholly owned special purpose vehicle of SFC, issued \$500 million of notes backed by an amortizing pool of personal loans acquired from subsidiaries of SFC. On March 27, 2014, we repaid the entire \$231.3 million outstanding principal balance of the notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest.

VIE Interest Expense

Other than our retained subordinate and residual interests in the remaining consolidated securitization trusts, we are under no obligation, either contractually or implicitly, to provide financial support to these entities. Consolidated interest expense related to our VIEs for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 totaled \$50.8 million and \$180.3 million, respectively, compared to \$64.0 million and \$153.4 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013, respectively.

DECONSOLIDATED VIES

As a result of the sales of the mortgage-backed retained certificates during the first nine months of 2014, we deconsolidated the securitization trusts holding the underlying real estate loans and previously issued securitized interests which were reported in long-term debt. The total carrying value of these real estate loans as of the sale dates was \$5.2 billion. We have certain representations and warranties associated with these sales that may expose us to future losses. During the third quarter of 2014, we established a reserve for sales recourse obligations of \$6.7 million related to these sales. As of September 30, 2014, we had no repurchase activity associated with these sales. However, we will continue to monitor any repurchase activity in the future and will adjust the reserve accordingly.

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9. Derivative Financial Instruments

Our principal borrowing subsidiary is SFC. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014, SFC did not have any derivative activity.

In January 2013, we reclassified \$0.2 million of deferred net gain from accumulated other comprehensive income or loss to interest expense related to SFC's election to discontinue and terminate one of its cash flow hedges in 2012. On August 5, 2013, SFC terminated its remaining cross currency interest rate swap agreement with AIG Financial Products Corp., a subsidiary of AIG, and recorded a loss of \$1.9 million in other revenues — other. Immediately following this termination, we had no derivative financial instruments.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013, we recognized \$1.0 million of net gains and \$3.4 million of net losses, respectively, on SFC's non-designated hedging instruments in other revenues — other.

Derivative adjustments included in other revenues — other consisted of the following:

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2013	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013	
Mark to market gains (losses)	\$6,260	\$(8,244)
Net interest income	1,701	9,161	
Credit valuation adjustment gains	11	50	
Other	(292	) (292)
Total	\$7,680	\$675	

SFC was exposed to credit risk if counterparties to its swap agreement did not perform. SFC regularly monitored counterparty credit ratings throughout the term of the agreement. SFC's exposure to market risk was limited to changes in the value of its swap agreement offset by changes in the value of the hedged debt. While SFC's cross currency interest rate swap agreement mitigated economic exposure of related debt, it did not qualify as a cash flow or fair value hedge under U.S. GAAP.

10. Earnings Per Share

The computation of earnings per share was as follows:

(dollars in thousands except earnings (loss) per share)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2014	Three Months Ended September 30, 2013 Revised	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013 Revised	
Numerator (basic and diluted):					
Net income (loss) attributable to Springleaf Holdings, Inc.	\$426,750	\$(92,594	) \$551,463	\$(46,030)
Denominator:					
Weighted average number of shares outstanding (basic)	\$114,788,439	\$100,000,000	\$114,788,439	\$100,000,000	
Effect of dilutive securities	527,875	—	423,959	—	
Weighted average number of shares outstanding (diluted)	\$115,316,314	\$100,000,000	\$115,212,398	\$100,000,000	

Earnings (loss) per share:

Basic	\$3.72	\$(0.93	)	\$4.80	\$(0.46)
Diluted	\$3.70	\$(0.93	)	\$4.79	\$(0.46)

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income or loss by the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during each period. Diluted earnings per share is computed based on the weighted-average number of common shares plus the effect of dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period using the treasury stock method. Dilutive potential common shares represent outstanding unvested restricted stock units (“RSUs”) and awards.

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11. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

Changes in accumulated other comprehensive income were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Unrealized Gains (Losses) Investment Securities	Unrealized Gains (Losses) Cash Flow Hedges	Retirement Plan Liabilities Adjustments	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	
Three Months Ended September 30, 2014						
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 14,580	\$ —	\$ 20,153	\$ 3,086	\$ 37,819	
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(2,503) —	—	761	(1,742)
Reclassification adjustments from accumulated other comprehensive income	(1,788) —	—	—	(1,788)
Balance at end of period	\$ 10,289	\$ —	\$ 20,153	\$ 3,847	\$ 34,289	
Three Months Ended September 30, 2013 - Revised						
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 5,484	\$ —	\$ 8,120	\$ 6,221	\$ 19,825	
Other comprehensive loss before reclassifications	(291) —	—	(2,056) (2,347)
Reclassification adjustments from accumulated other comprehensive income	231	—	—	—	231	
Balance at end of period	\$ 5,424	\$ —	\$ 8,120	\$ 4,165	\$ 17,709	
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014						
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 4,362	\$ —	\$ 20,153	\$ 3,580	\$ 28,095	
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	9,840	—	—	267	10,107	
Reclassification adjustments from accumulated other comprehensive income	(3,913) —	—	—	(3,913)
Balance at end of period	\$ 10,289	\$ —	\$ 20,153	\$ 3,847	\$ 34,289	
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013 - Revised						
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 14,121	\$ 104	\$ 8,120	\$ 4,127	\$ 26,472	
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(7,233) —	—	38	(7,195)

Reclassification adjustments from accumulated other comprehensive income	(1,464) (104) —	—	(1,568)
Balance at end of period	\$ 5,424	\$—	\$8,120	\$4,165	\$17,709	

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Reclassification adjustments from accumulated other comprehensive income to the applicable line item on our condensed consolidated statements of operations were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2014	Three Months Ended September 30, 2013 Revised	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013 Revised
Unrealized gains (losses) on investment securities:				
Reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income to investment revenues, before taxes	\$2,750	\$(355)	\$6,019	\$2,253
Income tax effect	(962)	) 124	(2,106)	) (789)
Reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income to investment revenues, net of taxes	1,788	(231)	) 3,913	1,464
Unrealized gains on cash flow hedges:				
Reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income to interest expense, before taxes	—	—	—	160
Income tax effect	—	—	—	(56)
Reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income to interest expense, net of taxes	—	—	—	104
Total	\$1,788	\$(231)	) \$3,913	\$1,568

12. Income Taxes

At September 30, 2014, we had a net deferred tax liability of \$146.4 million, compared to \$128.3 million at December 31, 2013. The increase in the net deferred tax liability was primarily due to the sales of the mortgage securitizations during the first nine months of 2014. We have a valuation allowance on our gross state deferred tax assets, net of a deferred federal tax benefit of \$24.9 million, at September 30, 2014 compared to \$23.8 million at December 31, 2013. We also had a valuation allowance against our United Kingdom and Puerto Rico operations of \$22.2 million at September 30, 2014 and \$21.4 million at December 31, 2013. The impact to our uncertain tax positions was immaterial.

The effective tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 was 32.8% compared to (5.2)% for the same period in 2013. The effective tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 differed from the federal statutory rate primarily due to the effect of the non-controlling interest in our joint venture, which decreased the effective tax rate by 3.6%, partially offset by the effect of our state income taxes, which increased the effective tax rate by 1.4%. The effective tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 differed from the federal statutory rate primarily due to the effect of the non-controlling interest in our joint venture.

13. Contingencies

LEGAL CONTINGENCIES

In the normal course of business, the Company has been named, from time to time, as a defendant in various legal actions, including arbitrations, class actions and other litigation arising in connection with its activities. Some of the actual or threatened legal actions include claims for substantial compensatory and/or punitive damages or claims for indeterminate amounts of damages. While we will continue to identify certain legal actions where we believe a material loss to be reasonably possible and reasonably estimable, there can be no assurance that material losses will not be incurred from claims that we have not yet been notified of or are not yet determined to be probable or reasonably possible and reasonably estimable.

We contest liability and/or the amount of damages, as appropriate, in each pending matter. Where available information indicates that it is probable that a liability had been incurred at the date of the condensed consolidated financial statements and we can reasonably estimate the amount of that loss, we accrue the estimated loss by a charge to income. In many actions, however, it is inherently difficult to determine whether any loss is probable or even reasonably possible or to estimate the amount of any loss. In addition, even where loss is reasonably possible or an exposure to loss exists in excess of the liability already accrued with respect to a previously recognized loss contingency, it is not always possible to reasonably estimate the size of the possible loss or range of loss.

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For certain legal actions, we cannot reasonably estimate such losses, particularly for actions that are in their early stages of development or where plaintiffs seek substantial or indeterminate damages. Numerous issues may need to be resolved, including through potentially lengthy discovery and determination of important factual matters, and by addressing novel or unsettled legal questions relevant to the actions in question, before a loss or additional loss or range of loss or additional loss can be reasonably estimated for any given action.

For certain other legal actions, we can estimate reasonably possible losses, additional losses, ranges of loss or ranges of additional loss in excess of amounts accrued, but do not believe, based on current knowledge and after consultation with counsel, that such losses will have a material adverse effect on our condensed consolidated financial statements as a whole.

PAYMENT PROTECTION INSURANCE

Our United Kingdom subsidiary provides payments of compensation to its customers who have made claims concerning Payment Protection Insurance (“PPI”) policies sold in the normal course of business by insurance intermediaries. On April 20, 2011, the High Court in the United Kingdom handed down judgment supporting the Financial Services Authority (now known as the Financial Conduct Authority) (“FCA”) guidelines on the treatment of PPI complaints. In addition, the FCA issued a guidance consultation paper in March 2012 on the PPI customer contact letters. As a result, we have concluded that there are certain circumstances where customer contact and/or redress is appropriate; therefore, this activity is ongoing. The total reserves related to the estimated PPI claims were \$22.1 million at September 30, 2014 and \$33.5 million at December 31, 2013.

14. Benefit Plans

PENSION AND POSTRETIREMENT PLANS

Effective December 31, 2012, the Springleaf Financial Services Retirement Plan (the “Retirement Plan”) and the CommoLoCo Retirement Plan (a defined benefit pension plan for our employees in Puerto Rico) were frozen. Our current and former employees will not lose any vested benefits in the Retirement Plan or the CommoLoCo Retirement Plan that accrued prior to January 1, 2013.

The following table presents the components of net periodic benefit cost with respect to our defined benefit pension plans and other postretirement benefit plans:

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2014	Three Months Ended September 30, 2013	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013
Pension				
Components of net periodic benefit cost:				
Interest cost	\$3,805	\$3,589	\$11,441	\$10,769
Expected return on assets	(4,107)	) (3,874	) (12,326	) (11,622
Amortization of net loss	2	12	4	35
Net periodic benefit cost	\$(300	) \$(273	) \$(881	) \$(818

Postretirement

Components of net periodic benefit cost:

Service cost	\$20	\$81	\$64	\$242
Interest cost	21	64	73	193
Amortization of net gain	(81) —	(215) —
Net periodic benefit cost	\$(40) \$145	\$(78) \$435

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15. Share-Based Compensation

Total share-based compensation expense, net of forfeitures, for all stock-based awards during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 was \$0.5 million and \$4.1 million, respectively, compared to \$131.3 million during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013.

16. Segment Information

Our segments coincide with how our businesses are managed. At September 30, 2014, our four segments include: Consumer, Insurance, Acquisitions and Servicing, and Real Estate. The Acquisitions and Servicing segment was added effective April 1, 2013, as a result of our co-investment in the SpringCastle Portfolio.

Management considers Consumer, Insurance, and Acquisitions and Servicing as our “Core Consumer Operations” and Real Estate as our “Non-Core Portfolio.”

Our segments are managed as follows:

Core Consumer Operations

Consumer — We originate and service personal loans (secured and unsecured) through two business divisions: branch operations and centralized internet lending. Branch operations primarily conduct business in 26 states, which are our core operating states. Our Centralized Internet Group (“CIG”) processes and underwrites loan applications that we receive through an internet portal. If the applicant is located near an existing branch (“in footprint”), CIG makes the credit decision regarding the application and then refers the customer to a nearby branch for closing, funding and servicing. If the applicant is not located near a branch (“out of footprint”), CIG originates the loan.

Insurance — We offer credit insurance (life insurance, accident and health insurance, and involuntary unemployment insurance), non-credit insurance, and ancillary products, such as warranty protection.

Acquisitions and Servicing — On April 1, 2013, we acquired the SpringCastle Portfolio through a joint venture in which we own a 47% equity interest. The SpringCastle Portfolio consists of unsecured loans and loans secured by subordinate residential real estate mortgages (which we service as unsecured loans due to the fact that the liens are subordinated to superior ranking security interests). These loans vary in form and substance from our typical branch serviced loans and are in a liquidating status with no anticipation of significant renewal activity. Future strategic portfolio or business acquisitions will also be a part of this segment.

Non-Core Portfolio

Real Estate — We service and hold real estate loans secured by first or second mortgages on residential real estate. Real estate loans previously originated through our branch offices or previously acquired or originated through centralized distribution channels are either serviced by: (i) MorEquity, an indirect wholly owned subsidiary, all of which are subserviced by Nationstar or (ii) our centralized servicing operation. Investment funds managed by affiliates of Fortress indirectly own a majority interest in Nationstar.

The remaining components (which we refer to as “Other”) consist of our other non-core, non-originating legacy operations, which are isolated by geographic market and/or distribution channel from our Core Consumer Operations and our Non-Core Portfolio. These operations include our legacy operations in 14 states where we have also ceased branch-based personal lending, our liquidating retail sales finance portfolio (including our retail sales finance accounts from our dedicated auto finance operation), our lending operations in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the

operations of our United Kingdom subsidiary. Effective June 1, 2014, we also report (on a prospective basis) certain real estate loans with equity capacity in Other. These short equity loans, which have liquidated down to an immaterial level, were previously included in our Core Consumer Operations. At June 1, 2014, the transfer date, the carrying value of these loans totaled \$16.3 million.

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Due to the nature of the Fortress Acquisition, we applied push-down accounting. However, we report the operating results of our Core Consumer Operations, Non-Core Portfolio, and Other using the same accounting basis that we employed prior to the Fortress Acquisition, which we refer to as “historical accounting basis,” to provide a consistent basis for both management and other interested third parties to better understand the operating results of these segments. The historical accounting basis (which is a basis of accounting other than U.S. GAAP) also provides better comparability of the operating results of these segments to our competitors and other companies in the financial services industry. The historical accounting basis is not applicable to the Acquisitions and Servicing segment since this segment resulted from the purchase of the SpringCastle Portfolio on April 1, 2013 and therefore, was not affected by the Fortress Acquisition.

The “Push-down Accounting Adjustments” column in the following tables primarily consists of:

- the accretion or amortization of the valuation adjustments on the applicable revalued assets and liabilities;
- the difference in finance charges on our purchased credit impaired finance receivables compared to the finance charges on these finance receivables on a historical accounting basis;
- the elimination of accretion or amortization of historical based discounts, premiums, and other deferred costs on our finance receivables and long-term debt;
- the difference in provision for finance receivable losses required based upon the differences in historical accounting basis and push-down accounting basis of the finance receivables;
- the acceleration of the accretion of the net discount or amortization of the net premium applied to long-term debt that we repurchase or repay;
- the reversal of the remaining unaccreted push-down accounting basis for net finance receivables, less allowance for finance receivable losses established at the date of the Fortress Acquisition on finance receivables held for sale that we sold; and
- the difference in the fair value of long-term debt based upon the differences between historical accounting basis where certain long-term debt components are marked-to-market on a recurring basis, and push-down accounting basis where long-term debt is no longer marked-to-market on a recurring basis.

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The following tables present information about the Company's segments as well as reconciliations to the condensed consolidated financial statement amounts.

(dollars in thousands)	Consumer	Insurance	Acquisitions and Servicing	Real Estate	Other	Elimination	Push-down Accounting Adjustments	Consolidated Total
Three Months Ended September 30, 2014								
Interest income:								
Finance charges	\$236,190	\$—	\$ 130,981	\$ 53,568	\$ 3,850	\$—	\$ 10,856	\$ 435,445
Finance receivables held for sale originated as held for investment	—	—	—	41,468	—	—	6,211	47,679
Total interest income	236,190	—	130,981	95,036	3,850	—	17,067	483,124
Interest expense	40,466	—	17,685	83,795	1,837	—	36,359	180,142
Net interest income	195,724	—	113,296	11,241	2,013	—	(19,292)	302,982
Provision for finance receivable losses	56,087	—	28,332	37,192	1,290	—	(19,930)	102,971
Net interest income (loss) after provision for finance receivable losses	139,637	—	84,964	(25,951)	723	—	638	200,011
Other revenues:								
Insurance	—	43,997	—	—	14	—	(1)	44,010
Investment	—	13,723	—	(954)	45	—	(1,563)	11,251
Intersegment - insurance commissions	19,540	(19,759)	—	220	(1)	—	—	—
Portfolio servicing fees from SpringCastle	—	—	16,006	—	—	(16,006)	—	—
Net gain (loss) on fair value adjustments on debt	—	—	1,522	—	—	—	(170)	1,352
Net gain on sales of real estate loans and related trust assets *	—	—	—	279,889	—	—	361,439	641,328
Other	618	2,428	264	(2,593)	8	—	(12,700)	(11,975)
Total other revenues	20,158	40,389	17,792	276,562	66	(16,006)	347,005	685,966
Other expenses:								
Operating expenses:								
Salaries and benefits	64,015	4,791	6,837	17,186	1,915	—	(42)	94,702
Other operating expenses	44,554	3,758	5,493	18,984	1,365	—	963	75,117

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Portfolio servicing fees to Springleaf	—	—	16,006	—	—	(16,006)	—	—
Insurance losses and loss adjustment expenses	—	20,451	—	—	—	—	(310)	20,141
Total other expenses	108,569	29,000	28,336	36,170	3,280	(16,006)	611	189,960
Income (loss) before provision for (benefit from) income taxes	51,226	11,389	74,420	214,441	(2,491)	—	347,032	696,017
Income before provision for income taxes attributable to non-controlling interests	—	—	34,945	—	—	—	—	34,945
Income (loss) before provision for (benefit from) income taxes attributable to Springleaf Holdings, Inc.	\$51,226	\$11,389	\$39,475	\$214,441	\$(2,491)	\$—	\$347,032	\$661,072

For purposes of our segment reporting presentation, we have combined the lower of cost or fair value adjustments *recorded on the date the real estate loans were transferred to finance receivables held for sale with the final gain (loss) on the sale of these loans.

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(dollars in thousands)	Consumer	Insurance	Acquisitions and Servicing	Real Estate	Other	Eliminations	Push-down Accounting Adjustments	Consolidated Total
Three Months Ended September 30, 2013 - Revised								
Interest income	\$188,601	\$—	\$162,918	\$170,772	\$10,000	\$—	\$51,635	\$583,926
Interest expense	38,241	—	22,418	131,699	3,323	—	33,476	229,157
Net interest income	150,360	—	140,500	39,073	6,677	—	18,159	354,769
Provision for finance receivable losses	38,174	—	60,662	52,645	2,361	—	8,422	162,264
Net interest income (loss) after provision for finance receivable losses	112,186	—	79,838	(13,572)	4,316	—	9,737	192,505
Other revenues:								
Insurance	—	38,266	—	—	18	—	(7)	38,277
Investment	—	8,314	—	—	(1)	—	(1,781)	6,532
Intersegment - insurance commissions	15,131	(15,142)	—	36	(25)	—	—	—
Portfolio servicing fees from SpringCastle	—	—	9,565	—	—	(9,565)	—	—
Net loss on repurchases and repayments of debt	(2,890)	—	—	(15,818)	(706)	—	(14,158)	(33,572)
Net gain (loss) on fair value adjustments on debt	—	—	6,619	12,217	—	—	(12,250)	6,586
Other	910	2,426	279	(2,047)	—	—	35	1,603
Total other revenues	13,151	33,864	16,463	(5,612)	(714)	(9,565)	(28,161)	19,426
Other expenses:								
Operating expenses:								
Salaries and benefits	62,318	4,481	4,006	7,551	136,249	—	(53)	214,552
Other operating expenses	30,421	3,115	21,488	14,313	2,038	—	1,103	72,478
Portfolio servicing fees to Springleaf	—	—	9,565	—	—	(9,565)	—	—
Insurance losses and loss adjustment expenses	—	16,849	—	—	—	—	(299)	16,550

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Total other expenses	92,739	24,445	35,059	21,864	138,287	(9,565)	751	303,580
Income (loss) before provision for (benefit from) income taxes	32,598	9,419	61,242	(41,048)	(134,685)	—	(19,175)	(91,649)
Income before provision for income taxes attributable to non-controlling interests	—	—	31,643	—	—	—	—	31,643
Income (loss) before provision for (benefit from) income taxes attributable to Springleaf Holdings, Inc.	\$32,598	\$9,419	\$29,599	\$(41,048)	\$(134,685)	\$—	\$(19,175)	\$(123,292)

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(dollars in thousands)	Consumer	Insurance	Acquisitions and Servicing	Real Estate	Other	Eliminations	Push-down Accounting Adjustments	Consolidated Total
At or for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014								
Interest income:								
Finance charges	\$666,281	\$—	\$413,952	\$338,121	\$13,265	\$—	\$81,971	\$1,513,590
Finance receivables held for sale originated as held for investment	—	—	—	48,598	—	—	6,323	54,921
Total interest income	666,281	—	413,952	386,719	13,265	—	88,294	1,568,511
Interest expense	122,097	—	57,986	291,084	5,810	—	99,886	576,863
Net interest income	544,184	—	355,966	95,635	7,455	—	(11,592)	991,648
Provision for finance receivable losses	149,238	—	121,681	118,992	6,557	—	(17,272)	379,196
Net interest income (loss) after provision for finance receivable losses	394,946	—	234,285	(23,357)	898	—	5,680	612,452
Other revenues:								
Insurance	—	125,075	—	—	46	—	(5)	125,116
Investment	—	35,652	—	(954)	69	—	(3,433)	31,334
Intersegment - insurance commissions	51,504	(51,936)	—	442	(10)	—	—	—
Portfolio servicing fees from SpringCastle	—	—	51,274	—	—	(51,274)	—	—
Net gain (loss) on repurchases and repayments of debt	(1,429)	—	—	(10,023)	(47)	—	4,884	(6,615)
Net gain (loss) on fair value adjustments on debt	—	—	(14,810)	8,298	—	—	(8,521)	(15,033)
Net gain on sales of real estate loans and related	—	—	—	194,894	—	—	536,420	731,314

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trust assets *								
Other	1,742	6,103	856	(4,022) 618	—	(12,700) (7,403
Total other revenues	51,817	114,894	37,320	188,635	676	(51,274)	16,645	858,713
Other expenses:								
Operating expenses:								
Salaries and benefits	195,778	14,501	24,612	34,559	9,183	—	(129	) 278,504
Other operating expenses	112,668	10,745	17,763	43,616	5,190	—	2,907	192,889
Portfolio servicing fees to Springleaf	—	—	51,274	—	—	(51,274)	—	—
Insurance losses and loss adjustment expenses	—	57,923	—	—	—	—	(750	) 57,173
Total other expenses	308,446	83,169	93,649	78,175	14,373	(51,274)	1,028	528,566
Income (loss) before provision for (benefit from) income taxes	138,317	31,725	177,956	87,103	(12,799	) —	520,297	942,599
Income before provision for income taxes attributable to non-controlling interests	—	—	81,542	—	—	—	—	81,542
Income (loss) before provision for (benefit from) income taxes attributable to Springleaf Holdings, Inc.	\$138,317	\$31,725	\$96,414	\$87,103	\$(12,799)	\$—	\$520,297	\$861,057
Assets	\$3,651,365	\$1,060,074	\$2,261,704	\$3,656,616	\$624,921	\$—	\$8,138	\$11,262,818

For purposes of our segment reporting presentation, we have combined the lower of cost or fair value adjustments *recorded on the dates the real estate loans were transferred to finance receivables held for sale with the final gain (loss) on the sales of these loans.

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(dollars in thousands)	Consumer	Insurance	Acquisitions and Servicing	Real Estate	Other	Eliminations	Push-down Accounting Adjustments	Consolidated Total
At or for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013 - Revised								
Interest income	\$519,688	\$—	\$331,288	\$535,280	\$37,631	\$—	\$153,674	\$1,577,561
Interest expense	111,110	—	47,009	427,608	12,164	—	102,977	700,868
Net interest income	408,578	—	284,279	107,672	25,467	—	50,697	876,693
Provision for finance receivable losses	52,188	—	78,459	188,737	(3,385)	—	23,062	339,061
Net interest income (loss) after provision for finance receivable losses	356,390	—	205,820	(81,065)	28,852	—	27,635	537,632
Other revenues:								
Insurance	—	107,114	—	—	58	—	(28)	107,144
Investment	—	31,792	—	—	1,396	—	(5,934)	27,254
Intersegment - insurance commissions	43,341	(43,347)	—	94	(88)	—	—	—
Portfolio servicing fees from SpringCastle	—	—	11,945	—	—	(11,945)	—	—
Net gain (loss) on repurchases and repayments of debt	(4,390)	—	—	(35,418)	(977)	—	6,976	(33,809)
Net gain (loss) on fair value adjustments on debt	—	—	6,619	45,428	—	—	(44,950)	7,097
Other	1,698	6,797	360	(1,645)	(90)	—	(134)	6,986
Total other revenues	40,649	102,356	18,924	8,459	299	(11,945)	44,070	114,672
Other expenses:								
Operating expenses:								
Salaries and benefits	184,077	11,424	6,417	20,648	149,436	—	(160)	371,842
Other operating expenses	87,609	7,993	43,624	42,281	9,532	—	3,418	194,457
Portfolio servicing fees to	—	—	11,945	—	—	(11,945)	—	—

Springleaf Insurance losses and loss adjustment expenses	—	48,373	—	—	—	—	(723)	) 47,650
Total other expenses	271,686	67,790	61,986	62,929	158,968	(11,942,535)		613,949
Income (loss) before provision for (benefit from) income taxes	125,353	34,566	162,758	(135,535)	(129,817)	—	(18,970)	) 38,355
Income before provision for income taxes attributable to non-controlling interests	—	—	86,383	—	—	—	—	86,383
Income (loss) before provision for (benefit from) income taxes attributable to Springleaf Holdings, Inc.	\$125,353	\$34,566	\$76,375	\$(135,535)	\$(129,817)	\$—	\$(18,970)	) \$(48,028)
Assets	\$3,035,759	\$913,440	\$2,855,486	\$8,901,567	\$1,486,783	\$—	\$(675,537)	) \$16,517,498

17. Prior Period Revisions

As disclosed in our 2013 Annual Report on Form 10-K, we identified certain out-of-period errors in preparing our annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2013. In addition to these errors, we had previously recorded and disclosed out-of-period adjustments in prior reporting periods when the errors were discovered. As a result, we revised all previously reported periods included in our 2013 Annual Report on Form 10-K. Similarly, we have revised all previously reported periods included in this report. We corrected the errors identified in the fourth quarter of 2013 and included these corrections in the appropriate prior periods. In addition, we reversed all out-of period adjustments previously recorded and disclosed, and included the adjustments in the appropriate periods. After evaluating the quantitative and qualitative aspects

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of these corrections, we have determined that our previous quarterly condensed financial statements and our annual consolidated financial statements were not materially misstated.

The errors identified in the fourth quarter of 2013 related to the following: (1) the accretion of net discount applied to long-term debt that was revalued based on its fair value at the time of the Fortress Acquisition; (2) the accretion of original issue net discount on our long-term debt issued subsequent to the Fortress Acquisition; (3) the carrying values of our tranches of long-term debt that were issued at a discount and which have embedded derivatives, and the related change in fair value; (4) the classification of certain investment securities found to contain embedded derivatives and the accounting treatment of the related change in fair value; and (5) the continued accretion of discounts on loans in non-accrual status.

In addition, we made other corrections during the fourth quarter of 2013, which were isolated to intra-periods in 2013, and revised the appropriate periods of 2013 in our 2013 Annual Report on Form 10-K and in this report. These revisions related to the following: (1) servicing fee expenses for the SpringCastle Portfolio pursuant to an interim servicing agreement that was in place between April 1, 2013 and August 31, 2013; (2) accretion of the unearned discount for non-credit impaired loans in the SpringCastle Portfolio and the resulting adjustment to the allowance for finance receivable losses for the SpringCastle Portfolio; (3) finance charge calculation on our internal servicing system for the SpringCastle Portfolio; and (4) charge-offs on certain qualified real estate loans that had not been granted principal forgiveness.

We also recorded the previously disclosed out-of-period adjustments in the appropriate periods. These adjustments primarily related to the following:

- capitalized interest on purchased credit impaired finance receivables serviced by a third party;
- the difference between the hypothetical derivative interest expense and the contractual derivative interest expense;
- the identification of certain bankrupt real estate loan accounts for consideration as TDR finance receivables;
- to correct certain inputs in our model supporting the TDR allowance for finance receivable losses;
- distributions of limited partnerships;
- the calculations of the carrying value for our real estate owned and the net loss on sales of our real estate owned that are externally serviced;
- the calculation of real estate owned expenses;
- payable to former parent related to any refund of (or credit for) taxes, including any interest received;
- benefit reserves related to a closed block of annuities;
- change in estimate for the taxable income related to mortgage securitizations; and
- the correction of current and deferred tax expense.

In addition to the revisions previously discussed, during the fourth quarter of 2013 we identified presentation errors in the classification of certain line items within our consolidated statement of cash flows and revised the appropriate line items in our 2013 Annual Report on Form 10-K and in this report. These errors related to the following:

- the income tax effect on the changes in accumulated other comprehensive income related to net unrealized gains and losses on investment securities and cash flow hedges were incorrectly included in “Change in other assets and other liabilities” instead of “Change in taxes receivable and payable” within the same operating activities section;
- certain debt issue costs were incorrectly included in “Change in other assets and other liabilities” within the operating activities section instead of “Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt, net of commissions” within the financing activities section;
- advances on SpringCastle’s revolving loans were incorrectly included as a reduction to “Principal collections on finance receivables” instead of “Finance receivables originated or purchased, net of deferred origination costs” within the same investing activities section;

the deferred costs on the repurchased debt incurred after the Fortress Acquisition were incorrectly included in “Change in other assets and other liabilities” instead of “Net loss on repurchases and repayments of debt” within the same operating activities section;

accrued interest and finance charges on real estate loan modifications were incorrectly included in “Principal collections on finance receivables” within the investing activities section instead of “Change in accrued interest and finance charges” within the operating activities section; and

- “Deferral of finance receivable origination costs” was incorrectly included within the operating activities section instead of the investing activities section.

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Revised Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations (Unaudited)

The following table reconciles the amounts previously reported in our condensed consolidated statement of operations to the corresponding revised amounts. The “Out-of-Period” column reflects the previously disclosed out-of period adjustments that are now being corrected in the appropriate periods. The “Adjustments” column reflects the corrections of the errors discovered during the fourth quarter of 2013.

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2013 (Unaudited)				Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013 (Unaudited)			
	As Reported	Out-of-Period	Adjustments	As Revised	As Reported	Out-of-Period	Adjustments	As Revised
(dollars in thousands except earnings (loss) per share)								
Interest income	\$585,300	\$ —	\$(1,374)	\$583,926	\$1,578,935	\$ —	\$(1,374)	\$1,577,561
Interest expense	228,439	—	718	229,157	697,365	—	3,503	700,868
Net interest income	356,861	—	(2,092)	354,769	881,570	—	(4,877)	876,693
Provision for finance receivable losses	158,785	4,424	(945)	162,264	341,723	(853)	(1,809)	339,061
Net interest income after provision for finance receivable losses	198,076	(4,424)	(1,147)	192,505	539,847	853	(3,068)	537,632
Other revenues:								
Insurance	38,277	—	—	38,277	107,144	—	—	107,144
Investment	6,756	—	(224)	6,532	27,687	—	(433)	27,254
Net loss on repurchases and repayments of debt	(34,503)	—	931	(33,572)	(34,558)	—	749	(33,809)
Net gain on fair value adjustments on debt	—	—	6,586	6,586	—	—	7,097	7,097
Other	1,603	—	—	1,603	6,986	—	—	6,986
Total other revenues	12,133	—	7,293	19,426	107,259	—	7,413	114,672
Other expenses:								
Operating expenses:								
Salaries and benefits	214,552	—	—	214,552	371,842	—	—	371,842
Other operating expenses	69,595	—	2,883	72,478	191,574	—	2,883	194,457
Insurance losses and loss adjustment expenses	16,550	—	—	16,550	47,650	—	—	47,650

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Total other expenses	300,697	—	2,883	303,580	611,066	—	2,883	613,949
Income (loss) before benefit from income taxes	(90,488)	(4,424)	3,263	(91,649)	36,040	853	1,462	38,355
Benefit from income taxes	(29,606)	(1,636)	544	(30,698)	(1,898)	315	(415)	(1,998)
Net income (loss)	(60,882)	(2,788)	2,719	(60,951)	37,938	538	1,877	40,353
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	29,851	—	1,792	31,643	83,800	—	2,583	86,383
Net loss attributable to Springleaf Holdings, Inc.	\$(90,733)	\$(2,788)	\$927	\$(92,594)	\$(45,862)	\$538	\$(706)	\$(46,030)

Share Data:

Weighted average number of shares outstanding:

Basic and diluted	100,000,000			100,000,000	100,000,000			100,000,000
Earnings (loss) per share:								
Basic and diluted	\$(0.91)			\$(0.93)	\$(0.46)			\$(0.46)

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Revised Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Loss (Unaudited)

The following table presents the amounts previously reported in our condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income and the corresponding revised amounts.

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2013 (Unaudited)		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013 (Unaudited)	
	As Reported	As Revised	As Reported	As Revised
	Net income (loss)	\$ (60,882) \$ (60,951) \$ 37,938	$ 40,353
Other comprehensive loss:				
Net unrealized losses on:				
Investment securities on which other-than-temporary impairments were taken	(17	) (17	) (135	) (135
All other investment securities	(331	) (429	) (10,989	) (10,989
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(2,056	) (2,056	) 38	38
Income tax effect:				
Net unrealized losses on:				
Investment securities on which other-than-temporary impairments were taken	6	6	47	47
All other investment securities	116	149	3,846	3,844
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax, before reclassification adjustments	(2,282	) (2,347	) (7,193	) (7,195
Reclassification adjustments included in net income (loss):				
Net realized (gains) losses on investment securities	33	355	(2,686	) (2,253
Cash flow hedges	—	—	(160	) (160
Income tax effect:				
Net realized gains (losses) on investment securities	(12	) (124	) 940	789
Cash flow hedges	—	—	56	56
Reclassification adjustments included in net income (loss), net of tax	21	231	(1,850	) (1,568
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	(2,261	) (2,116	) (9,043	) (8,763
Comprehensive income (loss)	(63,143	) (63,067	) 28,895	31,590
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	29,851	31,643	83,799	86,383
Comprehensive loss attributable to Springleaf Holdings, Inc.	\$ (92,994) \$ (94,710) \$ (54,904) \$ (54,793

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Revised Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

The following table presents the amounts previously reported in our condensed consolidated statement of cash flows and the corresponding revised amounts and includes additional corrections to the classification of certain line items within our condensed consolidated statement of cash flows.

(dollars in thousands)	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013 (Unaudited)	
	As Reported	As Revised
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	\$37,938	\$40,353
Reconciling adjustments:		
Provision for finance receivable losses	341,723	339,061
Depreciation and amortization	(40,181)	(39,138)
Deferral of finance receivable origination costs	(42,317)	—
Deferred income tax benefit	(88,668)	(88,476)
Net gain on fair value adjustments of debt	—	(7,097)
Net loss on repurchases and repayments of debt	17,075	33,809
Share-based compensation expense, net of forfeitures	131,250	131,250
Other	(1,140)	(707)
Cash flows due to changes in:		
Other assets and other liabilities	50,431	91,943
Insurance claims and policyholder liabilities	14,917	14,917
Taxes receivable and payable	(29,177)	(24,732)
Accrued interest and finance charges	1,941	(30,566)
Restricted cash not reinvested	33,885	33,885
Other, net	(824)	(828)
Net cash provided by operating activities	426,853	493,674
Cash flows from investing activities		
Finance receivables originated or purchased, net of deferred origination costs	(1,596,394)	(1,688,630)
Principal collections on finance receivables	2,299,827	2,386,086
Purchase of SpringCastle Portfolio	(2,963,547)	(2,963,547)
Available-for-sale investment securities purchased	(448,981)	(442,686)
Trading investment securities purchased	—	(6,295)
Available-for-sale investment securities called, sold, and matured	728,534	721,042
Trading investment securities called, sold, and matured	—	7,492
Change in restricted cash	(306,847)	(395,552)
Proceeds from sale of real estate owned	88,346	88,346
Other, net	(4,748)	(4,749)
Net cash used for investing activities	(2,203,810)	(2,298,493)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt, net of commissions	6,008,369	5,990,565
Repayment of long-term debt	(4,768,854)	(4,723,188)
Contributions from joint venture partners	438,081	438,081
Distributions to joint venture partners	(204,516)	(204,516)
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,473,080	1,500,942

Effect of exchange rate changes	(835	) (835)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(304,712	) (304,712)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,554,348	1,554,348	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$1,249,636	\$1,249,636	

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18. Fair Value Measurements

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount that would be received if an asset were to be sold or the amount that would be paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The degree of judgment used in measuring the fair value of financial instruments generally correlates with the level of pricing observability. Financial instruments with quoted prices in active markets generally have more pricing observability and less judgment is used in measuring fair value. Conversely, financial instruments traded in other-than-active markets or that do not have quoted prices have less observability and are measured at fair value using valuation models or other pricing techniques that require more judgment. An other-than-active market is one in which there are few transactions, the prices are not current, price quotations vary substantially either over time or among market makers, or little information is released publicly for the asset or liability being valued. Pricing observability is affected by a number of factors, including the type of financial instrument, whether the financial instrument is listed on an exchange or traded over-the-counter or is new to the market and not yet established, the characteristics specific to the transaction, and general market conditions.

The following table summarizes the fair values and carrying values of our financial instruments and indicates the fair value hierarchy based on the level of inputs we utilized to determine such fair values:

(dollars in thousands)	Fair Value Measurements Using			Total Fair Value	Total Carrying Value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
September 30, 2014					
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$1,970,512	\$—	\$—	\$1,970,512	\$1,970,512
Investment securities	—	1,709,631	13,750	1,723,381	1,723,381
Net finance receivables, less allowance for finance receivable losses	—	—	6,757,907	6,757,907	6,238,917
Finance receivables held for sale	—	—	498,872	498,872	493,196
Restricted cash	312,825	—	—	312,825	312,825
Other assets:					
Commercial mortgage loans	—	—	80,991	80,991	87,553
Escrow advance receivable	—	—	7,728	7,728	7,728
Liabilities					
Long-term debt	\$—	\$8,812,305	\$—	\$8,812,305	\$7,858,037
December 31, 2013					
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$431,409	\$—	\$—	\$431,409	\$431,409
Investment securities	—	558,473	23,617	582,090	582,090
Net finance receivables, less allowance for finance receivable losses	—	—	13,774,701	13,774,701	13,424,988
Restricted cash	536,005	—	—	536,005	536,005
Other assets:					
Commercial mortgage loans	—	—	94,681	94,681	102,200
Escrow advance receivable	—	—	23,527	23,527	23,527

Liabilities

Long-term debt	\$—	\$13,914,644	\$—	\$13,914,644	\$12,769,036
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FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS — RECURRING BASIS

The following table presents information about our assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and indicates the fair value hierarchy based on the levels of inputs we utilized to determine such fair value:

(dollars in thousands)	Fair Value Measurements Using			Total Carried At Fair Value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
September 30, 2014				
Assets				
Cash equivalents in mutual funds	\$622,012	\$—	\$—	\$ 622,012
Investment securities:				
Available-for-sale securities:				
Bonds:				
U.S. government and government sponsored entities	—	56,198	—	56,198
Obligations of states, municipalities, and political subdivisions	—	118,452	—	118,452
Corporate debt	—	264,313	4,125	268,438
RMBS	—	80,127	55	80,182
CMBS	—	23,150	15	23,165
CDO/ABS	—	21,565	—	21,565
Total	—	563,805	4,195	568,000
Preferred stock	—	7,043	—	7,043
Other long-term investments (a)	—	—	1,430	1,430
Total available-for-sale securities (b)	—	570,848	5,625	576,473
Trading securities:				
Bonds:				
U.S. government and government sponsored entities	—	136,681	—	136,681
Obligations of states, municipalities, and political subdivisions	—	88,407	—	88,407
Corporate debt	—	449,104	—	449,104
RMBS	—	64,742	361	65,103
CMBS	—	107,937	—	107,937
CDO/ABS	—	291,912	6,430	298,342
Total trading securities	—	1,138,783	6,791	1,145,574
Total investment securities	—	1,709,631	12,416	1,722,047
Restricted cash in mutual funds	290,495	—	—	290,495
Total	\$912,507	\$1,709,631	\$12,416	\$ 2,634,554
Liabilities				
Long-term debt	\$—	\$317,266	\$—	\$ 317,266

December 31, 2013

Assets				
Cash equivalents in mutual funds	\$216,310	\$—	\$—	\$ 216,310
Investment securities:				
Available-for-sale securities:				
Bonds:				

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U.S. government and government sponsored entities	—	59,684	—	59,684
Obligations of states, municipalities, and political subdivisions	—	103,536	—	103,536
Corporate debt	—	239,141	12,604	251,745
RMBS	—	83,665	113	83,778
CMBS	—	10,974	2	10,976
CDO/ABS	—	9,397	800	10,197
Total	—	506,397	13,519	519,916
Preferred stock	—	7,805	—	7,805
Other long-term investments (a)	—	—	1,269	1,269
Total available-for-sale securities (b)	—	514,202	14,788	528,990
Trading securities:				
Bonds:				
Corporate debt	—	1,837	—	1,837
RMBS	—	10,671	—	10,671
CMBS	—	29,897	—	29,897
CDO/ABS	—	1,866	7,383	9,249
Total trading securities	—	44,271	7,383	51,654
Total investment securities	—	558,473	22,171	580,644
Restricted cash in mutual funds	493,297	—	—	493,297
Total	\$709,607	\$558,473	\$22,171	\$1,290,251
Liabilities				
Long-term debt	\$—	\$363,677	\$—	\$363,677

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(a) Other long-term investments excludes our interest in a limited partnership of \$0.5 million at September 30, 2014 and \$0.6 million at December 31, 2013 that we account for using the equity method.

(b) Common stocks not carried at fair value totaled \$0.9 million at September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 and therefore have been excluded from the table above.

We had no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014.

The following table presents changes for the three months ended September 30, 2014 in Level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

(dollars in thousands)	Balance at beginning of period	Net gains (losses) included in:			Purchases, sales, issues, settlements(a)	Transfers into Level 3 (b)	Transfers out of Level 3 (c)	Balance at end of period
		Other revenues	Other comprehensive income (loss)					
Three Months Ended September 30, 2014								
Investment securities:								
Available-for-sale securities:								
Bonds:								
Corporate debt	\$4,160	\$ (27)	\$ (8)	\$ —	\$—	\$—	\$4,125	
RMBS	65	(4)	(6)	—	—	—	55	
CMBS	20	—	(5)	—	—	—	15	
Total	4,245	(31)	(19)	—	—	—	4,195	
Other long-term investments	1,254	—	176	—	—	—	1,430	
Total available-for-sale securities	5,499	(31)	157	—	—	—	5,625	
Trading securities:								
Bonds:								
RMBS	—	—	—	—	361	—	361	
CDO/ABS	6,612	(24)	—	(23)	—	(135)	6,430	
Total trading securities	6,612	(24)	—	(23)	361	(135)	6,791	
Total	\$12,111	\$ (55)	\$ 157	\$ (23)	\$361	\$(135)	\$12,416	

(a) "Purchases, sales, issues, and settlements" column consists only of settlements. There were no purchases, sales, or issues of investment securities for the three months ended September 30, 2014.

(b) During the three months ended September 30, 2014, we transferred \$0.4 million of RMBS securities into Level 3 primarily related to the re-evaluated observability of pricing inputs.

(c) During the three months ended September 30, 2014, we transferred CDO/ABS securities totaling \$0.1 million out of Level 3 primarily related to the re-evaluated observability of pricing inputs.

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The following table presents changes for the three months ended September 30, 2013 in Level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

(dollars in thousands)	Balance at beginning of period	Net gains (losses) included in:			Purchases, sales, issues, settlements*	Transfers into Level 3	Transfers out of Level 3	Balance at end of period
		Other revenues	Other comprehensive income (loss)					
Three Months Ended September 30, 2013 - Revised								
Investment securities:								
Available-for-sale securities:								
Bonds:								
Corporate debt	\$13,114	\$ (58)	\$ 18	\$ 2,016	\$—	\$—	\$15,090	
RMBS	218	—	(133)	—	—	—	85	
CMBS	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	
CDO/ABS	800	—	—	—	—	—	800	
Total	14,134	(58)	(115)	2,016	—	—	15,977	
Other long-term investments	1,478	—	(103)	—	—	—	1,375	
Total available-for-sale securities	15,612	(58)	(218)	2,016	—	—	17,352	
Trading securities:								
Bonds:								
CDO/ABS	7,663	49	(4)	(75)	—	—	7,633	
Total	\$23,275	\$ (9)	\$ (222)	\$ 1,941	\$—	\$—	\$24,985	

* The detail of purchases, sales, issues, and settlements for the three months ended September 30, 2013 is presented in the table below.

The following table presents the detail of purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements of Level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis for the three months ended September 30, 2013:

(dollars in thousands)	Purchases	Sales	Issues	Settlements	Total
Three Months Ended September 30, 2013 - Revised					
Investment securities:					
Available-for-sale securities:					
Bonds:					
Corporate debt	\$2,016	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$2,016
Trading securities:					
Bonds:					
CDO/ABS	—	—	—	(75)	(75)
Total	\$2,016	\$—	\$—	\$(75)	\$1,941

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The following table presents changes for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 in Level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

(dollars in thousands)	Balance at beginning of period	Net gains (losses) included in:			Purchases, sales, issues, settlements(a)	Transfers into Level 3 (b)	Transfers out of Level 3 (c)	Balance at end of period		
		Other revenues	Other comprehensive income (loss)							
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014										
Investment securities:										
Available-for-sale securities:										
Bonds:										
Corporate debt	\$12,604	\$177	\$(263)	)	\$(8,393)	)	\$—	\$—	\$4,125
RMBS	113	(14)	(44)	)	—	—	—	—	55
CMBS	2	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	15	
CDO/ABS	800	—	3	—	—	—	(803))	—	
Total	13,519	163	(291))	(8,393))	—	(803))	4,195
Other long-term investments	1,269	—	251	(90)	)	—	—	—	1,430
Total available-for-sale securities	14,788	163	(40))	(8,483))	—	(803))	5,625
Trading securities:										
Bonds:										
RMBS	—	4	—	(88)	)	1,602	(1,157)	)	361
CDO/ABS	7,383	5	—	(20)	)	—	(938)	)	6,430
Total trading securities	7,383	9	—	(108)	)	1,602	(2,095)	)	6,791
Total	\$22,171	\$172	\$(40))	\$(8,591))	\$1,602	\$(2,898))	\$12,416

(a) The detail of purchases, sales, issues, and settlements for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 is presented in the table below.

(b) During the nine months ended September 30, 2014, we transferred \$1.6 million of RMBS securities into Level 3 primarily related to the re-evaluated observability of pricing inputs.

(c) During the nine months ended September 30, 2014, we transferred RMBS and CDO/ABS securities totaling \$2.9 million out of Level 3 primarily related to the re-evaluated observability of pricing inputs.

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The following table presents the detail of purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements of Level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis for the nine months ended September 30, 2014:

(dollars in thousands)	Purchases	Sales	Issues	Settlements	Total
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014					
Investment securities:					
Available-for-sale securities:					
Bonds:					
Corporate debt	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$(8,393)	\$(8,393)
Other long-term investments	—	—	—	(90)	(90)
Total available-for-sale securities	—	—	—	(8,483)	(8,483)
Trading securities:					
Bonds:					
RMBS	—	—	—	(88)	(88)
CDO/ABS	135	—	—	(155)	(20)
Total trading securities	135	—	—	(243)	(108)
Total	\$135	\$—	\$—	\$(8,726)	\$(8,591)

The following table presents changes for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 in Level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

(dollars in thousands)	Balance at beginning of period	Net gains (losses) included in:			Purchases, sales, issues, settlements*	Transfers into Level 3	Transfers out of Level 3	Balance at end of period
		Other revenues	Other comprehensive income (loss)					
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013 - Revised								
Investment securities:								
Available-for-sale securities:								
Bonds:								
Corporate debt	\$13,417	\$(166)	\$304		\$1,535	\$—	\$—	\$15,090
RMBS	74	(35)	46		—	—	—	85
CMBS	1,767	(6)	2		(1,761)	—	—	2
CDO/ABS	2,834	8	(9)		(2,033)	—	—	800
Total	18,092	(199)	343		(2,259)	—	—	15,977
Other long-term investments	1,380	2	4		(11)	—	—	1,375
Total available-for-sale securities	19,472	(197)	347		(2,270)	—	—	17,352
Trading securities:								
Bonds:								
CDO/ABS	12,192	562	(426)		(4,695)	—	—	7,633
Total	\$31,664	\$365	\$(79)		\$(6,965)	\$—	\$—	\$24,985

* The detail of purchases, sales, issues, and settlements for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 is presented in the table below.

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The following table presents the detail of purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements of Level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis for the nine months ended September 30, 2013:

(dollars in thousands)	Purchases	Sales	Issues	Settlements	Total
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013 - Revised					
Investment securities:					
Available-for-sale securities:					
Bonds:					
Corporate debt	\$2,016	\$—	\$—	\$(481)	) \$1,535
CMBS	—	(1,452)	) —	(309)	) (1,761)
CDO/ABS	—	(1,633)	) —	(400)	) (2,033)
Total	2,016	(3,085)	) —	(1,190)	) (2,259)
Other long-term investments	—	—	—	(11)	) (11)
Total available-for-sale securities	2,016	(3,085)	) —	(1,201)	) (2,270)
Trading securities:					
Bonds:					
CDO/ABS	—	—	—	(4,695)	) (4,695)
Total	\$2,016	\$(3,085)	) \$—	\$(5,896)	) \$(6,965)

We used observable and/or unobservable inputs to determine the fair value of positions that we have classified within the Level 3 category. As a result, the unrealized gains and losses for assets and liabilities within the Level 3 category presented in the Level 3 tables above may include changes in fair value that were attributable to both observable (e.g., changes in market interest rates) and unobservable (e.g., changes in unobservable long-dated volatilities) inputs.

The unobservable inputs and quantitative data used in our Level 3 valuations for our investment securities were developed and used in models created by our third-party valuation service providers, which values were used by us for fair value disclosure purposes without adjustment. We applied the third-party exception which allows us to omit certain quantitative disclosures about unobservable inputs for other long-term investments. As a result, the weighted average ranges of the inputs for these investment securities are not applicable in the following table.

Quantitative information about Level 3 inputs for our assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis for which information about the unobservable inputs is reasonably available to us at September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 is as follows:

	Valuation Technique(s)	Unobservable Input	Range (Weighted Average)	
			September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
Corporate debt	Discounted cash flows	Yield	0.89% (a)	2.68% – 8.48% (4.67%)
RMBS	Discounted cash flows	Spread	6.94% (b)	
Other long-term investments	Discounted cash flows and indicative valuations	Historical costs Nature of investment Local market conditions Comparables Operating performance Recent financing activity	N/A (c)	N/A (c)

(a) At September 30, 2014, corporate debt consisted of one bond.

(b) At September 30, 2014, RMBS consisted of one bond.

(c) Not applicable.

The fair values of the assets using significant unobservable inputs are sensitive and can be impacted by significant increases or decreases in any of those inputs. Level 3 broker-priced instruments, including RMBS (except for the one bond previously noted), CMBS, and CDO/ABS, are excluded from the table above because the unobservable inputs are not reasonably available to us.

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Our RMBS, CMBS, and CDO/ABS securities have unobservable inputs that are reliant on and sensitive to the quality of their underlying collateral. The inputs, although not identical, have similar characteristics and interrelationships. Generally a change in the assumption used for the probability of default is accompanied by a directionally similar change in the assumption used for the loss severity and a directionally opposite change in the assumption used for prepayment speeds. An improvement in the workout criteria related to the restructured debt and/or debt covenants of the underlying collateral may lead to an improvement in the cash flows and have an inverse impact on other inputs, specifically a reduction in the amount of discount applied for marketability and liquidity, making the structured bonds more attractive to market participants.

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS — NON-RECURRING BASIS

We measure the fair value of certain assets on a non-recurring basis when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable.

Assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis on which we recorded impairment charges were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Fair Value Measurements Using			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
September 30, 2014				
Assets				
Real estate owned	\$—	\$—	\$32,220	\$32,220
Commercial mortgage loans	—	—	10,792	10,792
Total	\$—	\$—	\$43,012	\$43,012
December 31, 2013				
Assets				
Real estate owned	\$—	\$—	\$72,242	\$72,242
Commercial mortgage loans	—	—	11,935	11,935
Total	\$—	\$—	\$84,177	\$84,177

Net impairment charges recorded on assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months	Three Months	Nine Months	Nine Months
	Ended	Ended	Ended	Ended
	September	September	September	September
	30,	30,	30,	30,
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Assets				
Real estate owned	\$3,186	\$5,731	\$13,052	\$19,389
Commercial mortgage loans	(717)	(61)	(1,773)	(1,774)
Total	\$2,469	\$5,670	\$11,279	\$17,615

In accordance with the authoritative guidance for the accounting for the impairment of long-lived assets, we wrote down certain real estate owned reported in our Real Estate segment to their fair value less cost to sell for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 and recorded the writedowns in other revenues — other. The fair values of real estate owned disclosed in the table above are unadjusted for transaction costs as required by the authoritative guidance for fair value measurements. The amounts of real estate owned recorded in other assets are net

of transaction costs as required by the authoritative guidance for accounting for the impairment of long-lived assets.

In accordance with the authoritative guidance for the accounting for the impairment of commercial mortgage loans, we recorded allowance adjustments on certain impaired commercial mortgage loans reported in our Insurance segment to record their fair value for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 and recorded the net impairments in investment revenues.

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The unobservable inputs and quantitative data used in our Level 3 valuations for our real estate owned and commercial mortgage loans were developed and used in models created by our third-party valuation service providers or valuations provided by external parties, which values were used by us for fair value disclosure purposes without adjustment. We applied the third-party exception which allows us to omit certain quantitative disclosures about unobservable inputs. As a result, the weighted average ranges of the inputs are not applicable in the following table.

Quantitative information about Level 3 inputs for our assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis at September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 is as follows:

	Valuation Technique(s)	Unobservable Input	Range (Weighted Average)	
			September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
Real estate owned	Market approach	Third-party valuation	N/A*	N/A*
		Local market conditions		
Commercial mortgage loans	Market approach	Nature of investment	N/A*	N/A*
		Comparable property sales		
		Operating performance		

*Not applicable.

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS — VALUATION METHODOLOGIES AND ASSUMPTIONS

We use the following methods and assumptions to estimate fair value.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents approximates fair value.

Mutual Funds

The fair value of mutual funds is based on quoted market prices of the underlying shares held in the mutual funds.

Investment Securities

We utilize third-party valuation service providers to measure the fair value of our investment securities, which are classified as available-for-sale or as trading and consist primarily of bonds. Whenever available, we obtain quoted prices in active markets for identical assets at the balance sheet date to measure investment securities at fair value. We generally obtain market price data from exchange or dealer markets.

We estimate the fair value of fixed maturity investment securities not traded in active markets by referring to traded securities with similar attributes, using dealer quotations and a matrix pricing methodology, or discounted cash flow analyses. This methodology considers such factors as the issuer's industry, the security's rating and tenor, its coupon rate, its position in the capital structure of the issuer, yield curves, credit curves, prepayment rates and other relevant factors. For fixed maturity investment securities that are not traded in active markets or that are subject to transfer restrictions, we adjust the valuations to reflect illiquidity and/or non-transferability. Such adjustments are generally based on available market evidence. In the absence of such evidence, management's best estimate is used.

We classify investment securities that are deemed to incorporate an embedded derivative and for which it is impracticable for us to isolate and/or value as trading securities at fair value.

Finance Receivables

The fair value of net finance receivables, less allowance for finance receivable losses, both non-impaired and purchased credit impaired, are determined using discounted cash flow methodologies. The application of these methodologies requires us to make certain judgments and estimates based on our perception of market participant views related to the economic and competitive environment, the characteristics of our finance receivables, and other similar factors. The most significant judgments and estimates made relate to prepayment speeds, default rates, loss severity, and discount rates. The degree of judgment and estimation applied is significant in light of the current capital markets and, more broadly, economic environments. Therefore, the fair value of our finance receivables could not be determined with precision and may not be

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realized in an actual sale. Additionally, there may be inherent weaknesses in the valuation methodologies we employed, and changes in the underlying assumptions used could significantly affect the results of current or future values.

Finance Receivables Held for Sale

We determined the fair value of finance receivables held for sale that were originated as held for investment based on negotiations with prospective purchasers (if any) or by using projected cash flows discounted at the weighted-average interest rates offered by us in the market for similar finance receivables. We based cash flows on contractual payment terms adjusted for estimates of prepayments and credit related losses.

Restricted Cash

The carrying amount of restricted cash approximates fair value.

Commercial Mortgage Loans

We utilize third-party valuation service providers to estimate the fair value of commercial mortgage loans using projected cash flows discounted at an appropriate rate based upon market conditions.

Real Estate Owned

We initially based our estimate of the fair value on independent third-party valuations at the time we took title to real estate owned. Subsequent changes in fair value are based upon independent third-party valuations obtained periodically to estimate a price that would be received in a then current transaction to sell the asset.

Escrow Advance Receivable

The carrying amount reported in our condensed consolidated balance sheets approximates fair value.

Long-term Debt

We either receive fair value measurements of our long-term debt from market participants and pricing services or we estimate the fair values of long-term debt using projected cash flows discounted at each balance sheet date's market-observable implicit-credit spread rates for our long-term debt and adjusted for foreign currency translations.

We record long-term debt issuances at fair value that are deemed to incorporate an embedded derivative and for which it is impracticable for us to isolate and/or value the derivative. At September 30, 2014, there was no significant difference between the fair value and the principal amount of the long-term debt for which we have elected the fair value option.

19. Pro Forma Information

The following unaudited pro forma information presents the combined results of operations of SHI and from the acquisitions of finance receivables and the London, Kentucky loan servicing facility from HSBC (the "HSBC acquisitions") during 2013 as if the HSBC acquisitions had occurred on January 1, 2013. The pro forma information is not necessarily indicative of what the financial position or results of operations actually would have been had the HSBC acquisitions been completed on January 1, 2013. In addition, the unaudited pro forma financial information is not indicative of, nor does it purport to project, the future financial position or operating results of the HSBC

acquisitions. The unaudited pro forma information assumes the full funding of the HSBC acquisitions including the issuance of the associated Class B Notes from our SpringCastle securitization as if they were issued as of January 1, 2013, the adjustment of historical finance charges for estimated impacts of accounting for credit impaired loans and the incorporation of accretion of pro forma purchase discount, and does not give effect to potential cost savings or other operating efficiencies that could result from the HSBC acquisitions.

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The following table presents the unaudited pro forma financial information:

(dollars in thousands except earnings (loss) per share)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2013 Revised	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013 Revised
Interest income	\$574,291	\$1,728,429
Net income (loss) attributable to Springleaf Holdings, Inc.	\$(101,976	) \$(41,960)
Net income (loss) attributable to Springleaf Holdings, Inc. per weighted average share:		
Basic	\$(1.02	) \$(0.42)
Diluted	\$(1.02	) \$(0.42)

20. Subsequent Events

SPRINGCASTLE 2014-A NOTES

On October 3, 2014, certain indirect subsidiaries of SFC associated with a joint venture in which we own a 47% equity interest (the “Co-Issuers”) issued \$2.62 billion of the SpringCastle Funding Asset-backed Notes 2014-A (the “SpringCastle 2014-A Notes”) at a 4.68% weighted average yield in a private placement transaction. The SpringCastle 2014-A Notes are collateralized by the SpringCastle Portfolio in which SFC owns a 47% equity interest as a result of SFI’s capital contribution of 100% of SAC’s common stock to SFC on July 31, 2014.

The Co-Issuers sold the SpringCastle 2014-A Notes for approximately \$2.55 billion after the price discount but before expenses. The Co-Issuers used the proceeds from the SpringCastle 2014-A Notes to repay in full on October 3, 2014 the SpringCastle Funding Asset-backed Notes 2013-A (the “SpringCastle 2013-A Notes”), which were issued by the Co-Issuers on April 1, 2013. At September 30, 2014, the unpaid principal balance of the SpringCastle 2013-A Notes was \$1.46 billion.

On October 3, 2014, SAC purchased \$362.5 million initial principal amount of the SpringCastle 2014-A Notes. The Co-Issuers retained \$61.6 million of the SpringCastle 2014-A Notes. Certain subsidiaries of NRZ own a 30% equity interest in the Co-Issuers. NRZ is managed by an affiliate of Fortress.

NON-CORE REAL ESTATE LOAN TRANSACTIONS

Proceeds from September Whole Loan Sales

The aggregate purchase price of \$795.1 million for the September Whole Loan Sales included a holdback provision of \$120 million of which \$40 million was subject to finalization of the terms and conditions of administering the holdback and the remainder was subject to our ability to cure certain documentation deficiencies within the 60 day period (subject to extension under certain circumstances) subsequent to the closing of the sale. On October 16 and November 7, 2014, we received \$20 million and \$21.8 million, respectively, of the holdback provision from Credit Suisse.

Proceeds from MSR Sale

On October 23, 2014, we received \$15.7 million from Nationstar, which reflected 40% of the proceeds due from the MSR Sale (50% of the proceeds were received on August 29, 2014). The remaining 10% is subject to a holdback for resolution of missing documentation and other customary conditions, and is expected to be received no later than 120 days after the date of transfer of servicing upon resolution of these conditions. Investment funds managed by affiliates of Fortress indirectly own a majority interest in Nationstar.

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The “November Whole Loan Sales”

As discussed in Note 1, on August 6, 2014, SFC and Credit Suisse agreed to the terms of the Probable Whole Loan Sales. We completed the second sale of certain performing and non-performing mortgage loans on November 7, 2014. The real estate loans included in the November Whole Loan Sales had a carrying value of \$251.0 million (after the basis adjustment for the related allowance for finance receivable losses) as of September 30, 2014.

The aggregate purchase price of \$270.1 million for the November Whole Loan Sales included a holdback provision of \$34.3 million, which is subject to our ability to cure certain documentation deficiencies within a 60 day period (subject to extension under certain circumstances) subsequent to the closing of the sale. On November 7, 2014, we received \$235.8 million of the proceeds from Credit Suisse.

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

Forward-Looking Statements

This report may contain “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 that reflect our current views with respect to, among other things, future events and financial performance. You can identify these forward-looking statements by the use of forward-looking words such as “outlook,” “believes,” “expects,” “potential,” “continues,” “may,” “will,” “should,” “could,” “seeks,” “approximately,” “predicts,” “intends,” “estimates,” “anticipates,” “target,” “projects,” “contemplates” or the negative version of those words or other comparable words. Any forward-looking statements contained in this report are based upon our historical performance and on our current plans, estimates and expectations in light of information currently available to us. Such forward-looking statements are subject to various risks and uncertainties and assumptions relating to our operations, financial results, financial condition, business, prospects, growth strategy and liquidity. Accordingly, there are or will be important factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those indicated in these statements. We believe that these factors include, but are not limited to:

- changes in general economic conditions, including the interest rate environment in which we conduct business and the financial markets through which we can access capital and also invest cash flows from our Insurance segment;
- levels of unemployment and personal bankruptcies;
- natural or accidental events such as earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, fires, or floods affecting our customers, collateral, or branches or other operating facilities;
- war, acts of terrorism, riots, civil disruption, pandemics, or other events disrupting business or commerce;
- the effect of future sales of our remaining portfolio of real estate loans and the transfer of servicing for these loans;
- changes in the rate at which we can collect or potentially sell our finance receivables portfolio;
- the effectiveness of our credit risk scoring models in assessing the risk of customer unwillingness or lack of capacity to repay;
- changes in our ability to attract and retain employees or key executives to support our businesses;
- changes in the competitive environment in which we operate, including the demand for our products, customer responsiveness to our distribution channels, and the strength and ability of our competitors to operate independently or to enter into business combinations that result in a more attractive range of customer products or provide greater financial resources;
- shifts in collateral values, delinquencies, or credit losses;
- changes in federal, state and local laws, regulations, or regulatory policies and practices, including the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (which, among other things, established the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, which has broad authority to regulate and examine financial institutions), that affect our ability to conduct business or the manner in which we conduct business, such as licensing requirements, pricing limitations or restrictions on the method of offering products, as well as changes that may result from increased regulatory scrutiny of the sub-prime lending industry;
- potential liability relating to real estate and personal loans which we have sold or may sell in the future, or relating to securitized loans, if it is determined that there was a non-curable breach of a warranty made in connection with such transactions;
- the costs and effects of any litigation or governmental inquiries or investigations involving us, particularly those that are determined adversely to us;
- our continued ability to access the capital markets or the sufficiency of our current sources of funds to satisfy our cash flow requirements;
- our ability to comply with our debt covenants;
- our ability to generate sufficient cash to service all of our indebtedness;
- our substantial indebtedness, which could prevent us from meeting our obligations under our debt instruments and limit our ability to react to changes in the economy or our industry, or our ability to incur additional borrowings;

the potential for downgrade of our debt by rating agencies, which would have a negative impact on our cost of, and access to, capital;

the impacts of our securitizations and borrowings;

our ability to maintain sufficient capital levels in our regulated and unregulated subsidiaries;

the material weakness that we have identified in our internal control over financial reporting; and

changes in accounting standards or tax policies and practices and the application of such new policies and practices to the manner in which we conduct business.

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We also direct readers to other risks and uncertainties discussed in other documents we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”). The forward-looking statements made in this report relate only to events as of the date on which the statements are made. We do not undertake any obligation to publicly update or review any forward-looking statement except as required by law, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise.

If one or more of these or other risks or uncertainties materialize, or if our underlying assumptions prove to be incorrect, our actual results may vary materially from what we may have expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. We caution that you should not place undue reliance on any of our forward-looking statements. You should specifically consider the factors identified in this report that could cause actual results to differ before making an investment decision to purchase our common stock. Furthermore, new risks and uncertainties arise from time to time, and it is impossible for us to predict those events or how they may affect us.

Overview

Springleaf is a leading consumer finance company providing responsible loan products primarily to non-prime customers. We originate consumer loans through our network of nearly 830 branch offices in 26 states and on a centralized basis as part of our iLoan division. Through two insurance subsidiaries, we write credit and non-credit insurance policies covering our customers and the property pledged as collateral for our loans. We also pursue strategic acquisitions of loan portfolios. As part of this strategy, in April 2013 we acquired from HSBC a \$3.9 billion UPB consumer loan portfolio through a joint venture in which we own a 47% equity interest.

At September 30, 2014, we had four business segments: Consumer, Insurance, Acquisitions and Servicing, and Real Estate. See Note 16 of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for a description of our segments.

OUR PRODUCTS

Our core product offerings include:

Personal Loans — We offer personal loans through our branch network and over the internet through our iLoan division to customers who generally need timely access to cash. Our personal loans are typically non-revolving with a fixed-rate and a fixed, original term of two to four years. At September 30, 2014, we had over 902,000 personal loans, representing \$3.6 billion of net finance receivables, of which \$1.7 billion, or 48%, were secured by collateral consisting of titled personal property (such as automobiles), \$1.3 billion, or 37%, were secured by consumer household goods or other items of personal property, and the remainder were unsecured.

Insurance Products — We offer our customers credit insurance (life insurance, accident and health insurance, and involuntary unemployment insurance), non-credit insurance, and ancillary products, such as warranty protection, through both our branch operations and our iLoan division. Credit insurance and non-credit insurance products are provided by our subsidiaries, Merit and Yosemite Insurance Company (“Yosemite”). The ancillary products are home security and auto security membership plans and home appliance service contracts of unaffiliated companies.

SpringCastle Portfolio — We acquired the SpringCastle Portfolio from HSBC on April 1, 2013 through a joint venture in which we own a 47% equity interest. These loans included unsecured loans and loans secured by subordinate residential real estate mortgages (which we service as unsecured loans due to the fact that the liens are subordinated to superior ranking security interests). The SpringCastle Portfolio includes both closed-end accounts and open-end lines of credit. These loans are in a liquidating status and vary in substance and form from our originated loans. SFI assumed the direct servicing obligations for these loans in September 2013. At September 30, 2014, the SpringCastle Portfolio included over 291,000 of acquired loans, representing \$2.1 billion in net finance receivables.

Our legacy products include:

Real Estate Loans — We ceased real estate lending in January 2012. These loans may be closed-end accounts or open-end home equity lines of credit, generally have a fixed rate and maximum original terms of 360 months, and are secured by first or second mortgages on residential real estate. At September 30, 2014, \$233.8 million of real estate loans, or 36%, were secured by first mortgages and \$421.5 million, or 64%, were secured by second mortgages. We continue to service the liquidating real estate loans and support any advances on open-end accounts.

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Retail Sales Finance — We ceased purchasing retail sales contracts and revolving retail accounts in January 2013. We continue to service the liquidating retail sales contracts and will provide revolving retail sales financing services on our revolving retail accounts. We refer to retail sales contracts and revolving retail accounts collectively as “retail sales finance.”

Recent Developments

NON-CORE REAL ESTATE LOAN TRANSACTIONS

During the first nine months of 2014, we entered into a series of transactions relating to the sales of our beneficial interests in our non-core real estate loans, the related servicing of these loans, and the sales of certain performing and non-performing real estate loans. During the first nine months of 2014, we sold finance receivables held for sale with a carrying value of \$6.1 billion and recorded net gains totaling \$731.3 million. As a result of these transactions, we established a reserve for sales recourse obligations of \$9.9 million during the third quarter of 2014. On November 7, 2014, we sold finance receivables held for sale with a carrying value of \$251.0 million as of September 30, 2014. These transactions substantially complete the Company’s previously disclosed plan to liquidate its non-core real estate loans. See Note 1 and Note 20 of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for further information on these sales.

In conjunction with these real estate loan transactions, we have closed our operational locations in Dallas, Texas, Rancho Cucamonga, California, and Wesley Chapel, Florida, and have eliminated certain staff positions in our Evansville, Indiana, location. In total, approximately 300 staff positions were eliminated. However, the total reduction in workforce was approximately 170 employees, as 130 employees have been transferred into other positions at Springleaf. We recorded restructuring costs of \$4.3 million in the third quarter of 2014 due to the workforce reductions and the closings of the servicing facilities.

Our insurance subsidiaries have written certain insurance policies on properties collateralizing the loans that have been deconsolidated or disposed of as a result of these sales. As part of the disposition, the insurance policies associated with the sold loans have been or will be cancelled.

CREDIT RATINGS

Moody’s Investors Service (“Moody’s”), Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services (“S&P”), and Fitch, Inc. (“Fitch”) upgraded SFC’s long-term corporate debt rating as follows: (i) from B3 to B2 with a stable outlook by Moody’s on October 8, 2014; (ii) from B- to B with a stable outlook by S&P on August 8, 2014; and (iii) from B- to B with a stable outlook by Fitch on August 7, 2014.

SECURITIZATIONS

Whitford Brook 2014-VFN1 Securitization

On June 26, 2014, we established a private securitization facility in which Whitford Brook 2014-VFN1 Trust, a wholly owned special purpose vehicle of SFC, may issue variable funding notes with a maximum principal balance of \$300 million to be backed by personal loans acquired from subsidiaries of SFC. The notes will be funded over a three-year period, subject to the satisfaction of customary conditions precedent. During this period, the notes can also be paid down to the required minimum balance of \$100 million and then redrawn. Following the three-year funding period, the principal amount of the notes will be reduced as cash payments are received on the underlying personal loans and will be due and payable in full in July 2018, unless an option to prepay is elected between July 2017 and July 2018. At September 30, 2014, the required minimum balance of \$100 million was drawn under the notes.

2014-A Securitization

On March 26, 2014, we completed a private securitization transaction in which a wholly owned special purpose vehicle of SFC sold \$559.3 million of notes backed by personal loans held by the 2014-A Trust, at a 2.62% weighted average yield. We sold the asset-backed notes for \$559.2 million, after the price discount but before expenses and a \$6.4 million interest reserve requirement. We initially retained \$32.9 million of the 2014-A Trust's subordinate asset-backed notes.

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Renewal of Midbrook 2013-VFN1 Securitization

On June 13, 2014, we amended the note purchase agreement with Midbrook 2013-VFN1 Trust, a wholly owned special purpose vehicle of SFC, to extend the one-year funding period to a two-year funding period. Following the two-year funding period, the principal amount of the notes, if any, will be reduced as cash payments are received on the underlying personal loans and will be due and payable in full in July 2019. The maximum principal balance of variable funding notes that can be issued remained at \$300 million. No amounts have been funded.

Repayment of 2013-BAC Trust Notes

On September 25, 2013, we completed a private securitization transaction in which Springleaf Funding Trust 2013-BAC, a wholly owned special purpose vehicle of SFC, issued \$500 million of notes backed by an amortizing pool of personal loans acquired from subsidiaries of SFC. On March 27, 2014, we repaid the entire \$231.3 million outstanding principal balance of the notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest.

SpringCastle 2014-A Notes

On October 3, 2014, the Co-Issuers issued \$2.62 billion of the SpringCastle 2014-A Notes at a weighted average yield of 4.68% in a private placement transaction. The SpringCastle 2014-A Notes are collateralized by the SpringCastle Portfolio in which SFC owns a 47% equity interest as a result of SFI's capital contribution of 100% of SAC's common stock to SFC on July 31, 2014.

The Co-Issuers sold the SpringCastle 2014-A Notes for approximately \$2.55 billion after the price discount but before expenses. The Co-Issuers used the proceeds from the SpringCastle 2014-A Notes to repay in full on October 3, 2014 the SpringCastle 2013-A Notes, which were issued by the Co-Issuers on April 1, 2013. At September 30, 2014, the unpaid principal balance of the SpringCastle 2013-A Notes was \$1.46 billion.

On October 3, 2014, SAC purchased \$362.5 million initial principal amount of the SpringCastle 2014-A Notes. The Co-Issuers retained \$61.6 million of the SpringCastle 2014-A Notes.

PREPAYMENT OF SECURED TERM LOAN

On March 31, 2014, SFFC prepaid, without penalty or premium, the entire \$750.0 million outstanding principal balance of the secured term loan, plus accrued and unpaid interest. Effective upon the prepayment, all obligations of SFFC, SFC, and most of the consumer finance operating subsidiaries of SFC under the secured term loan (other than contingent reimbursement obligations and indemnity obligations) were terminated and all guarantees and security interests were released.

OUTLOOK

Assuming the U.S. economy continues to experience slow to moderate growth, we expect to continue our long history of strong credit performance. We believe the strong credit quality of our personal loan portfolio is the result of our disciplined underwriting practices and ongoing collection efforts. We also continue to see growth in the volume of personal loan originations driven by the following factors:

Declining competition from thrifts and banks (although banks continue to serve non-prime customers in other ways) as these institutions have retreated from the non-prime market in the face of regulatory scrutiny and in the aftermath of the housing crisis. As a result of the reduced lending of these competitors, access to credit has fallen substantially for the non-prime segment of customers, which, in turn, has increased our potential customer base.

Slow but sustained economic growth.

Migration of customer activity from traditional channels such as direct mail to online channels (served by our iLoan division) where we believe we are well suited to capture volume due to our scale, technology, and deployment of advanced analytics.

Our renewed focus on our personal loan business as we have discontinued real estate and other product originations both in our branches and in centralized lending.

In addition, with an experienced management team, a strong balance sheet, proven access to the capital markets, and strong demand for consumer credit, we believe we are well positioned for future personal loan growth.

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We regularly consider strategic acquisitions and have been involved in transactions of various magnitudes involving a variety of forms of consideration and financing. Currently, we are evaluating a number of strategic acquisition opportunities, including one opportunity which, if consummated, would be the most significant acquisition transaction ever undertaken by the Company. The purchase price for possible acquisitions could be financed through the issuance of equity (which could significantly increase the number of shares of SHI's common stock outstanding) or debt securities, bank borrowings, securitizations or a combination thereof. We cannot predict if any such acquisitions will be consummated or, if consummated, will result in a financial or other benefit to the Company. See the discussion under the heading "Risk Factors - There are risks associated with the acquisition of large loan portfolios, such as the SpringCastle Portfolio, including the possibility of increased delinquencies and losses, difficulties with integrating the loans into our servicing platform and disruption to our ongoing business, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 filed with the SEC for additional information.

Prior Period Revisions

As disclosed in our 2013 Annual Report on Form 10-K, we identified certain out-of-period errors in preparing our annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2013. In addition to these errors, we had previously recorded and disclosed out-of-period adjustments in prior reporting periods when the errors were discovered. As a result, we revised all previously reported periods included in our 2013 Annual Report on Form 10-K. Similarly, we have revised all previously reported periods included in this report. We corrected the errors identified in the fourth quarter of 2013 and included these corrections in the appropriate prior periods. In addition, we reversed all out-of period adjustments previously recorded and disclosed, and included the adjustments in the appropriate periods. After evaluating the quantitative and qualitative aspects of these corrections, we have determined that our previous quarterly and annual consolidated financial statements were not materially misstated.

See Note 17 of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for further information on the prior period revisions. All prior period data presented in the discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations reflects the revised balances.

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Results of Operations

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS

See table below for our consolidated operating results. A further discussion of our operating results for each of our business segments is provided under “—Segment Results.”

(dollars in thousands except earnings (loss) per share)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2014	Three Months Ended September 30, 2013	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013
Interest income:				
Finance charges	\$435,445	\$583,926	\$1,513,590	\$1,577,561
Finance receivables held for sale originated as held for investment	47,679	—	54,921	—
Total interest income	483,124	583,926	1,568,511	1,577,561
Interest expense	180,142	229,157	576,863	700,868
Net interest income	302,982	354,769	991,648	876,693
Provision for finance receivable losses	102,971	162,264	379,196	339,061
Net interest income after provision for finance receivable losses	200,011	192,505	612,452	537,632
Other revenues:				
Insurance	44,010	38,277	125,116	107,144
Investment	11,251	6,532	31,334	27,254
Net loss on repurchases and repayments of debt	—	(33,572)	(6,615)	(33,809)
Net gain (loss) on fair value adjustments on debt	1,352	6,586	(15,033)	7,097
Net gain on sales of real estate loans and related trust assets	641,328	—	731,314	—
Other	(11,975)	1,603	(7,403)	6,986
Total other revenues	685,966	19,426	858,713	114,672
Other expenses:				
Operating expenses:				
Salaries and benefits	94,702	214,552	278,504	371,842
Other operating expenses	75,117	72,478	192,889	194,457
Insurance losses and loss adjustment expenses	20,141	16,550	57,173	47,650
Total other expenses	189,960	303,580	528,566	613,949
Income (loss) before provision for (benefit from) income taxes	696,017	(91,649)	942,599	38,355
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	234,322	(30,698)	309,594	(1,998)

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Net income (loss)	461,695	(60,951) 633,005	40,353
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	34,945	31,643	81,542	86,383
Net income (loss) attributable to Springleaf	\$426,750	\$(92,594	) \$551,463	\$(46,030)

Share Data:

Weighted average number of shares outstanding:

Basic	114,788,439	100,000,000	114,788,439	100,000,000
Diluted	115,316,314	100,000,000	115,212,398	100,000,000
Earnings (loss) per share:				
Basic	\$3.72	\$(0.93) \$4.80	\$(0.46)
Diluted	\$3.70	\$(0.93) \$4.79	\$(0.46)

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Comparison of Consolidated Results for Three Months Ended September 30, 2014 and 2013

Finance charges decreased for the three months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 due to the net of the following:

(dollars in thousands)

2014 compared to 2013 - Three Months Ended September 30

Decrease in average net receivables	\$(173,878)
Increase in yield	25,397	
Total	\$(148,481)

Average net receivables decreased for the three months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 primarily due to our liquidating real estate loan portfolio, including the transfers of real estate loans with a total carrying value of \$6.7 billion to finance receivables held for sale and the subsequent sales of nearly all of these real estate loans during the first nine months of 2014. This decrease also reflected lower SpringCastle average net receivables resulting from liquidations, partially offset by higher personal loan average net receivables.

Yield increased for the three months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 primarily from our personal loans, which have higher yields. This increase also reflected a higher proportion of personal loans as a result of the transfers of real estate loans to finance receivables held for sale on August 1, 2014.

Interest expense decreased for the three months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 due to the net of the following:

(dollars in thousands)

2014 compared to 2013 - Three Months Ended September 30

Decrease in average debt	\$(65,804)
Increase in weighted average interest rate	16,789	
Total	\$(49,015)

Average debt decreased for the three months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 primarily due to debt repurchases and repayments of \$3.8 billion during the past twelve months and the elimination of \$3.5 billion of debt associated with our mortgage securitizations as a result of the sales of the Company's beneficial interests in the mortgage-backed certificates during the first nine months of 2014. These decreases were partially offset by debt issuances pursuant to three consumer securitization transactions completed during the past twelve months.

The weighted average interest rate on our debt increased for the three months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 primarily due to the elimination of debt associated with our mortgage securitizations discussed above, which generally have lower interest rates. This increase was partially offset by the debt repurchases and repayments discussed above, which resulted in lower accretion of net discount applied to long-term debt.

Provision for finance receivable losses decreased \$59.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 primarily due to a reduction in the allowance requirements on our real estate loans deemed to be purchased credit impaired finance receivables and TDR finance receivables subsequent to the Fortress Acquisition as a result of the transfers of real estate loans with a total carrying value of \$6.7 billion to finance

receivables held for sale and the subsequent sales of nearly all of these real estate loans during the first nine months of 2014. This decrease was partially offset by additional allowance requirements primarily due to growth in our personal loans during the 2014 period and higher personal loan delinquency ratio at September 30, 2014.

Net loss on repurchases and repayments of debt of \$33.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013 reflected acceleration of amortization of deferred costs and repurchases of debt at net amounts greater than carrying value.

Net gain on sales of real estate loans and related trust assets of \$641.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014 reflected the reversal of the remaining unaccreted push-down accounting basis for the real estate loans, less allowance for

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finance receivable losses that we established at the date of the Fortress Acquisition. See Note 1 of the Notes to Condensed Financial Statements for further information on these sales.

Other revenues decreased \$13.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 primarily due to net charge-offs on our finance receivables held for sale and provision adjustments for liquidated held for sale accounts during the 2014 period. This decrease was partially offset by servicing fee revenues for the servicing of the real estate loans included in the MSR Sale. We continued to service these loans on behalf of Nationstar until the servicing transfer on September 30, 2014, under an interim servicing agreement.

Salaries and benefits decreased \$119.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 primarily due to \$131.3 million of share-based compensation expense due to the grant of RSUs to certain of our executives in the third quarter of 2013. This decrease was partially offset by: (i) employee retention and severance accruals of \$3.8 million recorded in the third quarter of 2014 due to the recent workforce reduction of approximately 170 employees and (ii) higher salary and bonus accruals reflecting an increase in number of employees and increased originations of personal loans.

Other operating expenses increased \$2.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 primarily due to higher professional fees of \$24.1 million primarily due to one-time costs and restructuring costs relating to the real estate sales transactions and higher advertising and information technology expenses during the 2014 period. This increase was partially offset by servicing fee expenses charged by HSBC to service the SpringCastle Portfolio pursuant to an interim servicing agreement that was in place between April 1, 2013 and August 31, 2013.

Provision for income taxes totaled \$234.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014 compared to benefit from income taxes of \$30.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013. The effective tax rate for the three months ended September 30, 2014 was 33.7% compared to 33.5% for the same period in 2013. The effective tax rates for the three months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 differed from the federal statutory rates primarily due to the effect of the non-controlling interest in our joint venture, partially offset by the effect of our state income taxes.

Comparison of Consolidated Results for Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014 and 2013

Finance charges decreased for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 due to the net of the following:

(dollars in thousands)

2014 compared to 2013 - Nine Months Ended September 30

Decrease in average net receivables	\$(164,493)
Increase in yield	100,522	
Total	\$(63,971)

Average net receivables decreased for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 primarily due to our liquidating real estate loan portfolio, including the transfers of real estate loans with a total carrying value of \$6.7 billion to finance receivables held for sale and the subsequent sales of nearly all of these real estate loans during the first nine months of 2014. This decrease also reflected lower SpringCastle average net receivables resulting from liquidations, partially offset by higher personal loan average net receivables.

Yield increased for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 primarily from our personal loans, which have higher yields. This increase also reflected a higher proportion of personal loans

as a result of the transfers of real estate loans to finance receivables held for sale during the first nine months of 2014.

Finance charges for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 were favorably impacted by an additional three months of finance charges on the SpringCastle Portfolio totaling \$143.2 million, which is included in the change in average net receivables and yield in the table above.

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Interest expense decreased for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 due to the following:
(dollars in thousands)

2014 compared to 2013 - Nine Months Ended September 30

Decrease in average debt	\$(112,141)
Decrease in weighted average interest rate	(11,864)
Total	\$(124,005)

Average debt decreased for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 primarily due to debt repurchases and repayments of \$3.8 billion during the past twelve months and the elimination of \$3.5 billion of debt associated with our mortgage securitizations as a result of the sales of the Company's beneficial interests in the mortgage-backed certificates during the first nine months of 2014. These decreases were partially offset by debt issuances pursuant to three consumer securitization transactions completed during the past twelve months.

The weighted average interest rate on our debt decreased for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 primarily due to the debt repurchases and repayments discussed above, which resulted in lower accretion of net discount applied to long-term debt. This decrease was partially offset by the elimination of debt associated with our mortgage securitizations discussed above, which generally have lower interest rates.

Interest expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 included an additional three months of interest expense on the long-term debt associated with the securitization of the SpringCastle Portfolio totaling \$22.2 million, which is included in the change in average debt and weighted average interest rate in the table above.

Provision for finance receivable losses increased \$40.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 primarily due to \$39.6 million of recoveries recorded in June 2013 resulting from a sale of previously charged-off finance receivables in June 2013 (net of a \$1.6 million adjustment for the subsequent buyback of certain finance receivables). This increase also reflected additional allowance requirements primarily due to growth in our personal loans during the 2014 period and higher personal loan delinquency ratio at September 30, 2014. This increase was partially offset by a reduction in the allowance requirements on our real estate loans deemed to be purchased credit impaired finance receivables and TDR finance receivables subsequent to the Fortress Acquisition as a result of the transfers of real estate loans with a total carrying value of \$6.7 billion to finance receivables held for sale and the subsequent sales of nearly all of these real estate loans during the first nine months of 2014.

Net loss on repurchases and repayments of debt of \$6.6 million and \$33.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively, reflected repurchases of debt at net amounts greater than carrying value.

Net loss on fair value adjustments on debt of \$15.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and net gain on fair value adjustments on debt of \$7.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013, reflected net unrealized (loss) gain, respectively, on fair value adjustments of the long-term debt associated with the securitization of the SpringCastle Portfolio that is accounted for at fair value through earnings.

Net gain on sales of real estate loans and related trust assets of \$731.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 reflected the reversal of the remaining unaccreted push-down accounting basis for the real estate loans, less

allowance for finance receivable losses that we established at the date of the Fortress Acquisition. See Note 1 of the Notes to Condensed Financial Statements for further information on these sales.

Other revenues decreased \$14.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 primarily due to net charge-offs on our finance receivables held for sale and provision adjustments for liquidated held for sale accounts during the 2014 period. This decrease was partially offset by servicing fee revenues for the servicing of the real estate loans included in the MSR Sale. We continued to service these loans on behalf of Nationstar until the servicing transfer on September 30, 2014, under an interim servicing agreement.

Salaries and benefits decreased \$93.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 primarily due to \$131.3 million of share-based compensation expense due to the grant of RSUs to certain of our

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executives in the third quarter of 2013. This decrease was partially offset by: (i) employee retention and severance accruals of \$3.8 million recorded in the third quarter of 2014 due to the recent workforce reduction of approximately 170 employees; (ii) higher salary accruals reflecting an increase in number of employees and increased originations of personal loans; and (iii) share-based compensation expenses during the 2014 period due to the grant of RSUs to certain of our executives and employees subsequent to the initial public offering of SHI common stock.

Provision for income taxes totaled \$309.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 compared to benefit from income taxes of \$2.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. The effective tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 was 32.8% compared to (5.2)% for the same period in 2013. The effective tax rates for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 differed from the federal statutory rates primarily due to the effect of the non-controlling interest in our joint venture, partially offset by the effect of our state income taxes.

Reconciliation of Income (Loss) before Provision for (Benefit from) Income Taxes on Push-Down Accounting Basis to Historical Accounting Basis

Due to the nature of the Fortress Acquisition, we revalued our assets and liabilities based on their fair values at November 30, 2010, the date of the Fortress Acquisition, in accordance with business combination accounting standards, or push-down accounting. Push-down accounting affected and continues to affect, among other things, the carrying amount of our finance receivables and long-term debt, our finance charges on our finance receivables and related yields, our interest expense, our allowance for finance receivable losses, and our net charge-offs and charge-off ratio. In general, on a quarterly basis, we accrete or amortize the valuation adjustments recorded in connection with the Fortress Acquisition, or record adjustments based on current expected cash flows as compared to expected cash flows at the time of the Fortress Acquisition, in each case, as described in more detail in the footnotes to the table below. In addition, push-down accounting resulted in the elimination of accretion or amortization of discounts, premiums, and other deferred costs on our finance receivables and long-term debt prior to the Fortress Acquisition. The reconciliations of income (loss) before provision for (benefit from) income taxes on a push-down accounting basis to income (loss) before provision for (benefit from) income taxes on a historical accounting basis (which is a basis of accounting other than U.S. GAAP that we believe provides a consistent basis for both management and other interested third parties to better understand our operating results) were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2014	Three Months Ended September 30, 2013	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013
Income (loss) before provision for (benefit from) income taxes - push-down accounting basis	\$696,017	\$(91,649)	\$942,599	\$38,355
Interest income adjustments (a)	(17,067)	(51,635)	(88,294)	(153,674)
Interest expense adjustments (b)	36,359	33,476	99,886	102,977
Provision for finance receivable losses adjustments (c)	(19,930)	8,422	(17,272)	23,062
Repurchases and repayments of long-term debt adjustments (d)	—	14,158	(4,884)	(6,976)
Fair value adjustments on debt (e)	170	12,250	8,521	44,950
Sales of finance receivables held for sale originated as held for investment adjustments (f)	(361,439)	—	(536,420)	—
Amortization of other intangible assets (g)	1,073	1,228	3,294	3,946
Other (h)	13,802	1,276	14,872	4,685
	\$348,985	\$(72,474)	\$422,302	\$57,325

Income (loss) before provision for (benefit from)
income taxes - historical accounting basis

(a) Interest income adjustments consist of: (1) the accretion of the net discount applied to non-credit impaired net finance receivables to revalue the non-credit impaired net finance receivables to their fair value at the date of the Fortress Acquisition using the interest method over the remaining life of the related net finance receivables; (2) the difference in finance charges earned on our pools of purchased credit impaired net finance receivables under a level rate of return over the expected lives of the underlying pools of purchased credit impaired finance receivables, net of the finance charges earned on these finance receivables under historical accounting basis; and (3) the elimination of the accretion or amortization of historical unearned points and fees, deferred origination costs, premiums, and discounts.

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Components of interest income adjustments consisted of:

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2014	Three Months Ended September 30, 2013	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013
Accretion of net discount applied to non-credit impaired net finance receivables	\$(13,065)	\$(40,667)	\$(65,454)	\$(122,547)
Purchased credit impaired finance receivables finance charges	(4,653)	(14,619)	(29,143)	(43,137)
Elimination of accretion or amortization of historical unearned points and fees, deferred origination costs, premiums, and discounts	651	3,651	6,303	12,010
Total	\$(17,067)	\$(51,635)	\$(88,294)	\$(153,674)

(b) Interest expense adjustments consist of: (1) the accretion of the net discount applied to long-term debt to revalue the debt securities to their fair value at the date of the Fortress Acquisition using the interest method over the remaining life of the related debt securities; and (2) the elimination of the accretion or amortization of historical discounts, premiums, commissions, and fees.

Components of interest expense adjustments were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2014	Three Months Ended September 30, 2013	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013
Accretion of net discount applied to long-term debt	\$37,690	\$43,219	\$111,078	\$138,752
Elimination of accretion or amortization of historical discounts, premiums, commissions, and fees	(1,331)	(9,743)	(11,192)	(35,775)
Total	\$36,359	\$33,476	\$99,886	\$102,977

(c) Provision for finance receivable losses consists of the allowance for finance receivable losses adjustments and net charge-offs quantified in the table below. Allowance for finance receivable losses adjustments reflect the net difference between our allowance adjustment requirements calculated under our historical accounting basis net of adjustments required under push-down accounting basis. Net charge-offs reflect the net charge-off of loans at a higher carrying value under historical accounting basis versus the discounted basis to their fair value at date of the Fortress Acquisition under push-down accounting basis.

Components of provision for finance receivable losses adjustments were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2014	Three Months Ended September 30, 2013	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013
	\$(13,596)	\$22,520	\$9,616	\$72,348

Allowance for finance receivable losses
adjustments

Net charge-offs	(6,334	) (14,098	) (26,888	) (49,286)
Total	\$(19,930	) \$8,422	\$(17,272	) \$23,062)

(d) Repurchases and repayments of long-term debt adjustments reflect the impact on acceleration of the accretion of the net discount or amortization of the net premium applied to long-term debt.

(e) Fair value adjustments on debt reflect differences between historical accounting basis and push-down accounting basis. On a historical accounting basis, certain long-term debt components are marked-to-market on a recurring basis and are no longer marked-to-market on a recurring basis after the application of push-down accounting at the time of the Fortress Acquisition.

(f) Fair value adjustments on sales of finance receivables held for sale originated as held for investment reflect the reversal of the remaining unaccreted push-down accounting basis for net finance receivables, less allowance for finance receivable losses established at the date of the Fortress Acquisition that were sold in the 2014 period.

(g) Amortization of other intangible assets reflects the amortization over the remaining estimated life of intangible assets established at the date of the Fortress Acquisition as a result of the application of push-down accounting.

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“Other” items reflect differences between historical accounting basis and push-down accounting basis relating to various items such as the elimination of deferred charges, adjustments to the basis of other real estate assets, fair value adjustments to fixed assets, adjustments to insurance claims and policyholder liabilities, and various other differences all as of the date of the Fortress Acquisition.

At September 30, 2014, the remaining unaccreted push-down accounting basis totaled \$5.3 million for net finance receivables, less allowance for finance receivable losses, and \$616.1 million for long-term debt.

Segment Results

See Note 16 of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for a description of our segments. Management considers Consumer, Insurance, and Acquisitions and Servicing as our Core Consumer Operations and Real Estate as our Non-Core Portfolio. Due to the nature of the Fortress Acquisition, we applied push-down accounting. However, we report the operating results of our Core Consumer Operations, Non-Core Portfolio, and Other using the same accounting basis that we employed prior to the Fortress Acquisition, which we refer to as “historical accounting basis,” to provide a consistent basis for both management and other interested third parties to better understand the operating results of these segments. The historical accounting basis (which is a basis of accounting other than U.S. GAAP) also provides better comparability of the operating results of these segments to our competitors and other companies in the financial services industry. The historical accounting basis is not applicable to the Acquisitions and Servicing segment since this segment was added effective April 1, 2013 as a result of our co-investment in the SpringCastle Portfolio and therefore, was not affected by the Fortress Acquisition. See Note 16 of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for reconciliations of segment totals to condensed consolidated financial statement amounts.

We allocate revenues and expenses (on a historical accounting basis) to each segment using the following methodologies:

Interest income	Directly correlated with a specific segment. Disaggregated into three categories based on the underlying debt that the expense pertains to: 1 securitizations — allocated to the segments whose finance receivables serve as the collateral securing each of the respective debt instruments;
Interest expense	1 unsecured debt — allocated to the segments based on expected leverage for that segment or the balance of unencumbered assets and cash proceeds from sale of receivables in that segment; and 1 secured term loan — allocated to the segments whose finance receivables served as the collateral securing each of the respective debt instruments.
Provision for finance receivable losses	Directly correlated with a specific segment except for allocations to “other,” which are based on the remaining delinquent accounts as a percentage of total delinquent accounts.
Insurance revenues	Directly correlated with a specific segment.
Investment revenues	Directly correlated with a specific segment.
Net gain (loss) on repurchases and repayments of debt	Allocated to the segments based on the interest expense allocation of debt.
Net gain (loss) on fair value adjustments on debt	Directly correlated with a specific segment.
Other revenues — other	Directly correlated with a specific segment except for gains and losses on foreign currency exchange and derivatives. These items are allocated to the segments based on the interest expense allocation of debt.

Salaries and benefits	Directly correlated with a specific segment. Other salaries and benefits not directly correlated with a specific segment are allocated to each of the segments based on services provided.
Other operating expenses	Directly correlated with a specific segment. Other operating expenses not directly correlated with a specific segment are allocated to each of the segments based on services provided.
Insurance losses and loss adjustment expenses	Directly correlated with a specific segment.

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We evaluate the performance of each of our segments based on its pretax operating earnings.

CORE CONSUMER OPERATIONS

Pretax operating results for Consumer and Insurance (which are reported on a historical accounting basis), and Acquisitions and Servicing are presented in the table below on an aggregate basis:

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2014	Three Months Ended September 30, 2013	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013
Interest income	\$367,171	\$351,519	\$1,080,233	\$850,976
Interest expense	58,151	60,659	180,083	158,119
Net interest income	309,020	290,860	900,150	692,857
Provision for finance receivable losses	84,419	98,836	270,919	130,647
Net interest income after provision for finance receivable losses	224,601	192,024	629,231	562,210
Other revenues:				
Insurance	43,997	38,266	125,075	107,114
Investment	13,723	8,314	35,652	31,792
Net loss on repurchases and repayments of debt	—	(2,890	) (1,429	) (4,390
Net gain (loss) on fair value adjustments on debt	1,522	6,619	(14,810	) 6,619
Other	19,097	13,169	59,543	20,794
Total other revenues	78,339	63,478	204,031	161,929
Other expenses:				
Operating expenses:				
Salaries and benefits	75,643	70,805	234,891	201,918
Other operating expenses	69,811	64,589	192,450	151,171
Insurance loss and loss adjustment expenses	20,451	16,849	57,923	48,373
Total other expenses	165,905	152,243	485,264	401,462
Pretax operating income	137,035	103,259	347,998	322,677
Pretax operating income attributable to non-controlling interests	34,945	31,643	81,542	86,383
Pretax operating income attributable to Springleaf	\$102,090	\$71,616	\$266,456	\$236,294

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Selected financial statistics for Consumer (which are reported on a historical accounting basis) and Acquisitions and Servicing were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2014	Three Months Ended September 30, 2013	At or for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014	At or for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013		
Consumer						
Net finance receivables			\$3,578,019	\$2,968,211		
Number of accounts			894,182	797,406		
Average net receivables	\$3,480,581	\$2,897,354	\$3,295,101	\$2,705,438		
Yield	27.02	% 25.92	% 27.00	% 25.65		%
Gross charge-off ratio (a)	5.46	% 4.29	% 5.60	% 5.06		%
Recovery ratio (b)	(0.78	)% (0.26	)% (0.67	)% (2.16)%
Charge-off ratio (a) (b)	4.68	% 4.03	% 4.93	% 2.90		%
Delinquency ratio			2.55	% 2.32		%
Origination volume	\$924,317	\$767,097	\$2,594,645	\$2,326,961		
Number of accounts	193,288	192,225	566,032	563,531		
Acquisitions and Servicing						
Net finance receivables			\$2,083,145	\$2,654,238		
Number of accounts			291,153	363,912		
Average net receivables	\$2,141,884	\$2,734,454	\$2,279,237	\$2,808,221		
Yield	24.26	% 23.64	% 24.28	% 23.53		%
Net charge-off ratio	5.31	% 8.58	% 7.09	% 5.48		%
Delinquency ratio			5.11	% 7.45		%

(a) The gross charge-off ratio and charge-off ratio for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 reflect \$14.5 million of additional charge-offs recorded in March 2013 (on a historical accounting basis) related to our change in charge-off policy for personal loans effective March 31, 2013. Excluding these additional charge-offs, our Consumer gross charge-off ratio would have been 4.34% for the nine months ended September 30, 2013.

(b) The recovery ratio and charge-off ratio for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013 reflect \$23.8 million of recoveries on charged-off core personal loans resulting from a sale of previously charged-off finance receivables in June 2013, net of a \$1.6 million adjustment recorded in September 2013 for the subsequent buyback of certain personal loans. Excluding these recoveries, our Consumer charge-off ratio would have been 3.81% and 4.09%, respectively, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013. Excluding the impacts of the \$14.5

million of additional charge-offs and the \$23.8 million of recoveries on charged-off core personal loans, our Consumer charge-off ratio would have been 3.36% for the nine months ended September 30, 2013.

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Comparison of Pretax Operating Results for Three Months Ended September 30, 2014 and 2013

(dollars in thousands)

Three Months Ended September 30,	2014	2013
Interest income:		
Finance charges - Consumer	\$236,190	\$188,601
Finance charges - Acquisitions and Servicing	130,981	162,918
Total	\$367,171	\$351,519

Finance charges — Consumer increased \$47.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 primarily due to increases in average net receivables and yield. Average net receivables increased for the three months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 primarily due to increased originations on personal loans resulting from our continued focus on personal loans. Yield increased for the three months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 primarily due to pricing of new personal loans at higher state specific rates with concentrations in states with more favorable returns.

Finance charges — Acquisitions and Servicing decreased \$31.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 primarily due to lower average net receivables due to the liquidating status of the SpringCastle Portfolio, partially offset by higher yields on the finance receivables remaining in the portfolio.

(dollars in thousands)

Three Months Ended September 30,	2014	2013
Interest expense - Consumer	\$40,466	\$38,241
Interest expense - Acquisitions and Servicing	17,685	22,418
Total	\$58,151	\$60,659

Interest expense — Consumer increased \$2.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 primarily due to additional funding required to support increased originations of personal loans. This increase was partially offset by less utilization of financing from unsecured notes that was replaced by consumer loan securitizations, which generally have lower interest rates.

Interest expense — Acquisitions and Servicing decreased \$4.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 primarily due to lower average debt required as a result of the liquidating status of the SpringCastle Portfolio.

(dollars in thousands)

Three Months Ended September 30,	2014	2013
Provision for finance receivable losses - Consumer	\$56,087	\$38,174
Provision for finance receivable losses - Acquisitions and Servicing	28,332	60,662
Total	\$84,419	\$98,836

Provision for finance receivable losses — Consumer increased \$17.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 primarily due to additional allowance requirements reflecting increased originations of personal loans in the 2014 period and higher personal loan delinquency ratio at September 30, 2014.

Provision for finance receivable losses — Acquisitions and Servicing decreased \$32.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 primarily due to lower delinquency ratio of the SpringCastle Portfolio at September 30, 2014 and its liquidating status.

Insurance revenues increased \$5.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 primarily due to increases in credit and non-credit earned premiums reflecting higher originations of personal loans in the 2014 period. The increase in credit premiums also reflects the origination of personal loans with longer terms.

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Net gain on fair value adjustments on debt — Acquisitions and Servicing of \$1.5 million and \$6.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 resulted from the unrealized gain on fair value adjustments of the long-term debt associated with the securitization of the SpringCastle Portfolio that is accounted for at fair value through earnings.

Other revenues — other increased \$5.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 primarily due to servicing fee revenues for the fees charged by Acquisitions and Servicing for servicing the SpringCastle Portfolio. We assumed the direct servicing obligations for these loans in September 2013. These fees are eliminated in consolidated operating results with the servicing fee expenses, which are included in other operating expenses.

(dollars in thousands)

Three Months Ended September 30,	2014	2013
Salaries and benefits - Consumer	\$64,015	\$62,318
Salaries and benefits - Insurance	4,791	4,481
Salaries and benefits - Acquisitions and Servicing	6,837	4,006
Total	\$75,643	\$70,805

(dollars in thousands)

Three Months Ended September 30,	2014	2013
Other operating expenses - Consumer	\$44,554	\$30,421
Other operating expenses - Insurance	3,758	3,115
Other operating expenses - Acquisitions and Servicing	21,499	31,053
Total	\$69,811	\$64,589

Other operating expenses for Consumer and Insurance increased \$14.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 primarily due to higher advertising, professional fees, and information technology expenses.

Insurance losses and loss adjustment expenses increased \$3.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 primarily due to an unfavorable variance in claim reserves.

Comparison of Pretax Operating Results for Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014 and 2013

(dollars in thousands)

Nine Months Ended September 30,	2014	2013
Interest income:		
Finance charges - Consumer	\$666,281	\$519,688
Finance charges - Acquisitions and Servicing	413,952	331,288
Total	\$1,080,233	\$850,976

Finance charges — Consumer increased \$146.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 primarily due to increases in average net receivables and yield. Average net receivables increased for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 primarily due to increased originations on personal loans resulting from our continued focus on personal loans. Yield increased for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 primarily due to pricing of new personal loans at higher state specific rates with concentrations in states with more favorable returns.

Finance charges — Acquisitions and Servicing for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 were favorably impacted by an additional three months of finance charges on the SpringCastle Portfolio when compared to the same period in 2013.

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(dollars in thousands)

Nine Months Ended September 30,	2014	2013
Interest expense - Consumer	\$122,097	\$111,110
Interest expense - Acquisitions and Servicing	57,986	47,009
Total	\$180,083	\$158,119

Interest expense — Consumer increased \$11.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 primarily due to additional funding required to support increased originations of personal loans. This increase was partially offset by less utilization of financing from unsecured notes that was replaced by consumer loan securitizations, which generally have lower interest rates.

Interest expense — Acquisitions and Servicing included an additional three months of interest expense on the long-term debt associated with the securitization of the SpringCastle Portfolio for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013.

(dollars in thousands)

Nine Months Ended September 30,	2014	2013
Provision for finance receivable losses - Consumer	\$149,238	\$52,188
Provision for finance receivable losses - Acquisitions and Servicing	121,681	78,459
Total	\$270,919	\$130,647

Provision for finance receivable losses — Consumer increased \$97.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 primarily due to \$23.8 million of recoveries recorded in June 2013 on previously charged-off personal loans resulting from a sale of these loans in June 2013. This increase also reflected additional allowance requirements resulting from increased originations of personal loans in the 2014 period and higher personal loan delinquency ratio at September 30, 2014.

Provision for finance receivable losses — Acquisitions and Servicing included an additional three months of provision for finance receivable losses on the SpringCastle Portfolio for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013.

Insurance revenues increased \$18.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 primarily due to increases in credit and non-credit earned premiums reflecting higher originations of personal loans in the 2014 period. The increase in credit premiums also reflects the origination of personal loans with longer terms.

Net loss on repurchases and repayments of debt — Consumer of \$1.4 million and \$4.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively, reflected repurchases of debt at net amounts greater than carrying value.

Net loss on fair value adjustments on debt — Acquisitions and Servicing of \$14.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and net gain on fair value adjustments on debt — Acquisitions and Servicing of \$6.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 reflected net unrealized (loss) gain, respectively, on fair value adjustments of the long-term debt associated with the securitization of the SpringCastle Portfolio that is accounted for at fair value through earnings.

Other revenues — other increased \$38.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 primarily due to servicing fee revenues for the fees charged by Acquisitions and Servicing for servicing the SpringCastle Portfolio. We assumed the direct servicing obligations for these loans in September 2013.

These fees are eliminated in consolidated operating results with the servicing fee expenses, which are included in other operating expenses.

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(dollars in thousands)

Nine Months Ended September 30,	2014	2013
Salaries and benefits - Consumer	\$195,778	\$184,077
Salaries and benefits - Insurance	14,501	11,424
Salaries and benefits - Acquisitions and Servicing	24,612	6,417
Total	\$234,891	\$201,918

(dollars in thousands)

Nine Months Ended September 30,	2014	2013
Other operating expenses - Consumer	\$112,668	\$87,609
Other operating expenses - Insurance	10,745	7,993
Other operating expenses - Acquisitions and Servicing	69,037	55,569
Total	\$192,450	\$151,171

Other operating expenses for Consumer and Insurance increased \$27.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 primarily due to higher advertising, professional fees, and information technology expenses.

Insurance losses and loss adjustment expenses increased \$9.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 primarily due to unfavorable variances in benefit reserves and claim reserves.

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Reconciliation of Income (Loss) before Provision for (Benefit from) Income Taxes on Historical Accounting Basis to Pretax Core Earnings

Pretax core earnings is a key performance measure used by management in evaluating the performance of our Core Consumer Operations. Pretax core earnings represents our income (loss) before provision for (benefit from) income taxes on a historical accounting basis and excludes results of operations from our non-core portfolio (Real Estate) and other non-originating legacy operations, gains (losses) resulting from accelerated long-term debt repayment and repurchases of long-term debt related to Consumer, gains (losses) on fair value adjustments on debt related to Core Consumer Operations (attributable to SHI), and results of operations attributable to non-controlling interests. Pretax core earnings provides us with a key measure of our Core Consumer Operations' performance as it assists us in comparing its performance on a consistent basis. Management believes pretax core earnings is useful in assessing the profitability of our core business and uses pretax core earnings in evaluating our operating performance. Pretax core earnings is a non-GAAP measure and should be considered in addition to, but not as a substitute for or superior to, operating income, net income, operating cash flow, and other measures of financial performance prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

The following is a reconciliation of income (loss) before provision for (benefit from) income taxes on a historical accounting basis to pretax core earnings:

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2014	Three Months Ended September 30, 2013	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013
Income (loss) before provision for (benefit from) income taxes - historical accounting basis *	\$ 348,985	\$ (72,474)	\$ 422,302	\$ 57,325
Adjustments:				
Pretax operating (income) loss - Non-Core Portfolio Operations	(214,441)	41,048	(87,103)	135,535
Pretax operating loss - Other/non- originating legacy operations	2,491	134,685	12,799	129,817
Net loss from accelerated repayment/repurchase of debt - Consumer	—	2,890	1,429	4,390
Net (gain) loss on fair value adjustments on debt - Core Consumer Operations (attributable to SHI)	(715)	(3,111)	6,961	(3,111)
Pretax operating income attributable to non-controlling interests	(34,945)	(31,643)	(81,542)	(86,383)
Pretax core earnings	\$ 101,375	\$ 71,395	\$ 274,846	\$ 237,573

* See reconciliation of income (loss) before provision for (benefit from) income taxes on a push-down accounting basis to a historical accounting basis, which is presented prior to "Segment Results".

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NON-CORE PORTFOLIO

Pretax operating results for Real Estate (which are reported on a historical accounting basis) were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2014	Three Months Ended September 30, 2013	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013
Interest income:				
Finance charges	\$53,568	\$170,772	\$338,121	\$535,280
Finance receivables held for sale originated as held for investment	41,468	—	48,598	—
Total interest income	95,036	170,772	386,719	535,280
Interest expense	83,795	131,699	291,084	427,608
Net interest income	11,241	39,073	95,635	107,672
Provision for finance receivable losses	37,192	52,645	118,992	188,737
Net interest loss after provision for finance receivable losses	(25,951	) (13,572	) (23,357	) (81,065
Other revenues:				
Investment	(954	) —	(954) —
Net loss on repurchases and repayments of debt	—	(15,818	) (10,023	) (35,418
Net gain on fair value adjustments on debt	—	12,217	8,298	45,428
Net gain on sales of real estate loans and related trust assets *	279,889	—	194,894	—
Other	(2,373	) (2,011	) (3,580	) (1,551
Total other revenues	276,562	(5,612	) 188,635	8,459
Other expenses:				
Operating expenses:				
Salaries and benefits	17,186	7,551	34,559	20,648
Other operating expenses	18,984	14,313	43,616	42,281
Total other expenses	36,170	21,864	78,175	62,929
Pretax operating income (loss)	\$214,441	\$(41,048	) \$87,103	\$(135,535

Consistent with our segment reporting presentation in Note 16 of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, we have combined the lower of cost or fair value adjustments recorded on the dates the real estate loans were transferred to finance receivables held for sale with the final gain (loss) on the sales of these loans.

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Selected financial statistics for Real Estate (which are reported on a historical accounting basis) were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2014	Three Months Ended September 30, 2013	At or for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014	At or for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013	
Real estate					
Finance receivables held for investment:					
Net finance receivables			\$702,456	\$9,617,781	
Number of accounts			100,655	123,145	
TDR finance receivables			\$160,288	\$3,172,955	
Allowance for finance receivables losses - TDR			\$56,073	\$730,875	
Provision for finance receivable losses - TDR	\$8,489	\$37,711	\$74,717	\$141,621	
Average net receivables	\$2,908,601	\$9,767,360	\$6,612,761	\$10,086,099	
Yield	7.31	% 6.94	% 6.84	% 7.10	%
Loss ratio (a) (b)	2.99	% 2.10	% 1.94	% 2.14	%
Delinquency ratio			7.31	% 7.74	%
Finance receivables held for sale:					
Net finance receivables			\$493,880	\$—	
Number of accounts			7,427	—	
TDR finance receivables			\$486,100	\$—	

(a) The loss ratio for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 reflects \$2.2 million of recoveries on charged-off real estate loans resulting from a sale of previously charged-off real estate loans in March 2014, net of a \$0.2 million reserve for subsequent buybacks. Excluding these recoveries, our Real Estate loss ratio would have been 1.99% for the nine months ended September 2014.

(b) The loss ratio for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 reflects \$9.9 million of recoveries on charged-off real estate loans resulting from a sale of previously charged-off finance receivables in June 2013. Excluding these recoveries, our Real Estate loss ratio would have been 2.27% for the nine months ended September 30, 2013.

Comparison of Pretax Operating Results for Three Months Ended September 30, 2014 and 2013

Finance charges decreased \$117.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 primarily due to decreases in average net receivables and yield. Average net receivables decreased for the three months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 primarily due to the continued liquidation of the real estate portfolio, including the transfers of real estate loans with a total carrying value of \$7.2 billion to finance receivables held for sale and the subsequent sales of nearly all of these real estate loans during the

first nine months of 2014. The increase in yield for the three months ended September 30, 2014 reflected a higher proportion of our remaining real estate loans that are secured by second mortgages, which generally have higher yields.

Interest expense decreased \$47.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 primarily due to lower securitization interest expense as a result of the sales of the Company's beneficial interests in the mortgage-backed retained certificates related to its previous mortgage securitization transactions. This decrease also reflected lower unsecured debt interest expense allocated to Real Estate.

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Provision for finance receivable losses decreased \$15.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013. The decrease in provision for finance receivable losses reflected a reduction in the allowance requirements recorded for the three months ended September 30, 2014 as a result of the transfers of real estate loans with a total carrying value of \$7.2 billion to finance receivables held for sale and the subsequent sales of nearly all of these real estate loans during the first nine months of 2014. This decrease also reflected lower real estate loan delinquency ratio at September 30, 2014.

Net loss on repurchases and repayments of debt of \$15.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013 reflected acceleration of amortization of deferred costs and repurchases of debt at net amounts greater than carrying value.

Net gain on fair value adjustments on debt of \$12.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013 reflected differences between historical accounting basis and push-down accounting basis. On a historical accounting basis, certain long-term debt components are marked-to-market on a recurring basis and are no longer marked-to-market on a recurring basis after the application of push-down accounting at the time of the Fortress Acquisition.

Net gain on sales of real estate loans and related trust assets of \$279.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014 primarily reflected cash bids of amounts greater than the equity basis of the real estate loans at the date of sale. The net gain also included proceeds of \$38.8 million from the related MSR Sale.

Comparison of Pretax Operating Results for Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014 and 2013

Finance charges decreased \$197.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 primarily due to decreases in average net receivables and yield. Average net receivables decreased for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 primarily due to the continued liquidation of the real estate portfolio, including the transfers of real estate loans with a total carrying value of \$7.2 billion to finance receivables held for sale and the subsequent sales of nearly all of these real estate loans during the first nine months of 2014. The decrease in yield for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 reflected a higher proportion of TDR finance receivables, which generally have lower rates than non-modified real estate loans. The higher proportion of TDR finance receivables resulted from the transfers of a substantial portion of performing real estate loans to finance receivables held for sale during the first nine months of 2014.

Interest expense decreased \$136.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 primarily due to lower secured term loan interest expense allocated to Real Estate and lower securitization interest expense as a result of the sales of the Company's beneficial interests in the mortgage-backed retained certificates related to its previous mortgage securitization transactions.

Provision for finance receivable losses decreased \$69.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013. The decrease in provision for finance receivable losses reflected a reduction in the allowance requirements recorded for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 as a result of the transfers of real estate loans with a total carrying value of \$7.2 billion to finance receivables held for sale and the subsequent sales of nearly all of these real estate loans during the first nine months of 2014. This decrease also reflected lower real estate loan delinquency ratio at September 30, 2014 and was partially offset by \$9.9 million of recoveries recorded in June 2013 on previously charged-off real estate loans resulting from a sale of these loans in June 2013.

Net loss on repurchases and repayments of debt of \$10.0 million and \$35.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively, reflected acceleration of amortization of deferred costs and repurchases of debt at net amounts greater than carrying value.

Net gain on fair value adjustments on debt of \$8.3 million and \$45.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively, reflected differences between historical accounting basis and push-down accounting basis. On a historical accounting basis, certain long-term debt components are marked-to-market on a recurring basis and are no longer marked-to-market on a recurring basis after the application of push-down accounting at the time of the Fortress Acquisition.

Net gain on sales of real estate loans and related trust assets of \$194.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 primarily reflected cash bids of amounts greater than the equity basis of the real estate loans at the date of sale. The net gain also included proceeds of \$38.8 million from the related MSR Sale. The net gain was partially offset by the lower of cost or fair value adjustments recorded on the dates the real estate loans were transferred to finance receivables held for sale. Consistent with our segment reporting presentation, we have combined the lower of cost or fair value adjustments with the final gain (loss) on the sales of these loans.

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OTHER

“Other” consists of our other non-originating legacy operations, which are isolated by geographic market and/or distribution channel from our prospective Core Consumer Operations and our Non-Core Portfolio. These operations include our legacy operations in 14 states where we have also ceased branch-based personal lending as a result of our restructuring activities during the first half of 2012, our liquidating retail sales finance portfolio (including our retail sales finance accounts from our dedicated auto finance operation), our lending operations in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the operations of our United Kingdom subsidiary. Effective June 1, 2014, we also report (on a prospective basis) certain real estate loans with equity capacity in Other. These short equity loans, which have liquidated down to an immaterial level, were previously included in our Core Consumer Operations. At June 1, 2014, the transfer date, the carrying value of these loans totaled \$16.3 million.

Pretax operating results of the Other components (which are reported on a historical accounting basis) were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2014	Three Months Ended September 30, 2013	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013
Interest income	\$3,850	\$10,000	\$13,265	\$37,631
Interest expense	1,837	3,323	5,810	12,164
Net interest income	2,013	6,677	7,455	25,467
Provision for finance receivable losses	1,290	2,361	6,557	(3,385)
Net interest income after provision for finance receivable losses	723	4,316	898	28,852
Other revenues:				
Insurance	14	18	46	58
Investment	45	(1)	69	1,396
Net loss on repurchases and repayments of debt	—	(706)	(47)	(977)
Other	7	(25)	608	(178)
Total other revenues	66	(714)	676	299
Other expenses:				
Operating expenses:				
Salaries and benefits	1,915	136,249	9,183	149,436
Other operating expenses	1,365	2,038	5,190	9,532
Total other expenses	3,280	138,287	14,373	158,968
Pretax operating loss	\$(2,491)	\$(134,685)	\$(12,799)	\$(129,817)

Net finance receivables of the Other components (which are reported on a historical accounting basis) were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)

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September 30,	2014	2013
Net finance receivables:		
Personal loans	\$34,152	\$67,616
Real estate loans	6,672	7,748
Retail sales finance	59,478	122,797
Total	\$100,302	\$198,161

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Credit Quality

Our customers encompass a wide range of borrowers. In the consumer finance industry, they are described as prime or near-prime at one extreme and non-prime or sub-prime (less creditworthy) at the other. Our customers' incomes are generally near the national median but our customers may vary from national norms as to their debt-to-income ratios, employment and residency stability, and/or credit repayment histories. In general, our customers have lower credit quality and require significant levels of servicing.

As a result of the Fortress Acquisition, we applied push-down accounting and adjusted the carrying value of our finance receivables (the "FA Loans") to their fair value on November 30, 2010. For purchased finance receivables, such as the SpringCastle Portfolio ("SCP Loans"), we also record these loans at fair value on the day of purchase.

Carrying value of finance receivables includes accrued finance charges, unamortized deferred origination costs and unamortized net premiums and discounts on purchased finance receivables. We record an allowance for loan losses to cover expected losses on our finance receivables.

For both the FA Loans and SCP Loans, we segregate between those considered to be performing ("FA Performing Loans" and "SCP Performing Loans," respectively) and those for which it was determined it was probable that we would be unable to collect all contractually required payments ("FA Credit Impaired Loans" and "SCP Credit Impaired Loans," respectively). For the FA Performing Loans and the SCP Performing Loans, we accrete the purchase discount to contractual cash flows over the remaining life of the loan to finance charges. For the FA Credit Impaired Loans and SCP Credit Impaired Loans, we record the expected credit loss at purchase and recognize finance charges on the expected effective yield.

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FINANCE RECEIVABLES

Net finance receivables by originated before and after the Fortress Acquisition and the related allowance for finance receivable losses were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013		
Personal Loans				
FA Performing Loans at Fortress Acquisition	\$ 119,389	\$ 168,386		
Originated after Fortress Acquisition	3,487,820	3,003,318		
Allowance for finance receivable losses	(124,489)	(94,880)))
Personal loans, less allowance for finance receivable losses	3,482,720	3,076,824		
SpringCastle Portfolio				
SCP Performing Loans	1,712,178	1,975,023		
SCP Credit Impaired Loans	370,967	530,326		
Allowance for finance receivable losses	(319)	(1,056)))
SpringCastle Portfolio, less allowance for finance receivable losses	2,082,826	2,504,293		
Real Estate Loans				
FA Performing Loans at Fortress Acquisition	612,224	6,597,300		
FA Credit Impaired Loans	30,697	1,314,381		
Originated after Fortress Acquisition*	12,378	70,668		
Allowance for finance receivable losses	(37,634)	(235,549)))
Real estate loans, less allowance for finance receivable losses	617,665	7,746,800		
Retail Sales Finance				
FA Performing Loans at Fortress Acquisition	37,489	63,158		
Originated after Fortress Acquisition	19,411	35,753		
Allowance for finance receivable losses	(1,194)	(1,840)))
Retail sales finance, less allowance for finance receivable losses	55,706	97,071		
Total net finance receivables, less allowance	\$6,238,917	\$ 13,424,988		
Allowance for finance receivable losses as a percentage of finance receivables				
Personal loans	3.45	%	2.99	%
SpringCastle Portfolio	0.02	%	0.04	%
Real estate loans	5.74	%	2.95	%
Retail sales finance	2.10	%	1.86	%

*Real estate loan originations in 2014 and 2013 were from advances on home equity lines of credit.

We consider the delinquency status of the finance receivable as our primary credit quality indicator. We monitor delinquency trends to manage our exposure to credit risk. We consider finance receivables 60 days or more past due as delinquent and consider the likelihood of collection to decrease at such time.

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The following is a summary of net finance receivables by type and by days delinquent:

(dollars in thousands)	Personal Loans	SpringCastle Portfolio	Real Estate Loans	Retail Sales Finance	Total
September 30, 2014					
Net finance receivables:					
60-89 days past due	\$32,384	\$33,379	\$13,151	\$770	\$79,684
90-119 days past due	25,688	20,955	7,842	429	54,914
120-149 days past due	21,132	15,826	5,629	558	43,145
150-179 days past due	16,727	13,102	5,557	303	35,689
180 days or more past due	1,088	4,946	11,947	46	18,027
Total delinquent finance receivables	97,019	88,208	44,126	2,106	231,459
Current	3,456,829	1,932,945	588,796	53,522	6,032,092
30-59 days past due	53,361	61,992	22,377	1,272	139,002
Total	\$3,607,209	\$2,083,145	\$655,299	\$56,900	\$6,402,553

December 31, 2013

Net finance receivables:					
60-89 days past due	\$28,504	\$60,669	\$97,567	\$1,290	\$188,030
90-119 days past due	22,804	47,689	68,190	1,017	139,700
120-149 days past due	18,780	33,671	55,222	757	108,430
150-179 days past due	14,689	26,828	45,158	740	87,415
180 days or more past due	938	3,579	356,766	173	361,456
Total delinquent finance receivables	85,715	172,436	622,903	3,977	885,031
Current	3,038,307	2,232,965	7,183,437	92,093	12,546,802
30-59 days past due	47,682	99,948	176,009	2,841	326,480
Total	\$3,171,704	\$2,505,349	\$7,982,349	\$98,911	\$13,758,313

TROUBLED DEBT RESTRUCTURING

We make modifications to our real estate loans to assist borrowers in avoiding foreclosure. When we modify a real estate loan's contractual terms for economic or other reasons related to the borrower's financial difficulties and grant a concession that we would not otherwise consider, we classify that loan as a TDR finance receivable.

Information regarding TDR finance receivables held for investment and held for sale were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013		
TDR net finance receivables (a)	\$335,512	\$1,380,223		
Allowance for TDR finance receivable losses	\$31,205	\$176,455		
Allowance as a percentage of TDR net finance receivables (b)	30.04	% 12.78		%
Number of TDR accounts	5,077	14,609		

(a) TDR net finance receivables at September 30, 2014 includes \$231.6 million of TDR finance receivables held for sale.

(b) Allowance ratio at September 30, 2014 reflects the higher proportion of real estate loans secured by second mortgages as a result of the real estate loan sales during the first nine months of 2014.

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Net finance receivables held for investment and held for sale that were modified as TDR finance receivables within the previous 12 months and for which there was a default during the period to cause the TDR finance receivables to be considered nonperforming (90 days or more past due) were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2014	Three Months Ended September 30, 2013	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013
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Real Estate Loans

Number of TDR accounts (a)	54	370	488	797
TDR net finance receivables (a) (b)	\$2,788	\$25,848	\$31,465	\$59,809

Number and amount of TDR net finance receivables for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 that (a) defaulted during the previous 12 month period include 30 TDR accounts that were held for sale totaling \$1.8 million.

(b) Represents the corresponding balance of TDR net finance receivables at the end of the month in which they defaulted.

We may make modifications to loans in our newly acquired SpringCastle Portfolio to assist borrowers in avoiding default and to mitigate the risk of loss. When we modify a loan's contractual terms for economic or other reasons related to the borrower's financial difficulties and grant a concession that we would not otherwise consider, we classify that loan as a TDR finance receivable. We restructure finance receivables only if we believe the customer has the ability to pay under the restructured terms for the foreseeable future. There were no SpringCastle Portfolio TDR accounts as of the April 1, 2013 acquisition date as any account deemed as a TDR under our policy was categorized as a purchased credit impaired finance receivables. The amount of SpringCastle Portfolio loans that has been classified as a TDR finance receivable subsequent to the acquisition date is \$0.2 million and has not yet reached a significant level for detailed disclosure.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We have historically financed the majority of our operating liquidity and capital needs through a combination of cash flows from operations, securitization debt, unsecured debt, and borrowings under our secured term loan. In the future, we plan to finance our operating liquidity and capital needs through a combination of cash flows from operations, securitization debt, unsecured debt, other corporate debt facilities, and equity.

As a holding company, all of the funds generated from our operations are earned by our operating subsidiaries. Our operating subsidiaries' primary cash needs relate to funding our lending activities, our debt service obligations, our operating expenses and, to a lesser extent, expenditures relating to upgrading and monitoring our technology platform, risk systems, and branch locations.

Our insurance subsidiaries maintain reserves as liabilities on the balance sheet to cover future claims for certain insurance products. Claims reserves totaled \$71.0 million as of September 30, 2014.

At September 30, 2014, we had \$2.0 billion of cash and cash equivalents, and during the nine months ended September 30, 2014, SHI generated net income of \$551.5 million. Our net cash inflow from operating and investing activities totaled \$3.1 billion for the nine months ended September 30, 2014. At September 30, 2014, our remaining

scheduled principal and interest payments for 2014 on our existing debt (excluding securitizations) totaled \$483.8 million. As of September 30, 2014, we had \$1.9 billion UPB of unencumbered personal loans and \$713.2 million UPB of unencumbered real estate loans.

Based on our estimates and taking into account the risks and uncertainties of our plans, we believe that we will have adequate liquidity to finance and operate our businesses and repay our obligations as they become due for at least the next twelve months.

To reduce the risk associated with unfavorable changes in interest rates on our debt not offset by favorable changes in yield of our finance receivables, we monitor the anticipated cash flows of our assets and liabilities, principally our finance receivables and debt. We have funded finance receivables with a combination of fixed-rate and floating-rate debt and equity and have based the mix of fixed-rate and floating-rate debt issuances, in part, on the nature of the finance receivables being supported. On a historical accounting basis, our floating-rate debt represented 1% of our borrowings at September 30, 2014 and 8% at December 31, 2013.

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LIQUIDITY

Operating Activities

Cash from operations decreased \$158.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 when compared to the same period in 2013 primarily due to one-time costs relating to the real estate sales transactions, partially offset by higher net interest income.

Investing Activities

Net cash provided by investing activities of \$2.8 billion for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 was primarily due to the sales of finance receivables held for sale originated as held for investment during the first nine months of 2014. Net cash used for investing activities of \$2.3 billion for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 reflected the purchase of the SpringCastle Portfolio on April 1, 2013.

Financing Activities

Net cash used for financing activities of \$1.6 billion for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 was primarily due to the repayments of the secured term loan and the 2013-BAC trust notes in late March 2014. Net cash provided by financing activities of \$1.5 billion for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 was primarily due to the issuance of long-term debt associated with the securitization of the SpringCastle Portfolio in April 2013.

Liquidity Risks and Strategies

SFC's credit ratings are non-investment grade, which have a significant impact on our cost of, and access to, capital. This, in turn, can negatively affect our ability to manage our liquidity and our ability or cost to refinance our indebtedness.

There are numerous risks to our financial results, liquidity, capital raising, and debt refinancing plans, some of which may not be quantified in our current liquidity forecasts. These risks include, but are not limited, to the following:

- our inability to grow or maintain our personal loan portfolio with adequate profitability;
- the effect of federal, state and local laws, regulations, or regulatory policies and practices;
- the liquidation and related losses within our remaining real estate portfolio could result in reduced cash receipts;
- potential liability relating to real estate and personal loans which we have sold or may sell in the future, or relating to securitized loans; and
- the potential for disruptions in the debt and equity markets.

The principal factors that could decrease our liquidity are customer delinquencies and defaults, a decline in customer prepayments, and a prolonged inability to adequately access capital market funding. We intend to support our liquidity position by utilizing the following strategies:

- maintaining disciplined underwriting standards and pricing for loans we originate or purchase and managing purchases of finance receivables;
- pursuing additional debt financings (including new securitizations and new unsecured debt issuances, debt refinancing transactions and standby funding facilities), or a combination of the foregoing;
- purchasing portions of our outstanding indebtedness through open market or privately negotiated transactions with third parties or pursuant to one or more tender or exchange offers or otherwise, upon such terms and at such prices, as well as with such consideration, as we may determine; and

obtaining secured revolving credit facilities to allow us to use excess cash to pay down higher cost debt.

However, it is possible that the actual outcome of one or more of our plans could be materially different than expected or that one or more of our significant judgments or estimates could prove to be materially incorrect.

OUR INSURANCE SUBSIDIARIES

State law restricts the amounts our insurance subsidiaries, Merit and Yosemite, may pay as dividends without prior notice to, or in some cases approval from, the Indiana Department of Insurance. The maximum amount of dividends that can be paid without prior approval in a 12 month period, measured retrospectively from the date of payment, is the greater of 10% of policyholders' surplus as of the prior year-end, or the net gain from operations as of the prior year-end. On October 20, 2014,

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Merit paid an ordinary dividend of \$18.0 million to SFC that did not require prior approval, and Yosemite paid an extraordinary dividend of \$57.0 million to SFC upon receiving prior approval. During the third quarter of 2013, our insurance subsidiaries paid \$150.0 million of extraordinary dividends to SFC upon receiving prior approvals. In addition, effective July 31, 2013, Yosemite paid, as an extraordinary dividend to SFC, 100% of the common stock of its wholly owned subsidiary, CommoLoCo, Inc., in the amount of \$57.8 million, upon receiving prior approval.

OUR DEBT AGREEMENTS

On December 30, 2013, SHI entered into Guaranty Agreements whereby it agreed to fully and unconditionally guarantee the payments of principal, premium (if any), and interest on approximately \$5.2 billion aggregate principal amount of senior notes on a senior basis and \$350.0 million aggregate principal amount of a junior subordinated debenture (collectively, the “notes”) on a junior subordinated basis issued by SFC. The notes consist of the following: 8.250% Senior Notes due 2023; 7.750% Senior Notes due 2021; 6.00% Senior Notes due 2020; a 60-year junior subordinated debenture; and all senior notes outstanding on December 30, 2013, issued pursuant to the Indenture dated as of May 1, 1999 (the “1999 Indenture”), between SFC and Wilmington Trust, National Association (the successor trustee to Citibank N.A.). As of December 30, 2013, approximately \$3.9 billion aggregate principal amount of senior notes were outstanding under the 1999 Indenture. The 60-year junior subordinated debenture underlies the trust preferred securities sold by a trust sponsored by SFC. On December 30, 2013, SHI entered into a Trust Guaranty Agreement whereby it agreed to fully and unconditionally guarantee the related payment obligations under the trust preferred securities. As of September 30, 2014, approximately \$5.1 billion aggregate principal amount of senior notes, including \$3.9 billion aggregate principal amount of senior notes under the 1999 Indenture, and \$350.0 million aggregate principal amount of a junior subordinated debenture were outstanding.

The debt agreements to which SFC and its subsidiaries are a party include customary terms and conditions, including covenants and representations and warranties. Some or all of these agreements also contain certain restrictions, including restrictions on the ability to create senior liens on property and assets in connection with any new debt financings and SFC’s ability to sell or convey all or substantially all of its assets, unless the transferee assumes SFC’s obligations under the applicable debt agreement.

With the exception of SFC’s junior subordinated debenture and one consumer loan securitization, none of our debt agreements require SFC or any of its subsidiaries to meet or maintain any specific financial targets or ratios.

Under our debt agreements, certain events, including non-payment of principal or interest, bankruptcy or insolvency, or a breach of a covenant or a representation or warranty may constitute an event of default and trigger an acceleration of payments. In some cases, an event of default or acceleration of payments under one debt agreement may constitute a cross-default under other debt agreements resulting in an acceleration of payments under the other agreements.

As of September 30, 2014, we were in compliance with all of the covenants under our debt agreements.

Junior Subordinated Debenture

In January 2007, SFC issued \$350.0 million aggregate principal amount of 60-year junior subordinated debenture (the “debenture”) under an indenture dated January 22, 2007 (the “Junior Subordinated Indenture”), by and between SFC and Deutsche Bank Trust Company, as trustee. The debenture underlies the trust preferred securities sold by a trust sponsored by SFC. SFC can redeem the debenture at par beginning in January 2017.

Pursuant to the terms of the debenture, SFC, upon the occurrence of a mandatory trigger event, is required to defer interest payments to the holders of the debenture (and not make dividend payments to SFI) unless SFC obtains non-debt capital funding in an amount equal to all accrued and unpaid interest on the debenture otherwise payable on

the next interest payment date and pays such amount to the holders of the debenture. A mandatory trigger event occurs if SFC's (1) tangible equity to tangible managed assets is less than 5.5% or (2) average fixed charge ratio is not more than 1.10x for the trailing four quarters (where the fixed charge ratio equals earnings excluding income taxes, interest expense, extraordinary items, goodwill impairment, and any amounts related to discontinued operations, divided by the sum of interest expense and any preferred dividends).

Based upon SFC's financial results for the twelve months ended September 30, 2014, a mandatory trigger event did not occur with respect to the payment due in January 2015 as the tangible equity to tangible managed assets was 22.4% and the average fixed charge ratio was 1.11x.

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Consumer Loan Securitization

In connection with the Sumner Brook 2013-VFN1 securitization, SFC is required to maintain an available cash covenant and a consolidated tangible net worth covenant. At September 30, 2014, SFC is in compliance with these covenants.

Structured Financings

We execute private securitizations under Rule 144A of the Securities Act. As of September 30, 2014, our structured financings consisted of the following:

(dollars in thousands)	Initial Note Amounts Issued (a)	Initial Collateral Balance (b)	Current Note Amounts Outstanding	Current Collateral Balance (b)	Current Weighted Average Interest Rate	Collateral Type	Revolving Period
Consumer Securitizations							
SLFMT 2013-A	\$567,880	\$662,247	\$567,880	\$662,261	2.75	% Personal loans	2 years
SLFMT 2013-B	370,170	441,989	370,170	442,003	3.99	% Personal loans	3 years
SLFMT 2014-A	559,260	644,331	559,260	644,344	2.55	% Personal loans	2 years
Total consumer securitizations	1,497,310	1,748,567	1,497,310	1,748,608			
SpringCastle Securitization							
SCFT 2013-A	2,572,000	3,934,955	1,458,278	2,875,348	3.80	% Personal and junior mortgage loans	N/A
Total secured structured financings	\$4,069,310	\$5,683,522	\$2,955,588	\$4,623,956			

(a) Represents securities sold at time of issuance or at a later date and does not include retained notes.

(b) Represents UPB of the collateral supporting the issued and retained notes.

In addition to the structured financings included in the table above, we completed one conduit securitization in 2014 and three conduit securitizations in 2013. At September 30, 2014, we had drawn \$100 million under these facilities. Also, on October 3, 2014, the Co-Issuers repaid the SpringCastle 2013-A Notes using the proceeds from the sale of the SpringCastle 2014-A Notes. See Note 20 of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for further information on this subsequent event.

Our 2013 and 2014 securitizations have served to partially replace secured and unsecured debt in our capital structure with more favorable non-recourse funding. Our overall funding costs are positively impacted by our increased usage of securitizations as we typically execute these transactions at interest rates significantly below those of our maturing secured and unsecured debt.

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The weighted average interest rates on our debt on a historical accounting basis were as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2014	Three Months Ended September 30, 2013	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013
Weighted average interest rate	5.42	% 5.33	% 5.31	% 5.57 %

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Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no material off-balance sheet arrangements as defined by SEC rules. We had no off-balance sheet exposure to losses associated with unconsolidated VIEs at September 30, 2014 or December 31, 2013, other than certain representations and warranties associated with the sales of the mortgage-backed retained certificates during the first nine months of 2014. As of September 30, 2014, we had no repurchase activity related to these sales.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

We describe our significant accounting policies used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements in Note 2 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of our 2013 Annual Report on Form 10-K. We consider the following policies to be our most critical accounting policies because they involve critical accounting estimates and a significant degree of management judgment:

- allowance for finance receivable losses;
- purchased credit impaired finance receivables;
- TDR finance receivables;
- push-down accounting; and
- fair value measurements.

We believe the amount of the allowance for finance receivable losses is the most significant estimate we make. See “—Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates — Allowance for Finance Receivable Losses” in Part II, Item 7 of our 2013 Annual Report on Form 10-K for further discussion of the models and assumptions used to assess the adequacy of the allowance for finance receivable losses.

There have been no significant changes to our critical accounting policies or to our methodologies for deriving critical accounting estimates during the nine months ended September 30, 2014.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 1 of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for discussion of recently issued accounting pronouncements.

Seasonality

Our personal loan volume is generally highest during the second and fourth quarters of the year, primarily due to marketing efforts, seasonality of demand, and increased traffic in branches after the winter months. Demand for our personal loans is usually lower in January and February after the holiday season and as a result of tax refunds. Delinquencies on our personal loans tend to peak in the second and third quarters and higher net charge-offs on these loans usually occur at year end. These seasonal trends contribute to fluctuations in our operating results and cash needs throughout the year.

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Glossary of Terms

Average debt	average of debt for each day in the period
Average net receivables	average of net finance receivables at the beginning and end of each month in the period
Charge-off ratio	annualized net charge-offs as a percentage of the average of net finance receivables at the beginning of each month in the period
Delinquency ratio	UPB 60 days or more past due (greater than three payments unpaid) as a percentage of UPB
Gross charge-off ratio	annualized gross charge-offs as a percentage of the average of net finance receivables at the beginning of each month in the period
Trust Preferred Securities	capital securities classified as debt for accounting purposes but due to their terms are afforded, at least in part, equity capital treatment in the calculation of effective leverage by rating agencies
Loss ratio	annualized net charge-offs, net writedowns on real estate owned, net gain (loss) on sales of real estate owned, and operating expenses related to real estate owned as a percentage of the average of real estate loans at the beginning of each month in the period
Net interest income	interest income less interest expense
Recovery ratio	annualized recoveries on net charge-offs as a percentage of the average of net finance receivables at the beginning of each month in the period
Tangible equity	total equity less accumulated other comprehensive income or loss
Weighted average interest rate	annualized interest expense as a percentage of average debt
Yield	annualized finance charges as a percentage of average net receivables

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Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

There have been no significant changes to our market risk previously disclosed in Part II, Item 7A of our 2013 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in reports filed or submitted 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 SEC's rules and forms. Our disclosure controls and procedures include controls and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period. Based on their evaluation, and in light of the previously identified material weakness in internal control over financial reporting, as of December 31, 2013, described within the 2013 Annual Report on Form 10-K, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of September 30, 2014.

We have developed a remediation plan for this material weakness, including enhancing our complement of resources with accounting and internal control knowledge through additional hiring and/or training to implement and perform additional controls over the initial and subsequent accounting for certain complex non-routine transactions. We are currently implementing this plan. When fully implemented and operating effectively, such enhancements are expected to remediate the material weakness described above. However, we cannot provide any assurance that these remediation efforts will be successful or that our internal control over financial reporting will be effective as a result of these efforts.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting during the last fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II — OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

See Note 13 of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

There have been no material changes to our risk factors previously disclosed in Part I, Item 1A of our 2013 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information.

None.

Item 6. Exhibits.

Exhibits are listed in the Exhibit Index beginning on page 95 herein.

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Signature

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.

SPRINGLEAF HOLDINGS, INC.
(Registrant)

Date: November 14, 2014

By /s/ Minchung (Macrina) Kgil
Minchung (Macrina) Kgil
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Duly Authorized Officer and Principal Financial
Officer)

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Exhibit Index

Exhibit

- 3.1 Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Springleaf Holdings, Inc. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (3.1) to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2013.
- 3.2 Bylaws of Springleaf Holdings, Inc. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (3.2) to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2013.
- 4.1 Indenture, dated as of October 3, 2014, among SpringCastle America Funding, LLC, SpringCastle Credit Funding, LLC, SpringCastle Finance Funding, LLC, Wilmington Trust, National Association, Springleaf Finance, Inc., Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, and U.S. Bank National Association. Incorporated by reference from Spring Holdings, Inc. Current Report on Form 8-K, dated October 6, 2014 (SEC Accession No. 0001104659-14-070339).
- 10.1 Springleaf Holdings, Inc. Annual Leadership Incentive Plan, dated July 31, 2014. Incorporated by reference from Exhibit (10.1) to Springleaf Holdings, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K, dated August 4, 2014 (SEC Accession No. 0001584207-14-000014).
- 10.2 (a) Commitment Letter, dated August 6, 2014, by and among Eighth Street Funding LLC, Eleventh Street Funding LLC, Twelfth Street Funding LLC, Fourteenth Street Funding LLC, Fifteenth Street Funding LLC, Seventeenth Street Funding LLC, Nineteenth Street Funding LLC, Springleaf Finance Corporation, and Credit Suisse (USA) Securities LLC.
- 10.3 (a) Amended and Restated Commitment Letter, dated August 26, 2014, by and among Eighth Street Funding LLC, Eleventh Street Funding LLC, Twelfth Street Funding LLC, Fourteenth Street Funding LLC, Fifteenth Street Funding LLC, Seventeenth Street Funding LLC, Nineteenth Street Funding LLC, Springleaf Finance Corporation, and Credit Suisse (USA) Securities LLC.
- 10.4 Amendment No. 1 To Commitment Letter, dated September 30, 2014, by and among Eighth Street Funding LLC, Eleventh Street Funding LLC, Twelfth Street Funding LLC, Fourteenth Street Funding LLC, Fifteenth Street Funding LLC, Seventeenth Street Funding LLC, Nineteenth Street Funding LLC, Springleaf Finance Corporation, and Credit Suisse (USA) Securities LLC.
- 10.5 (a) Mortgage Servicing Rights Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated August 1, 2014, by and among Springleaf Finance Corporation, MorEquity, Inc., and Nationstar Mortgage LLC.
- 10.6 Amendment No. 1 to Mortgage Servicing Rights Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated August 29, 2014, by and among Springleaf Finance Corporation, MorEquity, Inc., and Nationstar Mortgage LLC.
- 31.1 Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certifications of the President and Chief Executive Officer of Springleaf Holdings, Inc.
- 31.2 Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certifications of the Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Springleaf Holdings, Inc.
- 32 Section 1350 Certifications
- 101 (b)

Interactive data files pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T: (i) Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets; (ii) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations; (iii) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive (Loss); (iv) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity; (v) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows; and (vi) Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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- (a) The Company has requested confidential treatment with respect to portions of this exhibit. Those portions have been omitted from the exhibit and filed separately with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.
- (b) As provided in Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, this information is furnished and not filed for purposes of Section 11 and 12 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1933 and Section 18 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934.