

CIT GROUP INC
Form 10-Q
November 09, 2016

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UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d)
of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2016

Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d)
of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Commission File Number: 001-31369

CIT GROUP INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

65-1051192
(IRS Employer Identification Number)

11 West 42nd Street New York, New York
(Address of Registrant's principal executive offices)

10036
(Zip Code)

(212) 461-5200
(Registrant's telephone number)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of 'large accelerated filer,' 'accelerated filer' and 'smaller reporting company' in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check One): Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company.

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Sections 12, 13, or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court. Yes No

As of October 31, 2016 there were 202,061,727 shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding.

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Part One Financial Information

Item 1. Consolidated Financial Statements

CIT GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (Unaudited) (dollars in millions except share data)September 30,
2016December 31,
2015

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	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Assets		
Cash and due from banks, including restricted balances of \$239.2 and \$601.4 at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 ⁽¹⁾ , respectively (see Note 8 for amounts pledged)	\$ 920.5	\$ 1,481.2
Interest bearing deposits, including restricted balances of \$614.1 and \$229.5 at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 ⁽¹⁾ , respectively (see Note 8 for amounts pledged)	6,513.1	6,820.3
Investment securities, including securities carried at fair value with changes recorded in net income of \$301.3 and \$339.7 at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively (see Note 8 for amounts pledged)	3,592.4	2,953.8
Assets held for sale ⁽¹⁾	2,462.1	2,092.4
Loans (see Note 8 for amounts pledged)	29,918.2	31,671.7
Allowance for loan losses	(421.7)	(360.2)
Total loans, net of allowance for loan losses ⁽¹⁾	29,496.5	31,311.5
Operating lease equipment, net (see Note 8 for amounts pledged) ⁽¹⁾	16,954.8	16,617.0
Indemnification assets	362.2	414.8
Unsecured counterparty receivable	560.2	537.8
Goodwill	1,170.5	1,198.3
Intangible assets	161.3	176.3
Other assets, including \$174.3 and \$195.9 at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, at fair value	3,319.0	3,297.6
Assets of discontinued operations	452.9	500.5
Total Assets	\$65,965.5	\$67,401.5
Liabilities		
Deposits	\$32,854.3	\$32,782.2
Credit balances of factoring clients	1,228.9	1,344.0
Other liabilities, including \$263.7 and \$221.3 at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, at fair value	3,168.3	3,158.7
Borrowings, including \$3,977.3 and \$3,361.2 contractually due within twelve months at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively	16,548.7	18,441.8
Liabilities of discontinued operations	927.8	696.2
Total Liabilities	54,728.0	56,422.9
Stockholders Equity		
Common stock: \$0.01 par value, 600,000,000 authorized Issued: 206,140,114 and 204,447,769 at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively	2.1	2.0
Outstanding: 202,047,304 and 201,021,508 at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively		
Paid-in capital	8,758.2	8,718.1
Retained earnings	2,758.9	2,557.4
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(104.2)	(142.1)
Treasury stock: 4,092,810 and 3,426,261 shares at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 at cost, respectively	(178.0)	(157.3)
Total Common Stockholders Equity	11,237.0	10,978.1
Noncontrolling minority interests	0.5	0.5
Total Equity	11,237.5	10,978.6
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$65,965.5	\$67,401.5

⁽¹⁾ The following table presents information on assets and liabilities related to Variable Interest Entities (VIEs) that are consolidated by the Company. The difference between VIE total assets and total liabilities represents the Company's interests in those entities, which were eliminated in consolidation. The assets of the consolidated VIEs will be used to settle the liabilities of those entities and, except for the Company's interest in the VIEs, are not available to the creditors of CIT or any affiliates of CIT.

Assets		
Cash and interest bearing deposits, restricted	\$ 267.9	\$ 314.2

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Assets held for sale		279.7
Total loans, net of allowance for loan losses	2,061.9	2,218.6
Operating lease equipment, net	3,723.6	3,985.9
Other		11.2
Total Assets	\$ 6,053.4	\$ 6,809.6
Liabilities		
Beneficial interests issued by consolidated VIEs (classified as long-term borrowings)	\$ 3,061.2	\$ 4,084.8
Total Liabilities	\$ 3,061.2	\$ 4,084.8

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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CIT GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (Unaudited) (dollars in millions except per share data)

	Quarters Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Interest income				
Interest and fees on loans	\$ 457.6	\$ 414.2	\$ 1,385.7	\$ 961.4
Other interest and dividends	32.5	23.5	95.1	41.1
Interest income	490.1	437.7	1,480.8	1,002.5
Interest expense				
Interest on borrowings	(180.0)	(190.6)	(550.0)	(585.9)
Interest on deposits	(99.4)	(89.7)	(298.3)	(230.9)
Interest expense	(279.4)	(280.3)	(848.3)	(816.8)
Net interest revenue	210.7	157.4	632.5	185.7
Provision for credit losses	(46.2)	(49.9)	(173.6)	(102.9)
Net interest revenue, after credit provision	164.5	107.5	458.9	82.8
Non-interest income				
Rental income on operating leases	563.6	539.3	1,708.3	1,601.6
Other income	73.9	39.2	279.1	189.1
Total non-interest income	637.5	578.5	1,987.4	1,790.7
Total revenue, net of interest expense and credit provision	802.0	686.0	2,446.3	1,873.5
Non-interest expenses				
Depreciation on operating lease equipment	(179.1)	(159.1)	(530.8)	(473.7)
Maintenance and other operating lease expenses	(60.4)	(55.9)	(181.5)	(151.4)
Operating expenses	(332.0)	(333.9)	(1,018.0)	(810.5)
Loss on debt extinguishment and deposit redemption	(5.1)	(0.3)	(10.8)	(0.4)
Total non-interest expenses	(576.6)	(549.2)	(1,741.1)	(1,436.0)
Income from continuing operations before provision for income taxes	225.4	136.8	705.2	437.5
(Provision) benefit for income taxes	(77.0)	560.0	(224.0)	478.2

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	Quarters Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
Income from continuing operations, before attribution of noncontrolling interests	148.4	696.8	481.2	915.7
Loss attributable to noncontrolling interests, after tax				0.1
Income from continuing operations	148.4	696.8	481.2	915.8
Discontinued Operations				
Loss from discontinued operation, net of taxes	(15.6)	(3.7)	(187.4)	(3.7)
Total loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(15.6)	(3.7)	(187.4)	(3.7)
Net Income	\$ 132.8	\$ 693.1	\$ 293.8	\$ 912.1
Basic income per common share				
Income from continuing operations	\$ 0.74	\$ 3.66	\$ 2.39	\$ 5.08
Loss from discontinued operation	(0.08)	(0.02)	(0.93)	(0.02)
Basic income per share	\$ 0.66	\$ 3.64	\$ 1.46	\$ 5.06
Diluted income per common share				
Income from continuing operations	\$ 0.73	\$ 3.63	\$ 2.38	\$ 5.05
Loss from discontinued operation	(0.08)	(0.02)	(0.93)	(0.02)
Diluted income per share	\$ 0.65	\$ 3.61	\$ 1.45	\$ 5.03
Average number of common shares (thousands)				
Basic	202,036	190,557	201,775	180,300
Diluted	202,755	191,803	202,388	181,350
Dividends declared per common share	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.45

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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CIT GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (Unaudited) (dollars in millions)

	Quarters Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net Income before attribution of noncontrolling interests	\$ 132.8	\$ 693.1	\$ 293.8	\$ 912.0
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:				
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(2.2)	(8.7)	16.3	(33.4)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available for sale securities	5.6	(6.1)	20.3	(5.9)
Changes in benefit plans net gain (loss) and prior service (cost)/credit	0.1	(0.7)	1.3	(1.1)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	3.5	(15.5)	37.9	(40.4)
Comprehensive income before noncontrolling interests	136.3	677.6	331.7	871.6
Comprehensive loss attributable to noncontrolling interests				0.1
Comprehensive income	\$ 136.3	\$ 677.6	\$ 331.7	\$ 871.7

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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CIT GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY (Unaudited) (dollars in millions)

	Common Stock	Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Treasury Stock	Noncontrolling Minority Interests	Total Equity
December 31, 2015	\$2.0	\$8,718.1	\$2,557.4	\$(142.1)	\$ (157.3)	\$ 0.5	\$10,978.6
Net income			293.8				293.8
Other comprehensive income, net of tax				37.9			37.9
Dividends paid			(92.3)				(92.3)
Amortization of restricted stock, stock option and performance shares expenses		38.2			(20.7)		17.5
Issuance of common stock	0.1						0.1
Employee stock purchase plan		1.9					1.9
September 30, 2016	\$2.1	\$8,758.2	\$2,758.9	\$(104.2)	\$ (178.0)	\$ 0.5	\$11,237.5
December 31, 2014	\$2.0	\$8,603.6	\$1,615.7	\$(133.9)	\$(1,018.5)	\$(5.4)	\$ 9,063.5
Net income			912.1			(0.1)	912.0
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax				(40.4)			(40.4)
Dividends paid			(84.4)				(84.4)
Amortization of restricted stock, stock option and performance shares expenses		59.8			(22.0)		37.8
Issuance of common stock acquisition		45.6			1,416.4		1,462.0
Repurchase of common stock					(531.8)		(531.8)
Employee stock purchase plan		1.0					1.0
Purchase of noncontrolling interest and distribution of earnings and capital		(26.5)				6.0	(20.5)
September 30, 2015	\$2.0	\$8,683.5	\$2,443.4	\$(174.3)	\$ (155.9)	\$ 0.5	\$10,799.2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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CIT GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited) (dollars in millions)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2016	2015
Cash Flows From Operations		
Net income	\$ 293.8	\$ 912.1
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows from operations:		
Provision for credit losses	173.6	102.9
Net depreciation, amortization and (accretion)	598.1	582.1
Net gains on asset sales and impairments on assets held for sale	(58.6)	(34.2)
Provision (benefit) for deferred income taxes	143.1	(563.6)
(Increase) decrease in finance receivables held for sale	168.1	(117.1)
Net reimbursement of expense from FDIC	3.1	2.2
Decrease in other assets	166.0	9.7
Decrease in other liabilities	(5.8)	(100.4)
Net cash flows provided by operations	1,481.4	793.7
Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Changes in loans, net	316.8	(1,134.7)
Purchases of investment securities	(3,344.5)	(6,964.8)
Proceeds from maturities of investment securities	2,813.3	7,139.2
Proceeds from asset and receivable sales	1,182.5	1,427.7
Purchases of assets to be leased and other equipment	(1,382.8)	(1,859.1)
Net decrease in short-term factoring receivables	(288.1)	(32.3)
Purchases of restricted stock		(128.9)
Proceeds from redemption of restricted stock	32.3	20.0
Payments to the FDIC under loss share agreements	(2.2)	(17.4)
Proceeds from the FDIC under loss share agreements and participation agreements	83.9	11.3
Proceeds from sale of OREO, net of repurchases	103.3	24.2
Acquisition, net of cash received		2,521.2
Net change in restricted cash	(22.4)	151.1
Net cash flows (used in) provided by investing activities	(507.9)	1,157.5
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Proceeds from the issuance of term debt	2.7	1,606.5
Repayments of term debt	(1,320.0)	(3,700.3)
Proceeds from FHLB advances	1,645.5	5,164.1
Repayments of FHLB debt	(2,324.9)	(5,168.8)
Net increase in deposits	80.9	1,943.1
Collection of security deposits and maintenance funds	270.9	236.1
Use of security deposits and maintenance funds	(118.2)	(127.1)
Repurchase of common stock		(531.8)
Dividends paid	(92.3)	(84.4)
Purchase of noncontrolling interest		(20.5)
Payments on affordable housing investment credits	(8.4)	(0.2)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(1,863.8)	(683.3)
(Decrease) Increase in unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	(890.3)	1,267.9
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	7,470.6	6,155.5
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 6,580.3	\$ 7,423.4
Supplementary Cash Flow Disclosure		

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	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
Interest paid	\$ (902.9)	\$ (859.3)
Federal, foreign, state and local income taxes refunded (paid), net	\$ 49.9	\$ (26.4)
Supplementary Non Cash Flow Disclosure		
Transfer of assets from held for investment to held for sale	\$ 2,020.5	\$ 2,049.0
Transfer of assets from held for sale to held for investment	\$ 91.0	\$ 93.1
Deposits on flight equipment purchases applied to acquisition of flight equipment purchases, and origination of finance leases, capitalized interest, and buyer furnished equipment	\$ 210.4	\$ 288.1
Transfers of assets from held for investment to OREO	\$ 71.6	\$ 26.4
Issuance of common stock as consideration	\$	\$ 1,462.0

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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CIT GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

NOTE 1 BUSINESS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

CIT Group Inc., together with its subsidiaries (collectively "CIT" or, the "Company"), has provided financial solutions to its clients since its formation in 1908. The Company provides financing, leasing and advisory services principally to middle market companies in a wide variety of industries primarily in North America, and equipment financing and leasing solutions to the transportation industry worldwide. CIT is a bank holding company ("BHC") and a financial holding company ("FHC"). Through its bank subsidiary, CIT Bank, N.A., CIT provides a full range of commercial and consumer banking and related services to customers through 70 branches located in Southern California and its online bank, bankoncit.com.

CIT is regulated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System ("FRB") and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York ("FRBNY") under the U.S. Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended. CIT Bank, N.A. is regulated by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, U.S. Department of the Treasury ("OCC").

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Basis of Financial Information

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q for interim financial information and accordingly do not include all information and note disclosures required by generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America ("GAAP") for complete financial statements. The financial statements in this Form 10-Q, in the opinion of management, include all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair statement of CIT's financial position, results of operations and cash flows in accordance with GAAP. These consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, as updated by the Company's Current Report filed on Form 8-K filed on September 26, 2016, which are on file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Effective March 31, 2016, CIT re-organized its reportable operating segments to Commercial Banking, Transportation Finance, Consumer and Community Banking and Non-Strategic Portfolios. Refer to *Note 17 Business Segment Information* for further discussion.

The accounting and financial reporting policies of CIT Group Inc. conform to GAAP and the preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts and disclosures. Actual results could differ from those estimates and assumptions. Some of the more significant estimates include: allowance for loan losses, loan impairment, fair value determination, lease residual values, liabilities for uncertain tax positions, realizability of deferred tax assets, purchase accounting adjustments, indemnification assets, goodwill, intangible assets, and contingent liabilities, including amounts associated with the discontinued operation. Additionally where applicable, the policies conform to accounting and reporting guidelines prescribed by bank regulatory authorities.

Principles of Consolidation

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The accompanying consolidated financial statements include financial information related to CIT Group Inc. and its majority-owned subsidiaries and those variable interest entities (VIEs) where the Company is the primary beneficiary.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, all significant inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated. Assets held in an agency or fiduciary capacity are not included in the consolidated financial statements.

The results for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016 contain activity of OneWest Bank, National Association (OneWest Bank), acquired on August 3, 2015. The comparable 2015 periods presented in this Form 10-Q includes activity only from the acquisition date through September 30, 2015. See *Note 2 Acquisition and Disposition Activities* for details. The current period's results of operations do not necessarily indicate the results that may be expected for any other interim period or for the full year as a whole.

Discontinued Operations

The Financial Freedom business, a division of CIT Bank, N.A. (formerly a division of OneWest Bank) that services reverse mortgage loans, was acquired as part of the OneWest Transaction. Pursuant to ASC 205-20, the Financial Freedom business was reflected as discontinued operations as of the August 3, 2015 OneWest Transaction and in the subsequent periods. The business includes the entire third party servicing of reverse mortgage operations, which consist of personnel, systems and servicing assets. The assets of discontinued operations primarily include Home Equity Conversion Mortgage (HECM) loans and servicing advances. The liabilities of discontinued operations include reverse mortgage servicing liabilities, which relates primarily to loans serviced for third party investors, secured borrowings and contingent liabilities. Unrelated to the Financial Freedom business, continuing operations includes a portfolio of reverse mortgages, which is reported in the Consumer and Community Banking segment.

In addition to the mortgage servicing rights, discontinued operations reflect HECM loans, which were pooled and securitized in the form of GNMA HMBS and sold into the secondary market with servicing retained. These HECM loans are insured by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA). Based upon the structure of the GNMA HMBS the Company has determined that the HECM loans that were securitized as GNMA HMBS had not met all of the requirements for sale accounting and therefore, has accounted for these transfers as a financing transaction. Under a financing transaction, the transferred loans remain on the Company's statement of financial position and the proceeds received are recorded as a secured borrowing.

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CIT GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

Discontinued Operations are discussed in *Note 2 Acquisition and Disposition Activities*.

Revisions of Previously Issued Statements of Cash Flows

In preparing the financial statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2016, the Company discovered and corrected immaterial errors impacting the classification of certain balances between line items and categories presented in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. The most significant of these errors related to classification issues between the operating and investing sections. The Company has evaluated the impact of the errors and has concluded that individually and in the aggregate, the errors were not material to any previously issued Statement of Cash Flows. However, the Company has elected to revise the Statements of Cash Flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2015, in this filing, and will revise previously issued balances in the Statements of Cash Flows when they are next filed in the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, 2017, and June 30, 2017, and in the Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Quarter ended September 30, 2015

The amounts presented comparatively for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 have been revised for these misclassifications. For the nine months ended September 30, 2015, the misclassifications resulted in an understatement of net cash flows provided by operations of \$13 million, an understatement of net cash flows provided by investing activities of \$9 million, and an understatement of net cash flows used in financing activities of \$22 million.

Quarter ended June 30, 2016

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The amounts presented comparatively for the six months ended June 30, 2016 in the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2017 will be revised for these misclassifications. For the six months ended June 30, 2016, the misclassifications resulted in an understatement of net cash flows provided by operations of \$20.4 million, which will result in a revised balance of \$1,036.2 million, an understatement of net cash flows used in investing activities of \$20.4 million, which will result in a revised balance of \$(326.8) million, with no impact on net cash flows used in financing activities.

Quarter ended March 31, 2016

The amounts presented comparatively for the three months ended March 31, 2016 in the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2017 will be revised for these misclassifications. For the three months ended March 31, 2016, the misclassifications resulted in an overstatement of net cash flows provided by operations of \$43.5 million, which will result in a revised balance of \$522.5 million, an overstatement of net cash flows used in investing activities of \$73.2 million, which will result in a revised balance of \$(299.2) million, and an understatement of net cash flows used in financing activities of \$29.7 million which will result in a revised balance of \$ (375.4) million.

Year ended December 31, 2015

The amounts presented comparatively for the year ended December 31, 2015 in the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 will be revised for these misclassifications. For the year ended December 31, 2015, the misclassifications resulted in an understatement of net cash flows provided by operations of \$19.3 million, which will result in a revised balance of \$871.2 million, an overstatement of net cash flows provided by investing activities of \$19.3 million, which will result in a revised balance of \$1,463.8 million, with no impact on net cash flows used in financing activities.

Year ended December 31, 2014

The amounts presented comparatively for the year ended December 31, 2014 in the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 will be revised for these misclassifications. For the year ended December 31, 2014, the misclassifications resulted in an understatement of net cash flows provided by operations of \$13.7 million, which will result in a revised balance of \$1,206.4 million, an understatement of net cash flows used in investing activities of \$13.7 million, which will result in a revised balance of \$(981.4) million, with no impact on net cash flows used in financing activities.

These revisions had no impact on the Company's reported net income, shareholders' equity, net change in cash, total assets, or total liabilities for any period.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Significant accounting policies are included with the current Form 10-K on file. There were no material changes to these policies during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 except for applicable updates to reflect the change in segment and classes.

Accounting Pronouncements Adopted

During the first quarter of 2016, the Company adopted the following Accounting Standards Updates (ASU) issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB):

- n ASU 2014-12, *Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Accounting for Share-Based Payments When the Terms of an Award Provide That a Performance Target Could Be Achieved after the Requisite Service Period*;
- n ASU 2015-01, *Income Statement - Extraordinary and Unusual Items (Subtopic 225-20): Simplifying Income Statement Presentation by Eliminating the Concept of Extraordinary Items*;
- n ASU 2015-02, *Consolidation (Topic 810): Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis*;
- n ASU 2015-03, *Interest - Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs*; and

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CIT GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

n ASU 2015-15, *Interest-Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Presentation and Subsequent Measurement of Debt Issuance Costs Associated with Line-of-Credit Arrangements Amendments to SEC Paragraphs Pursuant to Staff Announcement at June 18, 2015 EITF Meeting.*

Stock Compensation

ASU 2014-12 directs that a performance target that affects vesting and can be achieved after the requisite service period is a performance condition. That is, compensation cost would be recognized over the required service period if it is probable that the performance condition would be achieved. The total amount of compensation cost recognized during and after the requisite service period would reflect the number of awards that are expected to vest and would be adjusted to reflect those awards that ultimately vest. The ASU does not require additional disclosures.

CIT adopted this ASU, effective January 1, 2016, for all awards granted or modified after the effective date. Adoption of this guidance did not have a significant impact on CIT's financial statements or disclosures.

Extraordinary and Unusual Items

ASU 2015-01 eliminates the concept of extraordinary items and the need for entities to evaluate whether transactions or events are both unusual in nature and infrequently occurring.

The ASU precludes (1) segregating an extraordinary item from the results of ordinary operations; (2) presenting separately an extraordinary item on the income statement, net of tax, after income from continuing operations; and (3) disclosing income taxes and earnings-per-share data applicable to an extraordinary item. However, the ASU does not affect the reporting and disclosure requirements for an event or transaction that is unusual in nature or that occurs infrequently. Consequently, although the Company will no longer need to determine whether a transaction or event is both unusual in nature and infrequently occurring, CIT will still need to assess whether items are unusual in nature or infrequent to determine if the additional presentation and disclosure requirements for these items apply.

CIT adopted this ASU effective January 1, 2016. Adoption of this guidance did not have a significant impact on CIT's financial statements or disclosures.

Consolidation

ASU 2015-02 amended the current consolidation guidance to change the way reporting enterprises evaluate whether (a) they should consolidate limited partnerships and similar entities, (b) fees paid to a decision maker or service provider are variable interests in a variable interest entity (VIE), and (c) variable interests in a VIE held by related parties of the reporting enterprise require the reporting enterprise to consolidate the VIE. It also eliminates the VIE consolidation model based on majority exposure to variability that applied to certain investment companies and similar entities.

The Board changed the way the voting rights characteristic in the VIE scope determination is evaluated for corporations, which may significantly impact entities for which decision making rights are conveyed through a contractual arrangement.

Under ASU 2015-02:

- n More limited partnerships and similar entities will be evaluated for consolidation under the revised consolidation requirements that apply to VIEs.
- n Fees paid to a decision maker or service provider are less likely to be considered a variable interest in a VIE.
- n Variable interests in a VIE held by related parties of a reporting enterprise are less likely to require the reporting enterprise to consolidate the VIE.
- n There is a new approach for determining whether equity at-risk holders of entities that are not similar to limited partnerships have power to direct the entity's key activities when the entity has an outsourced manager whose fee is a variable interest.
- n The deferral of consolidation requirements for certain investment companies and similar entities of the VIE in ASU 2009-17 is eliminated.

The impacts of the update include:

- n A new consolidation analysis is required for VIEs, including many limited partnerships and similar entities that previously were not considered VIEs.
- n It is less likely that the general partner or managing member of limited partnerships and similar entities will be required to consolidate the entity when the other investors in the entity lack both participating rights and kick-out rights.
- n Limited partnerships and similar entities that are not VIEs will not be consolidated by the general partner.

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- n It is less likely that decision makers or service providers involved with a VIE will be required to consolidate the VIE.
- n Entities for which decision making rights are conveyed through a contractual arrangement are less likely to be considered VIEs.
- n Reporting enterprises with interests in certain investment companies and similar entities that are considered VIEs will no longer evaluate those entities for consolidation based on majority exposure to variability.

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CIT adopted ASU 2015-02, effective January 1, 2016, under the modified retrospective approach. Based on CIT's re-assessment of its VIEs under the amended guidance, the adoption of this ASU did not have a significant impact on CIT's financial statements or disclosures.

Debt Issuance Costs

ASU 2015-03 requires debt issuance costs to be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying value of the associated debt liability, consistent with the presentation of a debt discount.

Debt issuance costs are specific incremental costs, other than those paid to the lender, that are directly attributable to issuing a debt instrument (*i.e.*, third party costs). Prior to the issuance of the standard, debt issuance costs were required to be presented in the balance sheet as a deferred charge (*i.e.*, an asset).

ASU 2015-15 clarified ASU 2015-03, which did not address the balance sheet presentation of debt issuance costs that are either (1) incurred before a debt liability is recognized (*e.g.*, before the debt proceeds are received), or (2) associated with revolving debt arrangements. ASU 2015-15 states that the SEC staff would not object to an entity deferring and presenting debt issuance costs as an asset and subsequently amortizing deferred debt issuance costs ratably over the term of the LOC arrangement, regardless of whether there are outstanding borrowings under that LOC arrangement.

In accordance with the new guidance, CIT reclassified deferred debt costs previously included in other assets to borrowings in the first quarter of 2016 and conformed prior periods. The adoption of this guidance did not have a significant impact on CIT's financial statements or disclosures.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The following accounting pronouncements have been issued by the FASB but are not yet effective:

- n ASU 2014-09, *Revenue from contracts with customers (Topic 606)*
- n ASU 2014-15, *Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern*;
- n ASU 2015-14, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Deferral of the Effective Date*;
- n ASU 2016-01, *Financial Instruments - Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*;
- n ASU 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)*;
- n ASU 2016-05, *Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Effect of Derivative Contract Novations on Existing Hedge Accounting Relationships*;
- n ASU 2016-06, *Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Contingent Put and Call Options in Debt Instruments*;
- n ASU 2016-07, *Investments - Equity Method and Joint Ventures (Topic 323): Simplifying the Transition to the Equity Method of Accounting*;
- n ASU 2016-08, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Principal versus Agent Considerations (Reporting Revenue Gross versus Net)*;
- n ASU 2016-09, *Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting*;
- n ASU 2016-10, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Identifying Performance Obligations and Licensing*;
- n ASU 2016-11, *Revenue Recognition (Topic 605) and Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Rescission of SEC guidance because of ASU 2014-09 and ASU 2014-16 pursuant to staff announcements at the March 3, 2016 EITF meeting*;
- n ASU 2016-12, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Narrow-Scope Improvements and Practical Expedients*;

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- n ASU 2016-13, *Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*; and
- n ASU 2016-15, *Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments*.

Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern

ASU 2014-15 describes how entities should assess their ability to meet their obligations and sets disclosure requirements about how this information should be communicated. The standard will be used along with existing auditing standards, and provides the following key guidance:

1. Entities must perform a going concern assessment by evaluating their ability to meet their obligations for a look-forward period of one year from the financial statement issuance date (or date the financial statements are available to be issued).
2. Disclosures are required if it is probable an entity will be unable to meet its obligations within the look-forward period. Incremental substantial doubt disclosure is required if the probability is not mitigated by management's plans.
3. Pursuant to the ASU, substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern exists if it is probable that the entity will be unable to meet its obligations as they become due within one year after the date the annual or interim financial statements are issued or available to be issued (assessment date).

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The new standard applies to all entities for the first annual period ending after December 15, 2016. Company management is responsible for assessing going concern uncertainties at each annual and interim reporting period thereafter. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a significant impact on CIT's financial statements or disclosures.

Financial Instruments

ASU 2016-01 addresses certain aspects of recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of financial instruments. The main objective is enhancing the reporting model for financial instruments to provide users of financial statements with more decision-useful information. The amendments to current GAAP are summarized as follows:

- n Supersede current guidance to classify equity securities into different categories (*i.e.*, trading or available-for-sale);
- n Require equity investments to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income, rather than other comprehensive income. This excludes those investments accounted for under the equity method, or those that result in consolidation of the investee;
- n Simplify the impairment assessment of equity investments without readily determinable fair values by requiring a qualitative assessment to identify impairment (similar to goodwill);
- n Eliminate the requirement to disclose the method(s) and significant assumptions used to estimate fair value that is required to be disclosed for financial instruments measured at amortized cost;
- n Require the use of the exit price notion when measuring the fair value of financial instruments for disclosure purposes;
- n Require an entity to present separately in other comprehensive income the portion of the change in fair value of a liability resulting from a change in the instrument-specific credit risk when the entity has elected to measure the liability at fair value in accordance with fair value option for financial instruments;
- n Require separate presentation of financial assets and financial liabilities by measurement category and form of financial asset (*i.e.*, securities, or loans and receivables) on the balance sheet or accompanying notes to the financial statements;
- n Clarify that an entity should evaluate the need for a valuation allowance on a deferred tax asset related to available-for-sale securities in combination with the entity's other deferred tax assets.

For public business entities, the amendments in this ASU are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years. CIT is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this amendment on its financial instruments.

Leases

ASU 2016-02, which is intended to increase transparency and comparability of accounting for lease transactions, will require all leases to be recognized on the balance sheet as lease assets and lease liabilities.

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Lessor accounting remains similar to the current model, but updated to align with certain changes to the lessee model (e.g., certain definitions, such as initial direct costs, have been updated) and the new revenue recognition standard. Lease classifications by lessors are similar; operating, direct financing, or sales-type.

Lessees will need to recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for virtually all of their leases. The liability will be equal to the present value of lease payments. The asset will be based on the liability, subject to adjustment, such as for initial direct costs. For income statement purposes, the FASB retained a dual model, requiring leases to be classified as either operating or finance. Classification will be based on criteria that are largely similar to those applied in current lease accounting, but without explicit thresholds. The ASU will require both quantitative and qualitative disclosures regarding key information about leasing arrangements.

The standard is effective for the Company for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted. The new standard must be adopted using a modified retrospective transition, and provides for certain practical expedients. Transition will require application of the new guidance at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. CIT is currently evaluating the effect of this ASU on its financial statements and disclosures.

Derivatives and Hedge Accounting

ASU 2016-05 clarifies that a change in the counterparty to a derivative instrument that has been designated as the hedging instrument does not, in and of itself, require dedesignation of that hedging relationship provided that all other hedge accounting criteria continue to be met. An entity will, however, still need to evaluate whether it is probable that the counterparty will perform under the contract as part of its ongoing effectiveness assessment for hedge accounting. Therefore, a novation (replacing one counterparty to a derivative instrument with a new counterparty) of a derivative to a counterparty with a sufficiently high credit risk could still result in the dedesignation of the hedging relationship. The new guidance, which may be applied either on a prospective

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basis or a modified retrospective basis, is effective for public business entities for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. CIT is currently reviewing the impact of adopting this guidance on CIT's financial statement or disclosures.

ASU 2016-06 clarifies that in assessing whether an embedded contingent put or call option is clearly and closely related to the debt host, an entity is required to perform only the four-step decision sequence in ASC 815, as amended by the ASU. Accordingly, when a call (put) option is contingently exercisable, there is no requirement that an entity must assess whether the event that triggers the ability to exercise a call (put) option is related to interest rates or credit risks. The new guidance is effective for public business entities in interim and annual periods in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016. Early adoption is permitted in any interim period for which the entity's financial statements have not been issued but would be retroactively applied to the beginning of the year that includes that interim period. CIT is currently evaluating the effect of this ASU on its financial statements and disclosures.

Equity Method and Joint Ventures

ASU 2016-07 eliminates the requirement that an entity retroactively adopt the equity method of accounting if an investment qualifies for use of the equity method as a result of an increase in the level of ownership or degree of influence. The amendments require that the equity method investor add the cost of acquiring the additional interest in the investee to the current basis of the investor's previously held interest and adopt the equity method of accounting as of the date the investment becomes qualified for equity method accounting.

For available-for-sale securities that become eligible for the equity method of accounting, any unrealized gain or loss recorded within accumulated other comprehensive income should be recognized in earnings at the date the investment initially qualifies for the use of the equity method.

The new standard should be applied prospectively for investments that qualify for the equity method of accounting after the effective date. For all entities, public and nonpublic, the new standard is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016. Early adoption is permitted. CIT is currently evaluating the effect of this ASU on its financial statements and disclosures.

Revenue Recognition

ASU 2014-09 will supersede virtually all of the revenue recognition guidance in GAAP, except as it relates to lease accounting. The core principle of the five-step model is that a company will recognize revenue when it transfers control of goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. In doing so, many companies will have to make more estimates and use more judgment than they do under current GAAP. The five-step analysis of transactions, to determine when and how revenue is recognized, includes:

1. Identify the contract with the customer.
2. Identify the performance obligations in the contract.
3. Determine the transaction price.
4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations.
5. Recognize revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied.

Companies can choose to apply the standard using either the full retrospective approach or a modified retrospective approach. Under the modified approach, financial statements will be prepared for the year of adoption using the new standard, but prior periods will not be adjusted. Instead, companies will recognize a cumulative catch-up adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings at the effective date for contracts that still require performance by the company and disclose all line items in the year of adoption as if they were prepared under today's revenue guidance.

ASU 2015-14 deferred the effective date one year for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim reporting periods within that reporting period, which means CIT would apply the standard in their SEC filings for the first quarter of 2018. Public companies that choose full retrospective application will need to apply the standard to amounts they report for 2016 and 2017 on the face of their full year 2018 financial statements.

ASU 2016-08 clarifies that when another party, along with the entity, is involved in providing a good or service to a customer, the entity must determine if the nature of its obligation is to provide a good or service to a customer (that is, to be a principal) or is to arrange for the good or service to be provided to the customer (that is, to act as an agent). When (or as) an entity that is a principal satisfies a performance obligation, the entity recognizes revenue in the gross amount of consideration to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for the specified good or service transferred to the customer. When (or as) an entity that is an agent satisfies a performance obligation, the entity recognizes revenue in the amount of any fee or commission to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for arranging for the specified good or service to be provided by the other party. ASU 2016-08 also amends the principal-versus agent implementation guidance and illustrations in ASU 2014-09.

ASU 2016-10 clarifies identifying performance obligations and the licensing implementation guidance, while retaining the related principles for those areas. For identifying performance obligations, the ASU specifies that an entity is not required to assess whether promised goods or services

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are performance obligations if they are immaterial in the context of the contract. In addition, an entity is permitted to account for shipping and handling activities that occur after the customer has obtained control of a good as an activity to fulfill the promise to transfer the good rather than as an additional promised service. The ASU also improves the guidance on assessing whether promises to transfer goods or services are separately identifiable. For licensing implementation, the ASU clarifies the timing of revenue recognition from a license to intellectual property. In addition, a sales-based or usage-based royalty is promised in exchange for a license and, therefore, the royalty's recognition constraint applies whenever a license is the sole or predominant item to which the royalty relates.

ASU 2016-11 rescinds certain SEC guidance from the FASB Accounting Standards Codification in response to announcements made by the SEC staff at the EITF's March 3, 2016, meetings. Specifically, the ASU supersedes SEC observer comments upon the adoption of ASU 2014-09 on topics related to revenue and expense recognition for freight services in process, and accounting for shipping and handling fees and costs, consideration given by a vendor to a customer, and gas-balancing arrangements.

ASU 2016-12 amends certain aspects of ASU 2014-09, which includes the following:

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- n Collectability ASU 2016-12 clarifies the objective of the entity's collectability assessment and contains new guidance on when an entity would recognize as revenue consideration it receives if the entity concludes that collectability is not probable;
- n Presentation of sales tax and other similar taxes collected from customers Entities are permitted to present revenue net of sales taxes collected on behalf of governmental authorities (*i.e.*, to exclude from the transaction price sales taxes that meet certain criteria);
- n Noncash consideration An entity's calculation of the transaction price for contracts containing noncash consideration would include the fair value of the noncash consideration to be received as of the contract inception date. Further, subsequent changes in the fair value of noncash consideration after contract inception would be subject to the variable consideration constraint only if the fair value varies for reasons other than its form;
- n Contract modifications and completed contracts at transition The ASU establishes a practical expedient for contract modifications at transition and defines completed contracts as those for which all (or substantially all) revenue was recognized under the applicable revenue guidance before the new revenue standard was initially applied;
- n Transition technical correction Entities that elect to use the full retrospective transition method to adopt the new revenue standard would no longer be required to disclose the effect of the change in accounting principle on the period of adoption; however, entities would still be required to disclose the effects on pre-adoption periods that were retrospectively adjusted.

The effective date and transition of ASU 2016-08, 2016-10, 2016-11 and 2016-12 aligns with ASU 2014-09, as amended by ASU 2015-14, effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017.

CIT is currently reviewing the impact of adoption of these ASUs, the method of adoption and the effect of the standard on its ongoing financial reporting.

Stock Compensation

ASU 2016-09 simplifies several aspects of the accounting for share-based payment award transactions to employees, including:

- n Requiring companies to record all excess tax benefits and tax deficiencies as income tax expense or benefit in the income statement; a Company would account for excess tax benefits and deficiencies as discrete items in the period in which they occur (*i.e.*, they would be excluded from the estimated annual effective tax rate).
- n Eliminating the requirement that excess tax benefits be realized (*i.e.*, reduce income taxes payable) before being recognized, and to require excess tax benefits to be presented as an operating activity in the statement of cash flows.
- n Using employee's shares to satisfy the employers' statutory income tax withholding obligation. The threshold to qualify for equity classification permits withholding up to the maximum statutory tax rates in the applicable jurisdictions. Cash paid by an employer when directly withholding shares for tax withholding purposes should be classified as a financing activity.
- n Allowing an entity to make an entity-wide accounting policy election to either estimate the number of awards that are expected to vest (current GAAP) or account for forfeitures when they occur.

For the amendments that change the recognition and measurement of share-based payment awards, the new guidance requires transition under a modified retrospective approach, with a cumulative-effect adjustment made to retained earnings as of the beginning of the fiscal period in which the guidance is adopted. Prospective application is required for the accounting for excess tax benefits and tax deficiencies and for use of the practical expedient for estimating the expected term.

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An entity should apply the new guidance retrospectively for all periods presented related to the classification of employee taxes paid on the statement of cash flows when an employer withholds shares to meet the minimum statutory withholding requirements. It can elect to apply the new guidance either prospectively or retrospectively, however, to the presentation of excess tax benefits on the statement of cash flows.

The guidance is effective for public entities for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016. Early adoption is permitted. CIT is currently evaluating the effect of this ASU on its financial statements and disclosures.

Credit Losses

ASU 2016-13 introduces a forward-looking expected loss model (the Current Expected Credit Losses (CECL) model) to estimate credit losses on certain types of financial instruments and modifies the impairment model for available-for-sale (AFS) debt securities and provides for a simplified accounting model for purchased financial assets with credit deterioration since their origination.

CECL Model

The CECL model will apply to: (1) financial assets subject to credit losses and measured at amortized cost, and (2) certain off-balance sheet credit exposures. This includes loans, held-to-maturity debt securities, loan commitments, financial guarantees, and net investments in leases, as well as reinsurance and trade receivables. Upon initial recognition of the exposure, the CECL model requires an entity to estimate the credit losses expected over the life of an exposure. The estimate of expected credit losses should consider historical information, current information, and reasonable and supportable forecasts, including estimates of prepayments. Financial instruments with similar risk characteristics should be grouped together when estimating expected credit losses. The ASU does not prescribe a specific method to make the estimate so its application will require significant judgment. Generally, the initial estimate of the expected credit losses and subsequent changes in the estimate will be reported in current earnings. The expected credit losses will be recorded through an allowance for loan and lease losses (ALLL) in the statement of financial position.

AFS Debt Securities

The FASB made targeted improvements to the existing other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI) model in ASC 320 for certain AFS debt securities to eliminate the concept of other-than-temporary from that model. The new model will require an estimate of expected credit losses only when the fair value is below the amortized cost of the asset. The notable changes under the ASU include:

- n Use of an ALLL approach (versus permanently writing down the security's cost basis) for impairment;
- n Limit the ALLL to the amount at which the security's fair value is less than its amortized cost basis;
- n Removing the consideration for the length of time fair value has been less than amortized cost when assessing credit loss;
- n Removing the consideration for recoveries in fair value after the balance sheet date when assessing whether a credit loss exists.

Purchased Financial Assets with Credit Deterioration

The purchased financial assets with credit deterioration (PCD) model applies to purchased financial assets (measured at amortized cost or AFS) that have experienced more than insignificant credit deterioration since origination. This represents a change from the scope of what are considered purchased credit-impaired (PCI) assets in ASC 310-30 under current GAAP. The initial estimate of expected credit losses for a PCD would be recognized through an ALLL with an offset to the cost basis of the related financial asset at acquisition (*i.e.*, increases the cost basis of the asset, the gross-up approach with no impact to net income at initial recognition). Subsequently, the accounting will follow the applicable CECL or AFS debt security impairment model with all adjustments of the ALLL recognized through earnings. Beneficial interests classified as held-to-maturity or AFS will need to apply the PCD model if the beneficial interest meets the definition of PCD or if there is a significant difference between contractual and expected cash flows at initial recognition.

This guidance also expands the disclosure requirements regarding an entity's assumptions, models, and methods for estimating the ALLL. In addition, public business entities will need to disclose the amortized cost balance for each class of financial asset by credit quality indicator, disaggregated by the year of origination (*i.e.*, by vintage year).

Entities will apply the standard's provisions as a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the first reporting period in which the guidance is adopted (modified-retrospective approach). A prospective transition approach is required for debt securities for which an OTTI had been recognized before the effective date. A prospective transition approach should be used for PCD assets where upon adoption; the amortized cost basis should be adjusted to reflect the addition of the allowance for credit losses.

The ASU will be effective in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption of the guidance will be permitted for all entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. CIT is currently evaluating the effect of this ASU on its financial statements and disclosures.

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Statement of Cash Flows

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FASB issued ASU 2016-15, *Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230) Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments*. The new guidance is intended to reduce diversity in practice in how certain transactions are classified in the statement of cash flows. The following issues are addressed:

- n Issue 1 Debt prepayment or debt extinguishment costs Cash payments for debt prepayment or debt extinguishment costs should be classified as cash outflows for financing activities.
- n Issue 2 Settlement of zero-coupon debt instruments Cash payments for the settlement of zero-coupon debt instruments, including other debt instruments with coupon interest rates that are insignificant in relation to the effective interest rate of the borrowing, should be classified as cash outflows for operating activities for the portion attributable to interest and as cash outflows for financing activities for the portion attributable to principal.
- n Issue 3 Contingent consideration payments made after a business combination Cash payments made soon after an acquisition's consummation date (*i.e.*, approximately three months or less) should be classified as cash outflows for investing activities. Payments made thereafter should be classified as cash outflows for financing activities up to the amount of the original contingent consideration liability. Payments made in excess of the amount of the original contingent consideration liability should be classified as cash outflows for operating activities.
- n Issue 4 Proceeds from the settlement of insurance claim Cash payments received from the settlement of insurance claims should be classified on the basis of the nature of the loss (or each component loss, if an entity receives a lump-sum settlement).
- n Issue 5 Proceeds from the settlement of corporate-owned life insurance (COLI) policies, including bank-owned life insurance (BOLI) policies Cash payments received from the settlement of COLI or BOLI policies should be classified as cash inflows from investing activities. Cash payments for premiums on COLI or BOLI policies may be classified as cash outflows for investing, operating, or a combination of investing and operating activities.
- n Issue 6 Distributions received from equity method investments The guidance provides an accounting policy election for classifying distributions received from equity method investments. Such amounts can be classified using a 1) cumulative earnings approach, or 2) nature of distribution (or look-through) approach.

Under the cumulative earnings approach, an investor would compare the distributions received to its cumulative equity-method earnings since inception. Any distributions received up to the amount of cumulative equity earnings would be considered a return on investment and classified in operating activities. Any excess distributions would be considered a return of investment and classified in investing activities.

Alternatively, an investor can choose to classify the distributions based on the nature of activities of the investee that generated the distribution. If the necessary information is subsequently not available for an investee to determine the nature of the activities, the entity should use the cumulative earnings approach for that investee and report a change in accounting principle on a retrospective basis.

- n Issue 7 Beneficial interests in securitization transactions A transferor's beneficial interest obtained in a securitization of financial assets should be disclosed as a noncash activity. Cash receipts from a transferor's beneficial interests in securitized trade receivables should be classified as cash inflows from investing activities.
- n Issue 8 Separately identifiable cash flows and application of the predominance principle Entities should use reasonable judgment to separate cash flows. In the absence of specific guidance, an entity should classify each separately identifiable cash source and use on the basis of the nature of the underlying cash flows. For cash flows with aspects of more than one class that cannot be separated, the classification should be based on the activity that is likely to be the predominant source or use of cash flow.

The ASU will be effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years. CIT is currently evaluating the impact of the above eight issues identified on its cash flow statement and related disclosures.

NOTE 2 ACQUISITION AND DISPOSITION ACTIVITIES

ACQUISITION

During 2015, the Company completed the following significant business acquisition.

OneWest Transaction

Effective August 3, 2015, CIT acquired IMB HoldCo, LLC (IMB), the parent company of OneWest Bank. CIT Bank, a Utah-state chartered bank and a wholly owned subsidiary of CIT, merged with and into OneWest Bank, with OneWest Bank surviving as a wholly owned subsidiary of CIT with the name CIT Bank, National Association. CIT paid approximately \$3.4 billion as consideration, comprised of approximately \$1.9 billion in cash proceeds, approximately 30.9 million shares of CIT Group Inc. common stock (valued at approximately \$1.5 billion at the time of closing), and approximately 168,000 restricted stock units of CIT (valued at approximately \$8 million at the time of closing). Total consideration also included \$116 million of cash retained by CIT as a holdback for certain potential liabilities relating to IMB and \$2 million of cash for expenses of the holders' representative. The acquisition was accounted for as a business combination, subject to the provisions of ASC 805-10-50, Business Combinations.

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The acquisition added approximately \$21.8 billion of assets, and \$18.4 billion of liabilities to CIT's Consolidated Balance Sheet and 70 branches in Southern California. Primary reasons for the acquisition included advancing CIT's bank deposit strategy, expanding the Company's products and services offered to small and middle market customers, and improving CIT's competitive position in the financial services industry.

DISCONTINUED OPERATION**Reverse Mortgage Servicing**

The Financial Freedom business, a division of CIT Bank (formerly a division of OneWest Bank) that services reverse mortgage loans, was acquired in conjunction with the OneWest Transaction. Pursuant to ASC 205-20, the Financial Freedom business is reflected as discontinued operations. The business includes the entire third party servicing of reverse mortgage operations, which consist of personnel, systems and servicing assets. The assets of discontinued operations primarily include Home Equity Conversion Mortgage (HECM) loans and servicing advances. The liabilities of discontinued operations include reverse mortgage servicing liabilities, which relates primarily to loans serviced for third party investors, secured borrowings and contingent liabilities. In addition, continuing operations includes a portfolio of reverse mortgages, which are recorded in the Legacy Consumer Mortgage division of the Consumer and Community Banking segment, and are serviced by Financial Freedom. Based on the Company's assessment of market and third party data, the Company recorded an impairment charge of \$19 million to increase the servicing liability to \$29 million at September 30, 2016, as compared to \$10 million at December 31, 2015.

As a mortgage servicer of residential reverse mortgage loans, the Company is exposed to contingent liabilities for breaches of servicer obligations as set forth in industry regulations established by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) and in servicing agreements with the applicable counterparties, such as third party investors. Under these agreements, the servicer may be liable for failure to perform its servicing obligations, which could include fees imposed for failure to comply with foreclosure timeframe requirements established by servicing guides and agreements to which CIT is a party as the servicer of the loans. The Company has established reserves for contingent servicing-related liabilities associated with discontinued operations.

As disclosed in CIT's Form 10-K for fiscal year 2015, CIT determined that there was a material weakness related to the HECM interest curtailment reserve included in the contingent servicing-related liability associated with this business. During the quarter ended June 30, 2016, as a result of the ongoing review to remediate the material weakness and taking into consideration the investigation being conducted by the Office of Inspector General (OIG) for HUD, the Company recorded additional reserves, due to a change in estimate, of approximately \$230 million, which is net of a corresponding increase in the indemnification receivable from the FDIC noted in the paragraph below.

No additional net reserves were recorded to the interest curtailment reserve in the third quarter. However, in preparing the interim financial statements for the quarter ended September 30, 2016, the Company discovered and corrected an error, which was determined to be immaterial to the current and prior quarters, resulting in a \$10 million pre-tax overstatement of the interest curtailment reserve that should have been recorded in the prior quarter, which was offset by other increases to the reserve resulting from the Company's quarterly reserving process. While the Company believes that such accrued liabilities are adequate, it is reasonably possible that such liabilities could ultimately exceed the Company's reserve for probable and reasonably estimable losses by up to \$5 million as of September 30, 2016, which decreased by \$35 million from December 31, 2015.

A corresponding indemnification receivable from the FDIC of \$102 million and \$66 million at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, was recognized for the loans covered by indemnification agreements with the FDIC reported in continuing operations. The indemnification receivable is measured using the same assumptions used to measure the indemnified item (contingent liability) subject to management's assessment of the collectability of the indemnification asset and any contractual limitations on the indemnified amount.

Condensed Balance Sheet of Discontinued Operation (dollars in millions)

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Net Finance Receivables ⁽¹⁾	\$ 393.0	\$ 449.5

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	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Other assets ⁽²⁾	59.9	51.0
Assets of discontinued operations	\$452.9	\$500.5
Secured borrowings ⁽¹⁾	\$386.6	\$440.6
Other liabilities ⁽³⁾	541.2	255.6
Liabilities of discontinued operations	\$927.8	\$696.2

⁽¹⁾ Net finance receivables include \$385.6 million and \$440.2 million of securitized balances at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, and \$7.4 million and \$9.3 million of additional draws awaiting securitization respectively. Secured borrowings relate to those receivables.

⁽²⁾ Amount includes servicing advances, servicer receivables and property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation.

⁽³⁾ Other liabilities include contingent liabilities, reverse mortgage servicing liabilities and other accrued liabilities.

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CIT GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

The results from discontinued operations for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 are presented below. The three-month and nine-month results for 2016 include full period results while the three-month and nine-month results for 2015 include only the results of discontinued operations for a partial period in the third quarter of 2015 in connection with the OneWest Transaction for Financial Freedom.

Condensed Statements of Operations (dollars in millions)

	Quarters Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Interest income ⁽¹⁾	\$ 2.8	\$ 2.2	\$ 8.7	\$ 2.2
Interest expense ⁽¹⁾	(2.5)	(2.3)	(8.1)	(2.3)
Other income (loss) ⁽²⁾	(10.3)	6.1	7.3	6.1
Operating expenses ⁽³⁾	(14.9)	(11.8)	(276.6)	(11.8)
Loss from discontinued operation before benefit for income taxes	(24.9)	(5.8)	(268.7)	(5.8)
Benefit for income taxes ⁽⁴⁾	9.3	2.1	81.3	2.1
Loss from discontinued operation, net of taxes	\$(15.6)	\$ (3.7)	\$(187.4)	\$ (3.7)

⁽¹⁾ Includes amortization for the premium associated with the HECM loans and related secured borrowings.

⁽²⁾ For the quarter ended September 30, 2016, other income (loss) includes a \$19 million impairment charge to the servicing liability related to our reverse mortgage servicing operations.

⁽³⁾ For the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, operating expense is comprised of \$5.1 million and \$11 million, respectively, in salaries and benefits, \$6.6 million and \$16.1 million, respectively, in professional and legal services, and \$3.2 million and \$10.5 million, respectively, for other expenses such as data processing, premises and equipment, and miscellaneous charges. In addition, operating expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 included a one-time increase to the servicing-related reserve of approximately \$230 million due to a change in estimate, which is net of a corresponding increase in the indemnification receivable from the FDIC. For the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2015, operating expense is comprised of \$4.4 million in salaries and benefits, \$2.8 million in professional services and \$4.6 million for other expenses such as data processing, premises and equipment, legal settlement, and miscellaneous charges.

⁽⁴⁾ For the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, the Company's tax rate for discontinued operations is 38% and 30%, respectively. For the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2015, the Company's tax rate for discontinued operations is 36.5%.

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CIT GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

Condensed Statement of Cash Flows (dollars in millions)

	Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015
Net cash flows used for operations	\$(32.0)	\$(1.4)
Net cash flows provided by investing activities	69.8	9.8

NOTE 3 LOANS

The following tables and data as of September 30, 2016 include the loan balances acquired in the OneWest Transaction, which were recorded at fair value at the time of the acquisition (August 3, 2015). See *Note 2 Acquisition and Disposition Activities* in the Company's Annual Report filed on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015 for details of the OneWest Transaction.

Finance receivables, excluding those reflected as discontinued operations, consist of the following:

Finance Receivables by Product (dollars in millions)

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Commercial loans	\$20,341.8	\$21,380.9
Direct financing leases and leveraged leases	2,833.7	3,427.5
Total commercial	23,175.5	24,808.4
Consumer loans	6,742.7	6,863.3
Total finance receivables	29,918.2	31,671.7
Finance receivables held for sale ⁽¹⁾	2,361.7	1,985.1
Finance receivables and held for sale receivables ⁽¹⁾	\$32,279.9	\$33,656.8

⁽¹⁾ Assets held for sale on the Balance Sheet at September 30, 2016 includes finance receivables and operating lease equipment primarily related to portfolios in Canada, China, Business Air and Commercial Air. As discussed in subsequent tables, since the Company manages the credit risk and collections of finance receivables held for sale consistently with its finance receivables held for investment, the aggregate amount is presented in this table.

The following table presents finance receivables by segment, based on obligor location:

Finance Receivables (dollars in millions)

	September 30, 2016			December 31, 2015		
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total
Transportation Finance	\$ 317.3	\$ 1,906.9	\$ 2,224.2	\$ 815.1	\$ 2,727.0	\$ 3,542.1
Commercial Banking	20,265.6	299.1	20,564.7	20,607.9	321.3	20,929.2
Consumer and Community Banking ⁽¹⁾	7,129.3		7,129.3	7,200.4		7,200.4
Total	\$27,712.2	\$2,206.0	\$29,918.2	\$28,623.4	\$3,048.3	\$31,671.7

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⁽¹⁾ The Consumer and Community Banking segment includes certain commercial loans, primarily consisting of a portfolio of Small Business Administration (SBA) loans. These loans are excluded from the Consumer loan balance and included in the Commercial loan balances in the tables throughout this note. The following table presents selected components of the net investment in finance receivables:

Components of Net Investment in Finance Receivables (dollars in millions)

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Unearned income	\$ (715.7)	\$ (870.4)
Unamortized premiums / (discounts)	(39.1)	(34.0)
Accretable yield on Purchased Credit-Impaired (PCI) loans	1,256.8	1,294.0
Net unamortized deferred costs and (fees) ⁽¹⁾	49.0	42.9

⁽¹⁾ Balance relates to Commercial Banking and Transportation Finance segments.

Certain of the following tables present credit-related information at the class level in accordance with ASC 310-10-50, Disclosures about the Credit Quality of Finance Receivables and the Allowance for Credit Losses. A class is generally a disaggregation of a portfolio segment. In determining the classes, CIT considered the finance receivable characteristics and methods it applies in monitoring and assessing credit risk and performance.

Credit Quality Information

Commercial obligor risk ratings are reviewed on a regular basis by Credit Risk Management and are adjusted as necessary for updated information affecting the borrowers' ability to fulfill their obligations.

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The definitions of the commercial loan ratings are as follows:

- n Pass finance receivables in this category do not meet the criteria for classification in one of the categories below.
- n Special mention a special mention asset exhibits potential weaknesses that deserve management's close attention. If left uncorrected, these potential weaknesses may, at some future date, result in the deterioration of the repayment prospects.
- n Classified a classified asset ranges from: (1) assets that exhibit a well-defined weakness and are inadequately protected by the current sound worth and paying capacity of the borrower, and are characterized by the distinct possibility that some loss will be sustained if the deficiencies are not corrected to (2) assets with weaknesses that make collection or liquidation in full unlikely on the basis of current facts, conditions, and values. Assets in this classification can be accruing or on non-accrual depending on the evaluation of these factors.

The following table summarizes commercial finance receivables by the risk ratings that bank regulatory agencies utilize to classify credit exposure and which are consistent with indicators the Company monitors. The consumer loan risk profiles are different from commercial loans, and use loan-to-value (LTV) ratios in rating the credit quality, and therefore are presented separately below.

Commercial Finance and Held for Sale Receivables Risk Rating by Class / Segment (dollars in millions)

Grade:	Pass	Special Mention	Classified- accruing	Classified- non-accrual	PCI Loans	Total
September 30, 2016						
Transportation Finance						
Aerospace	\$ 1,301.6	\$ 231.5	\$ 53.0	\$ 5.0	\$	\$ 1,591.1

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Grade:	Pass	Special Mention	Classified- accruing	Classified- non-accrual	PCI Loans	Total
Rail	103.6	1.4	1.3			106.3
Maritime Finance	845.6	170.3	496.1	49.4		1,561.4
Total Transportation	2,250.8	403.2	550.4	54.4		3,258.8
Commercial Banking						
Commercial Finance	7,049.5	751.9	602.4	131.1	45.1	8,580.0
Real Estate Finance	5,060.5	178.0	92.5	6.9	76.0	5,413.9
Business Capital	6,055.2	533.0	272.4	41.9		6,902.5
Total Commercial Banking	18,165.2	1,462.9	967.3	179.9	121.1	20,896.4
Consumer & Community Banking						
Other Consumer Banking ⁽¹⁾	348.5	13.5	20.2	0.1	4.3	386.6
Non- Strategic Portfolios	814.4	52.5	46.8	40.0		953.7
Total	\$21,578.9	\$1,932.1	\$1,584.7	\$274.4	\$125.4	\$25,495.5
December 31, 2015						
Transportation Finance						
Aerospace	\$ 1,635.7	\$ 65.0	\$ 46.2	\$ 15.4	\$	\$ 1,762.3
Rail	118.9	1.4	0.6			120.9
Maritime Finance	1,309.0	162.0	207.4			1,678.4
Total Transportation Finance	3,063.6	228.4	254.2	15.4		3,561.6
Commercial Banking						
Commercial Finance	8,215.0	626.4	389.9	131.5	69.4	9,432.2
Real Estate Finance	5,143.2	97.6	18.6	3.6	94.6	5,357.6
Business Capital	5,649.0	517.0	320.1	56.0		6,542.1
Total Commercial Banking	19,007.2	1,241.0	728.6	191.1	164.0	21,331.9
Consumer & Community Banking						
Other Consumer Banking ⁽¹⁾	300.6	12.1	18.3		5.3	336.3
Non- Strategic Portfolios	1,286.3	115.4	60.1	56.0		1,517.8
Total	\$23,657.7	\$1,596.9	\$1,061.2	\$262.5	\$169.3	\$26,747.6

⁽¹⁾ The Consumer and Community Banking segment includes certain commercial loans, primarily consisting of a portfolio of Small Business Administration (SBA) loans. These loans are excluded from the Consumer loan balance and included in the Commercial loan balances.

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For consumer loans, the Company monitors credit risk based on indicators such as delinquencies and LTV, which the Company believes are relevant credit quality indicators.

LTV refers to the ratio comparing the loan's unpaid principal balance to the property's collateral value. We examine LTV migration and stratify LTV into categories to monitor the risk in the loan classes.

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The following table provides a summary of the consumer portfolio credit quality. The amounts represent the carrying value, which differ from unpaid principal balances, and include the premiums or discounts and the accretible yield and non-accretible difference for PCI loans recorded in purchase accounting. Included in the consumer finance receivables are covered loans for which the Company can be reimbursed for a substantial portion of future losses under the terms of loss sharing agreements with the FDIC if losses occur within the indemnification period. Covered loans are discussed further in *Note 5 Indemnification Assets*.

Included in the consumer loan balances as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, were loans with terms that permitted negative amortization with an unpaid principal balance of \$813 million and \$966 million, respectively.

Consumer Loan LTV Distribution (dollars in millions)

LTV Range	Single Family Residential					Reverse Mortgage				
	Covered Loans		Non-covered Loans		Total Single Family Residential	Covered Loans Non-PCI	Non-covered Loans		Total Reverse Mortgages	Total Consumer Loans
	Non-PCI	PCI	Non-PCI	PCI			Non-PCI	PCI		
September 30, 2016										
Greater than 125%	\$ 1.6	\$ 296.0	\$ 13.7	\$	\$ 311.3	\$ 0.6	\$ 7.6	\$33.0	\$ 41.2	\$ 352.5
101% 125%	3.2	489.8	14.3		507.3	1.1	11.7	10.2	23.0	530.3
80% 100%	281.7	577.7	34.3		893.7	26.5	40.8	8.2	75.5	969.2
Less than 80%	1,559.0	871.2	1,720.0	9.1	4,159.3	415.4	304.2	9.6	729.2	4,888.5
Not Applicable ⁽¹⁾			2.2		2.2					2.2
Total	\$ 1,845.5	\$ 2,234.7	\$ 1,784.5	\$ 9.1	\$ 5,873.8	\$ 443.6	\$ 364.3	\$ 61.0	\$ 868.9	\$ 6,742.7
December 31, 2015										
Greater than 125%	\$ 1.1	\$ 395.6	\$ 0.8	\$ 15.7	\$ 413.2	\$ 1.0	\$ 3.9	\$39.3	\$ 44.2	\$ 457.4
101% 125%	3.6	619.9	0.2	14.9	638.6	2.5	6.5	17.0	26.0	664.6
80% 100%	449.3	552.1	14.3	11.4	1,027.1	26.5	37.4	7.0	70.9	1,098.0
Less than 80%	1,621.0	829.3	1,416.1	12.9	3,879.3	432.6	312.5	11.1	756.2	4,635.5
Not Applicable ⁽¹⁾			7.8		7.8					7.8
Total	\$ 2,075.0	\$ 2,396.9	\$ 1,439.2	\$ 54.9	\$ 5,966.0	\$ 462.6	\$ 360.3	\$ 74.4	\$ 897.3	\$ 6,863.3

⁽¹⁾ Certain Consumer Loans do not have LTV's, including the Credit Card portfolio.

Covered loans are limited to the Consumer and Community Banking segment. The following table summarizes the covered loans (single family residential and reverse mortgages) as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015:

Covered Loans (dollars in millions)

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Consumer and Community Banking loans HFI at carrying value		
PCI	\$2,234.7	\$2,396.9
Non-PCI	2,289.1	2,537.6
Total	\$4,523.8	\$4,934.5

CIT GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

Past Due and Non-accrual Loans

The table that follows presents portfolio delinquency status, regardless of accrual/non-accrual classification:

Past Due Finance and Held for Sale Receivables (dollars in millions)

	Past Due			Total Past Due	Current ⁽¹⁾	PCI Loans ⁽²⁾	Total Finances Receivables
	30 59 Days Past Due	60 89 Days Past Due	90 Days or Greater				
September 30, 2016							
Transportation Finance							
Aerospace	\$	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.5	\$ 1,590.6	\$	\$ 1,591.1
Rail	1.4	0.7	1.9	4.0	102.3		106.3
Maritime Finance					1,561.4		1,561.4
Total Transportation Finance	1.4	1.0	2.1	4.5	3,254.3		3,258.8
Commercial Banking							
Commercial Finance		34.9	32.1	67.0	8,467.9	45.1	8,580.0
Real Estate Finance		0.1		0.1	5,337.8	76.0	5,413.9
Business Capital	93.5	24.4	13.0	130.9	6,771.6		6,902.5
Total Commercial Banking	93.5	59.4	45.1	198.0	20,577.3	121.1	20,896.4
Consumer & Community Banking							
Legacy Consumer Mortgages	24.4	7.2	33.5	65.1	2,670.9	2,304.8	5,040.8
Other Consumer Banking	6.7		1.0	7.7	2,118.2	4.3	2,130.2
Total Consumer & Community Banking	31.1	7.2	34.5	72.8	4,789.1	2,309.1	7,171.0
Non-Strategic Portfolios	6.9	3.5	15.0	25.4	928.3		953.7
Total	\$ 132.9	\$ 71.1	\$ 96.7	\$ 300.7	\$ 29,549.0	\$ 2,430.2	\$ 32,279.9
December 31, 2015							
Transportation Finance							
Aerospace	\$ 1.4	\$	\$ 15.4	\$ 16.8	\$ 1,745.5	\$	\$ 1,762.3
Rail	8.5	2.0	2.1	12.6	108.3		120.9
Maritime Finance					1,678.4		1,678.4
Total Transportation Finance	9.9	2.0	17.5	29.4	3,532.2		3,561.6
Commercial Banking							
Commercial Finance			20.5	20.5	9,342.3	69.4	9,432.2
Real Estate Finance	1.9		0.7	2.6	5,260.4	94.6	5,357.6
Business Capital	131.1	32.8	26.8	190.7	6,351.4		6,542.1
Total Commercial Banking	133.0	32.8	48.0	213.8	20,954.1	164.0	21,331.9
Consumer & Community Banking							
Legacy Consumer Mortgages	15.8	1.7	4.1	21.6	2,923.8	2,526.2	5,471.6
Other Consumer Banking	2.7	0.3	0.4	3.4	1,765.2	5.3	1,773.9
Total Consumer & Community Banking	18.5	2.0	4.5	25.0	4,689.0	2,531.5	7,245.5
Non-Strategic Portfolios	18.7	22.1	33.7	74.5	1,443.3		1,517.8

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Past Due

Total	\$ 180.1	\$ 58.9	\$ 103.7	\$ 342.7	\$ 30,618.6	\$ 2,695.5	\$ 33,656.8
(1)	<i>Due to their nature, reverse mortgage loans are included in Current, as they do not have contractual payments due at a specified time.</i>						
(2)	<i>PCI loans are written down at acquisition to their fair value using an estimate of cash flows deemed to be collectible. Accordingly, such loans are no longer classified as past due or non-accrual even though they may be contractually past due as we expect to fully collect the new carrying values of these loans.</i>						

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Non-accrual loans include loans that are individually evaluated and determined to be impaired (generally loans with balances greater than \$500,000), as well as other, smaller balance loans placed on non-accrual due to delinquency (generally 90 days or more for smaller commercial loans and 120 or more days regarding real estate mortgage loans).

Certain loans 90 days or more past due as to interest or principal are still accruing, because they are (1) well-secured and in the process of collection or (2) real estate mortgage loans or consumer loans exempt under regulatory rules from being classified as nonaccrual until later delinquency, usually 120 days past due.

The following table sets forth non-accrual loans, assets received in satisfaction of loans (OREO and repossessed assets) and loans 90 days or more past due and still accruing.

Finance Receivables on Non-Accrual Status (dollars in millions)

	September 30, 2016			December 31, 2015		
	Held for Investment	Held for Sale	Total	Held for Investment	Held for Sale	Total
Transportation Finance						
Aerospace	\$	\$ 5.0	\$ 5.0	\$ 15.4	\$	\$ 15.4
Maritime Finance	49.4		49.4			
Total Transportation Finance	49.4	5.0	54.4	15.4		15.4
Commercial Banking						
Commercial Finance	117.9	13.2	131.1	120.5	11.0	131.5
Real Estate Finance	6.9		6.9	3.6		3.6
Business Capital	41.9		41.9	56.0		56.0
Total Commercial Banking	166.7	13.2	179.9	180.1	11.0	191.1
Consumer & Community Banking						
Legacy Consumer Mortgages	13.9		13.9	4.2	0.6	4.8
Other Consumer Banking	0.3		0.3		0.4	0.4
Total Consumer & Community Banking	14.2		14.2	4.2	1.0	5.2
Non-Strategic Portfolios		40.0	40.0		56.0	56.0
Total	\$ 230.3	\$ 58.2	\$ 288.5	\$ 199.7	\$ 68.0	\$ 267.7
OREO and repossessed assets			88.7			127.3
Total non-performing assets			\$ 377.2			\$ 395.0
Commercial loans past due 90 days or more accruing			\$ 5.2			\$ 15.6

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September 30, 2016

December 31, 2015

Consumer loans past due 90 days or more accruing	24.4	0.2
Total Accruing loans past due 90 days or more	\$ 29.6	\$ 15.8

Payments received on non-accrual financing receivables are generally applied first against outstanding principal, though in certain instances where the remaining recorded investment is deemed fully collectible, interest income is recognized on a cash basis. Reverse mortgages are not included in the non-accrual balances.

The table below summarizes the residential mortgage loans in the process of foreclosure and OREO:

Loans in Process of Foreclosure (dollars in millions)

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
PCI	\$221.6	\$320.0
Non-PCI	109.6	71.0
Loans in process of foreclosure	\$331.2	\$391.0
OREO	\$ 83.5	\$118.0

Impaired Loans

The Company's policy is to review for impairment finance receivables greater than \$500,000 that are on non-accrual status. Consumer and small-ticket loan and lease receivables that have not been modified in a restructuring, as well as short-term factoring receivables, are included (if appropriate) in the reported non-accrual balances above, but are excluded from the impaired finance receivables disclosure below as charge-offs are typically determined and recorded for such loans when they are more than 90-150 days past due.

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CIT GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

The following table contains information about impaired finance receivables and the related allowance for loan losses by class, exclusive of finance receivables that were identified as impaired at the date of the OneWest Transaction (the Acquisition Date) for which the Company is applying the income recognition and disclosure guidance in ASC 310-30 (*Loans and Debt Securities Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality*), which are disclosed further below in this note. Impaired loans exclude PCI loans.

Impaired Loans (dollars in millions)

	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment			
				Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
				2016	2015	2016	2015
September 30, 2016							

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Average Recorded Investment

With no related allowance recorded:

Transportation Finance							
Aerospace	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	0.2
Commercial Banking							
Commercial Finance	17.5	34.0		13.6	7.7	13.2	4.3
Business Capital	2.0	6.1		5.5	5.6	6.2	5.8
Real Estate Finance	0.8	0.8		0.8	1.7	1.5	0.8
Non-Strategic Portfolios							
					6.1		9.2

With an allowance recorded:

Transportation Finance							
Aerospace					4.7	3.8	2.4
Maritime Finance	49.4	49.4	6.8	24.7		12.3	
Commercial Banking							
Commercial Finance	100.4	107.7	23.8	113.6	45.5	117.1	40.8
Business Capital	4.0	4.0	2.8	5.9	8.6	8.6	4.3
Real Estate Finance	3.1	3.1	0.4	3.1		2.4	
Non-Strategic Portfolios							
Total Impaired Loans ⁽¹⁾	177.2	205.1	33.8	167.2	91.0	165.3	76.7
Total Loans Impaired at Acquisition Date and Convenience Date ⁽²⁾	2,430.2	3,556.9	13.8	2,459.3	1,421.6	2,543.8	711.1
Total	\$2,607.4	\$3,762.0	\$47.6	\$2,626.5	\$1,512.6	\$2,709.1	\$787.8

	<u>Recorded Investment</u>	<u>Unpaid Principal Balance</u>	<u>Related Allowance</u>	<u>Average Recorded Investment⁽³⁾</u>
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December 31, 2015

With no related allowance recorded:

Commercial Banking			
Commercial Finance	\$	15.4	\$ 6.5
Business Capital		6.3	5.9
Real Estate Finance		0.2	0.7
Non-Strategic Portfolios			
			7.3

With an allowance recorded:

Transportation Finance			
Aerospace		15.4	5.0
Commercial Banking			
Commercial Finance		102.6	53.2
Business Capital		9.7	5.4
Non-Strategic Portfolios			
Total Impaired Loans ⁽¹⁾		149.6	91.3
Total Loans Impaired at Acquisition Date and Convenience Date ⁽²⁾		2,695.5	1,108.0
Total		\$2,845.1	\$1,199.3

- (1) Interest income recorded for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and the year ended December 31, 2015 while the loans were impaired were \$0.5 million, \$1.4 million and \$1.5 million of which \$0.2 million, \$0.6 million and \$0.5 million was interest recognized using cash-basis method of accounting, respectively. Interest income recorded for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 while the loans were impaired were \$0.2 million and \$0.8 million of which \$0.1 million was interest recognized using cash-basis method of accounting.
- (2) Details of finance receivables that were identified as impaired at the Acquisition Date are presented under Loans Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality.
- (3) Average recorded investment for the year ended December 31, 2015.

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CIT GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

Impairment occurs when, based on current information and events, it is probable that CIT will be unable to collect all amounts due according to contractual terms of the agreement. For commercial loans, the Company has established review and monitoring procedures designed to identify, as early as possible, customers that are experiencing financial difficulty. Credit risk is captured and analyzed based on the Company's internal probability of obligor default (PD) and loss given default (LGD) ratings. A PD rating is determined by evaluating borrower credit-worthiness, including analyzing credit history, financial condition, cash flow adequacy, financial performance and management quality. An LGD rating is predicated on transaction structure, collateral valuation and related guarantees or recourse. Further, related considerations in determining probability of collection include the following:

- n Instances where the primary source of payment is no longer sufficient to repay the loan in accordance with terms of the related loan document;
- n Lack of current financial data related to the borrower or guarantor;
- n Delinquency status of the loan;
- n Borrowers experiencing problems, such as operating losses, marginal working capital, inadequate cash flow, excessive financial leverage or business interruptions;
- n Loans secured by collateral that is not readily marketable or that has experienced or is susceptible to deterioration in realizable value; and
- n Loans to borrowers in industries or countries experiencing severe economic instability.

Impairment is measured as the shortfall between estimated value and recorded investment in the finance receivable. A specific allowance or charge-off is recorded for the shortfall. In instances where the estimated value exceeds the recorded investment, no specific allowance is recorded. The estimated value is determined using fair value of collateral and other cash flows if the finance receivable is collateralized, the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the contract's effective interest rate, or market price. A shortfall between the estimated value and recorded investment in the finance receivable is reported in the provision for credit losses. In instances when the Company measures impairment based on the present value of expected future cash flows, the change in present value is reported in the provision for credit losses.

The following summarizes key elements of the Company's policy regarding the determination of collateral fair value in the measurement of impairment:

- n Orderly liquidation value is the basis for collateral valuation;
- n Appraisals are updated annually or more often as market conditions warrant; and
- n Appraisal values are discounted in the determination of impairment if the:
 - n appraisal does not reflect current market conditions; or
 - n collateral consists of inventory, accounts receivable, or other forms of collateral that may become difficult to locate, or collect or may be subject to pilferage in a liquidation.

Loans Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality

For purposes of this presentation, the Company is applying the income recognition and disclosure guidance in ASC 310-30 (*Loans and Debt Securities Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality*) to loans that were identified as impaired as of the Acquisition Date. PCI loans were initially recorded at estimated fair value with no allowance for loan losses carried over, since the initial fair values reflected credit losses expected to be incurred over the remaining lives of the loans. The acquired loans are subject to the Company's internal credit review. See *Note 4 Allowance for Loan Losses*.

Purchased Credit Impaired Loans⁽¹⁾ (dollars in millions)

	Unpaid Principal Balance	Carrying Value	Allowance for Loan Losses
September 30, 2016			
Commercial Banking			
Commercial Finance	\$ 74.9	\$ 45.1	\$ 1.8
Real Estate Finance	122.1	76.0	3.8
Consumer & Community Banking			
Other Consumer Banking	5.6	4.3	
Legacy Consumer Mortgages	3,354.3	2,304.8	8.2
	\$ 3,556.9	\$ 2,430.2	\$ 13.8

⁽¹⁾ PCI loans from prior transactions were not significant and are not included.

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CIT GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

Purchased Credit Impaired Loans⁽¹⁾ (dollars in millions) (continued)

	Unpaid Principal Balance	Carrying Value	Allowance for Loan Losses
December 31, 2015			
Commercial Banking			
Commercial Finance	\$ 115.5	\$ 69.4	\$ 2.5
Real Estate Finance	161.1	94.6	0.6
Consumer & Community Banking			
Other Consumer Banking	6.8	5.3	
Legacy Consumer Mortgages	3,693.9	2,526.2	1.8
	\$ 3,977.3	\$ 2,695.5	\$ 4.9

⁽¹⁾ PCI loans from prior transactions were not significant and are not included.

The following table summarizes commercial PCI loans within Commercial Banking, which are monitored for credit quality based on internal risk classifications. See previous table *Consumer Loan LTV Distributions* for credit quality metrics on consumer PCI loans.

	September 30, 2016		
	Non- criticized	Criticized	Total
(dollars in millions)			
Commercial Finance	\$ 5.2	\$39.9	\$ 45.1
Real Estate Finance	35.9	40.1	76.0
Total	\$41.1	\$80.0	\$121.1
	December 31, 2015		
		Criticized	Total

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	December 31, 2015		
	Non-criticized		
Commercial Finance	\$ 5.3	\$ 64.1	\$ 69.4
Real Estate Finance	33.2	61.4	94.6
Total	\$38.5	\$125.5	\$164.0

Non-criticized loans generally include loans that are expected to be repaid in accordance with contractual loan terms. Criticized loans are risk rated as special mention or classified.

Accretable Yield

The excess of cash flows expected to be collected over the recorded investment (estimated fair value at acquisition) of the PCI loans represents the accretable yield and is recognized in interest income on an effective yield basis over the remaining life of the loan, or pools of loans. The accretable yield is adjusted for changes in interest rate indices for variable rate PCI loans, changes in prepayment assumptions and changes in expected principal and interest payments and collateral values. Further, if a loan within a pool of loans is modified, the modified loan remains part of the pool of loans. The difference between the cash flows contractually required to be paid, measured as of the Acquisition Date, over the expected cash flows is referred to as the non-accretable difference.

Subsequent to acquisition, we evaluate our estimates of the cash flows expected to be collected on a quarterly basis. Probable and significant decreases in expected cash flows as a result of further credit deterioration result in a charge to the provision for credit losses and a corresponding increase to the allowance for credit losses. Probable and significant increases in expected cash flows due to improved credit quality result in reversal of any previously recorded allowance for loan losses, to the extent applicable, and an increase in the accretable yield applied prospectively for any remaining increase. Changes in expected cash flows caused by changes in market interest rates or by prepayments are recognized as adjustments to the accretable yield on a prospective basis.

Changes in the accretable yield for PCI loans are summarized below.

(dollars in millions)	September 30, 2016	
	Quarter Ended	Nine Months Ended
Beginning Balance	\$1,274.8	\$1,294.0
Accretion into interest income	(48.4)	(149.3)
Reclassification from non-accretable difference	35.8	146.2
Disposals and Other	(5.4)	(34.1)
Balance at September 30, 2016	\$1,256.8	\$1,256.8
		Quarter and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015
Balance at August 3, 2015⁽¹⁾		\$1,254.8
Accretion into interest income		(32.1)
Reclassification from non-accretable difference		0.1
Disposals and Other		(5.9)
Balance at September 30, 2015		\$1,216.9

⁽¹⁾ Balance at August 3, 2015 reflects reclassification of certain PCI loans and measurement period adjustments. Refer to the Company's December 31, 2015 Form 10-K for further discussion.

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CIT GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

Troubled Debt Restructurings

The Company periodically modifies the terms of finance receivables in response to borrowers' difficulties. Modifications that include a financial concession to the borrower are accounted for as troubled debt restructurings (TDRs).

CIT uses a consistent methodology across all loans to determine if a modification is with a borrower that has been determined to be in financial difficulty and was granted a concession. Specifically, the Company's policies on TDR identification include the following examples of indicators used to determine whether the borrower is in financial difficulty:

- n Borrower is in default with CIT or other material creditor
- n Borrower has declared bankruptcy
- n Growing doubt about the borrower's ability to continue as a going concern
- n Borrower has (or is expected to have) insufficient cash flow to service debt
- n Borrower is de-listing its securities
- n Borrower's inability to obtain funds from other sources
- n Breach of financial covenants by the borrower.

If the borrower is determined to be in financial difficulty, then CIT utilizes the following criteria to determine whether a concession has been granted to the borrower:

- n Assets used to satisfy debt are less than CIT's recorded investment in the receivable
- n Modification of terms - interest rate changed to below market rate
- n Maturity date extension at an interest rate less than market rate
- n The borrower does not otherwise have access to funding for debt with similar risk characteristics in the market at the restructured rate and terms
- n Capitalization of interest
- n Increase in interest reserves
- n Conversion of credit to Payment-In-Kind (PIK)
- n Delaying principal and/or interest for a period of three months or more
- n Partial forgiveness of the balance.

Modified loans that meet the definition of a TDR are subject to the Company's standard impaired loan policy, namely that non-accrual loans in excess of \$500,000 are individually reviewed for impairment, while non-accrual loans less than \$500,000 are considered as part of homogenous pools and are included in the determination of the non-specific allowance.

We may require some consumer borrowers experiencing financial difficulty to make trial payments generally for a period of three to four months, according to the terms of a planned permanent modification, to determine if they can perform according to those terms. These arrangements represent trial modifications, which we classify and account for as TDRs. While loans are in trial payment programs, their original terms are not considered modified and they continue to advance through delinquency status and accrue interest according to their original terms. The planned modifications for these arrangements predominantly involve interest rate reductions or other interest rate concessions; however, the exact concession type and resulting financial effect are usually not finalized and do not take effect until the loan is permanently modified. The trial period terms are developed in accordance with our proprietary programs or the U.S. Treasury's Making Homes Affordable (MHA) programs for real estate 1-4 family first lien (*i.e.*, Home Affordable Modification Program - HAMP) and junior lien (*i.e.*, Second Lien Modification Program - 2MP) mortgage loans. HAMP and other MHA programs are set to expire on December 31, 2016 (the last day to submit an application).

At September 30, 2016, the loans in trial modification period were \$37.8 million under HAMP, \$0.3 million under 2MP and \$4.7 million under proprietary programs. Trial modifications with a recorded investment of \$41.9 million at September 30, 2016 were accruing loans and \$0.9 million were non-accruing loans. At December 31, 2015, the loans in trial modification period were \$26.2 million under HAMP, \$0.1 million under 2MP and \$5.2 million under proprietary programs. Trial modifications with a recorded investment of \$31.4 million at December 31, 2015 were accruing loans and \$0.1 million were non-accruing loans. Our experience is that substantially all of the mortgages that enter a trial payment period program are successful in completing the program requirements and are then permanently modified at the end of the trial period. Our allowance process considers the impact of those modifications that are probable to occur.

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The recorded investment of TDRs, excluding those classified as PCI, at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 was \$62.2 million and \$40.2 million, of which 87% and 63%, respectively, were on non-accrual. Commercial Banking, NSP and Consumer and Community Banking receivables accounted for 74%, 7% and 18% of the total TDRs, respectively, at September 30, 2016. Commercial Banking and Transportation Finance receivables accounted for 61% and 26% of the total TDRs, respectively at December 31, 2015. There were \$4.8 million and \$1.4 million as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, of commitments to lend additional funds to borrowers whose loan terms have been modified in TDRs.

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CIT GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

The recorded investment related to modifications qualifying as TDRs that occurred during the quarters ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 were \$39.4 million and \$17.3 million, respectively, and \$58.1 million and \$20.1 million for the nine month periods, respectively. The recorded investment as of September 30, 2016 and 2015 of TDRs that experience a payment default (payment default is one missed payment), during the quarters ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, and for which the payment default occurred within one year of the modification totaled \$10.5 million and \$0.4 million, respectively, and \$12.6 million and \$4.5 million for the nine month periods, respectively. The defaults that occurred during the current quarter and year to date related to Commercial Banking, Consumer and Community Banking and Non-Strategic Portfolios and the September 30, 2015 defaults related to Commercial Banking and Non-Strategic Portfolios.

The financial impact of the various modification strategies that the Company employs in response to borrower difficulties is described below. While the discussion focuses on the 2016 amounts, the overall nature and impact of modification programs were comparable in the prior year.

- n The nature of modifications qualifying as TDRs based upon recorded investment at September 30, 2016 was comprised of payment deferrals for 14% and covenant relief and/or other for 86%. December 31, 2015 TDR recorded investment was comprised of payment deferrals for 13% and covenant relief and/or other for 87%.
- n Payment deferrals result in lower net present value of cash flows, if not accompanied by additional interest or fees, and increased provision for credit losses to the extent applicable. The financial impact of these modifications is not significant given the moderate length of deferral periods;
- n Interest rate reductions result in lower amounts of interest being charged to the customer, but are a relatively small part of the Company's restructuring programs. Additionally, in some instances, modifications improve the Company's economic return through increased interest rates and fees, but are reported as TDRs due to assessments regarding the borrowers' ability to independently obtain similar funding in the market and assessments of the relationship between modified rates and terms and comparable market rates and terms. The weighted average change in interest rates for all TDRs occurring during the quarters ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 was not significant;
- n Debt forgiveness, or the reduction in amount owed by borrower, results in incremental provision for credit losses, in the form of higher charge-offs. While these types of modifications have the greatest individual impact on the allowance, the amounts of principal forgiveness for TDRs occurring during quarters ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 was not significant, as debt forgiveness is a relatively small component of the Company's modification programs; and
- n The other elements of the Company's modification programs that are not TDRs, do not have a significant impact on financial results given their relative size, or do not have a direct financial impact, as in the case of covenant changes.

Reverse Mortgages

Consumer loans within continuing operations include an outstanding balance of \$868.9 million and \$897.3 million at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, related to the reverse mortgage portfolio, of which \$779.6 million and \$812.6 million at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, was uninsured. Reverse mortgage loans are contracts in which a homeowner borrows against the equity in their home and receives cash in one lump sum payment, a line of credit or fixed monthly payments for either a specific term or for as long as the homeowner lives in the home, or a combination of these options. Reverse mortgages feature no recourse to the borrower, no required repayment during the borrower's occupancy of the home (as long as the borrower complies with the terms of the mortgage), and, in the event of foreclosure, a repayment amount cannot exceed the lesser of either the unpaid principal balance of the loan or the proceeds recovered upon sale of the home. The mortgage balance consists of cash advanced, interest compounded over the life of the loan, capitalized mortgage insurance premiums, and other servicing advances capitalized into the loan.

The uninsured reverse mortgage portfolio consists of approximately 1,800 loans with an average borrowers' age of 83 years old and an unpaid principal balance of \$1,051.5 million at September 30, 2016. At December 31, 2015, the uninsured reverse mortgage portfolio consisted of approximately 1,960 loans with an average borrowers' age of 82 years old and an unpaid principal balance of \$1,113.4 million. The realizable collateral value (the lower of the collectible principal and interest or the estimated value of the home) exceeds the outstanding book balance at

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September 30, 2016.

Reverse mortgage loans were recorded at fair value on the Acquisition Date. Subsequent to that, we account for uninsured reverse mortgages, which are the majority of the total, in accordance with the instructions provided by the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) entitled Accounting for Pools of Uninsured Residential Reverse Mortgage Contracts. Refer to Note 1 of the Company's most recently filed Annual Report on Form 10-K for further details. To determine the carrying value of these reverse mortgages as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company used a proprietary model which uses actual cash flow information, actuarially determined mortality assumptions, likelihood of

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CIT GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

prepayments, and estimated future collateral values (determined by applying externally published market index). In addition, drivers of cash flows include:

- 1) **Mobility rates** We used the actuarial estimates of contract termination using the Society of Actuaries mortality tables, adjusted for expected prepayments and relocations.
- 2) **Home Price Appreciation** Consistent with other projections from various market sources, we use the Moody's baseline forecast at a regional level to estimate home price appreciation on a loan-level basis.

As of September 30, 2016, the Company's estimated future advances to reverse mortgagors are as follows:

Future Advances (dollars in millions)

Year Ending:

2016	\$ 3.7
2017	13.4
2018	11.2
2019	9.3
2020	7.7
Years 2021 - 2025	21.6
Years 2026 - 2030	7.0
Years 2031 - 2035	1.9
Thereafter	0.5
Total^{(1),(2)}	\$76.3

⁽¹⁾ This table does not take into consideration cash inflows including payments from mortgagors or payoffs based on contractual terms.

⁽²⁾ This table includes the reverse mortgages supported by the Company as a result of the IndyMac loss-share agreements with the FDIC. As of September 30, 2016, the Company is responsible for funding up to a remaining \$54 million of the total amount. Refer to Note 5 Indemnification Asset for more information on this agreement and the Company's responsibilities toward this reverse mortgage portfolio.

Serviced Loans

In conjunction with the OneWest Transaction, the Company services HECM reverse mortgage loans sold to Agencies (Fannie Mae) and securitized into GNMA HMBS pools. HECM loans transferred into the HMBS program have not met all the requirements for sale accounting, and therefore, the Company has accounted for these transfers as a financing transaction with the loans remaining on the Company's statement of financial position and the proceeds received are recorded as a secured borrowing. The pledged loans and secured borrowings are reported in Assets of discontinued operations and Liabilities of discontinued operations, respectively. See Note 2 Acquisition and Disposition Activities.

As servicer of HECM loans, the Company is required to repurchase loans out of the HMBS pool upon completion of foreclosure or once the outstanding principal balance is equal to or greater than 98% of the maximum claim amount. Although permitted under the GNMA HMBS program, the Company does not conduct optional repurchases upon the loan reaching a maturity event (*i.e.*, borrower's death or the property ceases to be the borrower's principal residence). These HECM loans are repurchased at a price equal to the unpaid principal balance outstanding

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on the loan plus accrued interest. The repurchase transaction represents extinguishment of debt. As a result, the HECM loan basis and accounting methodology (retrospective effective interest) would carry forward. However, if the Company classifies these repurchased loans as AHFS, that classification would result in a new accounting methodology. Loans classified as AHFS are carried at LOCOM pending assignment to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Loans classified as HFI are not assignable to HUD and are subject to periodic impairment assessment.

In the quarter ended September 30, 2016, the Company repurchased \$22.5 million (unpaid principal balance) of additional HECM loans, of which \$16.0 million were classified as AHFS and the remaining \$6.5 million were classified as HFI. As of September 30, 2016, the Company had an outstanding balance of \$122.0 million of HECM loans, of which \$32.8 million (unpaid principal balance) is classified as AHFS with a remaining purchase discount of \$0.1 million and \$70.8 million is classified as HFI accounted for as PCI loans with an associated remaining purchase discount of \$9.8 million. Serviced loans also include \$28.3 million that are classified as HFI, which are accounted for under the effective yield method, with no remaining purchase discount. As of December 31, 2015, the Company had an outstanding balance of \$118.1 million of HECM loans, of which \$20.2 million (unpaid principal balance) were classified as AHFS with a remaining purchase discount of \$0.1 million, \$87.6 million were classified as HFI accounted for as PCI loans with an associated remaining purchase discount of \$13.2 million. Serviced loans also included \$10.3 million that were classified as HFI, accounted for under the effective yield method and have no remaining purchase discount.

NOTE 4 ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

The Company maintains an allowance for loan losses for estimated credit losses in its HFI loan portfolio. The allowance is adjusted through a provision for credit losses, which is charged against current period earnings, and reduced by any charge-offs for losses, net of recoveries.

The Company maintains a separate reserve for credit losses on off-balance sheet commitments, which is reported in Other Liabilities. Off-balance sheet credit exposures include items such as unfunded loan commitments, issued standby letters of credit and deferred purchase agreements. The Company's methodology for assessing the appropriateness of this reserve is similar to the allowance process for outstanding loans.

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CIT GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

Allowance for Loan Losses and Recorded Investment in Finance Receivables (dollars in millions)

	Transportation Finance	Commercial Banking	Consumer & Community Banking	Non-Strategic Portfolios	Corporate and Other	Total
Quarter Ended September 30, 2016						
Balance June 30, 2016	\$ 51.3	327.6	\$ 20.5	\$	\$	\$ 399.4
Provision for credit losses	5.5	39.2	1.6	(0.1)		46.2
Other ⁽¹⁾		(2.8)	2.3			(0.5)
Gross charge-offs ⁽²⁾	(2.1)	(27.7)	(0.7)			(30.5)
Recoveries		6.2	0.8	0.1		7.1
Balance September 30, 2016	\$ 54.7	\$ 342.5	\$ 24.5	\$	\$	\$ 421.7
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016						
Balance December 31, 2015	\$ 39.4	\$ 310.5	\$ 10.3	\$	\$	\$ 360.2
Provision for credit losses	43.8	124.1	5.8	(0.1)		173.6
Other ⁽¹⁾	(0.2)	(4.1)	7.9			3.6
Gross charge-offs ⁽²⁾	(28.3)	(101.5)	(1.9)			(131.7)
Recoveries		13.5	2.4	0.1		16.0

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	Transportation Finance	Commercial Banking	Consumer & Community Banking	Non-Strategic Portfolios	Corporate and Other	Total
Balance September 30, 2016	\$ 54.7	\$ 342.5	\$ 24.5	\$	\$	\$ 421.7
Allowance balance at September 30, 2016						
Loans individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 6.8	\$ 27.0	\$	\$	\$	\$ 33.8
Loans collectively evaluated for impairment	47.9	309.9	16.3			374.1
Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality ⁽³⁾		5.6	8.2			13.8
Allowance for loan losses	\$ 54.7	\$ 342.5	\$ 24.5	\$	\$	\$ 421.7
Other reserves ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0.4	\$ 47.1	\$ 0.2	\$	\$	\$ 47.7
Finance receivables at September 30, 2016						
Loans individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 49.4	\$ 127.8	\$	\$	\$	\$ 177.2
Loans collectively evaluated for impairment	2,174.8	20,315.8	4,820.2			27,310.8
Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality ⁽³⁾		121.1	2,309.1			2,430.2
Ending balance	\$2,224.2	\$20,564.7	\$7,129.3	\$	\$	\$29,918.2
Percent of loans to total loans	7.4%	68.8%	23.8%	0%	0%	100%
Quarter Ended September 30, 2015						
Balance June 30, 2015	\$ 33.4	\$ 277.6	\$	\$ 39.9	\$	\$ 350.9
Provision for credit losses	(1.6)	43.2	5.1	3.2		49.9
Other ⁽¹⁾	0.1	(3.1)		(1.5)		(4.5)
Gross charge-offs ⁽²⁾	(0.1)	(22.8)	(1.6)	(42.9)		(67.4)
Recoveries		4.3	0.5	1.3		6.1
Balance September 30, 2015	\$ 31.8	\$ 299.2	\$ 4.0	\$	\$	\$ 335.0
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015						
Balance December 31, 2014	\$ 26.5	\$ 282.5	\$	\$ 37.4	\$	\$ 346.4
Provision for credit losses	5.9	85.6	5.1	6.3		102.9
Other ⁽¹⁾	0.1	(5.9)		(2.8)		(8.6)
Gross charge-offs ⁽²⁾	(0.8)	(75.2)	(1.6)	(50.6)		(128.2)
Recoveries	0.1	12.2	0.5	9.7		22.5
Balance September 30, 2015	\$ 31.8	\$ 299.2	\$ 4.0	\$	\$	\$ 335.0

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CIT GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

Allowance for Loan Losses and Recorded Investment in Finance Receivables (dollars in millions) (continued)

	Transportation Finance	Commercial Banking	Consumer & Community Banking	Non-Strategic Portfolios	Corporate and Other	Total
Allowance balance at September 30, 2015						

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	Transportation Finance	Commercial Banking	Consumer & Community Banking	Non-Strategic Portfolios	Corporate and Other	Total
Loans individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 0.9	\$ 17.4	\$	\$	\$	\$ 18.3
Loans collectively evaluated for impairment	30.9	281.8	3.6			316.3
Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality ⁽³⁾			0.4			0.4
Allowance for loan losses	\$ 31.8	\$ 299.2	\$ 4.0	\$	\$	\$ 335.0
Other reserves ⁽¹⁾	\$	\$ 40.6	\$	\$ 0.2	\$	\$ 40.8
Finance receivables at September 30, 2015						
Loans individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 4.7	\$ 97.5	\$	\$	\$	\$ 102.2
Loans collectively evaluated for impairment	3,300.8	21,553.3	4,606.8			29,460.9
Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality ⁽³⁾		198.7	2,644.4			2,843.1
Ending balance	\$3,305.5	\$21,849.5	\$7,251.2	\$	\$	\$32,406.2
Percentage of loans to total loans	10.2%	67.4%	22.4%	0%	0%	100%

⁽¹⁾ Other reserves represents additional credit loss reserves for unfunded lending commitments, letters of credit and for deferred purchase agreements, all of which is recorded in Other liabilities. Other also includes changes relating to loans that were charged off and reimbursed by the FDIC under the indemnification provided by the FDIC, sales and foreign currency translations.

⁽²⁾ Gross charge-offs of amounts specifically reserved in prior periods that were charged directly to the Allowance for loan losses included \$4 million and \$27 million, for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively, and \$12 million and \$17 million for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2015. The current quarter charge-offs related to Commercial Banking for all periods. The prior year quarter charge-offs related to Commercial Banking. The prior year to date charge-offs related to Commercial Banking, and Non-Strategic Portfolios.

⁽³⁾ Represents loans considered impaired as part of the OneWest transaction and are accounted for under the guidance in ASC 310-30 (Loans and Debt Securities Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality).

NOTE 5 INDEMNIFICATION ASSETS

The Company acquired the indemnifications provided by the FDIC under the loss sharing agreements from previous transactions entered into by OneWest Bank. The loss share agreements with the FDIC relates to the FDIC-assisted transactions of IndyMac in March 2009 (IndyMac Transaction), First Federal in December 2009 (First Federal Transaction) and La Jolla in February 2010 (La Jolla Transaction). Eligible losses are submitted to the FDIC for reimbursement when a qualifying loss event occurs (e.g., loan modification, charge-off of loan balance or liquidation of collateral). Reimbursements approved by the FDIC are received usually within 60 days of submission.

In connection with the IndyMac, First Federal and La Jolla Transactions, the FDIC indemnified the Company against certain future losses for covered loans. For the IndyMac Transaction, First Federal Transaction and La Jolla Transaction, the loss share agreement covering SFR mortgage loans is set to expire March 2019, December 2019 and February 2020, respectively. In addition, in connection with the IndyMac Transaction, the Company recorded an indemnification receivable for estimated reimbursements due from the FDIC for loss exposure arising from breach in origination and servicing obligations associated with covered reverse mortgage loans sold to the Agencies prior to March 2009 pursuant to the loss share agreement with the FDIC.

Below provides the carrying value of the recognized indemnification assets and related receivable/payable balance with the FDIC associated with indemnified losses under the IndyMac and La Jolla Transactions as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

Indemnification Assets (dollars in millions)

	September 30, 2016		
	IndyMac Transaction	La Jolla Transaction	Total
Loan indemnification ⁽¹⁾	\$ 249.0	\$	\$ 249.0
Reverse mortgage indemnification	10.7		10.7
Agency claims indemnification ⁽²⁾	102.5		102.5

September 30, 2016

Total	\$362.2	\$	\$362.2
Receivable from (Payable to) the FDIC	\$ 5.5	\$(1.5)	\$ 4.0

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CIT GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

Indemnification Assets (dollars in millions) (continued)

	December 31, 2015		
	IndyMac Transaction	La Jolla Transaction	Total
Loan indemnification ⁽¹⁾	\$338.6	\$ 0.3	\$338.9
Reverse mortgage indemnification	10.3		10.3
Agency claims indemnification ⁽²⁾	65.6		65.6
Total	\$414.5	\$ 0.3	\$414.8
Receivable from (Payable to) the FDIC	\$ 18.6	\$(1.9)	\$ 16.7

⁽¹⁾ As of September 30, 2016, the carrying value of the IndyMac loan indemnification decreased by \$89.6 million from December 31, 2015, which is comprised of \$69.1 million in claim submissions filed with the FDIC during the period and \$20.5 million in other (yield and provision for credit losses adjustments).

⁽²⁾ As of September 30, 2016, the carrying value of the IndyMac agency claims indemnification increased by \$36.9 million from December 31, 2015, which is primarily attributable to an increase in the amount of servicing-related obligations covered by the loss share agreement related to reverse mortgage loans.

The Company separately recognizes a net receivable (recorded in other assets) for the claim submissions filed with the FDIC and a net payable (recorded in other liabilities) for the remittances due to the FDIC for previously submitted claims that were later recovered by investor (e.g., guarantor payments, recoveries).

IndyMac Transaction

There are three components to the IndyMac indemnification program described below: 1. Single family residential (SFR) Mortgages, 2. Reverse Mortgages, and 3. Certain Servicing Obligations.

SFR Mortgages Indemnification Asset

The FDIC indemnifies the Company against certain credit losses on SFR mortgage loans based on specified thresholds. Prior to the OneWest acquisition, the cumulative losses of the SFR portfolio exceeded the First Loss Tranche (\$2.551 billion) with the excess losses reimbursed 80% by the FDIC. As of September 30, 2016, the Company projects the cumulative losses will reach the final loss threshold of meets or exceeds stated threshold (\$3.826 billion) in July 2017 at which time the excess losses will be reimbursed 95% by the FDIC.

The following table summarizes the submission of qualifying losses (net of recoveries) for reimbursement from the FDIC since inception of the loss share agreement as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively:

Submission of Qualifying Losses for Reimbursement (dollars in millions)

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
--	-----------------------	----------------------

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Unpaid principal balance	\$3,969.0	\$4,372.8
Cumulative losses incurred	3,717.8	3,623.4
Cumulative claims	3,710.3	3,608.4
Cumulative reimbursement	884.8	802.6
Reverse Mortgages Indemnification Asset		

The FDIC indemnifies the Company against losses on the first \$200.0 million of funds advanced post March 2009, and to fund any advances above \$200.0 million.

As of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, \$145.7 million and \$152.4 million, respectively, had been advanced on the reverse mortgage loans post March 2009. Prior to the OneWest acquisition, the cumulative loss submissions and reimbursements totaled \$1.8 million from the FDIC. From August 3, 2015 (the acquisition date of OneWest Bank) through September 30, 2016, the Company was reimbursed \$1.2 million from the FDIC for the cumulative losses incurred.

Indemnification from Certain Servicing Obligations

Subject to certain requirements and limitations, the FDIC agreed to indemnify the Company, among other things, for third party claims from the Agencies related to the selling representations and warranties of Indy Mac as well as liabilities arising from the acts or omissions, including, without limitation, breaches of servicer obligations of IndyMac for SFR mortgage loans and reverse mortgage loans as follows:

SFR mortgage loans sold to the Agencies

The FDIC indemnification for third party claims by the Agencies for servicer obligations expired as of the acquisition date; however, for any claims, issues or matters relating to the servicing obligations that are known or identified as of the end of the expired term, the FDIC indemnification protection continues until resolution of such claims, issues or matters.

The Company had no submitted claims from acquisition date through September 30, 2016. Prior to the OneWest acquisition, the cumulative loss submissions and reimbursements totaled \$5.7 million from the FDIC to cover third party claims made by the Agencies for SFR loans.

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Reverse mortgage loans sold to the Agencies

The FDIC indemnifies the Company through March 2019 for third party claims made by the Agencies relating to any liabilities or obligations imposed on the seller of HECM loans acquired by the Agencies from IndyMac resulting from servicing errors or servicing obligations prior to March 2009.

The Company had submitted \$0.2 million in claims from acquisition date through September 30, 2016. Prior to the OneWest acquisition, the cumulative loss submissions totaled \$11.2 million and reimbursements totaled \$10.7 million from the FDIC to cover third party claims made by the Agencies for reverse mortgage loans.

First Federal Transaction

The FDIC agreed to indemnify the Company against certain losses on SFR, and commercial HFI loans based on established thresholds.

As of September 30, 2016, the loss share agreements covering the SFR mortgage loans remain in effect (expiring in December 2019) while the agreement covering commercial loans expired (in December 2014). However, pursuant to the terms of the shared-loss agreement, the loss recovery provisions for commercial loans extend for three years past the expiration date (December 2017). The loss thresholds apply to the

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covered loans collectively. Pursuant to the loss share agreement, the first \$932 million (First Loss Tranche) of cumulative losses are borne by the Company without reimbursement by the FDIC.

The following table summarizes the submission of qualifying losses for reimbursement from the FDIC since inception of the loss share agreement:

Submission of Qualifying Losses for Reimbursement (dollars in millions)

	September 30, 2016		
	SFR	Commercial ⁽¹⁾	Total
Unpaid principal balance	\$ 1,302.3	\$	\$ 1,302.3
Cumulative losses incurred	415.1	9.0	424.1
Cumulative claims	414.8	9.0	423.8
Cumulative reimbursement			
	December 31, 2015		
	SFR	Commercial ⁽¹⁾	Total
Unpaid principal balance	\$ 1,456.8	\$	\$ 1,456.8
Cumulative losses incurred	408.5	9.0	417.5
Cumulative claims	407.2	9.0	416.2
Cumulative reimbursement			

⁽¹⁾ Due to the expiration of the loss share agreement covering commercial loans in December 2014, the outstanding unpaid principal balance eligible for reimbursement is zero. As provided by the loss share agreement, the loss recoveries for commercial loans extend for three years from expiration date (December 2017). As such, the cumulative losses incurred, claim submissions and reimbursements for commercial loans are reduced by the reported recoveries.

As reflected above, the cumulative losses incurred have not reached the specified level (\$932 million) for FDIC reimbursement and the Company does not project to reach the specified level of losses. Accordingly, no indemnification asset was recognized in connection with the First Federal Transaction.

Separately, as part of the loss sharing agreement, the Company is required to make a true-up payment to the FDIC in the event that losses do not exceed a specified level by December 2019. As the Company does not project to reach the First Loss Tranche (\$932 million) for FDIC reimbursement, the Company does not expect that such true-up payment will be required for the First Federal portfolio.

La Jolla Transaction

The FDIC agreed to indemnify the Company against certain losses on SFR, and commercial loans HFI based on established thresholds.

As of September 30, 2016, the loss share agreement covering the SFR mortgage loans remain in effect (expiring in February 2020) while the agreement covering commercial loans expired (in March 2015). However, pursuant to the terms of the loss share agreement, the loss recovery provisions for commercial loans extend for three years past the expiration date (March 2018). The loss thresholds apply to the covered loans collectively. Pursuant to the loss share agreement, the Company's cumulative losses since the acquisition date by OneWest Bank are reimbursed by the FDIC at 80% until the stated threshold (\$1.007 billion) is met.

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CIT GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

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The following table summarizes the submission of cumulative qualifying losses for reimbursement from the FDIC since inception of the loss share agreement:

Submission of Qualifying Losses for Reimbursement (dollars in millions)

	September 30, 2016		
	SFR	Commercial ⁽¹⁾	Total
Unpaid principal balance	\$73.0	\$	\$ 73.0
Cumulative losses incurred	56.3	353.6	409.9
Cumulative claims	56.3	353.6	409.9
Cumulative reimbursement	45.0	282.9	327.9
December 31, 2015			
	SFR	Commercial ⁽¹⁾	Total
Unpaid principal balance	\$89.3	\$	\$ 89.3
Cumulative losses incurred	56.2	359.5	415.7
Cumulative claims	56.2	359.5	415.7
Cumulative reimbursement	45.0	287.6	332.6

⁽¹⁾ Due to the expiration of the loss share agreement covering commercial loans in March 2015, the outstanding unpaid principal balance eligible for reimbursement is zero. As provided by the loss share agreement, the loss recoveries for commercial loans extend for three years from expiration date (March 2018). As such, the cumulative losses incurred, claim submissions and reimbursements for commercial loans are reduced by the reported recoveries.

As part of the loss share agreement with La Jolla, the Company is required to make a true-up payment to the FDIC in the event that losses do not exceed a specified level by the tenth anniversary of the agreement (February 2020). The Company currently expects that such payment will be required based upon its forecasted loss estimates for the La Jolla portfolio as the actual and estimated cumulative losses of the acquired covered assets are projected to be lower than the cumulative losses. As of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, an obligation of \$61.3 million and \$56.9 million, respectively, has been recorded as a FDIC true-up liability for the contingent payment measured at estimated fair value. Refer to Note 10 *Fair Value* for further discussion.

NOTE 6 INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Investments include debt and equity securities. The Company's debt securities include U.S. Government Agency securities, U.S. Treasury securities, residential mortgage-backed securities (MBS), and supranational and foreign government securities. Equity securities include common stock and warrants, along with restricted stock in the FHLB and FRB.

Investment Securities (dollars in millions)

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Available-for-sale securities		
Debt securities	\$ 2,729.2	\$ 2,007.8
Equity securities	34.8	14.3
Held-to-maturity securities		
Debt securities ⁽¹⁾	254.4	300.1
Securities carried at fair value with changes recorded in net income		
Debt securities	301.3	339.7
Non-marketable investments⁽²⁾	272.7	291.9
Total investment securities	\$ 3,592.4	\$ 2,953.8

⁽¹⁾ Recorded at amortized cost.

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(2) *Non-marketable investments include securities of the FRB and FHLB carried at cost of \$253.7 million at September 30, 2016 and \$263.5 million at December 31, 2015. The remaining non-marketable investments include ownership interests greater than 3% in limited partnership investments that are accounted for under the equity method, other investments carried at cost, which include qualified Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) investments, equity fund holdings and shares issued by customers during loan work out situations or as part of an original loan investment, totaling \$19.0 million and \$28.4 million at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.*

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CIT GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

Realized investment gains totaled \$5.1 million and \$2.1 million for the quarters ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, and \$6.6 million and \$6.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and exclude losses from OTTI.

In addition, the Company maintained \$6.5 billion and \$6.8 billion of interest bearing deposits at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, which are cash equivalents and are classified separately on the balance sheet.

The following table presents interest and dividends on interest bearing deposits and investments:

Interest and Dividend Income (dollars in millions)

	Quarters Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Interest income investments	\$ 19.8	\$ 4.5	\$ 58.8	\$ 11.9
Interest income interest bearing deposits	9.5	15.0	26.7	24.2
Dividends investments	3.2	4.0	9.6	5.0
Total interest and dividends	\$ 32.5	\$ 23.5	\$ 95.1	\$ 41.1

Securities Available-for-Sale

The following table presents amortized cost and fair value of securities available for sale (AFS).

Securities AFS Amortized Cost and Fair Value (dollars in millions)

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
September 30, 2016				
Debt securities AFS				
Mortgage-backed Securities				
U.S. government agency securities	\$ 838.3	\$ 5.9	\$ (0.2)	\$ 844.0
Non-agency securities	495.1	15.8	(0.5)	510.4
U.S. government agency obligations	874.9	0.2	(0.3)	874.8
U.S. Treasury Securities	99.7	0.3		100.0
Supranational and foreign government securities	400.0			400.0
Total debt securities AFS	2,708.0	22.2	(1.0)	2,729.2

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	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Equity securities AFS	34.7	0.3	(0.2)	34.8
Total securities AFS	\$ 2,742.7	\$ 22.5	\$ (1.2)	\$ 2,764.0
December 31, 2015				
Debt securities AFS				
Mortgage-backed Securities				
U.S. government agency securities	\$ 148.4	\$	\$ (0.9)	\$ 147.5
Non-agency securities	573.9	0.4	(7.2)	567.1
U.S. government agency obligations	996.8		(3.7)	993.1
Supranational and foreign government securities	300.1			300.1
Total debt securities AFS	2,019.2	0.4	(11.8)	2,007.8
Equity securities AFS	14.4	0.1	(0.2)	14.3
Total securities AFS	\$ 2,033.6	\$ 0.5	\$ (12.0)	\$ 2,022.1

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CIT GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

The following table presents the debt securities AFS by contractual maturity dates:

Securities AFS Maturities (dollars in millions)

		September 30, 2016		
		Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield
Mortgage-backed securities	U.S. government agency securities			
Due after 10 years		\$ 838.3	\$ 844.0	2.03%
Total		838.3	844.0	2.03%
Mortgage-backed securities	non-agency securities			
After 5 but within 10 years		23.3	24.1	4.93%
Due after 10 years		471.8	486.3	5.85%
Total		495.1	510.4	5.81%
U.S. government agency obligations				
After 1 but within 5 years		874.9	874.8	1.23%
Total		874.9	874.8	1.23%
U.S. Treasury Securities				
After 1 but within 5 years		99.7	100.0	0.93%
Total		99.7	100.0	0.93%
Supranational and foreign government securities				
Due within 1 year		400.0	400.0	0.31%
Total		400.0	400.0	0.31%
Total debt securities available-for-sale		\$ 2,708.0	\$ 2,729.2	2.17%

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The following table summarizes the gross unrealized losses and estimated fair value of AFS securities aggregated by investment category and length of time that the securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position.

Securities AFS Gross Unrealized Loss (dollars in millions)

	September 30, 2016			
	Less than 12 months		12 months or greater	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Loss
Debt securities AFS				
Mortgage-backed securities				
U.S. government agency securities	\$ 33.0	\$ (0.1)	\$ 11.0	\$ (0.1)
Non-agency securities	9.4	(0.1)	29.3	(0.4)
U.S. government agency obligations	174.7	(0.3)		
Total debt securities AFS	217.1	(0.5)	40.3	(0.5)
Equity securities AFS	20.3	(0.2)		
Total securities available-for-sale	\$ 237.4	\$ (0.7)	\$ 40.3	\$ (0.5)

	December 31, 2015			
	Less than 12 months		12 months or greater	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Loss
Debt securities AFS				
Mortgage-backed securities				
U.S. government agency securities	\$ 147.0	\$ (0.9)	\$	\$
Non-agency securities	495.5	(7.2)		
U.S. government agency obligations	943.0	(3.7)		
Total debt securities AFS	1,585.5	(11.8)		
Equity securities AFS	0.2	(0.2)		
Total securities available-for-sale	\$ 1,585.7	\$ (12.0)	\$	\$

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CIT GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

Purchased Credit-Impaired AFS Securities

In connection with the OneWest acquisition, the Company classified AFS mortgage-backed securities as PCI due to evidence of credit deterioration since issuance and for which it is probable that the Company will not collect all principal and interest payments contractually required at the time of purchase. Accounting for these adjustments is discussed in Note 1 Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

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Changes in the accretable yield for PCI securities are summarized below for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016:

Changes in Accretable Yield (dollars in millions)

	<u>Quarter Ended September 30, 2016</u>	<u>Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016</u>
Beginning Balance	\$ 179.2	\$ 189.0
Accretion into interest income	(7.1)	(22.3)
Reclassifications from non-accretable difference	0.6	6.0
Balance at September 30, 2016	\$ 172.7	\$ 172.7
	<u>Quarter Ended September 30, 2015</u>	<u>Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015</u>
Beginning Balance	\$ 298.4	\$ 298.4
Accretion into interest income	(8.2)	(8.2)
Balance at September 30, 2015	\$ 290.2	\$ 290.2

The estimated fair value of PCI securities was \$503.1 million and \$559.6 million with a par value of \$640.9 million and \$717.1 million as of September 30, 2016, and December 31, 2015, respectively.

Securities Carried at Fair Value with Changes Recorded in Net Income (dollars in millions)

	<u>Amortized Cost</u>	<u>Gross Unrealized Gains</u>	<u>Gross Unrealized Losses</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
September 30, 2016				
Mortgage-backed Securities Non-agency	\$ 295.9	\$ 6.1	\$ (0.7)	\$ 301.3
Total securities held at fair value with changes recorded in net income	\$ 295.9	\$ 6.1	\$ (0.7)	\$ 301.3
	<u>Amortized Cost</u>	<u>Gross Unrealized Gains</u>	<u>Gross Unrealized Losses</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
December 31, 2015				
Mortgage-backed Securities Non-agency	\$ 343.8	\$ 0.3	\$ (4.4)	\$ 339.7
Total securities held at fair value with changes recorded in net income	\$ 343.8	\$ 0.3	\$ (4.4)	\$ 339.7

Securities Carried at Fair Value with changes Recorded in Net Income Amortized Cost and Fair Value Maturities (dollars in millions)

	<u>September 30, 2016</u>		
	<u>Amortized Cost</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Weighted Average Yield</u>
Mortgage-backed securities non agency securities			
After 5 but within 10 years	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.3	37.26%

September 30, 2016

Due after 10 years	295.7	301.0	4.89%
Total	\$295.9	\$301.3	4.92%

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Debt Securities Held-to-Maturity

The carrying value and fair value of securities held to maturity (HTM) at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 were as follows:

Debt Securities HTM Carrying Value and Fair Value (dollars in millions)

	Carrying Value	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
September 30, 2016				
<i>Mortgage-backed securities</i>				
U.S. government agency securities	\$ 120.6	\$ 1.9	\$ (0.4)	\$ 122.1
State and municipal	27.7	0.1	(0.8)	27.0
Foreign government	2.4	0.1		2.5
Corporate foreign	103.7	6.0		109.7
Total debt securities held-to-maturity	\$ 254.4	\$ 8.1	\$ (1.2)	\$ 261.3
December 31, 2015				
<i>Mortgage-backed securities</i>				
U.S. government agency securities	\$ 147.2	\$ 1.1	\$ (2.6)	\$ 145.7
State and municipal	37.1		(1.6)	35.5
Foreign government	13.5			13.5
Corporate foreign	102.3	4.5		106.8
Total debt securities held-to-maturity	\$ 300.1	\$ 5.6	\$ (4.2)	\$ 301.5

The following table presents the debt securities HTM by contractual maturity dates:

Debt Securities HTM Amortized Cost and Fair Value Maturities (dollars in millions)

	September 30, 2016		
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield
Mortgage-backed securities U.S. government agency securities			
After 5 but within 10 years	\$ 1.3	\$ 1.3	2.22%
Due after 10 years	119.3	120.8	2.26%
Total	120.6	122.1	2.26%

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September 30, 2016

State and municipal			
Due within 1 year	0.5	0.5	2.09%
After 1 but within 5 years	0.5	0.5	2.46%
After 5 but within 10 years	0.5	0.5	2.70%
Due after 10 years	26.2	25.5	2.30%
Total	27.7	27.0	2.31%
Foreign government			
Due within 1 year	2.4	2.5	2.43%
Total	2.4	2.5	2.43%
Corporate Foreign securities			
After 1 but within 5 years	103.7	109.7	4.28%
Total	103.7	109.7	4.28%
Total debt securities held-to-maturity	\$254.4	\$261.3	3.09%

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The following table summarizes the gross unrealized losses and estimated fair value of HTM securities aggregated by investment category and length of time that the securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position.

Debt Securities HTM Gross Unrealized Loss (dollars in millions)

	September 30, 2016			
	Less than 12 months		12 months or greater	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Loss
Mortgage-backed securities				
U.S. government agency securities	\$	\$	\$ 30.1	\$ (0.4)
State and municipal			22.0	(0.8)
Total securities held-to-maturity	\$	\$	\$ 52.1	\$ (1.2)
	December 31, 2015			
	Less than 12 months		12 months or greater	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Loss
Mortgage-backed securities				
U.S. government agency securities	\$ 62.2	\$ (0.9)	\$ 40.7	\$ (1.7)
State and municipal	3.1	(0.1)	28.2	(1.5)
Total securities held-to-maturity	\$ 65.3	\$ (1.0)	\$ 68.9	\$ (3.2)

Other Than Temporary Impairment (OTTI)

The Company conducted and documented its periodic review of all securities with unrealized losses, which it performs to evaluate whether the impairment is other than temporary.

For PCI securities, management determined certain PCI securities with unrealized losses were deemed credit-related and recognized OTTI credit-related losses of \$0.1 million and \$2.2 million as permanent write-downs for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016. There were no write-downs for the respective 2015 periods.

The Company reviewed debt securities AFS and HTM with unrealized losses and determined that the unrealized losses were not OTTI. The unrealized losses were not credit-related and the Company does not have an intent to sell and believes it is not more-likely-than-not that the Company will have to sell prior to the recovery of the amortized cost basis.

The Company reviewed equity securities classified as AFS with unrealized losses and determined that the unrealized losses were not OTTI. The unrealized losses were not credit-related.

There were no unrealized losses on non-marketable investments.

NOTE 7 DEPOSITS

The following table presents detail on the type, maturities and weighted average interest rates of deposits.

Deposits (dollars in millions)

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Deposits Outstanding	\$32,854.3	\$32,782.2
Weighted average contractual interest rate	1.22%	1.26%
Weighted average remaining number of days to maturity	685 days	864 days
	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016	Year Ended December 31, 2015
Daily average deposits for the period	\$32,771.4	\$23,277.8
Maximum amount outstanding for the period	33,225.1	32,899.6
Weighted average contractual interest rate for the period	1.24%	1.45%

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The following table provides further details of deposits.

Deposits Rates and Maturities (dollars in millions)

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September 30, 2016

	Amount	Average Rate
Deposits no stated maturity		
Non-interest-bearing checking	\$ 987.1	
Interest-bearing checking	3,074.8	0.55%
Money market / sweeps ⁽¹⁾	6,334.9	0.82%
Savings	4,325.5	0.88%
Other	146.2	NM ⁽²⁾
Total checking and savings deposits	14,868.5	
Certificates of deposit, remaining contractual maturity:		
Within one year	9,135.4	1.13%
One to two years	2,689.4	1.44%
Two to three years	1,797.8	2.20%
Three to four years	2,150.9	2.24%
Four to five years	783.7	2.41%
Over five years	1,417.9	3.15%
Total certificates of deposit	17,975.1	
Premium / discount	(0.7)	
Purchase accounting adjustments	11.4	
Total Deposits	\$ 32,854.3	

⁽¹⁾ Includes deposit sweep arrangements related to money market and healthcare savings accounts.

⁽²⁾ Not Meaningful includes certain deposits such as escrow accounts, security deposits and other similar accounts.

The following table presents the maturity profile of other time deposits with a denomination of \$100,000 or more.

Certificates of Deposit \$100 Thousand or More (dollars in millions)

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
U.S. certificates of deposit:		
Three months or less	\$ 1,624.0	\$ 1,476.5
After three months through six months	1,767.5	1,462.6
After six months through twelve months	3,482.0	2,687.2
After twelve months	7,823.0	9,245.8
Total U.S. certificates of deposit \$100 thousand or more	\$ 14,696.5	\$ 14,872.1

NOTE 8 BORROWINGS

The following table presents the carrying value of outstanding borrowings.

Borrowings (dollars in millions)

	September 30, 2016			December 31, 2015
	CIT Group Inc.	Subsidiaries	Total	Total ⁽¹⁾
Senior Unsecured	\$ 10,595.1	\$	\$ 10,595.1	\$ 10,636.3
Secured borrowings:				
Structured financings		3,515.4	3,515.4	4,687.9

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	September 30, 2016		December 31, 2015
FHLB advances		2,438.2	3,117.6
Total Borrowings	\$ 10,595.1	\$ 5,953.6	\$ 18,441.8

⁽¹⁾ December 31, 2015 balances for Senior Unsecured and Structured Financing were adjusted to include deferred debt issuance costs of \$41.4 million and \$55.9 million, respectively, compared to balances presented in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, upon adoption and in accordance with the provision in ASU 2015-03. Previously these amounts were included in other assets.

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Unsecured Borrowings

Second Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Facility

There were no outstanding borrowings under the Second Amended and Restated Revolving Credit and Guaranty Agreement (the Revolving Credit Facility) at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015. The amount available to draw upon at September 30, 2016 was approximately \$1.4 billion, with the remaining amount of approximately \$0.1 billion being utilized for issuance of letters of credit to customers.

The Revolving Credit Facility has a total commitment amount of \$1.5 billion and the maturity date of the commitment is January 26, 2018. The total commitment amount consists of a \$1.15 billion revolving loan tranche and a \$350 million revolving loan tranche that can also be utilized for issuance of letters of credit to customers. The applicable margin charged under the facility is 2.25% for LIBOR Rate loans and 1.25% for Base Rate loans.

The Revolving Credit Facility may be drawn and prepaid at the option of CIT. The unutilized portion of any commitment under the Revolving Credit Facility may be reduced permanently or terminated by CIT at any time without penalty.

The Revolving Credit Facility is unsecured and is guaranteed by nine of the Company's domestic operating subsidiaries. The facility was amended in February 2016 to extend the final maturity date of the lenders' commitments and modify the applicable margin, which depends on the Company's long-term senior unsecured, non-credit enhanced debt rating used to calculate the interest rate for LIBOR Rate and Base Rate loans. The applicable required minimum guarantor asset coverage ratio ranges from 1.0:1.0 to 1.5:1.0 and was 1.375: 1.0 at September 30, 2016. The amendment also added Fitch Ratings Ltd. as a provider of the Company's long-term senior unsecured, non-credit enhanced debt rating.

The Revolving Credit Facility is subject to a \$6 billion minimum consolidated net worth covenant of the Company, tested quarterly, and also limits the Company's ability to create liens, merge or consolidate, sell, transfer, lease or dispose of all or substantially all of its assets, grant a negative pledge or make certain restricted payments during the occurrence and continuance of an event of default.

Senior Unsecured Notes

The following tables present the principal amounts by maturity date.

Senior Unsecured Notes (dollars in millions)

<u>Maturity Date</u>	<u>Rate %</u>	<u>Date of Issuance</u>	<u>Par Value</u>
May 2017	5.000%	May 2012	\$ 1,208.7
August 2017	4.250%		1,725.8

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<u>Maturity Date</u>	<u>Rate %</u>	<u>Date of Issuance</u>	<u>Par Value</u>
		August 2012	
March 2018	5.250%	March 2012	1,465.0
April 2018	6.625%	March 2011	695.0
February 2019	5.500%	February 2012	1,750.0
February 2019	3.875%	February 2014	1,000.0
May 2020	5.375%	May 2012	750.0
August 2022	5.000%	August 2012	1,250.0
August 2023	5.000%	August 2013	750.0
Weighted average rate and total	5.02%		\$ 10,594.5

The Indentures for the senior unsecured notes limit the Company's ability to create liens, merge or consolidate, or sell, transfer, lease or dispose of all or substantially all of its assets. Upon a Change of Control Triggering Event as defined in the Indentures for the senior unsecured notes, holders of the senior unsecured notes will have the right to require the Company, as applicable, to repurchase all or a portion of the senior unsecured notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of such repurchase.

In addition to the above table, there is an unsecured note with a 6.0% coupon and a carrying value of \$39 million (par value of \$51 million) that matures in 2036.

Secured Borrowings

At September 30, 2016 the Company had pledged assets (including collateral for the FRB discount window) of \$16.4 billion, which included \$11.3 billion of loans (including amounts held for sale), \$4.2 billion of operating lease assets, \$0.8 billion of cash and \$0.1 billion of investment securities.

FHLB Advances

As a member of the FHLB of San Francisco, CIT Bank, N.A. can access financing based on an evaluation of its creditworthiness, statement of financial position, size and eligibility of collateral. The interest rates charged by the FHLB for advances typically vary depending upon maturity, the cost of funds of the FHLB, and the collateral provided for the borrowing and the advances are secured by certain Bank assets and bear either a fixed or floating interest rate. The FHLB advances are collateralized by a variety of consumer and commercial loans and leases, including SFR mortgage loans, reverse mortgage loans, multi-family mortgage loans, commercial real estate loans, certain foreclosed properties and certain amounts receivable under a loss sharing agreement with the FDIC, commercial loans, leases and/or equipment.

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As of September 30, 2016, the Company had \$5.6 billion of financing availability with the FHLB, of which \$2.3 billion was unused and available, and \$811.6 million was being utilized for issuance of letters of credit. FHLB Advances as of September 30, 2016 have a weighted average rate of 1.09%. The following table includes the total outstanding FHLB Advances, and respective pledged assets.

FHLB Advances with Pledged Assets Summary (dollars in millions)

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	September 30, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	FHLB Advances	Pledged Assets	FHLB Advances	Pledged Assets
Total	\$2,438.2	\$6,555.5	\$3,117.6	\$6,783.1
Structured Financings				

Set forth in the following table are amounts primarily related to and owned by consolidated VIEs. Creditors of these VIEs received ownership and/or security interests in the assets. These entities are intended to be bankruptcy remote so that such assets are not available to creditors of CIT or any affiliates of CIT until and unless the related secured borrowings have been fully discharged. These transactions do not meet accounting requirements for sales treatment and are recorded as secured borrowings. Structured financings as of September 30, 2016 had a weighted average rate of 3.66%, which ranged from 0.0% to 5.74%.

Structured Financings and Pledged Assets Summary⁽¹⁾ (dollars in millions)

	September 30, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Secured Borrowing	Pledged Assets	Secured Borrowing	Pledged Assets
Rail ⁽²⁾	\$ 840.7	\$1,303.7	\$ 917.0	\$1,336.1
Aerospace ⁽²⁾	1,864.7	3,516.8	2,091.5	3,732.2
Subtotal Transportation Finance	2,705.4	4,820.5	3,008.5	5,068.3
Commercial Finance		0.2		0.2
Business Capital	659.6	2,255.1	1,128.6	2,434.1
Subtotal Commercial Banking	659.6	2,255.3	1,128.6	2,434.3
Legacy Consumer Mortgages	0.4	0.4		
Subtotal Consumer & Community Banking	0.4	0.4		
Non-Strategic Portfolios	150.0	249.3	550.8	712.5
Total	\$3,515.4	\$7,325.5	\$4,687.9	\$8,215.1

⁽¹⁾ As part of our liquidity management strategy, the Company pledges assets to secure financing transactions (which include securitizations), and for other purposes as required or permitted by law while CIT Bank, N.A. also pledges assets to secure borrowings from the FHLB and FRB.

⁽²⁾ At September 30, 2016, the TRS related borrowings and pledged assets, respectively, of \$1.1 billion and \$1.7 billion were included in Transportation Finance. The TRS is described in Note 9 Derivative Financial Instruments.

Not included in the above table, are liabilities of discontinued operations consisting of \$386.6 million of secured borrowings related to HECM loans securitized in the form of GNMA HMBS. See Note 2 Acquisition and Disposition Activities.

FRB

The Company has a borrowing facility with the FRB Discount Window that can be used for short-term, typically overnight, borrowings. The borrowing capacity is determined by the FRB based on the collateral pledged.

There were no outstanding borrowings with the FRB Discount Window as of September 30, 2016 or December 31, 2015.

Variable Interest Entities (VIEs)

Below describes the results of the Company's assessment of its variable interests to determine its current status with regards to being the primary beneficiary of a VIE.

Consolidated VIEs

The Company utilizes VIEs in the ordinary course of business to support its own and its customers' financing needs. Each VIE is a separate legal entity and maintains its own books and records.

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The most significant types of VIEs that CIT utilizes are 'on balance sheet' secured financings of pools of leases and loans originated by the Company where the Company is the primary beneficiary. The Company originates pools of assets and sells these to special purpose entities, which, in turn, issue debt instruments backed by the asset pools or sells individual interests in the assets to investors. CIT retains the servicing rights and participates in certain cash flows. These VIEs are typically organized as trusts or limited liability companies, and are intended to be bankruptcy remote, from a legal standpoint.

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CIT GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

The main risks inherent in structured financings are deterioration in the credit performance of the vehicle's underlying asset portfolio and risk associated with the servicing of the underlying assets.

Lenders typically have recourse to the assets in the VIEs and may benefit from other credit enhancements, such as: (1) a reserve or cash collateral account that requires the Company to deposit cash in an account, which will first be used to cover any defaulted obligor payments, (2) over-collateralization in the form of excess assets in the VIE, or (3) subordination, whereby the Company retains a subordinate position in the secured borrowing which would absorb losses due to defaulted obligor payments before the senior certificate holders. The VIE may also enter into derivative contracts in order to convert the debt issued by the VIEs to match the underlying assets or to limit or change the risk of the VIE.

With respect to events or circumstances that could expose CIT to a loss, as these are accounted for as on balance sheet, the Company records an allowance for loan losses for the credit risks associated with the underlying leases and loans. The VIE has an obligation to pay the debt in accordance with the terms of the underlying agreements.

Generally, third-party investors in the obligations of the consolidated VIEs have legal recourse only to the assets of the VIEs and do not have recourse to the Company beyond certain specific provisions that are customary for secured financing transactions, such as asset repurchase obligations for breaches of representations and warranties. In addition, the assets are generally restricted to pay only such liabilities.

Unconsolidated VIEs

Unconsolidated VIEs include government sponsored entity (GSE) securitization structures, private-label securitizations and limited partnership interests where the Company's involvement is limited to an investor interest where the Company does not have the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits that could potentially be significant to the VIE and limited partnership interests.

As a result of the OneWest Transaction, the Company has certain contractual obligations related to the HECM loans and the GNMA HMBS securitizations. The Company, as servicer of these HECM loans, is currently obligated to fund future borrower advances, which include fees paid to taxing authorities for borrowers' unpaid taxes and insurance, mortgage insurance premiums and payments made to borrowers for line of credit draws on HECM loans. In addition, the Company capitalizes the servicing fees and interest income earned and is obligated to fund guarantee fees associated with the GNMA HMBS. The Company periodically pools and securitizes certain of these funded advances through issuance of HMBS to third-party security holders, which did not qualify for sale accounting and rather, are treated as financing transactions. As a financing transaction, the HECM loans and related proceeds from the issuance of the HMBS recognized as secured borrowings remain on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet. Due to the Company's planned exit of third party servicing, HECM loans of \$393 million and \$449.5 million were included in Assets of discontinued operations and the associated secured borrowing of \$386.6 million and \$440.6 million (including an unamortized premium balance of \$9.3 million and \$13.2 million) were included in Liabilities of discontinued operations at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

As servicer, the Company is required to repurchase the HECM loans once the outstanding principal balance is equal to or greater than 98% of the maximum claim amount or when the property forecloses to OREO, which reduces the secured borrowing balance. Additionally the Company services \$166.2 million and \$189.6 million of HMBS outstanding principal balance at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, for transferred loans securitized by IndyMac for which OneWest Bank prior to the acquisition had purchased the mortgage servicing rights (MSR) in connection with the IndyMac Transaction. The carrying value of the MSRs was not significant at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015. As the HECM loans are federally insured by the FHA and the secured borrowings guaranteed to the investors by GNMA, the Company does not believe maximum loss exposure as a result of its involvement is material or quantifiable.

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For Agency and private label securitizations where the Company is not the servicer, the maximum exposure to loss represents the recorded investment based on the Company's beneficial interests held in the securitized assets. These interests are not expected to absorb losses or receive benefits that are significant to the VIE.

As a limited partner, the nature of the Company's ownership interest in tax credit equity investments is limited in its ability to direct the activities that drive the economic performance of the entity, as these entities are managed by the general or managing partner. As a result, the Company was not deemed to be the primary beneficiary of these VIEs.

The table below presents potential losses that would be incurred under hypothetical circumstances, such that the value of its interests and any associated collateral declines to zero and at the same time assuming no consideration of recovery or offset from any economic hedges. The Company believes the possibility is remote under this hypothetical scenario; accordingly, this required disclosure is not an indication of expected loss.

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Unconsolidated VIEs (dollars in millions)

	Unconsolidated VIEs Carrying Value September 30, 2016		Unconsolidated VIEs Carrying Value December 31, 2015	
	Securities	Partnership Investment	Securities	Partnership Investment
Agency securities ⁽¹⁾	\$ 964.6	\$	\$ 294.5	\$
Non agency securities Other servicer	811.6		906.8	
Tax credit equity investments		115.6		125.0
Total Assets	\$ 1,776.2	\$ 115.6	\$ 1,201.3	\$ 125.0
Commitments to tax credit investments	\$	\$ 7.3	\$	\$ 15.7
Total Liabilities	\$	\$ 7.3	\$	\$ 15.7
Maximum loss exposure ⁽²⁾	\$ 1,776.2	\$ 115.6	\$ 1,201.3	\$ 125.0

⁽¹⁾ In preparing the interim financial statements for the quarter ended September 30, 2016, the Company discovered and corrected an immaterial error impacting the disclosure of agency securities in the amount of \$147.0 million as of December 31, 2015.

⁽²⁾ Maximum loss exposure to the unconsolidated VIEs excludes the liability for representations and warranties, corporate guarantees and also excludes servicing advances.

NOTE 9 DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

As part of managing economic risk and exposure to interest rate and foreign currency risk, the Company primarily enters into derivative transactions in over-the-counter markets with other financial institutions. The Company does not enter into derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the Act) includes measures to broaden the scope of derivative instruments subject to regulation by requiring clearing and exchange trading of certain derivatives, and imposing margin, reporting and registration requirements for certain market participants. Since the Company does not meet the definition of a Swap Dealer or Major Swap Participant under the Act, the reporting and clearing obligations apply to a limited number of derivative transactions executed with its lending customers in order to manage their interest rate risk.

See Note 1 Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015 for further description of its derivative transaction policies.

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The following table presents fair values and notional values of derivative financial instruments:

Fair and Notional Values of Derivative Financial Instruments⁽¹⁾ (dollars in millions)

	September 30, 2016			December 31, 2015		
	Notional Amount	Asset Fair Value	Liability Fair Value	Notional Amount	Asset Fair Value	Liability Fair Value
Qualifying Hedges						
Foreign currency forward contracts net investment hedges	\$ 775.2	\$ 8.8	\$ (2.1)	\$ 787.6	\$ 45.5	\$ (0.3)
Total Qualifying Hedges	775.2	8.8	(2.1)	787.6	45.5	(0.3)
Non-Qualifying Hedges						
Interest rate swaps ⁽²⁾	5,064.8	104.2	(98.8)	4,645.7	45.1	(38.9)
Written options	2,663.0	0.2	(0.2)	3,346.1	0.1	(2.5)
Purchased options	2,049.1	0.2	(0.2)	2,342.5	2.2	(0.1)
Foreign currency forward contracts	1,291.1	11.0	(5.7)	1,624.2	47.8	(6.6)
Total Return Swap (TRS)	1,200.0		(47.8)	1,152.8		(54.9)
Equity Warrants	1.0	0.1		1.0	0.3	
Interest Rate Lock Commitments	41.6	0.4		9.9	0.1	
Forward Sale Commitments on Agency MBS	24.0		(0.1)			
Credit derivatives	261.3		(0.5)	37.6		(0.3)
Total Non-qualifying Hedges	12,595.9	116.1	(153.3)	13,159.8	95.6	(103.3)
Total Hedges	\$ 13,371.1	\$ 124.9	\$ (155.4)	\$ 13,947.4	\$ 141.1	\$ (103.6)

⁽¹⁾ Presented on a gross basis.

⁽²⁾ Fair value balances include accrued interest.

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Total Return Swaps

Two financing facilities between two wholly-owned subsidiaries of CIT and Goldman Sachs International (GSI) are structured as total return swaps (together, the TRS), under which amounts available for advances are accounted for as derivatives.

Pursuant to applicable accounting guidance, the unutilized portion of the TRS is accounted for as a derivative and recorded at its estimated fair value. The CIT Financial Ltd. Facility (the CFL Facility) is \$1.5 billion and the CIT TRS Funding B.V. facility (the BV facility) is \$625 million.

The aggregate notional amounts of the TRS of \$1,200.0 million at September 30, 2016 and \$1,152.8 million at December 31, 2015 represent the aggregate unused portions under the TRS and constitute derivative financial instruments. These aggregate notional amounts are calculated as the maximum aggregate facility commitment amounts, currently \$2,125.0 million, less the aggregate actual adjusted qualifying borrowing base outstanding of \$925.0 million at September 30, 2016 and \$972.2 million at December 31, 2015 under the TRS. The notional amounts of the derivatives will increase as the adjusted qualifying borrowing base decreases due to repayment of the underlying asset-backed securities (ABS) to investors. If CIT funds additional ABS under the CFL Facility and/or BV Facility, the aggregate adjusted qualifying borrowing base of the TRS will increase and the notional amount of the derivatives will decrease accordingly.

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The TRS allows for termination by CIT upon not less than 10 business days notification to Goldman Sachs International (GSI), as counterparty under the TRS. Such termination requires payment to GSI of the present value of the remaining facility fee that would be due under the terms of the agreement.

Valuation of the derivatives related to the TRS facilities is based on several factors using a discounted cash flow (DCF) methodology, including:

- n CIT s funding costs for similar financings based on current market conditions;
- n Forecasted usage of the long-dated facilities through the final maturity date in 2028; and
- n Forecasted amortization, due to principal payments on the underlying ABS, which impacts the amount of the unutilized portion.

Based on the Company s valuation, a liability of \$47.8 million and \$54.9 million was recorded at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. The increase in liability of \$19.7 million and decrease of \$7.1 million were recognized as a decrease and an increase to Other Income for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively. The increases in the liability of \$24.3 million and \$31.7 million were recognized as a reduction to Other Income for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively.

Impact of Collateral and Netting Arrangements on the Total Derivative Portfolio

The following tables present a summary of our derivative portfolio, which includes the gross amounts of recognized financial assets and liabilities; the amounts offset in the consolidated balance sheet; the net amounts presented in the consolidated balance sheet; the amounts subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement that were not included in the offset amount above, and the amount of cash collateral received or pledged. Derivative transactions are documented under an International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) agreement.

Offsetting of Derivative Assets and Liabilities (dollars in millions)

	Gross Amount of Recognized Assets (Liabilities)	Gross Amount Offset in the Consolidated Balance Sheet	Net Amount Presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheet	Gross Amounts not offset in the Consolidated Balance Sheet		
				Derivative Financial Instruments ⁽¹⁾	Cash Collateral Pledged/ (Received) ^{(1),(2)}	Net Amount
September 30, 2016						
Derivative assets	\$ 124.9	\$	\$ 124.9	\$(6.3)	\$(11.9)	\$ 106.7
Derivative liabilities	(155.4)		(155.4)	6.3	93.3	(55.8)
December 31, 2015						
Derivative assets	\$ 141.1	\$	\$ 141.1	\$(9.7)	\$(82.7)	\$ 48.7
Derivative liabilities	(103.6)		(103.6)	9.7	31.8	(62.1)

⁽¹⁾ The Company s derivative transactions are governed by ISDA agreements that allow for net settlements of certain payments as well as offsetting of all contracts (Derivative Financial Instruments) with a given counterparty in the event of bankruptcy or default of one of the two parties to the transaction. We believe our ISDA agreements meet the definition of a master netting arrangement or similar agreement for purposes of the above disclosure. In conjunction with the ISDA agreements, the Company has entered into collateral arrangements with its counterparties which provide for the exchange of cash depending on change in the market valuation of the derivative contracts outstanding. Such collateral is available to be applied in settlement of the net balances upon an event of default of one of the counterparties.

⁽²⁾ Collateral pledged or received is included in Other assets or Other liabilities, respectively.

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The following table presents the impact of derivatives on the statements of income.

Derivative Instrument Gains and Losses (dollars in millions)

Derivative Instruments	Gain / (Loss) Recognized	Quarters Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
		2016	2015	2016	2015
Non Qualifying Hedges					
Interest rate swaps	Other income	\$ 2.4	\$ (2.2)	\$ (0.6)	\$ (1.1)
Interest rate options	Other income	0.1	1.2	0.5	1.1
Foreign currency forward contracts	Other income	1.4	43.8	(10.9)	84.5
Equity warrants	Other income	0.1		(0.2)	0.1
Total Return Swap (TRS)	Other income	(19.7)	(24.3)	7.1	(31.7)
Interest Rate Lock Commitments	Other income	0.2		0.3	
Forward Sale Commitments on Agency MBS	Other income	(0.1)		(0.1)	
Credit Derivatives	Other income	0.2		1.4	
Total Non-qualifying Hedges		\$(15.4)	\$ 18.5	\$ (2.5)	\$ 52.9
Total derivatives-income statement impact		\$(15.4)	\$ 18.5	\$ (2.5)	\$ 52.9

The following table presents the changes in AOCI relating to derivatives:

Changes in AOCI Relating to Derivatives (dollars in millions)

Contract Type	Derivatives - effective portion reclassified from AOCI to income	Hedge ineffectiveness recorded directly in income	Total income statement impact	Derivatives - effective portion recorded in OCI	Total change in OCI for period
Quarter Ended September 30, 2016					
Foreign currency forward contracts net investment hedges	\$	\$	\$	\$ 4.2	\$ 4.2
Total	\$	\$	\$	\$ 4.2	\$ 4.2
Quarter Ended September 30, 2015					
Foreign currency forward contracts net investment hedges	\$ 4.3	\$	\$ 4.3	\$ 44.0	\$ 39.7
Total	\$ 4.3	\$	\$ 4.3	\$ 44.0	\$ 39.7
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016					
Foreign currency forward contracts net investment hedges	\$ 1.8	\$	\$ 1.8	\$ (28.1)	\$ (29.9)
Total	\$ 1.8	\$	\$ 1.8	\$ (28.1)	\$ (29.9)
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015					
Foreign currency forward contracts net investment hedges	\$ 8.5	\$	\$ 8.5	\$ 106.3	\$ 97.8
Total	\$ 8.5	\$	\$ 8.5	\$ 106.3	\$ 97.8

NOTE 10 FAIR VALUE**Fair Value Hierarchy**

The Company is required to report fair value measurements for specified classes of assets and liabilities. See *Note 1 Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* for a description of fair value measurement policy.

The Company characterizes inputs in the determination of fair value according to the fair value hierarchy. The fair value of the Company's assets and liabilities where the measurement objective specifically requires the use of fair value are set forth in the tables below.

Disclosures that follow in this note exclude assets and liabilities classified as discontinued operations.

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Financial Assets and Liabilities Measured at Estimated Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The following table summarizes the Company's assets and liabilities measured at estimated fair value on a recurring basis, including those management elected under the fair value option.

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis (dollars in millions)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>
September 30, 2016				
Assets				
Debt Securities AFS	\$2,729.2	\$	\$2,218.8	\$ 510.4
Securities carried at fair value with changes recorded in net income	301.3			301.3
Equity Securities AFS	34.8	0.2	34.6	
FDIC receivable	49.3			49.3
Derivative assets at fair value non-qualifying hedges ^(d)	116.1		115.7	0.4
Derivative assets at fair value qualifying hedges	8.8		8.8	
Total	\$3,239.5	\$ 0.2	\$2,377.9	\$ 861.4
Liabilities				
Derivative liabilities at fair value non-qualifying hedges ⁽¹⁾	\$ (153.3)	\$	\$ (105.0)	\$ (48.3)
Derivative liabilities at fair value qualifying hedges	(2.1)		(2.1)	
Consideration holdback liability	(47.0)			(47.0)
FDIC True-up Liability	(61.3)			(61.3)
Total	\$ (263.7)	\$	\$ (107.1)	\$ (156.6)
December 31, 2015				
Assets				
Debt Securities AFS	\$2,007.8	\$	\$1,440.7	\$ 567.1
Securities carried at fair value with changes recorded in net income	339.7			339.7
Equity Securities AFS ⁽²⁾	14.3	0.3	14.0	
FDIC receivable	54.8			54.8
Derivative assets at fair value non-qualifying hedges ^(d)	95.6		95.6	

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	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Derivative assets at fair value qualifying hedges	45.5		45.5	
Total	\$2,557.7	\$ 0.3	\$ 1,595.8	\$ 961.6
Liabilities				
Derivative liabilities at fair value non-qualifying hedges ⁽¹⁾	\$ (103.3)	\$	\$ (47.8)	\$ (55.5)
Derivative liabilities at fair value qualifying hedges	(0.3)		(0.3)	
Consideration holdback liability	(60.8)			(60.8)
FDIC True-up Liability	(56.9)			(56.9)
Total	\$ (221.3)	\$	\$ (48.1)	\$ (173.2)

⁽¹⁾ Derivative fair values include accrued interest

Debt and Equity Securities Classified as AFS and Securities carried at fair value with changes recorded in net income Debt and equity securities classified as AFS are carried at fair value, as determined either by Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3 inputs. Debt securities classified as AFS included investments in U.S. federal government agency, U.S. Treasury and supranational securities and were valued using Level 2 inputs, primarily quoted prices for similar securities. Certain equity securities classified as AFS were valued using Level 1 inputs, primarily quoted prices in active markets. For Agency pass-through MBS, which are classified as Level 2, the Company generally determines estimated fair value utilizing prices obtained from independent broker dealers and recent trading activity for similar assets. Debt securities classified as AFS and securities carried at fair value with changes recorded in net income represent non-Agency MBS, the market for such securities is not active and the estimated fair value was determined using a discounted cash flow technique. The significant unobservable assumptions, which are verified to the extent possible using broker dealer quotes, are estimated by type of underlying collateral, including credit loss assumptions, estimated prepayment speeds and appropriate discount rates. Given the lack of observable market data, the estimated fair value of the non-agency MBS is classified as Level 3.

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CIT GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

FDIC Receivable The Company elected to measure its receivable under a participation agreement with the FDIC in connection with the IndyMac Transaction at estimated fair value under the fair value option. The participation agreement provides the Company a secured interest in certain homebuilder, home construction and lot loans, which entitle the Company to a 40% share of the underlying loan cash flows. The receivable is valued by first grouping the loans into similar asset types and stratifying the loans based on their underlying key features such as product type, current payment status and other economic attributes in order to project future cash flows. The modeled underlying cash flows include estimated amounts expected to be collected from repayment of loan principal and interest and net proceeds from property liquidations through the clean up call date (when the portfolio falls below 10% of the original unpaid principal balance or June 2016) controlled by the FDIC whereby the underlying assets shall be sold six months from the earliest call date (September 2016), which was exercised by the FDIC during the second quarter of 2016.

Projected future cash flows are estimated by taking the Company's share (40%) of the future cash flows from the underlying loans and real estate properties that include proceeds and interest offset by servicing expenses and servicing fees. Estimated fair value of the FDIC receivable is based on a discounted cash flow technique using significant unobservable inputs, including prepayment rates, default rates, loss severities and liquidation assumptions.

To determine the estimated fair value, the cash flows are discounted using a market interest rate that represents an overall weighted average discount rate based on the underlying collateral specific discount rates. Due to the reduced liquidity that exists for such loans and lack of observable market data available, this requires the use of significant unobservable inputs; as a result these measurements are classified as Level 3.

Derivative Assets and Liabilities The Company's financial derivatives include interest rate swaps, floors, caps, forwards, forward sale commitments on Agency MBS, and credit derivatives. These derivatives are valued using models that incorporate inputs depending on the type of derivative, such as, interest rate curves, foreign exchange rates and volatility. Readily observable market inputs to models can be validated to external sources, including industry pricing services, or corroborated through recent trades, broker dealer quotes, yield curves, or other market-related data. As such, these derivative instruments are valued using a Level 2 methodology. In addition, these derivative values incorporate an assessment of the risk of counterparty nonperformance, measured based on the Company's evaluation of credit risk. The fair value

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of the TRS derivative, written options on certain CIT Bank CDs and credit derivatives were estimated using Level 3 inputs.

FDIC True-up Liability In connection with the La Jolla Transaction, the Company recognized a FDIC True-up liability due to the FDIC 45 days after the tenth anniversary of the loss share agreement (the maturity) because the actual and estimated cumulative losses on the acquired covered PCI loans are lower than the cumulative losses originally estimated by the FDIC at the time of acquisition. The FDIC True-up liability was recorded at estimated fair value as of the Acquisition Date and is remeasured to fair value at each reporting date until the contingency is resolved. The FDIC True-up liability was valued using the discounted cash flow method based on the terms specified in the loss share agreement with the FDIC, the actual FDIC payments collected and significant unobservable inputs, including a risk-adjusted discount rate (reflecting the Company's credit risk plus a liquidity premium), prepayment and default rates. Due to the significant unobservable inputs used to calculate the estimated fair value, these measurements are classified as Level 3.

Consideration Holdback Liability In connection with the OneWest acquisition, the parties negotiated 4 separate holdbacks related to selected trailing risks, totaling \$116 million, which reduced the cash consideration paid at closing. Any unapplied Holdback funds at the end of the respective holdback periods, which range from 1 to 5 years, are payable to the former OneWest shareholders. Unused funds for any of the four holdbacks cannot be applied against another holdback amount. The range of potential holdback to be paid is from \$0 to \$116 million. Based on management's estimate of the probability of each holdback it was determined that the probable amount of holdback to be paid was originally recorded at \$62.4 million, and currently is \$47.0 million. The amount expected to be paid was discounted based on CIT's cost of funds. This contingent consideration was measured at fair value at the Acquisition Date and is re-measured at fair value in subsequent accounting periods, with the changes in fair value recorded in the statement of income, until the related contingent issues are resolved. Gross payments, which are determined based on the Company's probability assessment, are discounted at a rate approximating the Company's average coupon rate on deposits and borrowings. Due to the significant unobservable inputs used to calculate the estimated fair value, these measurements are classified as Level 3.

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The following tables summarize information about significant unobservable inputs related to the Company's categories of Level 3 financial assets and liabilities measured on a recurring basis as of September 30, 2016.

Quantitative Information about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements Recurring (dollars in millions)

Financial Instrument	Estimated Fair Value	Valuation Technique(s)	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Range of Inputs	Weighted Average
September 30, 2016					
Assets					
Securities - AFS	\$ 510.4	Discounted cash flow	Discount Rate	2.7% 81.4%	5.3%
			Prepayment Rate	1.7% 20.6%	9.1%
			Default Rate	0.0% 12.8%	4.1%
			Loss Severity	0.2% 75.2%	36.1%
Securities carried at fair value with changes recorded in net income	301.3	Discounted cash flow	Discount Rate	0.0% 37.8%	5.4%
			Prepayment Rate	5.4% 35.8%	11.9%
			Default Rate	0.0% 6.3%	4.0%
			Loss Severity	7.3% 42.9%	24.7%
FDIC Receivable	49.3	Discounted cash flow	Discount Rate	7.8% 18.4%	9.4%
				2.0% 14.0%	3.2%

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Financial Instrument	Estimated Fair Value	Valuation Technique(s)	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Range of Inputs	Weighted Average
			Prepayment Rate		
			Default Rate	6.0% 36.0%	10.5%
			Loss Severity	21.6% 53.2%	29.2%
		Internal valuation model	Borrower Rate	2.9% 4.5%	3.6%
Derivative assets non qualifying	0.4				
Total Assets	\$ 861.4				
Liabilities					
		Discounted cash flow	Discount Rate	3.2 % 3.2%	3.2%
FDIC True-up liability	\$ (61.3)		Payment Probability	0.0% 100.0%	53.8%
		Discounted cash flow	Discount Rate	1.3% 4.0%	2.2%
Consideration holdback liability	(47.0)				
		Market Comparables ⁽¹⁾			
Derivative liabilities non qualifying	(48.3)				
Total Liabilities	\$ (156.6)				

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CIT GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

Quantitative Information about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements Recurring (dollars in millions) (continued)

Financial Instrument	Estimated Fair Value	Valuation Technique(s)	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Range of Inputs	Weighted Average
December 31, 2015					
Assets					
		Discounted cash flow	Discount Rate	0.0% 94.5%	6.4%
Securities AFS	\$ 567.1		Prepayment Rate	2.7% 20.8%	9.2%
			Default Rate	0.0% 9.5%	4.1%
			Loss Severity	0.2% 83.5%	36.4%
Securities carried at fair value with changes recorded in net income	339.7	Discounted cash flow	Discount Rate	0.0% 19.9%	6.3%
			Prepayment Rate	2.5% 22.4%	11.5%
			Default Rate	0.0% 5.9%	4.1%
			Loss Severity	3.8% 39.0%	25.1%
FDIC Receivable	54.8	Discounted cash flow	Discount Rate	7.8% 18.4%	9.4%
			Prepayment Rate	2.0% 14.0%	3.6%
			Default Rate	6.0% 36.0%	10.8%

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Financial Instrument	Estimated Fair Value	Valuation Technique(s)	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Range of Inputs	Weighted Average
			Loss Severity	20.0% 65.0%	31.6%
Total Assets	\$ 961.6				
Liabilities					
FDIC True-up liability	\$ (56.9)	Discounted cash flow	Discount Rate	4.1 % 4.1%	4.1%
Consideration holdback liability	(60.8)	Discounted cash flow	Payment Probability	0% 100%	53.8%
			Discount Rate	3.0% 3.0%	3.0%
Derivative liabilities non qualifying	(55.5)	Market Comparables ⁽¹⁾			
Total Liabilities	\$ (173.2)				

⁽¹⁾ The valuation of these derivatives is primarily related to the GSI facilities which is based on several factors using a discounted cash flow methodology, including a) funding costs for similar financings based on current market conditions; b) forecasted usage of long-dated facilities through the final maturity date in 2028; and c) forecasted amortization, due to principal payments on the underlying ABS, which impacts the amount of the unutilized portion.

The level of aggregation and diversity within the products disclosed in the tables results in certain ranges of inputs being wide and unevenly distributed across asset and liability categories. For instruments backed by residential real estate, diversity in the portfolio is reflected in a wide range for loss severity due to varying levels of default. The lower end of the range represents high performing loans with a low probability of default while the higher end of the range relates to more distressed loans with a greater risk of default.

The valuation techniques used for the Company's Level 3 assets and liabilities, as presented in the previous tables, are described as follows:

- n **Discounted cash flow** Discounted cash flow valuation techniques generally consist of developing an estimate of future cash flows that are expected to occur over the life of an instrument and then discounting those cash flows at a rate of return that results in the estimated fair value amount. The Company utilizes both the direct and indirect valuation methods. Under the direct method, contractual cash flows are adjusted for expected losses. The adjusted cash flows are discounted at a rate which considers other costs and risks, such as market risk and liquidity. Under the indirect method, contractual cash flows are discounted at a rate which reflects the costs and risks associated with the likelihood of generating the contractual cash flows.
- n **Market comparables** Market comparable(s) pricing valuation techniques are used to determine the estimated fair value of certain instruments by incorporating known inputs such as recent transaction prices, pending transactions, or prices of other similar investments which require significant adjustment to reflect differences in instrument characteristics.
- n **Internal valuation model** The internal model for rate lock valuation uses the spread on borrower mortgage rate and the Fannie Mae pass through rate and applies a conversion factor to assess the derivative value.

Significant unobservable inputs presented in the previous tables are those the Company considers significant to the estimated fair value of the Level 3 asset or liability. The Company considers unobservable inputs to be significant if, by their exclusion, the estimated fair value of the Level 3 asset or liability would be significantly impacted based on

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CIT GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

qualitative factors such as nature of the instrument, type of valuation technique used, and the significance of the unobservable inputs on the values relative to other inputs used within the valuation. Following is a description of the significant unobservable inputs provided in the tables.

- n **Default rate** is an estimate of the likelihood of not collecting contractual amounts owed expressed as a constant default rate.
- n **Discount rate** is a rate of return used to present value the future expected cash flows to arrive at the estimated fair value of an instrument. The discount rate consists of a benchmark rate component and a risk premium component. The benchmark rate component, for example, LIBOR or U.S. Treasury rates, is generally observable within the market and is necessary to appropriately reflect the time value of money. The risk premium component reflects the amount of compensation market participants require due to the uncertainty inherent in the instruments' cash flows resulting from risks such as credit and liquidity.

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- n *Loss severity* is the percentage of contractual cash flows lost in the event of a default.
- n *Prepayment rate* is the estimated rate at which forecasted prepayments of principal of the related loan or debt instrument are expected to occur, expressed as a constant prepayment rate (CPR).
- n *Payment Probability* is an estimate of the likelihood the consideration holdback amount will be required to be paid expressed as a percentage.
- n *Borrower rate* Mortgage rate committed to the borrower by CIT Bank. Effective for up to 90 days.

As reflected above, the Company generally uses discounted cash flow techniques to determine the estimated fair value of Level 3 assets and liabilities. Use of these techniques requires determination of relevant inputs and assumptions, some of which represent significant unobservable inputs and assumptions and as a result, changes in these unobservable inputs (in isolation) may have a significant impact to the estimated fair value. Increases in the probability of default and loss severities will result in lower estimated fair values, as these increases reduce expected cash flows. Increases in the discount rate will result in lower estimated fair values, as these increases reduce the present value of the expected cash flows.

Alternatively a change in one unobservable input may result in a change to another unobservable input due to the interrelationship among inputs, which may counteract or magnify the estimated fair value impact from period to period. Generally, the value of the Level 3 assets and liabilities estimated using a discounted cash flow technique would decrease (increase) upon an increase (decrease) in discount rate, default rate, loss severity or weighted average life inputs. Discount rates are influenced by market expectations for the underlying collateral performance, and therefore may directionally move with probability and severity of default; however, discount rates are also impacted by broader market forces, such as competing investment yields, sector liquidity, economic news, and other macroeconomic factors. There is no direct interrelationship between prepayments and discount rate. Prepayment rates generally move in the opposite direction of market interest rates. Increase in the probability of default will generally be accompanied with an increase in loss severity, as both are impacted by underlying collateral values.

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The following table summarizes the changes in estimated fair value for all assets and liabilities measured at estimated fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3):

Changes in Estimated Fair Value of Level 3 Financial Assets and Liabilities Measured on a Recurring Basis (dollars in millions)

	Securities- AFS	Securities carried at fair value with changes recorded in net income	FDIC Receivable	Derivative assets- non qualifying ⁽¹⁾	Derivative liabilities- non- qualifying ⁽²⁾	FDIC True-up Liability	Consideration holdback Liability
December 31, 2015	\$ 567.1	\$ 339.7	\$ 54.8	\$	\$ (55.5)	\$ (56.9)	\$ (60.8)
Included in earnings	(4.6)	11.6	4.8	0.4	7.2	(4.4)	(0.5)
Included in comprehensive income	22.1						
Impairment	(2.2)						
Settlements	(72.0)	(50.0)	(10.3)				14.3
Balance as of September 30, 2016	\$ 510.4	\$ 301.3	\$ 49.3	\$ 0.4	\$ (48.3)	\$ (61.3)	\$ (47.0)
December 31, 2014	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ (26.6)	\$	\$
Included in earnings	(0.2)		0.7		(30.5)		
Included in comprehensive income	(10.9)						
Purchases	992.8		54.8			(56.3)	(60.8)
Settlements	(29.2)		(1.3)				

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	Securities- AFS	Securities carried at fair value with changes recorded in net income	FDIC Receivable	Derivative assets- non- qualifying ⁽¹⁾	Derivative liabilities- non- qualifying ⁽²⁾	FDIC True-up Liability	Consideration holdback Liability
Balance as of September 30, 2015	\$ 952.5	\$	\$ 54.2	\$	\$ (57.1)	\$ (56.3)	\$ (60.8)

⁽¹⁾ Valuation of Interest Rate Lock Commitments.

⁽²⁾ Primarily includes the valuation of the derivatives related to the TRS facilities and written options on certain CIT Bank CDs.

The Company monitors the availability of observable market data to assess the appropriate classification of financial instruments within the fair value hierarchy. Changes in the observability of key inputs to a fair value measurement may result in a transfer of assets or liabilities between Level 1, 2 and 3. The Company's policy is to recognize transfers in and transfers out as of the end of the reporting period. For the quarters ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, there were no transfers into or out of Level 3.

Assets Measured at Estimated Fair Value on a Non-recurring Basis

Certain assets or liabilities are required to be measured at estimated fair value on a nonrecurring basis subsequent to initial recognition. Generally, these adjustments are the result of LOCOM or other impairment accounting. In determining the estimated fair values during the period, the Company determined that substantially all the changes in estimated fair value were due to declines in market conditions versus instrument specific credit risk. This was determined by examining the changes in market factors relative to instrument specific factors.

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The following table presents assets measured at estimated fair value on a non-recurring basis for which a non-recurring change in fair value has been recorded in the current year:

Carrying Value of Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Non-recurring Basis (dollars in millions)

	Total Carrying Value	Fair Value Level at Reporting Date			Total (Losses)
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets					
September 30, 2016					
Assets held for sale	\$ 1,598.0	\$	\$ 3.7	\$ 1,594.3	\$ (41.2)
Other real estate owned and repossessed assets	88.7			88.7	(5.8)
Impaired loans	125.6			125.6	(20.0)
Total	\$ 1,812.3	\$	\$ 3.7	\$ 1,808.6	\$ (67.0)
December 31, 2015					
Assets held for sale	\$ 1,648.3	\$	\$ 31.0	\$ 1,617.3	\$ (32.0)
Other real estate owned and repossessed assets	127.3			127.3	(5.7)
Impaired loans	127.6			127.6	(21.9)
Total	\$ 1,903.2	\$	\$ 31.0	\$ 1,872.2	\$ (59.6)

Assets of continuing operations that are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis are as follows:

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Assets Held for Sale Assets held for sale are recorded at the lower of cost or fair value on the balance sheet. Loans are transferred from held for investment to AHFS at the lower of cost or fair value. At the time of transfer, a write-down of the loan is recorded as a charge-off, if applicable. Once classified as AHFS, the amount by which the carrying value exceeds fair value is recorded as a valuation allowance. If there is no liquid secondary market for the operating lease and other assets held for sale in the Company's portfolio, the fair value is estimated based on a binding contract, current letter of intent or other third-party valuation, or using internally generated valuations or discounted cash flow technique, all of which are Level 3 inputs. Certain of the loans held for sale were valued utilizing Level 2 inputs. In those instances where third party valuations were utilized, the most significant assumptions were the discount rates which ranged from 5.0% to 12.2%. The estimated fair value of assets held for sale with impairment was \$1,598.0 million at September 30, 2016 and \$1,652.5 million at December 31, 2015.

Other Real Estate Owned Other real estate owned represents collateral acquired from the foreclosure of secured real estate loans. Other real estate owned is measured at LOCOM less disposition costs. Estimated fair values of other real estate owned are reviewed on a quarterly basis and any decline in value below cost is recorded as impairment. Estimated fair value is generally based upon broker price opinions or independent appraisals, adjusted for costs to sell. The estimated costs to sell are incremental direct costs to transact a sale, such as broker commissions, legal fees, closing costs and title transfer fees. The costs must be essential to the sale and would not have been incurred if the decision to sell had not been made. The significant unobservable input is the appraised value or the sales price and thus is classified as Level 3. As of the reporting date, OREO carrying value approximates fair value.

Impaired Loans Impaired finance receivables of \$500,000 or greater that are placed on non-accrual status are subject to periodic individual review in conjunction with the Company's ongoing problem loan management (PLM) function. Impairment occurs when, based on current information and events, it is probable that CIT will be unable to collect all amounts due according to contractual terms of the agreement. Impairment is measured as the shortfall between estimated value and recorded investment in the finance receivable, with the estimated value determined using fair value of collateral and other cash flows if the finance receivable is collateralized, the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the contract's effective interest rate, or observable market prices. The significant unobservable inputs result in the Level 3 classification. As of the reporting date, the carrying value of impaired loans approximates fair value.

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Fair Value Option

The Company has made an irrevocable option to elect fair value for the initial and subsequent measurement of the FDIC receivable acquired by OneWest Bank in the IndyMac Transaction, as it was determined at the time of election that this treatment would allow a better economic offset of the changes in estimated fair values of the loans.

The following table summarizes the differences between the carrying value of the FDIC Receivable based upon the Bank's contractual right to 40% of the cash flows of the underlying collateral measured at estimated fair value under the fair value option and the aggregate unpaid principal amount of the underlying collateral.

FDIC Receivable (dollars in millions)

	September 30, 2016		
	Estimated Fair Value Carrying Amount	Aggregate Unpaid Principal	Difference Between Estimated Fair Value and Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance
FDIC Receivable	\$ 49.3	\$ 178.8	\$ 129.4
	December 31, 2015		
	Estimated Fair Value Carrying Amount	Aggregate Unpaid Principal	Difference Between Estimated Fair Value and Aggregate Unpaid Principal Balance

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December 31, 2015

FDIC Receivable	\$ 54.8	\$ 204.5	\$ 149.7
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The gains and losses due to changes in the estimated fair value of the FDIC receivable under the fair value option are included in earnings for the quarter ended September 30, 2016 and shown in the Financial Assets and Liabilities Measured at Estimated Fair Value on a Recurring Basis section of this Note.

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Fair Values of Financial Instruments

The carrying values and estimated fair values of financial instruments presented below exclude leases and certain other assets and liabilities, which are not required for disclosure.

Financial Instruments (dollars in millions)

	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
September 30, 2016					
Financial Assets					
Cash and interest bearing deposits	\$ 7,433.6	\$7,433.6	\$	\$	\$ 7,433.6
Derivative assets at fair value non-qualifying hedges	116.1		115.7	0.4	116.1
Derivative assets at fair value qualifying hedges	8.8		8.8		8.8
Assets held for sale (excluding leases)	1,125.3		164.5	968.4	1,132.9
Loans (excluding leases)	27,084.5		430.0	26,431.0	26,861.0
Investment securities ⁽¹⁾	3,592.4	0.2	2,446.6	1,152.5	3,599.3
Indemnification assets ⁽²⁾	259.7			215.8	215.8
Other assets subject to fair value disclosure and unsecured counterparty receivables ⁽³⁾	1,094.9			1,094.9	1,094.9
Financial Liabilities					
Deposits ⁽⁴⁾	(32,883.7)			(33,145.8)	(33,145.8)
Derivative liabilities at fair value non-qualifying hedges	(153.3)		(105.0)	(48.3)	(153.3)
Derivative liabilities at fair value qualifying hedges	(2.1)		(2.1)		(2.1)
Borrowings ⁽⁴⁾	(16,667.8)		(15,214.2)	(2,069.0)	(17,283.2)
Credit balances of factoring clients	(1,228.9)			(1,228.9)	(1,228.9)
Other liabilities subject to fair value disclosure ⁽⁵⁾	(1,973.2)			(1,973.2)	(1,973.2)
December 31, 2015					
Financial Assets					

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Estimated Fair Value

Cash and interest bearing deposits	\$ 8,301.5	\$8,301.5	\$	\$	\$ 8,301.5
Derivative assets at fair value non-qualifying hedges	95.6		95.6		95.6
Derivative assets at fair value qualifying hedges	45.5		45.5		45.5
Assets held for sale (excluding leases)	738.8	21.8	55.8	669.1	746.7
Loans (excluding leases)	28,244.2		975.5	26,509.1	27,484.6
Investment securities ⁽¹⁾	2,953.8	11.5	1,678.7	1,265.0	2,955.2
Indemnification assets ⁽²⁾	348.4			323.2	323.2
Other assets subject to fair value disclosure and unsecured counterparty receivables ⁽³⁾	1,004.5			1,004.5	1,004.5
Financial Liabilities					
Deposits ⁽⁴⁾	(32,813.8)			(32,972.2)	(32,972.2)
Derivative liabilities at fair value non-qualifying hedges	(103.3)		(47.8)	(55.5)	(103.3)
Derivative counterparty liabilities at fair value	(0.3)		(0.3)		(0.3)
Borrowings ⁽⁴⁾	(18,717.1)		(16,358.2)	(2,808.8)	(19,167.0)
Credit balances of factoring clients	(1,344.0)			(1,344.0)	(1,344.0)
Other liabilities subject to fair value disclosure ⁽⁵⁾	(1,943.5)			(1,943.5)	(1,943.5)

(1) Level 3 estimated fair value at September 30, 2016, includes debt securities AFS (\$510.4 million), securities carried at fair value with changes recorded in net income (\$301.3 million), non-marketable investments (\$272.7 million), and debt securities HTM (\$68.1 million). Level 3 estimated fair value at December 31, 2015 included debt securities AFS (\$567.1 million), debt securities carried at fair value with changes recorded in net income (\$339.7 million), non-marketable investments (\$291.9 million), and debt securities HTM (\$66.3 million).

(2) The indemnification assets at September 30, 2016, included in the above table does not include Agency claims indemnification (\$102.5 million), as they are not considered financial instruments. The indemnification assets at December 31, 2015 included in the above table does not include Agency claims indemnification (\$65.6 million) and Loan indemnification (\$0.7 million), as they are not considered financial instruments.

(3) Other assets subject to fair value disclosure primarily include accrued interest receivable and miscellaneous receivables. These assets have carrying values that approximate fair value generally due to the short-term nature and are classified as Level 3. The unsecured counterparty receivables primarily consist of amounts owed to CIT from GSI for debt discount, return of collateral posted to GSI and settlements resulting from market value changes to asset-backed securities underlying the TRS.

(4) Deposits and borrowings include accrued interest, which is included in Other liabilities in the Balance Sheet.

(5) Other liabilities subject to fair value disclosure include accounts payable, accrued liabilities, customer security and maintenance deposits and miscellaneous liabilities. The fair value of these approximate carrying value and are classified as level 3.

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CIT GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

The methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments are explained below:

Cash and interest bearing deposits The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents are at face amount. The impact of the time value of money from the unobservable discount rate for restricted cash is inconsequential as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015. Accordingly cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash approximate estimated fair value and are classified as Level 1.

Derivatives The estimated fair values of derivatives were calculated using observable market data and represent the gross amount receivable or payable to terminate, taking into account current market rates, which represent Level 2 inputs, except for the TRS derivative and written options on certain CIT Bank CDs and credit derivatives that utilized Level 3 inputs. See Note 9 Derivative Financial Instruments for notional principal amounts and fair values.

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Investment Securities Debt and equity securities classified as AFS are carried at fair value, as determined either by Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3 inputs. Debt securities classified as AFS included investments in U.S. federal government agency securities, U.S. Treasury and supranational securities and were valued using Level 2 inputs, primarily quoted prices for similar securities. Debt securities carried at fair value with changes recorded in net income include non-agency MBS where the market for such securities is not active; therefore the estimated fair value was determined using a discounted cash flow technique, which is a Level 3 input. Certain equity securities classified as AFS were valued using Level 1 inputs, primarily quoted prices in active markets. Debt securities classified as HTM include government agency securities and were valued using Level 2 inputs, primarily quoted prices for similar securities. For debt securities HTM where no market rate was available, Level 3 inputs were utilized. Debt securities HTM are securities that the Company has both the ability and the intent to hold until maturity and are carried at amortized cost and periodically assessed for OTTI, with the cost basis reduced when impairment is deemed to be other-than-temporary. Non-marketable equity investments utilize Level 3 inputs to estimate fair value and are generally recorded under the cost or equity method of accounting and are periodically assessed for OTTI, with the net asset values reduced when impairment is deemed to be other-than-temporary. For investments in limited partnership equity interests, the Company used the net asset value provided by the fund manager as an appropriate measure of fair value.

Assets held for sale Assets held for sale are recorded at the lower of cost or fair value on the balance sheet. Of the assets held for sale above, \$164.5 million carrying amount at September 30, 2016 was valued using Level 2 inputs. As there is no liquid secondary market for the other assets held for sale in the Company's portfolio, the fair value is estimated based on a binding contract, current letter of intent or other third-party valuation, or using internally generated valuations or discounted cash flow technique, all of which are Level 3 inputs. Commercial loans are generally valued individually, while small ticket commercial loans are valued on an aggregate portfolio basis.

Loans Within the Loans category, there are several types of loans as follows:

- n **Commercial and Consumer Loans** Of the loan balance above, \$430.0 million and \$975.5 million at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, were valued using Level 2 inputs. As there is no liquid secondary market for the other loans in the Company's portfolio, the fair value is estimated based on discounted cash flow analyses which use Level 3 inputs at both September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015. In addition to the characteristics of the underlying contracts, key inputs to the analysis include interest rates, prepayment rates, and credit spreads. For the commercial loan portfolio, the market based credit spread inputs are derived from instruments with comparable credit risk characteristics obtained from independent third party vendors. As these Level 3 unobservable inputs are specific to individual loans/collateral types, management does not believe that sensitivity analysis of individual inputs is meaningful, but rather that sensitivity is more meaningfully assessed through the evaluation of aggregate carrying values of the loans. The fair value of loans at September 30, 2016 was \$26.9 billion, which was 99.2% of carrying value. The fair value of loans at December 31, 2015 was \$27.5 billion, which was 97.3% of carrying value.
- n **Impaired Loans** The value of impaired loans is estimated using the fair value of collateral (on an orderly liquidation basis) if the loan is collateralized, the present value of expected cash flows utilizing the current market rate for such loan, or observable market price. As these Level 3 unobservable inputs are specific to individual loans/collateral types, management does not believe that sensitivity analysis of individual inputs is meaningful, but rather that sensitivity is more meaningfully assessed through the evaluation of aggregate carrying values of impaired loans relative to contractual amounts owed (unpaid principal balance or UPB) from customers. As of September 30, 2016, the UPB related to impaired loans totaled \$205.1 million. Including related allowances, these loans are carried at \$143.4 million, or 69.9% of UPB. Of these amounts, \$40.9 million and \$20.3 million of UPB and carrying value, respectively, relate to loans with no specific allowance. As of December 31, 2015 the UPB related to impaired loans totaled \$172.5 million and including related allowances, these loans were carried at \$121.8 million, or 70.6% of UPB. Of these amounts, \$33.3 million and \$21.9 million of UPB and carrying value, respectively, relate to loans with no specific allowance. The difference between UPB and carrying value reflects cumulative charge-offs on accounts

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remaining in process of collection, FSA discounts and allowances. See *Note 3 - Loans* for more information.

- n **PCI loans** These loans are valued by grouping the loans into performing and non-performing groups and stratifying the loans based on common risk characteristics such as product type, FICO score and other economic attributes. Due to a lack of observable market data, the estimated fair value of these loan portfolios was based on an internal model using unobservable inputs, including discount rates, prepayment rates, delinquency roll-rates, and loss severities. Due to the significance of the unobservable inputs, these instruments are classified as Level 3.

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Jumbo Mortgage Loans The estimated fair value was determined by discounting the future cash flows using the current rates at which similar loans would be made to borrowers with similar credit ratings and for the same remaining maturities. Due to the unobservable nature of the inputs used in deriving the estimated fair value of these instruments, these loans are classified as Level 3.

Indemnification Assets The Company's indemnification assets relating to the SFR loans purchased in the OneWest Bank Transaction are measured on the same basis as the related indemnified item, and the underlying SFR loans. The estimated fair values reflect the present value of expected reimbursements under the indemnification agreements based on the loan performance discounted at an estimated market rate, and classified as Level 3. See *Loans Held for Investment* above for more information.

Deposits The estimated fair value of deposits with no stated maturity, such as demand deposit accounts (including custodial deposits), money market accounts, and savings accounts is the amount payable on demand at the reporting date.

The estimated fair value of time deposits is determined using a discounted cash flow analysis. The discount rate for the time deposit accounts is derived from the rate currently offered on alternate funding sources with similar maturities. Discount rates used in the present value calculation are based on the Company's average current deposit rates for similar terms, which are Level 3 inputs.

Borrowings

Unsecured debt Approximately \$10.6 billion par value at September 30, 2016 and \$10.7 billion par value at December 31, 2015 were valued using market inputs, which are Level 2 inputs.

Secured borrowings The title has been conformed to the presentation in *Note 8 Borrowings*, whereby secured borrowings includes both structured financings and FHLB Advances. Approximately \$4.0 billion par value at September 30, 2016 and \$5.1 billion par value at December 31, 2015 were valued using market inputs, which are Level 2 inputs. Where market estimates were not available for approximately \$2.0 billion and \$2.7 billion par value at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, values were estimated using a discounted cash flow analysis with a discount rate approximating current market rates for issuances by CIT of similar debt, which are Level 3 inputs. Included in the above, the estimated fair value of FHLB Advances is based on a discounted cash flow model that utilizes benchmark interest rates and other observable market inputs. The discounted cash flow model uses the contractual advance features to determine the cash flows with a zero spread to the forward FHLB curve, which are discounted using observable benchmark interest rates. As the model inputs can be observed in a liquid market and the model does not require significant judgment, FHLB advances are classified as Level 2.

Credit balances of factoring clients The impact of the time value of money from the unobservable discount rate for credit balances of factoring clients is inconsequential due to the short term nature of these balances (typically 90 days or less) as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015. Accordingly, credit balances of factoring clients approximate estimated fair value and are classified as Level 3.

NOTE 11 STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

The following table details the components of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss, net of tax:

Components of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss (dollars in millions)

	September 30, 2016			December 31, 2015		
	Gross Unrealized	Income Taxes	Net Unrealized	Gross Unrealized	Income Taxes	Net Unrealized
Foreign currency translation adjustments	\$(26.8)	\$(22.6)	\$ (49.4)	\$ (29.8)	\$(35.9)	\$ (65.7)
Changes in benefit plan net gain (loss) and prior service (cost)/credit	(75.0)	7.0	(68.0)	(76.3)	7.0	(69.3)
Unrealized net gains (losses) on available for sale securities	21.3	(8.1)	13.2	(11.4)	4.3	(7.1)
Total accumulated other comprehensive loss	\$(80.5)	\$(23.7)	\$(104.2)	\$(117.5)	\$(24.6)	\$(142.1)

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CIT GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

The following table details the changes in the components of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss, net of income taxes:

Changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss by Component (dollars in millions)

	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Changes in benefit plan net gain (loss) and prior service (cost) credit	Unrealized net gains (losses) on available for sale securities	Total AOCI
Balance as of December 31, 2015	\$ (65.7)	\$ (69.3)	\$ (7.1)	\$ (142.1)
AOCI activity before reclassifications	11.6	(0.2)	20.3	31.7
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	4.7	1.5		6.2
Net current period AOCI	16.3	1.3	20.3	37.9
Balance as of September 30, 2016	\$ (49.4)	\$ (68.0)	\$ 13.2	\$ (104.2)
Balance as of December 31, 2014	\$ (75.4)	\$ (58.5)	\$	\$ (133.9)
AOCI activity before reclassifications	(55.6)	(1.7)	(5.9)	(63.2)
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	22.2	0.6		22.8
Net current period AOCI	(33.4)	(1.1)	(5.9)	(40.4)
Balance as of September 30, 2015	\$ (108.8)	\$ (59.6)	\$ (5.9)	\$ (174.3)
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)				

The amounts included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income are net of income taxes.

Foreign currency translation reclassification adjustments impacting net income was insignificant for the quarter ended September 30, 2016 and was \$18.8 million for the prior year quarter ended September 30, 2015 and were \$4.7 million and \$22.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The change in income taxes associated with foreign currency translation adjustments was \$(1.4) million and \$(20.4) million for the quarters ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively and was \$13.3 million and \$(33.5) million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, respectively.

The changes in benefit plans net gain/(loss) and prior service (cost)/credit reclassification adjustments impacting net income was \$0.1 million and \$0.5 million for the quarters ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively; and was \$1.5 million and \$0.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The change in income taxes associated with changes in benefit plans net gain/(loss) and prior service (cost)/credit was insignificant and \$(0.3) million for the quarters ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 and was insignificant for the year to date periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

There were no reclassification adjustments impacting net income for unrealized gains (losses) on available for sale securities for the quarters or year to date periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015. The change in income taxes associated with net unrealized gains on available for sale securities was \$(3.3) million and approximately \$4.0 million for the quarters ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively and was \$(12.4) million and \$3.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The Company has operations in Canada and other countries. The functional currency for foreign operations is generally the local currency. The value of assets and liabilities of these operations is translated into U.S. dollars at the rate of exchange in effect at the balance sheet date. Revenue and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates during the year. The resulting foreign currency translation gains and losses, as well as offsetting gains and losses on hedges of net investments in foreign operations, are reflected in AOCI. Transaction gains and losses resulting from exchange rate changes on transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are recorded in Other Income.

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Reclassifications Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (dollars in millions)

	Quarters Ended September 30,						Income Statement line item
	2016			2015			
	Gross Amount	Tax	Net Amount	Gross Amount	Tax	Net Amount	
Foreign currency translation adjustments gains (losses)	\$	\$	\$	\$19.2	\$(0.4)	\$18.8	Other Income
Changes in benefit plan net gain/(loss) and prior service (cost)/credit gains (losses)	0.1		0.1	0.7	(0.2)	0.5	Operating Expenses
Total Reclassifications out of AOCI	\$0.1	\$	\$0.1	\$19.9	\$(0.6)	\$19.3	
	Nine Months Ended September 30,						Income Statement line item
	2016			2015			
	Gross Amount	Tax	Net Amount	Gross Amount	Tax	Net Amount	
Foreign currency translation adjustments gains (losses)	\$3.6	\$ 1.1	\$4.7	\$22.6	\$(0.4)	\$22.2	Other Income
Changes in benefit plan net gain/(loss) and prior service (cost)/credit gains (losses)	1.7	(0.2)	1.5	0.9	(0.3)	0.6	Operating Expenses
Total Reclassifications out of AOCI	\$5.3	\$ 0.9	\$6.2	\$23.5	\$(0.7)	\$22.8	

NOTE 12 REGULATORY CAPITAL

The Company and the Bank are each subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the FRB and the OCC. Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require that the Company and the Bank each maintain minimum amounts and ratios of Total, Tier 1 and Common Equity Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets, and of Tier 1 capital to average assets. We compute capital ratios in accordance with Federal Reserve capital guidelines and OCC capital guidelines for assessing adequacy of capital for the Company and CIT Bank, respectively. At September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the regulatory capital guidelines applicable to the Company and the Bank were based on the Basel III Final Rule.

The calculation of the Company's regulatory capital ratios are subject to review and consultation with the FRB, which may result in refinements to amounts reported at September 30, 2016.

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The following table summarizes the actual and minimum required capital ratios:

Tier 1 Capital and Total Capital Components (dollars in millions)

	CIT		CIT Bank, N.A.	
	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Tier 1 Capital				
Total stockholders' equity ⁽¹⁾	\$ 11,237.0	\$ 10,978.1	\$ 5,535.1	\$ 5,606.4
Effect of certain items in accumulated other comprehensive loss excluded from Tier 1 Capital and qualifying noncontrolling interests	55.3	76.9	(13.3)	7.0
Adjusted total equity	11,292.3	11,055.0	5,521.8	5,613.4
Less: Goodwill ⁽²⁾	(1,099.8)	(1,130.8)	(810.3)	(830.8)
Disallowed deferred tax assets	(804.4)	(904.5)		
Disallowed intangible assets ⁽²⁾	(71.3)	(53.6)	(83.1)	(58.3)
Other Tier 1 components ⁽³⁾	(5.8)	(0.1)		
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	9,311.0	8,966.0	4,628.4	4,724.3
Tier 1 Capital	9,311.0	8,966.0	4,628.4	4,724.3
Tier 2 Capital				
Qualifying allowance for credit losses and other reserves ⁽⁴⁾	469.3	403.3	439.5	374.7
Other Tier 2 components ⁽⁵⁾			0.1	
Total qualifying capital	\$ 9,780.3	\$ 9,369.3	\$ 5,068.0	\$ 5,099.0
Risk-weighted assets	\$66,802.2	\$69,563.6	\$35,239.4	\$36,809.5
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (to risk-weighted assets):				
Actual	13.9%	12.9%	13.1%	12.8%
Effective minimum ratios under Basel III guidelines ⁽⁶⁾	5.125%	4.5%	5.125%	4.5%
Tier 1 Capital (to risk-weighted assets):				
Actual	13.9%	12.9%	13.1%	12.8%
Effective minimum ratios under Basel III guidelines ⁽⁶⁾	6.625%	6.0%	6.625%	6.0%
Total Capital (to risk-weighted assets):				
Actual	14.6%	13.5%	14.4%	13.9%
Effective minimum ratios under Basel III guidelines ⁽⁶⁾	8.625%	8.0%	8.625%	8.0%
Tier 1 Leverage Ratio:				
Actual	14.4%	13.5%	10.9%	10.9%
Required minimum ratio for capital adequacy purposes	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%

⁽¹⁾ See Consolidated Balance Sheets for the components of Total stockholders' equity.

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- (2) *Goodwill and disallowed intangible assets adjustments also reflect the portion included within assets held for sale.*
- (3) *September 30th, 2016 amount represents the Volcker Rule requirement of deducting covered funds from equity. This requirement was first implemented in the second quarter of 2016. December 31, 2015 amount includes the Tier 1 capital charge for nonfinancial equity instruments under Basel I.*
- (4) *Other reserves represents additional credit loss reserves for unfunded lending commitments, letters of credit, and deferred purchase agreements, all of which are recorded in Other Liabilities.*
- (5) *Banking organizations are permitted to include in Tier 2 Capital up to 45% of net unrealized pretax gains on available-for-sale equity securities with readily determinable fair values.*
- (6) *Required ratios under Basel III Final Rule in effect as of the reporting date.*

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The Basel III Final Rule: (i) introduced a new capital measure called Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) and related regulatory capital ratio of CET1 to risk-weighted assets; (ii) specified that Tier 1 capital consists of CET1 and Additional Tier 1 capital instruments meeting certain revised requirements; (iii) mandated that most deductions/adjustments to regulatory capital measures be made to CET1 and not to the other components of capital; and (iv) expanded the scope of the deductions from and adjustments to capital as compared to the prior regulations.

The Basel III Final Rule also prescribed new approaches for risk weightings. Of these, CIT will calculate risk weightings using the Standardized Approach. This approach expands the risk-weighting categories from the former four Basel I-derived categories (0%, 20%, 50% and 100%) to a larger and more risk-sensitive number of categories, depending on the nature of the exposure, ranging from 0% for U.S. government and agency securities to as high as 1,250% for such exposures as mortgage backed securities, credit-enhancing interest-only strips or unsettled security/commodity transactions.

The Basel III Final Rule established new minimum capital ratios for CET1, Tier 1 capital, and Total capital of 4.5%, 6.0% and 8.0%, respectively. In addition, the Basel III Final Rule also introduced a new capital conservation buffer, composed entirely of CET1, on top of these minimum risk-weighted asset ratios. The capital conservation buffer is designed to absorb losses during periods of economic stress. Banking institutions with a ratio of CET1 to risk-weighted assets above the minimum but below the capital conservation buffer will face constraints on dividends, equity repurchases and compensation based on the amount of the shortfall. This buffer was implemented beginning January 1, 2016 at the 0.625% level and increase by 0.625% on each subsequent January 1, until it reaches 2.5% on January 1, 2019.

NOTE 13 INCOME TAXES

The Company's global effective income tax rate from continuing operations for the third quarter and the nine months ended September 30, 2016 before discrete items was 27% and 31%, respectively, compared to 24% in the year-ago quarter and 27% in the year-ago nine months period. The increase in the global effective tax rate is primarily driven by the impact of higher domestic earnings, which shifted the geographic mix of earnings. The tax provision for the third quarter and the nine months ended September 30, 2016 reflected federal and state income taxes in the U.S. as well as taxes on earnings of certain international operations.

Included in the net discrete tax expense of \$16 million and \$8 million for the current quarter and year to date was:

- n \$16 million tax expense recorded this quarter related to the establishment of valuation allowances against certain international net deferred tax assets due to the exit of our international non-strategic portfolios,
- n \$14 million tax benefit, including interest and penalties, recorded in the first quarter resulting from favorable actions taken by the tax authorities related to uncertain tax positions taken on certain prior year non-U.S. tax returns, and
- n Miscellaneous other \$6 million of net tax expense items year to date.

Included in the 2015 discrete tax benefit of \$593 million and \$598 million for the quarter and year to date was:

- n \$647 million tax benefit recorded in the third quarter corresponding to a reduction to the U.S. federal deferred tax asset valuation allowance after considering the impact on earnings of the OneWest acquisition to support the Company's ability to utilize the U.S. federal net operating losses,
- n \$29 million tax expense including interest and penalties recorded in the third quarter related to an uncertain tax position taken on certain prior year international tax returns,

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- n \$28 million tax expense recorded in the third quarter related to establishment of domestic and international deferred tax liabilities as a result of Management's decision to no longer assert its intent to indefinitely reinvest its unremitted earnings in China, and
- n \$9 million tax benefit recorded in the prior quarter corresponding to a reduction of certain tax reserves upon the receipt of a favorable tax ruling on an uncertain tax position taken on prior years' tax returns.

The quarterly income tax expense is based on an updated projection of the Company's annual effective tax rate. This updated annual effective tax rate is applied to the year-to-date consolidated pre-tax income to determine the interim provision for income taxes before discrete items. The impact of any change in the projected annual effective tax rate from the prior quarter is reflected in the quarterly income tax expense. The change in the effective tax rate each period is impacted by a number of factors, including the relative mix of domestic and international earnings, adjustments to the valuation allowances, and discrete items. The actual year-end 2016 effective tax rate may vary from the currently projected tax rate due to changes in these factors.

The Company maintained a valuation allowance of \$37 million against certain non-U.S. reporting entities' net DTAs at September 30, 2016, down from \$91 million at December 31, 2015. In January 2016, the Company sold its U.K. equipment finance business. Thus, there was a reduction of approximately \$70 million to the respective U.K. reporting entities' net DTAs along with their associated valuation allowances. During the third quarter, the Company established \$16 million valuation allowance on the China reporting entities' net DTAs. In the evaluation process related to the net DTAs of the Company's other international reporting entities, uncertainties surrounding

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the future international business operations have made it challenging to reliably project future taxable income. Management will continue to assess the forecast of future taxable income as the business plans for these international reporting entities evolve and evaluate potential tax planning strategies to utilize these net DTAs.

The Company's ability to recognize DTAs will be evaluated on a quarterly basis to determine if there are any significant events that would affect our ability to utilize existing DTAs. If events are identified that affect our ability to utilize our DTAs, valuation allowances may be adjusted accordingly.

While GAAP equity increased as a result of the recognition of net DTAs corresponding to the release of the aforementioned valuation allowances, there was minimal benefit on regulatory capital.

Liabilities for Uncertain Tax Positions

The Company's potential liability for uncertain tax positions before interest and penalties totaled \$38.0 million at September 30, 2016 and \$46.7 million at December 31, 2015. The decrease in the balance is mainly associated with favorable tax actions taken by the tax authorities related to uncertain tax positions taken on certain prior year non-U.S. income tax returns.

The Company anticipates changes to its uncertain tax positions from the resolution of open tax matters and closure of statutes. Management estimates that the total potential liability before interest and penalties may be reduced by up to \$5 million within the next twelve months. If these amounts are resolved in favor of the Company, they will have a favorable impact on the effective tax rate in future periods. The Company's accrued liability for interest and penalties totaled \$11.9 million at September 30, 2016 and \$18.0 million at December 31, 2015. The change in balance is mainly related to the interest and penalties associated with the decrease in the above mentioned uncertain tax position taken on certain year-ago non-U.S. income tax returns. The Company recognizes accrued interest and penalties on unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense.

NOTE 14 COMMITMENTS

The accompanying table summarizes credit-related commitments, as well as purchase and funding commitments:

Commitments (dollars in millions)

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September 30, 2016

	September 30, 2016			December 31, 2015
	Due to Expire			Total
	Within One Year	After One Year	Total Outstanding	Total Outstanding
Financing Commitments				
Financing assets	\$ 1,417.1	\$ 5,326.1	\$ 6,743.2	\$ 7,385.6
Letters of credit				
Standby letters of credit	31.9	197.9	229.8	315.3
Other letters of credit	11.5		11.5	18.3
Guarantees				
Deferred purchase agreements	2,076.5		2,076.5	1,806.5
Guarantees, acceptances and other recourse obligations	2.4		2.4	0.7
Purchase and Funding Commitments				
Aerospace purchase commitments	591.2	8,346.1	8,937.3	9,618.1
Rail and other purchase commitments	395.9	27.8	423.7	898.2

Commercial

Financing commitments, referred to as loan commitments or lines of credit, reflect CIT's agreements to lend to its customers, subject to the customers' compliance with contractual obligations. Included in the table above are commitments that have been extended to and accepted by customers, clients or agents, but on which the criteria for funding have not been completed of \$1.1 billion at September 30, 2016 and \$859 million at December 31, 2015. Financing commitments also include credit line agreements to Commercial Services clients that are cancellable by us only after a notice period. The notice period is typically 90 days or less. The amount available under these credit lines, net of the amount of receivables assigned to us, was \$425 million at September 30, 2016 and \$406 million at December 31, 2015. As financing commitments may not be fully drawn, may expire unused, may be reduced or cancelled at the customer's request, and may require the customer to be in compliance with certain conditions, total commitment amounts do not necessarily reflect actual future cash flow requirements.

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The table above includes approximately \$1.6 billion of undrawn financing commitments at September 30, 2016 and \$1.7 billion at December 31, 2015 for instances where the customer is not in compliance with contractual obligations, and therefore CIT does not have the contractual obligation to lend.

At September 30, 2016, substantially all undrawn financing commitments were senior facilities. Most of the Company's undrawn and available financing commitments are in the Commercial Banking segment.

The table above excludes uncommitted revolving credit facilities extended by Commercial Services to its clients for working capital purposes. In connection with these facilities, Commercial Services has the sole discretion throughout the duration of these facilities to determine the amount of credit that may be made available to its clients at any time and whether to honor any specific advance requests made by its clients under these credit facilities.

Consumer

Financing commitments in the table above include \$44 million associated with discontinued operations at September 30, 2016 consisting of HECM reverse mortgage loan commitments.

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In conjunction with the OneWest Transaction, the Company is committed to fund draws on certain reverse mortgages in conjunction with loss sharing agreements with the FDIC. The FDIC agreed to indemnify the Company for losses on the first \$200 million of draws that occur subsequent to the purchase date. In addition, the FDIC agreed to fund any other draws in excess of the \$200 million. The Company's net exposure for loan commitments on the reverse mortgage draws on those purchased loans was \$54 million at September 30, 2016. See *Note 5 Indemnification Assets* for further discussion on loss sharing agreements with the FDIC. In addition, as servicer of HECM loans, the Company is required to repurchase the loan out of the GNMA HMBS securitization pools once the outstanding principal balance is equal to or greater than 98% of the maximum claim amount.

Also included was the Company's commitment to fund draws on certain home equity lines of credit (HELOCs). Under the HELOC participation and servicing agreement entered into with the FDIC, the FDIC agreed to reimburse the Company for a portion of the draws that the Company made on the purchased HELOCs.

Letters of Credit

In the normal course of meeting the needs of clients, CIT sometimes enters into agreements to provide financing and letters of credit. Standby letters of credit obligate the issuer of the letter of credit to pay the beneficiary if a client on whose behalf the letter of credit was issued does not meet its obligation. These financial instruments generate fees and involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit risk in excess of amounts recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. To minimize potential credit risk, CIT generally requires collateral and in some cases additional forms of credit support from the client.

Deferred Purchase Agreements

A Deferred Purchase Agreement (DPA) is provided in conjunction with factoring, whereby CIT provides a client with credit protection for trade receivables without purchasing the receivables. The trade receivable terms are generally ninety days or less. If the client's customer is unable to pay an undisputed receivable solely as the result of credit risk, then CIT purchases the receivable from the client. The outstanding amount in the table above is the maximum potential exposure that CIT would be required to pay under all DPAs. This maximum amount would only occur if all receivables subject to DPAs default in the manner described above, thereby requiring CIT to purchase all such receivables from the DPA clients.

The table above includes \$1,984 million and \$1,720 million of DPA credit protection at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, related to receivables which have been presented to us for credit protection after shipment of goods has occurred and the customer has been invoiced. The table also includes \$92 million and \$87 million available under DPA credit line agreements, net of the amount of DPA credit protection provided at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. The DPA credit line agreements specify a contractually committed amount of DPA credit protection and are cancellable by us only after a notice period. The notice period is typically 90 days or less.

The methodology used to determine the DPA liability is similar to the methodology used to determine the allowance for loan losses associated with the finance receivables, which reflects embedded losses based on various factors, including expected losses reflecting the Company's internal customer and facility credit ratings. The liability recorded in Other Liabilities related to the DPAs totaled \$5.7 million and \$4.4 million at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

Purchase and Funding Commitments

CIT's purchase commitments relate primarily to purchases of commercial aircraft and rail equipment. Commitments to purchase new commercial aircraft are predominantly with Airbus Industries (Airbus) and The Boeing Company (Boeing). CIT may also commit to purchase an aircraft directly from an airline. Aerospace equipment purchases are contracted for specific models, using baseline aircraft specifications at fixed prices, which reflect discounts from fair market purchase prices prevailing at the time of commitment. The delivery price of an aircraft may change depending on final specifications. Equipment purchases are recorded at the delivery date. The estimated commitment amounts in the preceding table are based on contracted purchase prices reduced for pre-delivery payments to date and exclude buyer furnished equipment selected by the lessee. Pursuant to existing contractual commitments, 131

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aircraft remain to be purchased from Airbus, Boeing and Embraer at September 30, 2016. Aircraft deliveries are scheduled periodically through 2020. Commitments exclude unexercised options to order additional aircraft.

The Company's rail business entered into commitments to purchase railcars from multiple manufacturers. At September 30, 2016, approximately 3,500 railcars remain to be purchased from manufacturers with deliveries through 2018. Rail equipment purchase commitments are at fixed prices subject to price increases for certain materials.

Other vendor purchase commitments primarily relate to Equipment Finance.

Other Commitments

The Company has commitments to invest in affordable housing investments, and other investments qualifying for community reinvestment tax credits. These commitments are payable on demand. As of September 30, 2016, these commitments were \$7 million. These commitments are recorded in accrued expenses and Other liabilities in the condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet.

NOTE 15 CONTINGENCIES

Litigation

CIT is involved, and from time to time in the future may be involved, in a number of pending and threatened judicial, regulatory, and arbitration proceedings relating to matters that arise in connection with the conduct of its business (collectively, "Litigation"). In view of the inherent difficulty of predicting the outcome of Litigation matters, particularly when such matters are in their early stages or where the claimants seek indeterminate damages, CIT cannot state with confidence what the eventual outcome of the pending Litigation will be, what the timing of the ultimate resolution of these matters will be, or what the eventual loss, fines, or penalties related to each pending matter will be, if any. In accordance with applicable accounting guidance, CIT establishes reserves for Litigation when those matters present loss contingencies as to which it is both probable that a loss will occur and the amount of such loss can be reasonably estimated. Based on currently available information, CIT believes that the results of Litigation that is currently pending, taken together, will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, but may be material to the Company's operating results or cash flows for any particular period, depending in part on its operating results for that period. The actual results of resolving such matters may be substantially higher than the amounts reserved.

For certain Litigation matters in which the Company is involved, the Company is able to estimate a range of reasonably possible losses in excess of established reserves and insurance. For other matters for which a loss is probable or reasonably possible, such an estimate cannot be determined. For Litigation where losses are reasonably possible, management currently estimates the aggregate range of reasonably possible losses as up to \$115 million in excess of established reserves and insurance related to those matters, if any. This estimate represents reasonably possible losses (in excess of established reserves and insurance) over the life of such Litigation, which may span a currently indeterminable number of years, and is based on information currently available as of September 30, 2016. The matters underlying the estimated range will change from time to time, and actual results may vary significantly from this estimate.

Those Litigation matters for which an estimate is not reasonably possible or as to which a loss does not appear to be reasonably possible, based on current information, are not included within this estimated range and, therefore, this estimated range does not represent the Company's maximum loss exposure.

The foregoing statements about CIT's Litigation are based on the Company's judgments, assumptions, and estimates and are necessarily subjective and uncertain. The Company has several hundred threatened and pending judicial, regulatory and arbitration proceedings at various stages. Several of the Company's Litigation matters are described below.

BRAZILIAN TAX MATTER

Banco Commercial Investment Trust do Brasil S.A. ("Banco CIT"), CIT's Brazilian bank subsidiary, was sold in a stock sale in the fourth quarter of 2015, thereby transferring the legal liabilities of Banco CIT to the buyer. Under the terms of the stock sale, CIT remains liable for indemnification to the buyer for any losses resulting from certain ICMS tax appeals relating to disputed local tax assessments on leasing services and importation of equipment (the "ICMS Tax Appeals").

Notices of infraction were issued to Banco CIT relating to the payment of Imposto sobre Circulacao de Mercadorias e Servicos ("ICMS") taxes charged by Brazilian states in connection with the importation of equipment. The state of São Paulo claims that Banco CIT should have paid its ICMS taxes for tax years 2006-2009 because Banco CIT, the purchaser, was located in São Paulo. Instead, the ICMS taxes were paid to the state of Espírito Santo where the imported equipment arrived. A regulation issued by São Paulo in December 2013 reaffirms a 2009 agreement by São Paulo to conditionally recognize ICMS tax payments made to Espírito Santo. An assessment related to taxes paid to Espírito Santo was upheld in

a ruling issued by the administrative court in May 2014. That ruling has been appealed. Another assessment related to taxes paid to Espirito Santo remains pending. Petitions seeking São Paulo's recognition of the taxes paid to Espirito Santo have been filed in a general amnesty program. In conjunction with the stock sale, the Company posted a letter of credit in the amount of 75 million Reais (\$23 million USD) to secure the indemnity obligation for the ICMS Tax Appeals.

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HUD OIG INVESTIGATION

In 2009, OneWest Bank acquired the reverse mortgage loan portfolio and related servicing rights of Financial Freedom Senior Funding Corporation, including HECM loans from the FDIC as Receiver for IndyMac Federal Bank. HECM loans are insured by the FHA and administered by HUD. Subject to certain requirements, the loans acquired from the FDIC are covered by indemnification agreements. In addition, Financial Freedom is the servicer of HECM loans owned by third party investors. Beginning in the third quarter of 2015, the Office of the Inspector General for HUD (the HUD OIG) served a series of subpoenas on the Company regarding HECM loans. The subpoenas request documents and other information related to Financial Freedom's HECM loan origination and servicing business, including the curtailment of interest payments on HECM insurance claims. The Company continues to cooperate with the investigation and has begun discussions with the HUD OIG regarding the potential resolution of the matter. We do not expect the outcome of the investigation to have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations in light of existing reserves.

Forward Mortgage Obligations

As owner and servicer of forward residential mortgage loans, the Company is exposed to contingent obligations for various obligations including breaches of servicer obligations and other contractual obligations as set forth in industry regulations, in servicing agreements and other agreements with the applicable counterparties, such as the FDIC, Fannie Mae and other third party investors.

The Company has established reserves for contingent liabilities associated with continuing forward mortgage operations. While the Company believes that such accrued liabilities are adequate, management currently estimates the aggregate range of reasonably possible losses as up to \$55 million in excess of established reserves and insurance, if any. This estimate is based on information currently available as of September 30, 2016. The obligations underlying the estimated range will change from time to time, and actual results may vary significantly from this estimate.

Indemnification Obligations

In connection with the OneWest acquisition, CIT assumed the obligation to indemnify Ocwen Loan Servicing, LLC (Ocwen) against certain claims that may arise from servicing errors which are deemed attributable to the period prior to June 2013, when OneWest sold its servicing business to Ocwen, such as repurchase demands, non-recoverable servicing advances and compensatory fees imposed by the GSEs for servicer delays in completing the foreclosure process within the prescribed timeframe established by the servicer guides or agreements, exclusive of losses or repurchase obligations and certain agency fees, and which are limited to an aggregate amount of \$150 million and expire three years from closing (February 2017). Ocwen is responsible for liabilities arising from servicer obligations following the service transfer date because substantially all risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred; except for certain Agency fees or loan repurchase amounts. As of September 30, 2016, the cumulative indemnification obligation totaled approximately \$49 million, which reduced the Company's \$150 million maximum potential indemnity obligation to Ocwen. Because of the uncertainty in the ultimate resolution and estimated amount of the indemnification obligation, it is reasonably possible that the obligation could exceed the Company's recorded liability by up to approximately \$25 million as of September 30, 2016.

In addition, CIT assumed OneWest Bank's obligations to indemnify Specialized Loan Servicing, LLC (SLS) against certain claims that may arise that are attributable to the period prior to September 2013, the servicing transfer date, when OneWest sold a portion of its servicing business to SLS, such as repurchase demands and non-recoverable servicing advances. SLS is responsible for substantially all liabilities arising from servicer obligations following the service transfer date.

NOTE 16 CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

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During the third quarter of 2015, Strategic Credit Partners Holdings LLC (the JV), a joint venture between CIT Group Inc. (CIT) and TPG Special Situations Partners (TSSP), was formed. The JV extends credit in senior-secured, middle-market corporate term loans, and, in certain circumstances, is a participant to such loans. Participation could be in corporate loans originated by CIT. The JV may acquire other types of loans, such as subordinate corporate loans, second lien loans, revolving loans, asset backed loans and real estate loans. Through September 30, 2016, loans of \$164 million were sold to the joint venture, while our investment was \$9.5 million and \$4.6 million at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. CIT also maintains an equity interest of 10% in the JV.

During 2014, the Company formed two joint ventures (collectively TC-CIT Aviation) between CIT Aerospace and Century Tokyo Leasing Corporation (CTL). CIT records its net investment under the equity method of accounting. Under the terms of the agreements, TC-CIT Aviation will acquire commercial aircraft that will be leased to airlines around the globe. CIT Aerospace is responsible for arranging future aircraft acquisitions, negotiating leases, servicing the portfolio and administering the entities. Initially, CIT Aerospace sold 14 commercial aircraft to TC-CIT Aviation in transactions with an aggregate value of approximately \$0.6 billion; including nine aircraft sold in 2014 and five aircraft sold in the first quarter of 2015 (these five aircraft were sold at an aggregate amount of \$240 million). In addition to the initial 14 commercial aircraft, CIT sold 5 commercial aircraft with an aggregate value of \$226 million in the year ended December 31, 2015. There were no aircraft sold to TC-CIT Aviation year

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to date, as of September 30, 2016. In 2016, servicing fees of \$7.1 million were billed by CIT to TC-CIT Aviation for the nine months ended September 30, 2016. CIT also made and maintains a minority equity investment in TC-CIT Aviation in the amount of approximately \$65 million at September 30, 2016. CTL made and maintains a majority equity interest in the joint venture and is a lender to the companies.

CIT invests in various trusts, partnerships, and limited liability corporations established in conjunction with structured financing transactions of equipment, power and infrastructure projects. CIT's interests in these entities were entered into in the ordinary course of business. Other assets included approximately \$243 million and \$224 million at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, of tax credit investments and investments in non-consolidated entities (including the two joint ventures discussed above) relating to such transactions that are accounted for under the equity or cost methods.

The combination of investments in and loans to non-consolidated entities represents the Company's maximum exposure to loss, as the Company does not provide guarantees or other forms of indemnification to non-consolidated entities.

As of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company subserviced loans for a related party with unpaid principal balances of \$178.8 million and \$204.5 million, respectively.

NOTE 17 BUSINESS SEGMENT INFORMATION

We changed our segment reporting effective January 1, 2016, following the previously announced reorganized management structure. CIT manages its business and reports its financial results in four operating segments: Commercial Banking, Transportation Finance, Consumer and Community Banking, and Non-Strategic Portfolios (NSP), and a fifth non-operating segment, Corporate and Other.

The following summarizes changes to our segment presentation from December 31, 2015:

- n Commercial Banking (formerly North America Banking, or NAB) no longer includes the Consumer Banking division or the Canadian lending and equipment finance business. Commercial Banking is comprised of three divisions, Commercial Finance, Real Estate Finance, and Business Capital. Business Capital includes the former Equipment Finance and Commercial Services divisions.
- n Transportation Finance (formerly Transportation & International Finance or TIF) no longer includes the China and the U.K. businesses. Transportation Finance is comprised of three divisions, Aerospace, Rail, and Maritime Finance.
- n Consumer and Community Banking is a new segment that includes Legacy Consumer Mortgages (the former LCM segment) and other banking divisions that were included in the former NAB segment (Consumer Banking, Mortgage Lending, Wealth Management and SBA Lending).

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NSP includes businesses that we no longer consider strategic, including those in Canada, China and the recently exited U.K., that had been included in the former NAB and TIF segments. Historical data will also include other businesses and portfolios that have been sold, such as Mexico and Brazil.

All prior period comparisons are conformed to the current period presentation.

Management's Policy in Identifying Reportable Segments

CIT's reportable segments are comprised of divisions that are primarily based upon industry categories, geography, target markets and customers served, and, to a lesser extent, the core competencies relating to product origination, distribution methods, operations and servicing and the nature of their regulatory environment. The Board of Directors and executive management receive and review financial data at the segment level.

Types of Products and Services

Commercial Banking provides a range of lending, leasing and deposit products, as well as ancillary products and services, including factoring, cash management and advisory services, to small and medium-sized companies and consumers in the U.S. Lending products include revolving lines of credit and term loans and, depending on the nature and quality of the collateral, may be referred to as asset-based loans or cash flow loans. These are primarily composed of senior secured loans collateralized by accounts receivable, inventory, machinery & equipment, real estate, and intangibles, to finance the various needs of our customers, such as working capital, plant expansion, acquisitions and recapitalizations. Loans are originated through direct relationships with borrowers or through relationships with private equity sponsors. Revenues generated by Commercial Banking include interest earned on loans, rents collected on leased assets, fees and other revenue from banking and leasing activities and capital markets transactions, and commissions earned on factoring and related activities.

Transportation Finance offers secured lending and leasing products to midsize and larger companies across the aerospace, rail and maritime industries. Revenues are generated by rents collected on leased assets, interest on loans, fees, and gains from assets sold. As detailed in Note 19 Subsequent Events, the Company entered into a definitive agreement to sell the vast majority of the existing Commercial Air business, except for certain aerospace loans funded in CIT Bank.

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Consumer and Community Banking, through its 70 branches and on-line channel, offers deposits and lending to borrowers who are buying or refinancing homes and custom loan products tailored to the clients' financial needs. Products include checking, savings, certificates of deposit, and residential mortgage loans. The segment includes a wealth management group that offers banking services to high net worth individuals. The segment also originates qualified Small Business Administration (SBA) 504 and 7(a) loans.

Consumer and Community Banking also consists of legacy portfolios of single family residential mortgages and reverse mortgages, certain of which are covered by loss sharing agreements with the FDIC. Certain Covered Loans in this segment were previously acquired by OneWest Bank in connection with the IndyMac, First Federal and La Jolla transactions. The FDIC indemnified OneWest Bank against certain future losses sustained on these loans. CIT may now be reimbursed for losses under the terms of the loss share agreements with the FDIC. Eligible losses are submitted to the FDIC for reimbursement when a qualifying loss event occurs (e.g., due to foreclosure, short-sale, charge-offs or a restructuring of a single family residential mortgage loan pursuant to an agreed upon loan modification framework). Reimbursements approved by the FDIC are usually received within 60 days of submission.

NSP consists of portfolios that we no longer consider strategic. The 2016 balances reflect activity from portfolios in Canada and China, as well as from the sale of a U.K. portfolio. These portfolios include equipment financing, secured lending and leasing to small and middle-market businesses. The prior periods also include activity from other international portfolios in Mexico and Brazil, which were sold in August and December 2015, respectively, and the U.K., which was sold in January 2016.

Corporate and Other

Certain items are not allocated to operating segments and are included in Corporate & Other. Some of the more significant items include interest income on investment securities, a portion of interest expense, primarily related to corporate liquidity costs (interest expense), mark-to-market

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adjustments on non-qualifying derivatives (Other Income), restructuring charges for severance and facilities exit activities (operating expenses), certain intangible asset amortization expenses (other expenses) and loss on debt extinguishments and deposit redemptions.

Segment Profit and Assets

The following table presents segment data. The three-month and nine-month results for 2015 include only the results of OneWest Bank's operations for a partial period in the third quarter of 2015.

Segment Pre-tax Income (Loss) (dollars in millions)

	<u>Transportation Finance</u>	<u>Commercial Banking</u>	<u>Consumer and Community Banking</u>	<u>Non-Strategic Portfolios</u>	<u>Corporate & Other</u>	<u>Total CIT</u>
Quarter Ended September 30, 2016						
Interest income	\$ 51.3	\$ 285.0	\$ 102.9	\$ 22.6	\$ 28.3	\$ 490.1
Interest expense	(146.7)	(76.2)	(1.9)	(12.7)	(41.9)	(279.4)
Provision for credit losses	(5.5)	(39.2)	(1.6)	0.1		(46.2)
Rental income on operating leases	527.9	31.9		3.8		563.6
Other income	6.5	65.9	7.1	4.9	(10.5)	73.9
Depreciation on operating lease equipment	(154.7)	(24.4)				(179.1)
Maintenance and other operating lease expenses	(60.4)					(60.4)
Operating expenses / loss on debt extinguishment and deposit redemption	(61.8)	(161.2)	(87.7)	(11.0)	(15.4)	(337.1)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before (provision) benefit for income taxes	\$ 156.6	\$ 81.8	\$ 18.8	\$ 7.7	\$ (39.5)	\$ 225.4
Quarter Ended September 30, 2015						
Interest income	\$ 50.2	\$ 251.5	\$ 73.9	\$ 43.7	\$ 18.4	\$ 437.7
Interest expense	(139.7)	(67.3)	(13.8)	(27.3)	(32.2)	(280.3)
Provision for credit losses	1.6	(43.2)	(5.1)	(3.2)		(49.9)
Rental income on operating leases	505.7	24.6		9.0		539.3
Other income	23.0	70.7	0.1	(35.4)	(19.2)	39.2
Depreciation on operating lease equipment	(137.5)	(18.1)		(3.5)		(159.1)
Maintenance and other operating lease expenses	(55.9)					(55.9)
Operating expenses / loss on debt extinguishment	(53.6)	(146.5)	(59.0)	(26.0)	(49.1)	(334.2)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before (provision) benefit for income taxes	\$ 193.8	\$ 71.7	\$ (3.9)	\$ (42.7)	\$ (82.1)	\$ 136.8

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Segment Pre-tax Income (Loss) (dollars in millions) (continued)

	Transportation Finance	Commercial Banking	Consumer and Community Banking	Non-Strategic Portfolios	Corporate & Other	Total CIT
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016						
Interest income	\$ 153.9	\$ 861.3	\$ 311.5	\$ 70.8	\$ 83.3	\$ 1,480.8
Interest expense	(441.3)	(224.5)	(16.7)	(40.9)	(124.9)	(848.3)
Provision for credit losses	(43.8)	(124.1)	(5.8)	0.1		(173.6)
Rental income on operating leases	1,609.0	87.7		11.6		1,708.3
Other income	37.0	182.3	26.9	26.1	6.8	279.1
Depreciation on operating lease equipment	(464.9)	(65.9)				(530.8)
Maintenance and other operating lease costs	(181.5)					(181.5)
Operating expenses / loss on debt extinguishment	(184.7)	(468.3)	(263.2)	(35.2)	(77.4)	(1,028.8)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before (provisions) benefit for income taxes	\$ 483.7	\$ 248.5	\$ 52.7	\$ 32.5	\$(112.2)	\$ 705.2
Select Period End Balances						
Loans	\$ 2,224.2	\$20,564.7	\$7,129.3	\$	\$	\$29,918.2
Credit balances of factoring clients		1,228.9				1,228.9
Assets held for sale	1,084.6	331.7	41.7	1,004.1		2,462.1
Operating lease equipment, net	16,606.2	348.6				16,954.8
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015						
Interest income	\$ 137.3	\$ 618.7	\$ 73.9	\$ 145.3	\$ 27.3	\$ 1,002.5
Interest expense	(439.0)	(196.8)	(13.8)	(99.3)	(67.9)	(816.8)
Provision for credit losses	(5.9)	(85.6)	(5.1)	(6.3)		(102.9)
Rental income on operating leases	1,500.3	71.5		29.8		1,601.6
Other income	72.2	201.6	0.1	(42.6)	(42.2)	189.1
Depreciation on operating lease equipment	(410.1)	(52.8)		(10.8)		(473.7)
Maintenance and other operating lease costs	(151.4)					(151.4)
	(184.6)	(410.5)	(59.0)	(97.6)	(59.2)	(810.9)

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	Transportation Finance	Commercial Banking	Consumer and Community Banking	Non-Strategic Portfolios	Corporate & Other	Total CIT
Operating expenses / loss on debt extinguishment						
Income (loss) from continuing operations before (provisions) benefit for income taxes	\$ 518.8	\$ 146.1	\$ (3.9)	\$ (81.5)	\$ (142.0)	\$ 437.5
Select Period End Balances						
Loans	\$ 3,305.5	\$21,849.5	\$7,251.2	\$	\$	\$32,406.2
Credit balances of factoring clients		1,609.3				1,609.3
Assets held for sale	142.3	174.4	45.8	1,791.8		2,154.3
Operating lease equipment, net	15,287.3	250.9				15,538.2

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NOTE 18 GOODWILL

The following table summarizes the goodwill balance by segment:

Goodwill (dollars in millions)

	Transportation Finance	Commercial Banking	Consumer and Community Banking	Total
December 31, 2015 ⁽¹⁾	\$245.0	\$579.1	\$374.2	\$1,198.3
Additions, Other activity ⁽²⁾	(7.3)	(8.9)	(11.6)	(27.8)
September 30, 2016	\$237.7	\$570.2	\$362.6	\$1,170.5

⁽¹⁾ In preparing the interim financial statements for the quarter ended June 30, 2016, the Company discovered and corrected an immaterial error impacting the December 31, 2015 goodwill allocation among Consumer and Community Banking and Commercial Banking in the amount of \$23.2 million. The reclassification had no impact on the Company's Balance Sheet and Statements of Income or Cash Flows for any period.

⁽²⁾ Includes purchase accounting measurement period adjustments in Commercial Banking and Consumer and Community Banking as well as the transfer of assets to held for sale and foreign exchange translation adjustments in Transportation Finance.

The December 31, 2015 goodwill included amounts from CIT's emergence from bankruptcy in 2009, its 2014 acquisitions of Capital Direct Group and its subsidiaries (Direct Capital), and Nacco, an independent full service railcar lessor, and its 2015 acquisition of OneWest. On January 31, 2014, CIT acquired 100% of the outstanding shares of Paris-based Nacco, an independent full service railcar lessor in Europe. The purchase price was approximately \$250 million and the acquired assets and liabilities were recorded at their estimated fair values as of the acquisition date, resulting in \$77 million of goodwill. On August 1, 2014, CIT Bank acquired 100% of Direct Capital, a U.S. based lender providing equipment financing to small and mid-sized businesses operating across a range of industries. The purchase price was approximately \$230 million and the acquired assets and liabilities were recorded at their estimated fair values as of the acquisition date resulting in approximately \$170 million of goodwill. In addition, intangible assets of approximately \$12 million were recorded relating mainly to the valuation of existing customer relationships and trade names.

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On August 3, 2015, CIT acquired 100% of IMB HoldCo LLC, the parent company of OneWest Bank. The purchase price was approximately \$3.4 billion and the acquired assets and liabilities were recorded at their estimated fair value as of the acquisition date resulting in \$663.0 million of goodwill recorded as of December 31, 2015. The determination of estimated fair values required management to make certain estimates about discount rates, future expected cash flows (that may reflect collateral values), market conditions and other future events that are highly subjective in nature and may require adjustments, which can be updated throughout the year following the acquisition. Subsequent to the acquisition, management continued to review information relating to events or circumstances existing at the acquisition date. This review resulted in adjustments to the acquisition date valuation amounts, which decreased the goodwill balance to \$642.5 million. \$362.6 million of the goodwill balance is associated with the Consumer and Community Banking business segment. The remaining goodwill was allocated to the Commercial Finance and Real Estate Finance reporting units in Commercial Banking.

Once goodwill has been assigned, it no longer retains its association with a particular event or acquisition, and all of the activities within a reporting unit, whether acquired or internally generated, are available to support the value of goodwill.

NOTE 19 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Agreement to Sell CIT Commercial Air Business

On October 6, 2016, CIT Group Inc., a Delaware corporation (the *Company*) announced that it has agreed to sell CIT Commercial Air, its commercial aircraft leasing business, to Avolon Holdings Limited (*Avolon*), an international aircraft leasing company and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Bohai Capital Holding Co. Ltd. (*Bohai*), pursuant to a Purchase and Sale Agreement by and among C.I.T. Leasing Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company (*CIT Leasing*), Park Aerospace Holdings Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Avolon, the Company, Bohai, and Avolon (the *Agreement*). The Agreement provides for the acquisition of all of the capital stock or other equity interests of C2 Aviation Capital, Inc., a Delaware corporation and wholly owned subsidiary of CIT Leasing (the *Transaction*).

CIT is selling the CIT Commercial Air business (the *Business*) to Avolon, including its operations, forward order commitments, and as of June 30, 2016, certain assets of \$11.1 billion and liabilities of \$1.7 billion. The aggregate purchase price payable by Purchaser and its subsidiaries to CIT and its subsidiaries for the Transaction (the *Purchase Price*) is an amount in cash equal to (a) the adjusted net asset amount of the Business (the *Net Asset Value*) as of the closing of the Transaction (the *Closing*) plus (b) a premium of \$627 million. As of June 30, 2016, the Net Asset Value was approximately \$9.4 billion, which would have resulted in an aggregate purchase price of

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approximately \$10.0 billion. The Net Asset Value is subject to fluctuation in the ordinary course of business through closing and there can be no assurances as to whether the Net Asset Value at closing will be higher, lower or the same as the Net Asset Value as of June 30, 2016.

The transaction is subject to receipt of regulatory approvals in the United States, China and certain other foreign jurisdictions, the approval of Bohai's shareholders and the satisfaction of customary closing conditions. The Transaction is expected to close by the end of the first quarter of 2017.

HNA Group, Bohai's majority shareholder, has agreed to vote its shares in Bohai in favor of the transaction. To reflect its commitment to the transaction, Avolon has deposited \$500 million into an escrow account with a U.S. bank (which will be increased to \$600 million during the pendency of the transaction), which is payable to CIT at closing as part of the purchase price and in certain circumstances if the transaction is not consummated.

Amended Capital Plan

The Company received a non-objection from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to the Company's Amended Capital Plan submitted to reflect the proposed sale or spin-off of Commercial Air under the 2016 Comprehensive Capital Analysis and Review (*CCAR*). In connection with the proposed transaction, the Amended Capital Plan includes a return to shareholders of common equity of \$2.975 billion, and additional common equity returns of up to \$325 million, contingent on the issuance of an equivalent amount of Tier 1 qualifying preferred stock. The Amended Capital Plan also included dividends on common stock totaling \$64 million per year after the Transaction is completed. The capital

distributions are subject to approval of the Board of Directors of the Company (the Board) and may be in the form of share repurchases, special dividends, or a combination of the two. The Company's quarterly dividends are subject to the Board's approval at the customary times those dividends are declared.

The Company's management and the Board will determine the timing and amount of any share repurchases and special dividends that may be authorized based on market conditions and other considerations. Any share repurchases may be effected in the open market, through derivative, accelerated repurchase and other negotiated transactions, and through plans designed to comply with Rule 10b5-1(c) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

CIT Completes Sale of Canadian Equipment Finance and Corporate Finance Businesses

In October 2016, CIT completed the sale of its Canadian equipment finance and corporate finance businesses (CIT Canada), with assets of approximately \$700 million, to Laurentian Bank of Canada. As part of the sale, CIT transferred approximately 135 employees of CIT Canada to Laurentian Bank.

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

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

BACKGROUND

CIT Group Inc., together with its subsidiaries (collectively we, our, CIT or the Company), has provided financial solutions to its clients since its formation in 1908. We provide financing, leasing and advisory services principally to middle market companies in a wide variety of industries primarily in North America, and equipment financing and leasing solutions to the transportation industry worldwide. We had nearly \$60 billion of earning assets at September 30, 2016. CIT is a bank holding company (BHC) and a financial holding company. Through its bank subsidiary, CIT Bank, N.A., CIT provides a full range of banking and related services to commercial and individual customers through 70 branches located in southern California, through its online banking, and through other offices in the U.S. and internationally.

CIT is regulated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (FRB) and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (FRBNY) under the U.S. Bank Holding Company Act of 1956. CIT Bank, N.A. is regulated by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, U.S. Department of the Treasury (OCC). Prior to the OneWest Transaction, CIT Bank was regulated by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and the Utah Department of Financial Institutions (UDFI).

Effective as of August 3, 2015, CIT Group Inc. (CIT) acquired IMB HoldCo LLC (IMB), the parent company of OneWest Bank, National Association, a national banking association (OneWest Bank). Upon acquisition, CIT Bank, a Utah-state chartered bank and a wholly owned subsidiary of CIT, merged with and into OneWest Bank (the OneWest Transaction), with OneWest Bank surviving as a wholly owned subsidiary of CIT with the name CIT Bank, National Association, a national banking association (CIT Bank, N.A.). *Note 2 Acquisitions and Disposition Activities in Item 1. Consolidated Financial Statements* summarizes the acquisition of OneWest Bank; however, see our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, *Note 2 Acquisition and Disposition Activities in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data* for details on the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, along with the assumptions used to value those assets and liabilities.

The consolidated financial statements include the effects of Purchase Accounting Adjustments (PAA) upon completion of the OneWest Transaction, as required by U.S. GAAP. Accretion and amortization of certain PAA are included in the consolidated Statements of Income, primarily impacting Net Finance Revenue (Interest income and interest expense) and Non-interest expenses.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk* contain financial terms that are relevant to our business and a Glossary of key terms is included in Part 1 *Item 1. Business Overview* of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

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Management uses certain non-GAAP financial measures in its analysis of the financial condition and results of operations of the Company. See *Non-GAAP Financial Measurements* for a reconciliation of these financial measures to comparable financial measures based on U.S. GAAP.

2016 PRIORITIES

CIT is committed to positioning the Company to deliver long-term value for shareholders while maintaining a strong risk management culture. CIT's strategic priorities that we presented earlier this year to advance its transition to a leading national middle market bank include:

1. **Focusing on Core Businesses:** Invest in growth and strengthen its capabilities with respect to its primary lending, leasing and depository solutions for small business and middle market customers while we:
 - n Complete the separation of the Commercial Air business by the end of 2016;
 - n Complete the sales of the Canada Equipment Finance and Corporate Finance business and China Equipment Finance business; and
 - n Complete the integration of OneWest Bank by year end.
2. **Improve Profitability and Return Capital:** Achieve a return on tangible common equity (ROTCE) of 10 percent by 2018 by executing on initiatives to:
 - n Reduce operating expenses by \$125 million by 2018;
 - n Optimize the size of the BHC and improve funding costs by growing its deposit base and transitioning the deposit mix to lower cost deposits;
 - n Increase net revenue by building out the investment portfolio;
 - n Return excess capital to shareholders, subject to regulatory approvals.

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3. **Maintain Strong Risk Management:** The improvement in CIT's credit ratings reflects the strength of its franchises, robust liquidity and capital positions and the expansion and diversification of deposit funding. Additionally, CIT will:
 - n Maintain strong underwriting standards with focus on appropriate risk adjusted returns throughout cycles and leverage expertise as an asset-backed lender;
 - n Enhance our capital planning process; and
 - n Maintain its culture of compliance and integrity.

During 2016, we made advances on the above priorities:

- n We closed the sale of the U.K. Equipment Finance business in the first quarter and closed the sale of the Canada Equipment Finance and Corporate Finance business in October;
- n Signed a definitive agreement in October to sell our Commercial Air business for \$10.0 billion, which represents a 6.7% premium to net assets;
- n Received a non-objection from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to return up to \$3.3 billion of capital to shareholders that would occur in conjunction with the Commercial Air separation⁽¹⁾
- n We maintained our quarterly dividend at \$0.15 per share;
- n We continued to evaluate our businesses for alignment with our strategy to become a leading national middle market bank and transferred all of the business air portfolio to assets held for sale;
- n We continued to review expenses and operating efficiencies, which resulted in additional organizational streamlining and we expect to be about a third of the way through our \$125 million expense savings target by year end;
- n We closed two offices and continued to combine systems to effect cost savings related to the OneWest Bank acquisition;
- n Our adjusted return on tangible common equity (ROTCE) for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 was 7.58% and
- n We maintained our strong regulatory capital ratios.

SEGMENT UPDATES

As noted in our first quarter Form 10-Q, we changed our segment reporting effective January 1, 2016, following the previously announced reorganized management structure. CIT manages its business and reports its financial results in four operating segments: Commercial Banking, Transportation Finance, Consumer and Community Banking, and Non-Strategic Portfolios (NSP), and a fifth non-operating segment, Corporate and Other.

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The following summarizes changes to our segment presentation from December 31, 2015:

- n Commercial Banking (formerly North America Banking or NAB) no longer includes the Consumer Banking division or the Canadian lending and equipment finance business. Commercial Banking is comprised of three divisions, Commercial Finance, Real Estate Finance, and Business Capital. Business Capital includes the former Equipment Finance and Commercial Services divisions.
- n Transportation Finance (formerly Transportation & International Finance or TIF) no longer includes the China and the U.K. businesses. Transportation Finance is comprised of three divisions, Aerospace (composed of Commercial Air and Business Air), Rail, and Maritime Finance.
- n Consumer and Community Banking is a new segment that includes Legacy Consumer Mortgages (the former LCM segment) and other banking divisions that were included in the former NAB segment (Consumer Banking, Mortgage Lending, Wealth Management and SBA Lending).
- n NSP includes businesses that we no longer consider strategic, including those in Canada and China and the recently exited U.K., that had been included in the former NAB and TIF segments. Historical data also include other businesses and portfolios that have been sold, such as Mexico and Brazil.

All prior period comparisons are conformed to the current period presentation.

As disclosed in *Note 19 Subsequent Events in Item 1. Consolidated Financial Statements*, on October 6, 2016 we entered into a definitive agreement to sell the vast majority of the existing Commercial Air business, except for certain aerospace loans funded in CIT Bank. Separately, our business air portfolio is classified as assets held for sale (AHFS). In the fourth quarter, we will report these businesses as discontinued operations, with all prior period balances conformed.

SUMMARY OF 2016 FINANCIAL RESULTS

As discussed briefly below and in more detail in various sections, the three-month and nine month results for 2016 include full period results of OneWest Bank's operations while the three-month and nine-month results for 2015 include only the results of OneWest Bank's operations for a partial period in the third quarter of 2015. Where helpful, to more fully understand our operating results, we have included comparisons to the prior quarter in addition to the year-ago quarter.

Net income was \$133 million, \$0.65 per diluted share, for the quarter ended September 30, 2016, compared to net income of \$693 million, \$3.61 per diluted share for the year-ago quarter. Income from continuing operations for the third quarter was \$148 million, \$0.73 per diluted share compared to \$697 million, \$3.63 per diluted share in the year-ago quarter. Net income for the year ago quarter included \$647 million, \$3.37 per diluted share, of income tax benefits associated with the reversal of the valuation allowance related to the U.S. federal deferred tax asset.

(1) Amended capital plan approval authorizes CIT to return \$2.975 billion of common equity from the net proceeds of the Commercial Air sale; additional \$0.325 billion contingent upon the issuance of a similar amount of Tier 1 qualifying preferred stock.

(2) ROTCE is a non-GAAP measure. See *Non-GAAP Financial Measurements* for reconciliation of non-GAAP to GAAP financial information.

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Net income for the nine month period ended September 30, 2016 was \$294 million, \$1.45 per diluted share, compared to \$912 million, \$5.03 per diluted share, for the nine month period ended September 30, 2015. Income from continuing operations for the nine month period ended September 30, 2016 was \$481 million, \$2.38 per diluted share, compared to \$916 million, \$5.05 per diluted share for the nine month period ended September 30, 2015. Net income for the nine month period ended September 30, 2015, also included \$647 million, \$3.57 per diluted share, of income tax benefits associated with the reversal of the valuation allowance related to the U.S. federal deferred tax asset.

Income from continuing operations of \$148 million for the quarter included net after-tax charges of \$28 million from discrete items related to our strategic initiatives. Discrete items included charges related to an impairment of the business aircraft assets in held for sale, a tax provision to establish a valuation allowance on the deferred tax asset related to our operations in China, and a restructuring charge resulting from operating expense reduction initiatives. In addition to these items, income this quarter included a mark-to-market charge on the total return swap (TRS) partially offset by gains related to our mortgage-backed securities portfolio.

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The \$16 million loss and \$187 million loss, net of tax, for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016 in discontinued operations relates to Financial Freedom, a reverse mortgage servicing business CIT acquired as part of the OneWest Bank acquisition in August 2015. The quarter loss included a \$19 million pre-tax impairment charge on the servicing liability related to our reverse mortgage servicing operations. The year to date loss also included a pre-tax charge of approximately \$230 million related to an increase in the interest curtailment reserve described below. No additional net reserves were recorded to the interest curtailment reserve in the third quarter. However, in preparing the interim financial statements for the quarter ended September 30, 2016, the Company discovered and corrected an error, which was determined to be immaterial to the current and prior quarters, resulting in a \$10 million pre-tax overstatement of the interest curtailment reserve that should have been recorded in the prior quarter, which was offset by other increases to the reserve resulting from the Company's quarterly reserving process. See *Discontinued Operation* section for further information.

Income from continuing operations, before provision for income taxes, totaled \$225 million, up from \$137 million for the year-ago quarter, driven by the OneWest Bank acquisition, and down from \$275 million in the prior quarter, primarily due to lower other income and higher credit costs. Year to date, pre-tax income totaled \$705 million in 2016 and \$438 million in 2015.

Net finance revenue⁽³⁾ (NFR) was \$535 million in the current quarter, compared to \$541 million in the prior quarter and \$482 million in the year-ago quarter. Net finance revenue as a percentage of average earning assets⁽³⁾ (net finance margin) was down slightly from the prior quarter and from the year-ago quarter. The decreases in net finance revenue and net finance margin from the prior quarter were driven by Commercial Banking, which was down slightly due to a prior quarter interest recovery, and in Rail, which had lower rental revenue. Average earning assets were down slightly compared to the prior quarter reflecting prepayments and asset sales in Commercial Banking and run-off in the liquidating portfolios. Year to date, NFR was \$1,629 million, up from \$1,162 million in 2015.

The increase in NFR and average earning assets from the year-ago quarter and year to date periods reflects the inclusion of OneWest Bank for the entire 2016 periods, compared to approximately two months in 2015.

Provision for credit losses of \$46 million increased from the prior quarter primarily due to reserve build in Commercial Banking and Maritime. The decrease from the year-ago quarter also reflects the lower asset level. Year to date, the provision for credit losses was \$174 million, up from \$103 million in the prior year, reflecting the higher asset level and higher provision related to the energy and maritime portfolios.

Credit metrics reflect non-accrual loans of \$289 million (0.96% of finance receivables) increased from \$283 million (0.93%) in the prior quarter primarily due to one account in the maritime portfolio, partially offset by accounts returned to accrual, repayments and charge-offs. The increase compared to December 31, 2015 was primarily due to increases in the energy and maritime portfolios. Net charge-offs were \$23 million (0.31% of average finance receivables). Excluding the impact relating to assets transferred to held for sale in all periods, net charge-offs were \$15 million (0.20% of average finance receivables), compared to \$16 million (0.21%) in the prior quarter and \$21 million (0.29%) in the year-ago quarter.

Other income of \$74 million includes fee revenues, factoring commissions and gains, losses or valuation adjustments. While both fee revenues and factoring commissions increased from the prior quarter, total other income declined from \$104 million in the prior quarter due to a decline in net gains on various assets and a decline in other revenues. Other Income was \$39 million in the year-ago quarter.

Other income in the third quarter of 2016 included \$10 million in gains from the mortgage-backed securities portfolio, offset by an \$18 million impairment charge related to Business Air and a \$20 million mark-to-market charge on the TRS. Other Income in the prior quarter included gains on asset sales, primarily in Rail, mostly offset by impairment charges on certain rail assets when transferred to held for sale, and a \$4 million impairment on the business aircraft assets also transferred to assets held for sale. The prior quarter also included a \$9 million mark-to-market benefit on the TRS and \$5 million in gains on mortgage-backed securities. Other Income in the year-ago quarter included a \$24 million charge on the TRS, a \$19 million charge related to a currency translation adjustment and a \$15 million impairment related to our non-strategic portfolios.

⁽³⁾ *Net finance revenue and average earning assets are non-GAAP measures; see Non-GAAP Financial Measurements for a reconciliation of non-GAAP to GAAP financial information.*

Operating expenses were \$332 million, \$334 million and \$338 million in the current quarter, year-ago quarter and prior quarter, respectively. Year to date, operating expenses were \$1,018 million in 2016 and \$811 million in 2015. Operating expenses, excluding restructuring costs and intangible asset amortization⁽⁴⁾, of \$323 million were up slightly compared to the prior quarter of \$321 million, reflecting higher legal and sales tax expense in Business Capital, partially offset by lower expenses on Real Estate Owned (“OREO” or REO) in Consumer & Community Banking. The slight decrease from the year-ago quarter reflects one-time integration expenses in the year-ago quarter and lower employee expenses. The net efficiency ratio⁽⁵⁾ of 53% increased compared to the prior quarter, and the improvement from the year-ago quarter reflects the addition of OneWest Bank. Headcount at September 30, 2016 was 4,650, unchanged from the prior quarter and down from 4,960 a year-ago primarily from strategic initiatives. Restructuring costs in this quarter and the prior quarter continue to reflect our strategic initiatives to reduce operating expenses, while the amortization of intangibles was primarily due to the OneWest Bank acquisition.

Provision for income taxes of \$77 million for the quarter included \$16 million of net discrete tax expense for the recording of a valuation allowance against the international deferred tax asset related to our operations in China. The provision in the prior quarter was \$94 million, including \$4 million of net discrete tax expense. The year-ago quarter provision was a \$560 million benefit, which included a \$647 million reversal of the Valuation Allowance, partially offset by \$56 million in discrete charges related to our international business.

Total assets of continuing operations⁽⁶⁾ were \$65.5 billion at September 30, 2016, down from \$66.2 billion at June 30, 2016 and \$66.9 billion at December 31, 2015.

Financing and leasing assets (FLA), which includes loans, operating lease equipment and assets held for sale (AHFS), were \$49.3 billion, down slightly from \$49.7 billion at June 30, 2016, reflecting prepayments and asset sales, primarily in the Commercial Finance division of Commercial Banking and \$50.4 billion at December 31, 2015, also reflecting sales and run-off of the Non-Strategic Portfolio assets.

Cash and due from banks and interest bearing deposits totaled \$7.4 billion, down from \$8.1 billion at June 30, 2016 and \$8.3 billion at December 31, 2015.

Investment securities totaled \$3.6 billion, up from about \$3.2 billion at June 30, 2016 and \$3.0 billion at December 31, 2015, as we redeployed cash at CIT Bank, N.A. into higher-yielding High Quality Liquid Assets.

Deposits at \$32.9 billion were essentially flat from the prior quarter and increased slightly from December 31, 2015.

Borrowings were \$16.5 billion, down from \$17.5 billion at June 30, 2016 and \$18.4 billion at December 31, 2015. The declines were primarily in secured borrowings, related to redemptions and maturities of structured financings and FHLB advances.

Regulatory capital ratios increased from the prior quarter, reflecting an increase in capital while risk weighted assets declined slightly, primarily driven by a decline in loans and leases. The increase from December 31, 2015 also reflected lower off balance sheet commitments.

DISCONTINUED OPERATION

Reverse Mortgage Servicing

The \$16 million loss and \$187 million loss, net of tax, for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016, in discontinued operations relates to Financial Freedom, a reverse mortgage servicing business CIT acquired as part of the OneWest Bank acquisition in August 2015.

The quarter loss included a \$19 million pre-tax impairment charge on the servicing liability related to our reverse mortgage servicing operations.

The year to date loss also included a pre-tax charge of approximately \$230 million related to an increase in the interest curtailment reserve described below. No additional net reserves were recorded to the interest curtailment reserve in the third quarter. However, in preparing the interim financial statements for the quarter ended September 30, 2016, the Company discovered and corrected an error, which was determined to be immaterial to the current and prior quarters, resulting in a \$10 million pre-tax overstatement of the interest curtailment reserve that should have been recorded in the prior quarter, which was offset by other increases to the reserve resulting from the Company’s quarterly reserving process.

The Financial Freedom reverse mortgage servicing operation services approximately 85,000 reverse mortgages, with over \$17.6 billion of unpaid principal balance. The majority of the mortgages are Home Equity Conversion Mortgages (HECMs) that are administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and insured by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA).

As disclosed in CIT’s Form 10-K for fiscal year 2015, CIT determined that there was a material weakness related to the HECM interest curtailment reserve associated with this business. During the prior quarter, as a result of the ongoing process to remediate the material weakness

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and taking into consideration the investigation being conducted by the Office of Inspector General (OIG) for HUD, the Company recorded additional reserves, reflecting a change

(4) *Operating expenses excluding restructuring costs and intangible asset amortization and Net efficiency ratio is a non-GAAP measure. See Non-GAAP Measurements for reconciliation of non-GAAP financial information.*

(5) *Net efficiency ratio is a non-GAAP measure. See Non-GAAP Measurements for reconciliation of non-GAAP financial information.*

(6) *Total assets from continuing operations is a non-GAAP measure. See Non-GAAP Measurements for reconciliation of non-GAAP financial information*

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in estimate, of approximately \$230 million, which is net of a corresponding increase in the indemnification receivable from the FDIC. This review and the related investigation are ongoing, and, as a result, there could be additional changes to the financial statements in future periods.

Pursuant to ASC 205-20, the Financial Freedom business was reflected as discontinued operations as of the August 3, 2015 acquisition date and in the subsequent periods. The business includes the entire third party servicing of reverse mortgage operations, which consist of personnel, systems and servicing assets. The \$453 million of assets of discontinued operations include primarily HECM loans and servicing advances. The liabilities of discontinued operations include reverse mortgage servicing liabilities, which relates primarily to loans serviced for third party investors, secured borrowings and contingent liabilities. In addition, continuing operations includes a portfolio of reverse mortgages of \$869 million at September 30, 2016, which are recorded in the Consumer and Community Banking segment and are serviced by Financial Freedom.

Further details of the discontinued business, along with condensed balance sheet and income statement items, are included in *Note 2 Acquisition and Disposition Activities* and see *Note 15 Contingencies* for discussion related to the servicing business in *Item 1. Consolidated Financial Statements*.

Fourth Quarter Additions

As previously noted, we entered into a definitive sale agreement in October 2016 to sell the vast majority of our Commercial Air business. Based on the definitive sales agreement, the activity of the Commercial Air business that is subject to the agreement, as well as activity associated with the Business Air assets, will be reported as discontinued operations in the 2016 fourth quarter. See Business Segments Transportation Finance for limited data on these businesses that will be reported as discontinued operations.

Our preliminary estimate as of this time, based on the balances as of September 30, 2016 and for the quarter and year to date periods ended September 30, 2016 for the discontinued operations of Commercial and Business Air is as follows:

1. Assets of discontinued operations as of September 30, 2016 of \$12.6 billion, which consists primarily of operating lease equipment of \$9.6 billion, assets held for sale of \$1.1 billion and other assets of \$1.8 billion.
2. Net finance revenue for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016 of approximately \$120 million and \$340 million, respectively.
3. Pretax income for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2016 of approximately \$85 million and \$260 million, respectively.

Unless specifically noted, the discussions and data presented throughout the following sections reflect CIT balances on a continuing operations basis as of the periods presented.

NET FINANCE REVENUE

The following tables present NFR.

Net Finance Revenue⁽¹⁾ (dollars in millions)

Quarters Ended

Nine Months Ended

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	September 30, 2016	June 30, 2016	September 30, 2015	September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015
Interest income	\$ 490.1	\$ 495.3	\$ 437.7	\$ 1,480.8	\$ 1,002.5
Rental income on operating leases	563.6	569.3	539.3	1,708.3	1,601.6
Finance revenue	1,053.7	1,064.6	977.0	3,189.1	2,604.1
Interest expense	(279.4)	(282.5)	(280.3)	(848.3)	(816.8)
Depreciation on operating lease equipment	(179.1)	(176.4)	(159.1)	(530.8)	(473.7)
Maintenance and other operating lease expenses	(60.4)	(64.9)	(55.9)	(181.5)	(151.4)
Net finance revenue	\$ 534.8	\$ 540.8	\$ 481.7	\$ 1,628.5	\$ 1,162.2
Average Earning Assets (AEA)	\$59,005.4	\$59,229.2	\$52,448.1	\$59,118.2	\$45,142.9
Net finance margin	3.63%	3.65%	3.67%	3.67%	3.43%

⁽¹⁾ NFR and AEA are non-GAAP measures; see Non-GAAP Financial Measurements sections for a reconciliation of non-GAAP to GAAP financial information.

NFR and net finance margin (NFM) are key metrics used by management to measure the profitability of our earning assets. NFR includes interest and yield-related fee income on our loans and capital leases, rental income on our operating lease equipment, and interest and dividend income on cash and investments, less funding costs and depreciation, maintenance and other operating lease expenses from our operating lease equipment. Since our

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asset composition includes a high level of operating lease equipment (28% of AEA for the quarter ended September 30, 2016), NFM is a more appropriate metric for CIT than net interest margin (NIM) (a common metric used by other BHCs), as NIM does not fully reflect the earnings of our portfolio because it includes the impact of debt costs on all our assets but excludes the net revenue (rental income less depreciation, maintenance and other operating lease expenses) from operating leases. As discussed further in this section, our operating lease portfolio consists primarily of aerospace and rail assets. The sale of the Commercial Air business will lessen the impact of the operating lease portfolio on the NFR and NFM.

The following table includes average balances from revenue generating assets along with the respective revenues and average balances of deposits and borrowings with the respective interest expenses.

Average Balances and Rates⁽¹⁾ for the Quarters Ended (dollars in millions)

	September 30, 2016			June 30, 2016			September 30, 2015		
	Average Balance	Revenue / Expense	Average Rate (%)	Average Balance	Revenue / Expense	Average Rate (%)	Average Balance	Revenue / Expense	Average Rate (%)
Interest bearing cash	\$ 6,916.0	\$ 9.5	0.55%	\$ 7,113.5	\$ 8.9	0.50%	\$ 5,812.4	\$ 4.5	0.31%
Securities purchased under agreements to resell							387.5	0.6	0.62%
Investment securities	3,411.1	23.0	2.70%	3,130.6	22.8	2.91%	2,663.2	18.4	2.76%
Loans (including held)	31,275.4	461.8	5.91%	31,679.8	472.2	5.96%	27,834.3	413.9	5.95%

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	September 30, 2016			June 30, 2016			September 30, 2015		
for sale and credit balances of factoring clients) ^{(2),(3)}									
Operating lease equipment, net (including held for sale) ⁽⁴⁾	17,036.6	324.1	7.61%	16,925.5	328.0	7.75%	15,445.1	324.3	8.40%
Indemnification assets	366.3	(4.2)	(4.59)%	379.8	(8.6)	(9.06)%	305.6	0.3	0.39%
Average earning assets ⁽²⁾	\$59,005.4	814.2	5.52 %	\$59,229.2	823.3	5.56 %	\$52,448.1	762.0	5.81 %
Interest-bearing deposits	\$31,732.9	\$ 99.4	1.25%	\$31,643.5	\$ 99.4	1.26%	\$26,220.3	\$ 89.7	1.37%
Borrowings	17,117.2	180.0	4.21%	17,853.7	183.1	4.10%	18,148.4	190.6	4.20%
Total interest-bearing liabilities	\$48,850.1	279.4	2.29%	\$49,497.2	282.5	2.28%	\$44,368.7	280.3	2.53%
NFR and NFM		\$534.8	3.63 %		\$540.8	3.65 %		\$481.7	3.67 %

	September 2016 Over June 2016 Comparison			September 2016 Over September 2015 Comparison		
	Increase (Decrease) Due To Change In:			Increase (Decrease) Due To Change In:		
	Volume	Rate	Net	Volume	Rate	Net
Interest bearing cash	\$(0.3)	\$0.9	\$0.6	\$1.5	\$3.5	\$5.0
Securities purchased under agreements to resell					(0.6)	(0.6)
Investments	1.9	(1.7)	0.2	5.1	(0.5)	4.6
Loans (including held for sale and net of credit balances of factoring clients) ^{(2),(3)}	(6.0)	(4.4)	(10.4)	50.9	(3.0)	47.9
Operating lease equipment, net (including held for sale) ⁽⁴⁾	2.1	(6.0)	(3.9)	30.3	(30.5)	(0.2)
Indemnification assets	0.2	4.2	4.4	(0.7)	(3.8)	(4.5)
Total earning assets	\$(2.1)	\$(7.0)	\$(9.1)	\$87.1	\$(34.9)	\$52.2
Interest-bearing deposits	\$0.3	\$(0.3)	\$	\$17.2	\$(7.5)	\$9.7
Borrowings	(7.8)	4.7	(3.1)	(10.9)	0.3	(10.6)
Total interest-bearing liabilities	\$(7.5)	\$4.4	\$(3.1)	\$6.3	\$(7.2)	\$(0.9)

⁽¹⁾ Average rates are impacted by purchase accounting accretion and amortization.

⁽²⁾ The balance and rate presented is calculated net of average credit balances for factoring clients.

⁽³⁾ Non-accrual loans and related income are included in the respective categories.

⁽⁴⁾ Operating lease rental income is a significant source of revenue; therefore, we have presented the rental revenues net of depreciation and net of maintenance and other operating lease expenses.

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The increase in average earning assets from the year-ago quarter primarily reflects the acquisition of OneWest Bank, (i.e. the inclusion for an entire quarter), along with modest asset growth. Average earning assets decreased slightly compared to the prior quarter reflecting prepayments and asset sales in Commercial Finance and run-off in the liquidating portfolios, partially offset by seasonal growth in factored receivables in Business Capital as well as growth in Rail and in Other Consumer Banking.

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Compared to the year-ago quarter, finance revenues increased 8%, generated by the higher AEA and accretion of \$64 million resulting from the fair value discount on earning assets recorded for purchase accounting, along with new business volume. Accretion on loans totaled \$46 million and \$70 million in the year-ago and prior quarters, respectively. (Purchase accounting accretion impacts on interest income and interest expense is displayed in a table below.) Finance revenues were down slightly from the prior quarter driven by lower level of loans and operating lease rental income, discussed further below.

The yield on AEA of 5.52% was down from the year-ago and prior quarters, driven by the continued low rate environment and compression on operating lease margins. Interest on loans of 5.91% was down from the year-ago quarter, as the benefit from higher accretion of purchase accounting adjustments as a result of the acquisition timing was offset by yield compression in certain loan and lease classes. The modest decrease from the prior quarter reflects lower benefits from prepayments. Compared to the prior quarter, the yield on AEA was down slightly from 5.56%, mostly driven by lower rental rates on operating lease equipment.

We grew our operating lease portfolio slightly during the quarter, which primarily consists of transportation related assets, aircraft and railcars, resulting in the higher average balance. As discussed elsewhere, we signed a definitive sale agreement in October 2016 for our commercial aircraft leasing business, which constitutes approximately 56% of the Company's operating lease equipment balance at September 30, 2016. Operating lease revenues and yields are discussed later in this section.

Revenues generated on our cash deposits and investments reflect the existing low rate environment and were not significant in any of the periods. Revenues on cash deposits and investments have grown compared to the year-ago quarter as the investments from the OneWest Bank acquisition, mostly MBSs, carry a higher rate of return than the previously owned investment portfolio and include a purchase accounting adjustment that accretes into income, thus increasing the yield.

Compared to the year-ago quarter, the increase in average interest bearing liabilities reflects the acquired deposits and borrowings, essentially all FHLB advances, along with growth. The overall rate as a percentage of AEA was down due to the higher percentage of AEA being funded by deposits, along with a higher mix of low cost deposits. Interest expense was down modestly in amount compared to the year-ago quarter, reflective of the added liability balances from the OneWest Bank acquisition and lower funding costs. Compared to the prior quarter, interest expense and average balances were essentially flat. Interest expense for the current, year-ago and prior quarters was reduced by \$3 million, \$5 million and \$4 million, respectively, reflecting the accretion of purchase accounting adjustments on borrowings and deposits. Interest expense on deposits was up from the year-ago quarter, driven by the higher balances and partially offset by deposit mix. The decline in rate was the result of the lower cost deposits from OneWest Bank. Interest expense on borrowings is a function of the products and was mostly impacted by the OneWest Bank acquisition, which increased FHLB advances. FHLB advances had lower rates than our average borrowings in the year-ago quarter, thus reducing the average rate.

At September 30, 2016, December 31, 2015, and September 30, 2015 our funding mix, based on disclosed balances that include discounts and purchase accounting adjustments, was as follows:

Borrowing Mix

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015	September 30, 2015
Deposits	66%	64%	63%
Unsecured	22%	21%	21%
Secured Borrowings:			
Structured financings	7%	9%	10%
FHLB Advances	5%	6%	6%

The table shows the growth in our use of lower cost deposits, and these proportions will fluctuate in the future depending upon our funding activities.

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The following table details further the rates of interest bearing liabilities.

Interest-Bearing Deposits and Borrowings Average Balances and Rates for the Quarters Ended (dollars in millions)

	Quarter Ended September 30, 2016			Quarter Ended June 30, 2016			Quarter Ended September 30, 2015		
	Average Balance	Interest Expense	Rate %	Average Balance	Interest Expense	Rate %	Average Balance	Interest Expense	Rate %
Interest-Bearing Deposits									
CDs	\$ 18,139.4	\$ 72.6	1.60%	\$ 18,397.7	\$ 74.7	1.63%	\$ 15,566.7	\$ 67.6	1.74%
Interest-bearing checking	3,299.6	4.3	0.52%	3,007.8	3.8	0.51%	2,037.6	2.6	0.51%
Savings	4,386.2	9.7	0.88%	4,568.9	9.8	0.86%	4,472.8	11.0	0.98%
Money markets / sweeps ⁽¹⁾	5,907.7	12.8	0.87%	5,669.1	11.1	0.78%	4,143.2	8.5	0.82%
Total interest-bearing deposits ⁽²⁾	31,732.9	99.4	1.25%	31,643.5	99.4	1.26%	26,220.3	89.7	1.37%
Borrowings									
Unsecured notes	10,593.2	137.7	5.20%	10,589.3	137.6	5.20%	10,684.3	138.7	5.19%
Secured borrowings	3,758.9	36.4	3.87%	4,121.2	39.3	3.81%	5,469.4	50.2	3.67%
FHLB advances	2,765.1	5.9	0.85%	3,143.2	6.2	0.79%	1,994.7	1.7	0.34%
Total borrowings	17,117.2	180.0	4.21%	17,853.7	183.1	4.10%	18,148.4	190.6	4.20%
Total interest-bearing liabilities	\$48,850.1	\$279.4	2.29%	\$49,497.2	\$282.5	2.28%	\$44,368.7	\$280.3	2.53%

Total Deposits Average Balances and Rates for the Quarters Ended (dollars in millions)

	September 30, 2016			June 30, 2016			September 30, 2015		
	Average Balance	Interest Expense	Average Rate (%)	Average Balance	Interest Expense	Average Rate (%)	Average Balance	Interest Expense	Average Rate (%)
Interest bearing deposits	\$31,732.9	\$99.4	1.25%	\$31,643.5	\$99.4	1.26%	\$26,220.3	\$89.7	1.37%
Non-interest bearing deposits	1,197.4			1,124.9			739.8		
Total deposits	\$32,930.3	\$99.4	1.21%	\$32,768.4	\$99.4	1.21%	\$26,960.1	\$89.7	1.33%

⁽¹⁾ Includes deposit sweep arrangements related to money market and healthcare savings accounts.

⁽²⁾ Average balance excludes non-interest-bearing deposits such as escrow accounts, security deposits, and other similar accounts, therefore totals may differ from other average balances included in this document.

Deposits and borrowings are also discussed in Funding and Liquidity. See *Select Financial Data (Average Balances)* section for more information on borrowing rates.

The following table depicts selected earning asset yields and margin related data for our segments, plus select divisions within the segments.

Segment Average Yield and Other Data (dollars in millions)

	Quarters Ended			Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2016	June 30, 2016	September 30, 2015	September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015
Commercial Banking					
AEA	\$20,385.1	\$20,575.1	\$18,724.0	\$20,526.5	\$15,846.5
NFR	216.3	221.7	190.7	658.6	440.6
Gross yield	6.22%	6.18%	5.90%	6.16%	5.81%
NFM	4.24%	4.31%	4.07%	4.28%	3.71%
AEA					
Commercial Finance	\$ 8,861.0	\$ 9,260.5	\$ 8,906.7	\$ 9,212.2	\$ 7,480.2
Real Estate Finance	5,503.2	5,453.8	3,991.0	5,423.7	2,551.8
Business Capital	6,020.9	5,860.8	5,826.3	5,890.6	5,814.5
Gross yield					
Commercial Finance	5.31%	5.38%	4.87%	5.24%	4.58%
Real Estate Finance	5.13%	5.18%	5.08%	5.26%	4.54%
Business Capital	8.54%	8.38%	8.03%	8.44%	7.94%

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Table of Contents**Segment Average Yield and Other Data** (dollars in millions) (continued)

	Quarters Ended			Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2016	June 30, 2016	September 30, 2015	September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015
Commercial Banking (continued)					
NFR					
Commercial Finance	\$ 88.5	\$ 94.5	\$ 79.9	\$ 273.6	\$ 169.0
Real Estate Finance	51.5	51.6	37.1	157.5	58.2
Business Capital	76.3	75.6	73.7	227.5	213.4
NFM					
Commercial Finance	4.00%	4.08%	3.59%	3.96%	3.01%
Real Estate Finance	3.74%	3.78%	3.72%	3.87%	3.04%
Business Capital	5.07%	5.16%	5.06%	5.15%	4.89%
Transportation Finance					
AEA	\$20,953.0	\$20,945.7	\$19,009.2	\$20,818.5	\$18,972.2
NFR	217.4	220.2	222.8	675.2	637.1
Gross yield	11.06%	11.20%	11.70%	11.29%	11.51%
NFM	4.15%	4.21%	4.69%	4.32%	4.48%
AEA					

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	Quarters Ended			Nine Months Ended	
Aerospace	\$ 12,180.5	\$ 12,255.8	\$ 11,251.2	\$ 12,143.7	\$ 11,614.2
Rail	7,164.1	7,036.7	6,314.7	7,025.5	6,123.3
Maritime Finance	1,608.4	1,653.2	1,443.3	1,649.3	1,234.7
Gross yield					
Aerospace	11.04%	10.87%	10.98%	11.04%	10.58%
Rail	12.38%	13.16%	14.50%	13.08%	14.58%
Maritime Finance	5.30%	5.30%	5.04%	5.45%	5.04%
NFR					
Aerospace	\$ 124.8	\$ 110.6	\$ 111.2	\$ 355.0	\$ 311.9
Rail	77.5	94.0	98.7	271.7	293.0
Maritime Finance	15.1	15.6	12.9	48.5	32.2
NFM					
Aerospace	4.10%	3.61%	3.95%	3.90%	3.58%
Rail	4.33%	5.34%	6.25%	5.16%	6.38%
Maritime Finance	3.76%	3.77%	3.58%	3.92%	3.48%
Consumer and Community Banking					
AEA					
AEA	\$ 7,658.1	\$ 7,728.6	\$ 5,127.5	\$ 7,711.9	\$ 1,728.5
NFR	101.0	99.5	60.1	294.8	60.1
Gross yield	5.37%	5.46%	5.76%	5.39%	5.70%
NFM	5.28%	5.15%	4.69%	5.10%	4.64%
AEA					
Other Consumer Banking	\$ 2,175.1	\$ 2,071.7	\$ 1,170.0	\$ 2,060.5	\$ 394.8
Legacy Consumer Mortgages	5,483.0	5,656.9	3,957.5	5,651.4	1,333.7
Gross yield					
Other Consumer Banking	3.52%	3.58%	3.48%	3.59%	3.44%
Legacy Consumer Mortgages	6.11%	6.15%	6.44%	6.04%	6.37%
NFR					
Other Consumer Banking	\$ 40.5	\$ 37.1	\$ 13.3	\$ 111.6	\$ 13.3
Legacy Consumer Mortgages	60.5	62.4	46.8	183.2	46.8

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Segment Average Yield and Other Data (dollars in millions) (continued)

	Quarters Ended			Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2016	June 30, 2016	September 30, 2015	September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015
Consumer and Community Banking (continued)					
NFM					
Other Consumer Banking	7.45%	7.16%	4.56%	7.22%	4.49%

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	Quarters Ended			Nine Months Ended	
Legacy Consumer Mortgages	4.41%	4.41%	4.73%	4.32%	4.68%
Non-Strategic Portfolios					
AEA	\$1,283.8	\$1,384.5	\$2,284.3	\$1,398.7	\$2,514.6
NFR	13.7	13.5	21.9	41.5	65.0
Gross yield	8.23%	7.86%	9.23%	7.85%	9.28%
NFM	4.27%	3.90%	3.83%	3.96%	3.45%

Gross yields (interest income plus rental income on operating leases as a % of AEA) in Commercial Banking were up from the year-ago quarter in each of the divisions, and mixed compared to the prior quarter, partially due to lower purchase accounting accretion. Compared to the year-ago quarter, gross yields benefited from higher purchase accounting accretion. Purchase accounting accretion related to interest income is included in Commercial Finance and Real Estate Finance as detailed in the table below.

Gross yields in Transportation Finance decreased from the year-ago quarter as the increase in Aerospace was offset by a decline in gross yields in Rail, reflecting reduced utilization in energy-related railcars and lease rates on new leases below the existing portfolio. Compared to the prior quarter, yields in Aerospace were up, on stable rates and lower operating lease expenses, while yields in Rail were impacted by lower rentals. Rail portfolio yields decreased by almost 80 bps, primarily driven by lower renewal rates that re-priced down approximately 25% on average. The impact of re-pricing will fluctuate each quarter depending on the number and type of cars renewing and the lease terms.

Consumer and Community Banking gross yields were slightly lower from the prior quarter, primarily due to lower purchase accounting accretion on mortgage loans in LCM. Purchase accounting accretion will decline as the portfolio matures. Purchase accounting accretion was essentially all related to LCM as detailed in the table below.

NSP contains run-off portfolios, and as a result, gross yields varied due to asset sales and lower balances.

As mentioned in the previous paragraphs, NFR and NFM are impacted by purchase accounting accretion. Essentially all of the PAA accretion relates to the 2015 acquisition of OneWest Bank. A small amount in Corporate (interest expense) relates to a prior acquisition. Generally, PAA accretes or amortizes over the life of the loan or liability instrument (debt or deposits). The remaining terms of the individual commercial loans and consumer loans within pools acquired in the OneWest bank acquisition varied greatly. Commercial loan portfolios as of the acquisition date (August 3, 2015) had a weighted average life that generally ranged from two to six years, while the consumer portfolios had longer durations, generally six to eleven years. In instances when a loan prepays, the loan's remaining PAA will be accelerated into interest income. This accelerated amount could result in fluctuations from quarter to quarter. The following table displays PAA accretion by segment and division for both interest income and interest expense.

Purchase Accounting Accretion (PAA) (dollars in millions)

	Quarters Ended								
	September 30, 2016			June 30, 2016			September 30, 2015		
	PAA Accretion Recognized in:			PAA Accretion Recognized in:			PAA Accretion Recognized in:		
	Interest Income ⁽¹⁾	Interest Expense ⁽²⁾	NFR	Interest Income ⁽¹⁾	Interest Expense ⁽²⁾	NFR	Interest Income ⁽¹⁾	Interest Expense ⁽²⁾	NFR
Commercial Banking									
Commercial Finance	\$20.4	\$0.4	\$20.8	\$18.5	\$0.6	\$19.1	\$13.6	\$0.8	\$14.4
Real Estate Finance	16.4		16.4	18.9		18.9	10.9		10.9
Total Commercial Banking	\$36.8	\$0.4	\$37.2	\$37.4	\$0.6	\$38.0	\$24.5	\$0.8	\$25.3
Consumer and Community Banking									
Other Consumer Banking	\$ 0.3	\$1.9	\$ 2.2	\$ 0.2	\$2.4	\$ 2.6	\$(0.8)	\$2.6	\$ 1.8
Legacy Consumer Mortgages	26.8		26.8	32.2		32.2	22.1		22.1

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Quarters Ended

	Quarters Ended								
Total Consumer and Community Banking	\$27.1	\$1.9	\$29.0	\$32.4	\$2.4	\$34.8	\$21.3	\$2.6	\$23.9
Corporate and Other	\$	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$	\$1.3	\$1.3	\$	\$1.5	\$1.5
Total CIT	\$63.9	\$3.3	\$67.2	\$69.8	\$4.3	\$74.1	\$45.8	\$4.9	\$50.7

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Purchase Accounting Accretion (PAA) (dollars in millions) (continued)

	Nine Months Ended					
	September 30, 2016			September 30, 2015		
	PAA Accretion Recognized in:			PAA Accretion Recognized in:		
	Interest Income ⁽¹⁾	Interest Expense ⁽²⁾	NFR	Interest Income ⁽¹⁾	Interest Expense ⁽²⁾	NFR
Commercial Banking						
Commercial Finance	\$ 57.8	\$ 1.9	\$ 59.7	\$13.6	\$0.8	\$14.4
Real Estate Finance	55.0		55.0	10.9		10.9
Total Commercial Banking	\$ 112.8	\$ 1.9	\$ 114.7	\$ 24.5	\$ 0.8	\$ 25.3
Consumer and Community Banking						
Other Consumer Banking	\$ 1.1	\$ 7.5	\$ 8.6	\$ (0.8)	\$2.6	\$ 1.8
Legacy Consumer Mortgages	85.6		85.6	22.1		22.1
Total Consumer and Community Banking	\$ 86.7	\$ 7.5	\$ 94.2	\$ 21.3	\$ 2.6	\$ 23.9
Corporate and Other	\$	\$ 3.7	\$ 3.7	\$	\$ 2.0	\$ 2.0
Total CIT	\$199.5	\$13.1	\$212.6	\$45.8	\$5.4	\$51.2

⁽¹⁾ Loans acquired in the OneWest Bank acquisition were recorded at a net discount, therefore the purchase accounting accretion of that adjustment increases interest income.

⁽²⁾ Debt and deposits acquired in the OneWest Bank acquisition were recorded at a net premium, therefore the purchase accounting accretion of that adjustment decreases interest expense.

The following table sets forth the details on net operating lease revenues.

Net Operating Lease Data (dollars in millions)

	Quarters Ended					
	September 30, 2016		June 30, 2016		September 30, 2015	
Rental income on operating leases	\$ 563.6	13.33%	\$ 569.3	13.57%	\$ 539.3	14.14%
Depreciation on operating lease equipment	(179.1)	(4.23)%	(176.4)	(4.20)%	(159.1)	(4.17)%

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Quarters Ended

Maintenance and other operating lease expenses	(60.4)	(1.43)%	(64.9)	(1.55)%	(55.9)	(1.47)%
Net operating lease revenue and %	\$ 324.1	7.67%	\$ 328.0	7.82%	\$ 324.3	8.50%
Average Operating Lease Equipment (AOL)	\$ 16,909.4		\$ 16,781.3		\$ 15,251.8	

Nine Months Ended

	September 30, 2016		September 30, 2015	
Rental income on operating leases	\$ 1,708.3	13.58%	\$ 1,601.6	14.19%
Depreciation on operating lease equipment	(530.8)	(4.22)%	(473.7)	(4.20)%
Maintenance and other operating lease expenses	(181.5)	(1.44)%	(151.4)	(1.34)%
Net operating lease revenue and %	\$ 996.0	7.92%	\$ 976.5	8.65%
Average Operating Lease Equipment (AOL)	\$ 16,777.0		\$ 15,053.4	

Net operating lease revenue was primarily generated from commercial air, a business that is subject to a definitive sale agreement, and rail portfolios. Net operating lease revenue was flat compared to the year-ago quarter, and down slightly from the prior quarter. Both comparisons reflect the benefit from growth in the portfolio offset by lower rates and lower utilization.

Aircraft utilization remains strong, with all but two aircraft either leased or under a commitment at year-end, and all of the 15 aircraft scheduled for delivery in the next twelve months have lease commitments. Rail utilization continued to reflect soft demand for crude, coal and steel cars, while demand for other types of cars was fairly stable. Rail utilization remained at approximately 94% compared to the prior quarter, down from 96% at December 31, 2015. We do not expect much change in demand for crude, coal and steel cars, therefore we still expect railcar utilization to move toward the low 90% range and rental rates to decline as leases re-new. About 41% of the total railcar order-book has lease commitments.

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Depreciation on operating lease equipment mostly reflects transportation equipment balances and includes amounts related to impairments on equipment in the portfolio. Depreciation expense as a percentage of AOL was fairly constant in the presented quarters. When a long-lived asset is classified as AHFS, depreciation expense is no longer recognized, and the asset is evaluated for impairment with any such charge recorded in other income. (See *Non-interest Income Impairment on assets held for sale* for discussion on impairment charges). Consequently, net operating lease revenue includes rental income on operating lease equipment classified as AHFS, but there is no related depreciation expense. The amount of suspended depreciation on operating lease equipment in AHFS totaled \$7 million, \$5 million and \$5 million for the current, year-ago and prior quarters, respectively. Year to date, the amount of suspended depreciation totaled \$15 million in 2016 and \$21 million in 2015. Operating lease equipment in AHFS totaled \$86 million at September 30, 2016, \$93 million at December 31, 2015, and \$165 million at September 30, 2015.

In the fourth quarter of 2016, due to the definitive sale agreement that we entered into in October 2016, we will classify our commercial air business as AHFS and record as a discontinued operation. Transferring the operation will cause us to suspend the recognition of depreciation on the operating lease equipment, which recently has been approximately \$100 million per quarter.

Maintenance and other operating lease expenses primarily relate to the rail portfolio and to a lesser extent aircraft re-leasing, and will fluctuate. Maintenance and other operating lease expenses was up compared to the year-ago quarter reflecting increased maintenance, freight and storage costs in rail and growth in the portfolios, and down from the prior quarter, which included elevated transition costs on aircraft.

Upon emergence from bankruptcy in 2009, CIT applied Fresh Start Accounting (FSA) in accordance with GAAP. The most significant remaining discount at September 30, 2016, related to operating lease equipment (\$1.2 billion related to rail operating lease equipment and \$0.5 billion to aircraft operating lease equipment). The discount on the operating lease equipment was, in effect, an impairment of the operating lease equipment upon emergence from bankruptcy, as the assets were recorded at their fair value, which was less than their carrying value. The recording of the FSA adjustment reduced the asset balances subject to depreciation and thus decreases depreciation expense over the remaining

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useful life of the operating lease equipment or until it is sold.

See *Expenses Depreciation on operating lease equipment* and *Concentrations Operating Leases* for additional information.

CREDIT METRICS

Non-accrual loans of \$289 million (0.96% of finance receivables) increased from \$283 million (0.93%) at June 30, 2016 and were up from \$268 million (0.85%) at December 31, 2015. Non-accrual loans increased from the prior quarter due primarily to one new non-accrual account of \$49 million in the maritime portfolio partially offset by accounts returned to accrual, charge-offs and repayments. The increase compared to December 31, 2015 is primarily due to increases in the energy and maritime portfolios. Non-accruals are presented in a table and discussed later in this section.

The provision for credit losses reflects loss adjustments related to loans recorded at amortized cost, off-balance sheet commitments and related reimbursements under indemnification agreements. The provision for credit losses was \$46 million, up from the prior quarter as there was reserve build in the Commercial Banking and Maritime portfolios. The provision for credit losses decreased from the year-ago quarter and increased year to date, driven by credit migration in certain portfolios.

Net charge-offs of \$23 million (0.31% of average finance receivables (AFR)) in the current quarter included \$8 million of receivables transferred to AHFS, mostly related to certain loans in Commercial Finance and Aerospace. Excluding assets transferred to held for sale, net charge-offs were \$15 million (0.20% of AFR), relatively flat from \$16 million (0.21%) in the prior quarter and down from \$21 million (0.29%) in the year-ago quarter. Recoveries of \$7 million were up from the prior quarter and relatively flat from the year-ago quarter. Net charge-offs are presented in a table and discussed later in this section.

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The following table presents detail on our allowance for loan losses, including charge-offs and recoveries and provides summarized components of the provision and allowance:

Allowance for Loan Losses (dollars in millions)

	Quarters ended			Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2016	June 30, 2016	September 30, 2015	September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015
Allowance beginning of period	\$399.4	\$404.6	\$350.9	\$ 360.2	\$ 346.4
Provision for credit losses ⁽¹⁾	46.2	28.1	49.9	173.6	102.9
Other ⁽¹⁾	(0.5)	7.7	(4.5)	3.6	(8.6)
Net additions	45.7	35.8	45.4	177.2	94.3
Gross charge-offs ⁽²⁾	(30.5)	(45.1)	(67.4)	(131.7)	(128.2)
Recoveries	7.1	4.1	6.1	16.0	22.5
Net Charge-offs	(23.4)	(41.0)	(61.3)	(115.7)	(105.7)
Allowance end of period	\$421.7	\$399.4	\$335.0	\$ 421.7	\$ 335.0
Provision for credit losses					
Specific reserves on impaired loans	\$ 9.9	\$ (0.5)	\$ 9.5	\$ 22.7	\$ 17.6
Non-specific reserves	36.3	28.6	40.4	150.9	85.3
Total	\$ 46.2	\$ 28.1	\$ 49.9	\$ 173.6	\$ 102.9
Allowance for loan losses	\$ 33.8	\$ 29.4	\$ 18.3		

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	Quarters ended		Nine Months Ended
Specific reserves on impaired loans			
Non-specific reserves	387.9	370.0	316.7
Total	\$421.7	\$399.4	\$335.0
Ratio			
Allowance for loan losses as a percentage of total loans	1.41%	1.31%	1.03%
Allowance for loan losses as a percent of finance receivable/Commercial	1.74%	1.62%	1.31%
Allowance for loan losses plus principal loss discount as a percent of finance receivables (before the principal loss discount)/Commercial	1.93%	1.83%	1.78%
Allowance for loan losses plus principal loss discount as a percent of finance receivables (before the principal loss discount)/Consumer	6.73%	7.20%	9.84%
<i>(1) Includes amounts related to reserves on unfunded loan commitments and letters of credit, and for deferred purchase agreements, which are reflected in Other Liabilities, as well as foreign currency translation adjustments.</i>			
<i>(2) Gross charge-offs included \$8 million, \$19 million and \$40 million for the quarters ended September 30, 2016, December 31, 2015 and September 30, 2015, respectively, related to the transfer of receivables to AHFS. Gross charge-offs included \$43 million and \$54 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, related to the transfer of receivables to AHFS.</i>			

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The allowance for loan losses was \$422 million (1.41% of finance receivables, 1.66% excluding loans subject to loss sharing agreements with the FDIC) at September 30, 2016, compared to \$399 million (1.31% of finance receivables, 1.55% excluding loans subject to loss sharing agreements with the FDIC) at June 30, 2016 and \$335 million (1.03% of finance receivables, 1.23% excluding loans subject to loss sharing agreements with the FDIC) at September 30, 2015. The increase in allowance for loan losses from the prior quarter was primarily due to reserve builds across the divisions of Commercial Banking, as well as \$5 million related to Maritime Finance. The increase from the year-ago quarter was concentrated in the energy and maritime portfolios. Including the impact of the principal loss discount on credit impaired loans, which is essentially a reserve for credit losses on the discounted loans, the commercial loan allowance to finance receivables was 1.93% compared to 1.83% at June 30, 2016 and 1.78% at September 30, 2015. The consumer loans ratio was 6.73% at September 30, 2016 compared to 7.20% at June 30, 2016 and 9.84% at September 30, 2015, as most of the consumer loans purchased were credit impaired and are partially covered by loss sharing agreements with the FDIC. The decrease was driven by the shift in asset mix as new originations offset the run-off of the purchased credit impaired portfolio.

In addition, we continuously update the allowance as we monitor credit quality within industry sectors. For instance, industry pressures in the energy and maritime sectors resulted in a reserve build in both portfolios in 2016. CIT's loans to the oil and gas industry are included in Commercial Banking and totaled \$0.7 billion or 2.4% of total loans at September 30, 2016, of which 39% were criticized. The decline of \$0.1 billion in oil and gas loans was driven by loan sales and pay downs. The portfolio has loss coverage of 11.7% of the principal balance, reflecting the purchase accounting discount for loans acquired from OneWest Bank and the allowance for loan losses. The impact of lower oil and natural gas prices on the energy related sectors of Rail are reflected in lower utilization rates and lease rates for tank cars, sand cars and coal cars, not in non-accrual loans, provision for credit losses, or net charge-offs, since it is primarily an operating lease portfolio, not a loan portfolio.

Loan Net Carrying Value (dollars in millions)

	Finance Receivables	Allowance for Loan	Net Carrying Value
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		Losses	
September 30, 2016			
Commercial Banking	\$20,564.7	\$(342.5)	\$20,222.2
Transportation Finance	2,224.2	(54.7)	2,169.5
Consumer and Community Banking	7,129.3	(24.5)	7,104.8
Total	\$29,918.2	\$(421.7)	\$29,496.5
December 31, 2015			
Commercial Banking	\$20,929.2	\$(310.5)	\$20,618.7
Transportation Finance	3,542.1	(39.4)	3,502.7
Consumer and Community Banking	7,200.4	(10.3)	7,190.1
Total	\$31,671.7	\$(360.2)	\$31,311.5

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The following table presents charge-offs, by class and business segment. See *Results by Business Segment* for additional information.

Net Charge-offs (dollars in millions)

	Quarters Ended				Nine Months Ended					
	September 30, 2016		June 30, 2016		September 30, 2015		September 30, 2016		September 30, 2015	
Gross Charge-offs										
Aerospace	\$ 2.1	1.01%	\$ 6.6	2.66%	\$		\$ 28.0	3.23%	\$ 0.1	0.01%
Maritime					0.1	0.03%	0.3	0.03%	0.7	0.07%
Transportation Finance⁽¹⁾	2.1	0.33%	6.6	0.97%	0.1	0.01%	28.3	1.30%	0.8	0.03%
Commercial Finance	9.2	0.44%	18.8	0.84%	5.7	0.26%	44.1	0.66%	33.7	0.61%
Real Estate Finance			0.1	0.01%			1.6	0.04%		
Business Capital	18.5	1.10 %	19.1	1.16 %	17.1	1.04 %	55.8	1.12 %	41.5	0.84 %
Commercial Banking⁽²⁾	27.7	0.54%	38.0	0.72%	22.8	0.47%	101.5	0.65%	75.2	0.61%
Legacy Consumer Mortgages	0.7	0.05%	0.5	0.04%	1.6	0.17%	1.9	0.05%	1.6	0.17%
Consumer and Community Banking	0.7	0.04%	0.5	0.03%	1.6	0.14%	1.9	0.04%	1.6	0.13%
Non-Strategic Portfolios					42.9	12.81%			50.6	5.28%
Total	\$30.5	0.40 %	\$45.1	0.58 %	\$67.4	0.94 %	\$131.7	0.57 %	\$128.2	0.76 %
Recoveries										
Aerospace	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$ 0.1	0.01%
Transportation Finance⁽¹⁾									0.1	

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	Quarters Ended						Nine Months Ended			
Commercial Finance	0.8	0.04%	0.1	0.01%	0.6	0.03%	1.4	0.02%	1.9	0.03%
Business Capital	5.4	0.32%	3.2	0.20%	3.7	0.24%	12.1	0.24%	10.3	0.21%
Commercial Banking⁽²⁾	6.2	0.12%	3.3	0.06%	4.3	0.09%	13.5	0.09%	12.2	0.10%
Legacy Consumer Mortgages	0.8	0.06%	0.8	0.07%	0.5	0.05%	2.4	0.07%	0.5	0.05%
Consumer and Community Banking	0.8	0.05%	0.8	0.05%	0.5	0.05%	2.4	0.05%	0.5	0.04%
Non-Strategic Portfolios	0.1				1.3	0.38%	0.1		9.7	1.01%
Total	\$7.1	0.09 %	\$4.1	0.05 %	\$6.1	0.08 %	\$16.0	0.07 %	\$22.5	0.13 %
Net Charge-offs										
Aerospace	\$ 2.1	1.01%	\$ 6.6	2.66%	\$		\$ 28.0	3.23%	\$	
Maritime					0.1	0.03%	0.3	0.03%	0.7	0.07%
Transportation Finance⁽¹⁾	2.1	0.33%	6.6	0.97%	0.1	0.01%	28.3	1.30%	0.7	0.03%
Commercial Finance	8.4	0.40%	18.7	0.83%	5.1	0.23%	42.7	0.64%	31.8	0.58%
Real Estate Finance			0.1	0.01%			1.6	0.04%		
Business Capital	13.1	0.78%	15.9	0.96%	13.4	0.80%	43.7	0.88%	31.2	0.63%
Commercial Banking⁽²⁾	21.5	0.42%	34.7	0.66%	18.5	0.38%	88.0	0.56%	63.0	0.51%
Legacy Consumer Mortgages	(0.1)	(0.01)%	(0.3)	(0.03)%	1.1	0.12%	(0.5)	(0.02)%	1.1	0.12%
Consumer and Community Banking	(0.1)	(0.01)%	(0.3)	(0.02)%	1.1	0.09%	(0.5)	(0.01)%	1.1	0.09%
Non-Strategic Portfolios	(0.1)				41.6	12.43%	(0.1)		40.9	4.27%
Total	\$23.4	0.31 %	\$41.0	0.53 %	\$61.3	0.86 %	\$115.7	0.50 %	\$105.7	0.63 %

(1) Transportation Finance charge-offs related to the transfer of receivables to assets held for sale for the quarters ended September 30, 2016 and June 30, 2016, totaled \$2 million and \$7 million, respectively. The year to date balances totaled \$16 million and \$1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

(2) Commercial Banking charge-offs related to the transfer of receivables to assets held for sale for the quarters ended September 30, 2016, June 30, 2016, and September 30, 2015 totaled \$6 million, \$19 million, and \$1 million, respectively. The year to date balances totaled \$27 million and \$13 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

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Net charge-offs in the current quarter included \$8 million related to the transfer of receivables to AHFS, \$6 million of which related to loans in Commercial Banking, with the remaining due to commercial air loans in Transportation Finance. Net charge-offs in the prior quarter included \$25 million related to the transfer of receivables to AHFS, primarily related to the business aircraft portfolio. Excluding assets transferred to held-for-sale in all periods, net charge-offs were \$15 million (0.20% of average finance receivables) in the quarter, \$16 million (0.21%) in the prior quarter, primarily in Commercial Banking, and \$21 million (0.29%) in the year-ago quarter. The current quarter net charge-offs includes \$7 million in the energy (oil and gas) portfolio, of which \$1 million related to loans that were sold or transferred to assets held for sale. The prior quarter net charge offs included \$17 million in the energy (oil and gas) portfolio. Charge-offs associated with AHFS do not generate future

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recoveries as the loans are generally sold before recoveries can be realized and any gains on sales are reported in Other Income.

The tables below present information on non-accruing loans, which includes loans related to AHFS for each period, and when added to OREO and other repossessed assets, sums to non-performing assets. PCI loans are excluded from these tables as they are written down at acquisition to their fair value using an estimate of cashflows deemed to be collectible. Accordingly, such loans are no longer classified as past due or non-accrual even though they may be contractually past due because we expect to fully collect the new carrying values of these loans.

Non-accrual Loans (dollars in millions)

			September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Non-accrual loans				
U.S.			\$ 194.3	\$ 185.3
Foreign			94.2	82.4
Non-accrual loans			\$ 288.5	\$ 267.7
Troubled Debt Restructurings				
U.S.			\$ 57.6	\$ 25.2
Foreign			4.6	15.0
Restructured loans			\$ 62.2	\$ 40.2
Accruing loans past due 90 days or more				
Accruing loans past due 90 days or more			\$ 29.6	\$ 15.8
		September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015	
Commercial Finance	\$ 131.1	1.59%	\$ 131.5	1.44%
Real Estate Finance	6.9	0.13%	3.6	0.07%
Business Capital	41.9	0.61%	56.0	0.86%
Commercial Banking	179.9	0.87%	191.1	0.91%
Aerospace	5.0	0.84%	15.4	0.87%
Maritime	49.4	3.22%		
Transportation Finance	54.4	2.45%	15.4	0.43%
Other Consumer Banking	0.3	0.02%	0.4	0.02%
Legacy Consumer Mortgages	13.9	0.28%	4.8	0.09%
Consumer and Community Banking	14.2	0.20%	5.2	0.07%
Non-Strategic Portfolios	40.0	NM	56.0	NM
Total	\$ 288.5	0.96%	\$ 267.7	0.85%

NM Not meaningful; Non-accrual loans include loans held for sale. All of NSP non-accrual loans reflected loans held for sale; since there was no portfolio loans, no % is displayed.

Non-accrual loans rose from December 31, 2015 due to additional amounts in the energy portfolio in Commercial Finance and an increase in the maritime portfolio in Transportation Finance partially offset by accounts returned to accrual, charge-offs and repayments. Real estate owned as a result of loans foreclosed was \$87 million at September 30, 2016, down from \$90 million at June 30, 2016 and \$122 million at December 31, 2015, most of which is recorded in Consumer and Community Banking.

Approximately 65% of our non-accrual accounts were paying currently compared to 48% at June 30, 2016. Our impaired loan carrying value (including PAA discount, specific reserves and charge-offs) to estimated outstanding unpaid principal balances approximated 86%, compared to 82% at June 30, 2016. For this purpose, impaired loans are comprised principally of non-accrual loans over \$500,000 and TDRs.

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Total delinquency (30 days or more) at 1% of finance receivables decreased from the prior quarter.

Forgone Interest (dollars in millions)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,					
	2016			2015		
	U.S.	Foreign	Total	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Interest revenue that would have been earned at original terms	\$20.3	\$ 4.3	\$24.6	\$18.8	\$ 7.1	\$25.9
Less: Interest recorded	(3.4)	(0.3)	(3.7)	(2.9)	(2.0)	(4.9)
Foregone interest revenue	\$16.9	\$ 4.0	\$20.9	\$15.9	\$ 5.1	\$21.0

The Company periodically modifies the terms of loans/finance receivables in response to borrowers' difficulties. Modifications that include a financial concession to the borrower, which otherwise would not have been considered, are accounted for as troubled debt restructurings (TDRs). For those accounts that were modified but were not considered to be TDRs, it was determined that no concessions had been granted by CIT to the borrower. Borrower compliance with the modified terms is the primary measurement that we use to determine the success of these programs.

The tables that follow reflect loan carrying values of accounts that have been modified, excluding PCI loans.

TDRs and Modifications (dollars in millions)

	September 30, 2016		December 31, 2015	
		% Compliant		% Compliant
Troubled Debt Restructurings				
Deferral of principal and/or interest	\$ 9.0	97%	\$ 5.4	99%
Interest only periods	9.5	100%		
Interest rate reductions	8.7	100%		
Covenant relief and other	35.0	96%	34.8	88%
Total TDRs	\$ 62.2	97 %	\$ 40.2	90 %
Percent non-accrual	87%		63%	
Modifications⁽¹⁾				
Extended maturity	\$ 91.6	100%	\$ 0.2	100%
Covenant relief	296.4	96%	23.1	83%
Interest rate increase	165.8	77%	9.3	100%
Other	197.5	99%	218.4	100%
Total Modifications	\$ 751.3	93 %	\$ 251.0	98 %
Percent non-accrual	20%		16%	

⁽¹⁾ Table depicts the predominant element of each modification, which may contain several of the characteristics listed.

Purchased Credit-Impaired Loans (PCI Loans)

Loans acquired in the OneWest Transaction were recorded at estimated fair value at the time of acquisition. Credit losses were included in the determination of estimated fair value and were effectively recorded as purchase accounting discounts on loans as part of the fair value of the finance receivables. For PCI loans, a portion of the discount attributable to embedded credit losses of both principal, which we refer to as principal loss discount, and future interest was recorded as a non-accretable discount and is utilized as such losses occur. Any incremental deterioration on these loans results in incremental provisions or charge-offs. Improvements, or an increase in forecasted cash flows in excess of the non-accretable discount, reduces any allowance on the loan established after the acquisition date. Once such allowance (if any) has been reduced, the non-accretable discount is reclassified to accretable discount and is recorded as finance income over the remaining life of the

account. PCI loans are not included in non-accrual loans or in past-due loans.

PCI loans, TDRs and other credit quality information is included in *Note 3 Loans in Item 1. Consolidated Financial Statements*.

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NON-INTEREST INCOME

As presented in the following table, Non-interest Income includes Rental Income on Operating Leases and Other Income. The following discussion is on a consolidated basis; Non-interest income is also discussed in each of the individual segments in *Results By Business Segment*.

Non-interest Income (dollars in millions)

	Quarters Ended			Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2016	June 30, 2016	September 30, 2015	September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015
Rental income on operating leases	\$563.6	\$569.3	\$539.3	\$1,708.3	\$1,601.6
Other Income:					
Fee revenues	31.6	28.0	29.6	92.3	77.5
Factoring commissions	28.8	24.1	30.9	79.3	87.4
Gains on sales of leasing equipment	22.4	28.0	30.7	61.6	84.2
Gains on investments	10.3	6.3	2.0	12.5	6.5
Gains (losses) on OREO sales	3.6	3.5	(3.2)	8.8	(3.2)
Gains (losses) on loan and portfolio sales	3.4	7.7	(14.7)	11.4	(6.0)
Net (losses) gains on derivatives and foreign currency exchange	(15.7)	10.4	(20.0)	4.0	(34.7)
Impairment on assets held for sale	(22.0)	(17.0)	(23.6)	(61.1)	(44.7)
Other revenues	11.5	13.3	7.5	70.3	22.1
Total other income	73.9	104.3	39.2	279.1	189.1
Total non-interest income	\$637.5	\$673.6	\$578.5	\$1,987.4	\$1,790.7

Rental income on operating leases from equipment we lease is generated largely in the Transportation Finance segment and recognized principally on a straight line basis over the lease term. Rental income is discussed in *Net Finance Revenues* and *Results by Business Segment*. As discussed in *Note 19 Subsequent Events in Item 1. Consolidated Financial Statements*, the commercial air business is subject to a definitive sales agreement. This portfolio consists of a significant portion of the operating lease equipment and rental income.

Other income increased from the year-ago and prior quarter reflecting the following:

Fee revenues include fees on lines of credit and letters of credit, capital markets-related fees, agent and advisory fees, and servicing fees for the assets that we sell, but for which we retain servicing. Fee revenue also includes banking fee products such as cash management fees and account fees. The increase from the year-ago periods reflect the additional fees from the OneWest Bank acquisition, and the increase from the prior quarter reflects higher capital markets-related fees.

Factoring commissions in the current quarter and for the nine months were down from the prior year periods, mostly reflecting lower factoring volume and product mix. Factoring volume was \$6.7 billion for the current quarter, a slight decrease from \$6.8 billion in the year-ago quarter, reflective of a softer retail market, and up seasonally from \$5.5 billion last quarter. Factoring volume was \$18.1 billion and \$19.1 billion for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Gains on sales of leasing equipment resulted from \$152 million of equipment sales in the current quarter, \$399 million in the year-ago quarter, and \$156 million in the prior quarter. Equipment sales totaled \$404 million and \$991 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The prior year nine months includes significant sales of aircraft to TC-CIT Aviation, a joint venture. Gains as a percentage of equipment sold, which will vary based on the type and age of equipment sold, decreased from last quarter and the year-ago quarter. See table entitled *Equipment Sales in Financing and Leasing Assets* section that displays amounts sold by segment.

Gains on investments in the current and prior quarters primarily reflect changes in value of mortgage-backed securities. Gains and losses are also derived from sales of equity investments that were received as part of a lending transaction or, in some cases, a workout situation.

Gains (losses) on loan and portfolio sales resulted from \$220 million of sales in the current quarter, \$321 million in the year-ago quarter, and \$220 million in the prior quarter. Gains and losses will vary based on the underlying loan and market conditions. The loss in the year-ago quarter was driven by the recognition of currency translation loss adjustment of \$19 million on the sale of the Mexico business. Loan and portfolio sales totaled \$554 million and \$452 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. See table entitled *Loan and Portfolio Sales* in the *Financing and Leasing Assets* section that displays amounts sold by segment.

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Gains (losses) on OREO sales reflect sales and adjustments to the carrying value of real estate owned assets. OREO properties were acquired in the OneWest Transaction or in subsequent foreclosure actions and pertain to foreclosures in the mortgage portfolios specific to the Consumer and Community Banking Segment.

Net (losses) gains on derivatives and foreign currency exchange includes valuation of the derivatives within the TRS, which resulted in losses of \$20 million in the current quarter, gains of \$9 million in the prior quarter, and losses of \$24 million in the year ago quarter. The TRS derivative loss in the current quarter was primarily due to the narrowing of credit spread inputs to the fair value model.

Transactional foreign currency movements resulted in gains of less than \$1 million in the current quarter, losses of \$21 million in the prior quarter, and losses of \$31 million in the year ago quarter. The impact of these transactional foreign currency movements was offset by gains of \$4 million in the current quarter, gains of \$22 million in the prior quarter, and gains of \$41 million in the year ago quarter on derivatives that economically hedge foreign currency movements and other exposures.

In addition, there were losses of less than \$1 million in the current quarter, gains of less than \$1 million in the prior quarter, and \$6 million of losses in the year-ago quarter, respectively, on the realization of cumulative translation adjustment (CTA) amounts from AOCI due to translational adjustments related to liquidating portfolios.

As of September 30, 2016, there was approximately \$5 million of CTA losses (pre-tax) included in accumulated other comprehensive loss in the Consolidated Balance Sheet related to the China Equipment Finance portfolio in AHFS.

Impairment on assets held for sale in the current quarter was driven by \$18 million of impairments on the business aircraft assets in Transportation Finance. The prior quarter impairment was driven by \$18 million in Transportation Finance, mainly related to \$14 million for scrapping of certain rail cars and \$4 million charge associated with the business air portfolio held for sale, partially offset by amounts in other segments. The year ago quarter impairment primarily relates to the Mexico and Brazil portfolios held for sale in NSP. When an operating lease asset is classified as held for sale, depreciation expense is suspended and the asset is evaluated for impairment with any such charge recorded in other income. (See *Other Expenses* for related discussion on depreciation on operating lease equipment.)

Other revenues included items that are more episodic in nature, such as gains on work-out related claims, proceeds received in excess of carrying value on non-accrual accounts held for sale, which were repaid or had another workout resolution, insurance proceeds in excess of carrying value on damaged leased equipment, and income from joint ventures. Other revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 included a gain on sale of the U.K. business of \$24 million in NSP, inclusive of previously recorded CTA losses.

EXPENSES

Non-Interest Expense (dollars in millions)

	Quarters Ended			Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2016	June 30, 2016	September 30, 2015	September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015
Depreciation on operating lease equipment	\$(179.1)	\$(176.4)	\$(159.1)	\$ (530.8)	\$ (473.7)
Maintenance and other operating lease expenses	(60.4)	(64.9)	(55.9)	(181.5)	(151.4)
Operating expenses:					
Compensation and benefits	(157.8)	(155.9)	(160.4)	(485.9)	(442.5)
Professional fees	(47.2)	(39.5)	(57.3)	(125.5)	(97.6)
Technology	(32.6)	(31.3)	(29.9)	(94.3)	(77.1)
Net occupancy expense	(17.8)	(17.4)	(14.8)	(53.6)	(32.8)
Advertising and marketing	(4.8)	(4.4)	(7.4)	(14.6)	(23.2)
Other	(63.1)	(72.9)	(54.0)	(192.6)	(126.0)
Operating expenses, excluding restructuring costs and intangible asset amortization	(323.3)	(321.4)	(323.8)	(966.5)	(799.2)
Intangible assets amortization	(6.4)	(6.4)	(5.0)	(19.2)	(6.1)
Provision for severance and facilities exiting activities	(2.3)	(9.7)	(5.1)	(32.3)	(5.2)
Total operating expenses	(332.0)	(337.5)	(333.9)	(1,018.0)	(810.5)
Loss on debt extinguishments and deposit redemptions	(5.1)	(4.1)	(0.3)	(10.8)	(0.4)
Total non-interest expenses	\$(576.6)	\$(582.9)	\$(549.2)	\$(1,741.1)	\$(1,436.0)
Headcount	4,650	4,650	4,960		
Operating expenses excluding restructuring costs and intangible asset amortization as a % of AEA ⁽¹⁾	(2.19)%	(2.17)%	(2.47)%	(2.18)%	(2.36)%
Net efficiency ratio ⁽²⁾	53.1%	49.8%	62.2%	50.7%	59.1%

⁽¹⁾ Operating expenses excluding restructuring costs and intangible asset amortization as a % of AEA is a non-GAAP measure; see *Non-GAAP Financial Measurements* for a reconciliation of non-GAAP to GAAP financial information.

⁽²⁾ Net efficiency ratio is a non-GAAP measurement used by management to measure operating expenses (before restructuring costs and intangible amortization) to the level of total net revenues. See *Non-GAAP Financial Measurements* for a reconciliation of non-GAAP to GAAP financial information.

Depreciation on operating lease equipment is recognized on owned equipment over the lease term or estimated useful life of the asset. Depreciation expense is primarily driven by the Transportation Finance operating lease equipment portfolio, which includes long-lived assets such as aircraft, a business subject to a definitive sale agreement, and railcars. To a lesser extent, depreciation expense includes amounts on smaller ticket equipment, such as office equipment. Impairments recorded on equipment held in portfolio are reported as depreciation expense. AHFS also impacts the balance, as depreciation expense is suspended on operating lease equipment once it is transferred to AHFS. Since the commercial air portfolio will be classified as a discontinued operation in the 2016 fourth quarter, depreciation on that portfolio will cease. We will also conform prior periods to exclude amounts related to discontinued operations. For the current year, the trend of increasing depreciation expense reflects the growing portfolio of operating lease equipment. Depreciation expense is discussed further in *Net Finance Revenues*, as it is a component of our asset margin. See *Non-interest Income* for impairment charges on operating lease equipment classified as held for sale.

Maintenance and other operating lease expenses primarily relate to equipment ownership and leasing costs in Transportation Finance. The majority of the maintenance expenses are related to the railcar fleet, while the majority of operating lease expenses are related to aircraft. CIT Rail provides railcars primarily pursuant to full-service lease contracts under which CIT Rail as lessor is responsible for railcar maintenance and repair.

Under our aircraft leases, the lessee is generally responsible for normal maintenance and repairs, airframe and engine overhauls, compliance with airworthiness directives, and compliance with return conditions of aircraft on lease. As a result, aircraft operating lease expenses primarily

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relate to transition costs incurred in connection with re-leasing an aircraft.

The sequential decrease in maintenance and other operating expenses was driven by higher operating lease expense on additional aircraft last quarter, while the increase from last year reflects the larger portfolio.

Operating expenses excluding restructuring costs and intangible asset amortization in the current quarter were \$323 million,

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essentially flat to the prior quarter. The prior quarter included \$12 million of elevated OREO and FDIC expenses, \$8 million of which related to OREO assets that occurred in prior periods. The absence of these items was partially offset by higher sales tax expense as we work through prior year audits in Commercial Banking. Operating expenses have been elevated due to costs related to OneWest Bank integration and other strategic initiatives including the Commercial Air sale, which are reflected in Professional Fees. The net efficiency ratio, while improved from the year-ago quarter, was up from the prior quarter reflecting lower net finance revenue and slightly higher operating expenses. Headcount at September 30, 2016 was flat with the prior quarter, and down from the year-ago quarter reflecting the strategic initiatives, such as portfolio exits.

We are making progress on our initiative to reduce costs by \$125 million, and remain on track to remove approximately one third of these costs in 2016. We expect expenses, excluding costs of strategic initiatives, to remain around \$300 million next quarter. However, we anticipate costs associated with strategic initiatives to be further elevated in the near-term, as we prepare for the sale of the Commercial Air business and the submission of our 2017 capital plan.

Operating expenses reflect the following changes:

- n Compensation and benefits decreased from the year-ago quarter, primarily reflecting the impact of fewer employees. Year to date, the increase reflects the inclusion of expenses associated with the added employees due to the OneWest Bank acquisition for the nine months in the current year compared to two months in the prior year.
- n Professional fees include legal and other professional fees, such as tax, audit, and consulting services. The current and prior quarters include costs related to the integration of OneWest Bank and other strategic initiatives, including the separation of our Commercial Air business. Professional fees in the prior year were driven by OneWest Bank integration costs and costs related to exits of our non-strategic portfolios. Costs related to OneWest Bank integration and other strategic initiatives totaled \$20 million for the quarter, \$32 million for the year-ago quarter and \$17 million for the prior quarter.
- n Technology costs increased from the year-ago quarter reflecting OneWest Bank expense.
- n Net Occupancy expenses were up from the year-ago quarter reflecting the added costs associated with OneWest Bank related to the branch network and office space.
- n Advertising and marketing expenses include costs associated with raising deposits.
- n Provision for severance and facilities exiting activities primarily reflects strategic initiatives to reduce operating expenses and streamline our operations, which resulted in employee reductions compared to the year-ago period.
- n Amortization of intangible assets primarily results from intangible assets recorded in the OneWest Bank acquisition.
- n Other expenses include items such as travel and entertainment, insurance, FDIC costs, office equipment and supplies costs and taxes other than income taxes. The sequential decrease reflects REO assets expenses that related to earlier periods. The increase from the year-ago quarter reflects OneWest Bank expenses for a full quarter.

Loss on debt extinguishments and deposit redemptions in the current and prior quarters relate to certain secured debt instruments and early repayment of brokered certificates of deposits.

INCOME TAXES

Income Tax Data (dollars in millions)

Quarters Ended

Nine Months Ended

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	Quarters Ended			Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2016	June 30, 2016	September 30, 2015	September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015
Provision for income taxes, before discrete items	\$61.4	\$90.4	\$ 32.6	\$215.6	\$ 119.6
Discrete items	15.6	3.9	(592.6)	8.4	(597.8)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	\$77.0	94.3	\$(560.0)	\$224.0	\$(478.2)
Effective tax rate	34.2%	34.2%	(409.4)%	31.8%	(109.3)%
Effective tax rate, before discrete items	27.2%	32.8%	23.8%	30.6%	27.3%

The income tax provision before impact of discrete items was higher in the current quarter and the nine months ended period, as compared to the year-ago quarter and nine months ended period, primarily driven by the recognition of deferred federal and state income tax expense on increased domestic earnings, which shifted the geographic mix of earnings compared to the prior periods.

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Included in the net discrete tax expense of \$16 million and \$8 million for the current quarter and year to date was:

- n \$16 million tax expense recorded this quarter related to the establishment of valuation allowances against certain international net deferred tax assets due to the exit of our international non-strategic portfolios,
- n \$14 million tax benefit, including interest and penalties, recorded in the first quarter resulting from favorable actions taken by the tax authorities related to uncertain tax positions taken on certain prior year non-U.S. tax returns, and
- n \$6 million miscellaneous other net tax expense items year to date.

Included in the 2015 discrete tax benefits of \$593 million and \$598 million for the quarter and year to date was:

- n \$647 million tax benefit recorded in the third quarter corresponding to a reduction to the U.S. federal deferred tax asset valuation allowance after considering the impact on earnings of the OneWest acquisition to support the Company's ability to utilize the U.S. federal net operating losses,
- n \$29 million tax expense including interest and penalties recorded in the third quarter related to an uncertain tax position taken on certain prior year international tax returns,
- n \$28 million tax expense recorded in the third quarter related to establishment of domestic and international deferred tax liabilities as a result of Management's decision to no longer assert its intent to indefinitely reinvest its unremitted earnings in China, and
- n \$9 million tax benefit recorded in the prior quarter corresponding to a reduction of certain tax reserves upon the receipt of a favorable tax ruling on an uncertain tax position taken on prior years' tax returns.

While GAAP equity increased as a result of the recognition of net DTAs corresponding to the release of the aforementioned valuation allowances, there was minimal benefit on regulatory capital.

The effective tax rate for the current and prior quarters was 34%. The effective tax rate excluding discrete items⁽⁷⁾ for the current and prior quarters was 27% and 33%, respectively, compared to 24% in the year-ago quarter, reflecting the relatively higher domestic earnings. Cash taxes were a net refund of \$56 million compared to a net payment of \$6 million in the prior quarter and \$9 million in the year-ago quarter. The current quarter includes receipt of a tax refund of \$45 million from the closing of a prior year income tax audit.

The quarterly income tax expense is based on an updated projection of the Company's annual effective tax rate. This updated annual effective tax rate is applied to the year-to-date consolidated pre-tax income to determine the interim provision for income taxes before discrete items. The impact of any change in the projected annual effective tax rate from the prior quarter is reflected in the quarterly income tax expense. The change in the effective tax rate each period is impacted by a number of factors, including the relative mix of domestic and international earnings, adjustments to the valuation allowances, and discrete items. The actual year-end 2016 effective tax rate may vary from the currently projected tax rate due to changes in these factors.

The Company maintained a valuation allowance of \$37 million against certain non-U.S. reporting entities' net DTAs at September 30, 2016, down from \$91 million at December 31, 2015. In January 2016, the Company sold its U.K. equipment finance business. Thus, there was a reduction of approximately \$70 million to the respective U.K. reporting entities' net DTAs along with their associated valuation allowances. During the third quarter, the Company established \$16 million valuation allowance on the China reporting entities' net DTAs. In the evaluation

process related to the net DTAs of the Company's other international reporting entities, uncertainties surrounding the future international business operations have made it challenging to reliably project future taxable income. Management will continue to assess the forecast of future taxable income as the business plans for these international reporting entities evolve and evaluate potential tax planning strategies to utilize these net DTAs.

The Company's ability to recognize DTAs will be evaluated on a quarterly basis to determine if there are any significant events that would affect our ability to utilize existing DTAs. If events are identified that affect our ability to utilize our DTAs, valuation allowances may be adjusted accordingly.

We expect the 2016 global effective tax rate to be in the low 30% range, before the impact of discrete tax items, while cash taxes paid are expected to remain relatively low until the related unrestricted NOL carry-forward is fully utilized. In addition, while GAAP equity increased as a result of the recognition of net DTAs corresponding to the release of the aforementioned valuation allowances, there was minimal benefit on regulatory capital.

See *Note 13 Income Taxes* in *Item 1. Consolidated Financial Statements* for additional information, including deferred tax assets.

⁷ *Effective tax rate excluding discrete items is a non-GAAP measure. See Non-GAAP Measurements for reconciliation of non-GAAP financial information*

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RESULTS BY BUSINESS SEGMENT

SEGMENT REPORTING UPDATES

As described earlier, we refined our segment presentation in the first quarter of 2016. CIT manages its business and reports its financial results in four operating segments: Commercial Banking, Transportation Finance, Consumer and Community Banking, and Non-Strategic Portfolios (NSP), and a fifth non-operating segment, Corporate and Other.

All prior period comparisons are conformed to the current period presentation. *Note 17 Business Segment Information* in *Item 1. Consolidated Financial Statements* contains additional information relating to segment reporting.

SEGMENTS

Commercial Banking

Commercial Banking consists of three divisions: Commercial Finance, Real Estate Finance, and Business Capital. Revenue is generated from interest earned on loans, rents on equipment leased, fees and other revenue from lending and leasing activities and banking services, along with capital markets transactions and commissions earned on factoring and related activities.

Commercial Finance provides a range of lending and deposit products, as well as ancillary services, including cash management and advisory services, to small and medium size companies. Loans offered are primarily senior secured loans collateralized by accounts receivable, inventory, machinery & equipment and/or intangibles that are often used for working capital, plant expansion, acquisitions or recapitalizations. These loans include revolving lines of credit and term loans and, depending on the nature and quality of the collateral, may be referred to as asset-based loans or cash flow loans. Loans are originated through direct relationships, led by individuals with significant experience in their respective industries, or through relationships with private equity sponsors. We provide financing to customers in a wide range of industries, including Commercial & Industrial, Communications & Technology Finance, Entertainment & Media, Energy, and Healthcare.

Real Estate Finance provides senior secured commercial real estate loans to developers and other commercial real estate professionals. We focus on stable, cash flowing properties and originate construction loans to highly experienced and well capitalized developers. In addition, the portfolio includes multi-family mortgage loans acquired from OneWest Bank that are being runoff.

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Business Capital provides leasing and equipment financing solutions, along with commercial and factoring services to small businesses and middle market companies in a wide range of industries on both a private label and direct basis. We provide financing solutions for our borrowers and lessees, and assist manufacturers and distributors in growing sales, profitability and customer loyalty by providing customized, value-added finance solutions to their commercial clients. Our LendEdge platform allows small businesses to access financing through a highly automated credit approval, documentation and funding process. We offer both capital and operating leases. In addition, we provide factoring, receivable management products, and secured financing to businesses (our clients, generally manufacturers or importers of goods) that operate in several industries, including apparel, textile, furniture, home furnishings and consumer electronics. Factoring entails the assumption of credit risk with respect to trade accounts receivable arising from the sale of goods by our clients to their customers (generally retailers) that have been factored (*i.e.*, sold or assigned to the factor).

Commercial Banking: Financial Data and Metrics (dollars in millions)

	Quarters Ended			Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2016	June 30, 2016	September 30, 2015	September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015
Earnings Summary					
Interest income	\$ 285.0	\$ 289.2	\$ 251.5	\$ 861.3	\$ 618.7
Rental income on operating leases	31.9	28.7	24.6	87.7	71.5
Finance revenue	316.9	317.9	276.1	949.0	690.2
Interest expense	(76.2)	(74.7)	(67.3)	(224.5)	(196.8)
Depreciation on operating lease equipment	(24.4)	(21.5)	(18.1)	(65.9)	(52.8)
Net finance revenue (NFR)	216.3	221.7	190.7	658.6	440.6
Provision for credit losses	(39.2)	(11.4)	(43.2)	(124.1)	(85.6)
Other income	65.9	60.9	70.7	182.3	201.6
Operating expenses	(161.2)	(148.8)	(146.5)	(468.3)	(410.5)
Income before provision for income taxes	\$ 81.8	\$ 122.4	\$ 71.7	\$ 248.5	\$ 146.1
Select Period End Balance					
Financing and leasing assets	\$21,245.0	\$21,496.3	\$22,274.8	\$21,245.0	\$22,274.8
Earning assets	21,454.0	21,740.5	22,818.2	21,454.0	22,818.2

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Commercial Banking: Financial Data and Metrics (dollars in millions) (continued)

	Quarters Ended			Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2016	June 30, 2016	September 30, 2015	September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015
Select Average Balances					
Average finance receivables (AFR)	\$20,691.1	\$21,040.7	\$19,356.9	\$20,930.4	\$16,490.1
Average earning assets (AEA) ⁽¹⁾	20,385.1	20,575.1	18,724.0	20,526.5	15,846.5
Statistical Data					
Net efficiency ratio	56.6%	52.1%	55.4%	55.1%	63.5%
Pretax return on AEA	1.61%	2.38%	1.53%	1.61%	1.23%
New business volume	\$ 1,889.4	\$ 2,048.4	\$ 1,960.2	\$ 5,519.2	\$ 4,779.8

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	Quarters Ended			Nine Months Ended	
Factoring volume	\$ 6,683.8	\$ 5,529.3	\$ 6,773.5	\$ 18,086.9	\$ 19,090.4
Select Divisional Data					
Net finance revenue:					
Commercial Finance	\$ 88.5	\$ 94.5	\$ 79.9	\$ 273.6	\$ 169.0
Real Estate Finance	51.5	51.6	37.1	157.5	58.2
Business Capital	76.3	75.6	73.7	227.5	213.4
Segment total	\$ 216.3	\$ 221.7	\$ 190.7	\$ 658.6	\$ 440.6
Net finance margin NFR as a % of AEA					
Commercial Finance	4.00%	4.08%	3.59%	3.96%	3.01%
Real Estate Finance	3.74%	3.78%	3.72%	3.87%	3.04%
Business Capital	5.07%	5.16%	5.06%	5.15%	4.89%
Segment total	4.24%	4.31%	4.07%	4.28%	3.71%

(1) AEA is lower than AFR as it is reduced by the average credit balances for factoring clients.

Commercial Banking pre-tax earnings decreased from the prior quarter as credit costs returned to a more normalized level and operating expenses in Equipment Finance were elevated from higher sales and local taxes. Comparisons to the year-ago quarter are impacted by the timing of the acquisition of OneWest Bank in August 2015.

Financing and leasing assets (FLA), which comprise the vast majority of earning assets, were \$21.2 billion at September 30, 2016, slightly down from \$21.5 billion at June 30, 2016, mostly driven by decreases in Commercial Finance due to higher prepayments and asset sales, and down from \$22.3 billion a year-ago, due to sales and prepayments in Commercial Finance. New lending and leasing volume was down from the prior quarter, reflecting a reduction in Real Estate Finance, which was particularly strong in the prior quarter, partially offset by increased volume in Commercial Finance. New lending and leasing volume was down from the year-ago quarter, driven by Commercial Finance and Real Estate Finance, which offset higher volumes in Business Capital.

Factored volume was up seasonally from the prior quarter and essentially flat with the year-ago quarter. Financing and leasing assets at September 30, 2016, were comprised of \$8.6 billion in Commercial Finance, \$7.3 billion in Business Capital, and \$5.4 billion in Real Estate Finance.

New business yields on our commercial lending assets were up from the prior and year-ago quarters, reflecting higher yields in Real Estate Finance, offset by lower yields in Commercial Finance and Business Capital.

Highlights included:

- n The net finance revenue increased from the year-ago quarter, reflecting a full quarter of purchase accounting accretion on loans acquired from OneWest Bank. The decrease from the prior quarter was primarily due to an interest recovery on a loan previously charged off recognized last quarter. Purchase accounting accretion benefiting NFR totaled \$37 million, \$25 million and \$38 million in the current, year-ago and prior quarters, respectively. Year to date 2016 benefited from \$115 million of purchase accounting accretion. (Purchase accounting accretion is depicted in tabular form in the *Net Finance Revenue* section). The current and prior quarters included \$17 million and \$16 million, respectively, of PAA that was accelerated due to prepayments (\$48 million year to date). Gross yields were up from both the year-ago and prior quarters due to a change in portfolio mix, with an increase in Business Capital volume. The increase compared to the year-ago quarter also reflects benefits of a full quarter of purchase accounting accretion from the OneWest Bank acquisition. See *Select Segment and Division Margin Metrics* table in Net Finance Revenue section for amounts of purchase accounting accretion and gross yields by division.

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- n Other income decreased from the year-ago quarter and increased from the prior quarter, reflecting the following:
- n Factoring commissions of \$29 million were down from the year-ago quarter reflecting mix and market conditions but up from the prior quarter due to seasonally higher factoring volume.

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- n Gains on asset sales (including receivables, equipment and investments) totaled \$6 million, down from \$13 million in the year-ago quarter and from \$10 million in the prior quarter reflecting modest gains on sales of highly leveraged loans in the Commercial Finance division in the current quarter and the benefit of purchase accounting acceleration on loan sales in the prior quarter. Financing and Leasing assets sold totaled \$220 million in the current quarter, compared to \$131 million in the year-ago quarter and \$224 million in the prior quarter. The sales activity in the current and prior quarter primarily reflected risk management actions to reduce certain highly leveraged loans in the Commercial Finance division.
- n Fee revenue is mainly driven by fees on lines of credit and letters of credit, capital markets-related fees, agent and advisory fees, and servicing fees for the assets we sell but retain servicing. Fee revenue was \$25 million in the current quarter, up from \$24 million in the year-ago quarter and \$22 million in the prior quarter, primarily driven by higher capital market fees in the Commercial Finance division.
- n The provision for credit losses returned to a more normalized level, \$39 million, in the current quarter, compared to a low of \$11 million in the prior quarter, and \$43 million in the year-ago quarter. The increase in provision from the prior quarter resulted from increases in the allowance for loan losses due to modest increases across divisions. Net charge-offs were \$22 million (0.42% of average finance receivables), compared to \$35 million (0.66%) in the prior quarter and \$18 million (0.38%) in the year-ago quarter. Excluding assets transferred to held for sale in all periods, net charge-offs were \$15 million in the current quarter, compared to \$16 million in the prior quarter and \$18 million in the year-ago quarter. Year to date, net charge-offs were \$88 million (0.56%), \$27 million of which related to assets transferred to held for sale, compared to charge offs of \$63 million (0.51%), \$13 million of which related to assets transferred to held for sale for the nine months ended September 2015. Non-accrual loans were \$180 million (0.87% of finance receivables), compared to \$208 million (1.00%) at June 30, 2016, and \$147 million (0.67%) a year-ago. While the decrease from the prior quarter was related to a decline in non-accrual loans in the energy sector, non-accrual loans in this sector drove the increase from the year-ago quarter, partially offset by lower non-accrual balances in Business Capital.
- n Operating expenses increased from the prior quarter and reflects higher sales and local taxes in Equipment Finance. The increase from the 2015 periods also reflects the impact of a full quarter and year to date amounts of OneWest Bank expenses.

Transportation Finance

Transportation Finance includes three divisions: aerospace (commercial air and business air), rail, and maritime finance. Revenues generated by Transportation Finance include rents collected on leased assets, interest on loans, fees, and gains from assets sold.

Aerospace

Commercial Air provides aircraft leasing, lending, asset management, and advisory services for commercial and regional airlines around the world. We own, finance and manage a fleet of approximately 380 aircraft and have about 100 clients in approximately 50 countries.

During 2015, management announced it was exploring strategic alternatives for the Commercial Air business. On October 6, 2016, we announced that we entered into a definitive sales agreement to sell certain assets of \$11.1 billion and liabilities of \$1.7 billion (as of June 30, 2016), which represents the vast majority of the existing Commercial Air business, except for certain aerospace loans funded in CIT Bank.

Business Air offers financing and leasing programs for corporate and private owners of business jets. In 2016, we transferred the business aircraft portfolio to AHFS.

Based on the definitive sale agreement that we executed on October 6, 2016, the activity of the Commercial Air business that is subject to the agreement, as well as activity associated with the Business Air assets, will be reported as discontinued operations in the 2016 fourth quarter. Therefore, balance sheet balances and income statement activity would no longer be included in the Transportation Finance segment. All prior periods will be conformed to exclude the respective activities.

See *Note 19 Subsequent Events* in *Item 1. Consolidated Financial Statements* for additional information relating to the pending sale.

Rail

Rail leases railcars and locomotives to railroads and shippers throughout North America and Europe. Our operating lease fleet consists of approximately 131,000 railcars, including 380 locomotives, and we serve approximately 650 customers.

Maritime Finance

Maritime Finance offered secured loans to owners and operators of oceangoing and inland cargo vessels, as well as offshore vessels and drilling rigs. Given the market conditions, we will not be growing this portfolio at this time.

Table of Contents**Transportation Finance: Financial Data and Metrics** (dollars in millions)

	Quarters Ended			Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2016	June 30, 2016	September 30, 2015	September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015
Earnings Summary					
Interest income	\$ 51.3	\$ 49.9	\$ 50.2	\$ 153.9	\$ 137.3
Rental income on operating leases	527.9	536.6	505.7	1,609.0	1,500.3
Finance revenue	579.2	586.5	555.9	1,762.9	1,637.6
Interest expense	(146.7)	(146.5)	(139.7)	(441.3)	(439.0)
Depreciation on operating lease equipment	(154.7)	(154.9)	(137.5)	(464.9)	(410.1)
Maintenance and other operating lease expenses	(60.4)	(64.9)	(55.9)	(181.5)	(151.4)
Net finance revenue (NFR)	217.4	220.2	222.8	675.2	637.1
Provision for credit losses	(5.5)	(15.6)	1.6	(43.8)	(5.9)
Other income	6.5	11.7	23.0	37.0	72.2
Operating expenses	(61.8)	(62.2)	(53.6)	(184.7)	(184.6)
Income before provision for income taxes	\$ 156.6	\$ 154.1	\$ 193.8	\$ 483.7	\$ 518.8
Select Period End Balance					
Financing and leasing assets	\$ 19,915.0	\$ 19,963.5	\$ 18,735.1	\$ 19,915.0	\$ 18,735.1
Earning assets	20,950.4	20,960.2	19,261.8	20,950.4	19,261.8
Select Average Balances					
Average finance receivables (AFR)	\$ 2,526.6	\$ 2,726.0	\$ 3,246.0	\$ 2,894.4	\$ 3,080.6
Average operating leases (AOL)	16,581.3	16,477.3	14,977.9	16,476.7	14,785.3
Average earning assets (AEA)	20,953.0	20,945.7	19,009.2	20,818.5	18,972.2
Statistical Data					
Net operating lease revenue – rental income, net of depreciation and maintenance and other operating lease expenses	\$ 312.8	\$ 316.8	\$ 312.3	\$ 962.6	\$ 938.8
Operating lease margin as a % of AOL	7.55%	7.69%	8.34%	7.79%	8.47%
Net efficiency ratio	27.6%	26.1%	21.8%	25.7%	26.0%
Pretax return on AEA	2.99%	2.94%	4.08%	3.10%	3.65%
New business volume	\$ 372.0	\$ 461.0	\$ 1,144.0	\$ 1,078.9	\$ 2,307.3
Select Divisional Data					
Net finance revenue:					
Aerospace	\$ 124.8	\$ 110.6	\$ 111.2	\$ 355.0	\$ 311.9
Rail	77.5	94.0	98.7	271.7	293.0
Maritime Finance	15.1	15.6	12.9	48.5	32.2
Segment total	\$ 217.4	\$ 220.2	\$ 222.8	\$ 675.2	\$ 637.1
Net finance margin – NFR as a % of AEA					
Aerospace	4.10%	3.61%	3.95%	3.90%	3.58%
Rail	4.33%	5.34%	6.25%	5.16%	6.38%
Maritime Finance	3.76%	3.77%	3.58%	3.92%	3.48%
Segment total	4.15%	4.21%	4.69%	4.32%	4.48%

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Transportation Finance pre-tax earnings increased slightly from the prior quarter, as lower credit costs offset a decline in net finance revenue and other income. Compared to the year-ago quarter, pre-tax earnings decreased driven by higher operating expenses, primarily due to the commercial air separation, lower other income, higher credit costs and lower margins. Year to date, pre-tax earnings decreased as higher by higher operating and credit costs, along with lower other income offset the increase in net finance revenue.

Financing and leasing assets totaled \$19.9 billion at September 30, 2016, compared to approximately \$20.0 billion at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015. Assets grew sequentially in Rail and are down in aerospace and maritime finance from December 31, 2015. Assets held for sale of \$1.1 billion principally included \$0.6 billion of business air portfolio and \$0.5 billion of commercial aerospace loans (due to the announced sale agreement). New business volume for the quarter totaled \$372 million, down from the prior quarter due to lower aircraft and rail

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order book deliveries, and down from the year-ago quarter, also reflecting limited maritime finance activity.

As noted above, we announced a definitive agreement to sell the vast majority of the commercial aerospace leasing business (approximately \$11.1 billion assets as of June 30, 2016), and separately, plan to sell our business aircraft portfolio. Aerospace financing and leasing assets were \$11.2 billion, which included \$10.6 billion of commercial air assets and \$0.6 billion of business air assets in AHFS, down from \$11.4 billion at June 30, 2016 and \$11.6 billion at December 31, 2015. Because of the pending transaction, new originations will be limited, mainly reflecting order book deliveries. Our owned operating lease commercial portfolio included 283 aircraft at September 30, 2016, and we had 131 aircraft on order from manufacturers, with deliveries scheduled through 2020. At September 30, 2016, we manage 28 aircraft for a joint venture, TC-CIT Aviation. See *Note 14 Commitments in Item 1. Consolidated Financial Statements and Concentrations* for further aircraft manufacturer commitment data and *Note 19 Subsequent Events* for information on the pending commercial air sale.

Rail financing and leasing assets grew to \$7.1 billion from \$7.0 billion at June 30, 2016, and \$6.7 billion at December 31, 2015. Our owned operating lease portfolio approximated 131,000 railcars at September 30, 2016, up slightly from June 30, 2016 and from approximately 128,000 railcars at December 31, 2015. At September 30, 2016, we had approximately 3,500 railcars on order from manufacturers, with deliveries scheduled through 2018. See *Note 14 Commitments in Item 1. Consolidated Financial Statements and Concentrations* for further railcar manufacturer commitment data.

Maritime Finance financing and leasing assets totaled \$1.6 billion, down slightly from June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, as no new loans are being offered in this business at this time.

Highlights included:

- n Net finance revenue was down slightly from the prior quarter, on lower rentals in rail. Net finance revenue decreased from the year-ago quarter, as higher average operating lease assets were partially offset by lower average yields, reflective of pressure on certain rental rates and utilization. Net finance margin was down from the prior and year-ago quarters reflecting the net finance revenue trends described above, and relatively stable funding costs.
- n Gross yields in Aerospace were up slightly from the prior quarter to 11.04%, while gross yields in Rail of 12.38% were down primarily on lower renewal rates. Rail utilization remained at 94% compared to June 30, 2016, and down from 96% at December 31, 2015, reflecting pressures mostly from the crude, coal and steel industries. Demand for crude, coal and steel cars continues to be soft, therefore we still expect railcar utilization to move toward the low 90% range and rental rates to decline as leases re-new. About 41% of the total railcar order-book has lease commitments. See *Select Segment and Division Margin Metrics* table in *Net Finance Revenue* section.
- n Net operating lease revenue, which is a component of NFR, was flat with the year-ago quarter, as increased rental income from growth in the Aerospace and Rail divisions was offset by higher depreciation and maintenance and operating lease expenses. Compared to the prior quarter, net operating lease revenue was down slightly, on lower rents on the rail portfolio, reflective of lower renewal rates. The decline in the operating lease margin (as a percentage of average operating lease equipment) reflects these trends.
- n Commercial aircraft utilization was 99%, with all but two aircraft on lease or under a commitment, down slightly from the prior quarter and year-end when all aircraft were on lease or under a commitment. All of our aircraft scheduled for delivery in the next 12 months have commitments.
- n The current quarter new business volume included the delivery of one aircraft and approximately 2,000 railcars. The prior quarter new business volume included \$457 million of operating lease equipment, including the delivery of six aircraft and approximately 1,700 railcars.
- n Other income was down from the year-ago and prior quarters and primarily includes:
- n

Gains on asset sales totaled \$20 million in 2016 on \$100 million of asset sales, \$22 million on \$375 million of asset sales in the year-ago quarter, and \$25 million of gains on \$107 million of asset sales in the prior quarter. Year-to-date, gains on asset sales totaled \$54 million in 2016 on \$245 million of asset sales compared to \$60 million on \$858 million of equipment and receivable sales in 2015.

n Impairments on assets held for sale totaled \$18 million in the current quarter, driven by business air assets in AHFS. Impairments were \$1 million in the year-ago quarter and \$18 million in the prior quarter, primarily driven by scrapping of railcars. Year-to-date, impairments on assets held for sale was approximately \$38 million in 2016 and \$4 million in 2015.

n Other income also includes a small amount of fee income, along with other revenue derived from loan commitments, joint ventures and other periodic items, such as a settlement from a bankrupt airline in the prior quarter.

n Non-accrual loans were \$54 million (2.45% of finance receivables), compared to \$18 million (0.70%) at June 30, 2016 and \$15 million (0.43%) at December 31, 2015. The current quarter increase was due to the addition of a \$49 million maritime finance account, while the other periods principally consisted of business aircraft loans. Net charge-offs were \$2 million (0.33% of average finance receivables) in the current quarter, and primarily related to assets transferred to held for sale. Net charge-offs were \$7 million (0.97%) in the prior quarter, primarily related to business air assets transferred to held for sale. Excluding assets

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transferred to held for sale, net charge-offs in the each of the quarters were less than \$1 million. Year to date, net charge-offs were \$28 million (1.30%), \$16 million of which related to assets transferred to held for sale. The current and prior quarter provision for credit losses was driven by general reserve builds on the Maritime portfolio, while the prior quarter also included two Aerospace loan charge-offs.

n Operating expenses were relatively flat with the prior quarter as higher costs related to the commercial air separation offset lower employee costs. The current and prior quarter included \$10 million and \$9 million of costs related to the commercial air separation initiative, respectively.

Consumer and Community Banking

Consumer and Community Banking includes Legacy Consumer Mortgages (the former LCM segment) and other banking divisions that were included in the former NAB segment (Consumer Banking, Mortgage Lending, Wealth Management, and SBA Lending), which are grouped together for purposes of discussion as Other Consumer Banking. These were all businesses and portfolios acquired from OneWest Bank; therefore the year-ago quarter reflects results for approximately two months.

Other Consumer Banking offers mortgage lending, deposits and private banking services to its customers. The segment offers jumbo residential mortgage loans and conforming residential mortgage loans, primarily in Southern California. Mortgage loans are primarily originated through branch and retail referrals, employee referrals, internet/web leads and direct marketing. Additionally, loans are purchased through bulk acquisitions. Mortgage Lending includes product specialists, internal sales support and origination processing, structuring and closing. Retail banking is the primary deposit gathering business of the Bank and operates through retail branches and an online direct channel. We offer a broad range of deposit and lending products to meet the needs of our clients (both individuals and small businesses), including checking, savings, certificates of deposit, and residential mortgage loans. We operate a network of 70 retail branches in Southern California. We also offer banking services to high net worth individuals. Additionally, the division offers a full suite of deposit and payment solutions to middle market companies and small businesses.

The division also originates qualified Small Business Administration (SBA) 504 loans and 7(a) loans. SBA 504 loans generally provide growing small businesses with long-term, fixed-rate financing for major fixed assets, such as land and building. SBA 7(a) loans generally provide for purchase/refinance of owner occupied commercial real estate, working capital, acquisition of inventory, machinery, equipment, furniture, and fixtures, the refinance of outstanding debt subject to any program guidelines, and acquisition of businesses, including partnership buyouts.

LCM includes portfolios of single family residential mortgages and reverse mortgages, certain of which are covered by loss sharing agreements with the FDIC. Certain Covered Loans in this segment were previously acquired by OneWest Bank in connection with the IndyMac, First Federal and La Jolla transactions. The FDIC indemnified OneWest Bank against certain future losses sustained on these loans. CIT may now be reimbursed for losses under the terms of the loss sharing agreements with the FDIC. Eligible losses a