

OneMain Holdings, Inc.
Form 10-K
February 29, 2016

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K
(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 001-36129

ONEMAIN HOLDINGS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State of incorporation)

27-3379612

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

601 N.W. Second Street, Evansville, IN

(Address of principal executive offices)

(812) 424-8031

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

47708

(Zip Code)

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

Title of each class

Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share

Name of each exchange on which registered

New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during

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the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes
 No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a 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

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity of OneMain Holdings, Inc. held by non-affiliates as of the close of business on June 30, 2015 was \$2,604,511,028.

At February 24, 2016, there were 134,743,720 shares of the registrant's common stock, \$.01 par value, outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The information required by Part III (Items 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14) is incorporated by reference from the registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement for its 2016 Annual Meeting to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A.

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Forward-Looking Statements

This report contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact but instead represent only management’s current beliefs regarding future events. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve inherent risks, uncertainties and other important factors that may cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed in or implied by such forward-looking statements. We caution you not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements that speak only as of the date they were made. We do not undertake any obligation to publicly release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this presentation or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events or the non-occurrence of anticipated events. Forward-looking statements include, without limitation, statements concerning future plans, objectives, goals, projections, strategies, events or performance, and underlying assumptions and other statements related thereto. Statements preceded by, followed by or that otherwise include the words “anticipates,” “appears,” “are likely,” “believes,” “estimates,” “expects,” “foresees,” “intends,” “plans,” “projects” and similar expressions or future or conditional verbs such as “would,” “should,” “could,” “may,” or “will,” are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Important factors that could cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed in or implied by forward-looking statements include, without limitation, the following:

the inability to obtain, or delays in obtaining, cost savings and synergies from the “OneMain Acquisition”, as defined in “Business Overview” in Item 1 on page 5 of this report, and risks associated with the integration of the companies;

unanticipated expenditures relating to the OneMain Acquisition;

any litigation, fines or penalties that could arise relating to the OneMain Acquisition;

the impact of the OneMain Acquisition on each company’s relationships with employees and third parties;

various risks relating to the proposed sale of branches to Lendmark Financial Services, LLC (the “Lendmark Sale”) in connection with the previously disclosed settlement with the U.S. Department of Justice (the “DOJ”), including the costs and effects of any failure or inability to consummate the Lendmark Sale timely or at all, which could potentially result in a sale of such branches to another buyer on terms less favorable than the proposed Lendmark Sale;

changes in general economic conditions, including the interest rate environment in which we conduct business and the financial markets through which we can access capital and also invest cash flows from our Consumer and Insurance segment;

levels of unemployment and personal bankruptcies;

natural or accidental events such as earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, fires, or floods affecting our customers, collateral, or branches or other operating facilities;

war, acts of terrorism, riots, civil disruption, pandemics, cyber security breaches, or other events disrupting business or commerce;

changes in the rate at which we can collect or potentially sell our finance receivables portfolio;

the effectiveness of our credit risk scoring models in assessing the risk of customer unwillingness or lack of capacity to repay;

•changes in our ability to attract and retain employees or key executives to support our businesses;

•changes in the competitive environment in which we operate, including the demand for our products, customer responsiveness to our distribution channels, and the strength and ability of our competitors to operate independently or to enter into business combinations that result in a more attractive range of customer products or provide greater financial resources;

•shifts in collateral values, delinquencies, or credit losses;

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changes in federal, state or local laws, regulations, or regulatory policies and practices, including the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”) (which, among other things, established the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, which has broad authority to regulate and examine financial institutions, including us), that affect our ability to conduct business or the manner in which we conduct business, such as licensing requirements, pricing limitations or restrictions on the method of offering products, as well as changes that may result from increased regulatory scrutiny of the sub-prime lending industry;

potential liability relating to real estate and personal loans which we have sold or may sell in the future, or relating to securitized loans, if it is determined that there was a non-curable breach of a representation or warranty made in connection with such transactions;

the costs and effects of any actual or alleged violations of any federal, state or local laws, rules or regulations, including any litigation associated therewith, any impact to our business operations, reputation, financial position, results of operations or cash flows arising therefrom, any impact to our relationships with lenders, investors or other third parties attributable thereto, and the costs and effects of any breach of any representation, warranty or covenant under any of our contractual arrangements, including indentures or other financing arrangements or contracts, as a result of any such violation;

the costs and effects of any fines, penalties, judgments, decrees, orders, inquiries, investigations, subpoenas, or enforcement or other proceedings of any governmental or quasi-governmental agency or authority and any litigation associated therewith;

our continued ability to access the capital markets or the sufficiency of our current sources of funds to satisfy our cash flow requirements;

our ability to comply with our debt covenants;

our ability to generate sufficient cash to service all of our indebtedness;

the effects of any downgrade of our debt ratings by credit rating agencies, which could have a negative impact on our cost of and/or access to capital;

our substantial indebtedness, which could prevent us from meeting our obligations under our debt instruments and limit our ability to react to changes in the economy or our industry, or our ability to incur additional borrowings;

the impacts of our securitizations and borrowings;

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

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

the effect of future sales of our remaining portfolio of real estate loans and the transfer of servicing for these loans; and

other risks described in “Risk Factors” in Item 1A in Part I of this report.

If one or more of these or other risks or uncertainties materialize, or if our underlying assumptions prove to be incorrect, our actual results may vary materially from what we may have expressed or implied by these

forward-looking statements. We caution that you should not place undue reliance on any of our forward-looking statements. You should specifically consider the factors identified in this report that could cause actual results to differ before making an investment decision to purchase our common stock. Furthermore, new risks and uncertainties arise from time to time, and it is impossible for us to predict those events or how they may affect us.

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PART I

Item 1. Business.

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

OneMain Holdings, Inc. (formerly Springleaf Holdings, Inc.) is referred to in this report as “OMH” or, collectively with its subsidiaries, whether directly or indirectly owned, “the Company,” “we,” “us,” or “our”.

As one of the nation’s largest consumer finance companies, we:

- provide responsible personal loan products;
- offer credit and non-credit insurance;
- pursue strategic acquisitions of loan portfolios; and
- pursue acquisitions of companies and/or establish joint ventures.

As part of our acquisition strategy, on November 15, 2015, OMH, through its wholly owned subsidiary, Independence Holdings, LLC, (“Independence”) completed its acquisition of OneMain Financial Holdings, LLC (“OMFH”) from CitiFinancial Credit Company (“Citigroup”) for \$4.5 billion in cash (the “OneMain Acquisition”). OMFH, collectively with its subsidiaries, is referred to in this report as “OneMain”. OMH and its subsidiaries (other than OneMain) is referred to in this report as “Springleaf”.

The OneMain Acquisition brings together two branch-based consumer finance companies with complementary strategies and locations. OneMain provides personal loans to primarily middle income households through a national, community based network of 1,139 branches as of December 31, 2015, serving nearly 1.3 million customer accounts across 43 states. Springleaf provides high quality origination, underwriting and servicing of personal loans, primarily to non-prime consumers. Together, with an experienced management team, proven access to the capital markets, and strong demand for consumer credit, we believe we are well positioned for future growth. At December 31, 2015, we had \$13.9 billion of combined personal loans due from over 2.3 million customer accounts (including personal loans held for sale of \$617 million).

Our combined network of over 1,900 branches as of December 31, 2015 and expert personnel is complemented by our online consumer loan origination business and centralized operations, which allows us to reach customers located outside our branch footprint. In September 2015, we launched a new online consumer loan origination business (“iLoan”) to provide our current and prospective customers the option of obtaining an unsecured personal loan via a digital platform. We also pursue strategic acquisitions of loan portfolios through our Springleaf Acquisitions division, which we service through our centralized operations. We service the loans acquired through a joint venture in which we own a 47% equity interest (the “SpringCastle Portfolio”). In addition, we pursue fee-based opportunities in servicing loans for others in connection with potential strategic portfolio acquisitions through our centralized operations. See “Centralized Operations” for further information on our centralized servicing centers.

In connection with our personal loan business, Springleaf and OneMain insurance subsidiaries offer our customers credit and non-credit insurance policies covering our customers and the property pledged as collateral for our personal loans.

At December 31, 2015, Springleaf Financial Holdings, LLC (the “Initial Stockholder”) owned approximately 58% of OMH’s common stock. The Initial Stockholder is owned primarily by a private equity fund managed by an affiliate of Fortress Investment Group LLC (“Fortress”).

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The following chart summarizes our organization structure as a result of the OneMain Acquisition. The chart is provided for illustrative purposes only and does not represent all of OMH's subsidiaries or obligations.

INDUSTRY AND MARKET OVERVIEW

We operate in the consumer finance industry serving the large and growing population of consumers who have limited access to credit from banks, credit card companies and other lenders. According to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, as of December 31, 2015, the U.S. consumer finance industry had grown to approximately \$3.4 trillion of outstanding borrowings in the form of personal loans, vehicle loans and leases, credit cards, home equity lines of credit, and student loans. Furthermore, difficult economic conditions in recent years have resulted in an increase in the number of non-prime consumers in the United States.

This industry's traditional lenders have undergone fundamental changes, forcing many to retrench and in some cases to exit the market altogether. Tightened credit requirements imposed by banks, credit card companies, and other traditional lenders that began during the recession of 2008-2009 have further reduced the supply of consumer credit for non-prime borrowers. In addition, we believe that recent regulatory developments create a dis-incentive for these lenders to resume or support these lending activities. As a result, while the number of non-prime consumers in the United States has grown in recent years, the supply of consumer credit to this demographic has contracted. We believe this large and growing number of potential customers in our target market, combined with the decline in available consumer credit, provides an attractive market opportunity for our business model.

We are one of the few remaining national participants in the consumer installment lending industry still serving this large and growing population of non-prime customers. Our centralized operations, combined with the capabilities resident in our national branch system, provide an effective nationwide platform to efficiently and responsibly address this growing market of consumers. We believe we are, therefore, well-positioned to capitalize on the significant growth and expansion opportunity created by the large supply-demand imbalance within our industry.

SEGMENTS

Our segments coincide with how our businesses are managed. At December 31, 2015, our three segments include:

- Consumer and Insurance;
- Acquisitions and Servicing; and
- Real Estate.

Following the OneMain Acquisition, we include OneMain's operations within the Consumer and Insurance segment.

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Management considers Consumer and Insurance, and Acquisitions and Servicing as our “Core Consumer Operations” and Real Estate as our “Non-Core Portfolio.” See Note 23 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 for more information about our segments.

CORE CONSUMER OPERATIONS

Consumer and Insurance

We originate and service secured and unsecured personal loans and offer voluntary credit insurance and related products through our combined branch network, our newly launched iLoan platform, and our centralized operations. Personal loan origination and servicing, along with our insurance products, forms the core of our operations. As a result of the OneMain Acquisition, our combined branch operations include over 1,900 branch offices in 43 states as of December 31, 2015. In addition, our centralized support operations provide underwriting and servicing support to branch operations.

Our insurance business is conducted through Springleaf insurance subsidiaries, Merit Life Insurance Co. (“Merit”) and Yosemite Insurance Company (“Yosemite”), which are both wholly owned subsidiaries of SFC, and OneMain’s insurance subsidiaries, American Health and Life Insurance Company (“AHL”) and Triton Insurance Company (“Triton”). Merit and AHL are life and health insurance companies that write credit life, credit disability, and non-credit insurance. Merit is licensed in 46 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, and AHL is licensed in 49 states, the District of Columbia, and Canada. Yosemite and Triton are property and casualty insurance companies that write credit-related property and casualty and credit involuntary unemployment insurance. Yosemite is licensed in 46 states, and Triton is licensed in 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Canada.

Products and Services. Our combined personal loan portfolio comprises high yielding assets that have performed well through difficult market conditions. Our personal loans are typically fully amortizing, fixed rate, non-revolving loans secured by titled personal property (such as automobiles), consumer goods, or other personal property or unsecured.

Since mid-2014, our direct auto loan program has further expanded our core product offerings to better serve our customers’ needs. The auto loan product offers a customized solution for our current and prospective customers to finance the purchase of a vehicle, pay off an existing auto loan with another lender, or use the equity in their vehicle to consolidate debt, make home improvements or receive cash. We offer the auto loan product through our branch network and our centralized operations.

The typical size of the auto loan product is \$6,000 - \$25,000, with a typical maximum term of five years. The auto loan product is secured by the customer’s automobile in all cases, compared to our personal loans, of which 21% were secured by titled personal property (primarily automobiles) at December 31, 2015. We report the auto loan product in our core personal loans, which are included in our Core Consumer Operations. At December 31, 2015, we had over \$1.0 billion of auto loans.

We write the following types of credit insurance policies covering our customers and the property pledged as collateral through products that we offer to our customers:

• **Credit life insurance** — Insures the life of the borrower in an amount typically equal to the unpaid balance of the finance receivable and provides for payment to the lender of the finance receivable in the event of the borrower’s death.

• **Credit disability insurance** — Provides scheduled monthly loan payments to lender during borrower’s disability due to illness or injury.

Credit involuntary unemployment insurance — Provides scheduled monthly loan payments to the lender during borrower's involuntary unemployment.

Credit-related property and casualty insurance — Written to protect the value of property pledged as collateral for the finance receivable.

A borrower's purchase of credit life, credit disability, credit-related property and casualty, or credit involuntary unemployment insurance is voluntary, with the exception of lender placed property damage coverage for property pledged as collateral for our real estate loans.

We also offer non-credit insurance policies, which are primarily traditional level term life policies with very limited underwriting. The purchase of this coverage is also voluntary.

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In addition, we offer home and auto membership plans of an unaffiliated company. We have no risk of loss on these membership plans, and these plans are not considered insurance products. We recognize income from this ancillary product in other revenues — other. The unaffiliated company providing these membership plans is responsible for any required reimbursement to the customer on the ancillary product.

Customer Development. We staff each of our branch offices with local, well-trained personnel who have significant experience in the industry. Our business model revolves around an effective origination, underwriting, and servicing process that leverages each branch office’s local presence in these communities along with the personal relationships developed with our customers. Our combined branch network helps solicit new prospects by facilitating our “high-touch” servicing approach for personal loans due to the geographical proximity that typically exists between our branch offices and our customers. Our customers often develop a relationship with their local office representatives, which we believe not only improves the credit performance of our personal loans but also leads to additional lending opportunities.

During the second quarter of 2015, we launched Springleaf Rewards, a unique digital loyalty program that is designed to encourage credit education, positive customer behavior and brand engagement. The program rewards customers for a range of activities, such as consistently paying their bills on time and interacting with us on social media. Unlike traditional rewards programs, Springleaf Rewards allows members to accrue points for completing tasks that help them establish and build their credit, such as viewing personal financial education videos and budgeting tutorials on line, monitoring their credit score, and submitting bill payments on time. Customers also earn points for enrolling in conveniences like paperless statements and automatic payments. Since its launch in June 2015, more than 75,000 customers have signed up to start earning rewards. Springleaf Rewards members can choose how and when to redeem their points. Points can be exchanged for a variety of gift cards for national retailers, restaurants and other merchants.

Our online consumer loan origination business and our centralized operations allow us to reach customers located outside our branch footprint. We believe this provides us a significant opportunity to grow our customer base, loan portfolio and finance charges. If a customer applies online and is located near an existing branch, we request, though do not require, that the customer visit the branch to meet with one of our employees, who will close and fund the loans. Loans closed in a branch office are serviced by that branch. This approach provides the branches with an additional source of customers who are located close to a branch, but who prefer the convenience of applying online or during hours when the branches are not open. We also believe that this approach will enable us to leverage our branch network to offer additional products and services, including insurance products, and to help maintain the credit quality of the loans we source online.

Our newly launched iLoan platform provides our current and prospective customers the option of obtaining an unsecured personal loan via a digital platform. The new online lending product offers a customized solution for our customers to consolidate debt, make home improvements or receive cash. Our iLoan product leverages our central underwriting and servicing operations in addition to our expertise in analytics, marketing, central operations and internet technology developed to support our branch operations.

We use search engine optimization, banner advertisements and email campaigns to attract new customers through the internet. We also have entered into agreements with other internet loan originators to purchase leads for potential customers seeking loans. Our e-signature capabilities facilitate our online lending products. Customers who are approved for loans through our centralized operations also have the added convenience of receiving the loan funds through an automated clearinghouse (“ACH”) direct deposit into their bank accounts. These loans are serviced by our centralized operations.

We also solicit new prospects, as well as current and former customers, through a variety of direct mail offers. Our data warehouse is a central, proprietary source of information regarding current and former customers. We use this

information to tailor offers to specific customers. In addition to internal data, we purchase lists of new potential personal loan borrowers from major list vendors based on predetermined selection criteria. Mail solicitations include invitations to apply for personal loans and pre-qualified offers of guaranteed personal loan credit.

Through our merchant referral program, merchants refer their customers to us and we originate a loan directly to the merchant's customers to facilitate a retail purchase. We believe this approach allows us to apply our proprietary underwriting standards to these loans rather than relying on the merchant's underwriting standards. In addition, it gives us direct access to the customer, which gives our branches the opportunity to build a relationship with the customer that could lead to opportunities to offer additional products and services, including insurance products. Our branch employees are actively soliciting new relationships with merchants in their communities, and we believe that this referral program provides us with a significant opportunity to grow our customer base and increase our finance receivables revenue.

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We market our insurance products to eligible finance receivable customers through both our branch network and our centralized operations. This allows us to benefit from the customer base underlying our consumer loan business, which significantly reduces the marketing expenses that are typically borne by insurance companies. In addition, the overhead costs of our consumer and insurance businesses are shared.

Credit Risk. Credit quality is driven by our long-standing underwriting philosophy, which takes into account each prospective customer's household budget, and his or her willingness and capacity to repay the loan. We use credit risk scoring models at the time of the credit application to assess the applicant's expected willingness and capacity to repay. We develop these models using numerous factors, including past customer credit repayment experience and application data, and periodically revalidate these models based on recent portfolio performance. Our underwriting process in the branches and for loan applications received through our website that are not automatically approved also includes the development of a budget (net of taxes and monthly expenses) for the applicant. We may obtain a security interest in either titled personal property or consumer household goods.

Our customers are primarily considered non-prime and require significantly higher levels of servicing than prime or near-prime customers. As a result, we charge these customers higher interest rates to compensate us for the related credit risks and servicing.

Account Servicing. The account servicing and collection processing for personal loans are generally handled at the branch office where the personal loans were originated, or in our centralized service centers. All servicing and collection activity is conducted and documented on proprietary systems which log and maintain, within our centralized information systems, a permanent record of all transactions and notations made with respect to the servicing and/or collection of a personal loan and are also used to assess a personal loan application. The proprietary systems permit all levels of branch office management to review on a daily basis the individual and collective performance of all branch offices for which they are responsible.

Acquisitions and Servicing

The SpringCastle Portfolio consists of unsecured loans and loans secured by subordinate residential real estate mortgages (which we service as unsecured loans due to the fact that the liens are subordinated to superior ranking security interests) and includes both closed-end accounts and open-end lines of credit. These loans are in a liquidating status and vary in form and substance from our originated loans. At December 31, 2015, the SpringCastle Portfolio included over 232,000 of acquired loans, representing \$1.6 billion in net finance receivables.

NON-CORE PORTFOLIO

Since we ceased real estate lending in January 2012, our real estate loans are in a liquidating status. In 2014, we entered into a series of transactions relating to the sales of our beneficial interests in our non-core real estate loans, the related servicing of these loans, and the sales of certain performing and non-performing real estate loans, which substantially completed our plan to liquidate our non-core real estate loans. At December 31, 2015, our real estate loans held for investment totaled \$524 million and comprised less than 4% of our net finance receivables. Real estate loans held for sale totaled \$179 million at December 31, 2015.

CENTRALIZED OPERATIONS

We continually seek to identify functions that could be more effective if centralized to achieve reduced costs or free our lending specialists to service our customers and market our products. Our centralized operational functions support the following:

- mail and telephone solicitations;
- payment processing;
- originating “out of footprint” loans;
- servicing of delinquent real estate loans and certain personal loans;
- bankruptcy process for Chapter 7, 11, 12 and 13 loans;
- litigation requests for wage garnishments and other actions against borrowers;
- collateral protection insurance tracking;
- repossessing and re-marketing of titled collateral; and
- charge-off recovery operations.

We currently have servicing facilities in Mendota Heights, Minnesota, Tempe, Arizona, and London, Kentucky, and in connection with the OneMain Acquisition, we acquired three additional servicing facilities in Fort Mill, South Carolina, Fort

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Worth, Texas, and Irving, Texas. We believe these facilities, along with the offices in Evansville, Indiana, position us for additional portfolio purchases or fee-based servicing, as well as additional flexibility in the servicing of our lending products.

OPERATIONAL CONTROLS

We control and monitor our businesses through a variety of methods including the following:

- Our operational policies and procedures standardize various aspects of lending and collections. Our branch finance receivable systems control amounts, rates, terms, and fees of our customers' accounts; create loan documents specific to the state in which the branch office operates or to the customer's location if the loan is made electronically through our centralized operations; and control cash receipts and disbursements.
- Our headquarters accounting personnel reconcile bank accounts, investigate discrepancies, and resolve differences.
- Our credit risk management system reports allow us to track individual branch office performance and to monitor lending and collection activities.
- Our executive information system is available to headquarters and field operations management to review the status of activity through the close of business of the prior day.
- Our branch field operations management structure is designed to control a large, decentralized organization with succeeding levels of supervision staffed with more experienced personnel.
- Our field operations compensation plan aligns the operating activities and goals with corporate strategies by basing the incentive portion of field personnel compensation on profitability and credit quality.
- Our compliance department assesses our compliance with federal and state laws and regulations, as well as our compliance with our internal policies and procedures; oversees compliance training to ensure employees have a sufficient level of understanding of the laws and regulations that impact their job responsibilities; and manages our regulatory examination process.
- Our executive office of customer care maintains our consumer complaint resolution and reporting process.
- Our internal audit department audits our business for adherence to operational policy and procedure and compliance with federal and state laws and regulations.

Currently, OneMain's operations are being harmonized with Springleaf's operations in connection with the integration of the two businesses.

REGULATION

Federal Laws

Various federal laws and regulations govern loan origination, servicing and collections, including:

- the Dodd-Frank Act;
- the Equal Credit Opportunity Act (prohibits discrimination against creditworthy applicants) and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau's ("CFPB") Regulation B, which implements this Act;
- the Fair Credit Reporting Act (governs the accuracy and use of credit bureau reports);
- the Truth in Lending Act (governs disclosure of applicable charges and other finance receivable terms) and the CFPB's Regulation Z, which implements this Act;
- the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act;
- the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (governs the handling of personal financial information) and CFPB Regulation P, which implements this Act;
- the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act, which can impose limitations on the servicer's ability to collect on a loan originated with an obligor who is on active duty status and up to nine months thereafter;

- the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act and the CFPB’s Regulation X (both of which regulate the making and servicing of certain loans secured by real estate);
- the Federal Trade Commission’s Consumer Claims and Defenses Rule, also known as the “Holder in Due Course” Rule;
- and
- the Federal Trade Commission Act.

The Dodd-Frank Act and the regulations promulgated thereunder are likely to affect our operations in terms of increased oversight of financial services products by the CFPB and the imposition of restrictions on the terms of certain loans. Among regulations the CFPB has promulgated are mortgage servicing regulations that became effective January 10, 2014 and are applicable to the remaining real estate loan portfolio serviced by or for Springleaf. The CFPB has significant authority to implement and enforce federal consumer finance laws, including the new protections established in the Dodd-Frank Act, as

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well as the authority to identify and prohibit unfair, deceptive, and abusive acts and practices. In addition, under the Dodd-Frank Act, securitizations of loan portfolios are subject to certain restrictions and additional requirements, including requirements that the originator retain a portion of the credit risk of the securities sold and the reporting of buyback requests from investors. We also utilize third-party debt collectors and will continue to be responsible for oversight of their procedures and controls.

The CFPB has supervisory, examination and enforcement authority with respect to various federal consumer protection laws for some providers of consumer financial products and services, such as any nonbank that it has reasonable cause to determine has engaged or is engaging in conduct that poses risks to consumers with regard to consumer financial products or services. In addition to the authority to bring nonbanks under the CFPB's supervisory authority based on risk determinations, the CFPB also has authority under the Dodd-Frank Act to supervise nonbanks, regardless of size, in certain specific markets, such as mortgage companies (including, mortgage originators, brokers and servicers) and payday lenders. Currently, the CFPB has supervisory authority over us with respect to mortgage servicing and mortgage origination, which allows the CFPB to conduct an examination of our mortgage servicing practices and our prior mortgage origination practices. The Dodd-Frank Act also gives the CFPB supervisory authority over entities that are designated as "larger participants" in certain financial services markets, including consumer installment loans and related products. The CFPB has not yet promulgated regulations that designate "larger participants" for consumer finance companies. If we are designated as a "larger participant" for this market, we also will be subject to supervision and examination by the CFPB with respect to our consumer loan business. We expect to be designated as a "larger participant." On June 30, 2015, the CFPB published regulations for "larger participants" in the market of auto finance. With the adoption of these regulations, we are a larger participant in the market of auto finance and are subject to examination by the CFPB for our auto finance lending, including loans that are secured by autos and refinances of loans secured by autos that were for the purchase of autos.

In addition to its supervision and examination authority, the CFPB is authorized to conduct investigations to determine whether any person is engaging in, or has engaged in, conduct that violates federal consumer financial protection laws, and to initiate enforcement actions for such violations, regardless of its direct supervisory authority. Investigations may be conducted jointly with other regulators.

The CFPB also has enforcement authority and is authorized to conduct investigations to determine whether any person is engaging in, or has engaged in, conduct that violates federal consumer financial protection laws, and to initiate enforcement actions for such violations, regardless of its direct supervisory authority. Investigations may be conducted jointly with other regulators. In furtherance of its regulatory and supervisory powers, the CFPB has the authority to impose monetary penalties for violations of applicable federal consumer financial laws, require remediation of practices and pursue administrative proceedings or litigation for violations of applicable federal consumer financial laws (including the CFPB's own rules). The CFPB has the authority to obtain cease and desist orders (which can include orders for restitution or rescission of contracts, as well as other kinds of affirmative relief) and monetary penalties ranging from \$5,000 per day for ordinary violations of federal consumer financial laws to \$25,000 per day for reckless violations and \$1 million per day for knowing violations. Also, where a company has violated Title X of the Dodd-Frank Act or CFPB regulations implemented thereunder, the Dodd-Frank Act empowers state attorneys general and state regulators to bring civil actions to remedy violations of state law. If the CFPB or one or more states attorneys general or state regulators believe that we have violated any of the applicable laws or regulations, they could exercise their enforcement powers in ways that could have a material adverse effect on us or our business. The CFPB has actively utilized this enforcement authority against financial institutions and financial service providers, including the imposition of significant monetary penalties and orders for restitution and orders requiring mandatory changes to compliance policies and procedures, enhanced oversight and control over affiliate and third-party vendor agreements and services and mandatory review of business practices, policies and procedures by third-party auditors and consultants. If, as a result of an examination, the CFPB were to conclude that our loan origination or servicing activities violate applicable law or regulations, we could be subject to a formal or informal

enforcement action. Formal enforcement actions are generally made public, which carries reputational risk. We have not been notified of any planned examinations or enforcement actions by the CFPB.

The Dodd-Frank Act also may adversely affect the securitization market because it requires, among other things, that a securitizer generally retain not less than 5% of the credit risk for certain types of securitized assets that are created, transferred, sold, or conveyed through issuance of asset-backed securities with an exception for securitizations that are wholly composed of “qualified residential mortgages.” The final rules implementing the risk retention requirements of Section 941 of the Dodd Frank Act became effective on February 23, 2015. Compliance with the rule with respect to asset-backed securities collateralized by residential mortgages was required beginning December 24, 2015. Compliance with the rule with regard to all other classes of asset-backed securities is required beginning December 24, 2016. The risk retention requirement may limit our ability to securitize loans and impose on us additional compliance requirements to meet origination and servicing criteria for qualified residential mortgages. The impact of the risk retention rule on the asset-backed securities market remains uncertain. Furthermore, the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) adopted significant revisions to Regulation AB, imposing

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new requirements for asset-level disclosures for asset-backed securities backed by real estate related assets, auto related assets, or backed by debt securities. This could result in sweeping changes to the commercial and residential mortgage loan securitization markets, as well as to the market for the re-securitization of mortgage-backed securities.

State Laws

Various state laws and regulations also govern personal loans and real estate secured loans. Many states have laws and regulations that are similar to the federal laws referred to above, but the degree and nature of such laws and regulations vary from state to state. While federal law preempts state law in the event of certain conflicts, compliance with state laws and regulations is still required in the absence of conflicts.

These additional state laws and regulations, under which we conduct a substantial amount of our lending business, generally:

- provide for state licensing and periodic examination of lenders and loan originators, including state laws adopted or amended to comply with licensing requirements of the federal Secure and Fair Enforcement for Mortgage Licensing Act of 2008 (the "SAFE Act") (which, in some states, requires licensing of individuals who perform real estate loan modifications);

- require the filing of reports with regulators;

- impose maximum term, amount, interest rate, and other charge limitations;

- regulate whether and under what circumstances we may offer insurance and other ancillary products in connection with a lending transaction; and

- provide for additional consumer protections.

There is a clear trend of increased state regulation on loan origination, servicing and collection, as well as more detailed reporting, more detailed examinations, and coordination of examinations among the states.

State authorities also regulate and supervise our insurance business. The extent of such regulation varies by product and by state, but relates primarily to the following:

- licensing;

- conduct of business, including marketing and sales practices;

- periodic financial and market conduct examination of the affairs of insurers;

- form and content of required financial reports;

- standards of solvency;

- limitations on the payment of dividends and other affiliate transactions;

- types of products offered;

- approval of policy forms and premium rates;

- formulas used to calculate any unearned premium refund due to an insured customer;

- permissible investments;

- reserve requirements for unearned premiums, losses, and other purposes; and

- claims processing.

With respect to the insurance made available to borrowers through a third party Canadian lender, the Canadian Federal and Provincial Insurance Regulators regulate and supervise this insurance business. Their regulation and supervision relates primarily to the following:

- licensing;

- conduct of business, including marketing and sales practices;

periodic financial and market conduct examination of the affairs of insurers;
form and content of required financial reports;
standards of solvency;
limitations on the payment of dividends and other affiliate transactions;
types of products offered; and
reserve requirements for unearned premiums, losses, and other purposes.

COMPETITION

We operate primarily in the consumer installment lending industry focusing on the non-prime customer. As of December 31, 2015, OMH maintained a national footprint (defined as 500 or more branches and receivables over \$2 billion) of brick and

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mortar branches. As a result of the OneMain Acquisition, the combined company has over 2.4 million customer accounts and over 1,900 branch offices as of December 31, 2015.

In addition, there are a large number of local, regional and internet competitors in the consumer installment lending industry serving the large and growing population of non-prime customers. We also compete with a large number of other types of financial institutions within our geographic footprint and over the internet, including community banks and credit unions, that offer similar products and services. We believe that competition between consumer installment lenders occurs primarily on the basis of price, speed of service, flexibility of loan terms offered, and the quality of customer service provided.

We believe that we possess several competitive strengths that position us to capitalize on the significant growth and expansion opportunity created by the large supply-demand imbalance within our industry, and to compete effectively with other lenders in our industry. The capabilities resident in our national branch system provide us with a proven distribution channel for our personal loan and insurance products, allowing us to provide same-day fulfillment to approved customers and giving us a distinct competitive advantage over many industry participants who do not have—and cannot replicate without significant investment—a similar footprint. Our newly launched iLoan platform and our centralized operations also enhance our nationwide footprint by allowing us to serve customers that reside outside of our branch footprint. We believe our deep understanding of local markets and customers, together with our proprietary underwriting process, data analytics, and decisioning tools allow us to price, manage and monitor risk effectively through changing economic conditions. In addition, our high-touch relationship-based servicing model is a major contributor to our superior loan performance, and distinguishes us from our competitors.

SEASONALITY

See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Seasonality” in Item 7 for discussion of our seasonal trends.

EMPLOYEES

As of December 31, 2015, we had approximately 11,400 employees.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

OMH files annual, quarterly, and current reports, proxy statements, and other information with the SEC. The SEC’s website, www.sec.gov, contains these reports and other information that registrants (including OMH) file electronically with the SEC. Readers may also read and copy any document that OMH files at the SEC’s Public Reference Room located at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549, U.S.A. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the Public Reference Room.

These reports are also available free of charge through our website, www.springleaf.com (posted on the “Company Information — Investor Relations — Financial Information — SEC Filings” section), as soon as reasonably practicable after we file them with, or furnish them to, the SEC.

In addition, our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (the “Code of Ethics”), our Code of Ethics for Principal Executive and Senior Financial Officers (the “Financial Officers’ Code of Ethics”), our Corporate Governance Guidelines and the charters of the committees of our Board of Directors are posted on the “Company Information — Investor Relations — Corporate Governance” section of our website at www.springleaf.com and printed copies are available upon request. We intend to disclose any amendments to and waivers of our Code of Ethics and Financial Officers’ Code of Ethics on our website within four business days of the date of any such amendment or waiver in lieu of filing a Form 8-K

pursuant to Item 5.05 thereof.

The information on our website is not incorporated by reference into this report. The website addresses listed above are provided for the information of the reader and are not intended to be active links.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

We face a variety of risks that are inherent in our business. Accordingly, you should carefully consider the following discussion of risks in addition to the other information regarding our business provided in this report and in other documents we file with the SEC. These risks are subject to contingencies which may or may not occur, and we are not able to express a view on the likelihood of any such contingency occurring. New risks may emerge at any time, and we cannot predict those risks or estimate the extent to which they may affect our business or financial performance.

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RISKS RELATED TO OUR BUSINESS

Our consolidated results of operations and financial condition and our borrowers' ability to make payments on their loans have been, and may in the future be, adversely affected by economic conditions and other factors that we cannot control.

Uncertainty and negative trends in general economic conditions in the United States and abroad, including significant tightening of credit markets and a general decline in the value of real property, historically have created a difficult operating environment for our businesses and other companies in our industries. Many factors, including factors that are beyond our control, may impact our consolidated results of operations or financial condition and/or affect our borrowers' willingness or capacity to make payments on their loans. These factors include: unemployment levels, housing markets, energy costs and interest rates; events such as natural disasters, acts of war, terrorism, catastrophes, major medical expenses, divorce or death that affect our borrowers; and the quality of the collateral underlying our receivables. If we experience an economic downturn or if the U.S. economy is unable to continue or sustain its recovery from the most recent economic downturn, or if we become affected by other events beyond our control, we may experience a significant reduction in revenues, earnings and cash flows, difficulties accessing capital and a deterioration in the value of our investments. We may also become exposed to increased credit risk from our customers and third parties who have obligations to us.

Moreover, our customers are primarily non-prime borrowers. Accordingly, such borrowers have historically been, and may in the future become, more likely to be affected, or more severely affected, by adverse macroeconomic conditions. If our borrowers default under a finance receivable held directly by us, we will bear a risk of loss of principal to the extent of any deficiency between the value of the collateral, if any, and the outstanding principal and accrued but unpaid interest of the finance receivable, which could adversely affect our cash flow from operations. In addition, foreclosure of a real estate loan (part of our legacy real estate portfolio) is an expensive and lengthy process that can negatively affect our anticipated return on the foreclosed loan. The cost to service our loans may also increase without a corresponding increase in our finance charge income.

Also, certain geographic concentrations of our loan portfolio may occur or increase as we adjust our risk and loss tolerance and strategy to achieve our profitability goals. Any geographic concentration may expose us to an increased risk of loss if that geographic region experiences higher unemployment rates than average, natural disasters, weak economic conditions, or other adverse economic factors that disproportionately affect that region. See Note 5 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 for quantification of our largest concentrations of net finance receivables.

If aspects of our business, including the quality of our finance receivables portfolio or our borrowers, are significantly affected by economic changes or any other conditions in the future, we cannot be certain that our policies and procedures for underwriting, processing and servicing loans will adequately adapt to such changes. If we fail to adapt to changing economic conditions or other factors, or if such changes affect our borrowers' willingness or capacity to repay their loans, our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity would be materially adversely affected.

There are risks associated with the acquisition of large loan portfolios, including the possibility of increased delinquencies and losses, difficulties with integrating the loans into our servicing platform and disruption to our ongoing business, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

We may acquire large portfolios of finance receivables in the future either through the direct purchase of such assets or the purchase of the equity of a company with such a portfolio. Since we will not have originated or serviced the loans we acquire, we may not be aware of legal or other deficiencies related to origination or servicing, and our review

of the portfolio prior to purchase may not uncover those deficiencies. Further, we may have limited recourse against the seller of the portfolio.

The ability to integrate and successfully service newly acquired loan portfolios will depend in large part on the success of our development and integration of expanded servicing capabilities, including additional personnel. We may fail to realize some or all of the anticipated benefits of the transaction if the integration process takes longer, or is more costly, than expected. Our failure to meet the challenges involved in successfully integrating the acquired portfolios with our current business or otherwise to realize any of the anticipated benefits of the transaction, could impair our operations. In addition, the integration of future large portfolio acquisitions are complex, time-consuming and expensive processes that, without proper planning and effective and timely implementation, could significantly disrupt our business.

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Potential difficulties we may encounter during the integration process with future acquisitions include, but are not limited to, the following:

- the integration of the portfolio into our information technology platforms and servicing systems;
- the quality of servicing during any interim servicing period after we purchase a portfolio but before we assume servicing obligations from the seller or its agents;
- the disruption to our ongoing businesses and distraction of our management teams from ongoing business concerns;
- incomplete or inaccurate files and records;
- the retention of existing customers;
- the creation of uniform standards, controls, procedures, policies and information systems;
- the occurrence of unanticipated expenses; and
- potential unknown liabilities associated with the transactions, including legal liability related to origination and servicing prior to the acquisition.

For example, in some cases loan files and other information (including servicing records) may be incomplete or inaccurate. If our employees are unable to access customer information easily, or if we are unable to produce originals or copies of documents or accurate information about the loans, collections could be affected significantly, and we may not be able to enforce our right to collect in some cases. Similarly, collections could be affected by any changes to our collection practices, the restructuring of any key servicing functions, transfer of files and other changes that would result from our assumption of the servicing of the acquired portfolios.

The anticipated benefits and synergies of our future acquisitions will assume a successful integration, and will be based on projections, which are inherently uncertain, as well as other assumptions. Even if integration is successful, anticipated benefits and synergies may not be achieved.

There are risks associated with our ability to expand our centralized loan servicing capabilities through integration of the Springleaf and OneMain servicing facilities, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

A key part of our efforts to expand our centralized loan servicing capacity will depend in large part on the success of management's efforts to integrate the Springleaf and OneMain servicing facilities. We may fail to realize some or all of the anticipated benefits of these facilities if the integration process takes longer, or is more costly, than expected. Our failure to meet the challenges involved in successfully integrating these facilities with our current business or otherwise to realize any of the anticipated benefits could impair our operations. In addition, the integration is a complex, time-consuming and expensive process that, without proper planning and effective and timely implementation, could significantly disrupt our business. Potential difficulties we may encounter during the integration process may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- the integration of the personnel with certain of our management teams, strategies, operations, products and services;

the integration of the physical facilities with our information technology platforms and servicing systems; and
the disruption to our ongoing businesses and distraction of our management teams from ongoing business concerns.

If our estimates of finance receivable losses are not adequate to absorb actual losses, our provision for finance receivable losses would increase, which would adversely affect our results of operations.

We maintain an allowance for finance receivable losses. To estimate the appropriate level of allowance for finance receivable losses, we consider known and relevant internal and external factors that affect finance receivable collectability, including the total amount of finance receivables outstanding, historical finance receivable charge-offs, our current collection patterns, and economic trends. Our methodology for establishing our allowance for finance receivable losses is based on the guidance in Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 450 and, in part, on our historic loss experience. If customer behavior changes as a result of economic conditions and if we are unable to predict how the unemployment rate, housing foreclosures, and general

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economic uncertainty may affect our allowance for finance receivable losses, our provision may be inadequate. Our allowance for finance receivable losses is an estimate, and if actual finance receivable losses are materially greater than our allowance for finance receivable losses, our results of operations could be adversely affected. Neither state regulators nor federal regulators regulate our allowance for finance receivable losses. Additional information regarding our allowance for finance receivable losses is included in the section captioned “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Allowance for Finance Receivable Losses.”

Our risk management efforts may not be effective.

We could incur substantial losses and our business operations could be disrupted if we are unable to effectively identify, manage, monitor, and mitigate financial risks, such as credit risk, interest rate risk, prepayment risk, liquidity risk, and other market-related risks, as well as operational risks related to our business, assets and liabilities. To the extent our models used to assess the creditworthiness of potential borrowers do not adequately identify potential risks, the valuations produced would not adequately represent the risk profile of the borrower and could result in a riskier finance receivable profile than originally identified. Our risk management policies, procedures, and techniques, including our scoring technology, may not be sufficient to identify all of the risks we are exposed to, mitigate the risks we have identified or identify concentrations of risk or additional risks to which we may become subject in the future.

Our branch loan approval process is decentralized, which may result in variability of loan structures, and could adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

Our branch finance receivable origination process is decentralized. We train our employees individually on-site in the branch to make loans that conform to our underwriting standards. Such training includes critical aspects of state and federal regulatory compliance, cash handling, account management and customer relations. In certain circumstances, subject to approval by district managers and/or directors of operations in certain cases, our branch officers have the authority to approve and structure loans within broadly written underwriting guidelines rather than having all loan terms approved centrally. As a result, there may be variability in finance receivable structure (e.g., whether or not collateral is taken for the loan) and loan portfolios among branch offices or regions, even when underwriting policies are followed. Moreover, we cannot be certain that every loan is made in accordance with our underwriting standards and rules and we have in the past experienced some instances of loans extended that varied from our underwriting standards. The nature of our approval process could adversely affect our operating results and variances in underwriting standards and lack of supervision could expose us to greater delinquencies and charge-offs than we have historically experienced, which could adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

Changes in market conditions, including rising interest rates, could adversely affect the rate at which our borrowers prepay their loans and the value of our finance receivables portfolio, as well as increase our financing cost, which could negatively affect our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

Changing market conditions, including but not limited to, changes in interest rates, the availability of credit, the relative economic vitality of the area in which our borrowers and their assets are located, changes in tax laws, other opportunities for investment available to our customers, homeowner mobility, and other economic, social, geographic, demographic, and legal factors beyond our control, may affect the rates at which our borrowers prepay their loans. Generally, in situations where prepayment rates have slowed, the weighted-average life of our finance receivables has increased. Any increase in interest rates may further slow the rate of prepayment for our finance receivables, which could adversely affect our liquidity by reducing the cash flows from, and the value of, the finance receivables we hold for sale or utilize as collateral in our secured funding transactions.

Moreover, the vast majority of our finance receivables are fixed-rate finance receivables, which generally decline in value if interest rates increase. As such, if changing market conditions cause interest rates to increase substantially, the

value of our fixed-rate finance receivables could decline. In addition, rising interest rates will increase our cost of capital. Accordingly, any increase in interest rates could negatively affect our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

We may be required to indemnify, or repurchase finance receivables from, purchasers of finance receivables that we have sold or securitized, or which we will sell or securitize in the future, if our finance receivables fail to meet certain criteria or characteristics or under other circumstances, which could adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

We have sold \$6.4 billion of our legacy real estate portfolio in 2014 and have securitized \$11.4 billion of our consumer loan portfolio and all of the SpringCastle Portfolio at December 31, 2015. The documents governing our finance receivable sales

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and securitizations contain provisions that require us to indemnify the purchasers of securitized finance receivables, or to repurchase the affected finance receivables, under certain circumstances. While our sale and securitization documents vary, they generally contain customary provisions that may require us to repurchase finance receivables if:

- our representations and warranties concerning the quality and characteristics of the finance receivable are inaccurate;
- there is borrower fraud; and
- we fail to comply, at the individual finance receivable level or otherwise, with regulatory requirements in connection with the origination and servicing of the finance receivables.

As a result of the current market environment, we believe that many purchasers of real estate loans (including through securitizations) are particularly aware of the conditions under which originators must indemnify purchasers or repurchase finance receivables, and would benefit from enforcing any repurchase remedies that they may have. At its extreme, our exposure to repurchases or our indemnification obligations under our representations and warranties could include the current unpaid balance of all finance receivables that we have sold or securitized and which are not subject to settlement agreements with purchasers.

The risk of loss on the finance receivables that we have securitized is recognized in our allowance for finance receivable losses since all of our consumer loan securitizations are recorded on-balance sheet. If we are required to indemnify purchasers or repurchase finance receivables that we sell that result in losses that exceed our reserve for sales recourse, or recognize losses on securitized finance receivables that exceed our recorded allowance for finance receivable losses associated with our securitizations, this could adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

Our insurance operations are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, including claims, catastrophic events, underwriting risks and dependence on a primary distribution channel.

Insurance claims and policyholder liabilities are difficult to predict and may exceed the related reserves set aside for claims (losses) and associated expenses for claims adjudication (loss adjustment expenses). Additionally, events such as hurricanes, tornados, earthquakes, pandemic disease, cyber security breaches and other types of catastrophes, and prolonged economic downturns, could adversely affect our financial condition or results of operations. Other risks relating to our insurance operations include changes to laws and regulations applicable to us, as well as changes to the regulatory environment. Examples include changes to laws or regulations affecting capital and reserve requirements; frequency and type of regulatory monitoring and reporting; consumer privacy, use of customer data and data security; benefits or loss ratio requirements; insurance producer licensing or appointment requirements; required disclosures to consumers; and collateral protection insurance (i.e., insurance some of our lender companies purchase, at the customer's expense, on that customer's loan collateral for the periods of time the customer fails to adequately, as required by his loan, insure his collateral). Because our customers do not affirmatively consent to collateral protection insurance at the time it is purchased and hence, do not directly agree to the amount charged for it, regulators may in the future prohibit our insurance companies from providing this insurance to our lending operations. Moreover, our insurance companies are predominately dependent on our lending operations as the primary source of business and product distribution. If our lending operations discontinue offering insurance products, including as a result of regulatory requirements, our insurance operations would basically have no method of distribution for their products.

We are a party to various lawsuits and proceedings which, if resolved in a manner adverse to us, could materially adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

In the normal course of business, from time to time, we have been named as a defendant in various legal actions, including arbitrations, class actions and other litigation, arising in connection with our business activities. Certain of the legal actions include claims for substantial compensatory and/or punitive damages, or claims for indeterminate amounts of damages. Some of these proceedings are pending in jurisdictions that permit damage awards disproportionate to the actual economic damages alleged to have been incurred. The continued occurrences of large damage awards in general in the United States, including large punitive damage awards in certain jurisdictions that bear little or no relation to actual economic damages incurred by plaintiffs, create the potential for an unpredictable result in any given proceeding. A large judgment that is adverse to us could cause our reputation to suffer, encourage additional lawsuits against us and have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

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If we lose the services of any of our key management personnel, our business could suffer.

Our future success significantly depends on the continued service and performance of our key management personnel. Competition for these employees is intense and we may not be able to attract and retain key personnel. We do not maintain any “key man” or other related insurance. The loss of the service of members of our senior management or key team members, or the inability to attract additional qualified personnel as needed, could materially harm our business.

Employee misconduct could harm us by subjecting us to monetary loss, significant legal liability, regulatory scrutiny and reputational harm.

Our reputation is critical to maintaining and developing relationships with our existing and potential customers and third parties with whom we do business. There is a risk that our employees could engage in misconduct that adversely affects our business. For example, if an employee were to engage—or be accused of engaging—in illegal or suspicious activities including fraud or theft, we could suffer direct losses from the activity, and in addition we could be subject to regulatory sanctions and suffer serious harm to our reputation, financial condition, customer relationships, and ability to attract future customers. Employee misconduct could prompt regulators to allege or to determine based upon such misconduct that we have not established adequate supervisory systems and procedures to inform employees of applicable rules or to detect and deter violations of such rules. It is not always possible to deter employee misconduct, and the precautions we take to detect and prevent misconduct may not be effective in all cases. Misconduct by our employees, or even unsubstantiated allegations of misconduct, could result in a material adverse effect on our reputation and our business.

Current and proposed regulations relating to consumer privacy, data protection and information security could increase our costs.

We are subject to a number of federal and state consumer privacy, data protection, and information security laws and regulations. For example, we are subject to the federal Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, which governs the use of personal financial information by financial institutions. Moreover, various federal and state regulatory agencies require us to notify customers in the event of a security breach. Federal and state legislators and regulators are increasingly pursuing new guidance, laws, and regulation. Compliance with current or future customer privacy, data protection, and information security laws and regulations could result in higher compliance, technology or other operating costs. Any violations of these laws and regulations may require us to change our business practices or operational structure, and could subject us to legal claims, monetary penalties, sanctions, and the obligation to indemnify and/or notify customers or take other remedial actions.

Significant disruptions in the operation of our information systems could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our business relies heavily on information systems to deliver products and services to our customers, and to manage our ongoing operations. These systems may encounter service disruptions due to system, network or software failure, security breaches, computer viruses, natural disasters or other reasons. There can be no assurance that our policies and procedures addressing these issues will adequately address the disruption. A disruption could impair our ability to offer and process consumer loans, provide customer service, perform collections activities or perform other necessary business activities, which could result in a loss of customer business, subject us to additional regulatory scrutiny, or expose us to civil litigation and possible financial liability.

Security breaches in our information systems, in the information systems of third parties or in our branches, central servicing facilities, or our internet lending platform could adversely affect our reputation and could subject us to significant costs and regulatory penalties.

Our operations rely heavily on the secure processing, storage and transmission of confidential customer and other information in our computer systems and networks. Our branch offices and centralized servicing centers, as well as our administrative and executive offices, are part of an electronic information network that is designed to permit us to originate and track finance receivables and collections, and perform several other tasks that are part of our everyday operations. Our computer systems, software, and networks may be vulnerable to breaches, unauthorized access, misuse, computer viruses, or other malicious code that could result in disruption to our business, or the loss or theft of confidential information, including customer information. Any failure, interruption, or breach in our cyber security, including any failure of our back-up systems or failure to maintain adequate security surrounding customer information, could result in reputational harm, disruption in the management of our customer relationships, or the inability to originate, process and service our finance receivable products. Further, any of these cyber security and operational risks could result in a loss of customer business, subject us to additional regulatory scrutiny, or expose us to lawsuits by customers for identity theft or other damages resulting from the misuse of their personal information and possible financial liability, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial

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condition and liquidity. In addition, regulators may impose penalties or require remedial action if they identify weaknesses in our security systems, and we may be required to incur significant costs to increase our cyber security to address any vulnerabilities that may be discovered or to remediate the harm caused by any security breaches. As part of our business, we may share confidential customer information and proprietary information with clients, vendors, service providers, and business partners. The information systems of these third parties may be vulnerable to security breaches and we may not be able to ensure that these third parties have appropriate security controls in place to protect the information we share with them. If our confidential information is intercepted, stolen, misused, or mishandled while in possession of a third party, it could result in reputational harm to us, loss of customer business, and additional regulatory scrutiny, and it could expose us to civil litigation and possible financial liability, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity. Although we have insurance that is intended to cover certain losses from such events, there can be no assurance that such insurance will be adequate or available.

Our branch offices and centralized servicing centers have physical customer records necessary for day-to-day operations that contain extensive confidential information about our customers, including financial and personally identifiable information. We also retain physical records in various storage locations outside of these locations. The loss or theft of customer information and data from our branch offices, central servicing facilities, or other storage locations could subject us to additional regulatory scrutiny and penalties, and could expose us to civil litigation and possible financial liability, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity. In addition, if we cannot locate original documents (or copies, in some cases), we may not be able to collect on the finance receivables for which we do not have documents.

We may not be able to make technological improvements as quickly as some of our competitors, which could harm our ability to compete with our competitors and adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

The financial services industry is undergoing rapid technological changes, with frequent introductions of new technology-driven products and services. The effective use of technology increases efficiency and enables financial and lending institutions to better serve customers and reduce costs. Our future success and, in particular, the success of our centralized operations, will depend, in part, upon our ability to address the needs of our customers by using technology to provide products and services that will satisfy customer demands for convenience, as well as to create additional efficiencies in our operations. We may not be able to effectively implement new technology-driven products and services as quickly as some of our competitors or be successful in marketing these products and services to our customers. Failure to successfully keep pace with technological change affecting the financial services industry could harm our ability to compete with our competitors and adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

We could face environmental liability and costs for damage caused by hazardous waste (including the cost of cleaning up contaminated property) if we foreclose upon or otherwise take title to real estate pledged as collateral.

If a real estate loan goes into default, we start foreclosure proceedings in appropriate circumstances, which could result in our taking title to the mortgaged real estate. We also consider alternatives to foreclosure, such as “short sales,” where we do not take title to mortgaged real estate. There is a risk that toxic or hazardous substances could be found on property after we take title. In addition, we own certain properties through which we operate our business, such as the buildings at our headquarters, and the servicing facilities in London, Kentucky, Fort Mill, South Carolina, Fort Worth, Texas, and Irving, Texas. As the owner of any property where hazardous waste is present, we could be held liable for clean-up and remediation costs, as well as damages for any personal injuries or property damage caused by the condition of the property. We may also be responsible for these costs if we are in the chain of title for the property, even if we were not responsible for the contamination and even if the contamination is not discovered until after we

have sold the property. Costs related to these activities and damages could be substantial. Although we have policies and procedures in place to investigate properties for potential hazardous substances before taking title to properties, these reviews may not always uncover potential environmental hazards.

We ceased real estate lending and the purchase of retail finance contracts and are in the process of liquidating these portfolios, which subjects us to certain risks which if we do not effectively manage could adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

In connection with our plan for strategic growth and new focus on consumer lending, we engaged in a number of restructuring initiatives, including but not limited to, ceasing real estate lending, ceasing purchasing retail sales contracts and revolving retail accounts from the sale of consumer goods and services by retail merchants, closing certain of our branches and reducing our workforce.

Since terminating our real estate lending business at the beginning of 2012, which historically accounted for in excess of 50% of the interest income of our business, and ceasing retail sales purchases, we have been liquidating these legacy portfolios. In

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2014, we entered into a series of transactions relating to the sales of our beneficial interests in our non-core real estate loans, the related servicing of these loans, and the sales of certain performing and non-performing real estate loans, which substantially completed our plan to liquidate our non-core real estate loans. Consequently, as of December 31, 2015, our real estate loans held for investment and held for sale totaled \$524 million and \$179 million, respectively. Due to the fact that we are no longer able to offer our remaining legacy real estate lending customers the same range of loan restructuring alternatives in delinquency situations that we may historically have extended to them, such customers may be less able, and less likely, to repay their loans.

Moreover, if we fail to realize the anticipated benefits of the restructuring of our business and associated liquidation of our legacy portfolios, we may experience an adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

We are not able to track the default status of the senior lien loans for our second mortgages if we are not the holder of the senior loan.

Second mortgages constituted 61% of our real estate loans as of December 31, 2015. In instances where we hold the second mortgage, either we or another creditor holds the first mortgage on the property, and our second mortgage is subordinate in right of payment to the first mortgage holder's right to receive payment. If we are not the holder of the related first mortgage, we are not able to track the default status of a first mortgage for our second mortgages. In such instances, the value of our second mortgage may be lower than our records indicate and the provisions we maintain for finance receivable losses associated with such second mortgages may be inadequate.

As part of our growth strategy, we have committed to building our consumer lending business. If we are unable to successfully implement our growth strategy, our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity may be materially adversely affected.

We believe that our future success depends on our ability to implement our growth strategy, the key feature of which has been to shift our primary focus to originating consumer loans as well as acquiring portfolios of consumer loans, pursuing acquisitions of companies, and/or establishing joint ventures. We have also recently expanded into internet lending through our centralized operations.

We may not be able to implement our new strategy successfully, and our success depends on a number of factors, including, but not limited to, our ability to:

- address the risks associated with our new focus on personal (including auto) loan receivables, including, but not limited to consumer demand for finance receivables, and changes in economic conditions and interest rates;

- address the risks associated with the new centralized method of originating and servicing our internet loans through our centralized operations, which represents a departure from our traditional high-touch branch-based servicing function and includes the potential for higher default and delinquency rates;

- integrate, and develop the expertise required to capitalize on, our centralized operations;

- obtain regulatory approval in connection with our internet lending;

- obtain regulatory approval in connection with the acquisition of consumer loan portfolios and/or companies in the business of selling consumer loans or related products;

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comply with regulations in connection with doing business and offering loan products over the internet, including various state and federal e-signature rules mandating that certain disclosures be made and certain steps be followed in order to obtain and authenticate e-signatures, with which we have limited experience;

finance future growth;

successfully source, underwrite and integrate new acquisitions of loan portfolios and other businesses; and

successfully integrate the combined companies.

In order for us to realize the benefits associated with our new focus on originating and servicing consumer loans and grow our business, we must implement our strategic objectives in a timely and cost-effective manner as well as anticipate and address

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any risks to which we may become subject. In any event, we may not realize these benefits for many years, or our competitors may introduce more compelling products, services or enhancements. If we are not able to realize the benefits, or if we do not do so in a timely manner, our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity could be negatively affected which would have a material adverse effect on business.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR INDUSTRY AND REGULATION

We operate in a highly competitive market, and we cannot ensure that the competitive pressures we face will not have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

The consumer finance industry is highly competitive. Our profitability depends, in large part, on our ability to originate finance receivables. We compete with other consumer finance companies as well as other types of financial institutions that offer similar products and services in originating finance receivables. Some of these competitors may have greater financial, technical and marketing resources than we possess. Some competitors may also have a lower cost of funds and access to funding sources that may not be available to us. While banks and credit card companies have decreased their lending to non-prime customers in recent years, there is no assurance that such lenders will not resume those lending activities. Further, because of increased regulatory pressure on payday lenders, many of those lenders are starting to make more traditional installment consumer loans in order to reduce regulatory scrutiny of their practices, which could increase competition in markets in which we operate. In addition, in July 2013, the Dodd-Frank Act's three-year moratorium on banks affiliated with non-financial businesses expired. When the Dodd-Frank Act was enacted in 2010, a moratorium was imposed that prohibited the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation from approving deposit insurance for certain banks controlled by non-financial commercial enterprises. The expiration of the moratorium could result in an increase of traditionally non-financial enterprises entering the banking space, which could increase the number of our competitors. There can be no assurance that the competitive pressures we face will not have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

Our businesses are subject to regulation in the jurisdictions in which we conduct our business.

Our businesses are subject to numerous federal, state and local laws and regulations, and various state authorities regulate and supervise our insurance operations. The laws under which a substantial amount of our consumer and real estate businesses are conducted generally: provide for state licensing of lenders and, in some cases, licensing of employees involved in real estate loan modifications; impose limits on the term of a finance receivable, amounts, interest rates and charges on the finance receivables; regulate whether and under what circumstances insurance and other ancillary products may be offered to consumers in connection with a lending transaction; regulate the manner in which we use personal data; and provide for other consumer protections. We are also subject to extensive servicing regulations which we must comply with when servicing our legacy real estate loans and the SpringCastle Portfolio, and which we will have to comply with if we acquire loan portfolios in the future and assume the servicing obligations for the acquired loans. The extent of state regulation of our insurance business varies by product and by jurisdiction, but relates primarily to the following: licensing; conduct of business; periodic examination of the affairs of insurers; form and content of required financial reports; standards of solvency; limitations on dividend payments and other related party transactions; types of products offered; approval of policy forms and premium rates; permissible investments; deposits of securities for the benefit of policyholders; reserve requirements for unearned premiums, losses and other purposes; and claims processing.

All of our operations are subject to regular examination by state and federal regulators, and as a whole, our entities are subject to several hundred regulatory examinations in a given year. These examinations may result in requirements to change our policies or practices, and in some cases, we are required to pay monetary fines or make reimbursements to customers. Many state regulators and some federal regulators have indicated an intention to pool their resources in order to conduct examinations of licensed entities, including us, at the same time (referred to as a "multi-state"

examination). This could result in more in-depth examinations, which could be more costly and lead to more significant enforcement actions.

The CFPB has recently outlined several proposals under consideration for the purpose of requiring lenders to take steps to ensure consumers have the financial ability to repay their loans. The proposals under consideration would require lenders to determine at the outset of each loan whether a consumer can afford to borrow from the lender and would require that lenders comply with various restrictions designed to ensure that consumers can affordably repay their debt to the lender. To date, the proposals under consideration by the CFPB have not been adopted. If adopted, the proposals outlined by the CFPB may require the Company to make significant changes to its lending practices to develop compliant procedures.

We are also subject to potential enforcement, supervisions and other actions that may be brought by state attorneys general or other state enforcement authorities and other governmental agencies. Any such actions could subject us to civil money

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penalties, customer remediation and increased compliance costs, as well as damage our reputation and brand and could limit or prohibit our ability to offer certain products and services or engage in certain business practices.

The Department of Defense has made changes to the regulations that have been promulgated as a result of the Military Lending Act. Effective October 3, 2016, we will be subject to the limitations of the Military Lending Act, which places a 36% limitation on all fees, charges, interest rate and credit and non-credit insurance premiums for loans made to members of the military or their dependents. We will also no longer be able to make non-purchase money loans secured by motor vehicles to service members and their dependents.

We are also subject to potential changes in state law, which could lower the interest-rate limit that non-depository financial institutions may charge for consumer loans or could expand the definition of interest under state law to include the cost of ancillary products, such as insurance.

We believe that we maintain all material licenses and permits required for our current operations and are in substantial compliance with all applicable federal, state and local regulations, but we may not be able to maintain all requisite licenses and permits, and the failure to satisfy those and other regulatory requirements could have a material adverse effect on our operations. In addition, changes in laws or regulations applicable to us could subject us to additional licensing, registration and other regulatory requirements in the future or could adversely affect our ability to operate or the manner in which we conduct business.

A material failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations could result in regulatory actions, lawsuits and damage to our reputation, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

For more information with respect to the regulatory framework affecting our businesses, see “Business—Regulation” included in Item 1.

The enactment of the Dodd-Frank Act and the creation of the CFPB significantly increases our regulatory costs and burdens.

The Dodd-Frank Act was adopted in 2010. This law and the related regulations affect our operations in terms of increased oversight of financial services products by the CFPB, and the imposition of restrictions on the allowable terms for certain consumer credit transactions. The CFPB has significant authority to implement and enforce federal consumer finance laws, including the Truth in Lending Act, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, the Fair Credit Billing Act and new requirements for financial services products provided for in the Dodd-Frank Act, as well as the authority to identify and prohibit unfair, deceptive, or abusive acts and practices. In addition, the Dodd-Frank Act provides the CFPB with broad supervisory, examination and enforcement authority over various consumer financial products and services, including the ability to require reimbursements and other payments to customers for alleged legal violations, and to impose significant penalties, as well as injunctive relief that prohibits lenders from engaging in allegedly unlawful practices. Further, state attorneys general and state regulators are authorized to bring civil actions to enforce certain consumer protection provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act. The Dodd-Frank Act and accompanying regulations are being phased in over time, and while some regulations have been promulgated, many others have not yet been proposed or finalized. We cannot predict the terms of all of the final regulations, their intended consequences or how such regulations will affect us or our industry.

The CFPB currently has supervisory authority over our real estate servicing activities, and likely will have supervisory authority over our consumer lending business. It also has the authority to bring enforcement actions for violations of laws over which it has jurisdiction regardless of whether it has supervisory authority for a given product or service. Effective in January 2014, the CFPB finalized mortgage servicing regulations, which makes it more difficult and

expensive to service mortgages. The Dodd-Frank Act also gives the CFPB supervisory authority over entities that are designated as “larger participants” in certain financial services markets, including consumer installment loans and related products. The CFPB has not yet promulgated regulations that designate “larger participants” for consumer finance companies. If we are designated as a “larger participant” for this market, we also will be subject to supervision and examination by the CFPB with respect to our consumer loan business. The CFPB has published regulations for “larger participants” in the market of auto finance, and we have been designated as a larger participant in this market. The CFPB’s broad supervisory and enforcement powers could affect our business and operations significantly in terms of increased operating and regulatory compliance costs, and limits on the types of products we offer and the manner in which they are offered, among other things. See “Business—Regulation” for further information on the CFPB.

The CFPB and certain state regulators have taken action against select lenders regarding the marketing of products offered by the lenders in connection with their loans. The products included debt cancellation/suspension products written by the lenders

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which forgave a borrower's debt or monthly minimum payment upon the occurrence of certain events in the life of the borrower (e.g., death, disability, marriage, divorce, birth of a child, etc.). We sell insurance and non-insurance products in connection with our loans. Although these products are actively regulated by state insurance departments, sales of these products could be challenged in a similar manner by the CFPB or state consumer lending regulators.

Our use of third-party vendors is subject to increasing regulatory attention.

Recently, the CFPB and other regulators have issued regulatory guidance that has focused on the need for financial institutions to perform increased due diligence and ongoing monitoring of third-party vendor relationships, thus increasing the scope of management involvement and decreasing the benefit that we receive from using third-party vendors. Moreover, if our regulators conclude that we have not met the heightened standards for oversight of our third-party vendors, we could be subject to enforcement actions, civil monetary penalties, supervisory orders to cease and desist or other remedial actions, which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results.

We purchase and sell finance receivables, including charged off receivables and receivables where the borrower is in default. This practice could subject us to heightened regulatory scrutiny, which may expose us to legal action, cause us to incur losses and/or limit or impede our collection activity.

As part of our business model, we purchase and sell finance receivables. Although the borrowers for some of these finance receivables are current on their payments, other borrowers may be in default (including in bankruptcy) or the debt may have been charged off as uncollectible. The CFPB and other regulators have recently significantly increased their scrutiny of the purchase and sale of debt, and collections practices undertaken by purchasers of debt, especially delinquent and charged off debt. The CFPB has scrutinized sellers of debt for not maintaining sufficient documentation to support and verify the validity or amount of the debt. It has also scrutinized debt collectors for, among other things, their collection tactics, attempting to collect debts that no longer are valid, misrepresenting the amount of the debt and not having sufficient documentation to verify the validity or amount of the debt. Our purchases or sales of receivables could expose us to lawsuits or fines by regulators if we do not have sufficient documentation to support and verify the validity and amount of the finance receivables underlying these transactions, or if we or purchasers of our finance receivables use collection methods that are viewed as unfair or abusive. In addition, our collections could suffer and we may incur additional expenses if we are required to change collection practices or stop collecting on certain debts as a result of a lawsuit or action on the part of regulators.

The Dodd-Frank Act also may adversely affect the securitization market because it requires, among other things, that a securitizer must retain at least a 5% economic interest in the credit risk of the securitized assets. Furthermore, sponsors are prohibited from diluting the required risk retention by dividing the economic interest among multiple parties, or hedging or transferring the credit risk the sponsor is required to maintain. Moreover, the SEC's significant changes to Regulation AB could result in sweeping changes to the commercial and residential mortgage loan securitization markets, as well as to the market for the re-securitization of mortgage-backed securities.

Rules relating to securitizations rated by nationally-recognized statistical rating agencies ("NRSROs") require that the findings of any third-party due diligence service providers be made publicly available at least five (5) business days prior to the first sale of securities, which may lead us to incur additional costs in connection with each securitization.

On September 19, 2011, the SEC issued a notice of proposed rulemaking intended to implement the prohibition regarding material conflicts of interest relating to certain securitizations pursuant to Section 621 of the Dodd-Frank Act. At this time, we cannot predict what form the final rules and any related interpretive guidance from the SEC will take, or whether such rules would materially impact our business.

A certain amount of the rule-making under the Dodd-Frank Act remains to be done. As a result, the complete impact of the Dodd-Frank Act remains uncertain. It is not clear what form some of these remaining regulations will ultimately take, or how our business will be affected. No assurance can be given that the Dodd-Frank Act and related regulations or any other new legislative changes enacted will not have a significant impact on our business.

For more information with respect to the regulatory framework affecting our businesses, see “Business—Regulation” included in Item 1.

Investment Company Act considerations could affect our method of doing business.

We intend to continue conducting our business operations so that neither we nor any of our subsidiaries are required to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “Investment Company Act”). We are a holding

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company that conducts its businesses primarily through wholly owned subsidiaries and are not an investment company because our subsidiaries are primarily engaged in the non-investment company business of consumer finance. Certain of our subsidiaries rely on exemptions from registration as an investment company, including pursuant to Sections 3(c)(4) and 3(c)(5) of the Investment Company Act. We rely on guidance published by the SEC staff or on our analyses of such guidance to determine our subsidiaries' qualification under these and other exemptions. To the extent that the SEC staff publishes new or different guidance with respect to these matters, we may be required to adjust our business operations accordingly. Any additional guidance from the SEC staff could provide additional flexibility to us, or it could inhibit our ability to conduct our business operations. There can be no assurance that the laws and regulations governing the Investment Company Act status of real estate or real estate related assets or SEC guidance regarding Investment Company Act exemptions for real estate assets will not change in a manner that adversely affects our operations. If we fail to qualify for an exemption or exception from the Investment Company Act in the future, we could be required to restructure our activities or the activities of our subsidiaries, which could negatively affect us. In addition, if we or one or more of our subsidiaries fail to maintain compliance with the applicable exemptions or exceptions and we do not have another basis available to us on which we may avoid registration, and we were therefore required to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act, we would become subject to substantial regulation with respect to our capital structure, management, operations, transactions with affiliated persons, holdings, and other matters, which could have an adverse effect on us.

Real estate loan servicing and loan modifications have come under increasing scrutiny from government officials and others, which could make servicing our legacy real estate portfolio more costly and difficult.

Real estate loan servicers have recently come under increasing scrutiny. In addition, some states and municipalities have passed laws that impose additional duties on foreclosing lenders and real estate loan servicers, such as mandatory mediation or extensive requirements for maintenance of vacant properties, which, in some cases, begin even before a lender has taken title to property. These additional requirements can delay foreclosures, make it uneconomical to foreclose on mortgaged real estate or result in significant additional costs, which could materially adversely affect the value of our portfolio. The CFPB finalized mortgage servicing regulations that became effective in January 2014, which makes it more difficult and expensive to service real estate loans.

The U.S. Government has implemented a number of federal programs to assist homeowners, including the Home Affordable Modification Program ("HAMP"). Loans subserviced by Nationstar Mortgage LLC and Select Portfolio Servicing, Inc. that are eligible for modification pursuant to HAMP guidelines are subject to HAMP. We have also implemented proprietary real estate loan modification programs in order to help real estate secured customers remain current on their loans. HAMP, our proprietary loan modification programs and other existing or future legislative or regulatory actions which result in the modification of outstanding real estate loans, may adversely affect the value of, and the returns on, our existing portfolio.

RISKS RELATED TO THE ONEMAIN ACQUISITION AND THE LENDMARK SALE

We have incurred substantial transaction fees and costs in connection with the OneMain Acquisition.

We have incurred a significant amount of costs in connection with the OneMain Acquisition, including legal, accounting and other expenses. Additional unanticipated costs may be incurred following consummation of the OneMain Acquisition in the course of the integration of our businesses and the business of OneMain. We cannot be certain that the elimination of duplicative costs or the realization of other efficiencies related to the integration of the two businesses will offset the transaction and integration costs in the near term, or at all.

The OneMain Acquisition may not achieve its intended results, and we may be unable to successfully integrate our and OneMain's operations.

We acquired OneMain with the expectation that the OneMain Acquisition will result in various benefits, including, among other things, cost savings and operating efficiencies. Achieving the anticipated benefits of the OneMain Acquisition is subject to a number of uncertainties, including whether our business and the business of OneMain can be integrated in an efficient and effective manner.

It is possible that the integration process could take longer than anticipated and could result in the loss of valuable employees, additional and unforeseen expenses, the disruption of our ongoing business, processes and systems, or inconsistencies in standards, controls, procedures, practices, policies and compensation arrangements, any of which could adversely affect our ability to achieve the anticipated benefits of the OneMain Acquisition. There may be increased risk due to integrating financial reporting and internal control systems. Difficulties in combining operations of the two companies could also result in the loss of contract counterparties or other persons with whom we or OneMain conduct business and potential disputes or litigation with

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contract counterparties or other persons with whom we or OneMain conduct business. Our results of operations following the OneMain Acquisition could also be adversely affected by any issues attributable to either company's operations that arise or are based on events or actions that occurred prior to the closing of the OneMain Acquisition. The integration process is subject to a number of uncertainties, and no assurance can be given that the anticipated benefits, expense savings and synergies will be realized or, if realized, the timing of their realization. Failure to achieve these anticipated benefits could result in increased costs or decreases in the amount of expected revenues and could adversely affect our future business, financial condition, operating results and prospects.

Since the closing of the OneMain Acquisition, we remain reliant on Citigroup, the former parent company of OMFH, to provide certain operational services and support to OneMain, and a failure by Citigroup to perform such services could materially increase our costs or disrupt our business, which could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

If the goodwill and other intangible assets that we recorded in connection with the OneMain Acquisition becomes impaired, it could have a negative impact on our profitability.

Goodwill represents the amount of acquisition cost over the fair value of net assets we acquired in connection with the OneMain Acquisition. If the carrying amount of goodwill and other intangible assets exceeds the fair value, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to that excess. Any such adjustments are reflected in our results of operations in the periods in which the impairments become known. At December 31, 2015, our goodwill and other intangible assets totaled \$1.4 billion and \$559 million, respectively. While we have recorded no impairment charges on our goodwill and other intangible assets during 2015, there can be no assurance that our future evaluations of goodwill and other intangible assets will not result in findings of impairment and related write-downs, which may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

The Lendmark Sale may not be completed on the expected timeframe, or at all, and may be completed on terms less favorable than anticipated. In addition, the Branch Sellers and Lendmark may have difficulty fulfilling the terms of the Lendmark Sale.

If OMH and its subsidiaries do not divest the branch assets within 120 days after November 13, 2015, as such time period may be extended pursuant to the Settlement Agreement, the court may appoint a divestiture trustee to conduct the sale of such assets. ("Lendmark", the "Lendmark Sale", the "Branch Sellers" and the "Settlement Agreement" are described in Note 2 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8.) In this case, the divestiture trustee would have the power to accomplish the divestiture of such assets to an acquirer or acquirers acceptable to the DOJ, and Springleaf would have no right to object to a sale by the divestiture trustee on any ground other than the divestiture trustee's malfeasance. Accordingly, the asset divestiture could occur on terms less favorable to Springleaf than the Lendmark Sale. In addition to the possibility that the Lendmark Sale will not be completed as expected or at all, (i) the Branch Sellers could have difficulty creating the technology platform that they are obligated to provide, (ii) Lendmark may have difficulty obtaining financing or licenses required for the purchase, and (iii) the Branch Sellers may have difficulty maintaining the branches to be sold in the ordinary course.

Even if we are able to close the Lendmark Sale, the DOJ may impose additional conditions or penalties that could adversely affect us.

Pursuant to the "Settlement Agreement" (as described in Note 2 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8), we are subject to various obligations involving the operation of the branches to be sold in connection with the Lendmark Sale, including obligations that require us to take certain actions or to refrain from taking certain actions. In addition, we are required to dispose of the branches to be sold in connection with the Lendmark Sale within 120 days following November 13, 2015, subject to such extensions as the DOJ may approve. Even if we are able to

consummate the Lendmark Sale prior to the deadline set forth in the Settlement Agreement, as such deadline may be extended in accordance with the terms of the Settlement Agreement, we could nevertheless be in technical violation of the Settlement Agreement and we could be subject to certain penalties, including but not limited to fines and/or injunctions. As we do not believe we will be able to consummate the Lendmark Sale prior to April 1, 2016, we have requested an extension of the closing deadline set forth in the Settlement Agreement and such extension request is pending with the DOJ. There can be no assurance that we will be granted an extension of the closing deadline by the DOJ or that we will not be assessed fine or penalties if we are unable to close the Lendmark Sale prior to the deadline set forth in the Settlement Agreement, as such deadline may be extended by the DOJ.

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RISKS RELATED TO OUR INDEBTEDNESS

An inability to access adequate sources of liquidity may adversely affect our ability to fund operational requirements and satisfy financial obligations.

Our ability to access capital and credit was significantly affected by the substantial disruption in the U.S. credit markets and the associated credit rating downgrades on our debt. In addition, the risk of volatility surrounding the global economic system and uncertainty surrounding regulatory reforms such as the Dodd-Frank Act continue to create uncertainty around access to the capital markets. Historically, we funded our operations and repaid our debt and other obligations using funds collected from our finance receivable portfolio and new debt issuances. Although market conditions have improved, for a number of years following the economic downturn and disruption in the credit markets, our traditional borrowing sources, including our ability to cost effectively issue large amounts of unsecured debt in the capital markets, particularly issuances of commercial paper, have generally not been available to us. Instead we have primarily raised capital through securitization transactions and, although there can be no assurances that we will be able to complete additional securitizations, we currently expect our near-term sources of capital markets funding to continue to derive from securitization transactions and unsecured debt offerings.

If we are unable to complete additional securitization transactions on a timely basis or upon terms acceptable to us or otherwise access adequate sources of liquidity, our ability to fund our own operational requirements and satisfy financial obligations may be adversely affected.

Our indebtedness is significant, which could affect our ability to meet our obligations under our debt instruments and could materially and adversely affect our business and ability to react to changes in the economy or our industry.

We currently have a significant amount of indebtedness. As of December 31, 2015, we had \$17.3 billion of indebtedness outstanding, including \$7.7 billion of acquired debt as a result of the OneMain Acquisition. Interest expense on our indebtedness totaled \$715 million in 2015.

The amount of indebtedness could have important consequences, including the following:

it may require us to dedicate a significant portion of our cash flow from operations to the payment of the principal of, and interest on, our indebtedness, which reduces the funds available for other purposes, including finance receivable originations;

it could limit our ability to withstand competitive pressures and reduce our flexibility in responding to changing regulatory, business and economic conditions;

it may limit our ability to incur additional borrowings or securitizations for working capital, capital expenditures, business development, debt service requirements, acquisitions or general corporate or other purposes, or to refinance our indebtedness;

it may require us to seek to change the maturity, interest rate and other terms of our existing debt;

it may place us at a competitive disadvantage to competitors that are proportionately not as highly leveraged;

it may cause a downgrade of our debt and long-term corporate ratings; and

it may cause us to be more vulnerable to periods of negative or slow growth in the general economy or in our business.

In addition, meeting our anticipated liquidity requirements is contingent upon our continued compliance with our existing debt agreements. An event of default or declaration of acceleration under one of our existing debt agreements could also result in an event of default and declaration of acceleration under certain of our other existing debt agreements. Such an acceleration of our debt would have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and our ability to continue as a going concern. If our debt obligations increase, whether due to the increased cost of existing indebtedness or the incurrence of additional indebtedness, the consequences described above could be magnified.

There can be no assurance that we will be able to repay or refinance our debt in the future, including the debt of OneMain.

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Certain of our outstanding notes contain covenants that restrict our operations and may inhibit our ability to grow our business and increase revenues.

SFC's indenture and certain of SFC's notes contain a covenant that limits SFC's and its subsidiaries' ability to create or incur liens. These restrictions do not apply to OMFH and its other subsidiaries. The restrictions may interfere with our ability to obtain new or additional financing or may affect the manner in which we structure such new or additional financing or engage in other business activities, which may significantly limit or harm our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity. A default and resulting acceleration of obligations could also result in an event of default and declaration of acceleration under certain of our other existing debt agreements. Such an acceleration of our debt would have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and our ability to continue as a going concern. A default could also significantly limit our alternatives to refinance both the debt under which the default occurred and other indebtedness. This limitation may significantly restrict our financing options during times of either market distress or our financial distress, which are precisely the times when having financing options is most important.

The indenture governing OneMain's unsecured debt (the "OMFH Indenture") contains a number of restrictive covenants that impose significant operating and financial restrictions on OneMain and may limit our ability to integrate OneMain's operations, including, but not limited to, restrictions on OMFH's and its restricted subsidiaries' ability to:

- incur or guarantee additional indebtedness or issue certain preferred stock;
- make dividend payments or distributions on or purchases of OMFH's equity interests;
- make other restricted payments or investments;
- create certain liens;
- make certain dispositions of assets;
- engage in certain transactions with affiliates;
- sell certain securities of our subsidiaries;
- in the case of such restricted subsidiaries, incur limitations on the ability to pay dividends or make other payments;
- and
- merge, consolidate or sell all or substantially all of OneMain's properties and assets.

In addition, the OMFH Indenture includes a change of control repurchase provision which could require us to offer to repurchase all of the outstanding existing notes of OMFH issued thereunder. See "Description of Certain Other Indebtedness" for more information.

The assessment of our liquidity is based upon significant judgments or estimates that could prove to be materially incorrect.

In assessing our current financial position and developing operating plans for the future, management has made significant judgments and estimates with respect to our liquidity, including but not limited to:

- our ability to generate sufficient cash to service all of our outstanding debt;

our continued ability to access debt and securitization markets and other sources of funding on favorable terms;

our ability to complete on favorable terms, as needed, additional borrowings, securitizations, finance receivable portfolio sales, or other transactions to support liquidity, and the costs associated with these funding sources, including sales at less than carrying value and limits on the types of assets that can be securitized or sold, which would affect profitability;

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

our ability to comply with our debt covenants;

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the amount of cash expected to be received from our finance receivable portfolio through collections (including prepayments) and receipt of finance charges, which could be materially different than our estimates;

- the potential for declining financial flexibility and reduced income should we use more of our assets for securitizations and finance receivable portfolio sales; and

the potential for reduced income due to the possible deterioration of the credit quality of our finance receivable portfolios.

Additionally, there are numerous risks to our financial results, liquidity, and capital raising and debt refinancing plans that are not quantified in our current liquidity forecasts. These risks include, but are not limited, to the following:

our inability to grow our personal loan portfolio with adequate profitability to fund operations, loan losses, and other expenses;

our inability to monetize assets including, but not limited to, our access to debt and securitization markets;

our inability to obtain the additional necessary funding to finance the Company's operations after the OneMain Acquisition;

the effect of federal, state and local laws, regulations, or regulatory policies and practices, including the Dodd-Frank Act (which, among other things, established the CFPB with broad authority to regulate and examine financial institutions), on our ability to conduct business or the manner in which we conduct business, such as licensing requirements, pricing limitations or restrictions on the method of offering products, as well as changes that may result from increased regulatory scrutiny of the sub-prime lending industry;

potential liability relating to real estate and personal loans which we have sold or may sell in the future, or relating to securitized loans, if it is determined that there was a non-curable breach of a warranty made in connection with the transaction;

the potential for increasing costs and difficulty in servicing our loan portfolio as a result of heightened nationwide regulatory scrutiny of loan servicing and foreclosure practices in the industry generally, and related costs that could be passed on to us in connection with the subservicing of our real estate loans that were originated or acquired centrally;

reduced cash receipts as a result of the liquidation of our real estate loan portfolio;

the potential for additional unforeseen cash demands or accelerations of obligations;

reduced income due to loan modifications where the borrower's interest rate is reduced, principal payments are deferred, or other concessions are made;

the potential for declines in bond and equity markets; and

the potential effect on us if the capital levels of our regulated and unregulated subsidiaries prove inadequate to support current business plans.

We intend to repay indebtedness with one or more of the following activities, among others: finance receivable collections, cash on hand, additional debt financings (particularly new securitizations and possible new issuances and/or debt refinancing transactions), finance receivable portfolio sales, or a combination of the foregoing. There can

be no assurance that we will be successful in undertaking any of these activities to support our operations and repay our obligations.

However, the actual outcome of one or more of our plans could be materially different than expected or one or more of our significant judgments or estimates about the potential effects of these risks and uncertainties could prove to be materially incorrect. In the event of such an occurrence, if third-party financing is not available, our liquidity could be substantially and materially affected, and as a result, substantial doubt could exist about our ability to continue as a going concern.

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Current ratings could adversely affect our ability to raise capital in the debt markets at attractive rates, which could negatively affect our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

Each of Standard & Poor's Ratings Services ("S&P"), Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), and Fitch, Inc. ("Fitch") rates SFC's and OMFH's debt. As a result of the announcement on March 3, 2015 relating to the proposed acquisition of OneMain from Citigroup, each of the rating agencies changed SFC's ratings from a stable outlook to a negative watch. As of December 31, 2015, SFC's long term corporate debt rating was rated B with a negative watch by S&P, B- with a stable outlook by Fitch and B3 with a stable outlook by Moody's. As of December 31, 2015, OMFH's long term corporate debt rating was rated B with a negative watch by S&P, B by Fitch and B2 with a stable outlook by Moody's. Currently, no other OneMain or Springleaf entity has a corporate debt rating, though they may be rated in the future. Ratings reflect the rating agencies' opinions of a company's financial strength, operating performance, strategic position and ability to meet our obligations. Agency ratings are not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold any security, and may be revised or withdrawn at any time by the issuing organization. Each agency's rating should be evaluated independently of any other agency's rating.

If SFC's or OMFH's current ratings continue in effect or our ratings are downgraded, it will likely increase the interest rate that we would have to pay to raise money in the capital markets, making it more expensive for us to borrow money and adversely impacting our access to capital. As a result, our ratings could negatively impact our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

Our securitizations may expose us to financing and other risks, and there can be no assurance that we will be able to access the securitization market in the future, which may require us to seek more costly financing.

We have securitized, and may in the future securitize, certain of our finance receivables to generate cash to originate or purchase new finance receivables or pay our outstanding indebtedness. In such transactions, we typically convey a pool of finance receivables to a special purpose entity ("SPE"), which, in turn, conveys the finance receivables to a trust (the issuing entity). Concurrently, the trust typically issues non-recourse notes or certificates pursuant to the terms of an indenture or pooling and servicing agreement, respectively, which then are transferred to the SPE in exchange for the finance receivables. The securities issued by the trust are secured by the pool of finance receivables. In exchange for the transfer of finance receivables to the issuing entity, we typically receive the cash proceeds from the sale of the trust securities, all residual interests, if any, in the cash flows from the finance receivables after payment of the trust securities, and a 100% beneficial interest in the issuing entity. As a result of the challenging credit and liquidity conditions, the value of any subordinated securities that we may retain in our securitizations might be reduced or, in some cases, eliminated.

Although we have successfully completed a number of securitizations since 2012, the securitization market remains constrained, and we can give no assurances that we will be able to complete additional securitizations.

SFC and OMFH currently act as the servicers with respect to the consumer loan securitization trusts and related series of asset-backed securities. If SFC or OMFH defaults in its servicing obligations, an early amortization event could occur with respect to the relevant asset-backed securities and SFC or OMFH could be replaced as servicer. Servicer defaults include, for example, the failure of the servicer to make any payment, transfer or deposit in accordance with the securitization documents, a breach of representations, warranties or agreements made by the servicer under the securitization documents and the occurrence of certain insolvency events with respect to the servicer. Such an early amortization event could have materially adverse consequences on our liquidity and cost of funds.

Rating agencies may also affect our ability to execute a securitization transaction, or increase the costs we expect to incur from executing securitization transactions, not only by deciding not to issue ratings for our securitization transactions, but also by altering the criteria and process they follow in issuing ratings. Rating agencies could alter

their ratings processes or criteria after we have accumulated finance receivables for securitization in a manner that effectively reduces the value of those finance receivables by increasing our financing costs or otherwise requiring that we incur additional costs to comply with those processes and criteria. We have no ability to control or predict what actions the rating agencies may take.

Further, other matters, such as (i) accounting standards applicable to securitization transactions and (ii) capital and leverage requirements applicable to banks and other regulated financial institutions holding residential mortgage-backed securities or other asset-backed securities, could result in decreased investor demand for securities issued through our securitization transactions, or increased competition from other institutions that undertake securitization transactions. In addition, compliance with certain regulatory requirements, including the Dodd-Frank Act and the Investment Company Act, may affect the type of securitizations that we are able to complete.

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If it is not possible or economical for us to securitize our finance receivables in the future, we would need to seek alternative financing to support our operations and to meet our existing debt obligations, which may be less efficient and more expensive than raising capital via securitizations and may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE

If the ownership of our common stock continues to be highly concentrated, it may prevent minority stockholders from influencing significant corporate decisions and may result in conflicts of interest.

The Initial Stockholder, which is primarily owned by a private equity fund managed by an affiliate of Fortress, owns approximately 58% of our outstanding common stock. As a result, the Initial Stockholder owns shares sufficient for the majority vote over all matters requiring a stockholder vote, including: the election of directors; mergers, consolidations and acquisitions; the sale of all or substantially all of our assets and other decisions affecting our capital structure; the amendment of our certificate of incorporation and our bylaws; and our winding up and dissolution. This concentration of ownership may delay, deter or prevent acts that would be favored by our other stockholders. The interests of the Initial Stockholder may not always coincide with our interests or the interests of our other stockholders. This concentration of ownership may also have the effect of delaying, preventing or deterring a change in control of us. Also, the Initial Stockholder may seek to cause us to take courses of action that, in its judgment, could enhance its investment in us, but which might involve risks to our other stockholders or adversely affect us or our other stockholders. As a result, the market price of our common stock could decline or stockholders might not receive a premium over the then-current market price of our common stock upon a change in control. In addition, this concentration of share ownership may adversely affect the trading price of our common stock because investors may perceive disadvantages in owning shares in a company with significant stockholders.

We are a holding company with no operations and rely on our operating subsidiaries to provide us with funds necessary to meet our financial obligations and to pay dividends.

We are a holding company with no material direct operations. Our principal assets are the equity interests we directly or indirectly hold in our operating subsidiaries, which own our operating assets. As a result, we are dependent on loans, dividends and other payments from our subsidiaries to generate the funds necessary to meet our financial obligations and to pay dividends on our common stock. Our subsidiaries are legally distinct from us and may be prohibited or restricted from paying dividends or otherwise making funds available to us under certain conditions. For example, our insurance subsidiaries are subject to regulations that limit their ability to pay dividends or make loans or advances to us, principally to protect policyholders, and certain of our debt agreements limit the ability of certain of our subsidiaries to pay dividends. If we are unable to obtain funds from our subsidiaries, we may be unable to, or our board may exercise its discretion not to, pay dividends.

We do not anticipate paying any dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future.

We have no plans to pay regular dividends on our common stock, and we anticipate that a significant amount of any free cash flow generated from our operations will be utilized to redeem or prepay outstanding indebtedness, and accordingly would not be available for dividends. Any declaration and payment of future dividends to holders of our common stock will be at the sole discretion of our board of directors and will depend on many factors, including our financial condition, earnings, capital requirements, level of indebtedness, statutory and contractual restrictions applying to the payment of dividends and other considerations that our board of directors deems relevant. Until such time that we pay a dividend, our investors must rely on sales of their common stock after price appreciation, which may never occur, as the only way to realize any future gains on their investment. In addition, the OMFH Indenture contains certain restrictions on OMFH's and its restricted subsidiaries' ability to make dividend payments.

Certain provisions of a stockholders agreement with our Initial Stockholder (the “Stockholders Agreement”), our restated certificate of incorporation and our amended and restated bylaws could hinder, delay or prevent a change in control of us, which could adversely affect the price of our common stock.

Certain provisions of the Stockholders Agreement, our restated certificate of incorporation and our amended and restated bylaws contain provisions that could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire us without the consent of our board of directors or Fortress. These provisions provide for:

- classified board of directors with staggered three-year terms;

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removal of directors only for cause and only with the affirmative vote of at least 80% of the voting interest of stockholders entitled to vote (provided, however, that for so long as Fortress and certain of its affiliates and permitted transferees beneficially own, directly or indirectly, at least 30% of our issued and outstanding common stock (including Fortress' proportionate interest in shares of our common stock held by the Initial Stockholder), directors may be removed with or without cause with the affirmative vote of a majority of the voting interest of stockholders entitled to vote);

provisions in our restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws prevent stockholders from calling special meetings of our stockholders (provided, however, that for so long as Fortress and certain of its affiliates and permitted transferees beneficially own, directly or indirectly, at least 20% of our issued and outstanding common stock (including Fortress's proportionate interest in shares of our common stock held by the Initial Stockholder), any stockholders that collectively beneficially own at least 20% of our issued and outstanding common stock may call special meetings of our stockholders);

advance notice requirements by stockholders with respect to director nominations and actions to be taken at annual meetings;

certain rights to Fortress and certain of its affiliates and permitted transferees with respect to the designation of directors for nomination and election to our board of directors, including the ability to appoint a majority of the members of our board of directors, plus one director, for so long as Fortress and certain of its affiliates and permitted transferees continue to beneficially own, directly or indirectly at least 30% of our issued and outstanding common stock (including Fortress's proportionate interest in shares of our common stock held by the Initial Stockholder);

no provision in our restated certificate of incorporation or amended and restated bylaws for cumulative voting in the election of directors, which means that the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of our common stock can elect all the directors standing for election;

our restated certificate of incorporation and our amended and restated bylaws only permit action by our stockholders outside a meeting by unanimous written consent, provided, however, that for so long as Fortress and certain of its affiliates and permitted transferees beneficially own, directly or indirectly, at least 20% of our issued and outstanding common stock (including Fortress's proportionate interest in shares of our common stock held by the Initial Stockholder), our stockholders may act without a meeting by written consent of a majority of our stockholders; and

under our restated certificate of incorporation, our board of directors has authority to cause the issuance of preferred stock from time to time in one or more series and to establish the terms, preferences and rights of any such series of preferred stock, all without approval of our stockholders. Nothing in our restated certificate of incorporation precludes future issuances without stockholder approval of the authorized but unissued shares of our common stock.

In addition, these provisions may make it difficult and expensive for a third party to pursue a tender offer, change in control or takeover attempt that is opposed by Fortress, our management or our board of directors. Public stockholders who might desire to participate in these types of transactions may not have an opportunity to do so, even if the transaction is favorable to stockholders. These anti-takeover provisions could substantially impede the ability of public stockholders to benefit from a change in control or change our management and board of directors and, as a result, may adversely affect the market price of our common stock and the ability of public stockholders to realize any potential change of control premium.

Certain of our stockholders have the right to engage or invest in the same or similar businesses as us.

Fortress and its affiliates, including the Initial Stockholder, engage in other investments and business activities in addition to their ownership of us. Under our restated certificate of incorporation, Fortress and its affiliates, including the Initial Stockholder, have the right, and have no duty to abstain from exercising such right, to engage or invest in the same or similar businesses as us, do business with any of our clients, customers or vendors or employ or otherwise engage any of our officers, directors or employees. If Fortress and its affiliates, including the Initial Stockholder, or any of their officers, directors or employees acquire knowledge of a potential transaction that could be a corporate opportunity, they have no duty, to the fullest extent permitted by law, to offer such corporate opportunity to us, our stockholders or our affiliates.

In the event that any of our directors and officers who is also a director, officer or employee of any of Fortress or its affiliates, including the Initial Stockholder, acquires knowledge of a corporate opportunity or is offered a corporate opportunity, provided

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that this knowledge was not acquired solely in such person's capacity as our director or officer and such person acts in good faith, then even if Fortress or its affiliates, including the Initial Stockholder, pursues or acquires the corporate opportunity or if Fortress or its affiliates, including the Initial Stockholder, do not present the corporate opportunity to us such person is deemed to have fully satisfied such person's fiduciary duties owed to us and is not liable to us.

Licensing and insurance laws and regulations may delay or impede purchases of our common stock.

Certain of the states in which we are licensed to originate loans and the states in which Springleaf and OneMain insurance subsidiaries are domiciled (Indiana and Texas) have laws or regulations which require regulatory approval for the acquisition of "control" of regulated entities. In addition, these Indiana and Texas insurance laws and regulations generally provide that no person may acquire control, directly or indirectly, of a domiciled insurer, unless the person has provided the required information to, and the acquisition is subsequently approved or not disapproved by, the Indiana Department of Insurance and also by the Texas Department of Insurance. Under state insurance laws or regulations, there exists a presumption of "control" when an acquiring party acquires as little as 10% of the voting securities of a regulated entity or of a company which itself controls (directly or indirectly) a regulated entity (the threshold is 10% under the insurance statutes of Indiana and Texas). Therefore, any person acquiring 10% or more of our common stock may need the prior approval of these two state insurance and/or licensing regulators, or a determination from such regulators that "control" has not been acquired, which could significantly delay or otherwise impede their ability to complete such purchase.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR COMMON STOCK

The market price and trading volume of our common stock may be volatile, which could result in rapid and substantial losses for our stockholders.

The market price of our common stock may be highly volatile and could be subject to wide fluctuations. In addition, the trading volume in our common stock may fluctuate and cause significant price variations to occur. If the market price of our common stock declines significantly, public stockholders may be unable to resell their shares at or above their purchase price, if at all. The market price of our common stock may fluctuate or decline significantly in the future. Some of the factors that could negatively affect our share price or result in fluctuations in the price or trading volume of our common stock include:

- reaction to the OneMain Acquisition;
- variations in our quarterly or annual operating results;
- changes in our earnings estimates (if provided) or differences between our actual financial and operating results and those expected by investors and analysts;
- the contents of published research reports about us or our industry or the failure of securities analysts to cover our common stock after this offering;
- additions to, or departures of, key management personnel;
- any increased indebtedness we may incur in the future;
- announcements by us or others and developments affecting us;
- actions by institutional stockholders;

litigation and governmental investigations;

changes in market valuations of similar companies;

speculation or reports by the press or investment community with respect to us or our industry in general;

increases in market interest rates that may lead purchasers of our shares to demand a higher yield;

announcements by us or our competitors of significant contracts, acquisitions, dispositions, strategic relationships, joint ventures or capital commitments; and

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general market, political and economic conditions, including any such conditions and local conditions in the markets in which our borrowers are located.

These broad market and industry factors may decrease the market price of our common stock, regardless of our actual operating performance. The stock market in general has from time to time experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations, including in recent months. In addition, in the past, following periods of volatility in the overall market and the market price of a company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been instituted against these companies. This litigation, if instituted against us, could result in substantial costs and a diversion of our management's attention and resources.

Future offerings of debt or equity securities by us may adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

In the future, we may attempt to obtain financing or to further increase our capital resources by issuing additional shares of our common stock or offering debt or other equity securities, including commercial paper, medium-term notes, senior or subordinated notes, debt securities convertible into equity or shares of preferred stock. In particular, we intend to continue to seek opportunities to acquire consumer finance portfolios and/or businesses that engage in consumer finance loan servicing and/or consumer finance loan originations. Future acquisitions could require substantial additional capital in excess of cash from operations. We would expect to finance the capital required for acquisitions through a combination of additional issuances of equity, corporate indebtedness, asset-backed acquisition financing and/or cash from operations.

Issuing additional shares of our common stock or other equity securities or securities convertible into equity may dilute the economic and voting rights of our stockholders at the time of such issuance or reduce the market price of our common stock or both. Upon liquidation, holders of debt securities and preferred shares, if issued, and lenders with respect to other borrowings would receive a distribution of our available assets prior to the holders of our common stock. Debt securities convertible into equity could be subject to adjustments in the conversion ratio pursuant to which certain events may increase the number of equity securities issuable upon conversion. Preferred shares, if issued, could have a preference with respect to liquidating distributions or a preference with respect to dividend payments that could limit our ability to pay dividends to the holders of our common stock. Our decision to issue securities in any future offering will depend on market conditions and other factors beyond our control, which may adversely affect the amount, timing or nature of our future offerings. Thus, holders of our common stock bear the risk that our future offerings may reduce the market price of our common stock and dilute their stockholdings in us.

The market price of our common stock could be negatively affected by sales of substantial amounts of our common stock in the public markets.

As of December 31, 2015, approximately 58% of our outstanding common stock is held by the Initial Stockholder and can be resold into the public markets in the future in accordance with the requirements of Rule 144 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"). A decline in the price of our common stock might impede our ability to raise capital through the issuance of additional common stock or other equity securities.

The future issuance of additional common stock in connection with our incentive plans, acquisitions or otherwise will dilute all other stockholdings.

We have an aggregate of 1,865,256,280 shares of common stock authorized but unissued as of February 24, 2016. We may issue all of these shares of common stock without any action or approval by our stockholders, subject to certain exceptions. We also intend to continue to evaluate acquisition opportunities and may issue common stock in connection with these acquisitions. Any common stock issued in connection with our incentive plans, acquisitions, the exercise of outstanding stock options or otherwise would dilute the percentage ownership held by our existing

shareholders.

Failure to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act could have a material adverse effect on our business and stock price.

Our internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“U.S. GAAP”). Effective internal control over financial reporting is necessary for us to provide reliable reports and prevent fraud.

We believe that a control system, no matter how well designed and managed, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within a company

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have been detected. We may not be able to identify all significant deficiencies and/or material weaknesses in our internal control in the future, and our failure to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Item 2. Properties.

We generally conduct branch office operations, branch office administration, and centralized operations, including our servicing facilities in Mendota Heights, Minnesota, and Tempe, Arizona, in leased premises. In connection with the OneMain Acquisition, we have three additional servicing facilities in Fort Mill, South Carolina, Fort Worth, Texas, and Irving, Texas, that we lease. Our lease terms generally range from three to five years, with the exception of three properties leased from Citigroup under a transfer servicing agreement (including the servicing facilities in Fort Mill, South Carolina, and Irving, Texas, and an administrative office in Ontario, Canada) which have one year leases that expire in November 2016. We also have a vacant facility in Irving, Texas, under a four year lease that expires in 2017, which we have subleased.

We lease administrative offices in Chicago, Illinois, and Wilmington, Delaware, which have seven year leases that expire in 2021 and 2022, respectively, and one administrative office in New York, New York, under a six month renewal that expires in 2016. As a result of the OneMain Acquisition, we also have an administrative office in Baltimore, Maryland, under an 11 year lease that expires in 2026. Prior to January of 2016, we leased an executive office in Old Greenwich, Connecticut, that has a seven year lease that expires in 2021, which we intend to sublease. In January of 2016, we moved our executive office to Stamford, Connecticut, which has a six year lease that expires in 2022. We also have a vacant office in Wilmington, Delaware, under a seven year lease that expires in 2020, which we intend to sublease.

Our investment in real estate and tangible property is not significant in relation to our total assets due to the nature of our business. At December 31, 2015, our subsidiaries owned one branch office in Riverside, California, one branch office in Isabela, Puerto Rico, one branch office in Terre Haute, Indiana, a loan servicing facility in London, Kentucky, and six buildings in Evansville, Indiana. The Evansville buildings house our administrative offices and our centralized operations for our Core Consumer Operations and our Non-Core Portfolio.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

See Note 20 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

None.

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PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

MARKET INFORMATION AND STOCKHOLDERS

OMH’s common stock has been listed for trading on the NYSE since October 16, 2013. On November 27, 2015, we changed the symbol from “LEAF” to “OMF” as a result of the OneMain Acquisition. Our initial public offering was priced at \$17.00 per share on October 15, 2013.

High and low sales prices of our common stock for each quarterly period during the past two years were as follows:

	High	Low
2015		
First Quarter	\$54.34	\$31.35
Second Quarter	53.80	44.67
Third Quarter	52.00	41.00
Fourth Quarter	51.39	39.24
2014		
First Quarter	\$28.56	\$23.43
Second Quarter	27.35	22.35
Third Quarter	34.74	25.28
Fourth Quarter	39.86	32.04

On February 24, 2016, there were 10 registered holders of our common stock. This figure does not reflect the beneficial ownership of shares held in nominee name. On February 24, 2016, the closing price for our common stock, as reported on the NYSE, was \$24.59.

DIVIDEND POLICY

We did not pay any dividends in 2015 or 2014 and do not currently anticipate paying dividends on our common stock. Any declaration and payment of future dividends to holders of our common stock will be at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on many factors, including our financial condition, earnings, cash flows, capital requirements, level of indebtedness, statutory and contractual restrictions applicable to the payment of dividends, and other considerations that our board of directors deems relevant.

Because we are a holding company and have no direct operations, we will only be able to pay dividends from our available cash on hand and any funds we receive from our subsidiaries. Our insurance subsidiaries are subject to regulations that limit their ability to pay dividends or make loans or advances to us, principally to protect policyholders, and certain of our debt agreements may limit the ability of certain of our subsidiaries to pay dividends. See “Our Insurance Subsidiaries” and “Our Debt Agreements” under “Liquidity and Capital Resources” in Item 7 of this report for further information on insurance subsidiary dividends and our debt agreements. Under Delaware law, dividends may be payable only out of surplus, which is calculated as our net assets less our liabilities and our capital, or, if we have no surplus, out of our net profits for the fiscal year in which the dividend is declared and/or the preceding fiscal year.

The OMFH Indenture contains various covenants that restrict OMFH's ability to engage in various activities, including but not limited to paying dividends or distributions on or purchases of OMFH's equity interests or in the case of such restricted subsidiaries, incur limitations on the ability to pay dividends or make other payments.

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STOCK PERFORMANCE

The following data and graph show a comparison of the cumulative total shareholder return for our common stock, the NYSE Financial Sector (Total Return) Index, and the NYSE Composite (Total Return) Index from October 16, 2013 (the date our common stock began trading on the NYSE) through December 31, 2015. This data assume simultaneous investments of \$100 on October 16, 2013 and reinvestment of any dividends.

	10/16/2013	12/31/2013	12/31/2014	12/31/2015
OneMain Holdings, Inc.	\$100.00	\$131.26	\$187.80	\$215.68
NYSE Composite Index	100.00	106.12	113.28	108.65
NYSE Financial Sector Index	100.00	104.89	113.28	109.21

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Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

The following table presents our selected historical consolidated financial data and other operating data. The consolidated statement of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013 and the consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere herein. The statement of operations data for the year ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 and the consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 have been derived from our consolidated financial statements not included elsewhere herein.

The following selected financial data should be read in conjunction with “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in Item 7 and our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes in Item 8.

(dollars in millions except earnings (loss) per share)	At or for the Years Ended December 31,				
	2015 (a)	2014	2013	2012	2011
Consolidated Statements of Operations Data:					
Interest income	\$1,931	\$1,982	\$2,154	\$1,715	\$1,871
Interest expense	715	734	920	1,075	1,285
Provision for finance receivable losses	759	474	527	342	330
Other revenues	261	832	153	98	142
Other expenses	987	701	782	701	758
Income (loss) before provision for (benefit from) income taxes	(269)	) 905	78	(305)	) (360)
Net income (loss)	(122)	) 608	94	(218)	) (242)
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	120	103	113	—	—
Net income (loss) attributable to OneMain Holdings, Inc.	(242)	) 505	(19)	) (218)	) (242)
Earnings (loss) per share:					
Basic	\$(1.89)	) \$4.40	\$(0.19)	) \$(2.18)	) \$(2.42)
Diluted	(1.89)	) 4.38	(0.19)	) (2.18)	) (2.42)
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:					
Net finance receivables, less unearned insurance premium and claim reserves and allowance for finance receivable losses (b)	\$14,141	\$6,090	\$13,253	\$11,489	\$12,961
Total assets (b)	21,056	10,812	15,176	14,501	15,363
Long-term debt (b)	17,300	8,356	12,714	12,593	13,067
Total liabilities (b)	18,451	8,975	13,289	13,320	14,018
OneMain Holdings, Inc. shareholders’ equity	2,751	2,025	1,540	1,181	1,345
Non-controlling interests	(146)	) (188)	) 347	—	—
Total shareholders’ equity	2,605	1,837	1,887	1,181	1,345
Other Operating Data:					
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	(c)	2.22	1.08	(c)	(c)

- (a) Selected financial data for 2015 includes OneMain's results effective from November 1, 2015, pursuant to our contractual agreements with Citigroup.

Prior year consolidated balance sheet data reflects (i) reclassification of debt issuance costs from other assets to long-term debt as a result of our early adoption of accounting standards update 2015-03, Interest - Imputation of Interest, which totaled \$29 million, \$55 million, \$28 million, \$21 million at December 31, 2014, 2013, 2012, and (b) 2011, respectively, and (ii) reclassification of unearned insurance premium and claim reserves related to finance receivables from insurance claims and policyholder liabilities to a contra-asset to net finance receivables in connection with our policy integration with OneMain, which totaled \$217 million, \$172 million, \$138 million, \$127 million at December 31, 2014, 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively.

- (c) Earnings did not cover total fixed charges by \$269 million in 2015, \$305 million in 2012, and \$360 million in 2011.

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

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read together with the audited consolidated financial statements and related notes in Item 8. This discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements that involve risk, uncertainties, and assumptions. See “Forward-Looking Statements” beginning on page 3 of this report. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements as a result of many factors, including those discussed in “Risk Factors” in Item 1A in Part I of this report.

An index to our management’s discussion and analysis follows:

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<u>Our Business</u>	<u>38</u>
<u>Recent Developments and Outlook</u>	<u>40</u>
<u>Results of Operations</u>	<u>42</u>
<u>Segment Results</u>	<u>50</u>
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Our Business

On November 15, 2015, we completed our acquisition of OneMain, and the results of OneMain are included in our consolidated results effective from November 1, 2015, pursuant to our contractual agreements with Citigroup. The acquisition of OneMain has brought together two branch-based consumer finance companies with complementary strategies and locations. Together, we provide personal loans primarily to non-prime customers through our combined network of over 1,900 branch offices in 43 states as of December 31, 2015 and on a centralized basis as part of our centralized operations and our newly launched iLoan platform. We also write credit and non-credit insurance policies covering our customers and the property pledged as collateral for our personal loans.

OUR PRODUCTS

Our core product offerings include:

Personal Loans — We offer personal loans through our combined branch network and over the internet through our centralized operations to customers who generally need timely access to cash. Our personal loans are typically non-revolving with a fixed-rate and a fixed, original term of three to six years. At December 31, 2015, we had over 2.3 million personal loans, representing \$13.9 billion of net finance receivables (including personal loans held for sale of \$617 million). At December 31, 2015, \$2.8 billion, or 21%, were secured by collateral consisting of titled personal property (such as automobiles) and \$10.5 billion, or 79%, were secured by consumer household goods or other items of personal property or were unsecured, compared to \$1.9 billion of personal loans, or 49%, secured by collateral consisting of titled personal property and \$1.9 billion, or 51%, secured by consumer household goods or other items of personal property or unsecured at December 31, 2014.

Insurance Products — We offer our customers credit insurance (life insurance, disability insurance, and involuntary unemployment insurance) and non-credit insurance through both our combined branch network and our centralized operations. Credit insurance and non-credit insurance products are provided by Springleaf insurance subsidiaries, Merit and Yosemite, and by OneMain insurance subsidiaries, AHL and Triton. We also offer home and auto membership plans of an unaffiliated company as an ancillary product.

SpringCastle Portfolio — We service the SpringCastle Portfolio that we acquired through a joint venture in which we own a 47% equity interest. These loans include unsecured loans and loans secured by subordinate residential real

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estate mortgages (which we service as unsecured loans due to the fact that the liens are subordinated to superior ranking security interests). The SpringCastle Portfolio includes both closed-end accounts and open-end lines of credit. These loans are in a liquidating status and vary in substance and form from our originated loans. At December 31, 2015, the SpringCastle Portfolio included over 232,000 of acquired loans, representing \$1.6 billion in net finance receivables, compared to 277,000 of acquired loans totaling \$2.0 billion at December 31, 2014.

Our non-core and non-originating legacy products include:

Real Estate Loans — We ceased real estate lending in January of 2012, and during 2014, we sold \$6.4 billion real estate loans held for sale. The remaining real estate loans may be closed-end accounts or open-end home equity lines of credit, generally have a fixed rate and maximum original terms of 360 months, and are secured by first or second mortgages on residential real estate. We continue to service the liquidating real estate loans and support any advances on open-end accounts. At December 31, 2015, we had \$524 million of real estate loans held for investment, of which \$202 million, or 39%, were secured by first mortgages and \$322 million, or 61%, were secured by second mortgages, compared to \$227 million of real estate loans, or 36%, secured by first mortgages and \$398 million, or 64%, secured by second mortgages at December 31, 2014. Real estate loans held for sale totaled \$179 million and \$205 million at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, all of which were secured by first mortgages.

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

OUR SEGMENTS

At December 31, 2015, we had three operating segments:

• Consumer and Insurance;
• Acquisitions and Servicing; and
• Real Estate.

Following the OneMain Acquisition, we include OneMain’s operations within the Consumer and Insurance segment.

See Note 23 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 for more information about our segments.

2015 Segment Highlights

• On November 15, 2015, we completed the acquisition of OneMain. See Note 2 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 for further information on the OneMain Acquisition.

• Net finance receivables — Consumer and Insurance reached \$13.6 billion at December 31, 2015, including \$617 million personal loans held for sale, compared to \$3.8 billion at December 31, 2014.

• Origination volume — Consumer and Insurance totaled \$5.7 billion in 2015 compared to \$3.6 billion in 2014 (including \$1.1 billion of direct auto loan originations during 2015 compared to \$250 million during 2014).

• Pretax core earnings (a non-GAAP measure) was \$481 million in 2015 compared to \$378 million in 2014.

Our segments are reported on a Segment Accounting Basis (referred to as “historical accounting basis” in previous SEC filings), as defined in Note 23 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8, and includes allocations of certain costs, such as interest expense and operating expenses, to the segments based on how management evaluates the business. This is a basis of accounting other than U.S. GAAP. See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” under “Results of Operations” for (i) a reconciliation of our pretax earnings (loss) on a GAAP basis to a Segment Accounting Basis and (ii) a reconciliation of our pretax earnings on a Segment Accounting Basis to pretax core earnings.

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HOW WE ASSESS OUR BUSINESS PERFORMANCE

Our pretax operating income is the primary metric by which we assess our business performance. Accordingly, we closely monitor the primary drivers of pretax operating income, which consist of the following:

Net Interest Income

We track the spread between the interest income earned on our finance receivables and the interest expense incurred on our debt, and continually monitor the components of our yield and our cost of funds.

Net Credit Losses

The credit quality of our loans is driven by our long-standing underwriting philosophy, which takes into account the prospective customer's household budget, and his or her willingness and capacity to repay the proposed loan. The profitability of our loan portfolio is directly connected to net credit losses; therefore, we closely analyze credit performance. We also monitor recovery rates because of their contribution to the reduction in the severity of our charge offs. Additionally, because delinquencies are an early indicator of future net credit losses, we analyze delinquency trends, adjusting for seasonality, to determine whether or not our loans are performing in line with our original estimates.

Operating Expenses

We assess our operational efficiency using various metrics and conduct extensive analysis to determine whether fluctuations in cost and expense levels indicate operational trends that need to be addressed. Our operating expense analysis also includes a review of origination and servicing costs to assist us in managing overall profitability.

Because loan volume and portfolio size determine the magnitude of the impact of each of the above factors on our earnings, we also closely monitor origination volume and annual percentage rate.

Recent Developments and Outlook

ONEMAIN ACQUISITION

On November 15, 2015, we completed our acquisition of OneMain for \$4.5 billion in cash. The OneMain Acquisition brings together two branch-based consumer finance companies with complementary strategies and locations, focused on the non-prime market in the United States.

We believe the OneMain Acquisition will result in a number of strategic benefits and opportunities, including:

- Significant expansion of our geographical presence. We believe that our expanded footprint will allow us to reach new customers for our personal finance products and further enhance our reputation in the communities we serve.

- Diversification of our customer base. Our branch customer base more than doubled as a result of the OneMain Acquisition and, in addition, we believe the OneMain Acquisition will enable us to extend our reach to higher credit score segments than we presently serve.

- Product cross sell opportunities and scale benefits. The OneMain Acquisition will enable us to distribute existing Springleaf products through OneMain branches and leverage key OneMain technology and sales practices to achieve greater scale benefits in existing Springleaf branches.

Significant cost savings opportunities by combining complementary businesses. The highly complementary nature of our two businesses, including branch operations, will enable us to achieve significant on going cost savings. Expected drivers of cost savings include consolidation of branch operations, elimination of redundant centralized and corporate functions and greater efficiency of marketing programs.

Earnings accretion. We expect to realize approximately \$275 million - \$300 million of synergies from the OneMain Acquisition, with that amount reflected in our results beginning with the second half of 2017. We also anticipate incurring approximately \$275 million of acquisition-related expenses to consolidate the two companies, which we expect to incur primarily during 2016 and the first half of 2017.

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The estimated synergies were derived by comparing the operating expenses expected in the second half of 2017 of the combined operations to the sum of operating expenses expected to be generated on a stand-alone basis, as if each company had the same business strategies. The foregoing estimates of synergies and charges in connection with consolidating the two companies and expectations regarding when they will be fully reflected in our results are subject to various uncertainties and assumptions, many of which are beyond our control. Therefore, no assurance can be given as to when or that they will even be realized.

Although management intends for the acquiring company (referred to as “Springleaf” in this report) and OneMain to become an integrated operation, the two operations will initially be separately maintained under the Springleaf and OneMain brands, with the expectation of migrating to the OneMain brand.

The purchase price for the OneMain Acquisition was based on OMFH's balance sheet as of 11:59 p.m. on October 31, 2015 and all earnings and losses of OMFH generated or incurred, as the case may be, during the period after October 31, 2015 to the closing date of the OneMain Acquisition were for the account of OMH. As a result, the results of OneMain are included in our consolidated results from November 1, 2015.

See Note 2 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 for further information on the OneMain Acquisition.

LENDMARK SALE

As part of our initiative to close the OneMain Acquisition, on November 13, 2015, OMH and certain of its subsidiaries entered into a settlement agreement with the DOJ, as well as certain state attorneys general, to resolve any inquiries of the DOJ and such state attorneys general with respect to the OneMain Acquisition. Pursuant to this agreement, OMH agreed to divest 127 branches across 11 states as a condition for approval of the OneMain Acquisition.

On November 12, 2015, OMH and certain of its subsidiaries entered into an agreement with Lendmark Financial Services, LLC (“Lendmark”), to sell the branches to Lendmark (the “Lendmark Sale”). These branches represent 6% of the branches and approximately \$617 million, or 4%, of the personal loans held for investment and held for sale, of the combined company as of December 31, 2015. See Note 2 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 for further information on the Lendmark Sale.

The closing of the Lendmark Sale is subject to various conditions. There can be no assurance that the Lendmark Sale will close, or if it does, when the closing will occur.

ONLINE PLATFORM

In September 2015, we launched our iLoan brand and platform to provide our current and prospective customers the option of obtaining an unsecured personal loan via a digital platform. The new online lending product offers a customized solution for our customers to consolidate debt, make home improvements or receive cash. Our iLoan product leverages our central underwriting and servicing operations in addition to our expertise in analytics, marketing, central operations and internet technology developed to support our branch operations.

As of December 31, 2015, the size of our iLoan unsecured loans ranged from \$2,550 - \$25,000, with a maximum term of five years.

OUTLOOK

Assuming the U.S. economy continues to experience slow to moderate growth, we expect to continue our long history of strong credit performance. We believe the strong credit quality of our personal loan portfolio is the result of our disciplined underwriting practices and ongoing collection efforts. We also continue to see growth in the volume of personal loan originations driven by the migration of customer activity from traditional channels such as direct mail to online channels (served by our centralized operations) where we believe we are well suited to capture volume due to our scale, technology, and deployment of advanced analytics.

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

We regularly consider strategic acquisitions and have been involved in transactions of various magnitudes involving a variety of forms of consideration and financing. On November 15, 2015, we completed our acquisition of OneMain, the most

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significant acquisition transaction ever undertaken by the Company. We believe the combined company is financially strong and well positioned for finance receivable growth.

Results of Operations

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS

On November 15, 2015, we completed our acquisition of OneMain, and the results of OneMain are included in our consolidated results effective from November 1, 2015, pursuant to our contractual agreements with Citigroup.

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

(dollars in millions except earnings (loss) per share)

Years Ended December 31,	2015	2014	2013	
Interest income	\$1,931	\$1,982	\$2,154	
Interest expense	715	734	920	
Provision for finance receivable losses	759	474	527	
Net interest income after provision for finance receivable losses	457	774	707	
Other revenues	261	832	153	
Acquisition-related transaction and integration expenses	62	—	—	
Other expenses	925	701	782	
Income (loss) before provision for (benefit from) income taxes	(269	) 905	78
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	(147) 297	(16)
Net income (loss)	(122	) 608	94
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	120	103	113	
Net income (loss) attributable to OneMain Holdings, Inc.	\$(242) \$505	\$(19)

Share Data:

Weighted average number of shares outstanding:

Basic	127,910,680	114,791,225	102,917,172	
Diluted	127,910,680	115,265,123	102,917,172	
Earnings (loss) per share:				
Basic	\$(1.89) \$4.40	\$(0.19)
Diluted	\$(1.89) \$4.38	\$(0.19)

Comparison of Consolidated Results for 2015 and 2014

Interest income decreased in 2015 when compared to 2014 due to the net of the following:
(dollars in millions)

2015 compared to 2014

Decrease in Springleaf average net receivables		\$(632)
Increase in Springleaf yield		335	
OneMain finance charges in 2015		246	
Total		\$(51)

Springleaf average net receivables decreased in 2015 primarily due to (i) Springleaf liquidating real estate loan portfolio, including the transfers of real estate loans with a total carrying value of \$6.7 billion to finance receivables

held for sale and the subsequent sales of nearly all of these real estate loans during 2014, (ii) the transfer of \$608 million of Springleaf personal loans to finance receivables held for sale on September 30, 2015 as part of our initiative to close the OneMain Acquisition, and (iii) the liquidating status of the SpringCastle Portfolio. This decrease was partially offset by higher personal loan average net receivables resulting from (i) our continued focus on personal loan

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originations through our branch network and centralized operations and (ii) the launch of Springleaf auto loan product in June of 2014.

Springleaf yield increased in 2015 primarily due to a higher proportion of Springleaf personal loans, which have higher yields, as a result of the real estate loan sales during 2014. The increase in yield was partially offset by the launch of our auto loan product in June of 2014, which generally has lower yields.

OneMain finance charges for 2015 included two months of finance charges, net of a purchase accounting adjustment of \$109 million primarily due to accretion of premium on OneMain personal loans, as a result of the OneMain Acquisition.

Interest expense decreased in 2015 when compared to 2014 due to the net of the following:
(dollars in millions)

2015 compared to 2014	
Decrease in Springleaf average debt	\$(78)
Increase in Springleaf weighted average interest rate	11
OneMain interest expense in 2015	48
Total	\$(19)

Springleaf average debt decreased in 2015 primarily due to debt repurchases and repayments of \$2.0 billion during 2015 and the elimination of \$3.5 billion of debt associated with our mortgage securitizations as a result of the sales of the Company's beneficial interests in the mortgage-backed certificates during 2014 and the resulting deconsolidation of the securitization trusts and their outstanding certificates reflected as long-term debt. These decreases were partially offset by net debt issuances pursuant to SFC's consumer securitization transactions completed during 2015 and additional borrowings under its conduit facilities. See Note 13 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 for further information on SFC's consumer loan securitization transactions and borrowings under its conduit facilities.

Weighted average interest rate on Springleaf debt increased in 2015 primarily due to the elimination of debt associated with our mortgage securitizations discussed above, which generally have lower interest rates. This increase was partially offset by the debt repurchases and repayments discussed above, which resulted in lower accretion of net discount, established at the date Fortress acquired a significant ownership interest in OMH (the "Fortress Acquisition"), applied to long-term debt.

OneMain interest expense for 2015 included two months of interest expense on acquired debt as a result of the OneMain Acquisition. See Notes 12 and 13 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 for further information on OneMain's long-term debt, consumer securitizations, and borrowing under its revolving conduit facility.

Provision for finance receivable losses increased \$285 million in 2015 when compared to 2014 primarily due to the net of the following:

Allowance requirements on Springleaf real estate loans decreased in 2015 as a result of the transfers of real estate loans with a total carrying value of \$6.7 billion to finance receivables held for sale and the subsequent sales of nearly all of these real estate loans during 2014.

Net charge-offs decreased in 2015 primarily due to (i) lower net charge-offs on the SpringCastle Portfolio reflecting the improved central servicing performance as the acquired portfolio matures under our ownership and (ii) lower net

charge-offs on Springleaf real estate loans reflecting the 2014 transfer of real estate loans previously discussed. This decrease was partially offset by higher net charge-offs on Springleaf personal loans primarily due to growth in these personal loans during 2015 and a higher Springleaf personal loan delinquency ratio in 2015.

OneMain provision for finance receivable losses for 2015 reflected two months of net charge-offs and allowance requirements on OneMain personal loans totaling \$393 million. Since we acquired the OneMain personal loans at a premium, an allowance was recorded to reflect the losses inherent in the portfolio over the loss emergence period.

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Additionally, the allowance for finance receivable losses as a percentage of finance receivables for the acquired personal loans is expected to be higher, as the majority of these loans are unsecured.

Other revenues decreased \$571 million in 2015 when compared to 2014 due to the net of the following:

Springleaf other revenues decreased \$630 million in 2015 due to the net of the following: (i) transactions that occurred in 2014 including net gain on sales of real estate loans and related trust assets of \$726 million, net loss on repurchases and repayments of debt of \$66 million, and net loss on fair value adjustments on debt of \$15 million, (ii) net increase in revenues associated with the 2014 real estate loans sales of \$4 million (higher investment revenue generated from investing the proceeds of the sales, partially offset by lower insurance revenue reflecting the cancellations of dwelling policies as a result of the sales) and (iii) increase in other revenues — other of \$11 million primarily due to lower net charge-offs recognized on finance receivables held for sale and provision adjustments for liquidated held for sale accounts during 2015.

- OneMain other revenues for 2015 included two months of (i) insurance revenues of \$53 million, (ii) other revenues — other of \$5 million, and (iii) investment revenues of \$1 million.

Acquisition-related transaction and integration costs of \$62 million in 2015 reflected costs relating to the OneMain Acquisition and the Lendmark Sale, including transaction costs, technology termination and certain compensation and benefit related costs.

Other expenses increased \$224 million in 2015 when compared to 2014 due to the net of the following:

Springleaf salaries and benefits increased \$54 million in 2015 primarily due to (i) increased staffing in Springleaf centralized operations and (ii) non-cash incentive compensation expense of \$15 million recorded in the second quarter of 2015 related to the rights of certain Springleaf executives to a portion of the cash proceeds from the sale of our common stock by the Initial Stockholder. See Note 17 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 for further information on the equity offering.

Springleaf other operating expenses increased \$7 million in 2015 primarily due to (i) higher Springleaf advertising expenses due to increased direct mailings to pre-approved customers, our increased focus on e-commerce and social media marketing, and our marketing efforts on Springleaf auto loan product during 2015 and (ii) higher Springleaf information technology expenses. The increase in other operating expenses was partially offset by (i) costs of \$7 million recorded in 2014 related to the real estate loan sales, (ii) a \$6 million reduction in reserves related to Springleaf estimated Property Protection Insurance (“PPI”) claims, and (iii) lower subservicing fees on our real estate loans as a result of the real estate loan sales during 2014. See Note 20 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 for further information on the loss contingencies related to PPI claims.

Springleaf insurance policy benefits and claims decreased \$3 million in 2015 primarily due to favorable variances in Springleaf benefit reserves.

OneMain other expenses for 2015 included two months of (i) salaries and benefits expenses of \$71 million, (ii) other operating expenses of \$71 million, and (iii) insurance policy benefits and claims of \$24 million.

Benefit from income taxes totaled \$147 million for 2015 compared to provision for income taxes of \$297 million for 2014. The effective tax rate for 2015 was 54.6% compared to 32.8% for 2014. The effective tax rate for 2015 and 2014 differed from the federal statutory rate primarily due to the effect of the non-controlling interest in the SpringCastle Portfolio and state income taxes. See Note 19 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 for further information on the effective rates.

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Comparison of Consolidated Results for 2014 and 2013

Interest income decreased in 2014 when compared to 2013 due to the net of the following:
(dollars in millions)

2014 compared to 2013

Decrease in average net receivables	\$(435)
Increase in yield	202	
Interest income on finance receivables held for sale	61	
Total	\$(172)

Average net receivables decreased in 2014 primarily due to (i) our liquidating real estate loan portfolio, including the transfers of real estate loans with a total carrying value of \$6.7 billion to finance receivables held for sale and the subsequent sales of nearly all of these real estate loans during 2014 and (ii) lower SpringCastle average net receivables resulting from liquidations. This decrease was partially offset by higher personal loan average net receivables resulting from our continued focus on personal loan originations through our branch network and centralized operations.

Yield increased in 2014 primarily from our personal loans, which have higher yields. This increase also reflected a higher proportion of personal loans as a result of the transfers of real estate loans to finance receivables held for sale during 2014.

SpringCastle finance charges for 2014 included an additional three months of finance charges on the SpringCastle Portfolio totaling \$143 million, which is included in the change in average net receivables and yield in the table above.

Interest income on finance receivables held for sale in 2014 resulted from the transfers of real estate loans to finance receivables held for sale during 2014.

Interest expense decreased in 2014 when compared to 2013 due to the net of the following:
(dollars in millions)

2014 compared to 2013

Decrease in average debt	\$(195)
Increase in weighted average interest rate	9	
Total	\$(186)

Average debt decreased in 2014 primarily due to debt repurchases and repayments of \$4.7 billion during 2014 and the elimination of \$3.5 billion of debt associated with our mortgage securitizations as a result of the sales of the Company's beneficial interests in the mortgage-backed certificates during 2014. These decreases were partially offset by net debt issuances pursuant to our consumer securitization transactions completed during 2014.

Weighted average interest rate on our debt increased in 2014 primarily due to the elimination of debt associated with our mortgage securitizations discussed above, which generally have lower interest rates. This increase was partially offset by the debt repurchases and repayments discussed above, which resulted in lower accretion of net discount applied to long-term debt.

SpringCastle interest expense for 2014 included an additional three months of interest expense on long-term debt associated with the securitization of the SpringCastle Portfolio totaling \$22 million, which is included in the change in

average debt and weighted average interest rate in the table above.

Provision for finance receivable losses decreased \$53 million in 2014 when compared to 2013 primarily due to the net of the following:

Allowance requirements decreased in 2014 primarily due to a reduction in the allowance requirements on our real estate loans deemed to be purchased credit impaired finance receivables and troubled debt restructured (“TDR”) finance receivables subsequent to the Fortress Acquisition as a result of the transfers of real estate loans with a total

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carrying value of \$6.7 billion to finance receivables held for sale and the subsequent sales of nearly all of these real estate loans during 2014. This decrease was partially offset by additional allowance requirements on our personal loans primarily due to growth in our personal loans during 2014 and a higher personal loan delinquency ratio at December 31, 2014.

Net charge-offs increased in 2014 primarily due to (i) higher net charge-offs on our personal loans primarily due to growth in our personal loans during 2014 and a higher personal loan delinquency ratio at December 31, 2014 and (ii) \$37 million of recoveries recorded in June 2013 resulting from a sale of previously charged-off finance receivables in June 2013 (net of a \$4 million adjustment for the subsequent buyback of certain finance receivables).

SpringCastle provision for finance receivable losses for 2014 included an additional three months of provision for finance receivable losses associated with the SpringCastle Portfolio totaling \$53 million.

Other revenues increased \$679 million in 2014 when compared to 2013 primarily due to the net of the following: (i) net gain on sales of real estate loans and related trust assets of \$726 million in 2014 which reflected the reversal of the remaining unaccreted GAAP basis for the real estate loans, less allowance for finance receivable losses that we established at the date of the Fortress Acquisition, (ii) increase in insurance revenues of \$18 million primarily due to increases in credit and non-credit earned premiums reflecting higher originations of personal loans with longer terms during 2014, (iii) net loss on repurchases and repayments of debt of \$66 million and \$42 million in 2014 and 2013, respectively, which reflected repurchases of debt at net amounts greater than carrying value, (iv) decrease in other revenues — other of \$24 million primarily due to impairments recognized on our finance receivables held for sale and provision adjustments for liquidated held for sale accounts during 2014, partially offset by servicing fee revenues for the servicing of the real estate loans included in the agreement, dated and effective August 1, 2014, to sell the servicing rights of the mortgage loans primarily underlying the mortgage securitizations completed during 2011 through 2013 to Nationstar, which we continued to service until the servicing transfer on September 30, 2014, under an interim servicing agreement, and (v) net loss on fair value adjustments on debt of \$15 million in 2014 and net gain on fair value adjustments on debt of \$6 million in 2013 which reflected net unrealized (loss) gain, respectively, on fair value adjustments of the long-term debt associated with the 2013 securitization of the SpringCastle Portfolio that was accounted for at fair value through earnings.

Other expenses decreased \$81 million in 2014 when compared to 2013 due to the net of the following:

Salaries and benefits decreased \$104 million in 2014 primarily due to \$146 million of share-based compensation expense due to the grant of restricted stock units (“RSUs”) to certain of our executives and employees in the second half of 2013. This decrease was partially offset by (i) higher salary accruals reflecting an increase in number of employees and increased commissions related to originations of personal loans, (ii) share-based compensation expenses of \$6 million during 2014 due to the grant of RSUs to certain of our executives and employees subsequent to the initial public offering of OMH common stock, and (iii) employee retention and severance accruals of \$3 million recorded in the second half of 2014 due to the workforce reduction of approximately 170 employees in 2014.

Other operating expenses increased \$13 million in 2014 primarily due to higher professional fees primarily due to costs relating to the real estate sales transactions and higher advertising and information technology expenses during 2014. This increase was partially offset by servicing fee expenses for the SpringCastle Portfolio recorded in 2013 pursuant to an interim servicing agreement that was in place between April 1, 2013 and August 31, 2013.

Insurance policy benefits and claims increased \$10 million in 2014 primarily due to unfavorable variances in benefit reserves and claim reserves.

Provision for income taxes totaled \$297 million for 2014 compared to benefit from income taxes of \$16 million for 2013. The effective tax rate for 2014 was 32.8% compared to (20.9)% for 2013. The effective tax rate for 2014 differed from the federal statutory rate primarily due to the effect of the non-controlling interest in our joint venture, partially offset by the effect of our state income taxes. The effective tax rate for 2013 differed from the federal statutory rate primarily due to the effects of the non-controlling interest in our joint venture, a change in tax status, and state income taxes, partially offset by the effect of interest and penalties on prior year tax returns.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

As a result of the Fortress and OneMain acquisitions, we have applied purchase accounting rules in accordance with U.S. GAAP that have caused us to fair value our assets and liabilities (primarily our finance receivables, long-term debt, and allowance for finance receivable losses). The fair valuing of these components of our balance sheet has affected and continues

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to affect our finance charges and related yields, our interest expense and our provision and charge offs. However, we report the operating results of our Core Consumer Operations, Non-Core Portfolio, and Other using the Segment Accounting Basis, which (i) reflects our allocation methodologies for certain costs, primarily interest expense, loan loss reserves and acquisition costs to reflect the manner in which we assess our business results and (ii) excludes the impact of applying purchase accounting. These allocations and adjustments have a material effect on our reported segment basis income as compared to GAAP. See Note 23 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 for a complete discussion of our segment accounting. We believe a Segment Accounting Basis (a basis other than U.S. GAAP) provides investors the basis for which management evaluates segment performance.

In addition, management uses pretax core earnings, a non-GAAP financial measure, as a key performance measure in evaluating the performance of our Core Consumer Operations. Pretax core earnings represents our income (loss) before provision for (benefit from) income taxes on a Segment Accounting Basis and excludes results of operations from our Non-Core Portfolio (Real Estate segment) and other non-core, non-originating legacy operations, acquisition-related transaction and integration expenses, gains (losses) resulting from accelerated long-term debt repayment and repurchases of long-term debt related to Core Consumer Operations (attributable to OMH), gains (losses) on fair value adjustments on debt related to Core Consumer Operations (attributable to OMH), costs associated with debt refinance related to Consumer and Insurance, and results of operations attributable to non-controlling interests. Pretax core earnings provides us with a key measure of our Core Consumer Operations' performance and assists us in comparing its performance on an alternative basis. Management believes pretax core earnings is useful in assessing the profitability of our core business and uses pretax core earnings in evaluating our operating performance. Pretax core earnings is a non-GAAP measure and should be considered in addition to, but not as a substitute for or superior to, operating income, net income, operating cash flow, and other measures of financial performance prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

The reconciliations of (i) income (loss) before provision for (benefit from) income taxes on GAAP basis (purchase accounting) to the same amount under a Segment Accounting Basis and (ii) income before provision for income taxes on a Segment Accounting Basis to pretax core earnings were as follows:

(dollars in millions)

Years Ended December 31,	2015	2014	2013
Income (loss) before provision for (benefit from) income taxes - GAAP basis	\$(269	) \$905	\$78
Adjustments:			
Interest income (a)	97	(93	) (200
Interest expense (b)	123	132	138
Provision for finance receivable losses (c)	319	(15	) 22
Repurchases and repayments of long-term debt (d)	—	16	(10
Fair value adjustments on debt (e)	—	8	56
Sales of finance receivables held for sale originated as held for investment (f)	—	(541) —
Amortization of other intangible assets (g)	14	5	5
Other (h)	16	18	6
Income before provision for income taxes - Segment Accounting Basis	300	435	95
Adjustments:			
Pretax operating loss - Non-Core Portfolio Operations	173	14	179
Pretax operating loss - Other non-core/non-originating legacy operations (i)	111	8	150
Acquisition-related transaction and integration expenses - Core Consumer Operations	17	—	—

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Net loss from accelerated repayment/repurchase of debt - Core Consumer Operations (attributable to OMH)	—	16	5	
Net (gain) loss on fair value adjustments on debt - Core Consumer Operations (attributable to OMH)	—	7	(2)
Costs associated with debt refinance - Consumer and Insurance	—	1	—	
Operating income attributable to non-controlling interests	(120) (103) (113)
Pretax core earnings (non-GAAP)	\$481	\$378	\$314	

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Interest income adjustments consist of: (i) the net purchase accounting impact of the amortization (accretion) of the (a) net premium (discount) assigned to finance receivables and (ii) the impact of identifying purchased credit impaired finance receivables as compared to the historical values of finance receivables.

Components of interest income adjustments consisted of:

(dollars in millions)

Years Ended December 31,	2015	2014	2013
Accretion of net premium (discount) applied to non-credit impaired net finance receivables	\$85	\$(70)	\$(159)
Purchased credit impaired finance receivables finance charges	6	(30)	(57)
Elimination of accretion or amortization of historical unearned points and fees, deferred origination costs, premiums, and discounts	6	7	16
Total	\$97	\$(93)	\$(200)

(b) Interest expense adjustments primarily include the accretion of the net discount applied to our long term debt as part of purchase accounting.

Components of interest expense adjustments were as follows:

(dollars in millions)

Years Ended December 31,	2015	2014	2013
Accretion of net discount applied to long-term debt	\$129	\$145	\$179
Elimination of accretion or amortization of historical discounts, premiums, commissions, and fees	(6)	(13)	(41)
Total	\$123	\$132	\$138

Provision for finance receivable losses consists of the adjustment to reflect the difference between our allowance adjustment calculated under our Segment Accounting Basis and our GAAP basis. In addition, in 2015, the (c) Company reversed loan loss provision of \$364 million recorded related to OneMain's acquired finance receivables balance, as we do not believe the initial recording of the provision is indicative of the run rate of the business.

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

(dollars in millions)

Years Ended December 31,	2015	2014	2013
Allowance for finance receivable losses adjustments *	\$461	\$14	\$86
Net charge-offs	(142)	(29)	(64)
Total	\$319	\$(15)	\$22

* Reflects required adjustment under GAAP to establish the allowance for finance receivable losses post application of initial purchase accounting related to the OneMain Acquisition.

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

(e) Fair value adjustments on debt reflect differences between Segment Accounting Basis and GAAP basis. On a Segment Accounting Basis, certain long-term debt components are marked-to-market on a recurring basis and are

no longer marked-to-market on a recurring basis after the application of purchase accounting at the applicable time of acquisition.

Fair value adjustments on sales of finance receivables held for sale originated as held for investment reflect the (f) impact of carrying value differences between Segment Accounting Basis and purchase accounting basis when measuring mark to market for loans held for sale.

(g) Amortization of other intangible assets reflects the net impact of amortization associated with identified intangibles as part of purchase accounting and deferred costs impacted by purchase accounting.

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(h) “Other” items reflect differences between Segment Accounting Basis and GAAP basis relating to various items such as the elimination of deferred charges, adjustments to the basis of other real estate assets, fair value adjustments to fixed assets, adjustments to insurance claims and policyholder liabilities, and various other differences all as of the applicable date of acquisition.

(i) Includes acquisition-related transaction and integration expenses of \$47 million for 2015. See “Segment Results - Other” for further discussion of pretax operating results of our other non-core/non-originating legacy operations.

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Segment Results

See Note 23 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 for a description of our segments. In connection with the OneMain Acquisition, we include OneMain's operations within Consumer and Insurance. Management considers the Consumer and Insurance segment and Acquisitions and Servicing segment as our Core Consumer Operations and the Real Estate segment as our Non-Core Portfolio. As a result of the Fortress and OneMain acquisitions, we have applied purchase accounting. However, we report the operating results of our Core Consumer Operations, Non-Core Portfolio, and Other using the Segment Accounting Basis, which (i) reflects our allocation methodologies for certain costs, primarily interest expense, loan loss reserves and acquisition costs to reflect the manner in which we assess our business results and (ii) excludes the impact of applying purchase accounting. These allocations and adjustments have a material effect on our reported segment basis income as compared to GAAP. We believe a Segment Accounting Basis (a basis other than U.S. GAAP) provides investors the basis for which management evaluates segment performance. See Note 23 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 for reconciliations of segment totals to consolidated financial statement amounts and for further discussion of the differences in our Segment Accounting Basis and GAAP.

We allocate revenues and expenses (on a Segment Accounting Basis) to each segment using the following methodologies:

Interest income	<p>Directly correlated with a specific segment.</p> <p>Acquisition and Servicing - includes interest expense specifically identified to our SpringCastle portfolio</p> <p>Consumer and Insurance, Real Estate and Other - The Company has securitization debt, secured term loan and unsecured debt. The Company first allocates interest expense to its segments based on actual expense for securitizations and secured term debt and using a weighted average for unsecured debt allocated to the segments. Average unsecured debt allocations for the periods presented are as follows:</p> <p>Subsequent to the OneMain Acquisition</p> <p>Total average unsecured debt is allocated as follows:</p> <p>1 Consumer and Insurance - receives remainder of unallocated average debt; and</p> <p>1 Real Estate and Other - at 100% of asset base. (Asset base represents the average net finance receivables including finance receivables held for sale.)</p> <p>The net effect of the change in debt allocation and asset base methodologies for 2015 had it been in place as of the beginning of the year would be an increase in interest expense of \$208 million for Consumer and Insurance and a decrease in interest expense of \$157 million and \$51 million for Real Estate and Other, respectively.</p> <p>For the period third quarter 2014 to the OneMain Acquisition</p>
Interest expense	<p>Total average unsecured debt is allocated to Consumer and Insurance, Real Estate and Other, such that the total debt allocated across each segment equals 83%, up to 100% and 100% of each respective asset base. Any excess is allocated to Consumer and Insurance.</p> <p>Average unsecured debt is allocated after average securitized debt to achieve the calculated average segment debt.</p> <p>Asset base represents the following:</p> <p>1 Consumer and Insurance - average net finance receivables including average net finance receivables held for sale;</p> <p>1 Real Estate - average net finance receivables including average net finance receivables held for sale, cash and cash equivalents, investments including proceeds from Real Estate sales; and</p> <p>1 Other - average net finance receivables other than the periods listed below:</p>

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1 May 2015 to the OneMain Acquisition - average net finance receivables and cash and cash equivalents less proceeds from equity issuance in 2015, operating cash reserve and cash included in other segments.

1 February 2015 to April 2015 - average net finance receivables and cash and cash equivalents less operating cash reserve and cash included in other segments.

Prior to third quarter 2014

The ratio of each segment average net finance receivables to total average net finance receivables is calculated. This ratio is applied to average total debt to calculate the average segment debt.

Average unsecured debt is allocated after average securitized debt and secured term loan to achieve the calculated average segment debt.

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Provision for finance receivable losses	Directly correlated with a specific segment, except for allocations to Other, which are based on the remaining delinquent accounts as a percentage of total delinquent accounts.
Other revenues	Directly correlated with a specific segment, except for: (i) net gain (loss) on repurchases and repayments of debt, which is allocated to the segments based on the interest expense allocation of debt and (ii) gains and losses on foreign currency exchange, which is allocated to the segments based on the interest expense allocation of debt.
Salaries and benefits	Directly correlated with a specific segment. Other salaries and benefits not directly correlated with a specific segment are allocated to each of the segments based on services provided.
Acquisition-related transaction and integration expenses	Consists of: (i) acquisition-related transaction and integration costs related to the OneMain Acquisition, including legal and other professional fees, which we report in Other, as these are costs related to acquiring the business as opposed to operating the business; (ii) software termination costs, which are allocated to Consumer and Insurance; and (iii) incentive compensation incurred above and beyond expected cost from acquiring and retaining talent in relation to the OneMain Acquisition, which are allocated to each of the segments based on services provided.
Other operating expenses	Directly correlated with a specific segment. Other operating expenses not directly correlated with a specific segment are allocated to each of the segments based on services provided.
Insurance policy benefits and claims	Directly correlated with a specific segment.

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

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CORE CONSUMER OPERATIONS

Pretax operating results and selected financial statistics for Consumer and Insurance (which are reported on a Segment Accounting Basis), and Acquisitions and Servicing are presented in the table below on an aggregate basis:
(dollars in millions)

At or for the Years Ended December 31,	2015	2014	2013		
Interest income	\$1,952	\$1,466	\$1,211		
Interest expense	329	246	221		
Provision for finance receivable losses	441	354	250		
Net interest income after provision for finance receivable losses	1,182	866	740		
Other revenues	334	251	233		
Acquisition-related transaction and integration expenses	17	—	—		
Other expenses	915	660	549		
Pretax operating income	584	457	424		
Pretax operating income attributable to non-controlling interests	120	103	113		
Pretax operating income attributable to OneMain Holdings, Inc.	\$464	\$354	\$311		
Consumer and Insurance					
Finance receivables held for investment:					
Net finance receivables	\$12,954	\$3,807	\$3,141		
Number of accounts	2,202,091	918,564	830,513		
TDR finance receivables	\$502	\$22	\$15		
Allowance for finance receivable losses - TDR	\$237	\$2	\$1		
Finance receivables held for sale:					
Net finance receivables	\$617	\$—	\$—		
Number of accounts	145,736	—	—		
Finance receivables held for investment and held for sale:					
Average net receivables	\$5,734	\$3,395	\$2,793		
Yield	25.85	% 26.99	% 25.84	%	
Gross charge-off ratio (a)	7.52	% 5.65	% 5.18	%	
Recovery ratio (b)	(0.80)	)% (0.71)	)% (1.66))%	
Charge-off ratio (a) (b)	6.72	% 4.94	% 3.52	%	
Delinquency ratio	3.03	% 2.82	% 2.60	%	
Origination volume	\$5,715	\$3,644	\$3,253		
Number of accounts originated	991,051	784,613	790,943		
Acquisitions and Servicing					
Net finance receivables	\$1,576	\$1,979	\$2,505		
Number of accounts	232,383	277,533	344,045		
Average net receivables	\$1,769	\$2,217	\$2,731		
Yield	26.54	% 24.78	% 23.78	%	
Net charge-off ratio	4.90	% 6.74	% 6.44	%	
Delinquency ratio	4.07	% 4.69	% 8.18	%	

(a) The gross charge-off ratio and charge-off ratio in 2015 reflect \$62 million of additional charge-offs recorded in December of 2015 (on a Segment Accounting Basis) related to alignment in charge-off policy for personal loans in

connection with the OneMain integration. Excluding these additional charge-offs, our gross charge-off ratio and charge-off ratio would have been 6.43% and 5.62%, respectively.

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The gross charge-off ratio and charge-off ratio in 2013 reflect \$15 million of additional charge-offs recorded in March of 2013 (on a Segment Accounting Basis) related to our change in charge-off policy for personal loans effective March 31, 2013. Excluding these additional charge-offs, the gross charge-off ratio would have been 4.66% in 2013.

The recovery ratio and charge-off ratio in 2013 reflects \$23 million of recoveries on charged-off personal loans resulting from a sale of our charged-off finance receivables in June of 2013, net of a \$3 million adjustment for the (b) subsequent buyback of certain personal loans. Excluding the impacts of the \$15 million of additional charge-offs and the \$23 million of recoveries on charged-off personal loans, the charge-off ratio would have been 3.81% in 2013.

Comparison of Pretax Operating Results for 2015 and 2014

Interest income increased \$486 million in 2015 when compared to 2014 due to the net of the following:

Interest income — Consumer and Insurance increased \$566 million in 2015 primarily due to the net of the following:

Springleaf finance charges increased \$168 million in 2015 primarily due to higher average net receivables, partially offset by lower yield. Average net receivables increased in 2015 primarily due to increased originations on Springleaf personal loans resulting from our continued focus on personal loans, including the launch of the Springleaf auto loan product in June of 2014. At December 31, 2015, we had over 86,000 auto loans totaling \$1.0 billion compared to 19,000 auto loans totaling \$238 million at December 31, 2014. Springleaf yield decreased in 2015 primarily due to the higher proportion of Springleaf auto loan product, which generally has lower yields.

Springleaf interest income on finance receivables held for sale of \$43 million in 2015 resulted from the transfer of personal loans to finance receivables held for sale on September 30, 2015.

OneMain finance charges for 2015 of \$355 million included two months of finance charges on OneMain personal loans as a result of the OneMain Acquisition, with an effective closing date of October 31, 2015.

Interest income — Acquisitions and Servicing decreased \$80 million in 2015 primarily due to lower average net receivables reflecting the liquidating status of the acquired SpringCastle Portfolio.

Interest expense increased \$83 million in 2015 when compared to 2014 due to the following:

Interest expense — Consumer and Insurance increased \$78 million in 2015 due to the following:

Springleaf interest expense increased \$26 million in 2015 primarily due to the redistribution of the allocation of long-term debt as of November 1, 2015, based on the interim excess cash proceeds from the 2014 real estate loan sales used to finance the OneMain Acquisition. This increase was partially offset by a reduction in the utilization of financing from Springleaf unsecured notes that was replaced by consumer loan securitizations and additional borrowings under our conduit facilities, which generally have lower interest rates.

OneMain interest expense of \$52 million for 2015 included two months of interest expense on acquired debt as a result of the OneMain Acquisition.

Interest expense — Acquisitions and Servicing increased \$5 million in 2015 primarily due to the refinance of the SpringCastle 2013-A Notes in October of 2014, which resulted in an increase in average debt.

Provision for finance receivable losses increased \$87 million in 2015 when compared to 2014 due to the net of the following:

Provision for finance receivable losses — Consumer and Insurance increased \$149 million in 2015 due to the following:

Springleaf provision for finance receivable losses increased \$57 million in 2015 primarily due to higher net charge-offs on Springleaf personal loans during 2015 reflecting (i) growth in Springleaf personal loans in 2015 and (ii) a higher Springleaf personal loan delinquency ratio at December 31, 2015.

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OneMain provision for finance receivable losses for 2015 reflected two months of net charge-offs and allowance requirements totaling \$92 million.

Provision for finance receivable losses — Acquisitions and Servicing decreased \$62 million in 2015 primarily due to lower net charge-offs on the SpringCastle Portfolio reflecting improvements in servicing of the acquired portfolio and its liquidating status.

Other revenues increased \$83 million in 2015 when compared to 2014 due to the net of the following:

Springleaf other revenues increased \$21 million in 2015 due to the net of the following: (i) transactions that occurred in 2014 including net loss on repurchases and repayments of debt of \$28 million and net loss on fair value adjustments on debt of \$15 million, (ii) decrease in other revenues — other of \$14 million primarily due to decreased servicing fee revenues for the fees charged by Acquisitions and Servicing for servicing the SpringCastle Portfolio reflecting the liquidating status of the acquired portfolio (these fees are eliminated in consolidated operating results with the servicing fee expenses, which are included in other operating expenses), and (iii) decrease in insurance revenues of \$8 million primarily due to decreases in credit and non-credit earned premiums reflecting the cancellations of dwelling policies as a result of the real estate loan sales during 2014 and fewer non-credit policies written, respectively.

- OneMain other revenues for 2015 included two months of (i) insurance revenues of \$53 million, (ii) other revenues — other of \$5 million, and (iii) investment revenues of \$4 million.

Acquisition-related transaction and integration costs of \$17 million in 2015 reflected costs relating to the OneMain Acquisition and the Lendmark Sale, including technology termination and compensation and benefit related costs.

Other expenses increased \$255 million in 2015 when compared to 2014 due to the net of the following:

Other expenses — Consumer and Insurance increased \$267 million in 2015 due to the net of the following:

Springleaf salaries and benefits increased \$70 million in 2015 primarily due to (i) higher variable compensation reflecting increased originations of personal loans, (ii) increased staffing in Springleaf centralized operations, and (iii) the redistribution of the allocation of salaries and benefit expenses as a result of the real estate loan sales in 2014.

Springleaf other operating expenses increased \$46 million in 2015 primarily due to (i) higher advertising expenses reflecting our increased focus on e-commerce and social media marketing and our marketing efforts on our auto loan product during 2015, (ii) higher information technology expenses reflecting increased depreciation and software maintenance as a result of software purchases and the capitalization of internally developed software, (iii) higher occupancy costs resulting from increased general maintenance costs of our branches and higher leasehold improvement amortization expense from the servicing facilities added in 2014, (iv) higher professional fees relating to legal and audit services, (v) higher credit and collection related costs reflecting growth in personal loans, including our auto loan product, and (vi) the redistribution of the allocation of other operating expenses as a result of the real estate loan sales in 2014.

Springleaf insurance policy benefits and claims decreased \$3 million in 2015 primarily due to favorable variances in benefit reserves.

OneMain other expenses for 2015 included two months of (i) salaries and benefits expenses of \$72 million, (ii) other operating expenses of \$63 million, and (iii) insurance policy benefits and claims of \$19 million.

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Other expenses — Acquisitions and Servicing decreased \$12 million in 2015 primarily due to decreased credit and collection related costs reflecting lower portfolio servicing costs due to the liquidating status of the acquired SpringCastle Portfolio.

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Comparison of Pretax Operating Results for 2014 and 2013

Interest income increased \$255 million in 2014 when compared to 2013 due to the following:

Interest income — Consumer and Insurance increased \$194 million in 2014 primarily due to the following:

Average net receivables increased in 2014 primarily due to increased originations of personal loans resulting from our continued focus on personal loans.

Yield increased in 2014 primarily due to pricing of new personal loans at higher state specific rates with concentrations in states with more favorable returns.

Interest income — Acquisitions and Servicing increased \$61 million in 2014 primarily due to an additional three months of finance charges on the SpringCastle Portfolio, partially offset by lower average net receivables reflecting the liquidating status of the acquired portfolio.

Interest expense increased \$25 million in 2014 when compared to 2013 due to the following:

- Interest expense — Consumer and Insurance increased \$15 million in 2014 primarily due to additional funding required to support increased originations of personal loans. This increase was partially offset by less utilization of financing from unsecured notes that was replaced by consumer loan securitizations, which generally have lower interest rates.

Interest expense — Acquisitions and Servicing increased \$10 million in 2014 primarily due to an additional three months of interest expense on long-term debt associated with the securitization of the SpringCastle Portfolio and the refinance of the SpringCastle 2013-A Notes in October of 2014, which resulted in an increase in average debt.

Provision for finance receivable losses increased \$104 million in 2014 when compared to 2013 due to the following:

Provision for finance receivable losses — Consumer and Insurance increased \$85 million in 2014 primarily due to (i) higher net charge-offs and additional allowance requirements on our personal loans resulting from increased originations of personal loans in 2014 and a higher personal loan delinquency ratio at December 31, 2014 and (ii) \$23 million of recoveries recorded in June 2013 on previously charged-off personal loans resulting from a sale of these loans in June 2013 (net of a \$3 million adjustment for the subsequent buyback of certain personal loans).

Provision for finance receivable losses — Acquisitions and Servicing increased \$19 million in 2014 primarily due to an additional three months of provision for finance receivable losses on the SpringCastle Portfolio.

Other revenues increased \$18 million in 2014 when compared to 2013 due to the net of the following: (i) increase in other revenues — other of \$35 million primarily due to servicing fee revenues for the fees charged by Acquisitions and Servicing for servicing the SpringCastle Portfolio (we assumed the direct servicing obligations for these loans in September 2013, and these fees are eliminated in consolidated operating results with the servicing fee expenses, which are included in other operating expenses), (ii) increase in insurance revenues of \$18 million primarily due to increases in credit and non-credit earned premiums reflecting higher originations of personal loans with longer terms in 2014, (iii) increase in investment income of \$8 million primarily due to investment income generated from an investment in SpringCastle debt, which is eliminated in our consolidated results, (iv) net loss on repurchases and repayments of debt of \$28 million and \$5 million in 2014 and 2013, respectively, which reflected repurchases of debt at net amounts greater than carrying value, and (v) net loss on fair value adjustments on debt of \$15 million in 2014 and net gain on fair value adjustments on debt of \$5 million in 2013 which reflected net unrealized (loss) gain, respectively, on fair

value adjustments of the long-term debt associated with the 2013 securitization of the SpringCastle Portfolio that was accounted for at fair value through earnings.

Other expenses increased \$111 million in 2014 when compared to 2013 due to the following:

Other expenses — Consumer and Insurance increased \$85 million in 2014 due to the following:

Other operating expenses increased \$51 million in 2014 primarily due to higher professional fees, advertising, and information technology expenses and the redistribution of the allocation of other operating expenses as a result of the real estate loan sales in 2014.

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Salaries and benefits increased \$24 million in 2014 primarily due to increased originations of personal loans and the redistribution of the allocation of salaries and benefit expenses as a result of the real estate loan sales in 2014.

Insurance policy benefits and claims increased \$10 million in 2014 primarily due to unfavorable variances in benefit reserves and claim reserves.

Other expenses — Acquisitions and Servicing increased \$26 million in 2014 primarily due to an additional three months of operating expenses allocated to Acquisitions and Servicing.

NON-CORE PORTFOLIO

Pretax operating results and selected financial statistics for Real Estate (which are reported on a Segment Accounting Basis) were as follows:

(dollars in millions)

At or for the Years Ended December 31,	2015	2014	2013	
Interest income	\$68	\$406	\$698	
Interest expense	212	353	546	
Provision for finance receivable losses	(2	) 128	255	
Net interest loss after provision for finance receivable losses	(142	) (75	) (103)
Other revenues (a)	3	154	7	
Acquisition-related transaction and integration expenses	1	—	—	
Other expenses	33	93	83	
Pretax operating income (loss)	\$(173	) \$(14	) \$(179)
Finance receivables held for investment:				
Net finance receivables	\$565	\$670	\$9,335	
Number of accounts	21,631	22,852	119,483	
TDR finance receivables	\$160	\$160	\$3,263	
Allowance for finance receivable losses - TDR	\$57	\$56	\$755	
Average net receivables	\$619	\$5,131	\$9,932	
Yield	8.99	% 6.91	% 7.03	%
Loss ratio (b) (c)	3.73	% 2.10	% 2.20	%
Delinquency ratio	7.71	% 8.07	% 8.04	%
Finance receivables held for sale:				
Net finance receivables	\$182	\$200	\$—	
Number of accounts	3,196	3,578	—	
TDR finance receivables	\$187	\$194	\$—	

For purposes of our segment reporting presentation in Note 23 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in (a)Item 8, we have combined the lower of cost or fair value adjustments recorded on the date the real estate loans were transferred to finance receivables held for sale with the final gain (loss) on the sales of these loans.

The loss ratio in 2014 reflects \$2 million of recoveries on charged-off real estate loans resulting from a sale of (b)previously charged-off real estate loans in March of 2014. Excluding these recoveries, our Real Estate loss ratio would have been 2.14% in 2014.

(c)

The loss ratio in 2013 reflects \$9 million of recoveries on charged-off real estate loans resulting from a sale of our charged-off finance receivables in June of 2013, net of a \$1 million adjustment for the subsequent buyback of certain real estate loans. Excluding these recoveries, our Real Estate loss ratio would have been 2.30% in 2013.

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Comparison of Pretax Operating Results for 2015 and 2014

Interest income decreased \$338 million in 2015 when compared to 2014 due to the following:

Finance charges decreased \$299 million in 2015 primarily due to the net of the following:

Average net receivables decreased in 2015 primarily due to the continued liquidation of the real estate portfolio, including the transfers of real estate loans with a total carrying value of \$7.2 billion to finance receivables held for sale and the subsequent sales of nearly all of these real estate loans during 2014.

Yield increased in 2015 primarily due to a higher proportion of our remaining real estate loans that are secured by second mortgages, which generally have higher yields.

Interest income on real estate loans held for sale decreased \$39 million in 2015 primarily due to lower average real estate loans held for sale during 2015.

Interest expense decreased \$141 million in 2015 when compared to 2014 primarily due to the sales of the Company's beneficial interests in the mortgage-backed retained certificates during 2014 and the resulting deconsolidation of the securitization trusts and their outstanding certificates reflected as long-term debt.

Provision for finance receivable losses decreased \$130 million in 2015 when compared to 2014 due to reductions in net charge-offs and the allowance requirements on our real estate loans recorded during 2015 as a result of (i) the transfers of real estate loans with a total carrying value of \$7.2 billion to finance receivables held for sale and the subsequent sales of nearly all of these real estate loans during 2014 and (ii) a lower real estate loan delinquency ratio at December 31, 2015.

Other revenues decreased \$151 million in 2015 when compared to 2014 primarily due to the net of the following: (i) transactions that occurred in 2014 including net gain on sales of real estate loans and related trust assets of \$185 million, net gain on fair value adjustments on debt of \$8 million, and net loss on repurchases and repayments of debt of \$22 million, (ii) increase in other revenues — other of \$10 million primarily due to lower net charge-offs recognized on real estate finance receivables held for sale and provision adjustments for liquidated real estate held for sale accounts during 2015, and (iii) investment revenues of \$9 million in 2015 which reflected investment income generated from investing the proceeds of the real estate loan sales during 2014.

Other expenses decreased \$60 million in 2015 when compared to 2014 due to the following:

Other operating expenses decreased \$36 million in 2015 primarily due to lower professional services expenses and credit and collection related costs resulting from the sales of real estate loans during 2014. This decrease also reflected the redistribution of the allocation of other operating expenses as a result of the real estate loan sales in 2014.

Salaries and benefits decreased \$24 million in 2015 primarily due to the redistribution of the allocation of salaries and benefit expenses as a result of the real estate loan sales in 2014.

Comparison of Pretax Operating Results for 2014 and 2013

Interest income decreased \$292 million in 2014 when compared to 2013 due to the net of the following:

Finance charges decreased \$344 million in 2014 primarily due to the following:

Average net receivables decreased in 2014 primarily due to the continued liquidation of the real estate portfolio, including the transfers of real estate loans with a total carrying value of \$7.2 billion to finance receivables held for sale and the subsequent sales of nearly all of these real estate loans during 2014.

Yield decreased in 2014 reflecting a higher proportion of TDR finance receivables during the first half of 2014, which generally have lower rates than non-modified real estate loans. The decrease in yield was partially offset by a higher proportion of our remaining real estate loans that are secured by second mortgages, which generally have higher yields.

Interest income on real estate loans held for sale in 2014 resulted from the transfers of real estate loans to held for sale during 2014.

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Interest expense decreased \$193 million in 2014 when compared to 2013 primarily due to lower secured term loan interest expense allocated to Real Estate and lower securitization interest expense as a result of the sales of the Company's beneficial interests in the mortgage-backed retained certificates related to its previous mortgage securitization transactions.

Provision for finance receivable losses decreased \$127 million in 2014 when compared to 2013 primarily due to a reduction in the allowance requirements recorded during 2014 as a result of the transfers of real estate loans with a total carrying value of \$7.2 billion to finance receivables held for sale and the subsequent sales of nearly all of these real estate loans during 2014. This decrease was partially offset by \$9 million of recoveries on previously charged-off real estate loans resulting from a sale of these loans in June 2013 (net of a \$1 million adjustment for the subsequent buyback of certain real estate loans).

Other revenue increased \$147 million in 2014 when compared to 2013 primarily due to the net of the following: (i) net gain on sales of real estate loans and related trust assets of \$185 million in 2014 which primarily reflected consideration of amounts greater than the equity basis of the real estate loans at the date of sale, including proceeds of \$39 million from the related MSR Sale, partially offset by the lower of cost or fair value adjustments recorded on the dates the real estate loans were transferred to finance receivables held for sale (consistent with our segment reporting presentation, we have combined the lower of cost or fair value adjustments with the final gain (loss) on the sales of these loans), (ii) net loss on repurchases and repayments of debt of \$22 million and \$46 million in 2014 and 2013, respectively, which reflected acceleration of amortization of deferred costs and repurchases of debt at net amounts greater than carrying value, and (iii) net gain on fair value adjustments on debt of \$8 million and \$57 million in 2014 and 2013, respectively, which reflected differences between Segment Accounting Basis and GAAP basis. On a Segment Accounting Basis, certain long-term debt components were marked-to-market on a recurring basis and were no longer marked-to-market on a recurring basis after the application of purchase accounting at the time of the Fortress Acquisition.

OTHER

“Other” consists of our other non-core, non-originating legacy operations, which are isolated by geographic market and/or distribution channel from our prospective Core Consumer Operations and our Non-Core Portfolio. These operations include: (i) Springleaf legacy operations in 14 states where we had also ceased branch-based personal lending; (ii) Springleaf liquidating retail sales finance portfolio (including retail sales finance accounts from its legacy auto finance operation); (iii) Springleaf lending operations in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands; and (iv) the operations of Springleaf United Kingdom subsidiary.

Pretax operating results of the Other components (which are reported on a Segment Accounting Basis) were as follows:

(dollars in millions)

Years Ended December 31,	2015	2014	2013	
Interest income	\$8	\$17	\$45	
Interest expense (a)	56	8	15	
Provision for finance receivable losses	1	7	—	
Net interest income (loss) after provision for finance receivable losses	(49	) 2	30
Other revenues	—	1	(2)
Acquisition-related transaction and integration costs (b)	47	—	—	
Other expenses (c) (d)	15	11	178	
Pretax operating loss	\$(111) \$(8) \$(150)

(a) Interest expense for 2015 when compared to 2014 reflected higher interest expense on unsecured debt, which was allocated based on a higher cash balance held in anticipation of the OneMain Acquisition.

(b) Acquisition-related transaction and integration costs of \$47 million for 2015 reflected costs relating to the OneMain Acquisition and the Lendmark Sale, including transaction costs, technology termination and certain compensation and benefit related costs. See Note 2 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 for further information.

(c) Other expenses for 2015 included non-cash incentive compensation expense of \$15 million recorded in the second quarter of 2015 related to the rights of certain executives to a portion of the cash proceeds from the sale of our common stock by the Initial Stockholder.

(d) Other expenses for 2013 included \$146 million of share-based compensation expense due to the grant of RSUs to certain of our executives and employees in the second half of 2013.

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Net finance receivables of the Other components (which are reported on a Segment Accounting Basis) were as follows:

(dollars in millions)

December 31,	2015	2014	2013
Net finance receivables:			
Personal loans	\$17	\$29	\$38
Real estate loans	—	6	8
Retail sales finance	24	50	103
Total	\$41	\$85	\$149

Credit Quality

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

We may offer borrowers the opportunity to defer their personal loan by extending the date on which any payment is due. We may require a partial payment prior to granting such a deferral. Deferments must bring the account contractually current or due for the current month's payment. Borrowers are generally limited to two deferments in a rolling twelve month period unless it is determined that an exception is warranted.

In addition to deferrals, we may also offer borrowers the opportunity to cure. Delinquent accounts are offered the opportunity to cure when a customer demonstrates that he or she has rehabilitated from a temporary event that caused the delinquency. An account may be brought to current status after the cause for delinquency has been identified and remediated and the customer has made two consecutive qualified payments; however, no principal or interest amounts are forgiven or credited. Cures are reviewed by a central and independent loan review team.

A full file review is completed when a loan is 60 days past due. This review includes assessing previous collection efforts, contacting the customer to determine whether the customer's financial problems are temporary, reviewing the collateral securing the loan and developing a plan to maintain contact with the customer to increase the likelihood of future payments. Certain non-routine collection activities may include litigation, repossession of collateral, or filing involuntary bankruptcy petitions. Litigation and repossession are used as a last resort after all other collection efforts to resolve the delinquency and protect our interest in the personal loan have been exhausted. Litigation and repossession require approval.

We may renew a delinquent personal loan if the related borrower meets current underwriting criteria and we determine that it does not appear that the cause of past delinquency will affect the customer's ability to repay the new personal loan. We employ the same credit risk underwriting process as it would for an application from a new customer to determine whether to grant a renewal of a personal loan, regardless of whether the borrower's account is current or delinquent.

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

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

(dollars in millions)	Personal Loans	SpringCastle Portfolio	Real Estate Loans	Retail Sales Finance	Total
December 31, 2015					
Net finance receivables:					
60-89 days past due	\$124	\$22	\$18	\$—	\$164
90-119 days past due	93	14	3	—	110
120-149 days past due	54	11	2	1	68
150-179 days past due	50	10	2	—	62
180 days or more past due	4	1	12	—	17
Total delinquent finance receivables	325	58	37	1	421
Current	12,776	1,475	474	22	14,747
30-59 days past due	166	43	13	—	222
Total	\$13,267	\$1,576	\$524	\$23	\$15,390

December 31, 2014					
Net finance receivables:					
60-89 days past due	\$37	\$31	\$12	\$1	\$81
90-119 days past due	30	19	9	—	58
120-149 days past due	24	16	5	1	46
150-179 days past due	21	14	4	—	39
180 days or more past due	2	2	12	—	16
Total delinquent finance receivables	114	82	42	2	240
Current	3,661	1,839	565	45	6,110
30-59 days past due	56	58	18	1	133
Total	\$3,831	\$1,979	\$625	\$48	\$6,483

TROUBLED DEBT RESTRUCTURING

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

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

(dollars in millions)	Personal Loans *	SpringCastle Portfolio	Real Estate Loans *	Total
December 31, 2015				
TDR net finance receivables	\$46	\$13	\$201	\$260
Allowance for TDR finance receivable losses	\$17	\$4	\$34	\$55
Number of TDR accounts	12,449	1,656	3,506	17,611
December 31, 2014				
TDR net finance receivables	\$22	\$10	\$196	\$228
Allowance for TDR finance receivable losses	\$1	\$3	\$32	\$36
Number of TDR accounts	8,075	1,159	3,463	12,697

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*TDR finance receivables held for sale included in the table above were as follows:

(dollars in millions)	Personal Loans	Real Estate Loans	Total
December 31, 2015			
TDR net finance receivables	\$2	\$92	\$94
Number of TDR accounts	738	1,322	2,060
December 31, 2014			
TDR net finance receivables	\$—	\$91	\$91
Number of TDR accounts	—	1,284	1,284

Liquidity and Capital Resources

SOURCES OF FUNDS

We finance the majority of our operating liquidity and capital needs through a combination of cash flows from operations, securitization debt, borrowings from conduit facilities, unsecured debt and equity, and may also utilize other corporate debt facilities in the future. As a holding company, all of the funds generated from our operations are earned by our operating subsidiaries.

Equity Offering

On May 4, 2015, we completed an offering of 27,864,525 shares of common stock, consisting of 19,417,476 shares of common stock offered by us and 8,447,049 shares of common stock offered by the Initial Stockholder. Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Barclays Capital Inc., and Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC acted as joint book-running managers.

The net proceeds to the Company were approximately \$976 million, after deducting the underwriting discounts and commissions and additional offering-related expenses totaling \$24 million. The net proceeds of the offering were contributed to Independence to finance a portion of the OneMain Acquisition.

See Note 17 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 for further information on the equity offering.

Securitizations and Borrowings from Revolving Conduit Facilities

During 2015, we completed two consumer loan securitizations and, as a result of the OneMain Acquisition, we acquired five on-balance sheet consumer loan securitizations. We also sold certain SpringCastle 2014-A Notes that were previously retained and repaid the entire outstanding principal balance of the 2013-A Trust's subordinate asset-backed notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest. See "Structured Financings" for further information each of our securitization transactions.

During 2015, we completed two auto loan conduit securitizations and one personal loan conduit securitization and, following the closing of the OneMain Acquisition, had access to a revolving conduit facility with a borrowing capacity of \$3.0 billion (which was refinanced as discussed below after December 31, 2015). We also extended the revolving periods on two existing conduits, amended an existing conduit to remove the minimum balance requirement and reduce the maximum principal balance, and drew \$1.2 billion under the notes of our existing conduits.

See Note 13 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 for further information on our personal loan securitizations and conduit facilities.

Subsequent to December 31, 2015, we completed the following transactions:

On January 15, 2016, we drew \$298 million under the variable funding notes issued by the Springleaf Funding Trust 2013-VFN1 (the “Springleaf 2013-VFN1 Trust”) and repaid \$300 million on the variable funding notes issued by the Mill River Funding Trust 2015-VFN1 (the “Mill River 2015-VFN1 Trust”).

On January 21, 2016, OMFH entered into four separate bilateral conduit facilities with unaffiliated financial institutions that provide an aggregate \$2.4 billion of committed financing on a revolving basis for personal loans originated by OneMain, which we refer to as the “New Facilities”. The New Facilities replaced OMFH’s revolving conduit facility entered into on February 3, 2015 (“the 2015 Warehouse Facility”) that was voluntarily terminated on the same date. See Note 25 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 for further information on the subsequent termination and replacement of the 2015 Warehouse Facility.

On January 21, 2016, we amended the note purchase agreement with the Springleaf 2013-VFN1 Trust to (i) increase the maximum principal balance from \$350 million to \$850 million and (ii) extend the revolving period ending in April 2017 to January 2018, which may be extended to January 2019, subject to satisfaction of customary conditions precedent. Following the revolving period, the principal amount of the notes, if any, will be reduced as cash payments are received on the underlying personal loans and will be due and payable in the 36th month following the end of the revolving period. As of February 24, 2016, \$298 million was outstanding under the notes.

On January 21, 2016, we amended the note purchase agreement with the Mill River 2015-VFN1 Trust to decrease the maximum principal balance from \$400 million to \$100 million. As of February 24, 2016, \$100 million was outstanding under the notes.

On February 10, 2016, OMFH completed a private securitization transaction in which a wholly owned special purpose vehicle of OMFH, OneMain Financial Issuance Trust 2016-1 (“OMFIT 2016-1”), issued \$500 million of notes backed by personal loans. \$414 million of the notes issued by OMFIT 2016-1, represented by Classes A and B, were sold to unaffiliated third parties at a weighted average interest rate of 3.79% and \$86 million of the notes issued by OMFIT 2016-1, represented by Classes C and D, were retained by OMFH.

On February 16, 2016, Sixteenth Street Funding LLC (“Sixteenth Street”), a wholly owned subsidiary of SFC, exercised its right to redeem the asset backed notes issued by the Springleaf Funding Trust 2013-B on June 19, 2013 (the “2013-B Notes”). To redeem the 2013-B Notes, Sixteenth Street paid a redemption price of \$371 million, which excluded \$30 million for the Class C and Class D Notes owned by Sixteenth Street on the date of the optional redemption. The outstanding principal balance of the 2013-B Notes was \$400 million on the date of the optional redemption.

On February 16, 2016, Sumner Brook Funding Trust 2013-VFN1, a wholly owned special purpose vehicle of SFC, repaid the entire \$100 million outstanding principal balance of its variable funding notes.

On February 24, 2016, we amended the note purchase agreement with the Midbrook Funding Trust 2013-VFN1 to (i) extend the revolving period ending in June 2016 to February 2018 and (ii) decrease the maximum principal balance from \$300 million to \$250 million on February 24, 2017. Following the revolving period, the principal amount of the notes, if any, will be reduced as cash payments are received on the underlying personal loans and will be due and payable in the 36th month following the end of the revolving period. As of February 24, 2016, no amounts were outstanding under the notes.

On February 24, 2016, we amended the note purchase agreement with the Whitford Brook Funding Trust 2014-VFN1 to extend the revolving period ending in June 2017 to June 2018. Following the revolving period, the principal amount of the notes, if any, will be reduced as cash payments are received on the underlying personal loans and will be due and payable in the 12th month following the end of the revolving period. As of February 24, 2016, \$200 million was outstanding under the notes.

USES OF FUNDS

Our operating subsidiaries' primary cash needs relate to funding our lending activities, our debt service obligations, our operating expenses (including acquisition-related transaction and integration expenses), payment of insurance claims and, to a lesser extent, expenditures relating to upgrading and monitoring our technology platform, risk systems, and branch locations.

At December 31, 2015, we had \$939 million of cash and cash equivalents, and during 2015, OMH generated a net loss of \$242 million. Our net cash outflow from operating and investing activities totaled \$1.9 billion in 2015. At December 31, 2015, our scheduled principal and interest payments for 2016 on our existing debt (excluding securitizations) totaled \$783 million. As of December 31, 2015, we had \$2.0 billion unpaid principal balance ("UPB") of unencumbered personal loans (including \$182 million held for sale and \$1.0 billion of acquired unencumbered personal loans as a result of the OneMain Acquisition) and \$806 million UPB of unencumbered real estate loans (including \$240 million held for sale).

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

We have previously purchased portions of our unsecured indebtedness, and we may elect to purchase additional portions of our unsecured indebtedness in the future. Future purchases may be made through the open market, privately negotiated transactions with third parties, or pursuant to one or more tender or exchange offers, all of which are subject to terms, prices, and consideration we may determine.

LIQUIDITY

Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operations of \$731 million for 2015 reflected a net loss of \$122 million, the impact of non-cash items, and a favorable change in working capital of \$81 million. Net cash provided by operations of \$400 million for 2014 reflected net income of \$608 million, the impact of non-cash items, and an unfavorable change in working capital of \$108 million primarily due to costs relating to the real estate sales transactions. Net cash provided by operations of \$675 million for 2013 reflected net income of \$94 million, the impact of non-cash items, and a favorable change in working capital of \$27 million.

Investing Activities

Net cash used for investing activities of \$2.6 billion for 2015 was primarily due to the OneMain Acquisition. Net cash provided by investing activities of \$1.8 billion for 2014 was primarily due to the sales of real estate loans held for sale originated as held for investment during 2014, partially offset by the purchase of investment securities. Net cash used for investing activities of \$2.1 billion for 2013 was primarily due to the purchase of the SpringCastle portfolio.

Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities of \$2.0 billion for 2015 reflected the debt issuances associated with the 2015-A and 2015-B securitizations. Net cash used for financing activities of \$1.8 billion for 2014 was primarily due to the repayments of the secured term loan and the 2013-BAC trust notes in late March of 2014. Net cash provided by financing activities of \$326 million for 2013 was primarily due to the proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt reflecting ten securitization transactions and three unsecured offerings of senior notes in 2013, offset by repayments of long-term debt.

Liquidity Risks and Strategies

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

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

- our inability to grow or maintain our personal loan portfolio with adequate profitability;
- the effect of federal, state and local laws, regulations, or regulatory policies and practices;
- potential liability relating to real estate and personal loans which we have sold or may sell in the future, or relating to securitized loans; and

the potential for disruptions in the debt and equity markets.

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

- maintaining disciplined underwriting standards and pricing for loans we originate or purchase and managing purchases of finance receivables;
- pursuing additional debt financings (including new securitizations and new unsecured debt issuances, debt refinancing transactions and standby funding facilities), or a combination of the foregoing;

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purchasing portions of our outstanding indebtedness through open market or privately negotiated transactions with third parties or pursuant to one or more tender or exchange offers or otherwise, upon such terms and at such prices, as well as with such consideration, as we may determine; and

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

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

OUR INSURANCE SUBSIDIARIES

State law restricts the amounts Springleaf and OneMain insurance subsidiaries may pay as dividends without prior notice to the Indiana Department of Insurance (the “Indiana DOI”) and Texas Department of Insurance (the “Texas DOI”), respectively. The maximum amount of dividends (referred to as “ordinary dividends”) for an Indiana or Texas domiciled life insurance company that can be paid without prior approval in a 12 month period (measured retrospectively from the date of payment) is the greater of: (i) 10% of policyholders’ surplus as of the prior year-end; or (ii) the statutory net gain from operations as of the prior year-end. Any amount greater must be approved by the Indiana DOI/Texas DOI prior to its payment. The maximum ordinary dividends for an Indiana or Texas domiciled property and casualty insurance company that can be paid without prior approval in a 12 month period (measured retrospectively from the date of payment) is the greater of: (i) 10% of policyholders’ surplus as of the prior year-end; or (ii) the statutory net income. Any amount greater must be approved by the Indiana DOI/Texas DOI prior to its payment. These approved dividends are called “extraordinary dividends”. Springleaf insurance subsidiaries paid extraordinary dividends to SFC totaling \$100 million, \$57 million, and \$150 million during 2015, 2014, and 2013, respectively, and ordinary dividends of \$18 million to SFC during 2014. In addition, Yosemite paid, as an extraordinary dividend to SFC, 100% of the common stock of its wholly owned subsidiary, CommoLoCo, Inc., in the amount of \$58 million in July of 2013. OneMain insurance subsidiaries paid ordinary dividends to OMFH totaling \$68 million subsequent to the effective closing date of the OneMain Acquisition.

OUR DEBT AGREEMENTS

SFC Debt Agreements

5.25% SFC Notes. On December 3, 2014, OMH entered into an Indenture and First Supplemental Indenture pursuant to which it agreed to fully and unconditionally guarantee the payments of principal, premium (if any) and interest on \$700 million of 5.25% Senior Notes due 2019 issued by SFC (the “5.25% SFC Notes”). As of December 31, 2015, \$700 million aggregate principal amount of the 5.25% SFC Notes were outstanding.

SFC Notes. On December 30, 2013, OMH entered into Guaranty Agreements whereby it agreed to fully and unconditionally guarantee the payments of principal, premium (if any), and interest on approximately \$5.2 billion aggregate principal amount of senior notes on a senior basis and \$350 million aggregate principal amount of a junior subordinated debenture on a junior subordinated basis issued by SFC (collectively, the “SFC Notes”). The SFC Notes consisted of the following: 8.25% Senior Notes due 2023; 7.75% Senior Notes due 2021; 6.00% Senior Notes due 2020; a 60-year junior subordinated debenture; and all senior notes outstanding on December 30, 2013, issued pursuant to the Indenture dated as of May 1, 1999 (the “1999 Indenture”), between SFC and Wilmington Trust, National Association (the successor trustee to Citibank N.A.). The 60-year junior subordinated debenture underlies the trust preferred securities sold by a trust sponsored by SFC. On December 30, 2013, OMH entered into a Trust Guaranty Agreement whereby it agreed to fully and unconditionally guarantee the related payment obligations under the trust preferred securities. As of December 31, 2015, approximately \$4.2 billion aggregate principal amount of the SFC Notes, including \$2.3 billion aggregate principal amount of senior notes under the 1999 Indenture, and \$350 million aggregate principal amount of a junior subordinated debenture were outstanding.

The debt agreements to which SFC and its subsidiaries are a party include customary terms and conditions, including covenants and representations and warranties. Some or all of these agreements also contain certain restrictions, including (i) restrictions on the ability to create senior liens on property and assets in connection with any new debt financings and (ii) SFC's ability to sell or convey all or substantially all of its assets, unless the transferee assumes SFC's obligations under the applicable debt agreement. In addition, the OMH guarantees of SFC's long-term debt discussed above are subject to customary release provisions.

With the exception of SFC's junior subordinated debenture, none of our debt agreements require SFC or any of its subsidiaries to meet or maintain any specific financial targets or ratios. However, certain events, including non-payment of principal or interest, bankruptcy or insolvency, or a breach of a covenant or a representation or warranty may constitute an event of default and trigger an acceleration of payments. In some cases, an event of default or acceleration of payments under one debt

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agreement may constitute a cross-default under other debt agreements resulting in an acceleration of payments under the other agreements.

As of December 31, 2015, SFC was in compliance with all of the covenants under our debt agreements.

Junior Subordinated Debenture. In January of 2007, SFC issued \$350 million aggregate principal amount of 60-year junior subordinated debenture (the “debenture”) under an indenture dated January 22, 2007 (the “Junior Subordinated Indenture”), by and between SFC and Deutsche Bank Trust Company, as trustee. The debenture underlies the trust preferred securities sold by a trust sponsored by SFC. SFC can redeem the debenture at par beginning in January of 2017.

Pursuant to the terms of the debenture, SFC, upon the occurrence of a mandatory trigger event, is required to defer interest payments to the holders of the debenture (and not make dividend payments to SFI) unless SFC obtains non-debt capital funding in an amount equal to all accrued and unpaid interest on the debenture otherwise payable on the next interest payment date and pays such amount to the holders of the debenture. A mandatory trigger event occurs if SFC’s (i) tangible equity to tangible managed assets is less than 5.5% or (ii) average fixed charge ratio is not more than 1.10x for the trailing four quarters (where the fixed charge ratio equals earnings excluding income taxes, interest expense, extraordinary items, goodwill impairment, and any amounts related to discontinued operations, divided by the sum of interest expense and any preferred dividends).

Based upon SFC’s financial results for the twelve months ended September 30, 2015, a mandatory trigger event occurred with respect to the interest payment due in January of 2016 as the average fixed charge ratio was 0.94x. On January 11, 2016, SFC issued one share of SFC common stock to SFI for \$11 million to satisfy the January 2016 interest payments required by SFC’s debenture.

OMFH Debt Agreements

With the exception of OMFH’s 2015 Warehouse Facility (which was refinanced after December 31, 2015), none of OMFH’s debt agreements require OMFH or any of its subsidiaries to meet or maintain any specific financial targets or ratios. However, the OMFH Indenture does contain a number of covenants that limit, among other things, OMFH’s ability and the ability of most of its subsidiaries to incur additional debt; create liens securing certain debt; pay dividends on or make distributions in respect of its capital stock or make investments or other restricted payments; create restrictions on the ability of its restricted subsidiaries to pay dividends to OMFH or make certain other intercompany transfers; sell certain assets; consolidate, merge, sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of its assets; and enter into certain transactions with affiliates. The OMFH Indenture also contains customary events of default which would permit the trustee or the holders of the OMFH Notes to declare the OMFH Notes to be immediately due and payable if not cured within applicable grace periods, including the nonpayment of principal, interest or premium, if any, when due; violation of covenants and other agreements contained in the OMFH Indenture; payment default after final maturity or cross acceleration of certain material debt; certain bankruptcy and insolvency events; material judgment defaults; and the failure of any guarantee of the notes, other than in accordance with the terms of the OMFH Indenture or such guarantee.

The OMFH Indenture also includes a change of control repurchase provision pursuant to which if (i) a change of control of OneMain occurs and (ii) both Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services (“S&P”) and Moody’s Investors Services, Inc. (“Moody’s”) downgrade or withdraw the ratings of a specific series of the OFM Notes attributable to such change of control within 60 days after the change of control, OMFH is required to offer to purchase all of such series of the OFM Notes at a price in cash equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to but excluding the date of repurchase, subject to the right of holders of such series of the OMFH Notes of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date. The closing of

the OneMain Acquisition resulted in a change of control of OneMain under the OMFH Indenture, and S&P downgraded the rating of the OMFH Notes following the closing of the OneMain Acquisition. However, Moody's affirmed the rating of the OMFH Notes following the closing of the OneMain Acquisition and, therefore, the change of control repurchase provision was not triggered.

As of December 31, 2015, OMFH was in compliance with all of the covenants under its debt agreements.

OMFH 2015 Warehouse Facility. On February 3, 2015, OMFH entered into a revolving conduit facility with a borrowing capacity of \$3.0 billion, backed by personal loans. As of December 31, 2015, OMFH had drawn \$1.4 billion against the value of these personal loans. See Note 13 for further information on this revolving conduit facility.

Pursuant to the terms of the 2015 Warehouse Facility, OMFH was required to (i) maintain minimum consolidated tangible shareholders' equity of not less than \$1 billion and (ii) not permit OMFH's consolidated debt to tangible shareholders' equity ratio to exceed 6.0 to 1.0 if a minimum draw condition exists.

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Based upon OMFH's financial position at December 31, 2015, OMFH was in compliance with its financial target and ratio.

On January 21, 2016, OMFH entered into four separate bilateral conduit facilities with unaffiliated financial institutions that provide an aggregate \$2.4 billion of committed financing on a revolving basis for personal loans originated by OneMain, which we refer to as the "New Facilities". The New Facilities replaced the 2015 Warehouse Facility that was voluntarily terminated on the same date and, as a result, both of the financial covenants discussed above were eliminated. See Note 25 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 for further information on the replacement of the 2015 Warehouse Facility.

Structured Financings

We execute private securitizations under Rule 144A of the Securities Act of 1933. As of December 31, 2015, our structured financings consisted of the following:

(dollars in millions)	Initial Note Amounts Issued (a)	Initial Collateral Balance (b)	Current Note Amounts Outstanding	Current Collateral Balance (b)	Current Weighted Average Interest Rate	Collateral Type	Revolving Period
Consumer Securitizations:							
Springleaf							
SLFT 2013-B	\$370	\$442	\$370	\$442	3.99	% Personal loans	3 years
SLFT 2014-A	559	644	559	644	2.55	% Personal loans	2 years
SLFT 2015-A	1,163	1,250	1,163	1,250	3.47	% Personal loans	3 years
SLFT 2015-B	314	335	314	336	3.78	% Personal loans	5 years
OneMain							
OMFIT 2014-1	760	1,004	760	984	2.54	% Personal loans	2 years
OMFIT 2014-2	1,185	1,325	1,185	1,292	2.93	% Personal loans	2 years
OMFIT 2015-1	1,229	1,397	1,229	1,367	3.74	% Personal loans	3 years
OMFIT 2015-2	1,250	1,346	1,250	1,322	3.07	% Personal loans	2 years
OMFIT 2015-3	293	330	293	327	4.21	% Personal loans	5 years
Total consumer securitizations	7,123	8,073	7,123	7,964			
SpringCastle Securitization:							
SCFT 2014-A	2,559	2,737	1,917	2,095	4.08	% Personal and junior mortgage loans	N/A (c)
Total secured structured financings	\$9,682	\$10,810	\$9,040	\$10,059			

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

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

(c) Not applicable.

In addition to the structured financings included in the table above, we had access to eight conduit facilities with a total borrowing capacity of \$5.2 billion as of December 31, 2015, including a revolving conduit facility with a borrowing capacity of \$3.0 billion, as a result of the OneMain Acquisition. See Note 13 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8. At December 31, 2015, \$2.6 billion was drawn under these facilities.

See “Liquidity and Capital Resources - Sources of Funds - Securitizations and Borrowings from Revolving Conduit Facilities” for securitization and conduit transactions completed subsequent to December 31, 2015.

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

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The weighted average interest rates on our debt on a Segment Accounting Basis were as follows:

Years Ended December 31,	2015	2014	2013	
Weighted average interest rate	5.27	% 5.35	% 5.48	%

Contractual Obligations

At December 31, 2015, our material contractual obligations were as follows:

(dollars in millions)	2016	2017-2018	2019-2020	2021+	Securitizations	Revolving Conduit Facilities	Total
Principal maturities on long-term debt:							
Securitization debt (a):							
Consumer	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$7,123	\$—	\$7,123
SpringCastle Portfolio	—	—	—	—	1,917	—	1,917
Revolving conduit facilities (a)	—	—	—	—	—	2,620	2,620
Medium-term notes	375	1,903	1,700	1,750	—	—	5,728
Junior subordinated debt	—	—	—	350	—	—	350
Total principal maturities	375	1,903	1,700	2,100	9,040	2,620	17,738
Interest payments on debt (b)	408	625	394	563	908	118	3,016
Operating leases (c)	65	80	32	21	—	—	198
Total	\$848	\$2,608	\$2,126	\$2,684	\$9,948	\$2,738	\$20,952

(a) On-balance sheet securitizations and borrowing under revolving conduit facilities are not included in maturities by period due to their variable monthly payments.

(b) Future interest payments on floating-rate debt and revolving conduit facilities are estimated based upon floating rates in effect and revolving balances at December 31, 2015.

(c) Operating leases include annual rental commitments for leased office space, automobiles, and information technology and related equipment.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no material off-balance sheet arrangements as defined by SEC rules. We had no off-balance sheet exposure to losses associated with unconsolidated variable interest entities (“VIEs”) at December 31, 2015 or 2014, other than certain representations and warranties associated with the sales of Springleaf’s mortgage-backed retained certificates during 2014. As of December 31, 2015, Springleaf had no repurchase activity related to these sales.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

We consider the following policies to be our most critical accounting policies because they involve critical accounting estimates and a significant degree of management judgment:

ALLOWANCE FOR FINANCE RECEIVABLE LOSSES

We estimate the allowance for finance receivable losses primarily on historical loss experience using a roll rate-based model applied to our finance receivable portfolios. In our roll rate-based model, our finance receivable types are stratified by delinquency stages (i.e., current, 1-29 days past due, 30-59 days past due, etc.) and projected forward in one-month increments using historical roll rates. In each month of the simulation, losses on our finance receivable types are captured, and the ending delinquency stratification serves as the beginning point of the next iteration. No new volume is assumed. This process is repeated until the number of iterations equals the loss emergence period (the interval of time between the event which causes a borrower to default on a finance receivable and our recording of the charge-off) for our finance receivable types.

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Management exercises its judgment, based on quantitative analyses, qualitative factors, such as recent delinquency and other credit trends, and experience in the consumer finance industry, when determining the amount of the allowance for finance receivable losses. We adjust the amounts determined by the roll rate-based model for management's estimate of the effects of model imprecision which include but are not limited to, any changes to underwriting criteria, portfolio seasoning, and current economic conditions, including levels of unemployment and personal bankruptcies.

PURCHASED CREDIT IMPAIRED FINANCE RECEIVABLES

As part of each of our acquisitions, we identify a population of finance receivables for which it is determined that it is probable that we will be unable to collect all contractually required payments. We accrete the excess of the cash flows expected to be collected on the purchased credit impaired finance receivables over the discounted cash flows (the "accretable yield") into interest income at a level rate of return over the expected lives of the underlying pools of the purchased credit impaired finance receivables. We update our estimates for cash flows on a quarterly basis incorporating current assumptions regarding default rates, loss severities, the amounts and timing of prepayments and other factors that are reflective of current market conditions. If expected cash flows increase significantly, we adjust the yield prospectively; conversely, if expected cash flows decrease, we record an impairment.

TDR FINANCE RECEIVABLES

When we modify a loan's contractual terms for economic or other reasons related to the borrower's financial difficulties and grant a concession that we would not otherwise consider, we classify that loan as a TDR finance receivable. When we modify an account we primarily use a combination of the following to reduce the borrower's monthly payment: reduce interest rate, extend the term, capitalize or forgive past due interest and, to a lesser extent, forgive principal. Account modifications that are deemed to be a TDR finance receivable are measured for impairment in accordance with the authoritative guidance for the accounting for impaired loans.

The allowance for finance receivable losses related to our TDR finance receivables represents loan-specific reserves based on an analysis of the present value of expected future cash flows. We establish our allowance for finance receivable losses related to our TDR finance receivables by calculating the present value (discounted at the loan's effective interest rate prior to modification) of all expected cash flows less the recorded investment in the aggregated pool. We use certain assumptions to estimate the expected cash flows from our TDR finance receivables. The primary assumptions for our model are prepayment speeds, default rates, and severity rates.

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Management is responsible for the determination of the fair value of our financial assets and financial liabilities and the supporting methodologies and assumptions. We employ widely used financial techniques or utilize third-party valuation service providers to gather, analyze, and interpret market information and derive fair values based upon relevant methodologies and assumptions for individual instruments or pools of finance receivables. When our valuation service providers are unable to obtain sufficient market observable information upon which to estimate the fair value for a particular security, we determine fair value either by requesting brokers who are knowledgeable about these securities to provide a quote, which is generally non-binding, or by employing widely used financial techniques.

GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

For goodwill and indefinite lived intangible assets, we first complete a qualitative assessment to determine whether it is necessary to perform a quantitative impairment test annually. If the qualitative assessment indicates that the assets are more likely than not to have been impaired, we proceed with the fair value calculation of the assets. For those net

intangible assets with a finite useful life, we review such intangibles for impairment at least annually and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 4 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 for discussion of recently issued accounting pronouncements.

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Seasonality

Our personal loan volume is generally highest during the second and fourth quarters of the year, primarily due to marketing efforts, seasonality of demand, and increased traffic in branches after the winter months. Demand for our personal loans is usually lower in January and February after the holiday season and as a result of tax refunds. Delinquencies on our personal loans are generally lowest in the first quarter and tend to rise throughout the remainder of the year. These seasonal trends contribute to fluctuations in our operating results and cash needs throughout the year.

Glossary of Terms

Average debt	average of debt for each day in the period
Average net receivables	average of monthly average net finance receivables (net finance receivables at the beginning and end of each month divided by 2) in the period
Charge-off ratio	annualized net charge-offs as a percentage of the average of net finance receivables at the beginning of each month in the period
Delinquency ratio	UPB 60 days or more past due (greater than three payments unpaid) as a percentage of UPB
Gross charge-off ratio	annualized gross charge-offs as a percentage of the average of net finance receivables at the beginning of each month in the period
Trust Preferred Securities	capital securities classified as debt for accounting purposes but due to their terms are afforded, at least in part, equity capital treatment in the calculation of effective leverage by rating agencies
Loss ratio	annualized net charge-offs, net writedowns on real estate owned, net gain (loss) on sales of real estate owned, and operating expenses related to real estate owned as a percentage of the average of real estate loans at the beginning of each month in the period
Net interest income	interest income less interest expense
Recovery ratio	annualized recoveries on net charge-offs as a percentage of the average of net finance receivables at the beginning of each month in the period
Tangible equity	total equity less accumulated other comprehensive income or loss
Weighted average interest rate	annualized interest expense as a percentage of average debt
Yield	annualized finance charges as a percentage of average net receivables

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Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

The fair values of certain of our assets and liabilities are sensitive to changes in market interest rates. The impact of changes in interest rates would be reduced by the fact that increases (decreases) in fair values of assets would be partially offset by corresponding changes in fair values of liabilities. In aggregate, the estimated impact of an immediate and sustained 100 basis point increase or decrease in interest rates on the fair values of our interest rate-sensitive financial instruments would not be material to our financial position.

The estimated increases (decreases) in fair values of interest rate-sensitive financial instruments were as follows:

December 31, (dollars in millions)	2015		2014	
	+100 bp	-100 bp	+100 bp	-100 bp
Assets				
Net finance receivables, less allowance for finance receivable losses	\$(249	) \$267	\$(146	) \$153
Finance receivables held for sale	(19	) 20	(12	) 14
Fixed-maturity investment securities	(75	) 76	(41	) 40
Liabilities				
Long-term debt	\$(385	) \$383	\$(253	) \$266

We derived the changes in fair values by modeling estimated cash flows of certain of our assets and liabilities. We adjusted the cash flows to reflect changes in prepayments and calls, but did not consider loan originations, debt issuances, or new investment purchases.

We did not enter into interest rate-sensitive financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

Readers should exercise care in drawing conclusions based on the above analysis. While these changes in fair values provide a measure of interest rate sensitivity, they do not represent our expectations about the impact of interest rate changes on our financial results. This analysis is also based on our exposure at a particular point in time and incorporates numerous assumptions and estimates. It also assumes an immediate change in interest rates, without regard to the impact of certain business decisions or initiatives that we would likely undertake to mitigate or eliminate some or all of the adverse effects of the modeled scenarios.

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Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

An index to our financial statements and supplementary data follows:

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of OneMain Holdings, Inc.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), shareholders' equity and cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of OneMain Holdings, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the "Company") at December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule listed in the index appearing under Item 15(a)(2) presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements and financial statement schedule, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 9A. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements, on the financial statement schedule, and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits (which were integrated audits in 2015 and 2014). We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

As described in Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, management has excluded OneMain Financial Holdings, LLC from its assessment of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31,

2015, because it was acquired by the Company in a purchase business combination during 2015. We have also excluded OneMain Financial Holdings, LLC from our audit of internal control over financial reporting. OneMain Financial Holdings, LLC is a wholly-owned subsidiary whose total assets and loss before benefit from income taxes represent \$11.2 billion and \$308 million, respectively, of the related consolidated financial statement amounts as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chicago, Illinois
February 29, 2016

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ONEMAIN HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(dollars in millions except par value amount)

December 31,	2015	2014
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$939	\$879
Investment securities	1,867	2,935
Net finance receivables:		
Personal loans (includes loans of consolidated VIEs of \$11.4 billion in 2015 and \$1.9 billion in 2014)	13,267	3,831
SpringCastle Portfolio (includes loans of consolidated VIEs of \$1.6 billion in 2015 and \$2.0 billion in 2014)	1,576	1,979
Real estate loans	524	625
Retail sales finance	23	48
Net finance receivables	15,390	6,483
Unearned insurance premium and claim reserves	(662)	(217)
Allowance for finance receivable losses (includes allowance of consolidated VIEs of \$431 million in 2015 and \$72 million in 2014)	(587)	(176)
Net finance receivables, less unearned insurance premium and claim reserves and allowance for finance receivable losses	14,141	6,090
Finance receivables held for sale (includes finance receivables held for sale of consolidated VIEs of \$435 million in 2015)	796	205
Restricted cash and cash equivalents (includes restricted cash and cash equivalents of consolidated VIEs of \$663 million in 2015 and \$210 million in 2014)	676	218
Goodwill	1,440	—
Other intangible assets	559	21
Other assets	638	464
Total assets	\$21,056	\$10,812
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Long-term debt (includes debt of consolidated VIEs of \$11.7 billion in 2015 and \$3.6 billion in 2014)	\$17,300	\$8,356
Insurance claims and policyholder liabilities	747	229
Deferred and accrued taxes	20	152
Other liabilities	384	238
Total liabilities	18,451	8,975
Commitments and contingent liabilities (Note 20)		
Shareholders' equity:		
Common stock, par value \$.01 per share; 2,000,000,000 shares authorized, 134,494,172 and 114,832,895 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively	1	1
Additional paid-in capital	1,533	529
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(33)	3
Retained earnings	1,250	1,492
OneMain Holdings, Inc. shareholders' equity	2,751	2,025

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Non-controlling interests	(146) (188)
Total shareholders' equity	2,605	1,837	
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$21,056	\$10,812	

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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ONEMAIN HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Operations

(dollars in millions except earnings (loss) per share)

Years Ended December 31,	2015	2014	2013	
Interest income:				
Finance charges	\$1,870	\$1,921	\$2,154	
Finance receivables held for sale originated as held for investment	61	61	—	
Total interest income	1,931	1,982	2,154	
Interest expense	715	734	920	
Net interest income	1,216	1,248	1,234	
Provision for finance receivable losses	759	474	527	
Net interest income after provision for finance receivable losses	457	774	707	
Other revenues:				
Insurance	211	166	148	
Investment	52	39	35	
Net loss on repurchases and repayments of debt	—	(66) (42)
Net gain (loss) on fair value adjustments on debt	—	(15) 6)
Net gain on sales of real estate loans and related trust assets	—	726	—	
Other	(2) (18) 6)
Total other revenues	261	832	153	
Other expenses:				
Operating expenses:				
Salaries and benefits	485	360	464	
Acquisition-related transaction and integration expenses	62	—	—	
Other operating expenses	344	266	253	
Insurance policy benefits and claims	96	75	65	
Total other expenses	987	701	782	
Income (loss) before provision for (benefit from) income taxes	(269	) 905	78
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	(147) 297	(16)
Net income (loss)	(122	) 608	94
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	120	103	113	
Net income (loss) attributable to OneMain Holdings, Inc.	\$(242) \$505	\$(19)
Share Data:				
Weighted average number of shares outstanding:				
Basic	127,910,680	114,791,225	102,917,172	

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Diluted	127,910,680	115,265,123	102,917,172	
Earnings (loss) per share:				
Basic	\$(1.89) \$4.40	\$(0.19)
Diluted	\$(1.89) \$4.38	\$(0.19)

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)

(dollars in millions)

Years Ended December 31,	2015	2014	2013	
Net income (loss)	\$(122	) \$608	\$94
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Net unrealized gains (losses) on non-credit impaired available-for-sale securities	(28) 20	(12)
Retirement plan liabilities adjustments	(9	) (50	) 18
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(6) —	(1)
Income tax effect:				
Net unrealized (gains) losses on non-credit impaired available-for-sale securities	10	(7	) 4
Retirement plan liabilities adjustments	3	17	(6)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	2	—	—	
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax, before reclassification adjustments	(28	) (20	) 3
Reclassification adjustments included in net income (loss):				
Net realized gains on available-for-sale securities	(12) (8) (3)
Income tax effect:				
Net realized gains on available-for-sale securities	4	3	1	
Reclassification adjustments included in net income (loss), net of tax	(8) (5) (2)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	(36	) (25	) 1
Comprehensive income (loss)	(158	) 583	95
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	120	103	113	
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to OneMain Holdings, Inc.	\$(278) \$480	\$(18)

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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ONEMAIN HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity

(dollars in millions)	OneMain Holdings, Inc. Shareholders' Equity						
	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Retained Earnings	OneMain Holdings, Inc. Shareholders' Equity	Non-controlling Interests	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance, January 1, 2015	\$1	\$ 529	\$ 3	\$1,492	\$ 2,025	\$ (188)	\$ 1,837
Sale of common stock, net of offering costs	—	976	—	—	976	—	976
Non-cash incentive compensation from Initial Stockholder	—	15	—	—	15	—	15
Share-based compensation expense, net of forfeitures	—	15	—	—	15	—	15
Excess tax benefit from share-based compensation	—	3	—	—	3	—	3
Withholding tax on vested RSUs	—	(5)	—	—	(5)	—	(5)
Change in non-controlling interests:							
Distributions declared to joint venture partners	—	—	—	—	—	(78)	(78)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	—	—	(36)	—	(36)	—	(36)
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	(242)	(242)	120	(122)
Balance, December 31, 2015	\$1	\$ 1,533	\$ (33)	\$1,250	\$ 2,751	\$ (146)	\$ 2,605
Balance, January 1, 2014	\$1	\$ 524	\$ 28	\$987	\$ 1,540	\$ 347	\$ 1,887
Share-based compensation expense, net of forfeitures	—	6	—	—	6	—	6
Withholding tax on vested RSUs	—	(1)	—	—	(1)	—	(1)
Change in non-controlling interests:							
Distributions declared to joint venture partners	—	—	—	—	—	(638)	(638)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	—	—	(25)	—	(25)	—	(25)
Net income	—	—	—	505	505	103	608
Balance, December 31, 2014	\$1	\$ 529	\$ 3	\$1,492	\$ 2,025	\$ (188)	\$ 1,837
Balance, January 1, 2013	\$1	\$ 147	\$ 27	\$1,006	\$ 1,181	\$ —	\$ 1,181
Sale of common stock, net of offering costs	—	231	—	—	231	—	231
	—	146	—	—	146	—	146

Share-based compensation
expense, net of forfeitures

Change in non-controlling
interests:

Contributions from joint venture partners	—	—	—	—	—	438	438	
Distributions declared to joint venture partners	—	—	—	—	—	(204) (204)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	(19	) (19	) 113	94
Balance, December 31, 2013	\$1	\$ 524	\$ 28	\$987	\$ 1,540	\$ 347	\$ 1,887	

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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ONEMAIN HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(dollars in millions)

Years Ended December 31,	2015	2014	2013
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income (loss)	\$(122	) \$608	\$94
Reconciling adjustments:			
Provision for finance receivable losses	759	474	527
Depreciation and amortization	191	35	(55
Deferred income tax charge (benefit)	(212	) 20	(119
Non-cash incentive compensation from Initial Stockholder	15	—	—
Net loss (gain) on fair value adjustments on debt	—	15	(6
Net gain on sales of real estate loans and related trust assets	—	(726) —
Net loss on repurchases and repayments of debt	—	66	42
Share-based compensation expense, net of forfeitures	15	6	146
Other	4	10	19
Cash flows due to changes in:			
Other assets and other liabilities	(35	) (31	) 16
Insurance claims and policyholder liabilities	27	51	29
Taxes receivable and payable	102	(98	) (10
Accrued interest and finance charges	(14	) (36	) (42
Restricted cash and cash equivalents not reinvested	—	5	36
Other, net	1	1	(2
Net cash provided by operating activities	731	400	675
Cash flows from investing activities			
Net principal collections (originations) of finance receivables held for investment and held for sale	(1,037	) 215	851
Proceeds on sales of finance receivables held for sale originated as held for investment	78	3,799	15
Purchase of OneMain Financial Holdings, LLC, net of cash acquired	(3,902) —	—
Purchase of SpringCastle Portfolio	—	—	(2,964
Available-for-sale securities purchased	(525	) (351	) (555
Trading and other securities purchased	(1,482	) (2,978	) (10
Available-for-sale securities called, sold, and matured	525	291	847
Trading and other securities called, sold, and matured	3,797	687	8
Change in restricted cash and cash equivalents	(70	) 112	(414
Proceeds from sale of real estate owned	14	59	109
Other, net	(36	) (13	) (10
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	(2,638	) 1,821	(2,123
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt, net of commissions	3,027	3,557	6,296
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net of offering costs	976	—	231
Repayments of long-term debt	(1,960) (4,691) (6,435

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Contributions from joint venture partners	—	—	438	
Distributions to joint venture partners	(78) (638) (204)
Excess tax benefit from share-based compensation	3	—	—	
Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities	1,968	(1,772) 326	

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Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Continued)

(dollars in millions)

Years Ended December 31,	2015	2014	2013
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(1	) (1	) (1
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	60	448	(1,123
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	879	431	1,554
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$939	\$879	\$431
Supplemental cash flow information			
Interest paid	\$(594	) \$(541	) \$(724
Income taxes received (paid)	38	(375	) (113
Supplemental non-cash activities			
Transfer of finance receivables to real estate owned	\$11	\$49	\$93
Transfer of finance receivables held for investment to finance receivables held for sale (prior to deducting allowance for finance receivable losses)	617	6,902	18
Net unsettled investment security purchases	—	(7) —

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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ONEMAIN HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2015

1. Nature of Operations

OneMain Holdings, Inc. (formerly Springleaf Holdings, Inc.) is referred to in this report as “OMH” or, collectively with its subsidiaries, whether directly or indirectly owned, the “Company,” “we,” “us,” or “our”. OMH is a Delaware corporation. At December 31, 2015, Springleaf Financial Holdings, LLC (the “Initial Stockholder”) owned approximately 58% of OMH’s common stock. The Initial Stockholder is owned primarily by a private equity fund managed by an affiliate of Fortress Investment Group LLC (“Fortress”).

On November 15, 2015, OMH completed its acquisition of OneMain Financial Holdings, LLC (“OMFH”) from CitiFinancial Credit Company (“Citigroup”) for \$4.5 billion in cash (the “OneMain Acquisition”). In connection with the OneMain Acquisition, Springleaf Holdings, Inc. changed its name to OneMain Holdings, Inc. (previously defined above as “OMH”). As a result of the OneMain Acquisition, OMFH became a wholly owned, indirect subsidiary of OMH. See Note 2 for further information on the OneMain Acquisition.

OMH is a financial services holding company whose principal subsidiaries are Springleaf Finance, Inc. (“SFI”) and Independence Holdings, LLC (“Independence”), a newly created subsidiary. SFI’s principal subsidiary is Springleaf Finance Corporation (“SFC”), and Independence’s principal subsidiary is OMFH. SFC and OMFH are financial services holding companies with subsidiaries engaged in the consumer finance and insurance businesses. OMFH, collectively with its subsidiaries, is referred to in this report as “OneMain”. OMH and its subsidiaries (other than OneMain) is referred to in this report as “Springleaf”.

The results of OneMain are included in our consolidated results from November 1, 2015, pursuant to our contractual agreements with Citigroup.

At December 31, 2015, we had \$15.4 billion of net finance receivables due from approximately 2.5 million customer accounts. Our network of over 1,900 branch offices in 43 states, as of December 31, 2015, is complemented by our centralized operations, which provides support to our branch operations. At December 31, 2015, we had approximately 11,400 employees.

2. OneMain Acquisition

On November 15, 2015, pursuant to a Stock Purchase Agreement, dated March 2, 2015, OMH completed its acquisition of OneMain from Citigroup for \$4.5 billion in cash after accounting for certain estimated adjustments at closing. The purchase price for the OneMain Acquisition was based on OMFH's balance sheet as of 11:59 p.m. on October 31, 2015 and all earnings and losses of OMFH generated or incurred, as the case may be, during the period after October 31, 2015 to the closing date of the OneMain Acquisition were for the account of OMH. As a result, the results of OneMain are included in our consolidated results from November 1, 2015. OneMain is a leading consumer finance company in the United States, providing personal loans to primarily middle income households through a national, community based network of over 1,100 branches in 43 states.

In connection with the closing of the OneMain Acquisition, on November 13, 2015, OMH and certain of its subsidiaries (collectively, the “Branch Sellers”) entered into an Asset Preservation Stipulation and Order and agreed to a Proposed Final Judgment (collectively, the “Settlement Agreement”) with the U.S. Department of Justice (the “DOJ”), as well as the state attorneys general for Colorado, Idaho, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, Washington and West Virginia. The Settlement Agreement resolved the inquiries of the DOJ and such attorneys general with respect to the OneMain

Acquisition and allowed OMH to proceed with the closing. Pursuant to the Settlement Agreement, OMH agreed to divest 127 branches of SFC subsidiaries across eleven states as a condition for approval of the OneMain Acquisition. The Settlement Agreement requires the Branch Sellers to operate these 127 branches as an ongoing, economically viable and competitive business until sold to the divestiture purchaser. In connection with the Settlement Agreement, the U.S. District of Court for the District of Columbia appointed a third-party monitor to oversee management of the divestiture branches and ensure the Company's compliance with the terms of the Settlement Agreement.

On November 12, 2015, the Branch Sellers entered into an agreement with Lendmark Financial Services, LLC ("Lendmark"), to sell the branches to Lendmark (the "Lendmark Sale") for a purchase price equal to the sum of (i) the aggregate unpaid balance as of closing of the purchased loans multiplied by 103%, plus (ii) for each interest-bearing purchased loan, an amount equal to all unpaid interest that has accrued on the unpaid balance at the applicable note rate from the most recent interest payment date through the closing, plus (iii) the sum of all prepaid charges and fees and security deposits of the Branch Sellers

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

to the extent arising under the purchased contracts as reflected on the books and records of the Branch Sellers as of closing, subject to certain limitations if the purchase price would exceed \$695 million and Lendmark is unable to obtain financing on certain specified terms. In anticipation of the sale of these branches, Springleaf transferred \$608 million of personal loans from held for investment to held for sale on September 30, 2015. At December 31, 2015, the personal loans held for sale totaled approximately \$617 million, primarily due to originations, net of charge-offs of personal loans in these branches during the fourth quarter of 2015. These branches represent 6% of the branches and approximately 4% of the personal loans held for investment and held for sale of the combined company as of December 31, 2015.

The closing of the Lendmark Sale is subject to various conditions. There can be no assurance that the Lendmark Sale will close, or if it does, when the closing will occur. In the event that the Branch Sellers have not completed the sale of these branches within 120 days after November 13, 2015, as such time period may be extended pursuant to the Settlement Agreement, the court may appoint a divestiture trustee to conduct the sale of such assets. In this case, the divestiture trustee would have the power to accomplish the divestiture of such assets to an acquirer or acquirers acceptable to the DOJ, and the Branch Sellers would have no right to object to a sale by the divestiture trustee on any ground other than the divestiture trustee's malfeasance. Accordingly, the asset divestiture could occur on terms less favorable to the Branch Sellers than the Lendmark Sale.

As of December 31, 2015, we have incurred approximately \$62 million of acquisition-related expenses relating to the OneMain Acquisition and the Lendmark Sale, which we report in acquisition-related transaction and integration expenses, as a component of operating expenses. These expenses include transaction costs, technology termination and certain compensation and benefit related costs.

We financed the purchase price using a combination of available cash, proceeds from the sale of investment securities and existing Springleaf conduit facilities. On November 12, 2015, OMH contributed \$1.1 billion to Independence, a newly created, wholly-owned subsidiary of OMH, and on the same date, Springleaf Financial Cash Services, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of SFC, provided Independence with \$3.4 billion cash pursuant to the terms of an intercompany, revolving demand note agreement. The note is payable in full on December 31, 2019, and is prepayable in whole or in part at any time without premium or penalty. The interest rate for the UPB is the lender's cost of funds rate. On November 15, 2015, Independence used the combined proceeds to complete its acquisition of OneMain.

We allocated the purchase price to the net tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed, based on their respective estimated fair values as of October 31, 2015. Given the timing of this transaction and complexity of the purchase accounting, our estimate of the fair value adjustment specific to the acquired loans and intangible assets is preliminary. In addition, our determination of the final tax positions with Citigroup is also preliminary. We intend to finalize the accounting for these matters as soon as reasonably possible. Separately, during the measurement period, which may be up to one year from the acquisition date, we may record adjustments to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed with the corresponding offset to goodwill if new information, which existed as of the acquisition date, comes to our attention.

On February 24, 2016, we reached final agreement with Citigroup on certain purchase accounting adjustments. The final adjustment will result in an additional payment by Citigroup of \$23 million. We anticipate receiving these proceeds during first quarter of 2016 and reflecting the full amount as an adjustment to goodwill.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

The excess of the purchase price over the fair values, which we recorded as goodwill, was determined as follows:
(dollars in millions)

	Amounts	
Cash consideration	\$4,478	
Fair value of assets acquired:		
Cash and cash equivalents (a)	958	
Investment securities	1,294	
Personal loans	8,801	
Intangibles (b)	555	
Other assets (c)	247	
Fair value of liabilities assumed:		
Long-term debt	(7,725)
Unearned premium, insurance policy and claims reserves (d)	(936)
Other liabilities (e)	(156)
Goodwill (f)	\$1,440	

(a) Cash and cash equivalents includes restricted cash and cash equivalents.

(b) Goodwill and intangibles were recorded at OMFH subsidiary level.

(c) Other assets consist of deferred tax assets, premises and equipment, and other acquired assets.

(d) Unearned premium, insurance policy and claims reserves includes \$409 million related to unearned premium and claims reserves, which is presented as a contra-asset on the balance sheet.

(e) Other liabilities consist of accounts payable, accrued expenses, and other assumed liabilities.

The goodwill recognized from the OneMain Acquisition reflects the strategic benefits and opportunities of the combined company previously discussed. All of the goodwill is reported in our Consumer and Insurance segment and \$1.4 billion is expected to be deductible for tax purposes. See Note 9 for a reconciliation of the carrying amount of goodwill at the beginning and end of 2015.

In connection with the allocation of the purchase price, we identified the following intangible assets:

(dollars in millions)	Amount	Estimated Useful Life
Trade names	\$220	Indefinite
Customer relationships	205	6 years
Value of business acquired (“VOBA”)	105	5-30 years
Licenses	25	Indefinite
Total	\$555	

Interest income and net loss of OMFH subsequent to the effective closing date of the acquisition of October 31, 2015 were as follows:

(dollars in millions)	
Two Months Ended December 31,	2015

Interest income	\$246	
Net loss	(187)

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

The following unaudited pro forma information presents the combined results of operations of Springleaf and OneMain as if the OneMain Acquisition had occurred on January 1, 2014. The unaudited pro forma information also reflects adjustments for (i) the financing arrangements; (ii) the 2014 Springleaf real estate loan sales; and (iii) the anticipated sale of certain personal loans classified as finance receivables held for sale in connection with the Lendmark Sale, as if the transactions had been consummated on January 1, 2014. In addition, the pro forma interest income assumes the adjustment of historical finance charges for estimated impacts of accounting for credit impaired loans. The unaudited pro forma information is not necessarily indicative of the operating results that would have been achieved had the OneMain Acquisition occurred on January 1, 2014. In addition, the unaudited pro forma financial information does not purport to project the future operating results of the combined company following the OneMain Acquisition.

The following table presents the unaudited pro forma financial information:
(dollars in millions)

Years Ended December 31,	2015	2014
Interest income	\$3,216	\$3,104
Net income (loss) attributable to OneMain Holdings, Inc.	(203	) 57

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

We prepared our consolidated financial statements using generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”). The statements include the accounts of OMH, its subsidiaries (all of which are wholly owned, except for certain indirect subsidiaries associated with a joint venture in which we own a 47% equity interest), and variable interest entities (“VIEs”) in which we hold a controlling financial interest and for which we are considered to be the primary beneficiary as of the financial statement date.

We eliminated all material intercompany accounts and transactions. We made judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect amounts reported in our consolidated financial statements and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. In management’s opinion, the consolidated financial statements include the normal, recurring adjustments necessary for a fair statement of results. Ultimate results could differ from our estimates. We evaluated the effects of and the need to disclose events that occurred subsequent to the balance sheet date. To conform to the 2015 presentation, we reclassified certain items in prior periods, including certain items in prior periods of our consolidated balance sheet and consolidated cash flow statement.

To conform to the 2015 presentation, we reclassified certain prior period items as a result of our early adoption of accounting standards update (“ASU”) 2015-03, Interest - Imputation of Interest (“ASU 2015-03”). See Note 4 for further information on the adoption of this ASU.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Operating Segments

Our segments coincide with how our businesses are managed. At December 31, 2015, our three segments include:

Consumer and Insurance;

Acquisitions and Servicing; and
Real Estate.

In connection with the OneMain Acquisition, we include OneMain's operations in our Consumer and Insurance segment.

Management considers Consumer and Insurance, and Acquisitions and Servicing as our "Core Consumer Operations" and Real Estate as our "Non-Core Portfolio." The remaining components (which we refer to as "Other") consist of our other non-core, non-originating legacy operations, which are isolated by geographic market and/or distribution channel from our Core Consumer Operations and our Non-Core Portfolio. These operations include: (i) Springleaf legacy operations in 14 states where we had also ceased branch-based personal lending; (ii) Springleaf liquidating retail sales finance portfolio (including retail sales

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

finance accounts from its legacy auto finance operation); (iii) Springleaf lending operations in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands; and (iv) the operations of Springleaf United Kingdom subsidiary.

Finance Receivables

Generally, we classify finance receivables as held for investment based on management's intent at the time of origination. We determine classification on a loan-by-loan basis. We classify finance receivables as held for investment due to our ability and intent to hold them until their contractual maturities. We carry finance receivables at amortized cost which includes accrued finance charges on interest bearing finance receivables, net unamortized deferred origination costs and unamortized points and fees, unamortized net premiums and discounts on purchased finance receivables, and unamortized finance charges on precomputed receivables.

We include the cash flows from finance receivables held for investment in the consolidated statements of cash flows as investing activities. We may finance certain insurance products offered to our customers as part of finance receivables. In such cases, the insurance premium is included as an operating cash inflow and the financing of the insurance premium is included as part of the finance receivable as an investing cash flow in the consolidated statements of cash flows.

Insurance claims and policyholder liabilities relate to the underwriting activities of our Consumer and Insurance segment. A significant portion of insurance claims and policyholder liabilities originate from the finance receivables. Historically, our policy has been to report them as liabilities and not net them against finance receivables; however, during the fourth quarter of 2015, we changed our presentation of unearned premiums and certain unpaid claim liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets as a reduction to net finance receivables. We believe this presentation is preferable as it aligns more closely with the presentation of these balances with our peers. We retrospectively applied this change in presentation in our consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2014 to ensure comparability across reporting periods. Similarly we will change comparable prior periods in our Forms 10-Q which we plan to file in 2016. As this is a change in balance sheet presentation only, there is no effect on net income (loss) or net income (loss) attributable to OMH.

Finance Receivable Revenue Recognition

We recognize finance charges as revenue on the accrual basis using the interest method, which we report in interest income. We amortize premiums or accrete discounts on finance receivables as an adjustment to finance charge income using the interest method and contractual cash flows. We defer the costs to originate certain finance receivables and the revenue from nonrefundable points and fees on loans and amortize them as an adjustment to finance charge income using the interest method.

We stop accruing finance charges when the fourth contractual payment becomes past due for personal loans, the loans acquired through a joint venture in which we own a 47% equity interest (the "SpringCastle Portfolio"), and retail sales contracts and when the sixth contractual payment becomes past due for revolving retail accounts. For finance receivables serviced externally, including real estate loans, we stop accruing finance charges when the third or fourth contractual payment becomes past due depending on the type of receivable and respective third party servicer. We reverse finance charge amounts previously accrued upon suspension of accrual of finance charges.

For certain finance receivables that had a carrying value that included a purchase premium or discount, we stop accreting the premium or discount at the time we stop accruing finance charges. We do not reverse accretion of premium or discount that was previously recognized.

We recognize the contractual interest portion of payments received on nonaccrual finance receivables as finance charges at the time of receipt. We resume the accrual of interest on a nonaccrual finance receivable when the past due status on the individual finance receivable improves to the point that the finance receivable no longer meets our policy for nonaccrual. At that time we also resume accretion of any unamortized premium or discount resulting from a previous purchase premium or discount.

We accrete the amount required to adjust the initial fair value of our finance receivables to their contractual amounts over the life of the related finance receivable for non-credit impaired finance receivables and over the life of a pool of finance receivables for purchased credit impaired finance receivables as described in our policy for purchase credit impaired finance receivables.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Purchased Credit Impaired Finance Receivables

As part of each of our acquisitions, we identify a population of finance receivables for which it is determined that it is probable that we will be unable to collect all contractually required payments. The population of accounts identified generally consists of those finance receivables that are (i) 60 days or more past due at acquisition, which had been classified as troubled debt restructured (“TDR”) finance receivables as of the acquisition date, (ii) may have been previously modified, or (iii) had other indications of impairment as of the acquisition date.

We accrete the excess of the cash flows expected to be collected on the purchased credit impaired finance receivables over the discounted cash flows (the “accretable yield”) into interest income at a level rate of return over the expected lives of the underlying pools of the purchased credit impaired finance receivables. The underlying pools are based on finance receivables with common risk characteristics. We have established policies and procedures to periodically (at least once a quarter) update the amount of cash flows we expect to collect, incorporating assumptions regarding default rates, loss severities, the amounts and timing of prepayments and other factors that are reflective of then current market conditions. Probable decreases in expected finance receivable cash flows result in the recognition of impairment, which is recognized through the provision for finance receivable losses. Probable significant increases in expected cash flows to be collected would first reverse any previously recorded allowance for finance receivable losses; any remaining increases are recognized prospectively as adjustments to the respective pool’s yield.

Our purchased credit impaired finance receivables remain in our purchased credit impaired pools until liquidation. We do not reclassify modified purchased credit impaired finance receivables as TDR finance receivables.

We have additionally established policies and procedures related to maintaining the integrity of these pools. A finance receivable will not be removed from a pool unless we sell, foreclose, or otherwise receive assets in satisfaction of a particular finance receivable or a finance receivable is charged-off. If a finance receivable is renewed and additional funds are lent and terms are adjusted to current market conditions, we consider this a new finance receivable and the previous finance receivable is removed from the pool. If the facts and circumstances indicate that a finance receivable should be removed from a pool, that finance receivable will be removed at its carrying amount with the carrying amount being determined using the pro-rata method (the unpaid principal balance (“UPB”) of the particular finance receivable divided by the UPB of the pool multiplied by the carrying amount of the pool). Removal of the finance receivable from a pool does not affect the yield used to recognize accretable yield of the pool. If a finance receivable is removed from the pool because it is charged-off, it is removed at its carrying amount with a charge to the provision for finance receivable losses.

Troubled Debt Restructured Finance Receivables

We make modifications to our personal loans and loans in our SpringCastle Portfolio to assist borrowers who are experiencing financial difficulty, are in bankruptcy or are participating in a consumer credit counseling arrangement. We make modifications to our real estate loans to assist borrowers in avoiding foreclosure. When we modify a loan’s contractual terms for economic or other reasons related to the borrower’s financial difficulties and grant a concession that we would not otherwise consider, we classify that loan as a TDR finance receivable. We restructure finance receivables only if we believe the customer has the ability to pay under the restructured terms for the foreseeable future. We establish reserves on our TDR finance receivables by discounting the estimated cash flows associated with the respective receivables at the interest rate prior to the modification to the account and record any difference between the discounted cash flows and the carrying value as an allowance adjustment.

We may modify the terms of existing accounts in certain circumstances, such as certain bankruptcy or other catastrophic situations or for economic or other reasons related to a borrower's financial difficulties that justify modification. When we modify an account, we primarily use a combination of the following to reduce the borrower's monthly payment: reduce interest rate, extend the term, capitalize or forgive past due interest and, to a lesser extent, forgive principal. If the account is delinquent at the time of modification, the account is brought current for delinquency reporting. Account modifications that are deemed to be a TDR finance receivable are measured for impairment. Account modifications that are not classified as a TDR finance receivable are measured for impairment in accordance with our policy for allowance for finance receivable losses.

Finance charges for TDR finance receivables require the application of judgment. We recognize the contractual interest portion of payments received on nonaccrual finance receivables as finance charges at the time of receipt. TDR finance receivables that are placed on nonaccrual status remain on nonaccrual status until the past due status on the individual finance receivable improves to the point that the finance receivable no longer meets our policy for nonaccrual.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Allowance for Finance Receivable Losses

We establish the allowance for finance receivable losses through the provision for finance receivable losses. We evaluate our finance receivable portfolio by finance receivable type. Our finance receivable types (personal loans, SpringCastle Portfolio, real estate loans, and retail sales finance) consist of a large number of relatively small, homogeneous accounts. We evaluate our finance receivable types for impairment as pools. None of our accounts are large enough to warrant individual evaluation for impairment.

Management considers numerous internal and external factors in estimating probable incurred losses in our finance receivable portfolio, including the following:

- prior finance receivable loss and delinquency experience;
- the composition of our finance receivable portfolio; and
- current economic conditions, including the levels of unemployment and personal bankruptcies.

We base the allowance for finance receivable losses primarily on historical loss experience using a roll rate-based model applied to our finance receivable portfolios. In our roll rate-based model, our finance receivable types are stratified by delinquency stages (i.e., current, 1-29 days past due, 30-59 days past due, etc.) and projected forward in one-month increments using historical roll rates. In each month of the simulation, losses on our finance receivable types are captured, and the ending delinquency stratification serves as the beginning point of the next iteration. No new volume is assumed. This process is repeated until the number of iterations equals the loss emergence period (the interval of time between the event which causes a borrower to default on a finance receivable and our recording of the charge-off) for our finance receivable types. As delinquency is a primary input into our roll rate-based model, we inherently consider nonaccrual loans in our estimate of the allowance for finance receivable losses.

Management exercises its judgment, based on quantitative analyses, qualitative factors, such as recent delinquency and other credit trends, and experience in the consumer finance industry, when determining the amount of the allowance for finance receivable losses. We adjust the amounts determined by the roll rate-based model for management's estimate of the effects of model imprecision, any changes to underwriting criteria, portfolio seasoning, and current economic conditions, including levels of unemployment and personal bankruptcies. We charge or credit this adjustment to expense through the provision for finance receivable losses.

We generally charge off to the allowance for finance receivable losses personal loans that are beyond 180 days past due.

To avoid unnecessary real estate loan foreclosures, we may refer borrowers to counseling services, as well as consider a cure agreement, loan modification, voluntary sale (including a short sale), or deed in lieu of foreclosure. When two payments are past due on a collateral dependent real estate loan and it appears that foreclosure may be necessary, we inspect the property as part of assessing the costs, risks, and benefits associated with foreclosure. Generally, we start foreclosure proceedings on real estate loans when four monthly installments are past due. When foreclosure is completed and we have obtained title to the property, we obtain a third-party's valuation of the property, which is either a full appraisal or a real estate broker's or appraiser's estimate of the property sale value without the benefit of a full interior and exterior appraisal and lacking sales comparisons. Such appraisals or real estate brokers' or appraisers' estimate of value are one factor considered in establishing an appropriate valuation; however, we are ultimately responsible for the valuation established. We reduce finance receivables by the amount of the real estate loan, establish a real estate owned asset, and charge off any loan amount in excess of that value to the allowance for finance receivable losses. We infrequently extend the charge-off period for individual accounts when, in our opinion, such

treatment is warranted and consistent with our credit risk policies. We increase the allowance for finance receivable losses for recoveries on accounts previously charged-off.

We may renew a delinquent account if the customer meets current underwriting criteria and it does not appear that the cause of past delinquency will affect the customer's ability to repay the new loan. We subject all renewals, whether the customer's account is current or delinquent, to the same credit risk underwriting process as we would a new application for credit.

For our personal loans and retail sales finance receivables, we may offer those customers whose accounts are in good standing the opportunity of a deferment, which extends the term of an account. We may extend this offer to customers when they are experiencing higher than normal personal expenses. Generally, this offer is not extended to customers who are delinquent. However, we may offer a deferment to a delinquent customer who is experiencing a temporary financial problem. The account is considered current upon granting the deferment. To evaluate whether a borrower's financial difficulties are temporary or

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

other than temporary we review the terms of each deferment to ensure that the borrower has the financial ability to repay the outstanding principal and associated interest in full following the deferment and after the customer is brought current. If, following this analysis, we believe a borrower's financial difficulties are other than temporary, we will not grant deferment, and the loans may continue to age until they are charged off. We generally limit a customer to two deferments in a rolling twelve month period unless we determine that an exception is warranted and is consistent with our credit risk policies.

For our real estate loans, we may offer a deferment to a delinquent customer who is experiencing a temporary financial problem, which extends the term of an account. Prior to granting the deferment, we require a partial payment. We forebear the remaining past due interest when the deferment is granted for real estate loans that were originated or acquired centrally. The account is considered current upon granting the deferment. We generally limit a customer to two deferments in a rolling twelve month period for real estate loans that were originated at our branch offices (one deferment for real estate loans that were originated or acquired centrally) unless we determine that an exception is warranted and is consistent with our credit risk policies.

Accounts that are granted a deferment are not classified as troubled debt restructurings. We do not consider deferments granted as a troubled debt restructuring because the customer is not experiencing an other than temporary financial difficulty, and we are not granting a concession to the customer or the concession granted is immaterial to the contractual cash flows. We pool accounts that have been granted a deferment together with accounts that have not been granted a deferment for measuring impairment in accordance with the authoritative guidance for the accounting for contingencies.

The allowance for finance receivable losses related to our purchased credit impaired finance receivables is calculated using updated cash flows expected to be collected, incorporating assumptions regarding default rates, loss severities, the amounts and timing of prepayments and other factors that are reflective of current market conditions. Probable decreases in expected finance receivable cash flows result in the recognition of impairment. Probable and significant increases in expected cash flows to be collected would first reverse any previously recorded allowance for finance receivable losses.

We also establish reserves for TDR finance receivables, which are included in our allowance for finance receivable losses. The allowance for finance receivable losses related to our TDR finance receivables represents loan-specific reserves based on an analysis of the present value of expected future cash flows. We establish our allowance for finance receivable losses related to our TDR finance receivables by calculating the present value (discounted at the loan's effective interest rate prior to modification) of all expected cash flows less the recorded investment in the aggregated pool. We use certain assumptions to estimate the expected cash flows from our TDR finance receivables. The primary assumptions for our model are prepayment speeds, default rates, and severity rates.

Finance Receivables Held for Sale

Depending on market conditions or certain of management's capital sourcing strategies, which may impact our ability and/or intent to hold our finance receivables until maturity or for the foreseeable future, we may decide to sell finance receivables originally intended for investment. Our ability to hold finance receivables for the foreseeable future is subject to a number of factors, including economic and liquidity conditions, and therefore may change. As of each reporting period, management determines our ability to hold finance receivables for the foreseeable future based on assumptions for liquidity requirements or other strategic goals. When it is probable that management's intent or ability is to no longer hold finance receivables for the foreseeable future and we subsequently decide to sell specifically identified finance receivables that were originally classified as held for investment, the net finance receivables, less

allowance for finance receivable losses are reclassified as finance receivables held for sale and are carried at the lower of cost or fair value. Any amount by which cost exceeds fair value is accounted for as a valuation allowance and is recognized in other revenues in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. We base the fair value estimates on negotiations with prospective purchasers (if any) or by using a discounted cash flows approach. We base cash flows on contractual payment terms adjusted for estimates of prepayments and credit related losses. Cash flows resulting from the sale of the finance receivables that were originally classified as held for investment are recorded as an investing activity in the consolidated statements of cash flows since U.S. GAAP requires the statement of cash flow presentation to be based on the original classification of the finance receivable. When sold, we record the sales price we receive less our carrying value of these finance receivables held for sale in other revenues.

When it is determined that management no longer intends to sell finance receivables which had previously been classified as finance receivables held for sale and we have the ability to hold the finance receivables for the foreseeable future, we reclassify the finance receivables to finance receivables held for investment at the lower of cost or fair value and we accrete any fair value adjustment over the remaining life of the related finance receivables.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Real Estate Owned

We acquire real estate owned through foreclosure on real estate loans and we initially record real estate owned in other assets at the estimated fair value less the estimated cost to sell. The estimated fair value used as a basis to determine the carrying value of real estate owned is defined as the price that would be received in selling the property in an orderly transaction between market participants as of the measurement date.

We assess the balances of real estate owned for impairment on a periodic basis. If the required impairment testing suggests real estate owned is impaired, we reduce the carrying amount to estimated fair value less the estimated costs to sell. We charge these impairments to other revenues. We record the difference between the sale price we receive for a property and the carrying value and any amounts refunded to the customer as a recovery or loss in other revenues. We do not profit from foreclosures in accordance with the American Financial Services Association's Voluntary Standards for Consumer Mortgage Lending. We only attempt to recover our investment in the property, including expenses incurred.

Reserve for Sales Recourse Obligations

When we sell finance receivables, we establish a reserve for sales recourse in other liabilities, which represents our estimate of losses to be: (a) incurred by us on the repurchase of certain finance receivables that we previously sold; and (b) incurred by us for the indemnification of losses incurred by purchasers. Certain sale contracts include provisions requiring us to repurchase a finance receivable or indemnify the purchaser for losses it sustains with respect to a finance receivable if a borrower fails to make initial loan payments to the purchaser or if the accompanying mortgage loan breaches certain customary representations and warranties. These representations and warranties are made to the purchaser with respect to various characteristics of the finance receivable, such as the manner of origination, the nature and extent of underwriting standards applied, the types of documentation being provided, and, in limited instances, reaching certain defined delinquency limits. Although the representations and warranties are typically in place for the life of the finance receivable, we believe that most repurchase requests occur within the first five years of the sale of a finance receivable. In addition, an investor may request that we refund a portion of the premium paid on the sale of mortgage loans if a loan is prepaid within a certain amount of time from the date of sale. At the time of the sale of each finance receivable (exclusive of finance receivables included in our on-balance sheet securitizations), we record a provision for recourse obligations for estimated repurchases, loss indemnification and premium recapture on finance receivables sold, which is charged to other revenues. Any subsequent adjustments resulting from changes in estimated recourse exposure are recorded in other revenues.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

At the time we initially recognize goodwill or other intangible assets, a determination is made with regard to each asset as it relates to its useful life. We have determined that each of our intangible assets has a finite useful life with the exception of goodwill, the OneMain trade name, insurance licenses, lending licenses and certain domain names, which we determined to have indefinite lives.

For those net intangible assets with a finite useful life, we review such intangibles for impairment at least annually and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment is indicated if the sum of undiscounted estimated future cash flows is less than the carrying value of the respective asset. Impairment is permanently recognized by writing down the asset to the extent that the carrying value exceeds the estimated fair value. VOBA is the present value of future profits ("PVFP") of purchased insurance contracts. The PVFP is dynamically amortized over the lifetime of the block of business and is subject to premium deficiency testing

in accordance with ASC Topic 944.

For goodwill and indefinite lived intangible assets, we first complete a qualitative assessment to determine whether it is necessary to perform a quantitative impairment test annually. If the qualitative assessment indicates that the assets are more likely than not to have been impaired, we proceed with the fair value calculation of the assets. The fair value is determined in accordance with our fair value measurement policy. If the fair value is less than the carrying value, an impairment loss will be recognized in an amount equal to the difference and the indefinite life classification will be evaluated to determine whether such classification remains appropriate.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Insurance Premiums

We recognize revenue for short-duration contracts over the related contract period. Short-duration contracts primarily include credit life, credit disability, credit involuntary unemployment insurance, and collateral protection policies. We defer single premium credit insurance premiums in unearned premium reserves which we include as a reduction to net finance receivables. We recognize unearned premiums on credit life, credit disability, credit involuntary unemployment insurance and collateral protection insurance as revenue using the sum-of-the-digits, straight-line or other appropriate methods over the terms of the policies. Premiums from reinsurance assumed are earned over the related contract period.

We recognize revenue on long-duration contracts when due from policyholders. Long-duration contracts include term life, accidental death, and disability income protection. For single premium long-duration contracts a liability is accrued, that represents the present value of estimated future policy benefits to be paid to or on behalf of policyholders and related expenses, when premium revenue is recognized. The effects of changes in such estimated future policy benefit reserves are classified in insurance policy benefits and claims in the consolidated statements of operations.

We recognize commissions on ancillary products as other revenue when earned.

We may finance certain insurance products offered to our customers as part of finance receivables. In such cases, unearned premiums and certain unpaid claim liabilities related to our borrowers are netted and classified as contra-assets in the net finance receivables in the consolidated balance sheets, and the insurance premium is included as an operating cash inflow and the financing of the insurance premium is included as part of the finance receivable as an investing cash flow in the consolidated statements of cash flows.

Policy and Claim Reserves

Policy reserves for credit life, credit disability, credit-related property and casualty, and credit involuntary unemployment insurance equal related unearned premiums. Reserves for losses and loss adjustment expenses are based on claims experience, actual claims reported, and estimates of claims incurred but not reported. Assumptions utilized in determining appropriate reserves are based on historical experience, adjusted to provide for possible adverse deviation. These estimates are periodically reviewed and compared with actual experience and industry standards, and revised if it is determined that future experience will differ substantially from that previously assumed. Since reserves are based on estimates, the ultimate liability may be more or less than such reserves. The effects of changes in such estimated reserves are classified in insurance policy benefits and claims in the consolidated statements of operations in the period in which the estimates are changed.

We accrue liabilities for future life insurance policy benefits associated with non-credit life contracts and base the amounts on assumptions as to investment yields, mortality, and surrenders. We base annuity reserves on assumptions as to investment yields and mortality. Ceded insurance reserves are included in other assets and include estimates of the amounts expected to be recovered from reinsurers on insurance claims and policyholder liabilities.

Acquisition Costs

We defer insurance policy acquisition costs (primarily commissions, reinsurance fees, and premium taxes). We include deferred policy acquisition costs in other assets and amortize these costs over the terms of the related policies, whether directly written or reinsured.

Investment Securities

We generally classify our investment securities as available-for-sale or trading and other, depending on management's intent. Our investment securities classified as available-for-sale are recorded at fair value. We adjust related balance sheet accounts to reflect the current fair value of investment securities and record the adjustment, net of tax, in accumulated other comprehensive income or loss in shareholders' equity. We record interest receivable on investment securities in other assets.

Under the fair value option, we may elect to measure at fair value, financial assets that are not otherwise required to be carried at fair value. We elect the fair value option for available-for-sale securities that are deemed to incorporate an embedded derivative and for which it is impracticable for us to isolate and/or value the derivative. We recognize any changes in fair value in investment revenues.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

We classify our investment securities in the fair value hierarchy framework based on the observability of inputs. Inputs to the valuation techniques are described as being either observable (level 1 or 2) or unobservable (level 3) assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability.

Impairments on Investment Securities

Available-for-sale. We evaluate our available-for-sale securities on an individual basis to identify any instances where the fair value of the investment security is below its amortized cost. For these securities, we then evaluate whether an other-than-temporary impairment exists if any of the following conditions are present:

- we intend to sell the security;
- it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis; or
- we do not expect to recover the security's entire amortized cost basis (even if we do not intend to sell the security).

If we intend to sell an impaired investment security or we will likely be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis less any current period credit loss, we recognize an other-than-temporary impairment in investment revenues equal to the difference between the investment security's amortized cost and its fair value at the balance sheet date.

In determining whether a credit loss exists, we compare our best estimate of the present value of the cash flows expected to be collected from the security to the amortized cost basis of the security. Any shortfall in this comparison represents a credit loss. The cash flows expected to be collected are determined by assessing all available information, including length and severity of unrealized loss, issuer default rate, ratings changes and adverse conditions related to the industry sector, financial condition of issuer, credit enhancements, collateral default rates, and other relevant criteria. Management considers factors such as our investment strategy, liquidity requirements, overall business plans, and recovery periods for securities in previous periods of broad market declines.

If a credit loss exists with respect to an investment in a security (i.e., we do not expect to recover the entire amortized cost basis of the security), we would be unable to assert that we will recover our amortized cost basis even if we do not intend to sell the security. Therefore, in these situations, an other-than-temporary impairment is considered to have occurred.

If a credit loss exists, but we do not intend to sell the security and we will likely not be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis less any current period credit loss, the impairment is classified as: (i) the estimated amount relating to credit loss; and (ii) the amount relating to all other factors. We recognize the estimated credit loss in investment revenues, and the non-credit loss amount in accumulated other comprehensive income or loss.

Once a credit loss is recognized, we adjust the investment security to a new amortized cost basis equal to the previous amortized cost basis less the credit losses recognized in investment revenues. For investment securities for which other-than-temporary impairments were recognized in investment revenues, the difference between the new amortized cost basis and the cash flows expected to be collected is accreted to investment income.

We recognize subsequent increases and decreases in the fair value of our available-for-sale securities in accumulated other comprehensive income or loss, unless the decrease is considered other than temporary.

Investment Revenue Recognition

We recognize interest on interest bearing fixed-maturity investment securities as revenue on the accrual basis. We amortize any premiums or accrete any discounts as a revenue adjustment using the interest method. We stop accruing interest revenue when the collection of interest becomes uncertain. We record dividends on equity securities as revenue on ex-dividend dates. We recognize income on mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities as revenue using an effective yield based on estimated prepayments of the underlying collateral. If actual prepayments differ from estimated prepayments, we calculate a new effective yield and adjust the net investment in the security accordingly. We record the adjustment, along with all investment securities revenue, in investment revenues. We specifically identify realized gains and losses on investment securities and include them in investment revenues.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Variable Interest Entities

An entity is a VIE if the entity does not have sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities without additional financial support or has equity investors who lack the characteristics of a controlling financial interest. A VIE is consolidated into the financial statements of its primary beneficiary. When we have a variable interest in a VIE, we qualitatively assess whether we have a controlling financial interest in the entity and, if so, whether we are the primary beneficiary. In applying the qualitative assessment to identify the primary beneficiary of a VIE, we are determined to have a controlling financial interest if we have (i) the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the economic performance of the VIE, and (ii) the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits that could potentially be significant to the VIE. We consider the VIE's purpose and design, including the risks that the entity was designed to create and pass through to its variable interest holders. We continually reassess the VIE's primary beneficiary and whether we have acquired or divested the power to direct the activities of the VIE through changes in governing documents or other circumstances.

Other Invested Assets

Commercial mortgage loans and insurance policy loans are part of our investment portfolio and we include them in other assets at amortized cost. We recognize interest on commercial mortgage loans and insurance policy loans as revenue on the accrual basis using the interest method. We stop accruing revenue when collection of interest becomes uncertain. We include other invested asset revenue in investment revenues. We record accrued other invested asset revenue receivable in other assets.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

We consider unrestricted cash on hand and short-term investments having maturity dates within three months of their date of acquisition to be cash and cash equivalents.

We typically maintain cash in financial institutions in excess of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's insurance limits. We evaluate the creditworthiness of these financial institutions in determining the risk associated with these cash balances. We do not believe that the Company is exposed to any significant credit risk on these accounts and have not experienced any losses in such accounts.

Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents

We include funds to be used for future debt payments relating to our securitization transactions and escrow deposits in restricted cash and cash equivalents.

Long-term Debt

We generally report our long-term debt issuances at the face value of the debt instrument, which we adjust for any unaccreted discount, unamortized premium, or unamortized debt issuance costs associated with the debt. Other than securitized products, we generally accrete discounts, premiums, and debt issuance costs over the contractual life of the security using contractual payment terms. With respect to securitized products, we have elected to amortize deferred costs over the contractual life of the security. Accretion of discounts and premiums are recorded to interest expense.

Income Taxes

We recognize income taxes using the asset and liability method. We establish deferred tax assets and liabilities for temporary differences between the financial reporting basis and the tax basis of assets and liabilities, using the tax rates expected to be in effect when the temporary differences reverse.

Realization of our gross deferred tax asset depends on our ability to generate sufficient taxable income of the appropriate character within the carryforward periods of the jurisdictions in which the net operating and capital losses, deductible temporary differences and credits were generated. When we assess our ability to realize deferred tax assets, we consider all available evidence, including:

- the nature, frequency, and severity of current and cumulative financial reporting losses;
- the timing of the reversal of our gross taxable temporary differences in an amount sufficient to provide benefit for our gross deductible temporary differences;

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

- the carryforward periods for the net operating and capital loss carryforwards;
- the sources and timing of future taxable income; and
- tax planning strategies that would be implemented, if necessary, to accelerate taxable amounts.

We provide a valuation allowance for deferred tax assets if it is more likely than not that we will not realize the deferred tax asset in whole or in part. We include an increase or decrease in a valuation allowance resulting from a change in the realizability of the related deferred tax asset.

We recognize income tax benefits associated with uncertain tax positions, when, in our judgment, it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained upon examination by a taxing authority. For a tax position that meets the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold, we initially and subsequently measure the tax benefit as the largest amount that we judge to have a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement with the taxing authority.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Our derivatives were governed by International Swap and Derivatives Association, Inc. (“ISDA”) standard Master Agreements, whereby the parties agreed to net the amounts payable and receivable under all contracts governed by the ISDA Master Agreement in the event of a contract default by either one of the parties. If the net exposure was from the counterparty to us, we recorded the derivative asset in other assets on our consolidated balance sheet. If the net exposure was from us to the counterparty, we recorded the derivative liability in other liabilities on our consolidated balance sheet. We recorded net unrealized gains and losses on derivative transactions as adjustments to cash flows from operating activities on our consolidated statements of cash flows.

We recognized the derivatives on our consolidated balance sheets at their fair value. We estimated the fair value of our derivatives using industry standard valuation models. In compliance with the authoritative guidance for fair value measurements, our valuation methodology for derivatives incorporated the effect of our non-performance risk and the non-performance risk of our counterparties.

Benefit Plans

We have funded and unfunded noncontributory defined pension plans. We recognize the net pension asset or liability, also referred to herein as the funded status of the benefit plans, in other assets or other liabilities, depending on the funded status at the end of each reporting period. We recognize the net actuarial gains or losses and prior service cost or credit that arise during the period in other comprehensive income or loss.

Many of our employees are participants in our 401(k) plan. Our contributions to the plan are charged to salaries and benefits within operating expenses.

Share-based Compensation Plans

We measure compensation cost for service-based and performance-based awards at estimated fair value and recognize compensation expense over the requisite service period for awards expected to vest. The estimation of awards that will ultimately vest requires judgment, and to the extent actual results or updated estimates differ from current estimates, such amounts will be recorded as a cumulative adjustment to salaries and benefits in the period estimates are revised. For service-based awards subject to graded vesting, expense is recognized under the straight-line method. Expense for

performance-based awards with graded vesting is recognized under the accelerated method, whereby each vesting is treated as a separate award with expense for each vesting recognized ratably over the requisite service period.

Fair Value Measurements

Management is responsible for the determination of the fair value of our financial assets and financial liabilities and the supporting methodologies and assumptions. We employ widely accepted internal valuation models or utilize third-party valuation service providers to gather, analyze, and interpret market information and derive fair values based upon relevant methodologies and assumptions for individual instruments or pools of finance receivables. When our valuation service providers are unable to obtain sufficient market observable information upon which to estimate the fair value for a particular security, we determine fair value either by requesting brokers who are knowledgeable about these securities to provide a quote, which is generally non-binding, or by employing widely accepted internal valuation models.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Our valuation process typically requires obtaining data about market transactions and other key valuation model inputs from internal or external sources and, through the use of widely accepted valuation models, provides a single fair value measurement for individual securities or pools of finance receivables. The inputs used in this process include, but are not limited to, market prices from recently completed transactions and transactions of comparable securities, interest rate yield curves, credit spreads, bid-ask spreads, currency rates, and other market-observable information as of the measurement date as well as the specific attributes of the security being valued, including its term, interest rate, credit rating, industry sector, and other issue or issuer-specific information. When market transactions or other market observable data is limited, the extent to which judgment is applied in determining fair value is greatly increased. We assess the reasonableness of individual security values received from our valuation service providers through various analytical techniques. As part of our internal price reviews, assets that fall outside a price change tolerance are sent to our third-party investment manager for further review. In addition, we may validate the reasonableness of fair values by comparing information obtained from our valuation service providers to other third-party valuation sources for selected securities.

We measure and classify assets and liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets in a hierarchy for disclosure purposes consisting of three “Levels” based on the observability of inputs available in the market place used to measure the fair values. In general, we determine the fair value measurements classified as Level 1 based on inputs utilizing quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that we have the ability to access. We generally obtain market price data from exchange or dealer markets. We do not adjust the quoted price for such instruments.

We determine the fair value measurements classified as Level 2 based on inputs utilizing other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, and inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, such as interest rates and yield curves that are observable at commonly quoted intervals.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability, and include situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability. The use of observable and unobservable inputs is further discussed in Note 24.

In certain cases, the inputs we use to measure the fair value of an asset may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, we determine the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement in its entirety falls based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. Our assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment and considers factors specific to the asset or liability.

We recognize transfers into and out of each level of the fair value hierarchy as of the end of the reporting period.

Our fair value processes include controls that are designed to ensure that fair values are appropriate. Such controls include model validation, review of key model inputs, analysis of period-over-period fluctuations, and reviews by senior management.

Earnings Per Share

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

Foreign Currency Translation

Assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated from their functional currencies into U.S. dollars for reporting purposes using the period end spot foreign exchange rate. Revenues and expenses of foreign operations are translated monthly from their respective functional currencies into U.S. dollars at amounts that approximate weighted average exchange rates. The effects of those translation adjustments are classified in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

PRIOR PERIOD REVISIONS

During the second quarter of 2015, we discovered that we had not charged-off certain bankrupt accounts in our SpringCastle Portfolio and we identified an error in the calculation of the allowance for our TDR personal loans. As a result of these findings, we recorded an out-of-period adjustment in the second quarter of 2015, which increased provision for finance receivable losses by \$8 million, decreased provision for income taxes by \$3 million, and decreased basic and diluted earnings per share each by \$0.03 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015. The adjustment was not material to our results of operations for 2015.

During the second quarter of 2015, we identified incorrect allocations of our total assets disclosure within the segment footnote. We evaluated the impact of these errors and concluded that they were not material to any previously issued financial statements. However, we corrected the previously disclosed periods in our subsequent quarterly reports and in Note 23 of this report and will also correct the prior period segment disclosure presented in our next quarterly report as follows:

(dollars in millions)	Consumer and Insurance	Real Estate	Other
Assets *			
March 31, 2015	\$5,117	\$3,613	\$1,690
December 31, 2014	4,411	4,116	441
September 30, 2014	4,633	3,745	615
June 30, 2014	4,397	6,688	963
December 31, 2013	4,139	8,650	520

*The revised amounts do not reflect the retrospective reclassifications of our debt issuance costs previously recorded in other assets to long-term debt, as a result of our early adoption of ASU 2015-03.

During the third quarter of 2015, we discovered that our cash equivalents in certificates of deposit and commercial paper, which totaled \$165 million at December 31, 2014, were incorrectly presented as a Level 1 investment, instead of a Level 2 investment in our disclosure of the fair value hierarchy of our financial instruments in our 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K. The affected fair value amount has been corrected in Note 24 of this report. This presentation error was not material to any previously issued financial statements.

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

4. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS RECENTLY ADOPTED

Troubled Debt Restructurings

In January of 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the "FASB") issued ASU 2014-04, Receivables - Troubled Debt Restructurings by Creditors (Subtopic 310-40): Reclassification of Residential Real Estate Collateralized Consumer Mortgage Loans upon Foreclosure, which clarifies when an in substance repossession or foreclosure occurs — that is, when a creditor should be considered to have received physical possession of residential

real estate property collateralizing a consumer mortgage loan such that the loan receivable should be derecognized and the real estate property recognized. The ASU requires a creditor to reclassify a collateralized consumer mortgage loan to real estate property upon obtaining legal title to the real estate collateral, or the borrower voluntarily conveying all interest in the real estate property to the lender to satisfy the loan through a deed in lieu of foreclosure or similar legal agreement. The amendments in this ASU became effective prospectively for the Company for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2014. The adoption of this ASU did not have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

Debt Issuance Costs

In April of 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-03, Interest - Imputation of Interest, which simplifies the presentation of debt issuance costs. Under this standard, debt issuance costs related to a note shall be reported in the balance sheet as a direct reduction from the face amount of that note. The ASU also clarifies that discount, premium or debt issuance costs shall not be

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

classified as a deferred charge or deferred credit. The ASU is effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption is permitted for financial statements that have not been previously issued and must be applied retrospectively. We elected to early adopt this ASU as of June 30, 2015 and applied this ASU retrospectively. On June 30, 2015, we reclassified \$32 million of debt issuance costs previously recorded in other assets to long-term debt. After retrospectively applying this new ASU, we also reclassified \$29 million of debt issuance costs as of December 31, 2014 from other assets to long-term debt in our condensed consolidated balance sheet. We continue to report fees paid to access our conduit facilities in other assets. The adoption of this ASU did not have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

In August of 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-15, Interest - Imputation of Interest, to clarify that debt issuance costs associated with line-of-credit arrangements are to be deferred and amortized over the term of the arrangement. The amendment also acknowledged absence of authoritative guidance within previously issued ASU 2015-03 for debt issuance costs related to line-of-credit arrangements. The ASU became effective immediately. The adoption of this ASU did not have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

Push-down Accounting

In May of 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-08, Business Combinations-Pushdown Accounting, to remove Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") staff guidance on push-down accounting from the Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC"). The SEC staff had previously rescinded its guidance with the issuance of Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 115 when the FASB issued its own push-down accounting guidance in November 2014. The ASU became effective immediately. The adoption of this ASU did not have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

Plan Accounting

In July of 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-12, Plan Accounting, to simplify certain aspects of employee benefit plan ("EBP") accounting while satisfying the needs of users of financial statements, including plan participants. The new guidance simplifies the measurement of fully benefit-responsive investment contracts and disclosures about plan investments. It also allows an EBP with a fiscal year end that doesn't coincide with the end of a calendar month to choose a simpler way of measuring its investments and investment-related accounts. The ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption is permitted. We elected to early adopt this ASU as of September 30, 2015. The adoption of this ASU did not have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

Business Combination Adjustments

In September of 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-16, Business Combinations, to eliminate the requirement to restate prior period financial statements for measurement period adjustments. This update requires the cumulative impact of a measurement period adjustment, including the impact on prior periods, to be recognized in the reporting period in which the adjustment is identified. The ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption is permitted. We elected to early adopt this ASU as of December 31, 2015. The adoption of this ASU did not have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS TO BE ADOPTED

Revenue Recognition

In May of 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which provides a consistent revenue accounting model across industries. In August of 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-14, Revenue from Contracts with Customers - Deferral of the Effective Date, to defer the effective date of the new revenue recognition standard by one year, which would result in the ASU becoming effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2017. Many of our revenue sources are not within the scope of this new standard, and we are evaluating whether the adoption of this ASU for those revenue sources that are in scope will have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Consolidation

In February of 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-02, Consolidation - Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis, which amends the current consolidation guidance and ends the deferral granted to reporting entities with variable interests in investment companies from applying certain prior amendments to the VIE guidance. This ASU is applicable to entities across all industries, particularly those that use limited partnerships as well as entities in any industry that outsource decision making or have historically applied related party tiebreaker in their consolidation analysis and disclosures. The standard is effective for public business entities for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption is allowed, including in any interim period. We evaluated the potential impact of the adoption of this ASU and concluded that it will not have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

Short-Duration Insurance Contracts Disclosures

In May of 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-09, Disclosures about Short-Duration Contracts, to address enhanced disclosure requirements for insurers relating to short-duration insurance contract claims and unpaid claims liability rollforward for long and short-duration contracts. The disclosures are intended to provide users of financial statements with more transparent information about an insurance entity's initial claim estimates and subsequent adjustments to those estimates, the methodologies and judgments used to estimate claims, and the timing, frequency, and severity of claims. The ASU is effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2015. We are currently evaluating the potential impact of the adoption the ASU on our consolidated financial statements.

Technical Corrections and Improvements

In June of 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-10, Technical Corrections and Improvements, to correct differences between original guidance and the Codification, clarify the guidance, correct references and make minor improvements affecting a variety of topics. While most of the amendments are not expected to have a significant effect on practice, some of them could change practice for some entities. The amendments to transition guidance are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015; all other changes are effective upon issuance of this ASU. We are currently evaluating the potential impact of the adoption of this ASU on our consolidated financial statements.

Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes

In November of 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-17, Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes, which simplifies the presentation and requires all deferred tax assets ("DTAs") and liabilities ("DTLs"), along with related valuation allowances, to be classified as noncurrent. In essence, each jurisdiction will have only one net noncurrent DTA/DTL. The ASU is effective for public business entities for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning December 15, 2016. Early adoption is permitted and may be applied either prospectively or retrospectively. We evaluated the potential impact of the adoption of this ASU and concluded that it will not have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

We do not believe that any other accounting pronouncement issued during 2015, but not yet effective, would have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements or disclosures, if adopted.

5. Finance Receivables

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

Personal loans — are secured by consumer goods, automobiles, or other personal property or are unsecured, typically non-revolving with a fixed-rate and a fixed, original term of three to six years. At December 31, 2015, \$2.8 billion of personal loans, or 21%, were secured by collateral consisting of titled personal property (such as automobiles) and \$10.5 billion, or 79%, were secured by consumer household goods or other items of personal property or were unsecured, compared to \$1.9 billion of personal loans, or 49%, secured by collateral consisting of titled personal property and \$1.9 billion, or 51%, secured by consumer household goods or other items of personal property or unsecured at December 31, 2014.

SpringCastle Portfolio — includes unsecured loans and loans secured by subordinate residential real estate mortgages (which we service as unsecured loans due to the fact that the liens are subordinated to superior ranking

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

security interests). The SpringCastle Portfolio includes both closed-end accounts and open-end lines of credit. These loans are in a liquidating status and vary in substance and form from our originated loans.

Real estate loans — are secured by first or second mortgages on residential real estate, generally have maximum original terms of 360 months, and are considered non-conforming. At December 31, 2015, \$202 million of real estate loans, or 39%, were secured by first mortgages and \$322 million, or 61%, were secured by second mortgages, compared to \$227 million of real estate loans, or 36%, secured by first mortgages and \$398 million, or 64%, secured by second mortgages at December 31, 2014. Real estate loans may be closed-end accounts or open-end home equity lines of credit and are primarily fixed-rate products. Since we ceased real estate lending in January of 2012, our real estate loans are in a liquidating status.

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

Components of net finance receivables by type were as follows:

(dollars in millions)	Personal Loans	SpringCastle Portfolio	Real Estate Loans	Retail Sales Finance	Total
December 31, 2015					
Gross receivables *	\$ 15,325	\$ 1,545	\$ 520	\$ 25	\$ 17,415
Unearned finance charges and points and fees	(2,261)	—	—	(2)	(2,263)
Accrued finance charges	147	31	4	—	182
Deferred origination costs	56	—	—	—	56
Total	\$ 13,267	\$ 1,576	\$ 524	\$ 23	\$ 15,390
December 31, 2014					
Gross receivables *	\$ 4,493	\$ 1,941	\$ 621	\$ 52	\$ 7,107
Unearned finance charges and points and fees	(765)	—	(1)	(5)	(771)
Accrued finance charges	58	38	5	1	102
Deferred origination costs	45	—	—	—	45
Total	\$ 3,831	\$ 1,979	\$ 625	\$ 48	\$ 6,483

*Gross receivables are defined as follows:

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

•

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

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

Included in the table above are finance receivables associated with securitizations that remain on our balance sheet. At December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the carrying values of these finance receivables totaled \$11.4 billion and \$1.9 billion, respectively, for our personal loans and \$1.6 billion and \$2.0 billion, respectively, for our SpringCastle Portfolio loans.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

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

(dollars in millions)

December 31,	2015	2014
Personal loans	\$2	\$1
SpringCastle Portfolio	365	354
Real estate loans	30	31
Total	\$397	\$386

Unused lines of credit on our personal loans can be suspended if one of the following occurs: (i) the value of the collateral declines significantly; (ii) we believe the borrower will be unable to fulfill the repayment obligations; or (iii) any other default by the borrower of any material obligation under the agreement occurs. Unused lines of credit on our real estate loans and the SpringCastle Portfolio secured by subordinate residential real estate mortgages can be suspended if one of the following occurs: (i) the value of the real estate declines significantly below the property's initial appraised value; (ii) we believe the borrower will be unable to fulfill the repayment obligations because of a material change in the borrower's financial circumstances; or (iii) any other default by the borrower of any material obligation under the agreement occurs. Unused lines of credit on home equity lines of credit, including the SpringCastle Portfolio secured by subordinate residential real estate mortgages, can be terminated for delinquency. Unused lines of credit on the unsecured loans of the SpringCastle Portfolio can be terminated at our discretion. Accordingly, no reserve has been recorded for the unused lines of credit.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVERSIFICATION

Geographic diversification of finance receivables reduces the concentration of credit risk associated with economic stresses in any one region. However, the unemployment and housing market stresses in the U.S. have been national in scope and not limited to a particular region. The largest concentrations of net finance receivables were as follows:

December 31, (dollars in millions)	2015		2014 *		
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
North Carolina	\$1,356	9	% \$634	10	%
Texas	1,198	8	237	4	
Pennsylvania	950	6	388	6	
California	928	6	533	8	
Ohio	769	5	388	6	
Virginia	707	5	349	5	
Illinois	663	4	412	6	
Georgia	654	4	283	4	
Other	8,165	53	3,259	51	
Total	\$15,390	100	% \$6,483	100	%

* December 31, 2014 concentrations of net finance receivables are presented in the order of December 31, 2015 state concentrations.

CREDIT QUALITY INDICATORS

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

We accrue finance charges on revolving retail finance receivables up to the date of charge-off at 180 days past due. Our revolving retail finance receivables that were more than 90 days past due and still accruing finance charges at December 31, 2015 and at December 31, 2014 were immaterial. Our personal loans, SpringCastle Portfolio, and real estate loans do not have finance receivables that were more than 90 days past due and still accruing finance charges.

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Delinquent Finance Receivables

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

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

(dollars in millions)	Personal Loans	SpringCastle Portfolio	Real Estate Loans	Retail Sales Finance	Total
December 31, 2015					
Net finance receivables:					
60-89 days past due	\$124	\$22	\$18	\$—	\$164
90-119 days past due	93	14	3	—	110
120-149 days past due	54	11	2	1	68
150-179 days past due	50	10	2	—	62
180 days or more past due	4	1	12	—	17
Total delinquent finance receivables	325	58	37	1	421
Current	12,776	1,475	474	22	14,747
30-59 days past due	166	43	13	—	222
Total	\$13,267	\$1,576	\$524	\$23	\$15,390
December 31, 2014					
Net finance receivables:					
60-89 days past due	\$37	\$31	\$12	\$1	\$81
90-119 days past due	30	19	9	—	58
120-149 days past due	24	16	5	1	46
150-179 days past due	21	14	4	—	39
180 days or more past due	2	2	12	—	16
Total delinquent finance receivables	114	82	42	2	240
Current	3,661	1,839	565	45	6,110
30-59 days past due	56	58	18	1	133
Total	\$3,831	\$1,979	\$625	\$48	\$6,483

Nonperforming Finance Receivables

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

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

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

(dollars in millions)	Personal Loans	SpringCastle Portfolio	Real Estate Loans	Retail Sales Finance	Total
December 31, 2015					
Performing	\$13,066	\$1,540	\$505	\$22	\$15,133
Nonperforming	201	36	19	1	257
Total	\$13,267	\$1,576	\$524	\$23	\$15,390
December 31, 2014					
Performing	\$3,754	\$1,928	\$595	\$47	\$6,324
Nonperforming	77	51	30	1	159
Total	\$3,831	\$1,979	\$625	\$48	\$6,483

PURCHASED CREDIT IMPAIRED FINANCE RECEIVABLES

Our purchased credit impaired finance receivables consist of receivables purchased as part of the following transactions:

OneMain Acquisition — effective November 1, 2015, we acquired personal loans (the “OM Loans”), some of which were determined to be credit impaired. We recorded the acquired loans at their fair value of \$734 million on November 1, 2015, and determined at this date that these loans with contractually required principal and interest of \$1.8 billion and expected undiscounted cash flows of \$899 million were credit impaired.

Joint venture acquisition of the SpringCastle Portfolio (the “SCP Loans”) — on April 1, 2013, we acquired a 47% equity interest in the SCP Loans, certain of which were determined to be credit impaired on the date of purchase.

Fortress Acquisition — we revalued our assets and liabilities based on their fair value at the date of the Fortress Acquisition, November 30, 2010, in accordance with purchase accounting and adjusted the carrying value of our finance receivables (the “FA Loans”) to their fair value.

We report the carrying amount (which initially was the fair value) of our purchased credit impaired finance receivables in net finance receivables, less allowance for finance receivable losses or in finance receivables held for sale as discussed below.

At December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, finance receivables held for sale totaled \$796 million and \$205 million, respectively. See Note 7 for further information on our finance receivables held for sale, which consist of certain of our personal loans and non-core real estate loans. Finance receivables held for sale include purchased credit impaired finance receivables, as well as TDR finance receivables. Therefore, we are presenting the financial information for our purchased credit impaired finance receivables and TDR finance receivables combined for finance receivables held for investment and finance receivables held for sale in the tables below.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

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

(dollars in millions)	OM Loans	SCP Loans	FA Loans *	Total
December 31, 2015				
Carrying amount, net of allowance	\$624	\$223	\$76	\$923
Outstanding balance	911	482	136	1,529
Allowance for purchased credit impaired finance receivable losses	—	—	7	7
December 31, 2014				
Carrying amount, net of allowance	\$—	\$340	\$93	\$433
Outstanding balance	—	628	151	779
Allowance for purchased credit impaired finance receivable losses	—	—	5	5

* Purchased credit impaired FA Loans held for sale included in the table above were as follows:

(dollars in millions)	2015	2014
December 31,		
Carrying amount	\$55	\$68
Outstanding balance	89	99

The allowance for purchased credit impaired finance receivable losses at December 31, 2015 and 2014, reflected the net carrying value of the purchased credit impaired FA Loans being higher than the present value of the expected cash flows.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

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

(dollars in millions)	OM Loans	SCP Loans	FA Loans	Total
Year Ended December 31, 2015				
Balance at beginning of period	\$—	\$541	\$19	\$560
Additions from OneMain Acquisition	166	—	—	166
Accretion (a)	(14	) (83	) (10	) (107
Reclassifications from nonaccretable difference (b)	—	—	31	31
Disposals of finance receivables (c)	(9	) (36	) (1	) (46
Balance at end of period	\$143	\$422	\$39	\$604
Year Ended December 31, 2014				
Balance at beginning of period	\$—	\$325	\$772	\$1,097
Accretion (a)	—	(80	) (81	) (161
Reclassifications from nonaccretable difference (b)	—	331	—	331
Transfers due to finance receivables sold	—	—	(656	) (656
Disposals of finance receivables (c)	—	(35	) (16	) (51
Balance at end of period	\$—	\$541	\$19	\$560
Year Ended December 31, 2013				
Balance at beginning of period	\$—	\$—	\$629	\$629
Additions	—	438	—	438
Accretion	—	(77	) (129	) (206
Reclassifications from nonaccretable difference (b)	—	—	305	305
Disposals of finance receivables (c)	—	(36	) (33	) (69
Balance at end of period	\$—	\$325	\$772	\$1,097

(a) Accretion on our purchased credit impaired FA Loans held for sale included in the table above were as follows:
(dollars in millions)

Years Ended December 31,	2015	2014
Accretion	\$6	\$14

(b) Reclassifications from nonaccretable difference represents the increases in accretion resulting from higher estimated undiscounted cash flows.

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

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

TROUBLED DEBT RESTRUCTURED FINANCE RECEIVABLES

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

(dollars in millions)	Personal Loans (a)	SpringCastle Portfolio	Real Estate Loans (a)	Total
December 31, 2015				
TDR gross finance receivables (b)	\$46	\$14	\$200	\$260
TDR net finance receivables	46	13	201	260
Allowance for TDR finance receivable losses	17	4	34	55
December 31, 2014				
TDR gross finance receivables (b)	\$22	\$11	\$196	\$229
TDR net finance receivables	22	10	196	228
Allowance for TDR finance receivable losses	1	3	32	36

(a) TDR finance receivables held for sale included in the table above were as follows:

(dollars in millions)	Personal Loans	Real Estate Loans	Total
December 31, 2015			
TDR gross finance receivables	\$2	\$92	\$94
TDR net finance receivables	2	92	94
December 31, 2014			
TDR gross finance receivables	\$—	\$91	\$91
TDR net finance receivables	—	91	91

(b) As defined earlier in this Note.

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

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

(dollars in millions)	Personal Loans (a)	SpringCastle Portfolio	Real Estate Loans (a)	Total
Year Ended December 31, 2015				
TDR average net receivables (b)	\$35	\$12	\$198	\$245
TDR finance charges recognized	3	1	11	15
Year Ended December 31, 2014				
TDR average net receivables	\$17	\$5	\$957	\$979
TDR finance charges recognized	2	1	48	51
Year Ended December 31, 2013				
TDR average net receivables	\$15	\$—	\$1,120	\$1,135

TDR finance charges recognized	1	—	63	64
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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

(a) TDR finance receivables held for sale included in the table above were as follows:

(dollars in millions)	Personal Loans	Real Estate Loans	Total
Year Ended December 31, 2015			
TDR average net receivables *	\$2	\$91	\$93
TDR finance charges recognized	—	5	5
Year Ended December 31, 2014			
TDR average net receivables **	\$—	\$250	\$250
TDR finance charges recognized	—	5	5

* TDR personal loan average net receivables held for sale for 2015 reflect a three-month average since the personal loans were transferred to finance receivables held for sale on September 30, 2015.

** TDR real estate loan average net receivables held for sale for 2014 reflect a five-month average since the real estate loans were transferred to finance receivables held for sale on August 1, 2014.

(b) TDR personal loan average net receivables for 2015 reflect a two-month average for OneMain's TDR average net receivables.

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

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

(dollars in millions)	Personal Loans (a)	SpringCastle Portfolio	Real Estate Loans (a)	Total
Year Ended December 31, 2015				
Pre-modification TDR net finance receivables	\$48	\$7	\$21	\$76
Post-modification TDR net finance receivables:				
Rate reduction	\$31	\$6	\$17	\$54
Other (b)	12	—	5	17
Total post-modification TDR net finance receivables	\$43	\$6	\$22	\$71
Number of TDR accounts	8,425	721	385	9,531
Year Ended December 31, 2014				
Pre-modification TDR net finance receivables	\$18	\$10	\$215	\$243
Post-modification TDR net finance receivables:				
Rate reduction	\$10	\$10	\$158	\$178
Other (b)	6	—	46	52
Total post-modification TDR net finance receivables	\$16	\$10	\$204	\$230
Number of TDR accounts	4,213	1,155	2,385	7,753

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Year Ended December 31, 2013

Pre-modification TDR net finance receivables	\$15	\$—	\$576	\$591
Post-modification TDR net finance receivables:				
Rate reduction	\$8	\$—	\$554	\$562
Other (b)	4	—	51	55
Total post-modification TDR net finance receivables	\$12	\$—	\$605	\$617
Number of TDR accounts	3,240	—	7,106	10,346

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

(a) TDR finance receivables held for sale included in the table above were as follows:

(dollars in millions)	Personal Loans	Real Estate Loans	Total
Year Ended December 31, 2015			
Pre-modification TDR net finance receivables	\$1	\$6	\$7
Post-modification TDR net finance receivables	\$1	\$7	\$8
Number of TDR accounts	162	113	275
Year Ended December 31, 2014			
Pre-modification TDR net finance receivables	\$—	\$6	\$6
Post-modification TDR net finance receivables	\$—	\$7	\$7
Number of TDR accounts	—	94	94

(b) “Other” modifications include extension of term and forgiveness of principal or interest.

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

(dollars in millions)	Personal Loans	SpringCastle Portfolio	Real Estate Loans (a)	Total
Year Ended December 31, 2015				
TDR net finance receivables (b)	\$8	\$2	\$3	\$13
Number of TDR accounts	1,655	147	46	1,848
Year Ended December 31, 2014				
TDR net finance receivables (b)	\$1	\$1	\$33	\$35
Number of TDR accounts	141	53	524	718
Year Ended December 31, 2013				
TDR net finance receivables (b)	\$1	\$—	\$69	\$70
Number of TDR accounts	355	—	929	1,284

(a) TDR finance receivables held for sale included in the table above were as follows:

(dollars in millions)	Real Estate Loans
Year Ended December 31, 2015	
TDR net finance receivables	\$1
Number of TDR accounts	17
Year Ended December 31, 2014	
TDR net finance receivables	\$3
Number of TDR accounts	49

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

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

6. Allowance for Finance Receivable Losses

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

(dollars in millions)	Personal Loans	SpringCastle Portfolio	Real Estate Loans	Retail Sales Finance	Consolidated Total
Year Ended December 31, 2015					
Balance at beginning of period	\$132	\$3	\$40	\$1	\$176
Provision for finance receivable losses	655	88	14	2	759
Charge-offs	(292)	(99)	(19)	(3)	(413)
Recoveries	47	12	6	1	66
Reduction in the carrying value of personal loans transferred to finance receivables held for sale (a)	(1)	—	—	—	(1)
Balance at end of period	\$541	\$4	\$41	\$1	\$587
Year Ended December 31, 2014					
Balance at beginning of period	\$95	\$1	\$235	\$2	\$333
Provision for finance receivable losses	205	152	114	3	474
Charge-offs (b)	(193)	(164)	(76)	(5)	(438)
Recoveries (c)	25	14	7	1	47
Reduction in the carrying value of real estate loans transferred to finance receivables held for sale (d)	—	—	(240)	—	(240)
Balance at end of period	\$132	\$3	\$40	\$1	\$176
Year Ended December 31, 2013					
Balance at beginning of period	\$67	\$—	\$114	\$2	\$183
Provision for finance receivable losses	130	133	265	(1)	527
Charge-offs (e)	(149)	(138)	(160)	(9)	(456)
Recoveries (f)	48	6	16	10	80
Transfers to finance receivables held for sale (g)	(1)	—	—	—	(1)
Balance at end of period	\$95	\$1	\$235	\$2	\$333

During 2015, we reduced the carrying value of certain personal loans to \$608 million as a result of the transfer of (a) these finance receivables from finance receivables held for investment to finance receivables held for sale due to management's intent to no longer hold these finance receivables for the foreseeable future.

(b) Charge-offs during 2014 included a \$4 million reduction related to a change in recognizing charge-offs of unsecured loans of customers in bankruptcy status effective mid-November 2014.

(c) Recoveries during 2014 included \$2 million of real estate loan recoveries resulting from a sale of previously charged-off real estate loans in March 2014.

(d) During 2014, we reduced the carrying value of certain real estate loans to \$6.7 billion as a result of the transfer of these loans from finance receivables held for investment to finance receivables held for sale due to management's

intent to no longer hold these finance receivables for the foreseeable future.

Effective March 31, 2013, we charge off to the allowance for finance receivable losses personal loans that are 180 days past due. Previously, we charged-off to the allowance for finance receivable losses personal loans on which (e) payments received in the prior six months totaled less than 5% of the original loan amount. As a result of this change, we recorded \$13 million of additional charge-offs in March 2013.

Recoveries in 2013 included \$37 million (\$23 million of personal loan recoveries, \$9 million of real estate loan (f) recoveries, and \$5 million of retail sales finance recoveries) resulting from a sale of previously charged-off finance receivables in June 2013, net of a \$4 million adjustment for the subsequent buyback of certain finance receivables.

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During the fourth quarter of 2013, we decreased the allowance for finance receivable losses as a result of the transfer of \$18 million of personal loans of our lending operations in Puerto Rico from finance receivables held for (g) investment to finance receivables held for sale due to management's intent to no longer hold these finance receivables for the foreseeable future.

Included in the allowance for finance receivable losses are allowances associated with securitizations that totaled \$431 million at December 31, 2015 and \$72 million at December 31, 2014. See Note 13 for further discussion regarding our securitization transactions.

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

(dollars in millions)

Years Ended December 31,	2015	2014	2013
Charged-off against provision for finance receivable losses:			
OM Loans	\$30	\$—	\$—
SCP Loans	21	48	72
FA Loans gross charge-offs *	1	15	42

* Represents additional impairment recognized, subsequent to the establishment of the pools of purchased credit impaired loans, related to loans that have been foreclosed and transferred to real estate owned status.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

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

(dollars in millions)	Personal Loans	SpringCastle Portfolio	Real Estate Loans	Retail Sales Finance	Total	
December 31, 2015						
Allowance for finance receivable losses for finance receivables:						
Collectively evaluated for impairment	\$524	\$—	\$—	\$1	\$525	
Acquired with deteriorated credit quality (purchased credit impaired finance receivables)	—	—	7	—	7	
Individually evaluated for impairment (TDR finance receivables)	17	4	34	—	55	
Total	\$541	\$4	\$41	\$1	\$587	
Finance receivables:						
Collectively evaluated for impairment	\$12,599	\$1,340	\$387	\$23	\$14,349	
Purchased credit impaired finance receivables	624	223	28	—	875	
TDR finance receivables	44	13	109	—	166	
Total	\$13,267	\$1,576	\$524	\$23	\$15,390	
Allowance for finance receivable losses as a percentage of finance receivables	4.07	% 0.27	% 7.93	% 3.45	% 3.81	%
December 31, 2014						
Allowance for finance receivable losses for finance receivables:						
Collectively evaluated for impairment	\$131	\$—	\$3	\$1	\$135	
Purchased credit impaired finance receivables	—	—	5	—	5	
TDR finance receivables	1	3	32	—	36	
Total	\$132	\$3	\$40	\$1	\$176	
Finance receivables:						
Collectively evaluated for impairment	\$3,809	\$1,629	\$490	\$48	\$5,976	
Purchased credit impaired finance receivables	—	340	30	—	370	
TDR finance receivables	22	10	105	—	137	
Total	\$3,831	\$1,979	\$625	\$48	\$6,483	
Allowance for finance receivable losses as a percentage of finance receivables	3.45	% 0.14	% 6.42	% 1.56	% 2.71	%

See Note 3 for additional information on the determination of the allowance for finance receivable losses.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

7. Finance Receivables Held for Sale

We report finance receivables held for sale of \$796 million at December 31, 2015 and \$205 million at December 31, 2014, which are carried at the lower of cost or fair value. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, the fair value of our finance receivables held for sale exceeded the cost. We used the aggregate basis to determine the lower of cost or fair value of finance receivables held for sale. We also separately present the interest income on our finance receivables held for sale as interest income on finance receivables held for sale originated as held for investment on our consolidated statements of operations, which totaled \$61 million in each of 2015 and 2014.

On September 30, 2015, we transferred \$608 million of personal loans (after deducting allowance for finance receivable losses) from held for investment to held for sale due to management's intent to no longer hold these finance receivables for the foreseeable future. See Note 2 for further information on this transfer.

During 2014, we transferred \$6.7 billion of real estate loans (after deducting allowance for finance receivable losses) from held for investment to held for sale due to management's intent to no longer hold these finance receivables for the foreseeable future. In 2014, we sold finance receivables held for sale totaling \$6.4 billion and recorded a net gain of \$726 million. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, the remaining holdback provision relating to these real estate sales totaled \$5 million and \$64 million, respectively.

During 2013, we transferred \$17 million of finance receivables (after deducting allowance for finance receivable losses) from held for investment to held for sale due to management's intent to no longer hold these finance receivables for the foreseeable future. In 2013, we sold finance receivables held for sale totaling \$18 million and recorded a loss in other revenues at the time of sale of \$2 million.

We did not have any transfer activity from finance receivables held for sale to finance receivables held for investment during 2015, 2014 or 2013.

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8. Investment Securities

AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE SECURITIES

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

(dollars in millions)	Cost/ Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
December 31, 2015				
Fixed maturity available-for-sale securities:				
Bonds:				
U.S. government and government sponsored entities	\$112	\$—	\$(1	) \$111
Obligations of states, municipalities, and political subdivisions	140	1	(1	) 140
Non-U.S. government and government sponsored entities	126	1	(1	) 126
Corporate debt	1,018	3	(22	) 999
Mortgage-backed, asset-backed, and collateralized:				
Residential mortgage-backed securities ("RMBS")	128	—	—	128
Commercial mortgage-backed securities ("CMBS")	117	—	(1	) 116
Collateralized debt obligations ("CDO")/Asset-backed securities ("ABS")	71	—	—	71
Total bonds	1,712	5	(26	) 1,691
Preferred stock	14	—	(1	) 13
Common stock	23	—	—	23
Other long-term investments	2	—	—	2
Total (a)	\$1,751	\$5	\$(27	) \$1,729
December 31, 2014				
Fixed maturity available-for-sale securities:				
Bonds:				
U.S. government and government sponsored entities	\$61	\$3	\$—	\$64
Obligations of states, municipalities, and political subdivisions	99	3	—	102
Certificates of deposit and commercial paper (b)	3	—	—	3
Corporate debt	256	12	(1	) 267
Mortgage-backed, asset-backed, and collateralized:				
RMBS	71	2	—	73
CMBS	25	—	(1	) 24
CDO/ABS	63	—	—	63
Total bonds	578	20	(2	) 596
Preferred stock	7	—	—	7
Other long-term investments	1	—	—	1
Total (a)	\$586	\$20	\$(2	) \$604

(a)

Excludes an immaterial interest in a limited partnership that we account for using the equity method and Federal Home Loan Bank common stock of \$1 million at December 31, 2015 and 2014, which is classified as a restricted investment and carried at cost.

- (b) Includes certificates of deposit pledged as collateral, totaling \$2 million at December 31, 2014, primarily to support bank lines of credit.

As of December 31, 2015, we had less than \$1 million of available-for-sale securities with other-than-temporary impairments recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income or loss, and, as of December 31, 2014, we had no available-for-sale securities with other-than-temporary impairments recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income or loss.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

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

(dollars in millions)	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses *	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses *		
December 31, 2015						
Bonds:						
U.S. government and government sponsored entities	\$102	\$(1)	\$—	\$—	\$102	\$(1)
Obligations of states, municipalities, and political subdivisions	69	(1)	2	—	71	(1)
Non-U.S. government and government sponsored entities	19	(1)	—	—	19	(1)
Corporate debt	786	(22)	7	—	793	(22)
RMBS	107	—	—	—	107	—
CMBS	104	(1)	5	—	109	(1)
CDO/ABS	71	—	—	—	71	—
Total bonds	1,258	(26)	14	—	1,272	(26)
Preferred stock	2	—	6	(1)	8	(1)
Common stock	16	—	—	—	16	—
Other long-term investments	1	—	—	—	1	—
Total	\$1,277	\$(26)	\$20	\$(1)	\$1,297	\$(27)
December 31, 2014						
Bonds:						
U.S. government and government sponsored entities	\$—	\$—	\$1	\$—	\$1	\$—
Obligations of states, municipalities, and political subdivisions	27	—	1	—	28	—
Corporate debt	36	(1)	6	—	42	(1)
RMBS	9	—	—	—	9	—
CMBS	16	(1)	2	—	18	(1)
CDO/ABS	46	—	—	—	46	—
Total bonds	134	(2)	10	—	144	(2)
Preferred stock	6	—	—	—	6	—
Total	\$140	\$(2)	\$10	\$—	\$150	\$(2)

* Unrealized losses on certain available-for-sale securities were less than \$1 million and, therefore, are not quantified in the table above.

We do not consider the above unrealized losses to be credit-related, as these unrealized losses primarily relate to changes in interest rates and market spreads subsequent to purchase. Additionally, at December 31, 2015, we have no plans to sell any investment securities with unrealized losses, and we believe it is more likely than not that we would not be required to sell such investment securities before recovery of their amortized cost.

We continue to monitor unrealized loss positions for potential impairments. During 2015, we recognized \$1 million of other-than-temporary impairment credit loss write-downs on corporate debt to investment revenues. During 2014 and 2013, we did not recognize any other-than-temporary credit loss write-downs to investment revenues.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

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

(dollars in millions)

At or for the Years Ended December 31,	2015
Balance at beginning of period	\$1
Additions:	
Due to other-than-temporary impairments:	
Impairment not previously recognized	1
Balance at end of period	\$2

During 2014 and 2013, there were no additions or reductions in the cumulative amount of credit losses (recognized in earnings) on other-than-temporarily impaired available-for-sale securities.

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

(dollars in millions)

Years Ended December 31,	2015	2014	2013
Proceeds from sales and redemptions	\$431	\$280	\$615
Realized gains	\$15	\$9	\$5
Realized losses	(1)	(1)	(2)
Net realized gains	\$14	\$8	\$3

Contractual maturities of fixed-maturity available-for-sale securities at December 31, 2015 were as follows:

(dollars in millions)

	Fair	Amortized
	Value	Cost

Fixed maturities, excluding mortgage-backed, asset-backed, and collateralized securities:

Due in 1 year or less	\$170	\$170
Due after 1 year through 5 years	602	607
Due after 5 years through 10 years	419	424
Due after 10 years	185	195
Mortgage-backed, asset-backed, and collateralized securities	315	316
Total	\$1,691	\$1,712

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

The fair value of bonds on deposit with insurance regulatory authorities totaled \$152 million at December 31, 2015, including \$141 million of OneMain bonds as a result of the OneMain Acquisition, compared to \$12 million at December 31, 2014.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

TRADING AND OTHER SECURITIES

The fair value of trading and other securities by type was as follows:
(dollars in millions)

December 31,	2015	2014
Fixed maturity trading and other securities:		
Bonds:		
U.S. government and government sponsored entities	\$—	\$303
Obligations of states, municipalities, and political subdivisions	—	14
Certificates of deposit and commercial paper	—	238
Non-U.S. government and government sponsored entities	3	20
Corporate debt	124	1,056
Mortgage-backed, asset-backed, and collateralized:		
RMBS	2	36
CMBS	2	151
CDO/ABS	—	512
Total bonds	131	2,330
Preferred stock	6	—
Total *	\$137	\$2,330

*The fair value of other securities totaled \$128 million at December 31, 2015 and \$5 million at December 31, 2014.

The net unrealized and realized gains (losses) on our trading and other securities, which we report in investment revenues, were as follows:

Years Ended December 31,	2015	2014
Net unrealized losses on trading and other securities held at year end *	\$—	\$(9)
Net realized gains (losses) on trading and other securities sold or redeemed during the year *	(3)	5)
Total	\$(3)	\$(4)

*The net unrealized and realized gains (losses) on our other securities for the year ended December 31, 2013 were less than \$1 million and, therefore, are not quantified in the table above.

9. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

GOODWILL

As a result of the OneMain Acquisition, OMFH recorded \$1.4 billion of goodwill in November of 2015, which we report in our Consumer and Insurance segment. See Note 2 for further information on how the goodwill was determined.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Changes in the carrying amount of goodwill, all of which is reported in our Consumer and Insurance segment were as follows:

(dollars in millions)	Consumer and Insurance
Year Ended December 31, 2015	
Balance at beginning of period	\$—
Goodwill - OneMain Acquisition *	1,440
Balance at end of period	\$1,440

* Goodwill was recorded at OMFH subsidiary level.

We did not record any impairments to goodwill during 2015.

OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The gross carrying amount and accumulated amortization, in total and by major intangible asset class were as follows:

(dollars in millions)	Gross Carrying Amount *	Accumulated Amortization	Net Other Intangible Assets
December 31, 2015			
Customer relationships	223	(24	) 199
Trade names	220	—	220
VOBA	141	(39	) 102
Licenses	37	—	37
Customer lists	9	(9) —
Domain names	1	—	1
Total	\$631	\$(72	) \$559
December 31, 2014			
Customer relationships	\$18	\$(15	) \$3
VOBA	36	(32	) 4
Licenses	12	—	12
Customer lists	9	(8	) 1
Domain names	1	—	1
Total	\$76	\$(55	) \$21

* In connection with the OneMain Acquisition, OMFH recorded \$555 million of other intangible assets in November of 2015. See Note 2 for further information on the other intangibles related to the OneMain Acquisition.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Amortization expense totaled \$16 million in 2015, \$4 million in 2014, and \$5 million in 2013. The estimated aggregate amortization of other intangible assets for each of the next 5 years is reflected in the table below.

(dollars in millions)	Estimated Aggregate Amortization Expense
2016	\$67
2017	52
2018	44
2019	40
2020	38

10. Other Assets

Components of other assets were as follows:

(dollars in millions) December 31,	2015	2014
Fixed assets, net (a)	\$179	\$91
Deferred tax asset	120	—
Ceded insurance reserves	107	22
Other investments (b)	92	104
Prepaid expenses and deferred charges (c)	59	26
Current tax receivable (d)	20	103
Escrow advance receivable	11	8
Cost basis investments	11	—
Real estate owned	8	13
Receivables related to sales of real estate loans and related trust assets (e)	5	79
Other	26	18
Total	\$638	\$464

(a) Fixed assets were net of accumulated depreciation of \$190 million at December 31, 2015 and \$170 million at December 31, 2014.

(b) Other investments primarily include commercial mortgage loans, receivables related to investments, and accrued investment income.

(c) As a result of our early adoption of ASU 2015-03, we reclassified \$29 million of debt issuance costs from other assets to long-term debt as of December 31, 2014.

(d) Current tax receivable includes current federal, foreign, and state tax assets.

(e) Receivables related to sales of real estate loans and related trust assets includes \$5 million and \$64 million, respectively, of holdback provisions as of December 31, 2015 and 2014.

11. Transactions with Affiliates of Fortress or AIG

FORTRESS AFFILIATED TRANSACTIONS

Subservicing Agreement

Nationstar Mortgage LLC (“Nationstar”) subservices the real estate loans of certain indirect subsidiaries (collectively, the “Owners”). Investment funds managed by affiliates of Fortress indirectly own a majority interest in Nationstar. The Owners paid Nationstar subservicing fees of \$2 million in 2015, \$5 million in 2014, and \$9 million in 2013.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

As a result of the sales of our real estate loans during 2014 (some of which were serviced by Nationstar) and the sale of certain mortgage servicing rights in 2014, our exposure to these affiliated services is reduced.

Investment Management Agreement

Logan Circle Partners, L.P. (“Logan Circle”) provides investment management services for our investments. Logan Circle is a wholly owned subsidiary of Fortress. Costs and fees incurred for these investment management services totaled \$1 million in 2015, 2014, and 2013.

Joint Venture

Certain subsidiaries of New Residential Investment Corp. (“NRZ”), own a 30% equity interest in the joint venture that acquired the SpringCastle Portfolio, in which we own a 47% equity interest. NRZ is managed by an affiliate of Fortress.

Third Street Disposition

On March 6, 2014, we entered into an agreement to sell, subject to certain closing conditions, all of our interest in the mortgage-backed retained certificates related to a securitization transaction completed in 2009 to Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated (“MLPFS”). Concurrently, NRZ and MLPFS entered into an agreement pursuant to which NRZ agreed to purchase approximately 75% of these retained certificates. NRZ is managed by an affiliate of Fortress.

MSR Sale

SFC and MorEquity, Inc. (“MorEquity”), a wholly owned subsidiary of SFC, entered into an agreement, dated and effective August 1, 2014, to sell the servicing rights of the mortgage loans primarily underlying the mortgage securitizations completed during 2011 through 2013 to Nationstar for a purchase price of \$39 million (the “MSR Sale”). From the closing of the MSR Sale on August 29, 2014, until the servicing transfer on September 30, 2014, we continued to service certain loans on behalf of Nationstar under an interim servicing agreement. At December 31, 2014, the receivable from Nationstar for our interim servicing fees totaled \$1 million. In May of 2015, Nationstar paid off the remaining balance of \$1 million of this receivable. Investment funds managed by affiliates of Fortress indirectly own a majority interest in Nationstar.

AIG AFFILIATED TRANSACTIONS

As a result of the offering of our common stock in May of 2015, the economic interests of American International Group, Inc. (“AIG”) is no longer material; therefore, the discussion of AIG affiliated transactions below only relates to 2014 and 2013.

Reinsurance Agreements

Merit Life Insurance Co. (“Merit”), SFC’s indirect wholly owned insurance subsidiary, enters into reinsurance agreements with subsidiaries of AIG, for reinsurance of various group annuity, credit life, and credit disability insurance where Merit reinsures the risk of loss. The reserves for this business fluctuate over time and, in some instances, are subject to recapture by the insurer. Reserves recorded by Merit for reinsurance agreements with subsidiaries of AIG totaled \$44 million at December 31, 2014.

Insurance Coverage

We hold various insurance policies with AIG subsidiaries covering liabilities of directors and officers, errors and omissions, lawyers, employment practices, fiduciary, and fidelity bond. Premium expenses on these policies totaled \$1 million in 2014 and 2013.

Derivatives

On August 5, 2013, we terminated our remaining cross currency interest rate swap agreement with AIG Financial Products Corp. (“AIGFP”) and recorded a loss of \$2 million in other revenues — other. The notional amount of this swap agreement totaled \$417 million at August 5, 2013. Immediately following this termination, we had no derivative financial instruments. As a result of this termination, AIGFP returned the remaining cash collateral of \$40 million to SFI that SFI had posted as security for SFC’s swap agreement with AIGFP.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

12. Long-term Debt

Carrying value and fair value of long-term debt by type were as follows:

(dollars in millions)	December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value *	Fair Value
Senior debt	\$17,128	\$17,371	\$8,184	\$8,920
Junior subordinated debt	172	245	172	262
Total	\$17,300	\$17,616	\$8,356	\$9,182

* As a result of our early adoption of ASU 2015-03, we reclassified \$29 million of debt issuance costs from other assets to long-term debt - senior debt as of December 31, 2014.

Weighted average effective interest rates on long-term debt by type were as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,			At December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	
Senior debt	6.56	% 6.84	% 6.75	% 5.32	% 7.16	%
Junior subordinated debt	12.26	12.26	12.26	12.26	12.26	
Total	6.65	6.93	6.82	5.39	7.26	

Principal maturities of long-term debt (excluding projected repayments on securitizations and revolving conduit facilities by period) by type of debt at December 31, 2015 were as follows:

(dollars in millions)	Senior Debt				Total
	Securitizations	Revolving Conduit Facilities	Medium Term Notes	Junior Subordinated Debt	
Interest rates (a)	2.41% - 6.94%	1.65% - 3.65%	5.25% - 8.25%	6.00%	
First quarter 2016	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
Second quarter 2016	—	—	—	—	—
Third quarter 2016	—	—	375	—	375
Fourth quarter 2016	—	—	—	—	—
2016	—	—	375	—	375
2017	—	—	1,903	—	1,903
2018	—	—	—	—	—
2019	—	—	1,400	—	1,400
2020	—	—	300	—	300
2021-2067	—	—	1,750	350	2,100
Securitizations (b)	9,040	—	—	—	9,040
Revolving conduit facilities (b)	—	2,620	—	—	2,620
Total principal maturities	\$9,040	\$2,620	\$5,728	\$350	\$17,738
Total carrying amount (c)	\$9,034	\$2,620	\$5,474	\$172	\$17,300

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Debt issuance costs (d) \$(16) \$— \$(14) \$— \$(30)

(a) The interest rates shown are the range of contractual rates in effect at December 31, 2015.

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Securitized and borrowing under revolving conduit facilities are not included in above maturities by period due (b) to their variable monthly repayments. See Note 13 for further information on our long-term debt associated with securitized and revolving conduit facilities.

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

As a result of our early adoption of ASU 2015-03 in June of 2015, we report debt issuance costs as a direct (d) deduction from long-term debt, with the exception of debt issuance costs associated with our revolving conduit facilities, which we continue to report in other assets.

GUARANTY AGREEMENTS

SFC Indentures

5.25% SFC Notes. On December 3, 2014, OMH entered into an Indenture and First Supplemental Indenture pursuant to which it agreed to fully and unconditionally guarantee, on a senior basis, the payments of principal, premium (if any) and interest on \$700 million of 5.25% Senior Notes due 2019 issued by SFC (the “5.25% SFC Notes”). As of December 31, 2015, approximately \$700 million aggregate principal amount of the 5.25% SFC Notes were outstanding.

SFC Notes. On December 30, 2013, OMH entered into Guaranty Agreements whereby it agreed to fully and unconditionally guarantee the payments of principal, premium (if any), and interest on approximately \$5.2 billion aggregate principal amount of senior notes on a senior basis and \$350 million aggregate principal amount of a junior subordinated debenture on a junior subordinated basis issued by SFC (collectively, the “SFC Notes”). The SFC Notes consisted of the following: 8.25% Senior Notes due 2023; 7.75% Senior Notes due 2021; 6.00% Senior Notes due 2020; a 60-year junior subordinated debenture; and all senior notes outstanding on December 30, 2013, issued pursuant to the Indenture dated as of May 1, 1999 (the “1999 Indenture”), between SFC and Wilmington Trust, National Association (the successor trustee to Citibank N.A.). The 60-year junior subordinated debenture underlies the trust preferred securities sold by a trust sponsored by SFC. On December 30, 2013, OMH entered into a Trust Guaranty Agreement whereby it agreed to fully and unconditionally guarantee the related payment obligations under the trust preferred securities. As of December 31, 2015, approximately \$4.2 billion aggregate principal amount of the SFC Notes, including \$2.3 billion aggregate principal amount of senior notes under the 1999 Indenture, and \$350 million aggregate principal amount of a junior subordinated debenture were outstanding.

The OMH guarantees of SFC’s long-term debt discussed above are subject to customary release provisions.

OMFH Indenture

OMFH Notes. On December 11, 2014, OMFH and certain of its subsidiaries entered into an indenture (the “OMFH Indenture”), among OMFH, the guarantors listed therein and The Bank of New York Mellon, as trustee, in connection with OMFH’s issuance of \$700 million aggregate principal amount of 6.75% Senior Notes due 2019 and \$800 million in aggregate principal amount of 7.25% Senior Notes due 2021 (collectively, the “OMFH Notes”). The OMFH Notes are OMFH’s unsecured senior obligations, guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by each of its wholly owned domestic subsidiaries other than certain subsidiaries, including its insurance subsidiaries and securitization

subsidiaries. As of December 31, 2015, approximately \$1.5 billion aggregate principal amount of the OMFH Notes were outstanding.

DEBT COVENANTS

SFC Debt Agreements

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

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

With the exception of SFC's junior subordinated debenture, none of SFC's debt agreements require SFC or any of its subsidiaries to meet or maintain any specific financial targets or ratios. However, certain events, including non-payment of principal or interest, bankruptcy or insolvency, or a breach of a covenant or a representation or warranty may constitute an event of default and trigger an acceleration of payments. In some cases, an event of default or acceleration of payments under one debt agreement may constitute a cross-default under other debt agreements resulting in an acceleration of payments under the other agreements.

As of December 31, 2015, SFC was in compliance with all of the covenants under its debt agreements.

Junior Subordinated Debenture. In January 2007, SFC issued \$350 million aggregate principal amount of 60-year junior subordinated debenture (the "debenture") under an indenture dated January 22, 2007 (the "Junior Subordinated Indenture"), by and between SFC and Deutsche Bank Trust Company, as trustee. The debenture underlies the trust preferred securities sold by a trust sponsored by SFC. SFC can redeem the debenture at par beginning in January 2017.

Pursuant to the terms of the debenture, SFC, upon the occurrence of a mandatory trigger event, is required to defer interest payments to the holders of the debenture (and not make dividend payments to SFI) unless SFC obtains non-debt capital funding in an amount equal to all accrued and unpaid interest on the debenture otherwise payable on the next interest payment date and pays such amount to the holders of the debenture. A mandatory trigger event occurs if SFC's (i) tangible equity to tangible managed assets is less than 5.5% or (ii) average fixed charge ratio is not more than 1.10x for the trailing four quarters (where the fixed charge ratio equals earnings excluding income taxes, interest expense, extraordinary items, goodwill impairment, and any amounts related to discontinued operations, divided by the sum of interest expense and any preferred dividends).

Based upon SFC's financial results for the twelve months ended September 30, 2015, a mandatory trigger event occurred with respect to the interest payment due in January of 2016 as the average fixed charge ratio was 0.94x. On January 11, 2016, SFC issued one share of SFC common stock to SFI for \$11 million to satisfy the January 2016 interest payments required by SFC's debenture.

OMFH Debt Agreements

With the exception of OMFH's revolving conduit facility, none of OMFH's debt agreements require OMFH or any of its subsidiaries to meet or maintain any specific financial targets or ratios. However, the OMFH Indenture does contain a number of covenants that limit, among other things, OMFH's ability and the ability of most of its subsidiaries to incur additional debt; create liens securing certain debt; pay dividends on or make distributions in respect of its capital stock or make investments or other restricted payments; create restrictions on the ability of its restricted subsidiaries to pay dividends to OMFH or make certain other intercompany transfers; sell certain assets; consolidate, merge, sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of its assets; and enter into certain transactions with affiliates. The OMFH Indenture also contains customary events of default which would permit the trustee or the holders of the OMFH Notes to declare the OMFH Notes to be immediately due and payable if not cured within applicable grace periods, including the nonpayment of principal, interest or premium, if any, when due; violation of covenants and other agreements contained in the OMFH Indenture; payment default after final maturity or cross acceleration of certain material debt; certain bankruptcy and insolvency events; material judgment defaults; and the failure of any guarantee of the notes, other than in accordance with the terms of the OMFH Indenture or such guarantee.

The OMFH Indenture also includes a change of control repurchase provision pursuant to which if (i) a change of control of OneMain occurs and (ii) both Standard & Poor's Ratings Services ("S&P") and Moody's Investors Services, Inc. ("Moody's") downgrade or withdraw the ratings of a specific series of the OFM Notes attributable to such change of control within 60 days after the change of control, OMFH is required to offer to purchase all of such series of the OFM Notes at a price in cash equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to but excluding the date of repurchase, subject to the right of holders of such series of the OMFH Notes of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date. The closing of the OneMain Acquisition resulted in a change of control of OneMain under the OMFH Indenture, and S&P downgraded the rating of the OMFH Notes following the closing of the OneMain Acquisition. However, Moody's affirmed the rating of the OMFH Notes following the closing of the OneMain Acquisition and, therefore, the change of control repurchase provision was not triggered.

As of December 31, 2015, OMFH was in compliance with all of the covenants under its debt agreements.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

OMFH Conduit Facility. On February 3, 2015, OMFH entered into a revolving conduit facility with a borrowing capacity of \$3.0 billion, backed by personal loans (the “2015 Warehouse Facility”). As of December 31, 2015, OMFH had drawn \$1.4 billion against the value of these personal loans. See Note 13 for further information on the 2015 Warehouse Facility.

Pursuant to the terms of the 2015 Warehouse Facility, OMFH was required to (i) maintain minimum consolidated tangible shareholders’ equity of not less than \$1.0 billion (the “Net Worth Covenant”) and (ii) not permit OMFH’s consolidated debt to tangible shareholders’ equity ratio to exceed 6.0 to 1.0 if a minimum draw condition exists (the “Leverage Covenant”).

Based upon OMFH’s financial position at December 31, 2015, OMFH was in compliance with its financial target and ratio.

On January 21, 2016, OMFH entered into four separate bilateral conduit facilities with unaffiliated financial institutions that provide an aggregate \$2.4 billion of committed financing on a revolving basis for personal loans originated by OneMain, which we refer to as the “New Facilities”. The New Facilities replaced the 2015 Warehouse Facility that was voluntarily terminated on the same date and, as a result, both of the financial covenants discussed above were eliminated. See Note 25 for further information on the replacement of the 2015 Warehouse Facility.

REPURCHASE OR REPAYMENT OF DEBT

SFC Debt Repurchases and Repayments

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

SFC Medium Term Notes. In December 2014, SFC used the proceeds from its offering of \$700 million aggregate principal amount of the 5.25% SFC Notes to repurchase \$9 million and \$361 million aggregate principal amount of 6.50% and 6.90%, respectively, medium term notes due 2017 from certain beneficial owners of the notes. SFC recorded a net loss of \$20 million related to the partial extinguishment on this debt repurchase and capitalized \$57 million related to a partial modification on this debt repurchase.

Additionally, in December 2014, SFC repurchased \$23 million and \$66 million aggregate principal amount of 6.50% and 6.90%, respectively, medium term notes due 2017. SFC recorded a net loss of \$17 million related to these additional debt repurchases in December 2014.

SpringCastle 2013-A Notes. On October 3, 2014, certain indirect subsidiaries of SFC associated with a joint venture in which SFC owns a 47% equity interest (the “Co-Issuers”) used the proceeds from the SpringCastle Funding Asset-backed Notes 2014-A (the “SpringCastle 2014-A Notes”) to repay in full the SpringCastle Funding Asset-backed Notes 2013-A (the “SpringCastle 2013-A Notes”), which were issued by the Co-Issuers on April 1, 2013. See Note 13 for further information on the refinance of SpringCastle 2013-A Notes. SFC recorded a net loss of \$21 million related to this refinancing transaction.

SFC Secured Term Loan. On March 31, 2014, Springleaf Financial Funding Company (“SFFC”) prepaid, without penalty or premium, the entire \$750 million outstanding principal balance of the secured term loan, plus accrued and unpaid interest. Effective upon the prepayment, all obligations of SFFC, SFC, and the applicable consumer finance operating subsidiaries of SFC under the secured term loan (other than contingent reimbursement obligations and indemnity obligations) were terminated and all guarantees and security interests were released.

13. Variable Interest Entities

As part of our overall funding strategy and as part of our efforts to support our liquidity from sources other than our traditional capital market sources, we have transferred certain finance receivables to VIEs for securitization transactions. Since these transactions involve securitization trusts required to be consolidated, the securitized assets and related liabilities are included in our consolidated financial statements and are accounted for as secured borrowings.

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CONSOLIDATED VIES

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

The asset-backed securities issued by the securitization trusts are supported by the expected cash flows from the underlying securitized finance receivables. Cash inflows from these finance receivables are distributed to investors and service providers in accordance with each transaction's contractual priority of payments ("waterfall") and, as such, most of these inflows must be directed first to service and repay each trust's senior notes or certificates held principally by third-party investors. The holders of the asset-backed securities have no recourse to the Company if the cash flows from the underlying qualified securitized assets are not sufficient to pay all principal and interest on the asset-backed securities. After these senior obligations are extinguished, substantially all cash inflows will be directed to the subordinated notes until fully repaid and, thereafter, to the residual interest that we own in each securitization trust. We retain interests in these securitization transactions, including residual interests in each securitization trust and, in some cases, subordinated securities issued by the VIEs. We retain credit risk in the securitizations through our ownership of the residual interest in each securitization trust, and, in some cases, ownership of the most subordinated class of asset-backed securities, which are the first to absorb credit losses on the securitized assets. We expect that any credit losses in the pools of securitized assets will likely be limited to our subordinated and residual retained interests. We have no obligation to repurchase or replace qualified securitized assets that subsequently become delinquent or are otherwise in default.

We parenthetically disclose on our consolidated balance sheets the VIE's assets that can only be used to settle the VIE's obligations and the VIE liabilities if the VIE's creditors have no recourse against the primary beneficiary's general credit. The carrying amounts of consolidated VIE assets and liabilities associated with our securitization trusts were as follows:

(dollars in millions)

December 31,	2015	2014
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (a)	\$11	\$52
Finance receivables:		
Personal loans	11,424	1,853
SpringCastle Portfolio	1,576	1,979
Allowance for finance receivable losses	431	72
Finance receivables held for sale	435	—
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	663	210
Other assets (a)	48	23
Liabilities		
Long-term debt (b)	\$11,654	\$3,630
Other liabilities (a)	17	8

- (a) In connection with our disclosure integration with OneMain, we have expanded our presentation to include cash and cash equivalents, other assets and other liabilities associated with our securitization trusts.

As a result of our early adoption of ASU 2015-03 in June of 2015, we reclassified \$14 million of debt issuance (b) costs related to our long-term debt associated with our securitizations as of December 31, 2014, from other assets to long-term debt.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

SECURITIZATION TRANSACTIONS

SFC Consumer Loan Securitizations

SFC 2013-A Securitization. On February 19, 2013, SFC completed a private securitization transaction in which Tenth Street Funding LLC (“Tenth Street”), a wholly owned special purpose vehicle of SFC, sold \$568 million of notes backed by personal loans held by Springleaf Funding Trust 2013-A (the “2013-A Trust”), at a 2.83% weighted average yield. The notes were scheduled to mature in September 2021. SFC sold the asset-backed notes for \$568 million, after the price discount but before expenses and a \$7 million interest reserve requirement. SFC initially retained \$36 million of the 2013-A Trust’s subordinate asset-backed notes.

On December 15, 2015, Tenth Street exercised its right to redeem the asset-backed notes issued by the 2013-A Trust on February 19, 2013 (the “2013-A Notes”). To redeem the 2013-A Notes, Tenth Street paid a redemption price of \$189 million, which excluded \$37 million for the Class D 2013-A Notes owned by Tenth Street on the date of the optional redemption. The outstanding principal balance of the 2013-A Notes was \$225 million on the date of the optional redemption.

SFC 2013-B Securitization. On June 19, 2013, SFC completed a private securitization transaction in which a wholly owned special purpose vehicle of SFC sold \$256 million of notes backed by personal loans held by Springleaf Funding Trust 2013-B (the “2013-B Trust”), at a 4.11% weighted average yield. The notes mature in June 2023 and have a thirty-five month revolving period during which no principal payments are required to be made on the notes. SFC sold the asset-backed notes for \$255 million, after the price discount but before expenses and a \$4 million interest reserve requirement. SFC initially retained \$114 million of the 2013-B Trust’s senior asset-backed notes (which SFC subsequently sold in 2013 and recorded \$112 million of additional debt) and \$30 million of the 2013-B Trust’s subordinate asset-backed notes. The indenture governing the notes contains early amortization events and events of default, which, if triggered, may result in the acceleration of the obligation to pay principal and interest on the notes.

2013-BAC Securitization. On September 25, 2013, SFC completed a private securitization transaction in which the Springleaf Funding Trust 2013-BAC (the “2013-BAC Trust”), a wholly owned special purpose vehicle of SFC, issued \$500 million of notes backed by an amortizing pool of personal loans acquired from subsidiaries of SFC. SFC sold the personal loan-backed notes for gross proceeds of \$500 million.

On March 27, 2014, SFC repaid the entire \$231 million outstanding principal balance of the notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest of the 2013-BAC Trust.

SFC 2014-A Securitization. On March 26, 2014, SFC completed a private securitization transaction in which a wholly owned special purpose vehicle of SFC sold \$559 million of notes backed by personal loans held by Springleaf Funding Trust 2014-A (the “2014-A Trust”), at a 2.62% weighted average yield. The notes mature in December 2022 and have a twenty-three month revolving period during which no principal payments are required to be made on the notes. SFC sold the asset-backed notes for \$559 million, after the price discount but before expenses and a \$6 million interest reserve requirement. SFC initially retained \$33 million of the 2014-A Trust’s subordinate asset-backed notes. The indenture governing the notes contains early amortization events and events of default, which, if triggered, may result in the acceleration of the obligation to pay principal and interest on the notes.

SFC 2015-A Securitization. On February 26, 2015, SFC completed a private term securitization transaction in which a wholly owned special purpose vehicle of SFC sold \$1.2 billion of notes backed by personal loans held by Springleaf

Funding Trust 2015-A at a 3.58% weighted average yield. The notes mature in November 2024 and have a thirty-five month revolving period during which no principal payments are required to be made on the notes. SFC sold the asset-backed notes for \$1.2 billion, after the price discount but before expenses and a \$12 million interest reserve requirement. The indenture governing the notes contains early amortization events and events of default, which, if triggered, may result in the acceleration of the obligation to pay principal and interest on the notes.

SFC 2015-B Securitization. On April 7, 2015, SFC completed a private term securitization transaction in which a wholly owned special purpose vehicle of SFC sold \$314 million of notes backed by personal loans held by Springleaf Funding Trust 2015-B at a 3.84% weighted average yield. The notes mature in May 2028 and have a fifty-nine month revolving period during which no principal payments are required to be made on the notes. SFC sold the asset-backed notes for \$314 million, after the price discount but before expenses and a \$3 million interest reserve requirement. The indenture governing the notes contains

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early amortization events and events of default, which, if triggered, may result in the acceleration of the obligation to pay principal and interest on the notes.

OMFH Consumer Loan Securitizations

As a result of the OneMain Acquisition, we acquired five on-balance sheet consumer securitizations during 2015.

OMFH 2014-1 Securitization. On April 17, 2014, OMFH completed its initial securitization transaction in which OneMain Financial Issuance Trust 2014-1, a wholly owned special purpose entity of OMFH, issued fixed-rate funding notes with an initial principal balance of \$760 million. The notes mature in June 2024 and have a twenty-three month revolving period during which no principal payments are required to be made on the notes. These notes are collateralized by a pool of secured and unsecured fixed rate personal loans with an aggregate unpaid principal balance of \$760 million as of October 31, 2015. The indenture governing the notes contains customary early amortization events and events of default, which, if triggered, may result in the acceleration of the obligation to pay principal and interest on the notes. As of November 15, 2015, the weighted average interest rate for the notes was 2.57%.

OMFH 2014-2 Securitization. On July 30, 2014, OMFH completed a securitization transaction in which the OneMain Financial Issuance Trust 2014-2, a wholly owned special purpose vehicle of OMFH, issued fixed-rate funding notes with an initial principal balance of \$1.2 billion. The notes mature in September 2024 and have a twenty-three month revolving period during which no principal payments are required to be made on the notes. These notes are collateralized by a pool of secured and unsecured fixed rate personal loans with an aggregate unpaid principal balance of \$1.2 billion as of October 31, 2015. The indenture governing the notes contains customary early amortization events and events of default, which, if triggered, may result in the acceleration of the obligation to pay principal and interest on the notes. As of November 15, 2015, the weighted average interest rate for the notes was 3.09%.

OMFH 2015-1 Securitization. On February 5, 2015, OMFH completed a securitization transaction in which the OneMain Financial Issuance Trust 2015-1, a wholly owned special purpose vehicle of OMFH, issued fixed-rate funding notes with an initial principal balance of \$1.2 billion. The notes mature in March 2026 and have a thirty-five month revolving period during which no principal payments are required to be made on the notes. These notes are collateralized by a pool of secured and unsecured fixed rate personal loans with an aggregate unpaid principal balance of \$1.2 billion as of October 31, 2015. The indenture governing the notes contains customary early amortization events and events of default, which, if triggered, may result in the acceleration of the obligation to pay principal and interest on the notes. As of November 15, 2015, the weighted average interest rate for the notes was 3.88%.

OMFH 2015-2 Securitization. On May 21, 2015, OMFH completed a securitization transaction in which the OneMain Financial Issuance Trust 2015-2, a wholly owned special purpose vehicle of OMFH, issued fixed-rate funding notes with an initial principal balance of \$1.3 billion. The notes mature in July 2025 and have a twenty-three month revolving period during which no principal payments are required to be made on the notes. These notes are collateralized by a pool of secured and unsecured fixed rate personal loans with an aggregate unpaid principal balance of \$1.3 billion as of October 31, 2015. The indenture governing the notes contains customary early amortization events and events of default, which, if triggered, may result in the acceleration of the obligation to pay principal and interest on the notes. As of November 15, 2015, the weighted average interest rate for the notes was 3.25%.

OMFH 2015-3 Securitization. On September 29, 2015, OMFH completed a securitization transaction in which the OneMain Financial Issuance Trust 2015-3, a wholly owned special purpose vehicle of OMFH, issued fixed-rate funding notes with an initial principal balance of \$293 million. The notes mature in November 2028 and have a fifty-nine month revolving period during which no principal payments are required to be made on the notes. These

notes are collateralized by a pool of secured and unsecured fixed rate personal loans with an aggregate unpaid principal balance of \$293 million as of October 31, 2015. The indenture governing the notes contains customary early amortization events and events of default, which, if triggered, may result in the acceleration of the obligation to pay principal and interest on the notes. As of November 15, 2015, the weighted average interest rate for the notes was 4.31%.

SpringCastle Securitizations

SpringCastle 2013-A Securitization. On April 1, 2013, in connection with our acquisition of an unsecured loan portfolio from HSBC, the Co-issuer LLCs sold, in a private securitization transaction, \$2.2 billion of Class A Notes backed by the acquired loans. The Class A Notes were acquired by initial purchasers for \$2.2 billion, after the price discount but before expenses and a

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\$10 million advance reserve requirement. The initial purchasers sold the Class A Notes to secondary investors at a 3.75% weighted average yield. The Co-issuer LLCs retained subordinate Class B Notes with a principal balance of \$372 million, which was subsequently sold in 2013 and \$357 million of additional debt was recorded.

SpringCastle 2014-A Securitization. On October 3, 2014, the Co-Issuers issued \$2.6 billion of the SpringCastle 2014-A Notes at a 4.68% weighted average yield in a private placement transaction. The SpringCastle 2014-A Notes are collateralized by the SpringCastle Portfolio. The Co-Issuers sold the SpringCastle 2014-A Notes for approximately \$2.6 billion after the price discount but before expenses. The Co-Issuers used the proceeds from the SpringCastle 2014-A Notes to repay in full on October 3, 2014 the SpringCastle 2013-A Notes. At September 30, 2014, the UPB of the SpringCastle 2013-A Notes was \$1.5 billion.

On October 3, 2014, Springleaf Acquisition Corporation (“SAC”) purchased \$363 million initial principal amount of the SpringCastle 2014-A Notes. The Co-Issuers retained \$62 million of the SpringCastle 2014-A Notes. Certain subsidiaries of NRZ own a 30% equity interest in the Co-Issuers. NRZ is managed by an affiliate of Fortress.

On March 9, 2015, SAC agreed to sell \$232 million and \$131 million principal amount of the previously retained Class C and Class D SpringCastle 2014-A Notes, respectively, to an unaffiliated third party at a premium to the principal balance. The sale was completed on March 16, 2015.

SFC Mortgage Securitizations

SFC 2013-1 Securitization. On April 10, 2013, SFC completed a private securitization transaction in which a wholly owned special purpose vehicle of SFC sold \$783 million of notes backed by real estate loans held by Springleaf Mortgage Loan Trust 2013-1 (the “2013-1 Trust”), at a 2.85% weighted average yield. SFC sold the mortgage-backed notes for \$782 million, after the price discount but before expenses. SFC initially retained \$237 million of the 2013-1 Trust’s subordinate mortgage-backed notes.

SFC 2013-2 Securitization. On July 9, 2013, SFC completed a private securitization transaction in which a wholly owned special purpose vehicle of SFC sold \$599 million of notes backed by real estate loans held by Springleaf Mortgage Loan Trust 2013-2 (the “2013-2 Trust”), at a 2.88% weighted average yield. SFC sold the mortgage-backed notes for \$591 million, after the price discount but before expenses. SFC initially retained \$535 million of the 2013-2 Trust’s subordinate mortgage-backed notes.

SFC 2013-3 Securitization. On October 9, 2013, SFC completed a private securitization transaction in which a wholly owned special purpose vehicle of SFC sold \$271 million of notes backed by real estate loans held by Springleaf Mortgage Loan Trust 2013-3 (the “2013-3 Trust”), at a 3.40% weighted average yield. SFC sold the mortgage-backed notes for \$269 million, after the price discount but before expenses. SFC initially retained \$229 million of the 2013-3 Trust’s subordinate mortgage-backed notes.

Sales of Previously Retained Mortgage-backed Notes

During 2013, SFC sold the following previously retained mortgage-backed notes:

(dollars in millions)	Principal Amount of Previously Retained Notes Issued	Carrying Amount of Additional Debt Recorded
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Mortgage Securitizations

SLFMT 2012-2	\$20	\$21
SLFMT 2012-3	8	8
SLFMT 2013-2	158	149
SLFMT 2013-3	23	23

During 2014, our remaining beneficial interests in the mortgage-backed retained certificates related to its previous mortgage securitization transactions were sold in a series of separate transactions. As a result of these sales, we deconsolidated the securitization trusts holding the underlying real estate loans and previously issued securitized interests which were reported in long-term debt, as we no longer were considered the primary beneficiary.

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REVOLVING CONDUIT FACILITIES

SFC Conduit Facilities

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

On June 13, 2014, SFC amended the note purchase agreement with the Midbrook 2013-VFN1 Trust to extend the one-year funding period to a two-year funding period. Following the two-year funding period, the principal amount of the notes, if any, will be reduced as cash payments are received on the underlying personal loans and will be due and payable in full in July 2019. The maximum principal balance of variable funding notes that can be issued remained at \$300 million. At December 31, 2015, no amounts had been funded.

The note purchase agreement with the Midbrook 2013-VFN1 Trust was amended on February 24, 2016. See Note 25 for information on this subsequent amendment.

Springleaf 2013-VFN1 Securitization. On September 27, 2013, SFC established a private securitization facility in which the Springleaf Funding Trust 2013-VFN1 (the “Springleaf 2013-VFN1 Trust”), a wholly owned special purpose vehicle of SFC, may issue variable funding notes with a maximum principal balance of \$350 million to be backed by personal loans acquired from subsidiaries of SFC from time to time. No amounts were funded at closing, but may be funded from time to time over a two-year period, which may be extended for one year, subject to the satisfaction of customary conditions precedent. During this period, the notes can also be paid down in whole or in part and then redrawn. Following the two- or three-year funding period, as the case may be, the principal amount of the notes, if any, will amortize and will be due and payable in full in October 2019.

On May 20, 2015, SFC amended the note purchase agreement with the Springleaf 2013-VFN1 Trust to, among other things, extend the original two-year revolving period ending October of 2015 to a two-year revolving period ending April of 2017, which may be extended for up to one additional year, subject to satisfaction of customary conditions precedent. During the revolving period, the notes can be paid down in whole or in part and then redrawn. Following the revolving period, the principal amount of the notes, if any, will be reduced as cash payments are received on the underlying personal loans and will be due and payable in full in May of 2020. At December 31, 2015, the maximum amount that could be drawn under the notes remained at \$350 million. No amounts were drawn under the notes as of December 31, 2015.

The note purchase agreement with the Springleaf 2013-VFN1 Trust was amended on January 21, 2016. See Note 25 for information on this subsequent amendment.

Sumner Brook 2013-VFN1 Securitization. On December 20, 2013, SFC established a private securitization facility in which the Sumner Brook Funding Trust 2013-VFN1 (the “Sumner Brook 2013-VFN1 Trust”), a wholly owned special purpose vehicle of SFC, may issue variable funding notes with a maximum principal balance of \$350 million to be backed by personal loans acquired from subsidiaries of SFC from time to time. No amounts were funded at closing,

but may be funded from time to time over a two-year period. During this period, the notes can also be paid down in whole or in part and then redrawn. Following the two-year funding period, the principal amount of the notes, if any, will amortize and will be due and payable in full in August 2022.

On January 16, 2015, SFC amended the note purchase agreement with the Sumner Brook 2013-VFN1 Trust to extend the two-year revolving period ending December of 2015 to a three-year revolving period ending January of 2018. Following the revolving period, the principal amount of the notes, if any, will be reduced as cash payments are received on the underlying personal loans and will be due and payable in full in August of 2024. The maximum principal balance of variable funding notes that can be issued remained at \$350 million. On December 21, 2015, SFC drew \$100 million under the notes, which remained outstanding as of December 31, 2015.

Whitford Brook 2014-VFN1 Securitization. On June 26, 2014, SFC established a private securitization facility in which the Whitford Brook Funding Trust 2014-VFN1 (the “Whitford Brook 2014-VFN1 Trust”), a wholly owned special purpose vehicle

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

of SFC, may issue variable funding notes with a maximum principal balance of \$300 million to be backed by personal loans acquired from subsidiaries of SFC. The notes will be funded over a three-year period, subject to the satisfaction of customary conditions precedent. During this period, the notes can also be paid down to the required minimum balance of \$100 million and then redrawn. Following the three-year funding period, the principal amount of the notes will be reduced as cash payments are received on the underlying personal loans and will be due and payable in full in July 2018, unless an option to prepay is elected between July 2017 and July 2018.

On March 24, 2015, SFC amended the sale and servicing agreement relating to the Whitford Brook 2014-VFN1 Trust to remove the requirement for a \$100 million minimum balance drawn under the variable funding notes, which are to be backed by personal loans acquired from subsidiaries of SFC from time to time. On March 25, 2015, SFC paid down the note balance of \$100 million.

On June 3, 2015, SFC amended the note purchase agreement relating to the Whitford Brook 2014-VFN1 Trust to reduce the \$300 million maximum principal balance to \$250 million. On each of July 15, 2015 and December 3, 2015, SFC drew \$100 million under the notes. As of December 31, 2015, \$200 million remained outstanding under the notes.

The note purchase agreement with the Whitford Brook 2015-VFN1 Trust was amended on February 24, 2016. See Note 25 for information on this subsequent amendment.

Mill River 2015-VFN1 Securitization. On May 27, 2015, SFC established a private securitization facility in which Mill River Funding Trust 2015-VFN1 (the "Mill River 2015-VFN1 Trust"), a wholly owned special purpose vehicle of SFC, issued variable funding notes with a maximum principal balance of \$400 million to be backed by personal loans acquired from subsidiaries of SFC from time to time. No amounts were funded at closing, but may be funded from time to time over a three-year revolving period, subject to the satisfaction of customary conditions precedent. During the revolving period, the notes can be paid down in whole or in part and then redrawn. Following the revolving period, the principal amount of the notes, if any, will be reduced as cash payments are received on the underlying personal loans and will be due and payable in full in June of 2021. On each of November 23, 2015 and December 10, 2015, SFC drew \$200 million under the notes. As of December 31, 2015, \$400 million remained outstanding under the notes.

The note purchase agreement with the Mill River 2015-VFN1 Trust was amended on January 21, 2016. See Note 25 for information on this subsequent amendment.

Second Avenue Funding LLC Securitization. On June 3, 2015, SFC established a private securitization facility in which Second Avenue Funding LLC, a wholly owned special purpose vehicle of SFC, issued variable funding notes with a maximum principal balance of \$250 million to be backed by auto loans acquired from subsidiaries of SFC. No amounts were funded at closing, but may be funded from time to time over a three-year revolving period, subject to the satisfaction of customary conditions precedent. During the revolving period, the notes can be paid down in whole or in part and then redrawn. Following the three-year revolving period, the principal amount of the notes, if any, will be reduced as cash payments are received on the underlying auto loans and will be due and payable in full in June of 2019. On November 23, 2015, SFC drew \$250 million under the notes, which remained outstanding as of December 31, 2015.

First Avenue Funding LLC Securitization. On June 10, 2015, SFC established a private securitization facility in which First Avenue Funding LLC ("First Avenue"), a wholly owned special purpose vehicle of SFC, issued variable funding notes with a maximum principal balance of \$250 million to be backed by auto loans acquired from subsidiaries of

SFC. No amounts were funded at closing, but may be funded from time to time over a two-year revolving period, subject to the satisfaction of customary conditions precedent. During the revolving period, the notes can be paid down in whole or in part and then redrawn. Following the two-year revolving period, the principal amount of the notes, if any, will be reduced as cash payments are received on the underlying auto loans and will be due and payable in full twelve months following the maturity of the last auto loan held by First Avenue. On November 23, 2015, SFC drew \$250 million under the notes, which remained outstanding as of December 31, 2015.

On December 11, 2015, SFC amended the facility to extend the scheduled maturity date until December 10, 2017.

OMFH Conduit Facility

On February 3, 2015, OMFH entered into the 2015 Warehouse Facility with a borrowing capacity of \$3.0 billion, whereby OneMain Financial Warehouse Trust (the "Warehouse Trust"), a wholly owned statutory trust, issued variable funding notes,

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backed by personal loans, to five financial institutions and, from time to time, asset-backed commercial paper conduits administered by these financial institutions. During the revolving period of the facility, OMFH was permitted to sell personal loans into the Warehouse Trust and draw advances against the value of such personal loans, subject to meeting required overcollateralization levels. The lenders were required to make advances against the notes on a revolving basis through December 31, 2017. The initial \$3.0 billion maximum borrowing capacity was scheduled to be reduced by \$500 million on January 30, 2016 and by an additional \$1.0 billion on January 30, 2017. The notes were scheduled to mature on January 18, 2025. During the revolving period, the outstanding note balance was permitted to be redeemed, in whole or in part, at OMFH's option. At December 31, 2015, \$1.4 billion was drawn under the notes.

See Note 25 for information regarding the subsequent termination and replacement of the 2015 Warehouse Facility on January 21, 2016.

VIE INTEREST EXPENSE

Other than our retained subordinate and residual interests in the remaining consolidated securitization trusts, we are under no obligation, either contractually or implicitly, to provide financial support to these entities. Consolidated interest expense related to our VIEs totaled \$216 million in 2015, \$214 million in 2014, and \$224 million in 2013.

DECONSOLIDATED VIES

As a result of the sales of the mortgage-backed retained certificates during 2014, we deconsolidated the securitization trusts holding the underlying real estate loans and previously issued securitized interests which were reported in long-term debt. The total carrying value of these real estate loans as of the sale dates was \$5.2 billion. During 2014, we established a reserve for sales recourse obligations of \$7 million related to these sales. At December 31, 2015, this reserve totaled \$7 million. We had no repurchase activity associated with these sales as of December 31, 2015. See Note 20 for further information on the total reserve for sales recourse obligations relating to the real estate loan sales, including the sales of the mortgage-backed retained certificates.

14. Derivative Financial Instruments

During 2015 and 2014, we did not have any derivative activity. In 2013, SFC terminated its remaining cross currency interest rate swap agreement with AIG Financial Products, a subsidiary of AIG, and recorded a loss of \$2 million in other revenues — other. Immediately following this termination, we had no derivative financial instruments.

Changes in the notional amounts of our cross currency interest rate swap agreements were as follows:
(dollars in millions)

At or for the Year Ended December 31,	2013
Balance at beginning of period	\$417
Discontinued and terminated contracts	(417)
Balance at end of period	\$—

During 2013, we recognized a net loss of \$3 million on SFC's non-designated hedging instruments in other revenues — other.

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

(dollars in millions)

Year Ended December 31,

2013

Net interest income

\$9

Mark to market losses

(8)

Total

\$1

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

15. Insurance

Components of unearned insurance premium reserves, claim reserves and benefit reserves were as follows:
(dollars in millions)

December 31,	2015	2014
Finance receivable related:		
Payable to OMH:		
Unearned premium reserves	\$574	\$194
Claim reserves	88	23
Subtotal (a)	662	217
Payable to third-party beneficiaries:		
Unearned premium reserves	66	—
Benefit reserves	113	107
Claim reserves	22	5
Subtotal (b)	201	112
Non-finance receivable related:		
Unearned premium reserves	91	—
Benefit reserves	388	75
Claim reserves	67	42
Subtotal (b)	546	117
Total	\$1,409	\$446

(a) Reported as a contra-asset to net finance receivables in connection with the OneMain policy integration.

(b) Reported in insurance claims and policyholder liabilities.

Our insurance subsidiaries enter into reinsurance agreements with other insurers. Reserves related to unearned premiums, claims and benefits included the following amounts assumed from other insurers:

December 31,	2015	2014
Non-affiliated insurance companies	\$346	\$15
AIG affiliated insurance companies*	—	43
Total	\$346	\$58

* As a result of the offering of our common stock in May of 2015, the economic interests of AIG is no longer material; therefore, the reinsurance agreements with insurers that are subsidiaries of AIG as of December 31, 2015 have not

been segregated.

Reserves related to unearned premiums, claims and benefits ceded to non-affiliated insurance companies totaled \$107 million at December 31, 2015, including \$85 million of OneMain reserves as a result of the OneMain Acquisition, compared to \$22 million at December 31, 2014.

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Changes in the reserve for unpaid claims and loss adjustment expenses, net of reinsurance recoverable:
(dollars in millions)

At or for the Years Ended December 31,	2015	2014	2013
Balance at beginning of period	\$48	\$46	\$51
Reserve for unpaid claims and loss adjustment expenses assumed in connection with the OneMain Acquisition	104	—	—
Additions for losses and loss adjustment expenses incurred to:			
Current year	83	65	59
Prior years *	5	(3	) (6
Total	88	62	53
Reductions for losses and loss adjustment expenses paid related to:			
Current year	(63	) (39	) (35
Prior years	(26	) (21	) (23
Total	(89	) (60	) (58
Balance at end of period	\$151	\$48	\$46

Reflects (i) a shortfall in the prior years' net reserves of \$5 million at December 31, 2015 primarily resulting from increased estimates for claims incurred in prior years as claims have developed and (ii) a redundancy in the prior years' net reserves of \$3 million at December 31, 2014 and \$6 million at December 31, 2013 primarily resulting from the settlement of claims incurred in prior years for amounts that were less than expected.

Springleaf and OneMain insurance subsidiaries file financial statements prepared using statutory accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the Indiana Department of Insurance (the "Indiana DOI") and the Texas Department of Insurance (the "Texas DOI"), respectively, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than U.S. GAAP. The primary differences between statutory accounting practices and U.S. GAAP are that under statutory accounting, policy acquisition costs are expensed as incurred, policyholder liabilities are generally valued using prescribed actuarial assumptions, and certain investment securities are reported at amortized cost. We are not required and did not apply purchase accounting to the insurance subsidiaries on a statutory basis.

Statutory net income (loss) for our insurance companies by type of insurance was as follows:
(dollars in millions)

Years Ended December 31,	2015	2014	2013
Property and casualty:			
Yosemite Insurance Company	\$15	\$16	\$41
Triton Insurance Company	3	—	—
Life and disability:			
Merit Life Insurance Co.	\$(1) \$(2) \$3
American Health and Life Insurance Company	11	—	—

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Statutory capital and surplus for our insurance companies by type of insurance were as follows:

(dollars in millions)

December 31,	2015	2014
Property and casualty:		
Yosemite Insurance Company	\$76	\$108
Triton Insurance Company	181	—
Life and disability:		
Merit Life Insurance Co.	\$123	\$171
American Health and Life Insurance Company	184	—

Springleaf and OneMain insurance companies are also subject to risk-based capital requirements adopted by the Indiana DOI and the Texas DOI, respectively. Minimum statutory capital and surplus is the risk-based capital level that would trigger regulatory action. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, our insurance subsidiaries' statutory capital and surplus exceeded the risk-based capital minimum required levels.

State law restricts the amounts Springleaf's insurance subsidiaries, Yosemite Insurance Company ("Yosemite") and Merit, may pay as dividends without prior notice to the Indiana DOI. The maximum amount of dividends (referred to as "ordinary dividends") for an Indiana domiciled life insurance company that can be paid without prior approval in a 12 month period (measured retrospectively from the date of payment) is the greater of: (i) 10% of policyholders' surplus as of the prior year-end; or (ii) the statutory net gain from operations as of the prior year-end. Any amount greater must be approved by the Indiana DOI prior to its payment. The maximum ordinary dividends for an Indiana domiciled property and casualty insurance company that can be paid without prior approval in a 12 month period (measured retrospectively from the date of payment) is the greater of: (i) 10% of policyholders' surplus as of the prior year-end; or (ii) the statutory net income. Any amount greater must be approved by the Indiana DOI prior to its payment. These approved dividends are called "extraordinary dividends". Springleaf insurance subsidiaries paid extraordinary dividends to SFC totaling \$100 million, \$57 million, and \$150 million during 2015, 2014, and 2013, respectively, and ordinary dividends of \$18 million to SFC during 2014. In addition, Yosemite paid, as an extraordinary dividend to SFC, 100% of the common stock of its wholly owned subsidiary, CommoLoCo, Inc., in the amount of \$58 million in July of 2013.

State law also restricts the amounts OneMain insurance subsidiaries, American Health and Life Insurance Company and Triton Insurance Company, may pay as dividends without prior notice to the Texas DOI. The maximum amount of dividends (also referred to as "ordinary dividends") for a Texas domiciled life insurance company that can be paid without prior approval in a 12 month period (measured retrospectively from the date of payment) is the greater of: (i) 10% of policyholders' surplus as of the prior year-end; or (ii) the statutory net gain from operations as of the prior year-end. Any amount greater must be approved by the Texas DOI prior to its payment. The maximum ordinary dividends for a Texas domiciled property and casualty insurance company that can be paid without prior approval in a 12 month period (measured retrospectively from the date of payment) is the greater of: (i) 10% of policyholders' surplus as of the prior year-end; or (ii) the statutory net income. Any amount greater must be approved by the Texas DOI prior to its payment. These approved dividends are called "extraordinary dividends". OneMain insurance subsidiaries paid ordinary dividends to OMFH totaling \$68 million subsequent to the effective closing date of the OneMain Acquisition.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

16. Other Liabilities

Components of other liabilities were as follows:

(dollars in millions)

December 31,	2015	2014
Other accrued expenses and accounts payable	\$83	\$31
Salary and benefit liabilities	75	36
Accrued interest on debt	67	57
Retirement plans	55	50
Loan principal warranty reserve	15	24
Other insurance liabilities	8	4
Bank overdrafts	14	5
Other	67	31
Total	\$384	\$238

17. Capital Stock and Earnings (Loss) Per Share

CAPITAL STOCK

OMH has two classes of authorized capital stock: preferred stock and common stock. OMH may issue preferred stock in series. The board of directors determines the dividend, liquidation, redemption, conversion, voting and other rights prior to issuance.

Par value and shares authorized at December 31, 2015 were as follows:

	Preferred Stock *	Common Stock
Par value	\$0.01	\$0.01
Shares authorized	300,000,000	2,000,000,000

*No shares of preferred stock were issued and outstanding at December 31, 2015 or 2014.

Changes in shares of common stock issued and outstanding were as follows:

At or for the Years Ended December 31,	2015	2014	2013
Balance at beginning of period	114,832,895	114,832,895	100,000,000
Common shares issued	19,661,277	—	14,832,895
Balance at end of period	134,494,172	114,832,895	114,832,895

Equity Offering

On May 4, 2015, we completed an offering of 27,864,525 shares of common stock, consisting of 19,417,476 shares of common stock offered by us and 8,447,049 shares of common stock offered by the Initial Stockholder. Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Barclays Capital Inc., and Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC acted as joint book-running managers.

The net proceeds from this sale to the Company were approximately \$976 million, after deducting the underwriting discounts and commissions and additional offering-related expenses totaling \$24 million. The net proceeds of the offering were contributed to Independence to finance a portion of the OneMain Acquisition.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE

The computation of earnings (loss) per share was as follows:
(dollars in millions except earnings (loss) per share)

Years Ended December 31,	2015	2014	2013
Numerator (basic and diluted):			
Net income (loss) attributable to OneMain Holdings, Inc.	\$ (242)	\$ 505	\$ (19)
Denominator:			
Weighted average number of shares outstanding (basic)	127,910,680	114,791,225	102,917,172
Effect of dilutive securities *	—	473,898	—
Weighted average number of shares outstanding (diluted)	127,910,680	115,265,123	102,917,172
Earnings (loss) per share:			
Basic	\$ (1.89)	\$ 4.40	\$ (0.19)
Diluted	\$ (1.89)	\$ 4.38	\$ (0.19)

* We have excluded the following shares in the diluted earnings (loss) per share calculation for 2015, 2014, and 2013 because these shares would be anti-dilutive, which could impact the earnings per share calculation in the future:

- 2015: 591,606 performance shares and 489,653 service shares;
- 2014: 583,459 performance shares; and
- 2013: 37,246 nonvested shares.

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

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

18. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Changes, net of tax, in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) were as follows:

(dollars in millions)	Unrealized Gains (Losses) Available-for-Sale Securities	Retirement Plan Liabilities Adjustments	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Year Ended December 31, 2015				
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 12	\$(13	) \$4	\$ 3
Other comprehensive loss before reclassifications	(18	) (6	) (4	) (28
Reclassification adjustments from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(8	) —	—	(8
Balance at end of period	\$ (14	) \$(19	) \$—	\$ (33
Year Ended December 31, 2014				
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 4	\$20	\$4	\$ 28
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	13	(33	) —	(20
Reclassification adjustments from accumulated other comprehensive income	(5	) —	—	(5
Balance at end of period	\$ 12	\$(13	) \$4	\$ 3
Year Ended December 31, 2013				
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 14	\$8	\$5	\$ 27
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(8	) 12	(1	) 3
Reclassification adjustments from accumulated other comprehensive income	(2	) —	—	(2
Balance at end of period	\$ 4	\$20	\$4	\$ 28

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

(dollars in millions)

Years Ended December 31,	2015	2014	2013
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities:			
Reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) to investment revenues, before taxes	\$12	\$8	\$3
Income tax effect	(4	) (3	) (1
Reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) to investment revenues, net of taxes	\$8	\$5	\$2

19. Income Taxes

OMH and all of its eligible domestic U.S. subsidiaries file a consolidated life/non-life federal tax return with the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”). Previously, Merit was not an eligible company, and it filed a separate federal life insurance tax return. For our 2015 consolidated federal tax return, Merit is eligible as an includible insurance company under Internal Revenue Code (“IRC”) Section 1504. In addition, American Health and Life Insurance Company, an insurance subsidiary of OneMain, is not an eligible company and therefore, it will file a separate federal life insurance tax return for 2015. Income taxes from the consolidated federal and state tax returns are allocated to our eligible subsidiaries under a tax sharing agreement with OMH.

Springleaf’s foreign subsidiaries file tax returns in Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the United Kingdom. OneMain’s foreign branches file tax returns in Canada. The Company recognizes a deferred tax liability for the undistributed earnings of its

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

foreign operations, if any, as we do not consider the amounts to be permanently reinvested. As of December 31, 2015, the Company had no undistributed foreign earnings.

As discussed in Note 2 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, on November 15, 2015, OMH closed on a transaction to acquire OneMain from Citigroup for \$4.5 billion. For accounting purposes, we treated this transaction as a stock acquisition. In comparison, for tax purposes, we treated this transaction as acquiring a new corporation which has a full stepped-up basis in its assets equal to the purchase price paid for the assets under IRC Section 336(e). In connection with the OneMain Acquisition, we recorded \$1.4 billion of goodwill that is deductible for tax purposes. Our provision for income taxes for 2015 includes a tax benefit of \$6 million for the acquisition-related costs.

Components of income (loss) before provision for (benefit from) income taxes were as follows:

(dollars in millions)

Years Ended December 31,	2015	2014	2013
Income (loss) before provision for (benefit from) income taxes - U.S. operations	\$(281	) \$903	\$82
Income (loss) before provision for (benefit from) income taxes - foreign operations	12	2	(4
Total	\$(269	) \$905	\$78

Components of provision for (benefit from) income taxes were as follows:

(dollars in millions)

Years Ended December 31,	2015	2014	2013
Current:			
Federal	\$59	\$257	\$96
Foreign	1	—	1
State	5	20	6
Total current	65	277	103
Deferred:			
Federal	(180	) 19	(107
Foreign	—	—	1
State	(32	) 1	(13
Total deferred	(212	) 20	(119
Total	\$(147	) \$297	\$(16

Expense from foreign income taxes includes Springleaf's foreign subsidiaries that operate in Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the United Kingdom and OneMain's foreign branches that operate in Canada.

We recorded a current state income tax provision in 2015, 2014, and 2013 attributable to profitable operations in certain states in which we engage in business activity that could not be offset against losses incurred. We recorded a valuation allowance against the majority of our gross state deferred tax assets related to net operating losses.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Reconciliations of the statutory federal income tax rate to the effective tax rate were as follows:

Years Ended December 31,	2015	2014	2013
Statutory federal income tax rate	35.00	% 35.00	% 35.00 %
Non-controlling interests	15.52	(3.98)	(51.01)
State income taxes, net of federal	6.41	1.49	(5.55)
Foreign operations	—	0.38	4.69
Interest and penalties on prior year tax returns	—	(0.10)	7.67
Nontaxable investment income	0.17	(0.10)	(1.94)
Change in tax status	—	—	(14.64)
Nondeductible compensation	(2.01)	—	3.49
Other, net	(0.50)	0.15	1.42
Effective income tax rate	54.59	% 32.84	% (20.87)%

The effective tax rate for 2015 and 2014 differed from the federal statutory rate primarily due to the effects of the non-controlling interest in the SpringCastle Portfolio and state income taxes. The effective tax rate is based on income (loss) before taxes, which includes income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests. The income (loss) attributable to the non-controlling interest is not included in the taxable income in OMH, resulting in variances from the federal statutory rate of 15.52% and (3.98)% in 2015 and 2014, respectively. The difference in the impact on the effective tax rate due to non-controlling interest in 2015 as compared to 2014 is due to the fact that the net income attributable to non-controlling interest was a greater percentage of the total income (loss) before taxes in 2015 as compared to 2014. The effective tax rate for 2013 differed from the federal statutory rate primarily due to the effects of the non-controlling interest in our joint venture, a change in tax status, and state income taxes, partially offset by the effect of interest and penalties on prior year tax returns.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of the total amounts of gross unrecognized tax obligation (all of which would affect the effective tax rate if recognized) is as follows:

(dollars in millions)

Years Ended December 31,	2015	2014	2013
Balance at beginning of year	\$4	\$2	\$2
Increases in tax positions for prior years	4	3	—
Decreases in tax positions for prior years	(2)	—	—
Increases in tax positions for current years	10	—	—
Lapse in statute of limitations	—	(1)	—
Settlements with tax authorities	(1)	—	—
Balance at end of year	\$15	\$4	\$2

Our gross unrecognized tax obligation includes interest and penalties. We recognize interest and penalties related to gross unrecognized tax obligations in income tax expense. We accrued \$7 million in 2015, \$1 million in 2014, and less than \$1 million in 2013 for the payment of respective tax obligation, interest and penalty, net of any federal benefit. The amount of any change in the balance of uncertain tax liabilities over the next twelve months is not expected to be material to our consolidated financial statements. The increase in tax positions for the current year includes \$6 million from OneMain tax uncertainties that existed prior to the acquisition. The stock purchase agreement with the seller will indemnify Springleaf for any taxes for the pre-closing tax period. As such, the Company continues to maintain the OneMain tax uncertainties and a corresponding indemnification asset/receivable.

We are currently under examination of our U.S. federal tax return for the year 2013 by the IRS. Management believes it has adequately provided for taxes for such year. No specific examination issue or adjustment has been identified to date. During 2015, the Company amended their 2011 and 2012 federal and state returns. Therefore, the Company could be subject to

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examination for the respective years. The amended returns resulted in a net receivable that is recorded in the current tax receivable account.

Components of deferred tax assets and liabilities were as follows:

(dollars in millions)

December 31,	2015	2014
Deferred tax assets:		
Allowance for loan losses	\$221	\$80
State taxes, net of federal	42	22
Pension/employee benefits	37	26
Joint venture	27	12
Capital loss carryforward	27	—
Net operating losses and tax attributes	16	19
Deferred insurance commissions	12	3
Acquisition costs	10	—
Legal and warranty reserve	6	10
Payment protection insurance liability	2	5
Other	19	5
Total	419	182
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Debt writedown	121	194
Impact of tax accounting method change	76	—
Discount - debt exchange	20	23
Mark-to-market	17	47
Other intangible assets	12	7
Insurance reserves	11	10
Goodwill	5	—
Other	—	5
Total	262	286
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities) before valuation allowance	157	(104)
Valuation allowance	(38)	(44)
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	\$119	\$(148)

We had a net deferred tax asset of \$119 million and a deferred tax liability of \$148 million at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The change in deferred tax balance by \$267 million was primarily related to the increase of deferred tax asset of \$127 million for allowance for loan loss reserves from newly acquired OneMain operations, and \$27 million for capital loss carryforwards from Springleaf operations; and the decrease of deferred tax liability of \$44 million for debt writedown and \$30 million for mark-to-market valuation from Springleaf operations. The deferred tax liability reflected on the impact of tax accounting method change relates to the valuation of certain assets. The gross deferred tax liabilities are expected to reverse in time, and amounts are sufficient to create positive taxable income, which will allow for the realization of all of our gross federal deferred tax assets.

Included in our gross deferred tax assets are foreign deferred tax assets that are primarily attributable to foreign net operating loss carryforwards. The benefit of the foreign net operating loss carryforwards is \$13 million and \$15

million from our United Kingdom operations at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and \$2 million from our Puerto Rico operations at December 31, 2015 and 2014. The United Kingdom net operating loss does not have a statute of limitations and the Puerto Rico

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

net operating loss expires in 2024. We had a valuation allowance against our United Kingdom and Puerto Rico operations of \$16 million and \$18 million at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

In addition, at December 31, 2015, we had a federal capital loss carryforward of \$78 million. The federal capital loss carryforward expires in 2020. At December 31, 2015, we had state net operating loss carryforwards of \$556 million, compared to \$500 million at December 31, 2014. The state net operating loss carryforwards expire between 2017 and 2036. We had a valuation allowance on our gross state deferred tax assets, net of deferred federal tax benefit of \$22 million and \$26 million at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The total valuation allowance was established based on management's determination that the deferred tax assets are more-likely-than-not to not be realized.

At December 31, 2015, we had \$19 million of net current federal and foreign income tax payable, compared to \$96 million receivable at December 31, 2014. At December 31, 2015, we had \$20 million of current state tax receivable, compared to \$7 million at December 31, 2014.

20. Lease Commitments, Rent Expense, and Contingent Liabilities

LEASE COMMITMENTS AND RENT EXPENSE

Annual rental commitments for leased office space, automobiles and information technology equipment accounted for as operating leases, excluding leases on a month-to-month basis, were as follows:

(dollars in millions)	Lease Commitments
First quarter 2016	\$17
Second quarter 2016	17
Third quarter 2016	16
Fourth quarter 2016	15
2016	65
2017	48
2018	32
2019	20
2020	12
2021+	21
Total	\$198

In addition to rent, we pay taxes, insurance, and maintenance expenses under certain leases. In the normal course of business, we will renew leases that expire or replace them with leases on other properties. Rental expense totaled \$39 million in 2015, \$30 million in 2014, and \$30 million in 2013.

LEGAL CONTINGENCIES

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

or reasonably possible and reasonably estimable.

We contest liability and/or the amount of damages, as appropriate, in each pending matter. Where available information indicates that it is probable that a liability had been incurred at the date of the consolidated financial statements and we can reasonably estimate the amount of that loss, we accrue the estimated loss by a charge to income. In many actions, however, it is inherently difficult to determine whether any loss is probable or even reasonably possible or to estimate the amount of any loss. In addition, even where loss is reasonably possible or an exposure to loss exists in excess of the liability already accrued with

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respect to a previously recognized loss contingency, it is not always possible to reasonably estimate the size of the possible loss or range of loss.

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

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

SALES RECOURSE OBLIGATIONS

During 2014, we established a reserve for sales recourse obligations of \$23 million related to the real estate loan sales. At December 31, 2015, our reserve for sales recourse obligations totaled \$15 million, which primarily related to the real estate loan sales in 2014. We repurchased 13 loans totaling \$1 million during 2015 associated with the real estate loan sales in 2014. There was no repurchase activity associated with the 2014 sales of real estate loans during 2014. We repurchased 9 loans totaling \$1 million during 2014 and 20 loans totaling \$3 million during 2013 associated with other prior sales of finance receivables because these loans were reaching the defined delinquency limits or had breached the contractual representations and warranties under the loan sale agreements. At December 31, 2015, there were no material recourse requests with loss exposure that management believes will not be covered by the reserve.

The activity in our reserve for sales recourse obligations associated with the real estate loan sales during 2014 and other prior sales of finance receivables was as follows:

(dollars in millions)

At or for the Years Ended December 31,	2015	2014	2013
Balance at beginning of period	\$24	\$5	\$5
Recourse losses	(2) —	—
Provision for recourse obligations, net of recoveries *	(7	) 19	—
Balance at end of period	\$15	\$24	\$5

*Reflects the elimination of the reserve associated with other prior sales of finance receivables.

It is inherently difficult to determine whether any recourse losses are probable or even reasonably possible or to estimate the amounts of any losses. In addition, even where recourse losses are reasonably possible or exposure to such losses exists in excess of the liability already accrued, it is not always possible to reasonably estimate the size of the possible recourse losses or range of losses.

PAYMENT PROTECTION INSURANCE

Our United Kingdom subsidiary provides payments of compensation to its customers who have made claims concerning Payment Protection Insurance (“PPI”) policies sold in the normal course of business by insurance intermediaries. On April 20, 2011, the High Court in the United Kingdom handed down judgment supporting the Financial Services Authority (now known as the Financial Conduct Authority) (“FCA”) guidelines on the treatment of

PPI complaints. In addition, the FCA issued a guidance consultation paper in March of 2012 on the PPI customer contact letters. As a result, we have concluded that there are certain circumstances where customer contact and/or redress is appropriate; therefore, this activity is ongoing. The total reserves related to the estimated PPI claims were \$6 million at December 31, 2015 and \$14 million at December 31, 2014. We do not believe that any additional losses related to PPI claims in excess of the amounts accrued will have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial statements as a whole.

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21. Benefit Plans

With the exception of our 401(k) plan, the obligations related to the benefit plans described below are recorded by SFC.

PENSION PLANS

Retirement Plan

The Springleaf Financial Services Retirement Plan (the "Retirement Plan") is a noncontributory defined benefit plan which is subject to the provisions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 ("ERISA"). Effective December 31, 2012, the Retirement Plan was frozen. U.S. salaried employees who were employed by a participating company, had attained age 21, and completed twelve months of continuous service were eligible to participate in the plan. Employees generally vested after 5 years of service. Prior to January 1, 2013, unreduced benefits were paid to retirees at normal retirement (age 65) and were based upon a percentage of final average compensation multiplied by years of credited service, up to 44 years. Our current and former employees will not lose any vested benefits in the Retirement Plan that accrued prior to January 1, 2013.

CommoLoCo Retirement Plan

The CommoLoCo Retirement Plan is a noncontributory defined benefit plan which is subject to the provisions of the Puerto Rico tax code. Effective December 31, 2012, the CommoLoCo Retirement Plan was frozen. Puerto Rican residents employed by CommoLoCo, Inc., our Puerto Rican subsidiary, who had attained age 21 and completed one year of service were eligible to participate in the plan. Our current and former employees in Puerto Rico will not lose any vested benefits in the CommoLoCo Retirement Plan that accrued prior to January 1, 2013.

Unfunded Defined Benefit Plans

We sponsor unfunded defined benefit plans for certain employees, including key executives, designed to supplement pension benefits provided by our other retirement plans. These include: (i) Springleaf Financial Services Excess Retirement Income Plan (the "Excess Retirement Income Plan"), which provides a benefit equal to the reduction in benefits payable to certain employees under our qualified retirement plan as a result of federal tax limitations on compensation and benefits payable; and (ii) the Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan ("SERP"), which provides additional retirement benefits to designated executives. Benefits under the Excess Retirement Income Plan were frozen as of December 31, 2012, and benefits under the SERP were frozen at the end of August 2004.

POSTRETIREMENT PLANS

Springleaf Retiree Medical and Life Insurance Plan

We provided postretirement medical care and life insurance benefits. Eligibility was based upon completion of 10 years of credited service and attainment of age 55. Life and dental benefits were closed to new participants. Postretirement medical and life insurance benefits were based upon the employee electing immediate retirement and having a minimum of 10 years of service. Medical benefits were contributory, while the life insurance benefits were non-contributory. Retiree medical contributions were based on the actual premium payments reduced by Company-provided credits. These retiree contributions were subject to adjustment annually. Other cost sharing features of the medical plan included deductibles, coinsurance, and Medicare coordination. On December 31, 2014,

we terminated the Springleaf Retiree Medical and Life Insurance Plan, and we recorded a settlement gain and a curtailment gain of \$4 million and \$2 million, respectively, as a credit to salaries and benefit expenses.

CommoLoCo Retiree Life Insurance Plan

We provided postretirement life insurance benefits to eligible participants of CommoLoCo, Inc. Eligibility was based upon completion of 10 years of credited service and attainment of age 55. Postretirement life insurance benefits were based upon the employee electing immediate retirement and having a minimum of 10 years of service. Life insurance benefits were non-contributory. On February 28, 2015, the Retiree Group Life Insurance program was terminated.

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401(K) PLANS

We sponsor voluntary savings plans for our U.S. employees and for our employees of CommoLoCo, Inc.

Springleaf Financial Services 401(k) Plan

The Springleaf Financial Services 401(k) Plan (the “401(k) Plan”) for 2015, 2014, and 2013 provided for a 100% Company matching on the first 4% of the salary reduction contributions of the employees. We do not anticipate any changes to the Company’s matching contributions for 2016.

In addition, the Company may make a discretionary profit sharing contribution to the 401(k) Plan. The Company has full discretion to determine whether to make such a contribution, and the amount of such contribution. In no event, however, will the discretionary profit sharing contribution exceed 4% of annual pay. In order to share in the retirement contribution, employees must have satisfied the 401(k) Plan’s eligibility requirements and be employed on the last day of the year. The employees are not required to contribute any money to the 401(k) Plan in order to qualify for the Company profit sharing contribution. The discretionary profit sharing contribution will be divided among participants eligible to share in the contribution for the year in the same proportion that the participant’s pay bears to the total pay of all participants. This means the amount allocated to each eligible participant’s account will, as a percentage of pay, be the same.

The OneMain employees were eligible to participate in the 401(k) Plan beginning on November 15, 2015.

The salaries and benefit expense associated with this plan was \$20 million in 2015, \$16 million in 2014, and \$9 million in 2013.

CommoLoCo Thrift Plan

The CommoLoCo Thrift Plan provides for salary reduction contributions by employees and 100% matching contributions by the Company of up to 3% of annual salary and 50% matching contributions by the Company of the next 3% of annual salary depending on the respective employee’s years of service. The salaries and benefit expense associated with this plan for 2015, 2014, and 2013 was immaterial. We do not anticipate any changes to the Company’s matching contributions for 2016.

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OBLIGATIONS AND FUNDED STATUS

The following table presents the funded status of the defined benefit pension plans and other postretirement benefit plans. The funded status of the plans is measured as the difference between the plan assets at fair value and the projected benefit obligation. We have recognized the aggregate of all overfunded plans in other assets and the aggregate of all underfunded plans in other liabilities.

(dollars in millions) At or for the Years Ended December 31,	Pension (a)			Postretirement (b)		
	2015	2014	2013	2014	2013	
Projected benefit obligation, beginning of period	\$409	\$323	\$368	\$2	\$7	
Interest cost	15	15	14	—	—	
Actuarial loss (gain) (c)	(24) 83	(47) —	(5)
Benefits paid:						
Plan assets	(12	) (12	) (12) —	—	
Curtailment	—	—	—	(2) —	
Projected benefit obligation, end of period	388	409	323	—	2	
Fair value of plan assets, beginning of period	359	317	347	—	—	
Actual return on plan assets, net of expenses	(15	) 54	(18) —	—	
Company contributions	1	—	—	—	—	
Benefits paid:						
Plan assets	(12	) (12	) (12) —	—	
Fair value of plan assets, end of period	333	359	317	—	—	
Funded status, end of period	\$(55) \$(50) \$(6) \$—	\$(2)
Net amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheet:						
Other assets	\$—	\$—	\$7	\$—	\$—	
Other liabilities	(55) (50) (13) —	(2)
Total amounts recognized	\$(55) \$(50) \$(6) \$—	\$(2)
Pretax net gain (loss) recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income or loss	\$29	\$(19	) \$26	\$—	\$4

(a) Includes non-qualified unfunded plans, for which the aggregate projected benefit obligation was \$10 million at December 31, 2015 and 2014.

(b) We do not currently fund postretirement benefits.

(c) We adopted new mortality tables in 2014, which increased the plan liabilities during 2014.

The accumulated benefit obligation for U.S. pension benefit plans was \$388 million at December 31, 2015 and \$409 million at December 31, 2014.

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Defined benefit pension plan obligations in which the projected benefit obligation (“PBO”) was in excess of the related plan assets and the accumulated benefit obligation (“ABO”) was in excess of the related plan assets were as follows:

(dollars in millions)	PBO and ABO Exceeds Fair Value of Plan Assets	
	2015	2014
December 31,		
Projected benefit obligation	\$388	\$409
Accumulated benefit obligation	388	409
Fair value of plan assets	333	359

The following table presents the components of net periodic benefit cost recognized in income and other amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income or loss with respect to the defined benefit pension plans and other postretirement benefit plans:

(dollars in millions)	Pension			Postretirement		
	2015	2014	2013	2014	2013	
Years Ended December 31,						
Components of net periodic benefit cost:						
Service cost	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$1	
Interest cost	15	15	14	—	—	
Expected return on assets	(19	) (16	) (15) —	—	
Curtailement gain	—	—	—	(2) —	
Settlement gain	—	—	—	(4) —	
Net periodic benefit cost	(4	) (1	) (1	) (6	) 1
Other changes in plan assets and projected benefit obligation recognized in other comprehensive income or loss:						
Net actuarial loss (gain)	9	46	(13) —	(5)
Net settlement gain	—	—	—	4	—	
Total recognized in other comprehensive income or loss	9	46	(13) 4	(5)
Total recognized in net periodic benefit cost and other comprehensive income or loss	\$5	\$45	\$(14) \$(2) \$(4)

We have made the following estimates relating to our combined defined benefit pension plans and our defined benefit postretirement plans:

the estimated net loss that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive income or loss into net periodic benefit cost over the next fiscal year will be less than \$1 million for our combined defined benefit pension plans;

the estimated prior service credit that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive income or loss into net periodic benefit cost over the next fiscal year will be zero for our combined defined benefit pension plans; and

the estimated amortization from accumulated other comprehensive income or loss for net loss and prior service credit that will be amortized into net periodic benefit cost over the next fiscal year will be zero for our defined benefit postretirement plans.

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Assumptions

The following table summarizes the weighted average assumptions used to determine the projected benefit obligations and the net periodic benefit costs:

December 31,	Pension		Postretirement		
	2015	2014	2015	2014	
Projected benefit obligation:					
Discount rate	4.26	% 3.89	% 3.45	% 3.80	%
Rate of compensation increase	—	—	N/A *	N/A *	
Net periodic benefit costs:					
Discount rate	3.89	% 4.83	% 3.80	% 3.80	%
Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets	5.27	% 5.29	% N/A *	N/A *	
Rate of compensation increase (average)	—	—	N/A *	N/A *	

*Not applicable

Discount Rate Methodology

The projected benefit cash flows were discounted using the spot rates derived from the unadjusted Citigroup Pension Discount Curve at December 31, 2015 and an equivalent weighted average discount rate was derived that resulted in the same liability. This single discount rate for each plan was used.

Investment Strategy

The investment strategy with respect to assets relating to our pension plans is designed to achieve investment returns that will (i) provide for the benefit obligations of the plans over the long term; (ii) limit the risk of short-term funding shortfalls; and (iii) maintain liquidity sufficient to address cash needs. Accordingly, the asset allocation strategy is designed to maximize the investment rate of return while managing various risk factors, including but not limited to, volatility relative to the benefit obligations, diversification and concentration, and the risk and rewards profile indigenous to each asset class.

Allocation of Plan Assets

The long-term strategic asset allocation is reviewed and revised annually. The plans' assets are monitored by our Retirement Plans Committee and the investment managers, which can entail allocating the plans assets among approved asset classes within pre-approved ranges permitted by the strategic allocation.

At December 31, 2015, the actual asset allocation for the primary asset classes was 90% in fixed income securities, 9% in equity securities, and 1% in cash and cash equivalents. The 2016 target asset allocation for the primary asset classes is 88% in fixed income securities and 12% in equity securities. The actual allocation may differ from the target allocation at any particular point in time.

The expected long-term rate of return for the plans was 5.3% for the Retirement Plan and 5.7% for the CommoLoCo Retirement Plan for 2015. The expected rate of return is an aggregation of expected returns within each asset class category. The expected asset return and any contributions made by the Company together are expected to maintain the

plans' ability to meet all required benefit obligations. The expected asset return with respect to each asset class was developed based on a building block approach that considers historical returns, current market conditions, asset volatility and the expectations for future market returns. While the assessment of the expected rate of return is long-term and thus not expected to change annually, significant changes in investment strategy or economic conditions may warrant such a change.

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Expected Cash Flows

Funding for the U.S. pension plan ranges from the minimum amount required by ERISA to the maximum amount that would be deductible for U.S. tax purposes. This range is generally not determined until the fourth quarter. Contributed amounts in excess of the minimum amounts are deemed voluntary. Amounts in excess of the maximum amount would be subject to an excise tax and may not be deductible under the IRC. Supplemental and excess plans' payments and postretirement plan payments are deductible when paid.

The expected future benefit payments, net of participants' contributions, of our defined benefit pension plans at December 31, 2015 are as follows:

(dollars in millions)	Pension
2016	\$ 15
2017	15
2018	15
2019	15
2020	16
2021-2025	89

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FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS — PLAN ASSETS

The inputs and methodology used in determining the fair value of the plan assets are consistent with those used to measure our assets.

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

(dollars in millions)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
December 31, 2015				
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$3	\$—	\$—	\$3
Equity securities:				
U.S. (a)	—	16	—	16
International (b)	—	15	—	15
Fixed income securities:				
U.S. investment grade (c)	—	291	—	291
U.S. high yield (d)	—	8	—	8
Total	\$3	\$330	\$—	\$333
December 31, 2014				
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$2	\$—	\$—	\$2
Equity securities:				
U.S. (a)	—	19	—	19
International (b)	—	1	—	1
Fixed income securities:				
U.S. investment grade (c)	—	335	—	335
U.S. high yield (d)	—	2	—	2
Total	\$2	\$357	\$—	\$359

(a) Includes index mutual funds that primarily track several indices including S&P 500 and S&P 600 in addition to other actively managed accounts, comprised of investments in large cap companies.

(b) Includes investment mutual funds in companies in emerging and developed markets.

(c) Includes investment mutual funds in U.S. and non-U.S. government issued bonds, U.S. government agency or sponsored agency bonds, and investment grade corporate bonds.

(d) Includes investment mutual funds in securities or debt obligations that have a rating below investment grade.

The inputs or methodologies used for valuing securities are not necessarily an indication of the risk associated with investing in these securities. Based on our investment strategy, we have no significant concentrations of risks.

22. Share-Based Compensation

OMNIBUS INCENTIVE PLAN

In 2013, OMH adopted the 2013 Omnibus Incentive Plan (the “Omnibus Plan”) under which equity-based awards are granted to selected management employees, non-employee directors, independent contractors, and consultants. Under this plan, as of December 31, 2015, 11,105,064 shares of authorized common stock are reserved for issuance pursuant to grants approved by the Company’s Board of Directors. The amount of shares reserved is adjusted annually at the beginning of the year by a number

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of shares equal to the excess of 10% of the number of outstanding shares on the last day of the previous fiscal year over the number of shares reserved and available for issuance as of the last day of the previous fiscal year. The Omnibus Plan allows for issuance of stock options, RSUs and RSAs, stock appreciation rights (“SARs”), and other stock-based awards and cash awards.

Service-based Awards

In connection with the initial public offering on October 16, 2013 and subsequent to the offering, we have granted service-based RSUs and RSAs to certain of our executives and employees. The RSUs are subject to a graded vesting period of 4.2 years or less and do not provide the holders with any rights as shareholders, including the right to earn dividends during the vesting period. The RSAs are subject to a graded vesting period of three years or less and provide the holders the right to vote and to earn dividends during the vesting period that are subject to forfeiture if the shares do not vest. The fair value for restricted units and awards is generally the closing market price of OMH’s common stock on the date of the award. For awards granted in connection with the initial public offering, the fair value is the offering price. Expense is amortized on a straight line basis over the vesting period, based on the number of awards that are ultimately expected to vest. The weighted-average grant date fair value of service-based awards issued in 2015, 2014, and 2013 was \$47.44, \$25.65, and \$17.00, respectively. The total fair value of service-based awards that vested during 2015 and 2014 was \$7 million and \$1 million, respectively. No service-based awards vested in 2013.

The following table summarizes the service-based stock activity and related information for the Omnibus Plan for 2015:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Weighted Average Remaining Term (in Years)
Unvested as of January 1, 2015	1,352,865	\$ 17.91	
Granted	1,115,662	47.44	
Vested	(384,902)	18.45	
Forfeited	(74,201)	24.65	
Unvested at December 31, 2015	2,009,424	33.95	2.91

Performance-based Awards

During 2015 and 2014, OMH awarded performance-based RSUs (“PRSUs”) that may be earned based on the financial performance of OMH. Certain PRSUs are subject to the achievement of performance goals during the period between the grant date and December 31, 2016. These awards are also subject to a graded vesting period of two years after the attainment of the performance goal or December 31, 2016, whichever occurs earlier. The remaining PRSUs are subject to separate and independent performance goals for 2016, 2017 and 2018; therefore, a separate requisite service period exists for each year that begins on January 1 of the respective performance year. Vesting for these awards will occur on the Form 10-K filing date that occurs after the performance year or the date the actual performance outcome is determined, whichever is later. All of the PRSUs allow for partial vesting if a minimum level of performance is attained. The PRSUs do not provide the holders with any rights as shareholders, including the right to earn dividends during the vesting period. The fair value for PRSUs is based on the closing market price of our stock on the date of the award.

Expense for performance-based shares is recognized over the requisite service period when it is probable that the performance goals will be achieved and is based on the total number of units expected to vest. Expense for awards with graded vesting is recognized under the accelerated method, whereby each vesting is treated as a separate award with expense for each vesting recognized ratably over the requisite service period. If minimum targets are not achieved by the end of the respective performance periods, all unvested shares related to those targets will be forfeited and cancelled, and all expense recognized to that date is reversed.

Prior to the OneMain Acquisition, none of the performance targets related to certain PRSUs issued in 2014 were deemed probable of occurring. Subsequent to the OneMain Acquisition, the targets were re-evaluated and the 100% performance targets were deemed probable of occurring. Accordingly in 2015, we recorded a cumulative catch-up expense of \$6 million, which is included in acquisition-related transaction and integration expenses.

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The weighted average grant date fair value of performance-based awards issued in 2015 and 2014 was \$34.45 and \$25.78, respectively. No performance-based awards vested in 2015 or 2014.

The following table summarizes the performance-based stock activity and related information for the Omnibus Plan for 2015:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Weighted Average Remaining Term (in Years)
Unvested as of January 1, 2015	583,459	\$25.84	
Granted	16,091	34.45	
Forfeited	(18,437)	35.05	
Unvested at December 31, 2015	581,113	25.79	2.59

In addition, two of our executives were granted 8.203125 RSUs on September 30, 2013, for which we recorded share-based compensation expense of \$131 million. This grant was subsequently amended on October 8, 2013 to reduce the number of RSUs granted to the executives by 0.859375 RSUs and to grant these units to a certain management employee. No other terms of the grant were modified. As a result of the additional grant, we recognized \$14 million in additional compensation expense in the fourth quarter of 2013. There was no additional compensation expense recorded for the modification of the grant to the executives, as the fair value of the modified award was less than the fair value of the original award immediately before the terms were modified. Therefore, total compensation expense recognized for the 8.203125 units was \$145 million. These RSUs were converted into the right to receive 8.203125% of the outstanding shares of OMH common stock and were also subject to an equitable adjustment for the stock split that occurred on October 9, 2013. The adjusted number of shares of OMH common stock underlying these RSUs (8,203,125 shares) were delivered to the holders in October 2013 after the conversion. The weighted average grant date fair value of these units (after conversion and subsequent stock split) was \$16.00 based on an equity valuation. The shares are fully vested; however, they generally cannot be sold or otherwise transferred for five years following the date of delivery, except to the extent necessary to satisfy certain tax obligations.

Total share-based compensation expense, net of forfeitures, for all stock-based awards totaled \$15 million, \$6 million, and \$146 million, respectively, during 2015, 2014, and 2013. The total income tax benefit recognized for stock-based compensation was \$6 million in 2015, \$2 million in 2014, and \$51 million in 2013. As of December 31, 2015, there was total unrecognized compensation expense of \$57 million related to nonvested restricted stock that is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.9 years.

Incentive Units

On October 9, 2013, certain executives of the Company received a grant of incentive units in the Initial Stockholder. In the fourth quarter of 2015, such executives surrendered a portion of their incentive units and certain additional executives of the Company received a grant of incentive units in the Initial Stockholder. These incentive units are intended to encourage the executives to create sustainable, long-term value for the Company by providing them with interests that are subject to their continued employment with the Company and that only provide benefits (in the form of distributions) if the Initial Stockholder makes distributions to one or more of its common members that exceed specified amounts. The incentive units are entitled to vote together with the holders of common units in the Initial Stockholder as a single class on all matters. The incentive units may not be sold or otherwise transferred and the

executives are entitled to receive these distributions only while they are employed with the Company, unless the executive's termination of employment results from the executive's death, in which case the executive's beneficiaries will be entitled to receive any future distributions. Because the incentive units only provide economic benefits in the form of distributions while the holders are employed, and the holder generally does not have the ability to monetize the incentive units due to the transfer restrictions, the substance of the arrangement is that of a profit sharing agreement. These incentive units are subject to their continued employment with the Company and, in the case of the incentive units issued in 2015, the continued employment of both Jay Levine and John Anderson. These incentive units provide benefits (in the form of distributions) in the event the Initial Stockholder makes distributions to one or more of its members that exceed certain specified amounts. In connection with the sale of our common stock by the Initial Stockholder, certain of the specified thresholds were satisfied. In accordance with ASC Topic 710, Compensation-General, we recorded non-cash incentive compensation expense of \$15 million in the second quarter of 2015 related to the incentive units. No expense was recognized for these awards during 2014 or 2013.

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23. Segment Information

Our segments coincide with how our businesses are managed. At December 31, 2015, our three segments include:

• Consumer and Insurance;
• Acquisitions and Servicing; and
• Real Estate.

On November 15, 2015, we completed our acquisition of OneMain and their results are included in our consolidated results from November 1, 2015, pursuant to our contractual agreements with Citigroup. We include OneMain's operations within the Consumer and Insurance segment.

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

Our segments are managed as follows:

Core Consumer Operations

Consumer and Insurance — We originate and service personal loans (secured and unsecured) through two business divisions: branch operations and centralized operations and offer credit insurance (life insurance, disability insurance, and involuntary unemployment insurance), non-credit insurance, and ancillary products, such as warranty protection. As a result of the OneMain Acquisition, our combined branch operations primarily conduct business in 43 states, which are our core operating states. Our centralized operations underwrite and process certain loan applications that we receive from our branch operations or through an internet portal. If the applicant is located near an existing branch ("in footprint"), our centralized operations make the credit decision regarding the application and then request, but do not require, the customer to visit a nearby branch for closing, funding and servicing. If the applicant is not located near a branch ("out of footprint"), our centralized operations originate the loan.

Acquisitions and Servicing — We service the SpringCastle Portfolio that we acquired through a joint venture in which we own a 47% equity interest. The SpringCastle Portfolio consists of unsecured loans and loans secured by subordinate residential real estate mortgages (which we service as unsecured loans due to the fact that the liens are subordinated to superior ranking security interests) and includes both closed-end accounts and open-end lines of credit. These loans vary in form and substance from our typical branch serviced loans and are in a liquidating status.

Non-Core Portfolio

Real Estate — We service and hold real estate loans secured by first or second mortgages on residential real estate. Real estate loans previously originated through our branch offices or previously acquired or originated through centralized distribution channels are serviced by: (i) MorEquity and subserviced by Nationstar; (ii) Select Portfolio Servicing, Inc.; or (iii) our centralized operations. Investment funds managed by affiliates of Fortress indirectly own a majority interest in Nationstar. Prior to the OneMain Acquisition, this segment also included proceeds from the sale of our real estate loans in 2014. We used these proceeds to acquire OneMain.

The remaining components (which we refer to as "Other") consist of our other non-core, non-originating legacy operations, which are isolated by geographic market and/or distribution channel from our Core Consumer Operations and our Non-Core Portfolio. These operations include: (i) Springleaf legacy operations in 14 states where we had also

ceased branch-based personal lending; (ii) Springleaf liquidating retail sales finance portfolio (including retail sales finance accounts from its legacy auto finance operation); (iii) Springleaf lending operations in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands; and (iv) the operations of Springleaf United Kingdom subsidiary.

We evaluate the performance of the segments based on pretax operating earnings. The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those disclosed in Note 3, except as described below.

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Due to the nature of the OneMain Acquisition, we have applied purchase accounting. However, we report the operating results of our Core Consumer Operations, Non-Core Portfolio, and Other using “Segment Accounting Basis” (referred to as “historical accounting basis” in previous SEC filings), which (i) reflects our allocation methodologies for certain costs, primarily interest expense, loan loss reserves and acquisition costs to reflect the manner in which we assess our business results and (ii) excludes the impact of applying purchase accounting. These allocations and adjustments have a material effect on our reported segment basis income as compared to GAAP. We believe a Segment Accounting Basis (a basis other than U.S. GAAP) provides investors the basis for which management evaluates segment performance.

We allocate revenues and expenses (on a Segment Accounting Basis) to each segment using the following methodologies:

Interest income	<p>Directly correlated with a specific segment.</p> <p>Acquisition and Servicing - includes interest expense specifically identified to our SpringCastle portfolio</p> <p>Consumer and Insurance, Real Estate and Other - The Company has securitization debt, secured term loan and unsecured debt. The Company first allocates interest expense to its segments based on actual expense for securitizations and secured term debt and using a weighted average for unsecured debt allocated to the segments. Average unsecured debt allocations for the periods presented are as follows:</p> <p>Subsequent to the OneMain Acquisition</p> <p>Total average unsecured debt is allocated as follows:</p> <p>1 Consumer and Insurance - receives remainder of unallocated average debt; and</p> <p>1 Real Estate and Other - at 100% of asset base. (Asset base represents the average net finance receivables including finance receivables held for sale.)</p> <p>The net effect of the change in debt allocation and asset base methodologies for 2015 had it been in place as of the beginning of the year would be an increase in interest expense of \$208 million for Consumer and Insurance and a decrease in interest expense of \$157 million and \$51 million for Real Estate and Other, respectively.</p> <p>For the period third quarter 2014 to the OneMain Acquisition</p> <p>Total average unsecured debt is allocated to Consumer and Insurance, Real Estate and Other, such that the total debt allocated across each segment equals 83%, up to 100% and 100% of each respective asset base. Any excess is allocated to Consumer and Insurance.</p> <p>Average unsecured debt is allocated after average securitized debt to achieve the calculated average segment debt.</p> <p>Asset base represents the following:</p> <p>1 Consumer and Insurance - average net finance receivables including average net finance receivables held for sale;</p> <p>1 Real Estate - average net finance receivables including average net finance receivables held for sale, cash and cash equivalents, investments including proceeds from Real Estate sales; and</p> <p>1 Other - average net finance receivables other than the periods listed below:</p> <p>1 May 2015 to the OneMain Acquisition - average net finance receivables and cash and cash equivalents less proceeds from equity issuance in 2015, operating cash reserve and cash included in other segments.</p> <p>1 February 2015 to April 2015 - average net finance receivables and cash and cash equivalents less operating cash reserve and cash included in other segments.</p> <p>Prior to third quarter 2014</p>
Interest expense	

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The ratio of each segment average net finance receivables to total average net finance receivables is calculated. This ratio is applied to average total debt to calculate the average segment debt. Average unsecured debt is allocated after average securitized debt and secured term loan to achieve the calculated average segment debt.

Provision for finance receivable losses Directly correlated with a specific segment, except for allocations to Other, which are based on the remaining delinquent accounts as a percentage of total delinquent accounts.

Other revenues Directly correlated with a specific segment, except for: (i) net gain (loss) on repurchases and repayments of debt, which is allocated to the segments based on the interest expense allocation of debt and (ii) gains and losses on foreign currency exchange, which is allocated to the segments based on the interest expense allocation of debt.

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Salaries and benefits	Directly correlated with a specific segment. Other salaries and benefits not directly correlated with a specific segment are allocated to each of the segments based on services provided.
Acquisition-related transaction and integration expenses	Consists of: (i) acquisition-related transaction and integration costs related to the OneMain Acquisition, including legal and other professional fees, which we report in Other, as these are costs related to acquiring the business as opposed to operating the business; (ii) software termination costs, which are allocated to Consumer and Insurance; and (iii) incentive compensation incurred above and beyond expected cost from acquiring and retaining talent in relation to the OneMain Acquisition, which are allocated to each of the segments based on services provided.
Other operating expenses	Directly correlated with a specific segment. Other operating expenses not directly correlated with a specific segment are allocated to each of the segments based on services provided.
Insurance policy benefits and claims	Directly correlated with a specific segment.

The “Segment to GAAP Adjustment” column in the following tables primarily consists of:

interest income - the net purchase accounting impact of the amortization (accretion) of the net premium (discount) assigned to finance receivables and the impact of identifying purchased credit impaired finance receivables as compared to the historical values of finance receivables;

interest expense - primarily includes the accretion of the net discount applied to our long term debt as part of purchase accounting;

provision for finance receivable losses - the adjustment to reflect the difference between our allowance adjustment calculated under our Segment Accounting Basis and our GAAP basis. In addition, in 2015, the Company reversed loan loss provision of \$364 million recorded related to OneMain’s acquired finance receivables balance, as we do not believe the initial recording of the provision is indicative of the run rate of the business;

other revenues - the impact of carrying value differences between Segment Accounting Basis and purchase accounting basis when measuring mark to market for loans held for sale and realized gains/losses associated with our investment portfolio; and

other expenses - the net impact of amortization associated with identified intangibles as part of purchase accounting and deferred costs impacted by purchase accounting.

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

(dollars in millions)	Consumer and Insurance	Acquisitions and Servicing	Real Estate	Other	Eliminations	Segment to GAAP Adjustment	Consolidated Total
At or for the Year Ended							
December 31, 2015							
Interest income	\$1,482	\$470	\$68	\$8	\$—	\$(97)	\$1,931
Interest expense	242	87	212	56	(5)	123	715
Provision for finance receivable losses	351	90	(2)	1	—	319	759
Net interest income (loss) after provision for finance receivable losses	889	293	(142)	(49)	5	(539)	457
Other revenues	276	58	3	—	(57)	(19)	261
Acquisition-related transaction and integration expenses	16	1	1	47	—	(3)	62
Other expenses	804	111	33	15	(52)	14	925
Income (loss) before provision for (benefit from) income taxes	345	239	(173)	(111)	—	(569)	(269)
Income before provision for income taxes attributable to non-controlling interests	—	120	—	—	—	—	120
Income (loss) before provision for (benefit from) income taxes attributable to OneMain Holdings, Inc.	\$345	\$119	\$(173)	\$(111)	\$—	\$(569)	\$(389)
Assets *	\$16,050	\$1,663	\$711	\$362	\$—	\$2,270	\$21,056

*Includes \$11.2 billion of OneMain assets, which are reported in Consumer and Insurance.

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(dollars in millions)	Consumer and Insurance	Acquisitions and Servicing	Real Estate	Other	Eliminations	Segment to GAAP Adjustment	Consolidated Total	
At or for the Year Ended								
December 31, 2014								
Interest income	\$916	\$550	\$406	\$17	\$—	\$93	\$1,982	
Interest expense	164	82	353	8	(5	) 132	734
Provision for finance receivable losses	202	152	128	7	—	(15	) 474
Net interest income (loss) after provision for finance receivable losses	550	316	(75	) 2	5	(24	) 774
Other revenues	215	36	154	1	(71	) 497	832
Other expenses	537	123	93	11	(66	) 3	701
Income (loss) before provision for (benefit from) income taxes	228	229	(14	) (8	) —	470	905
Income before provision for income taxes attributable to non-controlling interests	—	103	—	—	—	—	103	
Income (loss) before provision for (benefit from) income taxes attributable to OneMain Holdings, Inc.	\$228	\$126	\$(14	) \$(8	) \$—	\$470	\$802
Assets *	\$4,165	\$2,434	\$4,116	\$441	\$(363	) \$19	\$10,812
At or for the Year Ended								
December 31, 2013								
Interest income	\$722	\$489	\$698	\$45	\$—	\$200	\$2,154	
Interest expense	149	72	546	15	—	138	920	
Provision for finance receivable losses	117	133	255	—	—	22	527	
Net interest income after provision for finance receivable losses	456	284	(103	) 30	—	40	707
Other revenues	197	36	7	(2	) (31	) (54	) 153
Other expenses	452	97	83	178	(31	) 3	782
Income (loss) before provision for (benefit from) income taxes	201	223	(179	) (150	) —	(17	) 78
Income before provision for income taxes attributable to non-controlling interests	—	113	—	—	—	—	113	
Income (loss) before provision for (benefit from) income taxes attributable to OneMain Holdings, Inc.	\$201	\$110	\$(179) \$(150) \$—	\$(17) \$(35)

Assets *	\$3,938	\$2,702	\$8,623	\$520	\$—	\$(607)	\$15,176
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* Assets reflect the following:

As a result of our early adoption of ASU 2015-03, we reclassified debt issuance costs of \$29 million and \$55 million as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, from other assets to long-term debt.

In connection with our policy integration with OneMain, we report unearned insurance premium and claim reserves related to finance receivables (previously reported in insurance claims and policyholder liabilities) as a contra-asset to net finance receivables, which totaled \$217 million and \$172 million at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

See Note 3 for further information on the correction of the total asset segment disclosure error.

24. Fair Value Measurements

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount that would be expected to be received if an asset were to be sold or the amount that would be paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The degree of judgment used in measuring the fair value of financial instruments generally correlates with the level of pricing observability. Financial instruments with quoted prices in active markets generally have more pricing observability and less judgment is used in measuring fair value. Conversely, financial instruments traded in other-than-active markets or that do not have quoted prices have less observability and are measured at fair value using valuation models or other pricing techniques that require more judgment. An other-than-active market is one in which there are few transactions, the prices are not current,

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

price quotations vary substantially either over time or among market makers, or little information is released publicly for the asset or liability being valued. Pricing observability is affected by a number of factors, including the type of financial instrument, whether the financial instrument is listed on an exchange or traded over-the-counter or is new to the market and not yet established, the characteristics specific to the transaction, and general market conditions. See Note 3 for a discussion of the accounting policies related to fair value measurements, which includes the valuation process and the inputs used to develop our fair value measurements.

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

(dollars in millions)	Fair Value Measurements Using			Total Fair Value	Total Carrying Value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
December 31, 2015					
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$939	\$—	\$—	\$939	\$939
Investment securities	36	1,829	2	1,867	1,867
Net finance receivables, less allowance for finance receivable losses	—	—	15,943	15,943	14,803
Finance receivables held for sale	—	—	819	819	796
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	676	—	—	676	676
Other assets:					
Commercial mortgage loans	—	—	62	62	62
Escrow advance receivable	—	—	11	11	11
Receivables related to sales of real estate loans and related trust assets	—	1	—	1	5
Liabilities					
Long-term debt	\$—	\$17,616	\$—	\$17,616	\$17,300
December 31, 2014					
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$714	\$165	\$—	\$879	\$879
Investment securities	—	2,926	9	2,935	2,935
Net finance receivables, less allowance for finance receivable losses	—	—	6,979	6,979	6,307
Finance receivables held for sale	—	—	209	209	205
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	218	—	—	218	218
Other assets:					
Commercial mortgage loans	—	—	78	78	85
Escrow advance receivable	—	—	8	8	8
Receivables related to sales of real estate loans and related trust assets	—	67	—	67	79
Liabilities					
Long-term debt	\$—	\$9,182	\$—	\$9,182	\$8,356

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FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS — RECURRING BASIS

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

(dollars in millions)	Fair Value Measurements Using			Total Carried At Fair Value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
December 31, 2015				
Assets				
Cash equivalents in mutual funds	\$240	\$—	\$—	\$240
Investment securities:				
Available-for-sale securities:				
Bonds:				
U.S. government and government sponsored entities	—	111	—	111
Obligations of states, municipalities, and political subdivisions	—	140	—	140
Non-U.S. government and government sponsored entities	—	126	—	126
Corporate debt	—	999	—	999
RMBS	—	128	—	128
CMBS	—	116	—	116
CDO/ABS	—	71	—	71
Total bonds	—	1,691	—	1,691
Preferred stock	6	7	—	13
Common stock	23	—	—	23
Other long-term investments	—	—	2	2
Total available-for-sale securities (a)	29	1,698	2	1,729
Trading and other securities:				
Bonds:				
Non-U.S. government and government sponsored entities	—	3	—	3
Corporate debt	—	124	—	124
RMBS	—	2	—	2
CMBS	—	2	—	2
Total bonds	—	131	—	131
Preferred stock	6	—	—	6
Total trading and other securities (b)	6	131	—	137
Total investment securities	35	1,829	2	1,866
Restricted cash in mutual funds	277	—	—	277
Total	\$552	\$1,829	\$2	\$2,383

(a) Excludes an immaterial interest in a limited partnership that we account for using the equity method and Federal Home Loan Bank common stock of \$1 million at December 31, 2015, which is carried at cost.

(b) The fair value of other securities totaled \$128 million at December 31, 2015.

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(dollars in millions)	Fair Value Measurements Using			Total Carried At Fair Value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
December 31, 2014				
Assets				
Cash equivalents in mutual funds	\$236	\$—	\$—	\$236
Cash equivalents in certificates of deposit and commercial paper	—	165	—	165
Investment securities:				
Available-for-sale securities:				
Bonds:				
U.S. government and government sponsored entities	—	64	—	64
Obligations of states, municipalities, and political subdivisions	—	102	—	102
Certificates of deposit and commercial paper	—	3	—	3
Corporate debt	—	263	4	267
RMBS	—	73	—	73
CMBS	—	21	3	24
CDO/ABS	—	63	—	63
Total bonds	—	589	7	596
Preferred stock	—	7	—	7
Other long-term investments	—	—	1	1
Total available-for-sale securities (a)	—	596	8	604
Trading and other securities:				
Bonds:				
U.S. government and government sponsored entities	—	303	—	303
Obligations of states, municipalities, and political subdivisions	—	14	—	14
Certificates of deposit and commercial paper	—	238	—	238
Non-U.S. government and government sponsored entities	—	20	—	20
Corporate debt	—	1,056	—	1,056
RMBS	—	36	—	36
CMBS	—	151	—	151
CDO/ABS	—	512	—	512
Total trading and other securities (b)	—	2,330	—	2,330
Total investment securities	—	2,926	8	2,934
Restricted cash in mutual funds	207	—	—	207
Total	\$443	\$3,091	\$8	\$3,542

(a) Excludes an immaterial interest in a limited partnership that we account for using the equity method and Federal Home Loan Bank common stock of \$1 million at December 31, 2014, which is carried at cost.

(b) The fair value of other securities totaled \$5 million at December 31, 2014.

We had no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during December 31, 2015 and 2014.

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The following table presents changes during 2015 in Level 3 assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

(dollars in millions)	Balance at beginning of period	Net gains (losses) included in:		Purchases, sales, issues, settlements (a)	Transfers into Level 3	Transfers out of Level 3 (b)	Balance at end of period
		Other revenues	Other comprehensive income (loss)				
Year Ended							
December 31, 2015							
Investment securities:							
Available-for-sale securities:							
Bonds:							
Corporate debt	\$4	\$—	\$—	\$(4)	\$—	\$—	\$—
CMBS	3	—	—	—	—	(3)	—
Total bonds	7	—	—	(4)	—	(3)	—
Other long-term investments	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Total	\$8	\$—	\$—	\$(3)	\$—	\$(3)	\$2

(a) The detail of purchases and settlements is presented in the table below:

(dollars in millions)	Purchases	Settlements	Total
Year Ended			
December 31, 2015			
Investment securities:			
Available-for-sale securities:			
Bonds:			
Corporate debt	\$—	\$(4)	\$(4)
Other long-term investments	1	—	1
Total	\$1	\$(4)	\$(3)

(b) During 2015, we transferred \$3 million of CMBS out of Level 3 primarily related to the greater observability of pricing inputs.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

The following table presents changes during 2014 in Level 3 assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

(dollars in millions)	Balance at beginning of period	Net gains (losses) included in:		Purchases, sales, issues, settlements (a)	Transfers into Level 3 (b)	Transfers out of Level 3 (c)	Balance at end of period
		Other revenues	Other comprehensive income (loss)				
Year Ended							
December 31, 2014							
Investment securities:							
Available-for-sale securities:							
Bonds:							
Corporate debt	\$13	\$—	\$—	\$(9)	\$—	\$—	\$4
CMBS	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
CDO/ABS	1	—	—	—	—	(1)	—
Total bonds	14	—	—	(9)	3	(1)	7
Other long-term investments	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total available-for-sale securities	15	—	—	(9)	3	(1)	8
Trading and other securities:							
Bonds:							
RMBS	—	—	—	—	1	(1)	—
CDO/ABS	7	—	—	(6)	—	(1)	—
Total trading and other securities	7	—	—	(6)	1	(2)	—
Total	\$22	\$—	\$—	\$(15)	\$4	\$(3)	\$8

(a) “Purchases, sales, issues, and settlements” column consisted only of settlements, as the purchases were less than \$1 million.

(b) During 2014, we transferred \$3 million of CMBS available-for-sale securities and \$1 million of RMBS other securities into Level 3 primarily related to the reduced observability of pricing inputs.

(c) During 2014, we transferred \$1 million of CDO/ABS available-for-sale securities, \$1 million of RMBS other securities, and \$1 million of CDO/ABS trading and other securities out of Level 3 primarily related to the greater observability of pricing inputs.

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

The unobservable inputs and quantitative data used in our Level 3 valuations for our investment securities were developed and used in models created by our third-party valuation service providers, which values were used by us for fair value disclosure purposes without adjustment. We applied the third-party exception which allows us to omit certain quantitative disclosures about unobservable inputs for other long-term investments. As a result, the weighted

average ranges of the inputs for these investment securities are not applicable in the following table.

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Quantitative information about Level 3 inputs for our assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis for which information about the unobservable inputs is reasonably available to us at December 31, 2015 and 2014 is as follows:

	Valuation Technique(s)	Unobservable Input	Range (Weighted Average)	
			December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Corporate debt	Discounted cash flows	Yield	—	1.05% (a)
RMBS	Discounted cash flows	Spread	665 bps (a)	736 bps (a) (b)
CMBS	Discounted cash flows	Spread	—	139 bps (a) (b)
		Historical costs		
		Nature of investment		
		Local market		
Other long-term investments	Discounted cash flows and indicative valuations	conditions Comparables Operating performance Recent financing activity	N/A (c)	N/A (c)

(a) At December 31, 2015 and 2014, RMBS consisted of one bond, which was less than \$1 million. At December 31, 2014, corporate debt and CMBS also consisted of one bond.

(b) During the first quarter of 2015, we identified that we incorrectly disclosed the weighted average ranges of our RMBS bond and CMBS bond as of December 31, 2014. The weighted average ranges of these bonds at December 31, 2014 have been corrected in the table above.

(c) Not applicable.

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

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

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS — NON-RECURRING BASIS

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

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

(dollars in millions)	Fair Value Measurements Using *			Total	Impairment Charges
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
At or for the Year Ended December 31, 2015					
Assets					
Real estate owned	\$—	\$—	\$11	\$11	\$3
Commercial mortgage loans	—	—	8	8	(2)
Total	\$—	\$—	\$19	\$19	\$1
At or for the Year Ended December 31, 2014					
Assets					
Real estate owned	\$—	\$—	\$19	\$19	\$16
Commercial mortgage loans	—	—	11	11	(2)
Total	\$—	\$—	\$30	\$30	\$14

*The fair value information presented in the table is as of the date the fair value adjustment was recorded.

In accordance with the authoritative guidance for the accounting for the impairment of long-lived assets, we wrote down certain real estate owned reported in our Real Estate segment to their fair value less cost to sell during 2015 and 2014 and recorded the writedowns in other revenues — other. The fair values of real estate owned disclosed in the table above are unadjusted for transaction costs as required by the authoritative guidance for fair value measurements. The amounts of real estate owned recorded in other assets are net of transaction costs as required by the authoritative guidance for accounting for the impairment of long-lived assets.

In accordance with the authoritative guidance for the accounting for the impairment of commercial mortgage loans, we recorded allowance adjustments on certain impaired commercial mortgage loans reported in our Consumer and Insurance segment to record their fair value during 2015 and 2014 and recorded the net impairments in investment revenues.

The inputs and quantitative data used in our Level 3 valuations for our real estate owned and commercial mortgage loans are unobservable primarily due to the unique nature of specific real estate assets. Therefore, we used independent third-party providers, familiar with local markets, to determine the values used for fair value disclosures without adjustment. We applied the third-party exception which allows us to omit certain quantitative disclosures about unobservable inputs. As a result, the weighted average ranges of the inputs are not applicable in the following table.

Quantitative information about Level 3 inputs for our assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis at December 31, 2015 and 2014 is as follows:

Valuation Technique(s)	Unobservable Input	Range (Weighted Average)	
		December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014

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Real estate owned	Market approach	Third-party valuation Local market	N/A *	N/A *
Commercial mortgage loans	Market approach Income approach Cost approach	conditions Nature of investment Comparable property sales Operating performance	N/A *	N/A *

*Not applicable.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS — VALUATION METHODOLOGIES AND ASSUMPTIONS

As a result of the OneMain Acquisition, the Company's pre-existing fair value methodologies were applied to the consolidated post-acquisition entity.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, including cash and cash equivalents in certificates of deposit and commercial paper, approximates fair value.

Mutual Funds

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

Investment Securities

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

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

We elect the fair value option for investment securities that are deemed to incorporate an embedded derivative and for which it is impracticable for us to isolate and/or value the derivative.

The fair value of certain investment securities is based on the amortized cost, which is assumed to approximate fair value.

Finance Receivables

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

the results of current or future values.

Finance Receivables Held for Sale

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

Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

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Commercial Mortgage Loans

Given the short remaining average life of the portfolio, the carrying amount of commercial mortgage loans approximates fair value. The carrying amount includes an estimate for credit related losses which is based on independent third-party valuations.

Real Estate Owned

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

Escrow Advance Receivable

The carrying amount of escrow advance receivable approximates fair value.

Receivables Related to Sales of Real Estate Loans and Related Trust Assets

The carrying amount of receivables related to sales of real estate loans and related trust assets less estimated forfeitures, which are reflected in other liabilities, approximates fair value.

Long-term Debt

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

We record at fair value long-term debt issuances that are deemed to incorporate an embedded derivative and for which it is impracticable for us to isolate and/or value the derivative. At December 31, 2015, we had no debt carried at fair value under the fair value option.

We estimate the fair values associated with variable rate revolving lines of credit to be equal to par.

25. Subsequent Events

REPLACEMENT OF 2015 WAREHOUSE FACILITY

On January 21, 2016, OMFH entered into four separate bilateral conduit facilities with unaffiliated financial institutions that provide an aggregate \$2.4 billion of committed financing on a revolving basis for personal loans originated by OneMain (each, a "New Facility" and together, the "New Facilities"). The New Facilities replaced the 2015 Warehouse Facility that was voluntarily terminated on the same date. The New Facilities provide higher advance rates, extend the term of the revolving periods of OMFH's financing arrangements and eliminate certain terms and conditions included in the 2015 Warehouse Facility, including certain cross-default provisions and provisions requiring the absence of a material adverse change as a precondition to funding. In addition, the weighted average interest rate on the New Facilities is essentially the same as on the 2015 Warehouse Facility. The New Facilities also eliminate financial covenants, including the Net Worth Covenant and the Leverage Covenant in the 2015 Warehouse Facility. See Note 13 for further information on the 2015 Warehouse Facility and Note 12 for further description of its

covenants. Neither OMFH nor any of its affiliates incurred any early termination penalty in connection with the termination of the 2015 Warehouse Facility.

A description of each New Facility is set forth below:

On January 21, 2016, we established a private securitization facility in which OneMain Financial B1 Warehouse Trust, a wholly owned special purpose vehicle, issued variable funding notes to be backed by personal loans acquired from subsidiaries of OMFH from time to time. The notes have a maximum principal balance of (i) \$550 million from the closing date through (but excluding) the first anniversary of the closing date, (ii) \$450 million from the first anniversary of the closing date through (but excluding) the second anniversary of the closing date, and (iii) \$350 million from and after the second anniversary of the closing date. The notes will be funded over a three-year period, subject to the satisfaction of customary conditions precedent. During this period, the notes can be paid down in whole or in part and then redrawn. Following the three-year funding period,

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the principal amount of the notes, if any, will amortize and will be due and payable in full in February 2021. As of February 24, 2016, \$490 million was outstanding under the notes.

On January 21, 2016, we established a private securitization facility in which OneMain Financial B2 Warehouse Trust, a wholly owned special purpose vehicle, issued variable funding notes with a maximum principal balance of \$750 million to be backed by personal loans acquired from subsidiaries of OMFH from time to time. The notes will be funded over a three-year period, subject to the satisfaction of customary conditions precedent. During this period, the notes can be paid down in whole or in part and then redrawn. Following the three-year funding period, the principal amount of the notes, if any, will amortize and will be due and payable in full in February 2021. As of February 24, 2016, \$250 million was outstanding under the notes.

On January 21, 2016, we established a private securitization facility in which OneMain Financial B3 Warehouse Trust, a wholly owned special purpose vehicle, issued variable funding notes with a maximum principal balance of \$350 million to be backed by personal loans acquired from subsidiaries of OMFH from time to time. The notes will be funded over a three-year period, subject to the satisfaction of customary conditions precedent. During this period, the notes can be paid down in whole or in part and then redrawn. Following the three-year funding period, the principal amount of the notes, if any, will amortize and will be due and payable in full in January 2020. No amounts were outstanding under the notes as of February 24, 2016.

On January 21, 2016, we established a private securitization facility in which OneMain Financial B4 Warehouse Trust, a wholly owned special purpose vehicle, issued variable funding notes with a maximum principal balance of \$750 million to be backed by personal loans acquired from subsidiaries of OMFH from time to time. The notes will be funded over a three-year period, subject to the satisfaction of customary conditions precedent. During this period, the notes can be paid down in whole or in part and then redrawn. Following the three-year funding period, the principal amount of the notes, if any, will amortize and will be due and payable in full in February 2021. As of February 24, 2016, \$460 million was outstanding under the notes.

AMENDMENTS TO SFC'S CONDUIT FACILITIES

On January 21, 2016, we amended the note purchase agreement with the Springleaf 2013-VFN1 Trust to (i) increase the maximum principal balance from \$350 million to \$850 million and (ii) extend the revolving period ending in April 2017 to January 2018, which may be extended to January 2019, subject to satisfaction of customary conditions precedent. Following the revolving period, the principal amount of the notes, if any, will be reduced as cash payments are received on the underlying personal loans and will be due and payable in the 36th month following the end of the revolving period. As of February 24, 2016, \$298 million was outstanding under the notes.

On January 21, 2016, we amended the note purchase agreement with the Mill River 2015-VFN1 Trust to decrease the maximum principal balance from \$400 million to \$100 million. As of February 24, 2016, \$100 million was outstanding under the notes.

On February 24, 2016, we amended the note purchase agreement with the Midbrook 2013-VFN1 Trust to (i) extend the revolving period ending in June 2016 to February 2018 and (ii) decrease the maximum principal balance from \$300 million to \$250 million on February 24, 2017. Following the revolving period, the principal amount of the notes, if any, will be reduced as cash payments are received on the underlying personal loans and will be due and payable in the 36th month following the end of the revolving period. As of February 24, 2016, no amounts were outstanding under the notes.

On February 24, 2016, we amended the note purchase agreement with the Whitford Brook 2014-VFN1 Trust to extend the revolving period ending in June 2017 to June 2018. Following the revolving period, the principal amount of the notes, if any, will be reduced as cash payments are received on the underlying personal loans and will be due and payable in the 12th month following the end of the revolving period. As of February 24, 2016, \$200 million was outstanding under the notes.

SECURITIZATIONS

OMFIT 2016-1 Securitization

On February 10, 2016, OMFH completed a private securitization transaction in which a wholly owned special purpose vehicle of OMFH, OneMain Financial Issuance Trust 2016-1 (“OMFIT 2016-1”), issued \$500 million of notes backed by personal loans. \$414 million of the notes issued by OMFIT 2016-1, represented by Classes A and B, were sold to unaffiliated third parties at a weighted average interest rate of 3.79% and \$86 million of the notes issued by OMFIT 2016-1, represented by Classes C and D, were retained by OMFH.

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Call of 2013-B Notes

On February 16, 2016, Sixteenth Street Funding LLC (“Sixteenth Street”), a wholly owned subsidiary of SFC, exercised its right to redeem the asset backed notes issued by the Springleaf Funding Trust 2013-B on June 19, 2013 (the “2013-B Notes”). To redeem the 2013-B Notes, Sixteenth Street paid a redemption price of \$371 million, which excluded \$30 million for the Class C and Class D Notes owned by Sixteenth Street on the date of the optional redemption. The outstanding principal balance of the 2013-B Notes was \$400 million on the date of the optional redemption.

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26. Selected Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)

Our selected quarterly financial data for 2015 was as follows:

(dollars in millions except earnings (loss) per share)	Fourth Quarter	Third Quarter	Second Quarter	First Quarter
Interest income	\$684	\$428	\$413	\$406
Interest expense	215	171	171	158
Provision for finance receivable losses	510	82	80	87
Other revenues	103	51	56	51
Other expenses	402	204	207	174
Income (loss) before provision for (benefit from) income taxes	(340	) 22	11	38
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	(148	) 2	(8	) 7
Net income (loss)	(192	) 20	19	31
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	27	31	31	31
Net loss attributable to OneMain Holdings, Inc.	\$(219	) \$(11	) \$(12) \$—

Earnings (loss) per share:

Basic	\$(1.63	) \$(0.08	) \$(0.09) \$—
Diluted	(1.63	) (0.08	) (0.09) —

Our selected quarterly financial data for 2014 was as follows:

(dollars in millions except earnings (loss) per share)	Fourth Quarter	Third Quarter	Second Quarter	First Quarter
Interest income	\$413	\$484	\$533	\$552
Interest expense	157	180	192	205
Provision for finance receivable losses	95	103	115	161
Other revenues	(27	) 686	92	81
Other expenses	172	190	171	168
Income (loss) before provision for (benefit from) income taxes	(38	) 697	147	99
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	(13	) 235	44	31
Net income (loss)	(25	) 462	103	68
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	21	35	31	16
Net income (loss) attributable to OneMain Holdings, Inc.	\$(46) \$427	\$72	\$52

Earnings (loss) per share:

Basic	\$(0.41) \$3.72	\$0.63	\$0.46
Diluted	(0.41) 3.70	0.63	0.45

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

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information we are required to disclose in reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

As of December 31, 2015 we carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act. This evaluation was conducted under the supervision of, and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer. Based on our evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2015 to provide the reasonable assurance described above.

Previously Identified Material Weakness and Its Remediation

As first disclosed in our 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K, our management concluded that we had a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting as management was not able to complete the process, prior to the filing of our 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K, for assessing that certain spreadsheet and report controls operated effectively due to insufficient documentation demonstrating compliance with the control design.

To remediate this material weakness, we strengthened our procedures and controls around validating the functionality of certain spreadsheets and reports used in the preparation and analysis of accounting and financial information, including developing specific guidelines for appropriate review procedures, such as validating inputs, assumptions and formulas, and providing additional training to our current accounting and finance personnel. After completing our testing of the design and operational effectiveness of these procedures, our management concluded that we have remediated the material weakness as of December 31, 2015.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act, and has conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015 based on the framework set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in "Internal Control - Integrated Framework" (2013). Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Based on this evaluation, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2015.

On November 15, 2015, the Company completed its acquisition of OneMain. As a result, we have excluded OneMain from our evaluation of internal control over financial reporting. OMFH is a wholly-owned subsidiary whose assets and loss before benefit from income taxes represent \$11.2 billion and \$308 million, respectively, of the related

consolidated financial statement amounts as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, the independent registered public accounting firm that audited the 2015 financial statements included in this Form 10-K, has also audited the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015. This report can be found in Item 8.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Other than the changes to remediate the previously identified material weakness and the integration of the acquired business discussed above, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the fourth quarter of 2015, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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Item 9B. Other Information.

On February 26, 2016, the Board of Directors of OMH adopted an amendment to OMH's Amended and Restated Bylaws, effective February 26, 2016, to reflect the change in OMH's name from Springleaf Holdings, Inc. to OneMain Holdings, Inc. (the "First Amendment"). The First Amendment is filed herewith as an exhibit to this report and is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

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PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

The information required by Item 10 with respect to executive officers is incorporated by reference to the information presented under the caption “Executive Officers” in the Company’s definitive proxy statement for the 2016 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, which will be filed with the SEC pursuant to Regulation 14A within 120 days of the Company’s fiscal year-end (the “Proxy Statement”).

Information required by Item 10 for matters other than executive officers is incorporated by reference to the information presented under the captions “Board of Directors,” “Election of Directors,” “Corporate Governance” and “Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance” in the Proxy Statement.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

The information required by Item 11 is incorporated by reference to the information presented under the captions “Committees of the Board of Directors,” “Executive Compensation,” and “Compensation Committee Report” in the Proxy Statement.

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

The information required by Item 12 is incorporated by reference to the information presented under the under the captions “Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management” and “Equity Compensation Plan Information” in the Proxy Statement.

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

The information required by Item 13 is incorporated by reference to the information presented under the captions “Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions” and “Board of Directors” in the Proxy Statement.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services.

The information required by Item 14 is incorporated by reference to the information presented under the caption “Audit Function” in the Proxy Statement.

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PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules.

(1) The following consolidated financial statements of OneMain Holdings, Inc. and subsidiaries are included in (a) Item 8:

Consolidated Balance Sheets, December 31, 2015 and 2014

Consolidated Statements of Operations, years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss), years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013

Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity, years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(2) Financial Statement Schedules:

Schedule I - Condensed Financial Information of Registrant is included in Item 15(c).

All other schedules have been omitted because they are either not required or inapplicable.

(3) Exhibits:

Exhibits are listed in the Exhibit Index beginning on page 173 herein.

(b) Exhibits

The exhibits required to be included in this portion of Item 15 are submitted as a separate section of this report.

(c) Schedule I - Condensed Financial Information of Registrant

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Schedule I — Condensed Financial Information of Registrant

ONEMAIN HOLDINGS, INC.
Condensed Balance Sheets

(dollars in millions)

December 31,	2015	2014
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$1	\$6
Investment in subsidiaries	2,630	1,789
Note receivable from affiliate	134	239
Receivable from affiliate	1	—
Total assets	\$2,766	\$2,034
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Payable to affiliates	\$10	\$8
Deferred and accrued taxes	5	1
Total liabilities	15	9
Shareholders' equity	2,751	2,025
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$2,766	\$2,034

See Notes to Condensed Financial Statements.

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ONEMAIN HOLDINGS, INC.

Condensed Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income

(dollars in millions)	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	Period August 9, 2013 Through December 31, 2013
Interest income from affiliate	\$ 13	\$ 8	\$ 2
Investment income	1	—	—
Income before provision for income taxes	14	8	2
Provision for income taxes	5	3	1
Equity in undistributed net income (loss) from subsidiaries	(251	) 500	37
Net income (loss)	(242	) 505	38
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	(36	) (25	) 1
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$(278	) \$480	\$39

See Notes to Condensed Financial Statements.

Table of ContentsONEMAIN HOLDINGS, INC.
Condensed Statements of Cash Flows

(dollars in millions)	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	Period August 9, 2013 Through December 31, 2013
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$23	\$—	\$—
Cash flows from investing activities			
Capital contributions to subsidiaries	(1,100) —	—
Principal collections on note receivable from affiliate	96	—	—
Cash advance on note receivable from affiliate	—	—	(230
Net cash used for investing activities	(1,004	) —	(230
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net of offering costs paid	976	—	236
Net cash provided by financing activities	976	—	236
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(5	) —	6
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	6	6	—
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$1	\$6	\$6
Supplemental non-cash financing activities			
Increase in payable to affiliate for stock offering costs	\$2	\$—	\$5

See Notes to Condensed Financial Statements.

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ONEMAIN HOLDINGS, INC.

Notes to Condensed Financial Statements

1. Organization and Purpose

OneMain Holdings, Inc. (formerly Springleaf Holdings, Inc.) is referred to in this schedule as “OMH”. OMH is a Delaware Corporation.

Springleaf Holdings, LLC, a subsidiary of AGF Holding Inc., was incorporated on August 5, 2013. In connection with its formation, Springleaf Holdings, LLC issued 100 common interests to AGF Holding Inc., its sole member. Springleaf Holdings, LLC was formed solely to acquire, through a series of restructuring transactions, all of the common stock of Springleaf Finance, Inc. (“SFI”), an Indiana corporation. Springleaf Holdings, LLC did not engage in any significant activities from the date of inception of August 5, 2013 to October 9, 2013 other than those incidental to its formation including the issuance of common interests in the amount of \$1,000 on August 9, 2013.

On November 15, 2015, OMH completed its acquisition of OneMain Financial Holdings, LLC (“OMFH”) from CitiFinancial Credit Company for \$4.5 billion in cash (the OneMain Acquisition”). In connection with the OneMain Acquisition, Springleaf Holdings, Inc. changed its name to OneMain Holdings, Inc. (previously defined above as “OMH”). As a result of the OneMain Acquisition, OMFH became a wholly owned, indirect subsidiary of OMH.

2. Accounting Policies

OMH records its investments in subsidiaries at cost plus the equity in undistributed net income (loss) from subsidiaries since the date of incorporation or, if purchased, the date of the acquisition. The condensed financial statements of the registrant should be read in conjunction with OMH’s consolidated financial statements.

3. Note Receivable from Affiliate

Note receivable from affiliate reflects a master note with SFI. The interest rate on the unpaid principal balance is the lender’s cost of funds rate, which was 5.82% at December 31, 2015. Interest income on the master note totaled \$13 million and \$8 million for 2015 and 2014, respectively, and \$2 million for the period of August 9, 2013 through December 31, 2013.

4. Payable to Affiliates

Payable to affiliates primarily reflects offering costs incurred in conjunction with the public offerings in 2013 and 2015 and tax liabilities that were paid by affiliates on behalf of OMH. No interest was charged for these transactions.

5. Subsidiary Debt Guarantee

SFC Indentures

On December 3, 2014, OMH entered into an Indenture and First Supplemental Indenture pursuant to which it agreed to fully and unconditionally guarantee, on a senior basis, the payments of principal, premium (if any) and interest on \$700 million of 5.25% Senior Notes due 2019 issued by Springleaf Finance Corporation (“SFC”) (the “5.25% SFC Notes”). As of December 31, 2015, approximately \$700 million aggregate principal amount of the 5.25% SFC Notes were outstanding.

On December 30, 2013, OMH entered into Guaranty Agreements whereby it agreed to fully and unconditionally guarantee the payments of principal, premium (if any), and interest on approximately \$5.2 billion aggregate principal amount of senior notes on a senior basis and \$350 million aggregate principal amount of a junior subordinated debenture on a junior subordinated basis issued by SFC (collectively, the “SFC Notes”). The SFC Notes consisted of the following: 8.25% Senior Notes due 2023; 7.75% Senior Notes due 2021; 6.00% Senior Notes due 2020; a 60-year junior subordinated debenture; and all senior notes outstanding on December 30, 2013, issued pursuant to the Indenture dated as of May 1, 1999 (the “1999 Indenture”), between SFC and Wilmington Trust, National Association (the successor trustee to Citibank N.A.). The 60-year junior subordinated debenture underlies the trust preferred securities sold by a trust sponsored by SFC. On December 30, 2013, OMH entered into a Trust Guaranty Agreement whereby it agreed to fully and unconditionally guarantee the related payment obligations under the trust preferred securities. As of December 31, 2015, approximately \$4.2 billion aggregate principal amount of the SFC Notes, including \$2.3 billion aggregate principal amount of senior notes under the 1999 Indenture, and \$350 million aggregate principal amount of a junior subordinated debenture were outstanding.

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The OMH guarantees of SFC's long-term debt discussed above are subject to customary release provisions.

OMFH Indenture

On December 11, 2014, OMFH and certain of its subsidiaries entered into an indenture (the "OMFH Indenture"), among OMFH, the guarantors listed therein and The Bank of New York Mellon, as trustee, in connection with OMFH's issuance of \$700 million aggregate principal amount of 6.75% Senior Notes due 2019 and \$800 million in aggregate principal amount of 7.25% Senior Notes due 2021 (collectively, the "OMFH Notes"). The OMFH Notes are OMFH's unsecured senior obligations, guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by each of its wholly owned domestic subsidiaries other than certain subsidiaries, including its insurance subsidiaries and securitization subsidiaries. As of December 31, 2015, approximately \$1.5 billion aggregate principal amount of the OMFH Notes were outstanding.

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Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, on February 29, 2016.

ONEMAIN HOLDINGS, INC.

By: /s/ Scott T. Parker
Scott T. Parker
(Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer)

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities indicated on February 29, 2016.

/s/ Jay N. Levine
Jay N. Levine
(President, Chief Executive Officer, and Director —
Principal Executive Officer)

/s/ Douglas L. Jacobs
Douglas L. Jacobs
(Director)

/s/ Scott T. Parker
Scott T. Parker
(Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer —
Principal Financial Officer)

/s/ Anahaita N. Kotval
Anahaita N. Kotval
(Director)

/s/ Sean P. Donnelly
Sean P. Donnelly
(Vice President and Senior Managing Director — Principal
Accounting Officer)

/s/ Ronald M. Lott
Ronald M. Lott
(Director)

/s/ Wesley R. Edens
Wesley R. Edens
(Chairman of the Board and Director)

/s/ Roy A. Guthrie
Roy A. Guthrie
(Director)

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Exhibit Index

Exhibit

- 2.1 Stock Purchase Agreement, dated as of March 2, 2015, by and between Springleaf Holdings, Inc. and CitiFinancial Credit Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 3, 2015).
- 2.2 * Closing Letter Agreement, dated as of November 12, 2015, by and among Citifinancial Credit Company, Springleaf Holdings, Inc., and Independence Holdings, LLC, filed herewith as Exhibit 2.2.
- 3 a. Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Springleaf Holdings, Inc. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2013.
- a.1 Amendment to Restated Certificate of Incorporation of OneMain Holdings, Inc. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 17, 2015.
- b. Amended and Restated Bylaws of Springleaf Holdings, Inc. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2013.
- b.1 First Amendment to the Amended and Restated Bylaws of OneMain Holdings, Inc. (formerly known as Springleaf Holdings, Inc.), filed herewith as Exhibit 3.1.
- 4 a. The following instruments are filed pursuant to Item 601(b)(4)(ii) of Regulation S-K, which requires with certain exceptions that all instruments be filed which define the rights of holders of the Company's long-term debt and of our consolidated subsidiaries. In the aggregate, the outstanding issuances of debt at December 31, 2015 under the following Indenture exceeds 10% of the Company's total assets on a consolidated basis:
- (i) Indenture dated as of May 1, 1999 from Springleaf Finance Corporation (formerly American General Finance Corporation) to Wilmington Trust Company (successor trustee to Citibank, N.A.). Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4a.(i) to Springleaf Finance Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2000 (File No. 1-06155).
- (ii) Indenture dated as of October 3, 2014 from SpringCastle America Funding, LLC, SpringCastle Credit Funding, LLC, and SpringCastle Finance, LLC to Wilmington Trust Company. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10 to our Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 6, 2014.
- (iii) Indenture, dated as of December 3, 2014, by Springleaf Finance Corporation, Springleaf Holdings, Inc., as Guarantor, and Wilmington Trust, National Association. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 3, 2014.
- (iv) Indenture, dated as of February 26, 2015, among Springleaf Funding Trust 2015-A, as Issuer, Springleaf Finance Corporation, as Servicer, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 4, 2015.
- b. In accordance with Item 601(b)(4)(iii) of Regulation S-K, certain other instruments defining the rights of holders of the Company's long-term debt and of our consolidated subsidiaries have not been filed as exhibits to this Annual Report on Form 10-K because the total amount of securities authorized and outstanding under each instrument does not exceed 10% of the total assets of the Company on a

consolidated basis. We hereby agree to furnish a copy of each instrument to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon request.

- 10 Form of Indemnification Agreement. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Amendment No. 2 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 of Springleaf Holdings, Inc. (formerly known as Springleaf Holdings, LLC), filed October 1, 2013.
- 10.1 ** Springleaf Finance, Inc. Excess Retirement Income Plan dated as of January 1, 2011. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Springleaf Finance Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 3, 2010.
- 10.2 ** Amendment to Springleaf Finance, Inc. Excess Retirement Income Plan effective as of December 19, 2012. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to Springleaf Finance Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012.
- 10.3 ** Employment Letter, dated October 1, 2012, for Minchung (Macrina) Kgil. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to Springleaf Finance Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012.
- 10.4 ** Employment Agreement by and among Springleaf Finance, Inc., Springleaf General Services Corporation and Jay Levine, dated as of September 30, 2013. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to Springleaf Finance Corporation's Registration Statement on Form S-4 dated October 30, 2013.
- 10.5 ** Springleaf Holdings, Inc. 2013 Omnibus Incentive Plan. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Registration Statement on Form S-8 of Springleaf Holdings, Inc., filed October 15, 2013.

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Exhibit

- 10.6 ** Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement under the Springleaf Holdings, Inc. 2013 Omnibus Incentive Plan (Employees). Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to Amendment No. 2 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 of Springleaf Holdings, Inc., filed October 1, 2013.
- 10.7 ** Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement under the Springleaf Holdings, Inc. 2013 Omnibus Incentive Plan (Non-Employee Directors). Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to Amendment No. 2 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 of Springleaf Holdings, Inc., filed October 1, 2013.
- 10.8 ** Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement under the Springleaf Holdings, Inc. 2013 Omnibus Incentive Plan. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 to Amendment No. 4 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 of Springleaf Holdings, Inc., filed October 11, 2013.
- 10.9 Stockholders Agreement between Springleaf Holdings, Inc. and Springleaf Financial Holdings, LLC. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2013.
- 10.10 Guaranty, dated December 30, 2013, by Springleaf Holdings, Inc. in respect of Springleaf Finance Corporation's 8.250% Senior Notes due 2023. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 3, 2014.
- 10.11 Guaranty, dated December 30, 2013, by Springleaf Holdings, Inc. in respect of Springleaf Finance Corporation's 7.750% Senior Notes due 2021. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 3, 2014.
- 10.12 Guaranty, dated December 30, 2013, by Springleaf Holdings, Inc. in respect of Springleaf Finance Corporation's 6.00% Senior Notes due 2020. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to our Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 3, 2014.
- 10.13 Guaranty, dated December 30, 2013, by Springleaf Holdings, Inc. in respect of Springleaf Finance Corporation's Senior Notes issued and outstanding on December 30, 2013 under the Indenture dated as of May 1, 1999, between SFC and Wilmington Trust, National Association (the successor trustee to Citibank N.A.). Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to our Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 3, 2014.
- 10.14 Guaranty, dated December 30, 2013, by Springleaf Holdings, Inc. in respect of Springleaf Finance Corporation's 60-year junior subordinated debenture. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to our Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 3, 2014.
- 10.15 Trust Guaranty, dated December 30, 2013, by Springleaf Holdings, Inc. in respect of Springleaf Finance Corporation's trust securities. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to our Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 3, 2014.
- 10.16 OneMain Holdings, Inc. Amended and Restated Annual Leadership Incentive Plan, effective retroactively to January 1, 2016, filed herewith as Exhibit 10.16.
- 10.17** Springleaf Holdings, Inc. Executive Severance Plan, effective March 16, 2015, and form of Severance Agreement and General Release. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.17 to our Annual Report on

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Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014.

- 10.18** Second Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of Springleaf Financial Holdings, LLC. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to Amendment No. 4 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 of Springleaf Holdings, Inc. filed on October 11, 2013.
- 10.19** Amendment No. 1 to Second Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of Springleaf Financial Holdings, LLC, dated October 13, 2015, filed herewith as Exhibit 10.19.
- 10.20** Amendment No. 2 to Second Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of Springleaf Financial Holdings, LLC, dated October 26, 2015, filed herewith as Exhibit 10.20.
- 10.21** Offer Letter by Springleaf Finance, Inc. and Springleaf General Services Corporation to Lawrence Skeats, dated as of January 3, 2014. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2015.
- 10.22** Employment Agreement by and among Springleaf Finance, Inc., Springleaf General Services Corporation and Robert Hurzeler, dated as of April 13, 2015, to be effective as of January 1, 2016. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2015.
- 10.23** Employment Agreement by and among Springleaf Finance, Inc., Springleaf General Services Corporation and Timothy Ho, dated as of April 13, 2015, to be effective as of January 1, 2016. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2015.

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Exhibit

10.24**	Employment Agreement by and among Springleaf Finance, Inc., Springleaf General Services Corporation and Scott T. Parker, dated as of October 12, 2015, filed herewith as Exhibit 10.24.
12.1	Computation of ratio of earnings to fixed charges
21.1	Subsidiaries of OneMain Holdings, Inc.
23.1	Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certifications of the President and Chief Executive Officer of OneMain Holdings, Inc.
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certifications of the Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of OneMain Holdings, Inc.
32.1	Section 1350 Certifications
101	Interactive data files pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T: (i) Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) Consolidated Statements of Operations, (iii) Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss), (iv) Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity, (v) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (vi) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

*Schedules and exhibits have been omitted pursuant to Item 601(b)(2) of Regulation S-K.

**Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement required to be filed as an exhibit to this Annual Report on Form 10-K pursuant to Item 15(b).