MMA CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, LLC
Form 10-K
March 16, 2017
UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016

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 001-11981

MMA CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, LLC
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	52-1449733 (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
3600 O’Donnell Street, Suite 600	
Baltimore, Maryland (Address of principal executive offices)	(443) 263-2900 (Registrant's telephone number, including area code)
21224 (Zip Code)	

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

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Shares, no par value	Nasdaq Capital Market
Common Stock Purchase Rights	Nasdaq Capital Market

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 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

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 our common shares held by non-affiliates was $104,977,132 based on the last sale price as reported in the over the counter market on June 30, 2016.

There were 5,921,006 shares of common shares outstanding at March 8, 2017.

Portions of the registrant's Proxy Statement to be filed on or about April 6, 2017 have been incorporated by reference into Part III of this report.

MMA Capital Management, LLC
Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward Looking Statements

This 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K (this "Report") contains forward-looking statements intended to qualify for the safe harbor contained in Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Forward-looking statements often include words such as "may," "will," "should," "anticipate," "estimate," "expect," "project," "intend," "plan," "believe," "seek," "would," "could," ar expressions and are made in connection with discussions of future operating or financial performance.

Forward-looking statements reflect our management's expectations at the date of this Report regarding future conditions, events or results. They are not guarantees of future performance. By their nature, forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties. Our actual results and financial condition may differ materially from what is anticipated in the forward-looking statements. There are many factors that could cause actual conditions, events or results to differ from those anticipated by the forward-looking statements contained in this Report. They include the factors discussed in Part I, Item 1A. "Risk Factors."

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements in this Report or that we make from time to time, and to consider carefully the factors discussed in Part I, Item 1A. "Risk Factors" in evaluating these forward-looking statements. We do not undertake to update any forward-looking statements contained herein, except as required by law.

MMA Capital Management, LLC

Consolidated Financial Highlights

	As of and for the year ended December 31,				
(in thousands, except per common share data)	2016	2015 (1)	2014 (1)	2013 (1), (2)	2012 (1), (2)
Selected income statement data					
Net interest income	$ 12,825	$ 13,656	$ 15,968	$ 14,797	$ 40,409
Non-interest revenue	15,794	14,665	27,150	28,053	19,486
Total revenues, net of interest expense	28,619	28,321	43,118	42,850	59,895
Operating and other expenses	67,161	75,470	129,220	101,116	75,285
Net gains (losses) from bonds and other continuing operations	33,430	10,828	(13,262)	131,172	(23,928)
Net (loss) income from continuing operations before income taxes	(5,112)	(36,321)	(99,364)	72,906	(39,318)
Income tax (expense) benefit	(679)	(263)	(242)	1,304	(101)
Net income from discontinued operations, net of tax	1,532	327	18,038	26,758	2,960
Income allocable to perpetual preferred shareholders				(3,714)	(9,443)
Loss allocable to noncontrolling interests	46,611	54,983	100,366	31,707	51,219
Net income allocable to common shareholders	$ 42,352	$ 18,726	$ 18,798	$ 128,961	$ 5,317
Earnings per share data					
Net income allocable to common shareholders: Basic	$ 6.77	$ 2.72	$ 2.46	$ 15.31	$ 0.63
Diluted	6.67	2.72	2.46	14.92	0.63
Average shares: Basic	6,254	6,881	7,647	8,424	8,452
Diluted	6,628	6,881	7,647	8,718	8,489
Market and per common share data					
Market capitalization	$ 112,589	$ 94,160	$ 67,038	$ 43,993	$ 16,255
Common shares at period-end	6,008	6,589	7,228	8,112	8,502
Share price during period:					
High	19.25	14.50	10.08	8.75	2.55
Low	13.70	9.05	5.50	2.00	0.80
Closing price at period-end	19.00	14.45	9.36	5.60	2.00
Book value per common share: Basic	20.86	17.63	12.66	8.06	5.28
Diluted	20.75	17.43	12.51	7.97	5.27
Selected balance sheet data (period end)					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 45,525	$ 21,843	$ 29,619	$ 66,794	$ 50,857
Bonds available for sale	155,981	218,439	222,899	195,332	969,394
	166,785	139,177	149,710	126,446	77,740

All other assets (without consolidated funds and ventures ("CFVs")					
Assets of CFVs	205,908	219,612	266,518	623,207	693,562
Total assets	$ 574,199	$ 599,071	$ 668,746	$ 1,011,779	$ 1,791,553
Debt (without CFVs)	$ 230,042	$ 232,212	$ 283,831	$ 346,782	$ 977,327
All other liabilities (without CFVs)	30,120	24,319	15,577	17,032	25,037
Liabilities of CFVs	53,714	46,319	48,140	109,106	77,464
Perpetual preferred shares					155,033
Noncontrolling equity	134,999	180,051	229,714	473,513	511,791
Total liabilities and noncontrolling equity	448,875	482,901	577,262	946,433	1,746,652
Common shareholders' equity	$ 125,324	$ 116,170	$ 91,484	$ 65,346	$ 44,901
Rollforward of common shareholders' equity					
Common shareholders' equity - at beginning of period	$ 116,170	$ 91,484	$ 65,346	$ 44,901	$ 4,832
Net income allocable to common shareholders	42,352	18,726	18,798	128,961	5,317
Other comprehensive (loss) income allocable to shareholders	(23,391)	11,080	18,462	(103,149)	32,431
Preferred share repurchased				842	
Preferred shares transferred				(3,022)	
Common share repurchases	(10,055)	(7,743)	(8,128)	(2,682)	
Other changes in common shareholders' equity	248	2,623	(2,994)	(505)	2,321
Common shareholders' equity - at end of period	$ 125,324	$ 116,170	$ 91,484	$ 65,346	$ 44,901

(1) Certain amounts have been revised. See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Note 1, “Summary of Significant Accounting Policies” for more information.

(2) The Company made certain reclassifications between other assets and debt to its previously issued financial statements for the years ended 2013 and 2012 as required by the adoption of ASU No. 2015-03, “Interest – Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs.”

4

PART I

Item 1. Business

MMA Capital Management, LLC, the registrant, was organized in 1996 as a Delaware limited liability company. Unless the context otherwise requires, and when used in this Report, the “Company,” “MMA,” “we,” “our” or “us” refers to MMA Capital Management, LLC and its subsidiaries.

The Company partners with institutional capital to create and manage investments in affordable housing and renewable energy. We invest for our own account and co-invest with our institutional capital partners. We derive revenue from returns on our investments as well as asset management, performance and other fees from the investments, funds and ventures we manage.

The Company operates through three reportable segments – United States (“U.S.”) Operations, International Operations and Corporate Operations. Refer to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Note 15, “Segment Information” for more information about the revenues, operating profit and loss and total assets for each of our reportable segments.

U.S. Operations

Our U.S. Operations segment consists of three business lines: Leveraged Bonds, Low Income Housing Tax Credit (“LIHTC”) and Energy Capital. The Other Investments component of “Energy Capital and Other Investments” was re-allocated to our Leveraged Bonds business line in the fourth quarter of 2016.

Leveraged Bonds

In our Leveraged Bonds business line, we primarily own and manage bonds for our own account that finance affordable housing and infrastructure in the U.S.

The bonds we hold are primarily fixed rate and unrated. Our bonds are also generally tax-exempt and collateralized by affordable multifamily rental properties. Substantially all of the rental units in these multifamily properties, which may be subsidized by the government, have tenant income and rent restrictions.

The Company also has a smaller portfolio of other real estate bonds. This portfolio includes municipal bonds that finance the development of infrastructure for a mixed-use commercial development and are secured by incremental tax revenues generated from the development. Our other real estate bonds also include senior investments in a trust collateralized by a pool of tax-exempt municipal bonds that finance a variety of non-profit projects such as healthcare and educational facilities, as well as a subordinated investment in a collateralized mortgage-backed security that finances multifamily housing.

The Company has financed its ownership of a majority of its investments in bonds through total return swap (“TRS”) agreements. These financing arrangements enable the Company to retain the economic risks and rewards of fixed rate bonds that are referenced in such agreements and generally require the Company to pay a variable rate of interest that resets on a weekly basis. The Company has also executed TRS agreements to synthetically acquire the total return of multifamily bonds that it does not own. The Company has hedged a portion of the interest rate risk associated with its TRS agreements and other sources of interest rate exposure using various interest rate risk management agreements.

Except for three bond investments that were eliminated for financial statement purposes upon the consolidation of corresponding real estate partnerships, Table 1 provides key metrics related to all bonds in which we have an economic interest, including bonds that are not recognized for financial statement purposes but for which the Company maintains economic risks and rewards through TRS agreements that the Company accounted for as derivatives as of December 31, 2016 (such bonds and TRS agreements are collectively referred to as the “Bond Portfolio”). See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Note 5, “Debt” and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Note 6, “Derivative Instruments” for more information about how TRS agreements are reported in the Company’s financial statements and the Company’s transactions to hedge a portion of its interest rate risk.

Table 1: Bond Portfolio - Summary

(dollars in thousands)	As of December 31, 2016 Unpaid Principal Balance ("UPB")	Fair Value	Wtd. Avg. Coupon	Wtd. Avg. Pay Rate (6)	Wtd. Avg. Debt Service Coverage (7)	Number of Bonds (8)	Number of Multifamily Properties (8)
Multifamily tax-exempt bonds							
Performing	$ 158,598	$ 168,178	6.44 %	6.44 %	1.14 x	21	19
Non-performing (1)	9,938	7,014	6.45 %	2.71 %	0.76 x	1	1
Subordinated cash flow (2)	9,620	9,930	6.78 %	1.25 %	N/A	3	
Total multifamily tax-exempt bonds	$ 178,156	$ 185,122	6.44 % (5)	6.22 % (5)	1.11 x	25	20
Infrastructure bonds	$ 27,655	$ 25,145	6.75 %	6.75 %	N/A	2	N/A
Other bonds	$ 20,133	$ 20,808	4.89 %	4.89 %	N/A	4	N/A
Total Bond Portfolio (3), (4)	$ 225,944	$ 231,075	6.34 % (5)	6.17 % (5)	1.11 x	31	20

(1) Non-performing is defined as bonds that are 30 days or more past due in either principal or interest payments.

(2) Subordinated cash flow bonds do not have must-pay coupons and are payable out of available cash flow only. A portion of the debt service has been collected on some of these bonds over the preceding 12 months. However, debt service coverage is not calculated on these bonds as non-payment of debt service is not a default.

(3) Includes nine bonds financed by TRS agreements and accounted for as derivatives. These nine bonds had a UPB of $71.8 million and a fair value of $75.1 million and were subject to TRS agreements with a notional amount of $73.1 million. This amount also includes an additional eight bonds financed by TRS agreements accounted for as secured borrowings. These bonds had a UPB of $87.4 million and a fair value of 92.0 million and were subject to TRS agreements with a notional amount of $82.1 million.

(4) Excluded from this table is one investment in a performing multifamily tax-exempt bond that has a UPB of $12.3 million and two investments in defaulted multifamily tax-exempt bonds that have a combined UPB of $11.2 million as of December 31, 2016. These bonds were excluded from this table because the corresponding real estate partnerships were consolidated by the Company for financial reporting purposes.

(5) Amounts exclude the effects of subordinated cash flow bonds.

(6) The weighted-average pay rate reflects cash interest payments collected as a percentage of the average UPB of corresponding bond investments for the preceding 12 months at December 31, 2016.

(7) Debt service coverage is calculated on a rolling 12-month basis using property level information as of the prior quarter-end for those bonds with must pay coupons that are collateralized by multifamily properties.

(8)

As of September 30, 2016, the Bond Portfolio contained 35 bonds of which 29 were multifamily tax-exempt bonds collateralized by 22 affordable multifamily rental properties.

The fair value of the Bond Portfolio as a percentage of its UPB declined from 104.9% as of September 30, 2016 to 102.3% as of December 31, 2016 primarily as a result of an increase in market yields in the fourth quarter of 2016. The weighted-average debt service coverage ratio of the Bond Portfolio improved from 1.09x as of September 30, 2016 to 1.11x as of December 31, 2016.

Other Investments of the Leveraged Bonds Business Line

At December 31, 2016, we owned, or were an equity partner in, three direct investments in real estate consisting of two land parcels and a town center development. The carrying value of these investments was $26.1 million as of such reporting date. These investments were previously reflected in the Energy Capital business line.

LIHTC

In our LIHTC business line, we primarily own and manage limited partner (“LP”) and general partner (“GP”) investments in affordable housing communities in the U.S. In this regard, we provide asset management and administrative services to a limited liability company formed in 2015 by the Company and a commercial bank (“TC Fund I”) that acquired limited partnership interests either directly or through fund investments in approximately 650 affordable properties. We also acquired several direct real estate investments in connection with the formation of TC Fund I. Through this business line, we also have loan receivables from, and an option to purchase, a tax credit asset manager. As of December 31, 2016, the tax credit asset manager had approximately 250 properties under management. Additionally, we made guarantees through this business line to some of our institutional clients related to the receipt of tax credits and the performance of the underlying assets.

TC Fund I

As consideration for providing asset management and administrative services to TC Fund I, the Company is entitled to an asset management fee of 2% per annum on the initial capital contribution of $211 million by the investor with which the Company partnered to form TC Fund I. This amount accrues quarterly in advance, bears interest at 6% per annum compounded annually and is to be paid solely from cash flows received by TC Fund I from its portfolio of limited partnership investments. Asset management fees are generally payable to the Company by TC Fund I after payments are made by TC Fund I to: 1) repay any tax credit losses funded by the investor; 2) redeem any investor member voluntary loans; 3) to repay any mandatory loans made by the Company to fund investor tax credit losses; 4) to pay any expense loans; 5) to establish any required reserves; and 6) to pay any accrued guarantee fees. By their nature, investments of TC Fund I are expected to break-even from an operating cash flow perspective. In this regard, excess cash flows to limited partners are generated primarily from residual events that generally occur at the end of the tax compliance period and are outside of the control of the Company in terms of if, and when, they occur.

As of December 31, 2016, the Company was contractually due $4.2 million for asset management and administrative services rendered to TC Fund I through such date. However, such amount has not yet been recognized in the Company’s financial statements because it was assessed to not be reasonably assured of collection. The Company’s assessment in this case considers various factors that include, but are not limited to, the length of time until the Company expects to receive payment and the priority of payment of such amounts in TC Fund I’s cash distribution waterfall. The Company assesses each reporting period whether asset management fees that are due are reasonably assured of collection.

In connection with the formation of TC Fund I, the Company has also provided a limited guarantee of tax credits that are expected to be generated by TC Fund I’s portfolio of investments. In consideration for providing this guarantee, the Company is contractually entitled to receive $4.2 million in guarantee fees from TC Fund I. The Company recognized a guarantee fee receivable for such amount in its financial statements on December 31, 2015. This receivable bears interest at 6% per annum, compounds annually, and will be paid solely from cash flows received by TC Fund I from its portfolio of limited partnership investments. As of December 31, 2016, the Company had been paid $3.1 million in connection with this receivable (including accrued interest).

To cover certain costs associated with the organization of TC Fund I, the Company lent $5.3 million to TC Fund I upon its formation. This loan accrues interest at 9.5% per annum, compounds annually and will be repaid by TC Fund I after it pays accrued guarantee and asset management fees. As of December 31, 2016, this loan, which had a carrying value of $0.2 million, was on non-accrual status given, among other factors, the timing and amount of cash flow projections for this loan and its payment priority in TC Fund I’s waterfall. The non-accrual status of this loan is re-assessed by the Company each reporting period.

Direct Real Estate Investments

As of December 31, 2016, the Company owned two real estate investments that it acquired on December 31, 2015 in connection with the formation of TC Fund I. These investments, which consist of two 99% limited partnership interests, had a carrying value of $4.8 million at December 31, 2016.

As of December 31, 2016, the Company also owned a 0.01% and 1.0% general partnership interest in two partnerships that own affordable multifamily properties that collateralize three of our bond investments. The acquisition of such general partner interests in 2016 resulted in the consolidation of these partnerships for reporting purposes and, as a result, the Company recognized the affordable multifamily properties on its Consolidated Balance Sheets, which had a combined carrying value of $26.2 million at December 31, 2016. See “Table 1: Bond Portfolio Summary” and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Note 14, “Consolidated Funds and Ventures” for more information.

Interests in a Tax Credit Asset Manager

In 2014, prior to the formation of TC Fund I, the Company sold substantially all of its LIHTC business to a tax credit asset manager. As part of this transaction, the Company provided a subordinated loan and received an option to purchase the tax credit asset manager in the future.

The UPB of the subordinated loan to the tax credit asset manager was $13.0 million as of December 31, 2016. This loan is non-amortizing and has a maturity date of June 30, 2025. This loan bears interest at a base rate of 11% that is paid quarterly and contingent interest up to an additional 13%. Since origination, the Company has received principal and interest payments of $8.4 million. The receipt of such amounts are reported by us as a deferred gain in the Company’s Consolidated Balance Sheets (or classified in “Other Liabilities”) since the corresponding conveyance of the Company’s LIHTC business could not be treated as a sale for financial reporting purposes.

The option price to acquire the tax credit asset manager is $12.0 million, subject to various purchase price adjustments. The tax credit asset manager primarily manages LIHTC investments on behalf of third party investors and for its own account. Our purchase option of the tax credit manager may be exercised between September 30, 2019 and September 30, 2024, though it may be accelerated for certain events.

Other Guarantees

Prior to the sale of substantially all of our tax credit equity business in 2014, we "syndicated" tax credits by forming LIHTC funds that purchased directly or indirectly the limited partnership interests in multiple Lower Tier Property Partnerships ("LTPPs"). We raised capital from institutional investors, which comprised virtually all of the equity of the LIHTC funds, and the LIHTC funds used this capital, and sometimes interim debt financing, to purchase the limited partner interests in the LTPPs. We were the general partner of, and managed, the LIHTC funds and usually retained an interest of between 0.01% and 1.0% in each of them. The remaining 99.0% to 99.99% interest in each LIHTC fund was typically held by one or more large financial institutions.

We provided two general types of guarantees in connection with these transactions: (1) LIHTC fund-level guarantees where the Company, directly and indirectly, guaranteed the investors' return on investment ("Guaranteed Funds"); and (2) individual indemnifications to specific investors in non-guaranteed LIHTC funds related to the performance of specific LTPPs. Because the LTPPs and the LIHTC funds (as well as any intermediate entities) are pass-through entities for federal income tax purposes, the equity owners of the LIHTC funds receive the tax benefit of the credits generated by the LTPPs. In order for the investors in the Guaranteed Funds to benefit from low-income housing tax credits, the LTPPs in which these entities invest must operate affordable housing properties in compliance with a number of requirements in the Internal Revenue Code (the "Code") and the regulations under it. Failure to comply continuously with these requirements throughout a 15-year recapture period could result in loss of the right to those low-income housing tax credits, including recapture of credits that were already taken, potentially creating a liability under our guarantees. The execution of these guarantees caused the Company to consolidate the Guaranteed Funds for financial reporting purposes.

As consideration for providing these guarantees, the Company received upfront guarantees fees of $28.9 million that were initially deferred for financial reporting purposes and that are amortized into earnings over the contractual life of such obligations. However, because the Guaranteed Funds have been consolidated by the Company for reporting purposes, certain fees and other payments received from these entities are not classified as revenues in our Consolidated Statements of Operations but rather as income that is allocated to us from consolidated funds and ventures ("CFVs").

When the Company sold its tax credit equity business in 2014 to a tax credit asset manager, it agreed to indemnify the tax credit asset manager from investor claims related to those guarantees and, therefore, we continue to be obligated on our guarantees to investors in these funds.

Refer to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Note 7, "Fair Value" for more information about the fair value measurement of certain of our contractual rights and obligations that we maintain through our LIHTC business line.

Energy Capital

In our Energy Capital business line, our wholly owned subsidiary, MMA Energy Capital, LLC ("MEC"), originates debt capital directly and through multiple ventures with a leading global private investment firm and an alternative asset manager (hereinafter, the "Solar Ventures") to develop, build and operate renewable energy systems throughout North

America. The Solar Ventures include Renewable Energy Lending, LLC ("REL"), Solar Construction Lending, LLC ("SCL") and Solar Permanent Lending, LLC ("SPL"). MEC provides loan origination, servicing, asset management and other management services to the Solar Ventures and is entitled to receive reimbursement for most costs the Company incurs in executing its responsibilities as administrative member for the Solar Ventures. In this business line, we also manage legacy solar assets.

The Company made an initial $75 million capital contribution into REL in November 2016 that was comprised of solar energy loan investments, including our membership interests in SCL and SPL, in exchange for membership interests in REL. As of December 31, 2016, the Company's investment in REL, which represents an 84.6% ownership interest, had a carrying value of $75.5 million. We received $12.2 million in cash distributions from REL, SCL and SPL during 2016.

As of December 31, 2016, the UPB of loans that were funded through REL, SCL or SPL was $123.5 million. Additionally, in September 2016, the Company directly funded a $10.0 million loan to a residential solar power provider in the U.S.

As of December 31, 2016, all of the outstanding loans originated by MEC, which had an average tenor ranging from one to sixty months with a weighted-average coupon of 10.2%, were performing pursuant to their contractual terms.

Refer to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Note 7, "Fair Value" for more information about the fair value measurement of certain of our contractual rights and obligations that we maintain through our Energy Capital business line.

International Operations

We manage our International Operations segment through our wholly owned subsidiary, International Housing Solutions S.à r.l. ("IHS"). IHS's strategy is to raise, invest in and manage private real estate funds and a public company that invest in residential real estate. In addition to earning asset management fees, IHS invests as a limited partner and is entitled to special distributions based on returns generated by the funds it sponsors.

IHS currently manages five funds.

· South Africa Workforce Housing Fund ("SAWHF") is a multi-investor fund that began operations in April 2008. SAWHF is fully invested, having raised $154 million of LP capital from five different investors with an additional participating debt commitment of $80 million from the Overseas Private Investment Corporation ("OPIC"). Since its inception, SAWHF has made 35 investments involving approximately 27,600 units of affordable for-sale and rental housing in South Africa. SAWHF is currently in the process of exiting its investments as it will mature in March 2018 (although the maturity of SAWHF may, subject to the consent of limited partner investors and OPIC, be extended for up to two additional one-year periods).

· International Housing Solutions Residential Partners Partnership ("IHS Residential Partners"), a single-investor fund with a large North American institutional investor targeted at the emerging middle class in South Africa, began operations in November 2013. As of December 31, 2016, IHS and its partner had contributed approximately $67.0 million to the venture, financing investments in seven different projects totaling just under 2,100 rental units and one undeveloped land project. We do not expect to make any additional investments in this fund.

· IHS Fund II was formed for the purposes of investing, directly and indirectly, in housing development projects in South Africa and in other selected Sub-Saharan African countries. IHS Fund II SA and IHS Fund II SSA (collectively "IHS Fund II") are established as two separate funds for making investments in South Africa and in Sub-Saharan African countries, respectively.

· IHS Fund II SA ("IHS Fund II SA") is a multi-investor fund targeting investments in affordable housing, including green housing projects, within South Africa. IHS Fund II SA began operations in July 2014 and, as of December 31, 2016, had raised approximately 1.0 billion rand (or, approximately $100 million) of LP capital from eight investors. IHS Fund II SA also has an additional participating debt commitment from OPIC for $80 million. As of

December 31, 2016, IHS Fund II SA had closed 10 investments that represent a total of 3,158 affordable for-sale and rental housing units in South Africa.

- IHS Fund II SSA ("IHS Fund II SSA") is a multi-investor fund targeting investments in affordable housing, including green housing projects, within Namibia and Botswana. IHS Fund II SSA began operations in July 2014 and, as of December 31, 2016, had raised approximately $6.5 million of LP capital from two investors, with an additional $33.4 million raised subsequent to December 31, 2016, including $30.9 million from a new investor into the fund. IHS Fund II SSA had closed one investment that represents 168 affordable rental housing units in Botswana as of December 31, 2016.

- Transcend Residential Property Fund Limited ("Transcend") is a Real Estate Investment Trust that was listed on the AltX of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange in December 2016. The primary strategy of Transcend is to acquire multifamily residential properties, with a focus on housing opportunities that are affordable, lifestyle enhancing and located in well-situated and high growth urban areas of South Africa. As of December 31, 2016, Transcend owned a portfolio of 13 properties that have approximately 2,500 units and that were previously part of the SAWHF portfolio. As of December 31, 2016, SAWHF owned 89% of the common shares of Transcend.

In managing these funds, we are paid asset management fees and, in most cases, earn a return on our co-investment and have the opportunity to earn performance fees after various investment hurdles are met.

MMA also owns a 60% interest in IHS Property Management Proprietary Limited (“IHS PM”), which provides property management services to a substantial portion of the properties in our IHS-managed funds.

Corporate Operations

Our Corporate Operations segment is responsible for supporting accounting, reporting, compliance and financial planning and analysis.

Competition

Within our Leveraged Bond and LIHTC business lines of our U.S. Operations, we face competition from numerous financial institutions, including banks, government-sponsored enterprises, mutual funds and asset management companies, related to the debt and equity that we manage or invest in real estate related assets.

In our Energy Capital business line of our U.S. Operations, we face competition from banks and other solar lenders related to the loans we provide to develop and build renewable energy systems.

In our International Operations, our primary activity is making workforce housing investments in South Africa for the funds and ventures we invest in and manage. We compete against other investors, developers and companies to acquire, develop and manage similar housing investments. We also compete against other asset managers in raising capital and making investments.

While we have historically been able to compete effectively against such competitors as a result of our quality of service, reputation, access to investor capital and longstanding relationships with developers, many of our competitors benefit from substantial economies of scale in their business and have other competitive advantages. The Company’s ability to compete also depends on its ability to attract and retain professional and other personnel.

Employees

At December 31, 2016, we had 63 employees, which included 28 employees in our U.S. and Corporate Operations and 35 employees in our International Operations (the latter headcount excludes employees of IHS PM). None of these employees are party to any collective bargaining agreements.

Other

Our principal office is located at 3600 O’Donnell Street, Suite 600, Baltimore, MD 21224. Our telephone number at this office is (443) 263-2900. Our corporate website is located at www.mmacapitalmanagement.com, and our filings under the Exchange Act are available through that site, as well as on the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) website at www.sec.gov. The information contained on our corporate website is not a part of this Report.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Investing in our common shares involves various risks and uncertainties. The risks described in this section are among those that could, directly or indirectly, have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations, as well as on the value of our common shares.

Risks Related to Our Business

Increases in interest rates and credit spreads may adversely affect the fair value of our assets and increase our costs of borrowing.

Investments in our bond portfolio and other fixed rate financial instruments that are reported at fair value in our financial statements expose us to changes in interest rates and credit spreads. These instruments include our investments in bonds, loans held-for-sale, loans for which we elected the fair value option and derivative financial instruments.

Interest rates can fluctuate for a number of reasons, including as a result of changes in the fiscal and monetary policies of the federal government and its agencies. Interest rates can also fluctuate as a result of geopolitical events or changes in general economic conditions, including events or conditions that alter investor demand for Treasury or other fixed-income securities.

Changes in market conditions, including changes in interest rates, liquidity, prepayment and/or default expectations, and the level of uncertainty in the market for a particular asset class, may cause fluctuations in credit spreads.

If interest rates increase or credit spreads widen, the fair value of our investments in bonds and other fixed rate financial instruments (whose fair value measurements are based upon contractual cash flows) will generally decline and, therefore, have a negative effect on our financial results and net worth. Declines in the fair value of these instruments could be significant in such circumstances.

If short-term interest rates rise, our borrowing costs would increase and our net income would decline as interest payments associated with a significant portion of our debt obligations are indexed to short-term interest rates and, therefore, would increase. However, the Company may, from time to time, enter into agreements with third parties that are designed to manage a portion of this risk.

Changes in capitalization and interest rates may adversely impact the fair value of our investments in non-performing bonds, investments in subordinate cash flow bonds, certain TRS and other real estate-related investments.

For non-performing bonds, subordinate cash flow bonds and certain TRS derivatives that are reported at fair value in our financial statements, the Company measures the fair value of such instruments based upon internally-generated projections over a 10-year investment period of future net operating income from the underlying properties that serve as collateral for such instruments (a terminal value is added to these projections to estimate remaining property value that is expected to be realized at the end of the projection period). In this regard, an increase in capitalization and interest rates would generally cause the fair value of these investments, as well as that of our other direct real estate investments, to decline. Additionally, the value of our real estate-related interests in our LIHTC business line is dependent upon the residual value of multifamily rental properties, which will generally decline if capitalization and discount rates increase.

The magnitude of changes in the value of our real estate-related interests could vary from one market to another market as a result of changes in capitalization and discount rates.

We are exposed to various risks associated with TRS agreements that we use for financing and other purposes.

A TRS is an agreement that requires one party to make interest payments based on either a fixed or floating rate of interest in exchange for payments from its counterparty that are based on the return of a referenced asset that is typically an index, a loan or a bond. All payments under this type of agreement are calculated based upon contractually-specified notional amounts. In a typical TRS agreement, we are required to make interest payments that are based on a floating rate of interest and our counterparty is required to make payments to us that reflect the total return associated with a referenced asset. Cash flows associated with this type of agreement are subject to risks associated with the referenced asset (including interest rate and real estate-related risks) and are exposed to the credit risk of both the obligor on the referenced asset and our counterparty to a TRS agreement. To the extent the fair value of a referenced asset declines, we are at risk of having to provide additional collateral to our TRS counterparty. If we were unable to post additional collateral in such circumstances, the referenced asset might be sold at a time when its full value could not be achieved and our existing collateral would be at risk of being retained by our TRS counterparty.

Cash flows from our Bond Portfolio and our other real estate-related investments (for both U.S. Operations and International Operations) are exposed to various risks associated with real estate to which our investments are related.

Because a substantial portion of our investments are secured by real estate, or consist of real estate or investments in entities that own real estate, the value of these investments is exposed to various real estate-related risks. Most of these investments are directly or indirectly secured by multifamily rental properties and, therefore, the value of these investments may be adversely affected by changes in macroeconomic conditions or other developments in real estate markets. These factors include (but are not limited to): (i) increasing levels of unemployment and other, adverse regional or national economic conditions; (ii) decreased occupancy and rent levels due to supply and demand imbalances; (iii) changes in interest rates that affect the value of the real estate we own or in which we have an interest; and (iv) lack of or reduced availability of mortgage financing.

The value of most of our real estate-related investments is based upon cash flows generated by tenant leases. The majority of the properties that we have financed or in which we have invested have rent limitations that could adversely affect the ability to increase rents. The majority of such properties also have tenant income restrictions that may reduce the number of eligible tenants and, as a result, occupancy rates at such properties could decline. If tenants move out or cannot pay the rents charged on the specific units they lease, the owners (our borrowers and partners) may be unable to lease the units to replacement tenants at full rent (or at all). In such circumstances, cash flows from such properties may not be sufficient to pay interest on our bonds or loans, which would cause the value of our investments to decline.

Real estate may also decline in value because of adverse changes in market conditions, environmental problems, casualty losses for which insurance proceeds are not sufficient to cover the loss, or condemnation proceedings. The value of our real estate-related investments and our ability to conduct business may also be adversely affected by changes in local or national laws or regulatory conditions that affect significant segments of the real estate market, especially the multifamily housing market, including environmental, land use and other laws and regulations that affect the cost of maintaining and operating the properties in which we have an interest.

We are exposed to various risks associated with agreements that we use to manage interest rate risk.

From time to time, we may execute agreements that are designed to reduce our interest rate risk. For example, we may enter into interest rate swaps whereby we agree to pay a fixed rate of interest and the counterparty agrees to pay us a floating rate of interest in order to synthetically fix our variable rate debt to better match assets that pay on a fixed rate basis. We also may enter into interest rate caps whereby we pay the counterparty on the interest rate cap an upfront premium and the counterparty pays us if the benchmark rate on the cap reaches a certain level. As further discussed above, derivative instruments are exposed to changes in fair value as a result of changes in interest rates. Additionally, interest rate swaps and caps expose the Company to the risk of counterparty default (including counterparty failure to meet its payment obligations). Further, there is a risk that these contracts do not perform as expected and may cost more than the benefits we receive. Moreover, in the case of interest rate swaps, we are exposed to the risk of collateral calls if the fair value of such agreements declines.

We may be unable to make new investments in order to grow shareholder value over the long term.

There is a risk that we will not be able to deploy our cash or expand our leverage to make investments that generate risk-adjusted returns that sufficiently grow shareholder value. Also, because there are no restrictions as to the nature of our investments, our investments in the future may result in additional or new risks that we do not face today.

We face risks associated with our renewable energy finance business.

Our Energy Capital business line originates development, construction and permanent loans for the Solar Ventures and its own account primarily for the purpose of building commercial scale solar facilities. This business is subject to construction risk, permanent financing and repayment risk and collateral risks (such as value and ability to foreclose). In addition, Federal and State governments have established various incentives and financial mechanisms to accelerate the adoption of renewable energy. These incentives include tax credits, tax abatements and rebates among others. These incentives help catalyze private sector investments in solar energy. Changes in government incentives, whether at the federal or local level, could adversely affect our renewable energy finance business. Furthermore, the ability of the Solar Ventures and the Company to fund our development or construction loan commitments is currently and may become increasingly dependent upon the repayment of other, similar loans that we originated. Repayment of such loans is often dependent upon permanent loans, tax credit equity and other monetization events whose funding is outside of our control since, among other factors, lenders of permanent loans and syndicators of tax credit equity may require access to the credit markets.

We have been, and may continue to be, directly and indirectly affected by disruptions in credit markets.

Our business was significantly affected by the disruptions in the credit markets during the global financial crisis. Disruptions in credit markets may cause significant deterioration in the market for tax-exempt mortgage revenue bonds and other debt instruments that are a major part of our assets and likely to play a significant role in our reinvestment strategy. This has in the past and may in the future result in our having to reduce the carrying value of our bonds and other receivables associated with our lending activities. We are also dependent upon our capital partners to extend existing TRS agreements and other financings upon their maturity. If we were unsuccessful in renewing such agreements, we may be forced to create liquidity in an unfavorable market which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Virtually all of our non-cash assets are illiquid and may be difficult to sell at their reported carrying values.

Our bonds, our direct and indirect investments in real estate, our renewable energy investments, and our other debt investments are illiquid and difficult to value. In particular, our investments in bonds are unenhanced and unrated and, as a consequence, there is a relatively small trading market for these instruments. The relative lack of liquidity in the market for our bond investments complicates our ability to measure their fair value and that of other debt investments. Therefore, there is a risk that if we need to sell any of these assets, the price that we are able to realize may be lower than their carrying value in our financial statements.

Some of our bonds are 30 or more days past due in payment of principal and/or interest and other bond investments are at risk of becoming 30 or more days past due in payment of principal and/or interest.

As of December 31, 2016, the aggregate UPB of bonds that were 30 or more days past due in either principal and/or interest was $9.9 million, or approximately 4.4% of our Bond Portfolio. We report our defaulted bonds at their fair value, which takes into consideration a borrower's default. However, amounts we realize could be even less than such estimates if foreclosures were pursued or if our borrowers filed for bankruptcy protection. Additionally, properties collateralizing certain performing bonds have net operating income (as represented in operating statements provided by the borrowing partnerships), which is less than the debt service owed to us. These bonds are at risk of default if the partners of the borrowing partnerships are unable or unwilling to continue to cover the shortfall in order to pay the full debt service.

The value of our tax-exempt bonds could be adversely affected by changes in tax laws.

There is a risk that the government will pass legislation that could adversely affect the value of our tax-exempt bonds. The government could make changes in tax or other laws, such as affordable housing incentive programs, that while not directly affecting our tax-exempt bonds, could make them less valuable to investors. For example, if the federal government were to lower marginal federal income tax rates, or phase out the tax-exempt nature of the interest income for all or higher income taxpayers, our bonds would likely decline in value. Congress could also pass laws that make competing investments more attractive than tax-exempt bonds, which would also make our bonds less valuable.

Our bonds may not retain their tax-exempt status.

On the date of initial issuance of any tax-exempt bond that we hold, bond counsel or special tax counsel has rendered its opinion that interest on the bond is excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes. However, under certain circumstances, our bonds could lose their tax-exempt status subsequent to issuance. While we take steps to ensure that these circumstances do not occur, there can be no guarantees that the tax-exempt status will be maintained. If our bonds were to lose their tax-exempt status, then the fair value of these investments would decline. In this case, if a bond was the referenced asset in a TRS financing, the TRS would terminate, thereby causing us to reacquire such bonds at fair value while we would also be obligated to pay any difference required to settle a TRS. If we did not purchase a bond in such circumstances, our counterparty could sell it and, if its value at the inception of the TRS agreement was not realized upon sale, we would also be obligated to pay any difference required to settle a TRS agreement and our TRS collateral would be at risk.

Executing TRSs are important to our U.S. Operations.

Currently, our TRS agreements are with one financial institution. At least in the near term, entering into new TRS agreements, or extending existing agreements, is a significant part of our U.S. Operations. To the extent we are unable to execute these types of agreements in the future, we may be unable to achieve our near term goals and our financial position could suffer significantly.

We could lose the tax benefit of our Net Operating Losses (“NOLs”).

We have significant deferred tax assets that are fully reserved as of December 31, 2016. The most significant deferred tax asset is our federal NOLs, which can be used to offset federal taxable income for the foreseeable future. However, there are events that could cause us to lose, or to otherwise limit, the amount of NOLs available to us. For example, our NOLs could be lost if we suffer a change of control event as defined by the Internal Revenue Code. A change of control event may occur when a shareholder, or a collection of shareholders, owning at least five percent of our shares, acquire more than 50% of our outstanding shares within a three-year period. The Company adopted a Tax Benefits Rights Agreement on May 5, 2015 (the “Rights Plan”) in an attempt to avoid a change of control event as defined by the Internal Revenue Code, although the Company cannot guarantee the effectiveness of the Rights Plan. Changes in tax laws could also cause us to lose, or to otherwise limit, the amount of NOLs available to us.

Our NOLs are also subject to a 20-year carryforward limitation that limits the time that we have to generate the income necessary to fully utilize our NOLs. In this regard, it is possible that some of our NOLs will become permanently impaired if the Company is unable to generate the income required to utilize our NOLs before their expiration period begins in 2027.

If we become subject to the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “Investment Company Act”), we could be required to sell substantial portions of our assets at a time when we might not otherwise want to do so, and we could incur significant losses as a result.

We continuously monitor our business activities to ensure that we do not become subject to regulation as an investment company under the Investment Company Act. We currently rely on exemptions from the Investment Company Act for companies that are primarily engaged in the business of certain types of financings or of purchasing or otherwise acquiring mortgages and other liens on and interests in real estate. Because of changes in the nature and number of companies that rely on the exemption for real estate, as well as given that most of the guidance surrounding this exemption comes from "no action" letters issued by the SEC staff, the SEC on August 31, 2011 issued a concept release requesting comment directed to the scope and use of this exemption. We do not know what action, if any, the SEC may take in response to the comments that it receives. If we were to become regulated as an investment company under the Investment Company Act, either due to a change in the SEC's interpretation of that Act or due to a significant change in the value and composition of our assets, we would be subject to extensive regulation and restrictions. Among other restrictions, we would not be able to incur borrowings, which would limit our ability to fund certain investments. Accordingly, either we would have to restructure our assets so that we would not be subject to the Investment Company Act or we would have to materially change the way we do business. Either course of action could require that we sell substantial portions of our assets at a time when we might not otherwise want to do so, and we could incur significant losses as a result. Any of these consequences could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We have provided guarantees with respect to certain of the tax credit equity funds and properties and, if we were to become obligated to perform on those guarantees, our financial condition and results of operation could suffer.

Within our LIHTC business line, we have provided a limited guarantee of the expected tax credits to be generated by limited partnership investments held by our LIHTC funds. We have also guaranteed minimum yields on investment to investors in guaranteed LIHTC funds in which we sold our GP interests and agreed to indemnify the purchaser of our GP interests in such funds from investor claims related to those guarantees. We have also agreed to indemnify specific investors in certain non-guaranteed LIHTC funds related to the performance on certain LTPPs. We continue to be obligated on our guarantees to the investors (or purchasers) in these funds and we could be required to make substantial payments with regard to these guarantees. In order for the investors in guaranteed funds to benefit from low-income housing tax credits, the LTPPs in which these funds invest must operate affordable housing properties in compliance with a number of requirements in the Code and the regulations under it. Failure to comply continuously with these requirements throughout a 15-year recapture period could result in loss of the right to those low-income housing tax credits, including recapture of credits that were already taken, potentially creating liability under our guarantees. If we were to become obligated to perform on these guarantees, our financial condition and results of operation would be negatively impacted and the impact could be significant.

Our ability to maintain and grow our business would be adversely affected if we are unable to partner with institutional capital or if capital partners are unable to meet their funding commitments to us.

We need to identify, attract and obtain new capital partners in order to increase the number and size of funds or other businesses that we manage or will manage. In addition, we are dependent on the funding commitments of our existing capital partners. Our ability to partner with institutional capital depends on a number of factors, including certain factors that are outside our control. There can be no assurances that we can find or secure commitments from new capital partners or that new or existing capital partners will meet their funding commitments to us. The failure to obtain or maintain partners able to supply capital in sufficient amounts could result in a decrease in management and other fee revenue or a decline in the rate of growth of such fees, any of which could adversely impact our revenues, cash flows and financial condition.

The value of our International Operations investments and cash flows could fluctuate with changes in the relative value of the U.S. dollar and South African rand (“rand”) as well as with changes in benchmark interest rates.

The net assets and operations of IHS are denominated in various currencies, although predominantly in the South African rand. In addition, our co-investments in SAWHF and IHS Residential Partners are denominated in rand and the majority of our co-investment in IHS Fund II is denominated in rand. We do not hedge these foreign currency exposures and may experience losses as the value of our holdings in IHS, SAWHF, IHS Residential Partners and IHS Fund II fluctuates with changes in foreign exchange rates relative to the U.S. dollar. In addition, both SAWHF and IHS Fund II SA borrow money in U.S. dollars from the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, resulting in those funds having U.S. dollar-to-rand currency risk. SAWHF and IHS Fund II SA also enter into contracts in an effort to hedge foreign currency risk associated with its U.S. dollar-denominated debt. These borrowings and hedges could adversely impact SAWHF’s and IHS Fund II SA’s results and the value of our investments. Additionally, because there are financing arrangements in place for IHS-managed funds and the properties in which the funds have invested, the cost associated with the financing arrangements will change as the respective benchmark interest rate changes. Furthermore, interest rates affect the availability of mortgage financing, which is important for the successful disposition of the funds’ investments. These interest rate changes could adversely impact the value of our investments and cash flows in our International Operations.

The value of investments and cash flows of our U.S. and International Operations are dependent on the quality of the management of the underlying properties.

The performance of properties in which the funds that we manage have invested or that secure our Bond Portfolio can be adversely impacted by inadequate property management. To the extent property managers are not able to provide quality property management, the value of our investments and the cash flows from these investments will suffer. IHS PM manages a substantial portion of the rental properties in funds that we manage in our International Operations, thereby giving us a significant degree of control over the quality of the management of the underlying properties.

Our International Operations are exposed to foreign government risk and stability risk.

Foreign governments have different laws and policies than the U.S. government. They may change their laws and policies in ways that harm or limit our operations. Such actions may include, but are not limited to, directly competing with us and nationalizing our operations without providing us with fair compensation. They also may enact laws that make it more difficult for foreign companies to do business, thereby giving local competitors an advantage. South Africa and other countries impose exchange controls that regulate how money enters and leaves the country. These laws could be changed in ways that are adverse to us. Our ability to anticipate, control or counteract these risks is very limited.

Foreign countries have social and economic stability risks that are different than the U.S. South Africa has experienced some social unrest in the past and, should that re-occur or worsen, our operations and investments there could be adversely affected.

The application of international tax regimes could substantially affect our after tax results from International Operations.

Income we earn abroad is subject to an entirely different set of tax risks than income we earn domestically. We are subject to the laws of the various jurisdictions in which we earn income, or through which our income must move in order for us to receive it in the U.S. International treaties also govern these tax consequences. If any of these laws or treaties changes, it could adversely impact our after-tax results.

Our International Operations are subject to additional real estate risks compared to that facing our U.S. Operations, including laws and customs related to real estate ownership and finance.

SAWHF, IHS Residential Partners, IHS Fund II and Transcend invest in real estate in South Africa. While real estate-related risks we face in South Africa are similar to those we face when investing in U.S. real estate markets, there are legal and market differences that result in higher risks that could adversely impact our operations and results. In addition, IHS Fund II has invested in real estate that is located in countries outside of South Africa. In this regard, we have limited experience outside of South Africa and we may face additional risks that we may have not identified and which we are not sufficiently prepared to address.

Our International Operations include investments in funds that have investments in for-sale units, meaning adverse conditions in the mortgage market could affect the value of those units.

Investments made by SAWHF, IHS Residential Partner, and IHS Fund II include for-sale units. If buyers have difficulty obtaining mortgages or other financing, unit sales and, therefore, the value of our interests in these ventures, could be adversely affected.

We are at risk of key employee turnover.

We are vulnerable to key talent turnover and our business operations could suffer if we were unable to find suitable replacements on a timely basis. This risk is greater than it otherwise would be because our employee headcount is relatively small.

Our accounting policies and methods require management to make judgments and estimates about matters that are inherently uncertain.

Our accounting policies and methods are fundamental to how we record and report our financial condition and results of operations. In addition, many of our accounting methods involve substantial use of models, which are based on assumptions, including assumptions about future events. Our management must exercise judgment in applying many of these accounting policies and methods so that these policies and methods comply with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States ("GAAP") and reflect management's judgment of the most appropriate manner to report our financial condition and results of operations. In some cases, management must select the appropriate accounting policy or method from two or more alternatives, any of which might be reasonable under the circumstances but might affect the amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses that we report. See Notes to

Consolidated Financial Statements – Note 1, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" for a description of our significant accounting policies.

We have identified three of our accounting policies as critical to the presentation of our financial condition and results of operations. These accounting policies are described in "MD&A—Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates." We believe these policies are critical because they require management to make particularly difficult, subjective or complex judgments about matters that are inherently uncertain and because of the likelihood that materially different amounts would be reported under different conditions or using different assumptions. These judgments, by their nature, are based on current facts and circumstances. Accordingly, actual results could differ from these estimates, possibly in the near term, and could have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial statements. Even a small change in an estimate can have a significant impact for a reporting period.

Additionally, we have established detailed policies and control procedures that are intended to ensure these critical accounting estimates and judgments are well controlled and applied consistently. These policies and procedures are intended to ensure that the process for changing methodologies occurs in an appropriate manner.

Because of the uncertainty surrounding management's judgments, assumptions and estimates pertaining to these matters, we cannot guarantee that we will not be required to adjust accounting policies or restate prior period financial statements.

Risks Relating to Ownership of Our Shares

Our Rights Plan could depress our share price.

Under the Rights Plan, the acquisition by an investor (or group of related investors) of greater than a 4.9% stake in the Company, could result in all existing shareholders other than the new 4.9% holder having the right to acquire new shares for a nominal cost, thereby significantly diluting the ownership interest of the acquiring person. By discouraging acquisitions of greater than a 4.9% stake in the Company, the Rights Plan might limit takeover opportunities and, as a result, could depress our share price. At December 31, 2016, we had two shareholders with a greater than a 4.9% stake in the Company. Additionally, two employees of the Company would each have a greater than 4.9% stake in the Company for purpose of the Rights Plan to the extent that they exercised their vested option awards as of December 31, 2016. As of the filing date of this Report, the Board of Directors determined that a trigger event has not occurred for purposes of our Rights Plan.

Our Board of Directors ("Board") can issue an unlimited number of common or preferred shares, which could reduce our book value per common share and earnings per common share and the cash or other assets available for distribution per common share upon liquidation or otherwise.

Under our Operating Agreement, subject to Nasdaq Capital Market rules imposing some limitations on our ability to issue shares without shareholder approval, our Board can authorize the issuance of an unlimited number of common shares without obtaining shareholder approval. Issuances of common shares could dilute the book value or the net income per common share or the cash per share available for distribution to common shareholders. Our Board can also authorize, without any requirement of shareholder approval other than those imposed by Nasdaq Capital Market rules, the issuance of an unlimited number of shares with preferences over the common shares as to dividends, distributions on liquidation and other matters, other than voting. This could reduce the book value and net earnings that would be allocable to our common shares and the cash or other assets that are available for distribution to our common shareholders either periodically or upon our liquidation.

Provisions of our Operating Agreement may discourage attempts to acquire us.

Our Operating Agreement contains at least three groups of provisions that could have the effect of discouraging people from trying to acquire control of us. Those provisions are:

- If any person or group acquires 10% or more of our shares, that person or group cannot, with a very limited exception, (1) engage in a business combination with us (including an acquisition from us of more than 10% of our assets or more than 5% of our shares) within five years after the person or group acquires the 10% or greater interest, unless our Board approved the business combination or approved the acquisition of a 10% or greater interest in us before it took place, or the business combination is approved by two-thirds of the members of our Board and holders of two-thirds of the shares that are not owned by the person or group that owns the 10% or greater interest; or (2) engage in a business combination with us until more than five years after the person or group acquires the 10% or greater interest, unless the business combination is recommended by our Board and approved by holders of 80% of our shares or of two-thirds of the shares that are not owned by the person or group that owns the 10% or greater interest.
- If any person or group makes an acquisition of our shares that causes the person or group to be able to exercise one-fifth or more but less than one-third of all voting power of our shares, one-third or more but less than a majority of all voting power of our shares, or a majority or more of all voting power of our shares, the acquired shares will lose their voting power, except to the extent approved at a meeting by the vote of two-thirds of the shares not owned by the person or group, and we will have the right to redeem, for their fair market value, any of the acquired shares for which the shareholders do not approve voting rights.

- Since one-third of our directors are elected each year to three-year terms this could delay the time when someone who acquires voting control of us could elect a majority of our directors.

The above provisions could deprive our shareholders of opportunities that might be attractive to many of them.

Our shares are thinly traded and, as a result, the price at which they trade may not reflect their full intrinsic value.

Although we are traded on Nasdaq Capital Market, our shares are thinly traded and we do not have analysts actively tracking and publishing opinions on the Company and our stock. Additionally, when we repurchase our shares, the number of shares outstanding is reduced, which has the effect over time of further decreasing the trading volume of our shares. Accordingly, the trading price of our shares may not reflect their full intrinsic value.

16

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

We do not own any of the real property where we conduct our business. Our corporate headquarters is located in Baltimore, Maryland, where we occupy approximately 6,400 square feet of office space pursuant to a lease that expires in March 2024. Additionally, certain employees of our Energy Capital business line occupy approximately 1,469 square feet of office space pursuant to a lease that expires in February 2020.

Our International Operations are located in Johannesburg, South Africa where we occupy approximately 8,500 square feet of office space pursuant to a lease that expires in April 2020.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

We are not, nor are any of our subsidiaries, a party to any material pending litigation or other legal proceedings. Furthermore, to the best of our knowledge, we are not party to any threatened litigation or legal proceedings, which, in the opinion of management, individually or in the aggregate, would be likely to have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Part II

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

Our common shares currently trade on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the symbol "MMAC."

Table 2 shows the high and low sales prices for our common shares during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 as reported by the Nasdaq Capital Market.

Table 2: Common Share Prices

	Common Shares High/Low Prices	
Fiscal Quarter	2016	2015
First	$ 16.44-13.70	$ 10.12-9.05
Second	18.93-15.46	12.99-9.70
Third	19.25-17.78	13.64-11.62

Fourth	19.10-17.10	14.50-12.21

Our Board has not declared a dividend since the fourth quarter of 2007. It is unlikely that we will pay a dividend in the foreseeable future.

On March 8, 2017, there were approximately 369 holders of record of our common shares.

Performance Graph

Table 3 compares total shareholder return for the Company at December 31, 2016 to the Nasdaq Composite Total Return Index ("Nasdaq Composite Total Return"), Nasdaq US Benchmark Financial Services Total Return Index ("Nasdaq US Benchmark Fin Serv TR") and a peer group ("Peer Group") Index consisting of Encore Capital Group, Inc., FBR & Co., Harris & Harris Group, Inc., One Liberty Properties, Inc., Walker & Dunlop, Inc., and Whitestone REIT, assuming that a $100 investment was made on December 31, 2011 and that all dividends paid since that date were reinvested. The Company is included within the Nasdaq Composite Total Return index. The Company selected the Nasdaq US Benchmark Financial Serv TR index because it represents a published industry index consisting of companies that operate in business segments similar to ours. The Company selected the Peer Group companies because those companies operate within the same general industry or have similar market capitalization as the Company.

Table 3: Comparison of 5 Year Cumulative Total Return (1)

(1) $100 invested on 12/31/2011 in stock or index, including reinvestment of dividends.

Comparative Total Return Analysis

		MMA		Nasdaq Composite Total Return		Nasdaq US Benchmark Fin Serv TR		Peer Group
2011	$	100.00	$	100.00	$	100.00	$	100.00
2012		235.29		117.45		129.64		136.72
2013		658.82	186.38	164.57	194.59	198.85	194.59	173.63
2014		1,101.18		188.84		218.76		177.87
2015		1,700.00		201.98		213.57		164.04
2016		2,235.29		219.89		244.99		164.15

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

None for the three months ended December 31, 2016.

Use of Proceeds from Registered Securities

None for the three months ended December 31, 2016.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Table 4 provides information on the Company’s common share repurchases during the three months ended December 31, 2016.

Table 4: Common Shares Repurchases

(in thousands, except for per share data)	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet be Purchased Under Plans or Programs (1)
10/1/2016 - 10/31/2016	92	$ 18.17	92	36
11/1/2016 - 11/30/2016	27	17.91	27	9
12/1/2016 - 12/31/2016	9	18.29	9	580
	128	18.12	128	

(1) On December 1, 2016, the Board authorized a 2017 share repurchase program (“2017 Plan”), which permits the repurchase of up to 580,000 shares. Between January 1, 2017 and March 8, 2017, we repurchased 86,600 shares at an average price of $20.05. Effective at the filing of this Report and until modified by further action by the Board, the maximum price at which management is currently authorized to purchase shares is $23.86 per share. Unless amended, the 2017 Plan will terminate once the Company has repurchased the total authorized number of shares or as of December 31, 2017, whichever comes first.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

For five-year selected financial data, please refer to the “Consolidated Financial Highlights” table on page 4 of this Report.

Item 7: Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Net Worth

Common shareholders' equity increased from $116.2 million at December 31, 2015 to $125.3 million at December 31, 2016. This change was driven by $19.0 million in comprehensive income that is allocable to common shareholders and $9.8 million in other reductions in common shareholders' equity.

Diluted common shareholders' equity ("Book Value") per share increased to $20.75 at December 31, 2016, which represents an increase of 19.0%, or $3.32 per share of Book Value, compared to what we reported at December 31, 2015. Most of this growth, or $2.98 per share, was attributable to comprehensive income from core operations and bond valuations while the balance, or $0.34 per share, was driven by purchases of common shares made by the Company at prices below its Book Value per share.

Refer to "Consolidated Balance Sheet Analysis" for more information about changes in common shareholders' equity and other components of our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Comprehensive Income

We recognized comprehensive income that is allocable to common shareholders of $19.0 million during 2016, consisting of $42.4 million of net income that is allocable to common shareholders and $23.4 million of other comprehensive loss that is allocable to common shareholders. In comparison, we recognized $29.8 million of comprehensive income allocable to common shareholders during 2015, which consisted of $18.7 million of net income that is allocable to common shareholders and $11.1 million of other comprehensive income that is allocable to common shareholders.

Refer to "Consolidated Results of Operations" for more information about changes in common shareholders' equity that is attributable to changes in net income that is allocable to common shareholders.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET ANALYSIS

This section provides an overview of changes in our assets, liabilities and equity and should be read together with our consolidated financial statements, including the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Table 5 provides a balance sheet summary for the periods presented. For presentational purposes, assets, liabilities and equity that are attributable to noncontrolling interest holders of CFVs are presented in Table 5 as separate line items because the Company generally has a minimal ownership interest in these consolidated entities. For the periods presented, CFVs were comprised of consolidated property partnerships and certain LIHTC funds in which we guaranteed minimum yields on investment to investors and for which we agree to indemnify the purchaser of our GP interest in such funds from investor claims related to those guarantees. See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Note 14, "Consolidated Funds and Ventures," for more information about CFVs.

Table 5: Balance Sheet Summary

(in thousands, except per share data)	At December 31, 2016	At December 31, 2015 (5)	Change for 2015
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 45,525	$ 21,843	$ 23,682
Restricted cash (without CFVs)	33,920	17,041	16,879
Bonds available for sale (1)	155,981	218,439	(62,458)
Investments in partnerships (without CFVs)	106,418	82,655	23,763
Other assets (without CFVs)	26,447	39,481	(13,034)
Assets of CFVs (2)	205,908	219,612	(13,704)
Total assets	$ 574,199	$ 599,071	$ (24,872)
Liabilities and Noncontrolling Equity			
Debt (without CFVs)	$ 230,042	$ 232,212	$ (2,170)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	7,821	5,001	2,820
Other liabilities (without CFVs) (2)	22,299	19,318	2,981
Liabilities of CFVs (1)	53,714	46,319	7,395
Noncontrolling equity related to CFVs (3)	134,954	180,020	(45,066)
Noncontrolling equity related to IHS PM (4)	45	31	14
Total liabilities and noncontrolling equity	$ 448,875	$ 482,901	$ (34,026)
Common Shareholders' Equity	$ 125,324	$ 116,170	$ 9,154
Common shares outstanding	6,008	6,589	(581)
Common shareholders' equity per common share	$ 20.86	$ 17.63	$ 3.23
Diluted common shareholders' equity	$ 132,490	$ 121,117	$ 11,373
Diluted common shares outstanding	6,384	6,948	(564)

Diluted common shareholders' equity per common share	$ 20.75	$ 17.43	$ 3.32

(1) The Company consolidated partnerships in the second and fourth quarters of 2016 that were the obligors of two of the Company's investments in bonds. As a result, the Company's investment in bonds and the related debt obligation of the partnerships, both of which had a carrying value of $24.6 million as of December 31, 2016, were eliminated in consolidation.

(2) Assets of CFVs exclude $8.2 million and $10.4 million as of December 31, 2016, and 2015, respectively, of net assets; and other liabilities of MMA exclude $8.2 million and $10.4 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, of net liabilities. These assets and liabilities were eliminated in consolidation and primarily represent prepaid guarantee fees (CFVs) and deferred guarantee fees (MMA).

(3) Represents the amount of equity attributable to noncontrolling interest holders in the CFVs and reported through Noncontrolling interests in CFVs on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(4) Represents the amount of equity balance attributable to the noncontrolling interest holder in IHS PM and reported through Noncontrolling interests in CFVs and IHS PM on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(5) Certain amounts have been revised. See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Note 1, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" for more information.

Common Shareholders' Equity

Table 6 summarizes the changes in common shareholders' equity for the periods presented.

Table 6: Changes in Common Shareholders' Equity

	For the year ended December 31,			Variance	
(in thousands)	2016	2015 (1)	2014 (1)	2016 vs. 2015	2015 vs. 2014
Net income allocable to common shareholders	$ 42,352	$ 18,726	$ 18,798	$ 23,626	$ (72)
Other comprehensive (loss) income allocable to common shareholders	(23,391)	11,080	18,462	(34,471)	(7,382)
Other changes in common shareholders' equity	(9,807)	(5,120)	(11,122)	(4,687)	6,002
Net change in common shareholders' equity	$ 9,154	$ 24,686	$ 26,138	$ (15,532)	$ (1,452)

(1) Certain amounts have been revised. See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Note 1, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" for more information.

Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income Allocable to Common Shareholders

Table 7 summarizes other comprehensive (loss) income that is allocable to common shareholders for the periods presented.

Table 7: Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income Allocable to Common Shareholders

	For the year ended December 31,			Variance	
(in thousands)	2016	2015 (1)	2014 (1)	2016 vs. 2015	2015 vs. 2014
Bond related activity:					
Bond fair value adjustments	$ 9,777	$ 13,036	$ 12,191	$ (3,259)	$ 845
Increase in accumulated other comprehensive income ("AOCI") due to equity in losses from LTPPs	4,776	5,338	5,912	(562)	(574)
Reclassification of net unrealized gains on sold or redeemed bonds into net income	(12,017)	(4,992)	(11,303)	(7,025)	6,311
Reclassification of unrealized losses to operations due to impairment		179	113	(179)	66
Reinstatement of unrealized bond gains due to deconsolidation of consolidated LTPPs			13,975		(13,975)
Reclassification of unrealized bonds gains into net income due to consolidation or real estate	(25,860)		(2,003)	(25,860)	2,003

foreclosure					
Other comprehensive (loss) income related to bond activity	(23,324)	13,561	18,885	(36,885)	(5,324)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(67)	(2,481)	(423)	2,414	(2,058)
Other comprehensive (loss) income allocable to common shareholders	$ (23,391)	$ 11,080	$ 18,462	$ (34,471)	$ (7,382)

(1) Certain amounts have been revised. See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Note 1, “Summary of Significant Accounting Policies” for more information.

Other comprehensive (loss) income that is allocable to common shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2016, declined compared to amounts reported for the year ended December 31, 2015 primarily as a result of (i) the financial statement consolidation of two partnerships in 2016 that resulted in the derecognition of two investments in bonds and for which $14.4 million of unrealized holding gains were reclassified out of AOCI and into our Consolidated Statements of Operations and (ii) the foreclosure and sale in the first quarter of 2016 of a multifamily property that secured a nonperforming bond investment that resulted in a $11.4 million reclassification of unrealized bond holding gains out of AOCI and into our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

22

Other comprehensive (loss) income that is allocable to common shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2015 declined compared to amounts reported for the year ended December 31, 2014 primarily as a result of the reinstatement of unrealized gains on bonds that were recognized in 2014 due to the deconsolidation of consolidated lower tier property partnerships.

Other Changes in Common Shareholders’ Equity

Table 8 summarizes other changes in common shareholders’ equity for the periods presented.

Table 8: Other Changes in Common Shareholders’ Equity

	For the year ended December 31,			Variance	
(in thousands)	2016	2015	2014	2016 vs. 2015	2015 vs. 2014
Common share repurchases	$ (10,055)	$ (7,743)	$ (8,128)	$ (2,312)	$ 385
Foreign exchange gains		2,661		(2,661)	2,661
Purchases of shares in a subsidiary (including price adjustments on prior purchases)	(60)	(547)	(375)	487	(172)
Director and employee share awards	308	509	197	(201)	312
Fair value adjustments associated with stock compensation awards previously classified as equity			33		(33)
Net change due to consolidation			(2,849)		2,849
Other changes in common shareholders' equity	$ (9,807)	$ (5,120)	$ (11,122)	$ (4,687)	$ 6,002

Other changes in common shareholders’ equity reported for the year ended December 31, 2016 increased compared to that reported for the year ended December 31, 2015 primarily as a result of an increase in the average price at which the Company repurchased its common shares during 2016.

Other changes in common shareholders’ equity reported for the year ended December 31, 2015 declined compared to that reported for the year ended December 31, 2014 primarily as a result of the Company’s purchase of an additional 13.2% interest in IHS during the second quarter of 2014. As a result of this transaction, the Company transferred the cumulative IHS equity deficit balance of $2.8 million associated with the acquired shares from the noncontrolling shareholder to common shareholders’ equity.

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

This section provides a comparative discussion of our Consolidated Results of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 and should be read in conjunction with our financial statements, including the accompanying notes. See “Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates” for more information concerning the most significant accounting policies and estimates applied in determining our results of operations.

Net Income Allocable to Common Shareholders

Table 9 summarizes net income allocable to common shareholders for the periods presented.

Table 9: Net Income Allocable to Common Shareholders

	For the year ended December 31,			Variance	
(in thousands)	2016	2015 (1)	2014 (1)	2016 vs. 2015	2015 vs. 2014
Net interest income	$ 12,825	$ 13,656	$ 15,968	$ (831)	$ (2,312)
Fee and other income	11,828	13,677	10,656	(1,849)	3,021
Operating and other expenses:					
Other interest expense	(4,436)	(7,293)	(13,776)	2,857	6,483
Operating expenses	(26,488)	(30,380)	(25,009)	3,892	(5,371)
Net gains on bonds, loans, derivatives, real estate and other assets	16,403	31,329	19,367	(14,926)	11,962
Net gains transferred into net income from AOCI due to consolidation or real estate foreclosure	25,860		2,003	25,860	(2,003)
Equity in income from unconsolidated funds and ventures	8,872	865	6,738	8,007	(5,873)
Net loss allocated to common shareholders related to CFVs	(3,290)	(3,161)	(15,171)	(129)	12,010
Net income allocated to IHS minority interest holder			76		(76)
Net income allocated to IHS PM minority interest holder	(75)	(31)		(44)	(31)
Net income to common shareholders from continuing operations before income taxes	41,499	18,662	852	22,837	17,810
Income tax expense	(679)	(263)	(242)	(416)	(21)
Net income to common shareholders from discontinued operations, net of tax	1,532	327	18,188	1,205	(17,861)
Net income allocable to common shareholders	$ 42,352	$ 18,726	$ 18,798	$ 23,626	$ (72)

(1) Certain amounts have been revised. See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Note 1, “Summary of Significant Accounting Policies” for more information.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income represents interest income earned on our investment in bonds, loans and other interest-earning assets less our cost of funding associated with short-term borrowings and long-term debt that we use to finance such assets.

Table 10 summarizes net interest income for the periods presented.

Table 10: Net Interest Income

(in thousands)	For the year ended December 31, 2016	2015 (1)	2014 (1)	Variance 2016 vs. 2015	2015 vs. 2014
Interest income:					
Interest on bonds	$ 11,494	$ 13,611	$ 17,974	$ (2,117)	$ (4,363)
Interest on loans and short-term investments	3,495	2,383	1,114	1,112	1,269
Total interest income	14,989	15,994	19,088	(1,005)	(3,094)
Asset related interest expense:					
Bond related debt	(1,477)	(1,336)	(2,392)	(141)	1,056
Notes payable and other debt, non-bond related	(687)	(1,002)	(728)	315	(274)
Total interest expense	(2,164)	(2,338)	(3,120)	174	782
Net interest income	$ 12,825	$ 13,656	$ 15,968	$ (831)	$ (2,312)

(1) Certain amounts have been revised. See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Note 1, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" for more information.

Net interest income reported for the year ended December 31, 2016 declined compared to that reported for the year ended December 31, 2015 primarily as a result of (i) the sale or redemption of certain bond holdings and (ii) the full redemption of a bridge loan in the second quarter of 2015. This decline was partially offset by an increase in interest income that was driven by an increase in the unpaid principal balance ("UPB") of solar loans that were funded directly by the Company in 2016.

Net interest income reported for the year ended December 31, 2015 declined compared to that reported for the year ended December 31, 2014 primarily as a result of $3.0 million of delinquent interest that was collected during 2014 in connection with two non-performing bonds that were restructured during 2014 and a $3.2 million decline due to bond redemptions during 2015 and 2014. These declines were partially offset by (i) $1.9 million increase in interest income attributable to the deconsolidation of a partnership at the end of 2014, (ii) a $1.3 million increase in interest income that was attributable to both a bridge loan that we made to a tax credit asset manager during the fourth quarter of 2014 and two solar loans that were originated in the second quarter of 2015 and (iii) a $1.1 million decline in asset related interest expense that was driven by a termination in the second quarter of 2014 of $30.3 million of bond financings that carried a weighted-average yield of 7.8%.

Fee and Other Income

Fee and Other Income includes income on our preferred stock investment, asset management fees and reimbursements as well as other miscellaneous income.

Table 11 summarizes fee and other income for the periods presented.

Table 11: Fee and Other Income

	For the year ended December 31,			Variance	
				2016 vs.	2015 vs.
(in thousands)	2016	2015	2014	2015	2014
Asset management fees and reimbursements	$ 8,860	$ 6,807	$ 3,580	$ 2,053	$ 3,227
Other income	2,968	2,517	1,816	451	701
Income on preferred stock investment		4,353	5,260	(4,353)	(907)
Fee and other income	$ 11,828	$ 13,677	$ 10,656	$ (1,849)	$ 3,021

Fee and other income reported for the year ended December 31, 2016 declined compared to that reported for the year ended December 31, 2015 as a result of the redemption of the Company's investment in preferred stock in the fourth quarter of 2015. This decline was partially offset by an increase in asset management fees and reimbursements that was driven primarily by $1.5 million of property management fees earned by IHS PM and an increase of $0.8 million in management cost reimbursement fees that were earned from SCL and REL during 2016.

Fee and other income reported for the year ended December 31, 2015 increased compared to that reported for the year ended December 31, 2014 primarily as a result of $2.3 million of asset management fees and reimbursements related to SAWHF that were recognized during 2015. Asset management fees related to SAWHF were not recognized as fee and other income in 2014 because SAWHF was consolidated for financial reporting purposes. Consequently, SAWHF asset management fee and reimbursements of $2.5 million were reported in 2014 as an allocation of income. The reported increase in fee and other income was also driven in part by $0.6 million and $0.4 million of asset management fees and reimbursements relating to IHS PM and our Solar Ventures, respectively.

Other Interest Expense

Other interest expense represents our cost of funding associated with senior and subordinated debt that does not finance our interest earning assets.

Table 12 summarizes other interest expense for the periods presented.

Table 12: Other Interest Expense

	For the year ended December 31,			Variance	
(in thousands)	2016	2015	2014	2016 vs. 2015	2015 vs. 2014
Subordinated debt	$ (4,265)	$ (6,040)	$ (10,332)	$ 1,775	$ 4,292
Notes payable and other debt	(171)	(1,253)	(3,444)	1,082	2,191
Other interest expense	$ (4,436)	$ (7,293)	$ (13,776)	$ 2,857	$ 6,483

Other interest expense reported for the year ended December 31, 2016 declined compared to that reported for the year ended December 31, 2015 primarily as a result of a decrease in our cost of funding associated with MMA Financial Holdings, Inc. (“MFH”) subordinated debt, which was restructured during the second quarter of 2015. The reported decline in other interest expense was also partially attributable to the paydown of certain debt outstanding that was used by the Company to fund its investment in preferred stock, which was redeemed in full in the fourth quarter of 2015.

Other interest expense reported for the year ended December 31, 2015 declined compared to that reported for the year ended December 31, 2014 primarily as a result of a decrease in our cost of funding associated with MFH subordinated debt, which was restructured during the second quarter of 2015.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses include salaries and benefits, general and administrative expense, professional fees and other miscellaneous expenses.

Table 13 summarizes operating expenses for the periods presented.

Table 13: Operating Expenses

	For the year ended December 31,			Variance	
				2016 vs.	2015 vs.
(in thousands)	2016	2015	2014	2015	2014
Salaries and benefits	$ (17,113)	(15,733)	(12,708)	$ (1,380)	$ (3,025)
General and administrative	(2,793)	(3,223)	(3,447)	430	224
Professional fees	(5,335)	(3,967)	(5,372)	(1,368)	1,405
Other expenses	(1,247)	(7,457)	(3,482)	6,210	(3,975)
Operating expenses	$ (26,488)	$ (30,380)	$ (25,009)	$ 3,892	$ (5,371)

Operating expenses reported for the year ended December 31, 2016 declined compared to those reported for the year ended December 31, 2015 primarily due to non-recurring expenses that we recognized in 2015, which included (i) a $1.6 million impairment loss that we recognized on our co-investment in SAWHF during the third quarter of 2015, (ii) a $1.2 million loan loss that we incurred in the fourth quarter of 2015 relating to IHS, (iii) the strengthening of the rand against the U.S. dollar during the twelve months ended December 31, 2016 and (iv) $1.0 million of nonrecurring expenses that we incurred in the second quarter of 2015 relating to the restructuring of MFH subordinated debt. The reported decline was partially offset by a (i) $1.4 million increase in employee compensation for the full year ended December 31, 2016 and (ii) $0.8 million increase in audit-related fees.

Operating expenses reported for the year ended December 31, 2015 increased compared to those reported for the year ended December 31, 2014 primarily due to a (i) $2.2 million increase in employee incentive compensation for the full year ended December

31, 2015, (ii) $1.8 million increase in foreign exchange losses for the full year ended December 31, 2015 associated with the re-measurement into U.S. dollars of assets and liabilities that were denominated in a foreign currency and (iii) a $1.6 million impairment loss that we recognized on our co-investment in SAWHF during the third quarter of 2015.

Net Gains on Bonds, Loans, Derivatives, Real Estate, Other Assets and Extinguishment of Liabilities

Net gains on bonds, loans, derivatives, real estate, other assets and extinguishment of liabilities includes unrealized gains or losses on loans, realized gains or losses associated with the sale of bonds and loans and the early redemption of bonds and loans. Such amounts also include unrealized holding gains or losses associated with our derivative instruments that result from fair value adjustments.

Table 14 summarizes net gains on bonds, loans, derivatives, real estate, other assets and extinguishment of liabilities for the periods presented.

Table 14: Net Gains on Bonds, Loans, Derivatives, Real Estate, Other Assets and Extinguishment of Liabilities

	For the year ended December 31,			Variance	
				2016 vs.	2015 vs.
(in thousands)	2016	2015	2014	2015	2014
Net gains on bonds	$ 12,217	$ 6,513	$ 12,293	$ 5,704	$ (5,780)
Net gains on derivatives	4,983	3,996	4,143	987	(147)
Net gains on real estate	1,828	11,253	882	(9,425)	10,371
Net (losses) gains on loans	(2,415)	150	150	(2,565)	
Net (losses) gains on other assets	(193)	5,242		(5,435)	5,242
Net (losses) gains on extinguishment of liabilities	(17)	4,175	1,899	(4,192)	2,276
Total net gains	$ 16,403	$ 31,329	$ 19,367	$ (14,926)	$ 11,962

Net gains on bonds, loans, derivatives, real estate, other assets and extinguishment of liabilities that were reported for the year ended December 31, 2016 declined compared to that reported for the year ended December 31, 2015 primarily due to a decline in gains from real estate and other assets, which, in large part, was driven by (i) $5.1 million of net gains on real estate associated with the sale of an affordable multifamily property during the second quarter of 2015, (ii) $4.3 million of net gains on real estate associated with the sale of undeveloped land during the third quarter of 2015, (iii) $5.2 million net gains generated by the redemption of the Company's investment in preferred stock during the fourth quarter of 2015 and (iv) $4.2 million net gains on extinguishment of liabilities relating to a working capital loan during the fourth quarter of 2015. This decline was partially offset by an increase in (i) net gains on bonds that stemmed from the sale and redemption of one bond investment in the fourth quarter of 2016 that resulted in the recognition of a $10.0 million gain and (ii) $4.4 million in fair value adjustments that were recognized in the fourth quarter of 2016 in connection with interest rate derivatives that are used for economic hedging purposes.

Net gains on assets, derivatives and extinguishments of liabilities that were reported for the year ended December 31, 2015 increased compared to that reported for the year ended December 31, 2014 primarily due to net gains associated with purchases and sales of real estate that included (i) a $1.3 million bargain purchase gain recognized in connection with the acquisition of real estate in the fourth quarter of 2015 that was reported as a business combination, (ii) a $4.3 million gain that was recognized in the third quarter of 2015 as a result of a sale of undeveloped land and (iii) a $5.6 million gain that was recognized during the second quarter of 2015 in connection with the sale of an affordable multifamily property. The reported increase in such net gains was also driven in part by the recognition of a $5.2 million gain during the fourth quarter of 2015 that was generated by the redemption of the Company's investment in preferred stock.

Equity in Income from Unconsolidated Funds and Ventures

Equity in income from unconsolidated funds and ventures includes our portion of the income (loss) associated with certain funds and ventures in which we have an equity interest.

Table 15 summarizes equity in income from unconsolidated funds and ventures for the periods presented.

Table 15: Equity in Income from Unconsolidated Funds and Ventures

	For the year ended December 31,			Variance	
				2016 vs.	2015 vs.
(in thousands)	2016	2015	2014	2015	2014
U.S. real estate partnerships	$ 3,099	$ (164)	$ 6,843	$ 3,263	$ (7,007)
Solar Ventures	6,268	1,065		5,203	1,065
IHS-managed funds	(495)	(36)	(105)	(459)	69
Equity in income from unconsolidated funds and ventures	$ 8,872	$ 865	$ 6,738	$ 8,007	$ (5,873)

Equity in income from unconsolidated funds and ventures that were reported for the year ended December 31, 2016 increased compared to that reported for the year ended December 31, 2015, primarily due to (i) an additional $4.7 million of equity in income from our Solar Ventures, (ii) $2.7 million of equity in income from the sale of real estate in the first quarter of 2016 that was owned by a partnership in which the Company held a 50% limited partner interest and (iii) $0.6 million of equity in income from the sale of real estate in the second quarter of 2016 that was owned by a partnership in which the Company held a 98.99% limited partner interest.

Equity in income from unconsolidated funds and ventures that were reported for the year ended December 31, 2015 declined compared to that reported for the year ended December 31, 2014, primarily due to $7.3 million of equity in income from an investment in a venture made during the fourth quarter of 2014.

Net Loss from CFVs Allocable to Common Shareholders

Table 16 allocates the net loss from CFVs to noncontrolling interests in CFVs and common shareholders for the periods presented.

Table 16: Net Loss from CFVs Allocable to Common Shareholders

	For the year ended December 31,			Variance	
				2016 vs.	2015 vs.
(in thousands)	2016	2015	2014	2015	2014
Revenue from CFVs	$ 3,966	$ 988	$ 16,494	$ 2,978	$ (15,506)
Expense from CFVs (1)	(36,237)	(37,797)	(90,435)	1,560	52,638
Net (losses) gains related to CFVs	(451)	853	15,227	(1,304)	(14,374)
Equity in losses from LTPPs of CFVs	(17,254)	(22,219)	(32,730)	4,965	10,511
Net losses due to deconsolidation of CFVs			(23,867)		23,867
Net loss from CFVs	(49,976)	(58,175)	(115,311)	8,199	57,136
Net loss from CFVs allocable to noncontrolling interest in CFVs (2)	46,686	55,014	100,140	(8,328)	(45,126)

Net loss from CFVs allocable to common shareholders	$ (3,290)	$ (3,161)	$ (15,171)	$ (129)	$ 12,010

(1) Majority of this expense relates to non-cash items such as asset impairments, depreciation and amortization.

(2) Excludes $75 and $31 of net gain allocable to the minority interest holder in IHS PM for the year ended December 31, 2016 and 2015. Excludes $76 of net loss allocable to the minority interest holder in IHS for the year ended December 31, 2014. These amounts are excluded from this presentation because IHS PM and IHS related activity are not included within CFV income statement activity above.

Table 17 further attributes the reported net loss from CFVs that is allocable to common shareholders for the periods presented.

Table 17: Net Loss from CFVs Allocable to Common Shareholders

	For the year ended December 31,			Variance	
(in thousands)	2016	2015	2014	2016 vs. 2015	2015 vs. 2014
Guarantee fees	$ 1,238	$ 1,324	$ 1,324	$ (86)	$
Interest income	502		1,526	502	(1,526)
Asset management fees			4,103		(4,103)
Equity in losses from LTPPs	(4,776)	(5,338)	(5,912)	562	574
Equity in income from consolidated property partnerships	344			344	
Equity in income from SAWHF			343		(343)
Other expenses	(598)		(1,105)	(598)	1,105
Net gain due to consolidation of CFVs		853		(853)	853
Net loss due to deconsolidation of CFVs			(15,450)		15,450
Net loss from CFVs allocable to common shareholders	$ (3,290)	$ (3,161)	$ (15,171)	$ (129)	$ 12,010

The net loss from CFVs allocable to common shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2016 was relatively unchanged compared to that reported for the year ended December 31, 2015.

The net loss from CFVs allocable to common shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2015 declined compared to that reported for the year ended December 31, 2014 primarily as a result of $15.5 million of net losses that were recognized in 2014 due to the deconsolidation of CFVs. Given the Company’s sale of substantially all of its LIHTC asset management operations to a third-party tax credit asset manager in the fourth quarter of 2014 and other considerations, the Company concluded that it no longer controlled a non-profit and various LTPPs for reporting purposes and, therefore, deconsolidated such entities.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Liquidity

Our principal sources of liquidity include: (1) cash and cash equivalents; (2) cash flows from operating activities; and (3) cash flows from investing activities.

Summary of Cash Flows

At December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, we had unrestricted cash and cash equivalents of $45.5 million, $21.8 million and $29.6 million, respectively. We believe that cash generated from operating and investing activities, along with available cash and cash equivalents has been, and will continue to be, sufficient to fund our normal operating needs and meet our obligations as they become due.

During periods presented in this Report, we consolidated certain funds and ventures for financial reporting purposes and, therefore, cash flow activities for such funds and ventures were reflected in our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. In this regard, cash balances of CFVs are classified as “Restricted cash” in our Consolidated Balance Sheets because the Company does not have legal title to such balances.

Table 18 provides a consolidated view of the change in cash and cash equivalents of the Company for the periods presented, though changes in such balances that are attributable to CFVs are separately identified in such disclosure.

Changes in net cash flows that are reported in Tables 19, 20 and 21 are exclusive of changes in restricted cash balances of CFVs.

Table 18: Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents

	For the year ended December 31, 2016		
(in thousands)	MMA	CFVs	Total
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	$ 21,843	$	$ 21,843
Net cash provided by (used in):			
Operating activities	11,948	(613)	11,335
Investing activities	14,468	1,144	15,612
Financing activities	(2,734)	(531)	(3,265)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	23,682		23,682
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 45,525	$	$ 45,525

	For the year ended December 31, 2015		
(in thousands)	MMA	CFVs	Total
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	$ 29,619	$	$ 29,619
Net cash (used in) provided by:			
Operating activities	(4,444)	(7,711)	(12,155)
Investing activities	10,759	7,243	18,002
Financing activities	(14,091)	468	(13,623)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(7,776)		(7,776)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 21,843	$	$ 21,843

	For the year ended December 31, 2014		
(in thousands)	MMA	CFVs	Total
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	$ 66,794	$	$ 66,794
Net cash (used in) provided by:			
Operating activities	(189)	(1,006)	(1,195)
Investing activities	41,586	1,523	43,109
Financing activities	(78,572)	(517)	(79,089)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(37,175)		(37,175)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 29,619	$	$ 29,619

Operating Activities

Table 19 provides information about net cash flows provided by, or used in, operating activities for the periods presented. Cash flows from operating activities include, but are not limited to, interest income on our investments and asset management fees.

Table 19: Net Cash Flows Associated With Operating Activities

	For the year ended December 31,			Variance	
				2016 vs.	2015 vs.
(in thousands)	2016	2015	2014	2015	2014
Interest income	$ 16,888	$ 18,228	$ 21,041	$ (1,340)	$ (2,813)
Distributions received from investments in partnerships	9,101	660		8,441	660
Preferred stock dividends received		5,232	5,260	(5,232)	(28)
Asset management fees received	7,583	6,457	6,194	1,126	263
Other income	2,280	1,966	1,317	314	649
Salaries and benefits	(14,205)	(12,955)	(9,587)	(1,250)	(3,368)
Advances on and originations of loans held for sale		(6,752)		6,752	(6,752)
Interest paid	(6,224)	(8,527)	(10,281)	2,303	1,754
General and administrative	(2,663)	(2,847)	(3,685)	184	838
Professional fees	(5,246)	(4,135)	(7,077)	(1,111)	2,942
Other expenses	(442)	(2,194)	(3,179)	1,752	985
Other	4,876	423	(192)	4,453	615
Net cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	$ 11,948	$ (4,444)	$ (189)	$ 16,392	$ (4,255)

Net cash flows provided by operating activities during the year ended December 31, 2016 increased by $16.4 million compared to those reported for the year ended December 31, 2015. This increase was primarily attributable to distributions from investments in partnerships and a decline in originations of loans held for sale:

· During 2016, we received $9.1 million of distributions from investments in partnerships while we received $0.7 million of distributions from such investments for the year ended December 31, 2015. These distributions included $2.6 million that we received from the sale of real estate that was owned by a partnership in which the Company held a 50% limited partner interest and $5.7 million that we received in connection with our equity investment in our Solar Ventures.

· For the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company has not funded any loans held for sale. As a result, net cash flows used in such operating activities have declined by $6.8 million on a year-over-year basis.

· Noted increases in net cash flows provided by operating activities were partially offset by a $5.2 million decrease in preferred stock dividends. This decline is attributable to the redemption of the Company's investment in preferred stock in the fourth quarter of 2015.

Net cash flows used in operating activities during the year ended December 31, 2015 increased by $4.3 million compared to those reported for the year ended December 31, 2014. This increase was primarily attributable to originations of loans held for sale and salaries and benefits expense:

- During the second and third quarters of 2015, we funded $6.8 million of loans held for sale through our Energy Capital business line while the Company did not originate any loans held for sale in 2014.

- For the year ended December 31, 2015, net cash used in operating activities attributable to salaries and benefits increased $3.4 million primarily as a result of higher employee incentive compensation paid by the Company in 2015, as well as due to the hiring of new employees associated with our Energy Capital business line.

- Noted drivers of increases in net cash flows used in operating activities were partially offset by decreases in general and administrative expenses, professional fees and interest paid in 2015. In particular, there was a $3.8 million decrease in general and administrative expenses and professional fees, which was primarily the result of (i) a discounted settlement of an obligation related to professional fees that was paid during the second quarter of 2014 and (ii) a decrease in legal fees. The Company also experienced a decrease in interest paid of $1.8 million as a result of the redemption of Company debt obligations during 2014.

Investing Activities

Table 20 provides information about net cash flows used in, or provided by, investing activities for the periods presented. Cash flows from investing activities include, but are not limited to, principal payments and sales proceeds received on bonds and proceeds from the sale of real estate and other investments.

Table 20: Net Cash Flows Associated With Investing Activities

	For the year ended December 31,			Variance	
(in thousands)	2016	2015	2014	2016 vs. 2015	2015 vs. 2014
Principal payments and sales proceeds received on bonds and loans	$ 44,805	$ 32,606	$ 19,975	$ 12,199	$ 12,631
Proceeds from the sale of real estate and other investments	29,665	37,533	64,843	(7,868)	(27,310)
Proceeds from redemption of preferred stock		11,613		(11,613)	11,613
Capital distributions received from investments in partnerships	8,638	202		8,436	202
Proceeds from the sale of a subsidiary company	4,188			4,188	
Investments in property partnerships and real estate	(5,788)	(60,351)	(12,662)	54,563	(47,689)
Advances on and originations of loans held for investment	(42,857)	(5,691)	(22,300)	(37,166)	16,609
Changes in restricted cash	(16,966)	9,970	10,110	(26,936)	(140)
Purchase of bonds	(7,217)	(15,123)	(18,380)	7,906	3,257
Net cash flows provided by investing activities	$ 14,468	$ 10,759	$ 41,586	$ 3,709	$ (30,827)

Net cash flows provided by investing activities during the year ended December 31, 2016 increased by $3.7 million compared to those reported for the year ended December 31, 2015. This increase was primarily attributable to a decline in cash used for investments in property partnerships and real estate and an increase in principal payments and sales proceeds received on bonds and loans:

· For the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company used $5.8 million of cash for investments in property partnerships and real estate while the Company used $60.4 million for such investing activities in 2015. This decrease in cash used was primarily attributable to $50.0 million invested in our Solar Ventures during the second half of 2015.

· During 2016, the Company received principal payments and sale proceeds on bonds and loans in the amount of $44.8 million compared to $32.6 million received for such assets during 2015.

· Noted drivers for increases in net cash flows provided by investing activities were partially offset by a $37.2 million increase in cash used by the Company to originate loans held for investment.

Net cash flows provided by investing activities during the year ended December 31, 2015 decreased by $30.8 million compared to those reported for the year ended December 31, 2014. This decrease was primarily attributable to an increase in cash used for investments in property partnerships and real estate and a decrease in proceeds from the sale of real estate and other investments:

· During the third and fourth quarters of 2015, we invested $50.0 million in our Solar Venture, which contributed to a $47.7 million increase in cash used for investments in partnerships and real estate as compared to that reported for the year ended December 31, 2014.

· For the year ended December 31, 2015, proceeds from the sale of real estate and other investments declined $27.3 million compared to that received during the year ended December 31, 2014. This decline is primarily the result of fewer real estate sales in 2015 as our non-performing asset portfolio decreased in size.

· Noted drivers for declines in net cash flows provided by investing activities were partially offset by a decline in originations of loans held for investment, proceeds received in 2015 from the redemption of preferred stock and an increase in principal payments and sales proceeds received on bonds and loans. The Company’s use of cash during 2015 for purchases, advances on and originations of loans also declined by $16.6 million compared to 2014. Additionally, during the fourth quarter of

2015, the Company's investments in preferred stock were fully redeemed by the issuer and, as a result, the Company received $11.6 million. Further, there was a $12.6 million increase in principal payments and sales proceeds received on bonds and loans for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to that reported as investing-related cash flows received during the same period in 2014. This increase was primarily attributable to the collection of $14.4 million in connection with the redemption of the bridge loan to a tax credit asset manager during the second quarter of 2015.

Financing Activities

Table 21 provides information about net cash flows provided by, or used in, financing activities for the periods presented.

Table 21: Net Cash Flows Associated With Financing Activities

	For the year ended December 31,			Variance	
				2016 vs.	2015 vs.
(in thousands)	2016	2015	2014	2015	2014
Proceeds from borrowing activity	$ 23,793	$ 32,743	$ 10,100	$ (8,950)	$ 22,643
Repayment of borrowings	(15,464)	(38,790)	(78,893)	23,326	40,103
Purchase of treasury stock	(10,055)	(7,743)	(8,129)	(2,312)	386
Distribution to holders of noncontrolling interest	(1,008)	(173)		(835)	(173)
Payment of debt issuance costs		(128)	(1,650)	128	1,522
Net cash flows used in financing activities	$ (2,734)	$ (14,091)	$ (78,572)	$ 11,357	$ 64,481

Net cash flows used in financing activities during the year ended December 31, 2016 decreased by $11.4 million compared to those reported for the year ended December 31, 2015. This decrease was primarily attributable to $37.2 million of cash used for repayment of borrowings during 2015 compared to only $15.5 million that was used for the same purpose during 2016. These decreases were partially offset by a $9.0 million decrease in proceeds received from borrowing activity, which was primarily the result of a decrease in proceeds generated from total return swap financing arrangements entered into by the Company during 2016.

Net cash flows used in financing activities during the year ended December 31, 2015 decreased by $64.5 million compared to those reported for the year ended December 31, 2014. This decrease was primarily the result of a $22.6 million increase in proceeds from borrowing activity and a $40.1 million decrease in repayment of borrowings.

Capital Resources

Our debt obligations primarily include liabilities that we recognized in connection with the execution of TRS agreements that we use to finance a portion of our investments in bonds, as well as subordinated debentures and other notes payable. Each of the major types of our debt obligations is further discussed below.

Table 22 summarizes the carrying values and weighted-average effective interest rates of the Company's debt obligations that were outstanding at December 31, 2016. See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Note 5, "Debt," for more information about these contractual commitments.

Table 22: Asset Related Debt and Other Debt

	At December 31, 2016		
(dollars in thousands)	Carrying Value	Weighted-Average Effective Interest Rate	
Asset Related Debt (1)			
Notes payable and other debt – bond related	$ 82,029	2.1	%
Notes payable and other debt – non-bond related debt			
Total asset related debt	82,029	2.1	
Other Debt (2)			
Subordinated debt	129,196	3.4	
Notes payable and other debt	18,817	2.5	
Total other debt	148,013	3.3	
Total asset related debt and other debt	230,042	2.8	
Debt related to CFVs (3)	13,029	4.9	
Total debt	$ 243,071	3.0	%

(1) Asset related debt is debt that finances interest-bearing assets. The interest expense from this debt is included in "Net interest income" on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

(2) Other debt is debt that does not finance interest-bearing assets. The interest expense from this debt is included in "Interest expense" under" Operating and other expenses" on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

(3) See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Note 14, "Consolidated Funds and Ventures," for more information.

Notes Payable and Other Debt – Bond Related

These debt obligations pertain to bonds that are classified as available-for-sale and that were financed by the Company through TRS agreements. See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Note 5, "Debt," for more information.

Subordinated debt

At December 31, 2016, the Company had subordinated debt with a UPB of $120.5 million and carrying value of $129.2 million. The weighted-average yield of this debt was 3.4%. The carrying value of this debt includes $11.4 million of net premiums that will amortize into net interest income as a reduction to debt expense over the life of the debt. These impacts will be offset by $2.7 million of unamortized debt issuance costs that will amortize as an increase to interest expense over the remaining life of the debt.

Notes payable and other debt

At December 31, 2016, the Company had notes payable and other debt with a UPB of $18.8 million. See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Note 5, “Debt,” for more information.

Debt Related to CFVs

At December 31, 2016, debt related to CFVs included $6.7 million of debt obligations associated with one of the Guaranteed Funds that we consolidate for reporting purposes. At December 31, 2016, the carrying value of this debt, which is due on demand, equaled its UPB and its weighted-average effective interest rate is 5.75%.

The remaining $6.3 million of debt related to CFVs relates to two consolidated property partnerships and had a UPB of $5.4 million as of December 31, 2016. This debt had a weighted-average effective interest rate at December 31, 2016 of 4.0% and has various maturity dates that run through April 1, 2027.

Covenant Compliance and Debt Maturities

At December 31, 2016, the Company was in compliance with all covenants under its debt arrangements.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has guaranteed minimum yields on investment to investors in 11 Guaranteed Funds that are consolidated for reporting purposes, along with two additional Guaranteed Funds that are not consolidated for reporting purposes. The Company has also agreed to make mandatory loans to TC Fund I for distribution to the fund investor in the event of certain tax credit shortfalls covered by a tax credit guarantee provided by the Company. Refer to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Note 8, “Guarantees and Collateral,” for more information about our guarantees and certain other contingent arrangements.

Other Contractual Commitments

The Company is committed to make additional capital contributions to one of the real estate partnerships in which it has an interest and to one of the funds that it manages through its International Operations. Refer to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements - Note 3, “Investments in Partnerships,” for information about these commitments.

The Company had no unfunded loan commitments as of December 31, 2016. Refer to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements - Note 4, “Other Assets.”

The Company uses derivative instruments for various purposes and that contingently obligate the Company in most cases to make payments to its counterparties. Refer to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statement - Note 6, “Derivative Instruments,” for more information about these instruments.

The Company has four non-cancelable operating leases that expire in 2017, 2020 and 2024. Refer to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statement - Note 9, “Commitments and Contingencies,” for more information about these commitments.

Table 23 summarizes, by maturity, our future cash obligations related to our long-term debt, operating leases and other material non-cancelable contractual obligations.

Table 23: Contractual Obligations

	December 31, 2016	
(in thousands)		Total

	Due in One Year or Less	Due After One Year Through Three Years	Due After Three Years Through Five Years	Due After Five Years	
Long-term debt	$ 14,511	$ 74,951	$ 33,308	$ 110,802	$ 233,572
Operating leases	282	600	311	304	1,497
Unconditional purchase obligations					
Other long-term debt					
Total contractual cash obligations	$ 14,793	$ 75,551	$ 33,619	$ 111,106	$ 235,069

Other Capital Resources

Common Shares

On December 1, 2016, the Board authorized a 2017 share repurchase program (“2017 Plan”) for up to 580,000 shares and the Company adopted a Rule 10b5-1 Plan implementing the Board’s authorization. As of December 31, 2016, all previous authorizations had either expired or were completed, therefore only the 2017 Plan of up to 580,000 shares remains. Between January 1, 2017 and March 8, 2017, the Company purchased 86,600 shares at an average price of $20.05. Effective at the filing of this Report and until modified by further action by the Board, the maximum price at which management is authorized to purchase shares is $23.86 per share.

Dividend Policy

The Board makes determinations regarding dividends based on management’s recommendation, which is based on an evaluation of a number of factors, including our common shareholders' equity, business prospects and available cash. We do not expect to pay a dividend for the foreseeable future.

Tax Benefits Rights Agreement

Effective May 5, 2015, the Company adopted a Rights Plan designed to help preserve the Company's NOLs. In connection with adopting the Rights Plan, the Company declared a distribution of one right per common share to shareholders of record as of May 15, 2015. The rights do not trade apart from the current common shares until the distribution date, as defined in the Rights Plan. Under the Rights Plan, the acquisition by an investor (or group of related investors) of greater than a 4.9% stake in the Company, could result in all existing shareholders other than the new 4.9% holder having the right to acquire new shares for a nominal cost, thereby significantly diluting the ownership interest of the acquiring person. The Rights Plan runs for a period of five years, or until the Board determines the plan is no longer required, whichever comes first.

At December 31, 2016, we had two shareholders with a greater than a 4.9% stake in the Company. Additionally, two employees of the Company would each have a greater than 4.9% stake in the Company for purposes of the Rights Plan to the extent that they exercised their vested option awards as of December 31, 2016. The Board of Directors has determined that these holdings do not constitute a triggering event for purposes of our Rights Plan.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of our consolidated financial statements is based on the application of U.S. GAAP, which requires us to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts and classification of the amounts in our consolidated financial statements. These estimates and assumptions require us to make difficult, complex and subjective judgments involving matters that are inherently uncertain. We base our accounting estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on judgments that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances known to us at the time. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates. We applied our critical accounting policies and estimation methods consistently in all material respects and for all periods presented, and have discussed those policies with our Audit Committee.

We evaluate our critical accounting estimates and judgments required by our policies on an ongoing basis and update them as necessary based on changing conditions. Management has discussed any significant changes in judgments and assumptions in applying our critical accounting policies with the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors. See "Item 1A - Risk Factors" for a discussion of the risks associated with the need for management to make judgments and estimates in applying our accounting policies and methods. We have identified three of our accounting policies as critical because they involve significant judgments and assumptions about highly complex and inherently uncertain matters, and the use of reasonably different estimates and assumptions could have a material impact on our reported results of operations or financial condition. These policies govern:

- Fair value measurement of our investments in bonds
- Consolidation of funds and ventures; and
- Income taxes.

Valuation of Bonds

We classify and account for mortgage revenue bonds and other municipal bonds that we own as available-for-sale pursuant to ASC No. 320, "Investments – Debt and Equity Securities." Accordingly, we measure investments in bonds at fair value in our Consolidated Balance Sheets, with unrealized gains and losses included in "AOCI."

We measure the fair value of most of our performing bonds by calculating the net present value of their expected future cash flows using discount factors that reflect the market yield for such investments. In this regard, discount factors reflect specific bond attributes such as the expected term of a bond, debt service coverage ratio, geographic location and bond size. If observable, binding market quotes are available, we will estimate the fair value of our performing bonds based on such quoted prices.

For non-performing bonds (i.e., defaulted bonds as well as certain non-defaulted bonds that we deem at risk of default in the near term), we measure fair value by discounting the property's expected cash flows and residual proceeds using estimated discount and capitalization rates, less estimated selling costs. However, the Company may measure fair value based on a sale agreement, a letter of intent to purchase, an appraisal or other indications of fair value as available.

There are significant judgments and estimates associated with projecting bond or underlying collateral cash flows for non-performing bonds given that we are required to make assumptions about macroeconomic conditions, interest rates, local and regional real estate market conditions and individual property performance. In addition, the determination of the discount rates applied to these cash flow forecasts involves significant judgments as to current credit spreads and investor return expectations. At December 31, 2016, the average price of all bonds reported on the Consolidated Balance Sheets was approximately 101% of the UPB of that portfolio.

Consolidated Funds and Ventures

We have equity investments in partnerships and other entities that primarily hold or develop real estate. In most cases our legal interest in these entities is minimal; however, we apply ASC No. 810, “Consolidation” in order to determine if we need to consolidate any of these entities. There is considerable judgment in assessing whether to consolidate an entity under these accounting principles. Some of the criteria we are required to consider include:

- The determination as to whether an entity is a variable interest entity (“VIE”).

- If the entity is considered a VIE, then the determination of whether we are the primary beneficiary of the VIE is needed and requires us to make judgments regarding: (1) our power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE’s economic performance, and (2) our obligation to absorb losses of the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE or our right to receive benefits from the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE. These assessments require a significant analysis of all of the variable interests in an entity, any related party considerations and other features that make such an analysis difficult and highly judgmental.

· If the entity is required to be consolidated, then upon initial consolidation, we record the assets, liabilities and noncontrolling interests at fair value. As of December 31, 2015, all of our CFVs were investment entities that own real estate or real estate related investments and, as such, we make judgments related to the forecasted cash flows to be generated from the investments such as rental revenue and operating expenses, vacancy, replacement reserves and tax benefits (if any). In addition, we must make judgments about discount rates and capitalization rates.

Income Taxes

We are a limited liability company that elected to be taxed as a corporation for income tax purposes. All of our business activities, with the exception of our foreign investments and managing member interests in two remaining LIHTC Funds, are conducted by entities included in our consolidated corporate federal income tax return.

ASC No. 740, "Income Taxes," establishes financial accounting and reporting standards for the effect of income taxes. The objectives of accounting for income taxes are to recognize the amount of taxes payable or refundable for the current period and deferred tax assets and liabilities for future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in an entity's financial statements or tax returns. Significant judgment is required in determining and evaluating income tax positions, including assessing the relative merits and risks of various tax treatments considering statutory, judicial and regulatory guidance available regarding the tax position. We establish additional provisions for income taxes when there are certain tax positions that could be challenged and it is more likely than not these positions will not be sustained upon review by taxing authorities. Judgment is also required in assessing the future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in our consolidated financial statements or tax returns as well as the recoverability of our deferred tax assets. In assessing our ability to realize the benefit of our deferred tax assets and thereby measuring the required valuation allowance, we consider information such as forecasted earnings, future taxable income and tax planning strategies, all of which entail significant judgment.

As of December 31, 2016, we had an estimated $400.9 million of federal net operating losses representing a significant potential asset of the Company, subject to a full valuation allowance as of that measurement date. There are a number of risks associated with the potential ability of the Company to use the net operating losses, including: 1) change of control for the Company; 2) lack of taxable income generated before expiration of the carryforward period beginning in 2027; 3) potential challenges from tax authorities and 4) changes in tax laws. On May 5, 2015, the Board adopted a Rights Plan to potentially mitigate the risk of a change of control event. Although the Rights Plan is generally an effective deterrent against, it does not absolutely prevent, a change of control and it could be subject to challenge following a trigger event. The Rights Plan will run for a period of five years, or until the Board determines the plan is no longer required, whichever comes first.

ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING DEVELOPMENTS

We identify and discuss the expected impact on our consolidated financial statements of recently issued accounting guidance in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Note 1, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies."

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Market risk is the potential for adverse changes in the value of the Company's assets and liabilities resulting from changes in market variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices, commodity prices, implied volatilities or credit spreads. We are exposed to certain market risks as part of our ongoing business operations that we measure and manage as further discussed below.

Sources of Market Risk

Interest-bearing assets and liabilities of the Company expose us to interest rate risk, which is the risk of loss in value or expected future earnings that may result from changes in interest rates. For example, a portion of interest payments that we make in connection with our debt obligations are determined based upon variable rates of interest. In this case, if interest rates were to increase, our required payments to service our variable rate debt obligations would increase and, therefore, negatively impact our earnings and cash flows. Changes in interest rates, as well as changes in credit spreads, also affect the fair value measurement of interest bearing assets and liabilities.

Our exposure to market risk also includes the risk of changes in terminal capitalization rates, which impact the valuation of multifamily affordable properties that secure certain investments in our Bond Portfolio, our direct real estate investments and real estate-related interests in our LIHTC business line that are dependent on the residual value of multifamily rental properties (although only our Bond Portfolio-related exposures are generally represented by market risk-sensitive instruments). Refer to Items 1 and 1A of Part I of this Report for more information about our Bond Portfolio, our direct real estate investments and our real estate-related interests in our LIHTC business line.

Our Bond Portfolio, which includes TRS agreements that are used to finance certain of our bond investments, is among our primary sources of market risk. Our bond investments contractually entitle us to fixed rates of interest while TRS agreements that finance such investments require us to make interest payments to our counterparties that are based upon the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association seven-day municipal swap rate ("SIFMA") plus a spread. The fair value of the Bond Portfolio is influenced both by the performance of underlying real estate assets (i.e., as a proxy for creditworthiness) and tax-exempt interest rates and credit spreads (i.e., generally as tax-exempt interest rates and/or credit spreads rise, bonds become less valuable).

In addition to the Bond Portfolio, we have other interest-bearing assets and liabilities that expose us to the risk of changes in interest rates and credit spreads, including originated loans, non-Bond Portfolio-related debt obligations and several TRS agreements that are used to finance other investments. Non-Bond Portfolio debt obligations primarily include senior debt, subordinated debt and various liabilities that were recognized in connection with conveyances that failed to qualify as sales for reporting purposes (in Table 25 below, non-Bond Portfolio-related debt that finances interest-bearing assets is classified as "Asset Related Debt" while all other debt is classified as "Other Debt"). At December 31, 2016, all of the Company's loans that are recognized in the financial statements in this Report provide fixed rates of interest while approximately 24.0% of our non-Bond Portfolio-related borrowings (based on their unpaid principal balances) also bear a fixed rate of interest. The balance of our non-Bond Portfolio debt obligations, or 76% of such arrangements as of December 31, 2016, require us to pay a variable rate of interest that are based upon three-month USD LIBOR and prime rate. TRS that finance other investments (besides the Bond Portfolio) contractually entitle us to receive fixed rates of interest and require us to make interest payments to our counterparties that are based upon the three-month USD LIBOR rate plus a spread or the SIFMA seven-day municipal swap rate plus a spread.

As further discussed in Item 1 of Part I of this Report, the Company also has equity investments in real estate partnerships, real estate funds and in REL. These investments expose the Company to various types of market risk, but are not addressed herein because the Company accounts for these instruments using the equity method of accounting. Accordingly, the tables below do not reflect our indirect exposure to market risk affecting our equity investments.

Market Risk Management

We utilize interest rate swaps, interest rate basis swaps and interest rate caps to manage our exposure to changes in interest rates. In this regard, we do not use interest rate derivative instruments for trading or speculative purposes. Additionally, while the use of such instruments may mitigate a portion of our exposure to adverse changes in interest rates, certain of these transactions may limit our ability to receive benefits associated with favorable changes in interest rates of hedged debt obligations.

Measurement of Market Risk

In Table 24, we measure the Bond Portfolio’s sensitivity to increases in market yields and terminal capitalization rates by measuring how its fair value would hypothetically change as a result of an instantaneous 100 basis point increase in the market yield and terminal capitalization rate assumptions that were used to measure the fair value of our Bond Portfolio as reported in our Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2016 and 2015. In estimating such impacts, we also assumed that expected future cash flows and the credit quality associated with the Bond Portfolio remained constant relative to projections that were assumed in fair value measurements used to report carrying values in our Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2016 and 2015.

The fair value sensitivity of the Bond Portfolio was calculated using internal models that require standard assumptions regarding market yields and other inputs that are used to measure the fair value of such instruments for financial reporting purposes. Valuation assumptions are derived based on the characteristics of Bond Portfolio investments and other factors. Refer to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Note 7, "Fair Value" for more information about the methods we use to measure fair value.

Table 24 displays the change in fair value of the Bond Portfolio as measured on the last day of each period presented using the assumptions described above.

Table 24: Exposure of the Bond Portfolio to Increases in Market Yields and Capitalization Rates

	At	
(in thousands)	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Fair value of the Bond Portfolio	$ 231,075	$ 309,445
Hypothetical change in the fair value of the Bond Portfolio (assuming market yields and capitalization rates increased 100 basis points)	(14,680)	(25,772)
Adjusted hypothetical fair value of the Bond Portfolio	$ 216,395	$ 283,673

Table 25 provides information about the Company's other financial instruments that are sensitive to changes in interest rates and other market risks. For loans and debt obligations, the table presents principal cash flows and related weighted-average interest rates by expected maturity dates. For interest rate swaps and caps, the table presents notional amounts and weighted-average interest rates or strike rates by contractual maturity dates. Notional amounts are used to calculate the contractual cash flows to be exchanged under the contract. Weighted-average effective interest rates associated with variable rate instruments are calculated based on spot rates at December 31, 2016.

Table 25: Other Financial Instruments That Expose the Company to Market Risks

	December 31, 2016							
		Expected Maturity						
	Fair							
(dollars in thousands, except share data)	Value	Total	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Thereafter
Investments								
Loans	$ 4,941							
Principal amount		$ 16,793	$ 6	$ 10,007	$ 7	$ 8	$ 9	$ 6,756
Weighted-average effective interest rate		12.0 %	12.0 %	13.5 %	12.0 %	12.0 %	12.0 %	9.7 %
Debt obligations								
Other Debt - Fixed Rate	24,014							
Principal amount		$ 30,883	$ 2,670	$ 2,411	$ 1,918	$ 1,217	$ 1,317	$ 21,350
Weighted-average effective interest rate		7.6 %	7.8 -	5.6 %	5.6 %	5.6 %	5.6 %	5.6 %
Other Debt - Variable Rate	56,269							
Principal amount		$ 108,446	$ 2,094	$ 16,523	$ 1,783	$ 1,748	$ 1,713	$ 84,585
Weighted-average effective interest rate		2.1 %	2.1 %	2.1 %	2.1 %	2.1 %	2.1 %	2.1 %
Debt related to CFVs - Fixed Rate	5,956							
Principal amount		$ 5,414	$ 95	$ 102	$ 109	$ 116	$ 125	$ 4,867
Weighted-average effective interest rate		4.0 %	4.4 %	4.4 %	4.4 %	4.4 %	4.4 % -	4.0 %
Debt related to CFVs - Variable Rate								
Principal amount		$ 6,712	$ 6,712	$	$	$	$	$
Weighted-average effective interest rate		5.8 %	5.8 %	%	%	%	%	%
Interest rate derivative financial instruments								

Pay-fixed interest rate swaps - SIFMA	3,828							
Notional amount		$ 140,000	$	$	$ 70,000	$	$	$ 70,000
Weighted-average pay rate		1.0 %	%	%	0.8 %	%	%	1.2 %
Weighted-average receive rate		0.6			0.6			0.6
Interest rate basis swaps	169							
Notional amount		$ 100,500	$	$ 55,000	$ 10,500	$	$	$ 35,000
Weighted-average pay rate		0.8 %	%	0.7 %	0.7 %	%	%	1.0 %
Weighted-average receive rate		0.8		0.7	0.7			0.9
Interest rate caps - SIFMA	9							
Notional amount		$ 45,000	$	$	$ 45,000	$	$	$
Weighted-average strike rates		2.5 %	%	%	2.5 %	%	%	%
Forward rate		SIFMA			SIFMA			
Interest rate caps - LIBOR	1,544					-		
Notional amount		$ 35,000	$	$	$	$	$	$ 35,000
Weighted-average strike rates		3.0 %	%	%	%	%	%	3.0 %
Forward rate		3M LIBOR						3M LIBOR
Other TRS agreements								
Notional amount - reference investment		$ 17,911	$ 17,911	$	$	$	$	$
Notional amount - pay legs		17,911	17,911					
Weighted-average receive rates		7.0 %	7.0 %	%	%	%	%	%
Weighted-average pay rates		4.6	4.6					
Total Fair Value of Interest Rate Sensitive Instruments	$ 96,730							

Table 25: Other Financial Instruments That Expose the Company to Market Risks – (continued)

	December 31, 2015							
		Expected Maturity						
(dollars in thousands)	Fair Value	Total	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Thereafter
Investments								
Loans	$ 14,104							
Principal amount		$ 20,114	$ 13,321	$ 6	$ 7	$ 7	$ 8	$ 6,765
Weighted-average interest rate		9.4 %	9.2 %	12.0 %	12.0 %	12.0 %	12.0 %	9.7 %
Debt obligations								
Asset Related Debt - Fixed Rate	10,717							
Principal amount		$ 10,717	$ 7,579	$ 1,395	$ 1,460	$ 261	$ 22	$
Weighted-average effective interest rate		12.3 %	13.0 %	10.4 %	10.4 %	10.4 %	10.4 %	%
Other Debt - Fixed Rate	15,579							
Principal amount		$ 27,679	$ 671	$ 960	$ 1,039	$ 1,125	$ 1,217	$ 22,667
Weighted-average effective interest rate		8.1 %	8.1 %	8.1 %	8.1 %	8.1 %	8.1 %	8.1 %
Other Debt - Variable Rate	29,518							
Principal amount		$ 95,397	$ 1,894	$ 1,856	$ 1,819	$ 1,783	$ 1,748	$ 86,297
Weighted-average effective interest rate		2.0 %	2.0 %	1.3 %	1.3 %	1.3 %	1.3 %	1.3 %
Debt related to CFVs - Fixed Rate	3,171							
Principal amount		$ 2,791	$ 59	$ 62	$ 65	$ 69	$ 73	$ 2,463
Weighted-average effective interest rate		4.3 %	4.1 %	4.1 %	4.2 %	4.2 %	4.2 %	4.3 %
Debt related to CFVs - Variable Rate								
Principal amount		$ 6,712	$ 6,712	$	$	$	$	$
Weighted-average effective interest rate		5.5 %	5.5 %	%	%	%	%	%
Interest rate derivative								

financial instruments								
Pay-fixed interest rate swaps	(690)							
Notional amount		$ 7,675	$ 79	$ 85	$ 91	$ 97	$ 103	$ 7,220
Weighted-average pay rate		6.5 %	6.5 %	6.5 %	6.5 %	6.5 %	6.5 %	6.5 %
Weighted-average receive rate		2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5 -	2.5
Interest rate caps	15							
Notional amount		$ 45,000	$	$	$	$ 45,000	$	$
Weighted-average strike rate		2.5 %	%	%	%	2.5 %	%	%
Forward rate		SIFMA				SIFMA		
Other TRS agreements								
Notional amount - reference investment		$ 23,475	$ 17,652	$ 5,823	$	$	$	$
Notional amount - pay legs		23,475	17,652	5,823				
Weighted-average receive rates		7.0 %	7.0 %	7.0 %	%	%	%	%
Weighted-average pay rates		3.9	3.9	3.9				
Total Fair Value of Interest Rate Sensitive Instruments	$ 72,414							

The fair value of financial instruments that is disclosed above in Table 24 is measured using methods and assumptions that are further discussed in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Note 7, “Fair Value.”

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

The consolidated financial statements of MMA Capital Management, LLC, together with the report thereon of KPMG LLP dated March 15, 2017, are in Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules at the end of this Report and are incorporated by reference herein.

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

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our filings and submissions to the SEC under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Such controls include those designed to ensure that information is accumulated and communicated to management, including our Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

An evaluation was conducted under the supervision and with the participation of management, including the CEO and CFO, on the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act. Based on this evaluation, the CEO and CFO concluded that due to the fact that remediation of material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting described in our 2015 Form 10-K has not been completed as described below, our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of December 31, 2016.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act. 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 GAAP and includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) 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 inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. It is a process that involves human diligence and compliance and is therefore subject to human error and misjudgment. In general, evaluations of effectiveness for future periods are subject to risk as controls may become inadequate due to changes in conditions or the degree of compliance with key processes or procedures.

A deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

An evaluation was conducted under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our CEO and CFO, on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016 based on criteria related to internal control over financial reporting described in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO 2013 Framework). Based on this evaluation, management determined that because of the material weaknesses described below, the Company's internal control over financial reporting was not effective as of December 31, 2016.

As a result of this assessment, management concluded that the Company did not have adequately trained resources with assigned responsibility over the use of spreadsheets in the Company's financial reporting processes and effective monitoring of control activities associated with the use of spreadsheets. Additionally, the Company did not have restricted access controls over the spreadsheets, including appropriate security controls over the network where the spreadsheets were stored; program change controls over the functionality of the spreadsheets; and completeness and accuracy controls over the data and assumptions used in the spreadsheets.

As a consequence, the Company did not have effective process-level controls over the measurement and presentation of certain investments and related income, other assets and related income, other liabilities, and income taxes that were dependent upon the use of spreadsheets. Certain of the Company's reconciliation and management review controls over these accounts were ineffective because the Company did not assess the completeness and accuracy of information included within the spreadsheets.

The control deficiencies described above resulted in immaterial errors in certain accounts in the Company's preliminary financial statements that were corrected prior to the issuance of the Company's consolidated financial statements, as well as resulted in an immaterial correction of an error that was disclosed in the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2016. These control deficiencies create a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement to the consolidated financial statements would not be prevented or detected on a timely basis in the future and, therefore, we concluded that the deficiencies continue to represent material weaknesses in the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016 and the Company's internal control over financial reporting was not effective as of December 31, 2016.

The independent registered public accounting firm, KPMG LLP, has expressed an adverse report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, and their report is included on page 46 herein.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in internal control over financial reporting during the fourth quarter of 2016 that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016.

Management's Remediation Plan

In connection with the remediation plan that the Company established to address material weaknesses that were identified as of the assessment for December 31, 2015, we executed the following steps in 2016:

- We designed and implemented manual controls to eliminate reliance upon the servicing system and bond database which lacked effective general information technology controls ("GITCs") as of December 31, 2015.

- While we assessed that certain of the Company's management review controls were ineffective as of December 31, 2016, we reassessed the design of management review controls that govern the Company's accounting for certain of its investments to determine the appropriate level of precision required to mitigate the potential for a material misstatement while supporting documentation was refined to make clear: (i) management's expectations related to financial results of transactions that are subject to such controls; (ii) the level of precision and criteria used for investigation; and (iii) evidencing that all outliers or exceptions that should have been identified, including items that should have fluctuated but did not.

- We designed and documented a corporate spreadsheet policy that establishes uniform control standards for all spreadsheets used for financial reporting purposes. We also inventoried, and performed a risk assessment of the criticality of, each key spreadsheet that established what specific spreadsheet-level controls were required to be implemented.

- We sponsored ongoing training related to the COSO 2013 Framework best practices for personnel that are accountable for internal control over financial reporting and held several training sessions around required controls for electronic spreadsheets.

In 2017, the Company will sponsor additional targeted training to key personnel related to the use of, and monitoring of control activities associated with, spreadsheets that are used for financial reporting purposes. Additionally, and as a continuation of the Company's remediation plan that was established to address material weaknesses identified as of the assessment for December 31, 2015, the Company will execute the following steps in 2017:

- The Company will implement and test GITCs over (i) logical access to, and administrator review of, its network and (ii) change management software that is designed to identify, track and report upon changes that are made to spreadsheets that are used for financial reporting purposes; and

- To improve the design and operating effectiveness of certain of the Company's reconciliation and management review controls, the Company will implement and operate its corporate spreadsheet policy. In doing so, the Company will validate the completeness and accuracy of data and assumptions used in all of its spreadsheets that are used for financial reporting purposes (i) in conjunction with the implementation of effective GITCs and change management software and (ii) as, and when, spreadsheet data and assumptions are subsequently modified.

Although we expect that full implementation of this plan will result in the remediation of the Company's material weaknesses, we cannot provide any assurance that these efforts will be successful, or that we will not identify additional control deficiencies in future periods.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders

MMA Capital Management, LLC:

We have audited MMA Capital Management, LLC’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in Internal Control Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). MMA Capital Management, LLC's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management’s Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit 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 audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

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 (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) 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 (3) 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.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company’s annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Material weaknesses related to inadequately trained resources with assigned responsibility over the use of spreadsheets in the Company’s financial reporting processes; ineffective monitoring activities over controls associated with the use of spreadsheets; ineffective access and program change controls over the use of the spreadsheets; ineffective controls over the completeness and accuracy of the data and assumptions used in the spreadsheets; and ineffective process-level controls over the measurement and presentation of certain investments and related income, other assets and related income, other liabilities, and income taxes that were dependent upon the use of spreadsheets have been identified and included in management’s assessment.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of MMA Capital Management, LLC and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive loss, equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2016. This material weakness was considered in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the 2016 consolidated financial statements, and this report does not affect our report dated March 15, 2017, which expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion, because of the effect of the aforementioned material weakness on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, MMA Capital Management, LLC has not maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

We do not express an opinion or any other form of assurance on management's statements referring to corrective actions taken after December 31, 2016, relative to the aforementioned material weakness in internal control over financial reporting.

(signed) KPMG LLP

Baltimore, Maryland

March 15, 2017

46

Item 9B. Other Information

Not applicable.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

The Company has a Code of Ethics that applies to Officers, Employees and Directors and a Code of Ethics that applies to Senior Financial Officers, copies of which are available on the Company's website at www.mmacapitalmanagement.com.

The remaining information required to be furnished by this Item 10 is contained in the Company's Proxy Statement for its 2017 Annual Shareholders' Meeting (hereinafter, the "Proxy Statement") under the captions "Information about the Company's Directors," "Board of Directors Matters," "Identification of Executive Officers," and "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance" and is incorporated herein by reference. The Company expects to file the Proxy Statement no later than April 30, 2017.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required to be furnished by this Item 11 is contained in the Proxy Statement under the headings "Board of Directors Matters" and "Executive Compensation" and is incorporated herein by reference.

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

The information required to be furnished by this Item 12 is contained in the Proxy Statement under "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management" and is incorporated herein by reference.

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

The information required to be furnished by this Item 13 is contained in the Proxy Statement under the headings "Board of Directors Matters" and "Related Party and Affiliate Transactions" and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The information required to be furnished by this Item 14 is contained in the Proxy Statement under "Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm" and is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statements Schedules

(1) The following is a list of the consolidated financial statements included at the end of this Report:

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2016 and 2015

Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss for the Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

Consolidated Statements of Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(2) Financial Statement Schedules:

Schedule II – Valuation and Qualifying Accounts (The information required is presented within the notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements)

(3) Exhibit Index

See Exhibit Index immediately preceding the exhibits

Item 16. Form 10-K Summary

Not included.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

		MMA CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, LLC
Dated: March 15, 2017	By:	/s/ Michael L. Falcone
	Name:	Michael L. Falcone
	Title:	Chief Executive Officer and President and Director (Principal Executive Officer)

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

By:	/s/ Michael L. Falcone	March 15, 2017
Name:	Michael L. Falcone	
Title:	Chief Executive Officer, President and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	
By:	/s/ David C. Bjarnason	March 15, 2017
Name:	David C. Bjarnason	
Title:	Chief Financial Officer and Executive Vice President (Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)	
By:	/s/ Francis X. Gallagher	March 15, 2017
Name:	Francis X. Gallagher	
Title:	Chairman of the Board of Directors	
By:	/s/ Steven S. Bloom	March 15, 2017
Name:	Steven S. Bloom	
Title:	Director	
By:	/s/ J.P. Grant	March 15, 2017
Name:	J.P. Grant	

Title: Director

By: /s/ Frederick W. Puddester March 15, 2017
Name: Frederick W. Puddester
Title: Director

By: /s/ Lisa Kay March 15, 2017
Name: Lisa Kay
Title: Director

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders

MMA Capital Management, LLC:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of MMA Capital Management, LLC and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive loss, equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three year period ended December 31, 2016. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of MMA Capital Management, LLC and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three year period ended December 31, 2016, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), MMA Capital Management LLC's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated March 15, 2017 expressed an adverse opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

(signed) KPMG LLP

Baltimore, Maryland
March 15, 2017

F-1

MMA Capital Management, LLC

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in thousands, except share data)

	At December 31, 2016	At December 31, 2015
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 45,525	$ 21,843
Restricted cash (includes $23,584 and $22,992 related to consolidated funds and ventures ("CFVs"))	57,504	40,033
Bonds available-for-sale (includes $135,614 and $174,961 pledged as collateral)	155,981	218,439
Investments in partnerships (includes $137,773 and $177,786 related to CFVs)	244,191	260,441
Other assets (includes zero and $6,417 pledged as collateral and $44,551 and $18,834 related to CFVs)	70,998	58,315
Total assets	$ 574,199	$ 599,071
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Debt (includes $13,029 and $9,883 related to CFVs)	$ 243,071	$ 242,095
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	7,821	5,001
Unfunded equity commitments to lower tier property partnerships related to CFVs	8,103	8,203
Other liabilities (includes $32,582 and $28,233 related to CFVs)	54,881	47,551
Total liabilities	$ 313,876	$ 302,850
Commitments and contingencies (see Note 9)		
Equity		
Noncontrolling interests in CFVs and IHS Property Management ("IHS PM")	$ 134,999	$ 180,051
Common shareholders’ equity:		
Common shares, no par value (5,925,743 and 6,516,275 shares issued and outstanding and 81,863 and 72,476 non-employee directors' and employee deferred shares issued at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively)	87,506	54,961
Accumulated other comprehensive income ("AOCI")	37,818	61,209
Total common shareholders’ equity	125,324	116,170

Total equity	260,323	296,221
Total liabilities and equity	$ 574,199	$ 599,071

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

F-2

MMA Capital Management, LLC

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(in thousands)

	For the year ended December 31, 2016	2015	2014
Interest income			
Interest on bonds	$ 11,494	$ 13,611	$ 17,974
Interest on loans and short-term investments	3,495	2,383	1,114
Total interest income	14,989	15,994	19,088
Interest expense			
Bond related debt	1,477	1,336	2,392
Non-bond related debt	687	1,002	728
Total interest expense	2,164	2,338	3,120
Net interest income	12,825	13,656	15,968
Non-interest revenue			
Income on preferred stock investment		4,353	5,260
Asset management fees and reimbursements	8,860	6,807	3,580
Other income	2,968	2,517	1,816
Revenue from CFVs	3,966	988	16,494
Total non-interest revenue	15,794	14,665	27,150
Total revenues, net of interest expense	28,619	28,321	43,118
Operating and other expenses			
Interest expense	4,436	7,293	13,776
Salaries and benefits	17,113	15,733	12,708
General and administrative	2,793	3,223	3,447
Professional fees	5,335	3,967	5,372
Other expenses	1,247	7,457	3,482
Expenses from CFVs	36,237	37,797	90,435
Total operating and other expenses	67,161	75,470	129,220
Net gains on bonds	12,217	6,513	12,293
Net gains on real estate and other investments	1,828	16,495	882
Net gains on derivatives, loans, other assets and extinguishment of liabilities	2,358	8,321	6,192
Net gains transferred into net income from AOCI due to consolidation or real estate foreclosure	25,860		2,003
Equity in income from unconsolidated funds and ventures	8,872	865	6,738
Net (losses) gains related to CFVs	(451)	853	15,227
Equity in losses from lower tier property partnerships of CFVs	(17,254)	(22,219)	(32,730)
Net losses due to deconsolidation of CFVs			(23,867)
Net loss from continuing operations before income taxes	(5,112)	(36,321)	(99,364)

Income tax expense	(679)	(263)	(242)
Net income from discontinued operations, net of tax	1,532	327	18,038
Net loss	(4,259)	(36,257)	(81,568)
Loss allocable to noncontrolling interests:			
Net losses allocable to noncontrolling interests in CFVs and IHS PM:			
Related to continuing operations	46,611	54,983	100,216
Related to discontinued operations			150
Net income allocable to common shareholders	$ 42,352	$ 18,726	$ 18,798

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

F-3

MMA Capital Management, LLC

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS – (continued)

(in thousands, except per share data)

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Basic income per common share:			
Income from continuing operations	$ 6.53	$ 2.68	$ 0.08
Income from discontinued operations	0.24	0.04	2.38
Income per common share	$ 6.77	$ 2.72	$ 2.46
Diluted income per common share:			
Income from continuing operations	$ 6.44	$ 2.68	$ 0.08
Income from discontinued operations	0.23	0.04	2.38
Income per common share	$ 6.67	$ 2.72	$ 2.46
Weighted-average common shares outstanding:			
Basic	6,254	6,881	7,647
Diluted	6,628	6,881	7,647

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

MMA Capital Management, LLC

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

(in thousands)

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Net income allocable to common shareholders	$ 42,352	$ 18,726	$ 18,798
Net loss allocable to noncontrolling interests	(46,611)	(54,983)	(100,366)
Net loss	$ (4,259)	$ (36,257)	$ (81,568)
Other comprehensive (loss) income allocable to common shareholders			
Bond related changes:			
Unrealized net gains	$ 14,553	$ 18,374	$ 18,103
Reversal of net unrealized gains on sold or redeemed bonds	(12,017)	(4,992)	(11,303)
Reclassification of unrealized losses to operations due to impairment		179	113
Reinstatement of unrealized bond gains due to deconsolidation of Consolidated Lower Tier Property Partnerships			13,975
Reversal of unrealized gains from AOCI to Net Income due to consolidation or real estate foreclosure	(25,860)		(2,003)
Net change in other comprehensive income due to bonds	(23,324)	13,561	18,885
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(67)	(2,481)	(423)
Other comprehensive (loss) income allocable to common shareholders	$ (23,391)	$ 11,080	$ 18,462
Other comprehensive income (loss) allocable to noncontrolling interests:			
Foreign currency translation adjustment	$	$ 24	$ (13,212)
Comprehensive income to common shareholders	$ 18,961	$ 29,806	$ 37,260
Comprehensive loss to noncontrolling interests	(46,611)	(54,959)	(113,578)
Comprehensive loss	$ (27,650)	$ (25,153)	$ (76,318)

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

MMA Capital Management, LLC

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY

(in thousands)

	Common Equity Before AOCI		AOCI	Total Common Shareholders' Equity	Noncontrolling Interest in CFVs and IHS PM	Total Equity
	Shares	Amount				
Balance, January 1, 2014	8,112	$ 33,679	$ 31,667	$ 65,346	$ 473,513	$ 538,859
Net income (loss)		18,798		18,798	(100,366)	(81,568)
Other comprehensive income (loss)			18,462	18,462	(13,212)	5,250
Distributions					(1,928)	(1,928)
Purchases of shares in a subsidiary (including price adjustments on prior purchases)		(375)		(375)		(375)
Common shares (restricted and deferred) issued under employee and non-employee director share plans	36	197		197		197
Fair value adjustments associated with stock compensation awards		33		33		33
Net change due to consolidation		(2,849)		(2,849)	2,849	
Net change due to deconsolidation					(131,142)	(131,142)
Common share repurchases	(920)	(8,128)		(8,128)		(8,128)
Balance, December 31, 2014	7,228	$ 41,355	$ 50,129	$ 91,484	$ 229,714	$ 321,198
Net income (loss)		18,726		18,726	(54,983)	(36,257)
Other comprehensive income (loss)			11,080	11,080	24	11,104
Contributions					575	575
Distributions					(106)	(106)
Foreign exchange gains		2,661		2,661		2,661
Purchases of shares in a subsidiary (including price adjustments on prior purchases)		(547)		(547)		(547)
Common shares (restricted and deferred) issued under employee and non-employee director share plans	43	509		509		509
Net change due to consolidation					4,827	4,827
Common share repurchases	(683)	(7,743)		(7,743)		(7,743)
Balance, December 31, 2015	6,588	$ 54,961	$ 61,209	$ 116,170	$ 180,051	$ 296,221
Net income (loss)		42,352		42,352	(46,611)	(4,259)
Other comprehensive loss			(23,391)	(23,391)		(23,391)
Distributions					(1,476)	(1,476)
Purchases of shares in a subsidiary						

(including price adjustments on prior purchases)		(60)		(60)		(60)
Common shares (restricted and deferred) issued under employee and non-employee director share plans	19	308		308		308
Net change due to consolidation					3,035	3,035
Common share repurchases	(600)	(10,055)		(10,055)		(10,055)
Balance, December 31, 2016	6,007	$ 87,506	$ 37,818	$ 125,324	$ 134,999	$ 260,323

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

MMA Capital Management, LLC

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(in thousands)

	For the year ended December 31, 2016	2015	2014
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net loss	$ (4,259)	$ (36,257)	$ (81,568)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Provisions for credit losses and impairment (1)	25,192	33,235	28,231
Net equity in losses from equity investments in partnerships (1)	8,382	21,354	25,992
Net gains on bonds	(12,217)	(6,513)	(12,293)
Net losses (gains) related to CFVs	451	(853)	(14,439)
Net gains on real estate and other investments	(3,047)	(16,653)	(18,566)
Net losses (gains) on derivatives, loans, other assets and extinguishment of liabilities	1,443	(4,611)	(3,856)
Net losses due to consolidation			23,867
Net gains transferred into net income from AOCI due to real estate consolidation and foreclosure	(25,860)		(2,003)
Interest rate swap termination payments	(851)		
Advances on and originations of loans held for sale		(6,752)	
Distributions received from investments in partnerships	9,101	660	
Expenses from CFVs due to liability reinstatement			37,530
Subordinated debt effective yield amortization and interest accruals	105	1,431	7,157
Depreciation and other amortization (1)	1,493	1,660	6,677
Foreign currency (income) loss	(786)	1,440	5,042
Stock-based compensation expense	2,066	2,300	1,844
Change in asset management fees payable related to CFVs	3,544	(4,020)	664
Other	6,578	1,424	(5,474)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	11,335	(12,155)	(1,195)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Principal payments and sales proceeds received on bonds and loans held for investment	44,805	33,289	19,642
Advances on and originations of loans held for investment	(43,002)	(6,321)	(22,550)
Advances on and purchases of bonds	(7,217)	(15,123)	(18,380)
Investments in property partnerships and real estate	(6,108)	(61,745)	(38,492)
Proceeds from the sale of real estate and other investments	29,665	37,533	64,863
Proceeds from the redemption of preferred stock		11,613	
Proceeds from sale of a subsidiary company	4,188		
(Increase) decrease in restricted cash and cash of CFVs	(17,551)	11,538	23,390
Capital distributions received from investments in property partnerships	10,832	7,218	14,636
Net cash provided by investing activities	15,612	18,002	43,109
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			

Proceeds from borrowing activity	23,793	32,743	10,100
Repayment of borrowings	(15,527)	(38,790)	(79,083)
Purchase of treasury stock	(10,055)	(7,743)	(8,128)
Distributions paid to holders of noncontrolling interests	(1,476)		
Other		167	(1,978)
Net cash used in financing activities	(3,265)	(13,623)	(79,089)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	23,682	(7,776)	(37,175)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	21,843	29,619	66,794
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 45,525	$ 21,843	$ 29,619

(1) These amounts primarily relate to CFVs.

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

F-7

MMA Capital Management, LLC

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS– (continued)

(in thousands)

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION			
Interest paid	$ 6,467	$ 8,883	$ 12,040
Income taxes paid	174	227	301
Non-cash investing and financing activities:			
Unrealized (losses) gains included in other comprehensive income	(23,391)	11,104	5,250
Debt and liabilities extinguished through sales and collections on bonds and loans	3,697	17,280	22,673
Debt extinguished through redemptions of preferred stock		25,000	
Decrease in loans receivable and other assets and increase in real estate investments purchase consideration due to TC Fund I Origination Loan		4,990	
Increase (decrease) in debt through net loan fundings (paydowns)	(6,417)	741	
Increase in real estate assets and decrease in bond assets due to foreclosure or initial consolidation of funds and ventures	42,079		11,058
Increase in investment in partnerships and decrease in loans held for investment and interest receivable	27,939		
Increase in net real estate assets and noncontrolling equity due to consolidation		4,454	
Decrease in loans held for investment and increases in other assets due to investment in derivative assets	2,600		
Decrease in common equity and increase in noncontrolling equity due to purchase of noncontrolling interest		397	2,849
Decrease in common equity and increase in liabilities due to purchase of noncontrolling interest			(375)

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

MMA Capital Management, LLC

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1— Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Organization

MMA Capital Management, LLC, the registrant, was organized in 1996 as a Delaware limited liability company. Unless the context otherwise requires, and when used in these Notes, the "Company," "MMA," "we," "our" or "us" refers to MMA Capital Management, LLC and its subsidiaries.

The Company partners with institutional capital to create and manage investments in affordable housing and renewable energy. We invest for our own account and co-invest with our institutional capital partners. We derive revenue from returns on our investments as well as asset management, performance and other fees from the investments, funds and ventures we manage.

The Company operates through three reportable segments.

United States ("U.S.") Operations consists of three business lines: Leveraged Bonds, Low Income Housing Tax Credit ("LIHTC") and Energy Capital. In our Leveraged Bonds business line, we primarily own and manage bonds for our own account that finance affordable housing and infrastructure in the U.S. In our LIHTC business line, we primarily own and manage limited partner ("LP") and general partner ("GP") investments in affordable housing communities in the U.S. In our Energy Capital business line, our wholly owned subsidiary MMA Energy Capital ("MEC"), primarily provides debt capital to develop, build and operate renewable energy systems. We originate debt capital directly and through multiple ventures with a leading global private investment firm and an alternative asset manager (hereinafter, the "Solar Ventures"). The Solar Ventures include Renewable Energy Lending ("REL"), Solar Construction Lending, LLC ("SCL") and Solar Permanent Lending ("SPL").

International Operations is managed through our wholly owned subsidiary, International Housing Solutions S.à r.l. ("IHS"). IHS's strategy is to raise, invest in and manage private real estate funds that invest in residential real estate. IHS currently manages four funds: the South Africa Workforce Housing Fund ("SAWHF"), which is a multi-investor fund and is fully invested; International Housing Solutions Residential Partners Partnership ("IHS Residential Partners"), which is a single-investor fund targeted at the emerging middle class in South Africa; IHS Fund II ("IHS Fund II"), which is a multi-investor fund targeting investments in affordable housing, including green housing projects, within South Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa; and Transcend Residential Property Fund Limited ("Transcend"), which is a Real Estate Investment Trust that is listed on the AltX of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. MMA also owns a 60% interest in IHS Property Management Proprietary Limited ("IHS PM"), which provides property management services to the properties of IHS-managed funds.

Corporate Operations is responsible for supporting accounting, reporting, compliance and financial planning and analysis services.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") in the U.S. To conform to our current period presentation, we have reclassified certain amounts reported in our prior periods' consolidated financial statements.

The Company evaluates subsequent events through the date of filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC").

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, commitments and contingencies, and revenues and expenses. Management has made significant estimates in certain areas, including the determination of fair values for bonds, derivative instruments, guarantee obligations, and certain assets and liabilities of CFVs. Management has also made significant estimates in the determination of impairment on bonds and real estate investments. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and of entities that are considered to be variable interest entities in which the Company is the primary beneficiary, as well as those entities in which the Company has a controlling financial interest, including wholly owned subsidiaries of the Company. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation. Equity investments in unconsolidated entities where the Company has the ability to exercise significant influence over the operations of the entity, but is not considered the primary beneficiary, are accounted for using the equity method of accounting.

Variable Interest Entity ("VIE") Assessment

We have interests in various legal entities that represent VIEs. A VIE is an entity (1) that has total equity at risk that is not sufficient to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support from other entities, (2) where the group of equity holders does not have the power to direct the activities of the entity that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance, or the obligation to absorb the entity's expected losses or the right to receive the entity's expected residual returns, or both, or (3) where the voting rights of some investors are not proportional to their obligations to absorb the expected losses of the entity, their rights to receive the expected residual returns of the entity, or both, and substantially all of the entity's activities either involve or are conducted on behalf of an investor that has disproportionately few voting rights.

We determine if a legal entity is a VIE by performing a qualitative analysis that requires certain subjective decisions including, but not limited to, the design of the entity, the variability that the entity was designed to create and pass along to its interest holders, the rights of the parties and the purpose of the arrangement.

Measurement of Consolidated Assets and Liabilities

If we are required to consolidate an entity for reporting purposes, we will record upon the initial consolidation of an entity the assets, liabilities and noncontrolling interests at fair value and will recognize a gain or loss for the difference between (1) the fair value of the consideration paid, fair value of noncontrolling interests and the reported amount of any previously held interests and (2) the net amount of the fair value of the assets and liabilities consolidated. We record gains or losses that are associated with the consolidation of VIEs as "Net gains related to CFVs" in our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

If we cease to be deemed the primary beneficiary of a VIE, we will deconsolidate a VIE for reporting purposes. We use fair value to measure the initial cost basis for any retained interests that are recorded upon the deconsolidation of a VIE. Any difference between the fair value and the previous carrying amount of our investment in the VIE is recorded as "Net losses due to deconsolidation of CFVs" in our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Consolidated Funds and Ventures

Substantially all of our consolidated entities are investment entities that own real estate or real estate related investments and, as such, we make judgments related to the forecasted cash flows to be generated from the investments such as rental revenue and operating expenses, vacancy, replacement reserves and tax benefits (if any). In addition, we must make judgments about discount rates and capitalization rates.

As of December 31, 2016, CFVs consisted of 11 LIHTC funds for which we sold our GP interests and agreed to indemnify the purchaser of our GP interests in such funds from investor claims related to minimum yield guarantees that are provided in connection with their investments in such funds (these 11 funds, along with two additional guaranteed LIHTC funds that are not consolidated for financial reporting purposes, are hereinafter referred to as "Guaranteed Funds") and four partnerships that own affordable housing properties that were consolidated by the Company.

Account balances related to CFVs that were reported on our Consolidated Balance Sheets at either December 31, 2016 or December 31, 2015 include the following:

· Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash

Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash of CFVs are reported as restricted cash by the Company.

· Guaranteed Funds

Investment in Lower Tier Property Partnerships

At December 31, 2016, the Company consolidated 11 Guaranteed Funds. The Guaranteed Funds have limited partner equity investments in affordable housing property partnerships, which are the entities that own the affordable housing properties (“Lower Tier Property Partnership” or “LTPP”). The GPs of these LTPPs are considered the primary beneficiaries. Therefore, the LIHTC Funds do not consolidate these LTTPs for financial reporting purposes. These LTTPs are accounted for under the equity method as further described below in this Note 1, “Summary of Significant Accounting Policies,” under the sub-heading entitled “Investments in Partnerships.”

· Unfunded Equity Commitments

The Guaranteed Funds have entered into partnership agreements as the limited partners of LTPPs that require future contribution of capital. The Company recognizes a liability when it is probable that the equity commitment will be funded in the future. These unfunded equity contributions are classified as “Investments in Lower Tier Property Partnerships related to CFVs” and “Unfunded equity commitments to Lower Tier Property Partnerships related to CFVs,” respectively.

· Property Partnerships

At December 31, 2016, the Company consolidated four property partnerships because it is deemed to be the primary beneficiary of the partnerships. The Company holds equity interests in these property partnerships ranging from 0.01% to 1.00%. The assets held by these property partnerships are affordable multifamily housing properties. These consolidated property partnerships are reported in “Other assets” on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprised of short-term marketable securities with original maturities of three months or less, all of which are readily convertible to cash.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash represents cash and cash equivalents restricted as to withdrawal or usage. The Company may be required to pledge cash collateral in connection with secured borrowings, derivative transactions or other contractual arrangements.

Bonds

We classify and account for mortgage revenue bonds and other municipal bonds that we own as available-for-sale pursuant to requirements established in Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 320, “Investments – Debt and Equity Securities.” Accordingly, we measure investments in bonds at fair value (“FV”) in our Consolidated Balance Sheets, with unrealized gains and losses included in “AOCI.”

We evaluate each bond whose fair value has declined below its amortized cost to determine whether such decline in fair value is other-than-temporary. We assess that an impairment is other-than-temporary (“OTTI”) if one of the following conditions exists: (a) we have the intent to sell the bond; (b) it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell prior to recovery of the bond’s amortized cost basis; or (c) we do not expect to recover the amortized cost basis of the bond. If we have the intent to sell an impaired bond or it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell such bond prior to recovery of its amortized cost basis, we will recognize an impairment loss in our Consolidated Statement of Operations for the full difference between the bond’s fair value and its amortized cost basis. However, if we do not have the intent to sell an impaired bond and it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell such bond prior to recovery of its amortized cost basis, we will, where applicable, recognize only the credit component of the OTTI in our Consolidated Statements of Operations while the balance of an unrealized holding loss associated with an impaired bond will be recognized in AOCI. The credit component of an OTTI represents the amount by which the present value of cash flows expected to be collected discounted at the bond's original effective rate is less than a bond's amortized cost basis.

We do not intend to sell bonds that were in an unrealized loss position at December 31, 2016 and 2015, and it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell such bonds before recovery of the amortized cost of such instruments.

Realized gains and losses on sales of these investments are measured using the specific identification method and are recognized in earnings at the time of disposition.

We measure the fair value of most of our performing bonds by calculating the net present value of their expected future cash flows using discount factors that reflect the market yield for such investments. In this regard, discount factors reflect specific bond attributes such as the expected term of a bond, debt service coverage ratio, geographic location and bond size. If observable, binding market quotes are available, we will estimate the fair value of our performing bonds based on such quoted prices.

For non-performing bonds (i.e., defaulted bonds as well as certain non-defaulted bonds that we deem at risk of default), we estimate fair value by discounting the property's expected cash flows and residual proceeds using estimated discount and capitalization rates, less estimated selling costs. However, the Company may estimate fair value based on a sale agreement, a letter of intent to purchase, an appraisal or other indications of fair value as available.

There are significant judgments and estimates associated with projecting bond or underlying collateral cash flows for non-performing bonds given that we are required to make assumptions about macroeconomic conditions, interest rates, local and regional real estate market conditions and individual property performance. In addition, the determination of the discount rates applied to these cash flow forecasts involves significant judgments as to current credit spreads and investor return expectations. The bonds reflected on the

Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2016 were valued at approximately 101% of the portfolio's unpaid principal balance ("UPB").

The Company recognizes interest income over the contractual terms of the bonds using the interest method. Therefore, the Company will accrue interest based upon a yield that incorporates the effects of purchase premiums and discounts, as well as deferred fees and costs. Contingent interest on participating bonds is recognized when the contingencies are resolved.

Bonds are placed on non-accrual status when any portion of principal or interest is 90 days past due or on the date after which collectability of principal or interest is not reasonably assured. The Company applies interest payments received on non-accrual bonds first to accrued interest and then as interest income. Bonds return to accrual status when principal and interest payments become current and future payments are anticipated to be fully collectible.

Proceeds from the sale or repayment of bonds greater or less than their amortized cost (which would include any previously recorded impairment charges) are recorded as realized gains or losses and any previously unrealized gains included in accumulated other comprehensive income are reversed.

Investments in Partnerships

The Company's investments in partnerships that are not required to be consolidated for reporting purposes are accounted for using the equity method as described in FASB ASC Topic 323, Equity Method Investments to the extent that, based on contractual rights associated with our investments, we can exert significant influence over a partnership's operations.

Under the equity method, the Company's investment in the partnership is recorded at cost and is subsequently adjusted to recognize the Company's allocable share of the earnings or losses from the partnership. The Company's allocable share of earnings or losses from the partnership is adjusted for the following: the elimination of any intra-entity profits or losses; the amortization of any basis differences between the Company's cost and the underlying equity in net assets of the partnership; capital transactions; and other comprehensive income. Dividends received by the Company are recognized as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment.

The Company continues to record its allocable share of losses from the partnership up to the Company's investment carrying amount, including any additional financial support made or committed to be made to the partnership. The order in which additional equity method losses are applied to other investments in the partnership is based upon the seniority and priority in liquidation of the other investments.

The Company ceases recording losses on an investment in partnership when the cumulative losses and distributions from the partnership exceed the carrying amount of the investment and any advances made by the Company, provided an imminent return to profitable operations by the partnership is not assured or if the Company has guaranteed obligations of the partnership or has otherwise committed to provide further financial support to the partnership.

The Company and its consolidated Guaranteed Funds must periodically assess the appropriateness of the carrying amount of its equity method investments to ensure that the carrying amount of its investment is not other-than-temporarily impaired whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the investment might not be recoverable.

The Company classifies distributions received from its equity investments as operating activities in our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows when cumulative equity in earnings is greater than or equal to the cumulative cash distributions.

The Company classifies distributions as cash flows from investing activities in our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows when cumulative equity in earnings is less than cumulative cash distributions.

Loans

Loans Held For Sale ("HFS")

When we originate loans that we intend to sell, we classify such loans as HFS. We report HFS loans at the lower of cost or fair value. Any excess of an HFS loan's cost over its fair value is recognized as a valuation allowance, with changes in the valuation allowance recognized as "Other expenses" in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. We recognize interest income on HFS loans on an accrual basis, unless we determine that the ultimate collection of contractual principal or interest payments in full is not reasonably assured. Purchased premiums, discounts and other cost basis adjustments on HFS loans are deferred upon loan acquisition, included in the cost basis of the loan, and not amortized. We determine any lower of cost or fair value adjustment on HFS loans at an individual loan level.

In the event that we reclassify HFS loans to loans held for investment, we record the loans at lower of cost or fair value on the date of reclassification. We recognize any lower of cost or fair value adjustment recognized upon reclassification as a basis adjustment to the held for investment loan.

Loans Held for Investment ("HFI")

When we recognize loans that we have the ability and the intent to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity, we classify the loans as HFI. We report HFI loans at the unpaid principal balance, net of unamortized premiums and discounts, other cost basis adjustments, and allowance for loan losses. We recognize interest income on HFI loans on an accrual basis using the interest method over the contractual life of the loan, including the amortization of any deferred cost basis adjustments, such as the premium or discount at acquisition, unless we determine that the ultimate collection of contractual principal or interest payments in full is not reasonably assured.

Nonaccrual Loans

Loans that are past due 90 days or more as to principal or interest, or where reasonable doubt exists as to timely collection, including loans that are individually identified as being impaired, are generally placed on nonaccrual status unless the loan is well-secured and in the process of collection. Accrued interest receivable is reversed when loans are placed on nonaccrual status, provided collection is not anticipated within 12 months of being placed on nonaccrual status. Interest collections on nonaccruing loans for which the ultimate collectability of principal is uncertain are applied as principal reductions; otherwise, such collections are credited to income when received. Loans may be restored to accrual status when all principal and interest is current and full repayment of the remaining contractual principal and interest is expected, or when the loan otherwise becomes well-secured and is in the process of collection.

Real Estate Owned ("REO")

The Company's REO is generally obtained when a delinquent borrower chooses to transfer a mortgaged property to us in lieu of going through a foreclosure process. The Company classifies REO in the Consolidated Balance Sheets in "Other assets."

REO is subsequently measured for financial reporting purposes based upon whether the Company has designated REO as HFS or held for use ("HFU").

REO is classified as HFS when we intend to sell the property and we are actively marketing property that is available for immediate sale in its current condition and a sale is reasonably expected to take place within one year. REO that we do not classify as HFS is designated as HFU.

REO that is designated as HFS is reported in the Consolidated Balance Sheets at the lower of its carrying amount or fair value less estimated selling costs. We recognize a recovery for any subsequent increase in fair value, less estimated costs to sell, up to the cumulative loss previously recognized through the valuation allowance. We do not depreciate REO that is classified as HFS.

REO that is designated as HFU is depreciated for financial reporting purposes and evaluated for impairment when circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the property is no longer recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of the REO is not recoverable and exceeds its fair value. We recognize impairment-related losses in our Consolidated Statements of Operations as a component of "Other expenses."

We recognize gains or losses on sales of REO in our Consolidated Statements of Operations as a component of "Net gains on real estate."

Derivative Instruments

The Company accounts for all derivative instruments at their fair value unless a given derivative instrument is determined to be exempt from the recognition and measurement requirements of FASB ASC Topic 815, “Derivatives and Hedging.”

The Company has not designated any of its derivative investments as hedging instruments for accounting purposes. As a result, changes in the fair value of such instruments are reported in our Consolidated Statements of Operations as a component of “Net gains on derivatives and loans.”

Derivative assets are classified in our Consolidated Balance Sheets as a component of “Other assets” while derivative liabilities are classified as a component of “Other liabilities.”

Guarantees

The Company has guaranteed minimum yields on investment to investors in Guaranteed Funds and has agreed to indemnify the purchaser of our GP interests in such funds from investor claims related to those guarantees. Additionally, the Company has agreed to indemnify specific investors in certain non-Guaranteed Funds related to the performance of certain LTTPs. Further, the Company has provided a limited guarantee of expected tax credits to be generated by a portfolio of low income housing tax credit partnership interests that was acquired by our LIHTC Partnership, known as MMA Capital TC Fund I, LLC (“TC Fund I”), which we established in the fourth quarter of 2015. In limited circumstances, the Company has also guaranteed the performance of its consolidated subsidiaries in connection with various performance obligations.

At inception of a guarantee to an unconsolidated entity that requires financial statement recognition, we recognize the fair value of our obligation to stand ready to perform over the term of the guarantee in the event that specified triggering events or conditions occur. This liability is classified in Consolidated Balance Sheets as a component of "Other liabilities." As a practical expedient, we measure the fair value of a guarantee liability based upon either cash compensation that is received at inception or the net present value of expected payments to be received from a guaranteed party over the life of such agreement. The Company will reduce this liability through the use of a systematic and rational method of amortization in which the recognized balance at inception will be evenly amortized over the life of a guarantee. However, guarantee payments made by the Company will be recorded as a reduction of the unamortized balance of a guarantee liability and, in this case, periodic amortization will be prospectively adjusted to reflect a revised amount of amortization that is based upon the-then remaining balance of a guarantee liability and the period to expiry of a guarantee.

We also record at the inception of a guarantee to an unconsolidated entity a guarantee asset that is measured based upon the amount of cash compensation that we received at the inception of a guarantee or based upon the net present value of contractual guarantee fees that we expect to collect over the life of a guarantee. Recognized guarantee assets are classified in our Consolidated Balance Sheets as a component of "Other assets." Subsequent to initial recognition, we account for a guarantee asset at amortized cost. As we collect monthly guarantee fees, we will reduce recognized guarantee assets to reflect cash payments received. We will also assess guarantee assets for other-than-temporary impairment based on changes in our estimate of the cash flows to be received.

With respect to our contingent obligation to perform under a guarantee, we will recognize a liability for probable and estimable losses to the extent that a measured loss exceeds the unamortized balance of our noncontingent obligation to stand ready to perform under our guarantee. We classify such liabilities in our Consolidated Balance Sheets as a component of "Other liabilities."

Guarantees provided by the Company in connection with the performance of a consolidated subsidiary are exempt from financial statement recognition, though disclosure of such activities is provided in Note 8, "Guarantees and Collateral."

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for its employee stock-based compensation plans as liability classified awards. Compensation expense is based on the fair value of awarded instruments as of the reporting date, adjusted to reflect the vesting schedule. Subsequent compensation expense is determined by changes in the fair value of awarded instruments at subsequent reporting dates, continuing through the settlement date.

The Company accounts for its director stock-based compensation plans as equity classified awards. Compensation expense is based on the fair value of awarded instruments at the grant date.

Foreign Currency Translation

Assets, liabilities and operations of foreign subsidiaries are recorded based on the functional currency of each entity. For certain of the foreign operations, the functional currency is the local currency, in which case the assets, liabilities and operations are translated, for consolidation purposes, from the local currency to the U.S. dollar reporting currency at period-end rates for assets and liabilities and generally at average rates for results of operations. The resulting unrealized gains or losses are reported as a component of AOCI. When the foreign entity's functional currency is determined to be the U.S. dollar, the resulting remeasurement gains or losses on foreign currency-denominated assets or liabilities are included in earnings.

Income (Loss) per Common Share

Basic income (loss) per share is computed by dividing net income (loss) to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of common shares issued and outstanding during the period (this includes director and employee deferred and vested shares). The numerator used to calculate diluted income (loss) per share includes net income (loss) to common shareholders adjusted to remove the difference in income or loss associated with reporting the dilutive employee share awards classified as liabilities as opposed to equity awards. The denominator used to calculate diluted income (loss) per share includes the weighted-average number of common shares issued and outstanding during the period adjusted to add in common stock equivalents associated with unvested share awards as well as in the money option awards unless they are contingent upon a certain share price that has not yet been achieved.

Income Taxes

We are a limited liability company that elected to be taxed as a corporation for income tax purposes. All of our business activities, with the exception of our foreign investments and managing member interests in two remaining Guaranteed Funds, are conducted by entities included in our consolidated corporate federal income tax return.

ASC No. 740, “Income Taxes,” establishes financial accounting and reporting standards for the effect of income taxes. The objectives of accounting for income taxes are to recognize the amount of taxes payable or refundable for the current period and deferred tax assets and liabilities for future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in an entity's financial statements or tax returns. Significant judgment is required in determining and evaluating income tax positions, including assessing the relative merits and risks of various tax treatments considering statutory, judicial and regulatory guidance available regarding the tax position. We establish additional provisions for income taxes when there are certain tax positions that could be challenged and it is more likely than not these positions will not be sustained upon review by taxing authorities. Judgment is also required in assessing the future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in our consolidated financial statements or tax returns as well as the recoverability of our deferred tax assets. In assessing our ability to realize the benefit of our deferred tax assets and thereby measuring the required valuation allowance, we consider information such as forecasted earnings, future taxable income and tax planning strategies, all of which entail significant judgment.

As of December 31, 2016, we had an estimated $400.9 million of federal net operating losses representing a significant potential asset of the Company, subject to a full valuation allowance as of that measurement date. There are a number of risks associated with the potential ability of the Company to use the net operating losses, including: 1) change of control for the Company; 2) lack of taxable income generated before expiration of the carryforward period beginning in 2027; 3) potential challenges from tax authorities; and 4) changes in tax laws. On May 5, 2015, the Board adopted a Tax Benefits Rights Agreement (the “Rights Plan”) to potentially mitigate the risk of a change of control event. Although the Rights Plan is a deterrent against a change of control, it would not absolutely prevent a change of control and it could be subject to challenge if a change of control trigger event occurs. The Rights Plan will run for a period of five years, or until the Board determines the plan is no longer required, whichever comes first.

Prior Period Correction of an Immaterial Error

In the first quarter of 2016, the Company determined that, in connection with two bond investments that were acquired in 2006 and 2007, it had understated the recognition of interest income and had overstated the recognition of unrealized holding gains on such investments in other comprehensive income by an equal and offsetting amount. This financial statement error, which had no impact on total common shareholders’ equity or diluted common shareholders’ equity per share, was attributable to the method used by the Company to reduce the reported balance of investment-related cost basis adjustments into interest income. The method that was used in this case was determined not to be compliant with GAAP.

We assessed the materiality of the identified error on our financial statements for prior periods in accordance with SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin (“SAB”) No. 99, “Materiality,” which is codified in Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 250, “Presentation of Financial Statements,” and concluded it was not material to any prior annual or interim periods. However, the aggregate amount of the prior period corrections of $7.2 million if corrected in the current period would be material to our projected annual results of consolidated operations. Consequently, in accordance with ASC 250 (specifically SAB No. 108, “Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements”), we have corrected these errors for all prior years and interim periods presented by revising the consolidated financial statements and other financial information included herein. Periods not presented herein will be revised, as applicable, in future filings.

The effects of the revisions on our Consolidated Balance Sheet were as follows:

(in thousands)	As Previously Reported December 31, 2015	Adjustment	As Revised December 31, 2015
Common shareholders' equity:			
Common shares, no par value (5,925,743 and 6,516,275 shares issued and outstanding and 81,863 and 72,476 non-employee directors' and employee deferred shares issued at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively	$ 47,755	$ 7,206	$ 54,961
Accumulated other comprehensive income	68,415	(7,206)	61,209
Total common shareholders' equity	$ 116,170	$	$ 116,170

The effects of the revisions on our Consolidated Statements of Equity were as follows:

(in thousands)	Common Equity Before AOCI	AOCI
As previously reported year ended December 31, 2014	$ 35,032	$ 56,452
Adjustment	6,323	(6,323)
As revised year ended December 31, 2014	$ 41,355	$ 50,129
As previously reported year ended December 31, 2015	$ 47,755	$ 68,415
Cumulative adjustment at December 31, 2014	6,323	(6,323)
Adjustment	883	(883)
As revised year ended December 31, 2015	$ 54,961	$ 61,209

The effects of the revisions on our Consolidated Statements of Operations were as follows:

(in thousands, except per share data)	Interest on Bonds	Income tax benefit (expense)	Net income from discontinued operations net of tax	Basic income per common share	Diluted income per common share
As previously reported year ended December 31, 2014	$ 16,493	$ 45	$ 17,901	$ 2.28	$ 2.28
Adjustment	1,481	(287)	137	0.18	0.18
As revised year ended December 31, 2014	$ 17,974	$ (242)	$ 18,038	$ 2.46	$ 2.46
As previously reported year ended December 31, 2015	$ 12,728	$ (263)	$ 327	$ 2.59	$ 2.59
Adjustment	883			0.13	0.13
As revised year ended December 31, 2015	$ 13,611	$ (263)	$ 327	$ 2.72	$ 2.72

New Accounting Guidance

Accounting for Consolidation

Effective January 1, 2016, we prospectively adopted guidance issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) regarding consolidation of legal entities such as limited partnerships, limited liability companies and securitization structures. The guidance removed the specialized consolidation model surrounding limited partnerships and similar entities and amended the requirements that such entities must meet to qualify as voting interest entities. In addition, the guidance eliminated certain of the conditions for evaluating whether fees paid to a decision maker or service provider represented a variable interest. The adoption of this guidance resulted in the Company expanding disclosures for interests we have in various entities that are considered to be variable interest entities; however, it did not impact the number of entities consolidated by the Company.

Accounting for Interests Held Through Related Parties That Are Under Common Control

In October 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-17, "Consolidation (Topic 810): Interests Held Through Related Parties That Are Under Common Control." This guidance amends the consolidation requirements that apply to a single decision maker's evaluation of interests held through related parties that are under common control when it is determining whether it is the primary beneficiary of a VIE. This new guidance is effective for us on January 1, 2017 and will not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Accounting for Financial Instruments

In January 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2016-01, "Financial Instruments – Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities." This guidance amends the guidance in U.S. GAAP on the classification and measurement of financial instruments. Although the ASU retains many current requirements, it significantly revises an entity's accounting related to (i) the classification and measurement of investments in equity securities and (ii) the presentation of certain fair value changes for financial liabilities measured at fair value. This new guidance, which is effective for us on January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted, also amends certain disclosure requirements associated with the fair value of financial instruments. We are currently evaluating the potential impact of the new guidance on our consolidated financial statements.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13, "Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments Improvements." This guidance is intended to reduce the complexity of U.S. GAAP by decreasing the number of credit impairment models that entities use to account for debt instruments. This guidance adds to U.S. GAAP an impairment model that is based on expected losses rather than incurred losses. This new guidance is effective for us on January 1, 2020, with early adoption permitted. We are currently evaluating the potential impact of the new guidance on our consolidated financial statements.

Accounting for Leases

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, "Leases (Topic 842)." This guidance introduces a lessee model that brings most leases on the balance sheet, as well as aligns many of the underlying principles of the new lessor model with those in ASC 606, the FASB's new revenue recognition standard. This new guidance, which is effective for us on January 1, 2019, with early adoption permitted, also requires lessors to increase the transparency of their exposure to changes in value of their residual assets and how they manage that exposure. We are currently evaluating the potential impact of the new guidance on our consolidated financial statements.

Accounting for Revenue from Contracts with Customers

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-08, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Principal versus Agent Considerations (Reporting Revenue Gross versus Net)." The core principal of the guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expected to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. This guidance clarifies the implementation of principal versus agent considerations. This new guidance is effective for us on January 1, 2018. We are currently evaluating the potential impact of the new guidance on our consolidated financial statements.

In May 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-12, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Narrow-Scope Improvements and Practical Expedients." This guidance addresses certain implementation issues and clarifies the new revenue standard's core revenue recognition principle. This new guidance is effective for us on January 1, 2018. We are currently evaluating the potential impact of the new guidance on our consolidated financial statements.

Accounting for Stock Compensation

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-09, "Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting." This guidance simplifies several aspects of the accounting for employee share-based payment transactions for both public and nonpublic entities, including the accounting for income taxes, forfeitures, and statutory tax withholding requirements, as well as classification in the statement of cash flows. This new guidance is effective for us on January 1, 2017 and will not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Accounting for Cash Flow Classification

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-15, "Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments." This guidance amends and clarifies the guidance on eight cash flow issues. This new guidance is effective for us on January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. We are currently evaluating the potential impact of the new guidance on our consolidated financial statements.

In November 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-18, "Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Restricted Cash – A Consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force." This guidance amends and clarifies the guidance on four cash flow issues. This new guidance is effective for us on January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. We are currently evaluating the potential impact of the new guidance on our consolidated financial statements.

Accounting for Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory

In October 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-16, "Income Taxes (Topic 740): Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory." This guidance removes the prohibition in ASC 740 against the immediate recognition of the current and deferred income tax effects of intra-entity transfers of assets other than inventory. This guidance is intended to reduce the complexity of U.S. GAAP and diversity in practice related to the tax consequences of certain types of intra-entity asset transfers. This new guidance is effective for us on January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. We are currently evaluating the potential impact of the new guidance on our consolidated financial statements.

Note 2—Bonds Available-For-Sale

The Company's investments in bonds that are reported in the Consolidated Balance Sheets (as a component of Bonds available-for-sale) are comprised primarily of multifamily tax-exempt bonds, but also include other real estate related bond investments.

Multifamily tax-exempt bonds are issued by state and local governments or their agencies or authorities to finance multifamily rental housing. Generally, the only source of security on these bonds is either a first mortgage or a subordinate mortgage on the underlying properties.

The Company's investments in other real estate related bonds include municipal bonds that were issued to finance the development of community infrastructure that supports a mixed-use commercial development and are secured by incremental tax revenues generated from the development. Investments in other real estate related bonds also include senior investments in a trust collateralized by a pool of tax-exempt municipal bonds that finance a variety of non-profit projects such as healthcare and educational facilities, as well as a subordinated investment in a collateralized mortgage backed security that finances multifamily housing.

The weighted-average pay rate on the Company's bond portfolio was 6.1% and 5.4% at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Weighted-average pay rate represents the cash interest payments collected on the bonds as a percentage of the bonds' average unpaid principal balance ("UPB") for the preceding 12 months for the population of bonds at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The following tables provide information about the UPB, amortized cost, gross unrealized gains and fair value ("FV") associated with the Company's investments in bonds that are classified as available-for-sale:

	At December 31, 2016				
(in thousands)	UPB	Amortized Cost (1)	Gross Unrealized Gains	FV	FV as a % of UPB
Multifamily tax-exempt bonds	$ 106,366	$ 73,049	$ 36,978	$ 110,027	103%
Other real estate related bond investments	47,788	41,934	4,020	45,954	96%
Total	$ 154,154	$ 114,983	$ 40,998	$ 155,981	101%

	At December 31, 2015				
(in thousands)	UPB	Amortized Cost (1)	Gross Unrealized Gains	FV	FV as a % of UPB
Multifamily tax-exempt bonds	$ 160,974	$ 98,694	$ 57,915	$ 156,609	97%
Other real estate related bond investments	62,385	55,423	6,407	61,830	99%
Total	$ 223,359	$ 154,117	$ 64,322	$ 218,439	98%

(1) Consists of the UPB, unamortized premiums, discounts and other cost basis adjustments, as well as other-than-temporary impairments (“OTTI”) recognized in earnings.

See Note 7, “Fair Value,” which describes factors that contributed to the $62.5 million decrease in the reported fair value of the Company’s bond portfolio for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Maturity

Principal payments on the Company’s investments in bonds are based on contractual terms that are set forth in the contractual documents governing such investments. If principal payments are not required to be made prior to the contractual maturity of a bond, its UPB is required to be paid in a lump sum payment at contractual maturity or at such earlier time as may be provided under the governing documents. At December 31, 2016, the majority of the Company’s bonds amortize on a scheduled basis and have stated maturity dates between September 2017 and March 2049. The Company also had five non-amortizing bonds with principal due in full between November 2044 and August 2048 (the total cost basis and fair value of these bonds were $13.9 million and $26.9 million, respectively, at December 31, 2016).

Bonds with Prepayment Features

The contractual terms of substantially all of the Company’s investments in bonds include provisions that permit such instruments to be prepaid at par after a specified date that is prior to their stated maturity date. The following table provides information about the UPB, amortized cost and fair value of the Company’s investments in bonds that were prepayable at par at December 31, 2016, as well as stratifies such information for the remainder of the Company’s investments based upon the periods in which such instruments become prepayable at par:

(in thousands)	UPB	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
December 31, 2016	$ 37,788	$ 31,933	$ 35,414
2017			
2018	1,943	448	2,239
2019			
2020	5,245	4,467	5,396
Thereafter	109,082	78,039	112,835
Bonds that may not be prepaid	96	96	97
Total	$ 154,154	$ 114,983	$ 155,981

The weighted-average expected maturity of the Company's investments in bonds that are not currently prepayable at par at December 31, 2016 was 5.1 years.

Non-Accrual Bonds

The fair value of the Company's investments in bonds that were on non-accrual status was $7.0 million and $43.3 million at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. During the period in which such bonds were on non-accrual status, the Company recognized interest income on a cash basis of $0.3 million, $1.7 million and $1.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Interest income not recognized during the period in which these investments in bonds were on non-accrual status was $0.6 million, $3.2 million and $4.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, bonds that were on non-accrual status that had a fair value of $3.0 million at December 31, 2015 were sold or redeemed.

Bond Aging Analysis

The following table provides information about the fair value of the Company's investments in bonds that are classified as available-for-sale and that were current with respect to principal and interest payments, as well as information about the fair value of bonds that were past due with respect to principal or interest payments:

(in thousands)	At December 31, 2016	At December 31, 2015
Total current	$ 148,967	$ 175,106
30-59 days past due		
60-89 days past due		
90 days or greater	7,014	43,333
Total	$ 155,981	$ 218,439

Bond Sales and Redemptions

The Company recognized cash proceeds in connection with sales and redemptions of its investments in bonds of $23.2 million, $15.3 million and $17.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The following table provides information about net realized gains that were recognized in connection with the Company's investments in bonds (in the Consolidated Statements of Operations as a component of "Other expenses" and "Net gains on bonds"):

(in thousands)	For the year ended December 31, 2016	2015	2014
Net impairment recognized on bonds held at each period-end	$	$	$ (113)

Net impairment recognized on bonds sold or redeemed during each period		(179)	
Gains recognized at time of sale or redemption (1)	12,217	6,513	12,293
Total net gains on bonds	$ 12,217	$ 6,334	$ 12,180

(1) The amount for 2016, reflects additional cash received for a bond that was previously redeemed in 2015.

In addition to gains described above, the Company also recognized an $11.4 million gain in 2016 in connection with a nonperforming bond with respect to which the Company had foreclosed upon the multifamily property that secured such investment.

Note 3—Investments in Partnerships and Ventures

The following table provides information about the carrying value of the Company's investments in partnerships and ventures.

(in thousands)	At December 31, 2016	At December 31, 2015
Investments in U.S. real estate partnerships (includes $11,138 and $13,374 related to VIEs) (1)	$ 27,596	$ 29,633
Investments in IHS-managed funds (includes $1,955 and $1,388 related to VIEs) (1)	3,296	2,501
Investment in Solar Ventures	75,526	50,521
Investments in Lower Tier Property Partnerships ("LTPPs") related to CFVs (2)	137,773	177,786
Total investments in partnerships	$ 244,191	$ 260,441

(1) We do not consolidate any of the investees that were assessed to meet the definition of a VIE.

(2) See Note 14, "Consolidated Funds and Ventures," for more information.

Investments in U.S. Real Estate Partnerships

At December 31, 2016, $16.5 million of the reported carrying value pertains to an equity investment made by the Company in a real estate venture that was formed during the fourth quarter of 2014. The Company made an initial contribution of $8.8 million, which represented 80% of the real estate venture's initial capital. Through the governing agreements, the Company is obligated to make additional capital contributions of up to an additional $4.0 million. The Company has rights to a preferred return on its capital contribution, as well as rights to share in excess cash flows of the real estate venture. As this entity was determined not to be a VIE, the Company accounts for this investment using the equity method of accounting.

At December 31, 2016, $6.3 million of the reported carrying value pertains to an equity investment that represents a 33% ownership interest in a partnership that was formed to take a deed-in-lieu of foreclosure on land that was collateral for a loan held by the Company. Through the governing operating agreement, the Company is obligated to make additional capital contributions representing its proportionate amount of the partnership's obligations as they become due. This contractual commitment does not have a defined contribution limit. While this entity was determined to be a VIE, the Company was deemed not to be its primary beneficiary. Therefore, the Company did not consolidate this entity and accounts for this investment using the equity method of accounting.

At December 31, 2016, $4.8 million of the reported carrying value pertains to equity investments in LIHTC partnerships acquired by a wholly owned subsidiary of the registrant, MuniMae TEI Holdings, LLC ("TEI"), during the fourth quarter of 2015. While these entities are determined to be VIEs, the Company was not deemed to be its primary beneficiary. Therefore, the Company did not consolidate these entities and accounts for its investments in them using the equity method of accounting.

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, three and five of the U.S. real estate partnerships in which we have investments were determined to be VIEs, respectively. The carrying value of the equity investments in these partnerships was $11.1 million and $13.4 million at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Other than as noted above, we are not contractually obligated to commit further capital to these investments. Our maximum exposure to loss due to our involvement with these VIEs was $11.1 million and $20.3 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Because we are unable to quantify the maximum amount of additional capital contributions that we may be required to fund in the future associated with our proportionate share of one of the VIEs, we measure our maximum exposure to loss based upon the carrying value of the aforementioned investments and loan receivable.

The following table provides information about the total assets and liabilities of the U.S. real estate partnerships in which the Company held an equity investment:

	At December 31, 2016	At December 31, 2015
(in thousands)		
Total assets	$ 97,659	$ 114,697
Total liabilities	47,147	61,007

The following table provides information about the net income (loss) of U.S. real estate partnerships in which the Company had an equity investment:

	For the year ended December 31,		
(in thousands)	2016	2015	2014
Net income (loss)	$ 2,952	$ (1,345)	$ 16,833

Investments in IHS-Managed Funds

At December 31, 2016, the Company held equity co-investments in three IHS-managed funds (SAWHF, IHS Residential Partners and IHS Fund II) that range from a 1.8% to a 4.25% ownership interest in such funds. IHS provides asset management services to each of these investment vehicles in return for asset management fees. For each investment vehicle, IHS also has rights to investment returns on its equity co-investment as well as rights to an allocation of profits from such funds (often referred to as “carried interest”), which are contingent upon the investment returns generated by each investment vehicle.

At December 31, 2016, the carrying value of the Company’s equity investment in SAWHF, IHS Residential Partners and IHS Fund II was $1.2 million, $1.9 million and $0.2 million, respectively.

As SAWHF and IHS Fund II entities were determined not to be VIEs, the Company accounts for these investments using the equity method of accounting.

While IHS Residential Partners was determined to be a VIE, this entity was not consolidated for reporting purposes as the Company was deemed not to be its primary beneficiary. As a result, the Company accounts for this investment using the equity method of accounting. The Company does not expect to make additional capital contributions to IHS Residential Partners and, as a result, the Company believes that its risk of loss is limited to its investment balance of $1.9 million. However, through the governing shareholder agreement, IHS could be required to commit up to 180 million rand as capital contributions to such fund. In this regard, our maximum exposure to loss as a result of our involvement in this VIE is approximately $13.2 million and $11.7 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, based upon foreign currency exchange rates as of such reporting dates.

The following table provides information about the carrying value of total assets and liabilities of the IHS-managed funds in which the Company held an equity investment:

(in thousands)	At December 31, 2016	At December 31, 2015
Total assets	$ 261,082	$ 235,858
Total liabilities	110,214	103,149

The following table provides information about the net (loss) income of the IHS-managed funds in which the Company had an equity investment.

	For the year ended December 31,		
(in thousands)	2016	2015	2014
Net (loss) income	$ (19,718)	$ (5,646)	$ 6,589

Investment in Solar Ventures

MEC originates solar loans directly and through our Solar Ventures. The Company made an initial $75 million capital contribution into REL in November 2016 that was comprised of solar energy loan investments, including our membership interests in SCL and SPL, in exchange for membership interests in REL. Because REL is not a VIE, the Company accounts for this investment using the equity method of accounting.

The following table provides information about the carrying amount of total assets and liabilities of the Solar Ventures in which the Company held an equity investment:

(in thousands)	At December 31, 2016	At December 31, 2015
Total assets	$ 158,365	$ 104,137
Total liabilities	4,905	3,585

The following table provides information about the net income of the Solar Ventures in which the Company had an equity investment:

	For the year ended December 31,		
(in thousands)	2016	2015	2014
Net income	$ 1,206	$ 1,313	$

Note 4—Other Assets

The following table provides information related to the carrying value of the Company's other assets:

(in thousands)	At December 31, 2016	At December 31, 2015
Other assets:		
Loans held for investment	$ 4,809	$ 7,928
Loans held for sale		6,417
Real estate owned	3,267	8,669
Derivative assets	7,884	3,673
Solar facilities (includes other assets such as cash and other receivables)	1,733	2,073
Accrued interest receivable	1,822	2,115
Asset management fees and reimbursements receivable	1,406	1,121
Other assets	5,526	7,485
Other assets held by CFVs (1)	44,551	18,834
Total other assets	$ 70,998	$ 58,315

(1) See Note 14, "Consolidated Funds and Ventures," for more information.

Loans Held For Investment ("HFI")

The Company's loans that are HFI primarily include solar loans. We report the carrying value of HFI loans at their UPB, net of unamortized premiums, discounts and other cost basis adjustments and related allowance for loan losses. However, such loans are reported at fair value to the extent the Company has elected the fair value option ("FVO") for such instruments and, as a result, such assets are subsequently measured on a fair value basis in our Consolidated Statement of Operations as a component of "Net gains on derivatives, loans, other assets and extinguishment of liabilities."

The following table provides information about the amortized cost and allowance for loan losses that were recognized in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets related to loans that it classified as HFI:

(in thousands)	At December 31, 2016	At December 31, 2015
Amortized cost	$ 9,202	$ 8,678

Net losses included in earnings	(3,565)	
Allowance for loan losses	(828)	(750)
Loans held for investment, net	$ 4,809	$ 7,928

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, HFI loans had an UPB of $16.8 million and $13.2 million, respectively, as well as deferred fees and other basis adjustments of $7.6 million and $4.5 million, respectively.

At December 31, 2016, the Company had a loan that it made to a residential solar power provider with a UPB of $10.0 million (FV of $3.8 million) that is classified as held for investment but for which the FVO was elected to minimize certain operational challenges associated with accounting for this loan.

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, of the remaining HFI loans, impaired loans had a UPB of $6.4 million and $1.1 million, respectively, and were not accruing interest. We report impairment on HFI loans as “Other expenses” in our Consolidated Statement of Operations.

The carrying value for HFI loans on non-accrual status was $0.5 million and $0.3 million at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The loan that the Company made to TC Fund I on December 31, 2015 is included among this population of loans.

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, no HFI loans that were 90 days or more past due in scheduled principal or interest payments were still accruing interest.

Loans Held For Sale (“HFS”)

We report the carrying value of HFS loans at the lower of cost or fair value with the excess of the loan’s cost over its fair value recognized as a valuation allowance within “Net gains on derivatives, loans, other assets and extinguishment of liabilities” in our Consolidated Statement of Operations.

The cost basis for HFS loans was $6.0 million and $12.4 million at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, with a carrying value of zero and $6.4 million at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

During the year ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company did not recognize any lower of cost or market adjustments associated with any HFS loans that were recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Unfunded Loan Commitments

At December 31, 2015, the Company had unfunded loan commitments totaling $0.5 million. There were no unfunded loan commitments at December 31, 2016.

Real Estate Owned (“REO”)

The following table provides information about the carrying value of the Company’s REO held for use, net:

(in thousands)	At December 31, 2016	At December 31, 2015
Cash	$	$ 149
Building, furniture, fixtures and land improvement	648	4,014
Land	2,619	4,496
Other assets		10
Total	$ 3,267	$ 8,669

Depreciation expense was $0.1 million and $0.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014. There was no depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2016. Buildings are depreciated over a period of 40 years. Furniture and fixtures are depreciated over a period of six to seven years and land improvements are depreciated over a period of 15 years. During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company recognized $0.2 million impairment loss that was reported through discontinued operations. The Company did not recognize any impairment losses for years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

Derivative Assets

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company had $9.0 million and $3.7 million, respectively, of recognized derivative assets. See Note 6, "Derivative Instruments," for more information.

Solar Facilities

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company owned two and five solar facilities, respectively, that had a total carrying value of $1.3 million and $2.0 million, respectively. These facilities generate energy that is sold under long-term power purchase agreements to the owner or lessee of the properties on which the projects are built.

During the first quarter of 2016, the Company sold one of its solar assets and recognized a gain of $0.1 million in its Consolidated Statements of Operations as a component of "Net gains on real estate."

During the third quarter of 2016, the Company recognized a $0.2 million lower of cost or market adjustment within its Consolidated Statement of Operations as a component of "Net gains on derivatives, loans, other assets and extinguishment of liabilities."

During the fourth quarter of 2016, the Company sold two of its solar assets at prices approximating their book value.

At December 31, 2016, the Company redesignated its two solar facilities from HFS to HFU and recognized depreciation expense of $0.2 million in the fourth quarter of 2016. The remaining two solar facilities had accumulated depreciation of $1.7 million and $1.6 million at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Asset Management Fees and Reimbursement Receivable

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company had $1.4 million and $1.1 million of asset management fees and reimbursement receivables, respectively, recognized in its Consolidated Balance Sheets, of which $0.9 million and $0.8 million, respectively, were due from IHS-managed funds and ventures. As of December 31, 2016, the Company did not recognize asset management fee income from TC Fund I given uncertainties associated with when such revenue would be realized.

Note 5—Debt

The table below provides information about the carrying values and weighted-average effective interest rates of the Company's debt obligations that were outstanding:

(dollars in thousands)	At December 31, 2016 Carrying Value	Weighted-Average Effective Interest Rate		At December 31, 2015 Carrying Value	Weighted-Average Effective Interest Rate	
Asset Related Debt (1)						
Notes payable and other debt – bond related (2)						
Due within one year	$ 2,892	2.2	%	$ 1,137	1.5	%
Due after one year	79,137	2.1		88,131	1.4	
Notes payable and other debt – non-bond related						
Due within one year				7,564	13.0	
Due after one year				3,126	10.4	
Total asset related debt	$ 82,029	2.1		$ 99,958	2.6	
Other Debt (1)						
Subordinated debt (3)						
Due within one year	$ 3,297	3.9		$ 3,069	3.0	
Due after one year	125,899	3.4		129,185	3.0	
Notes payable and other debt						
Due within one year	1,948	3.9				
Due after one year	16,869	2.3				
Total other debt	$ 148,013	3.3		$ 132,254	3.0	
Total asset related debt and other debt	$ 230,042	2.8		$ 232,212	2.8	
Debt related to CFVs						
Due within one year	$ 6,885	5.7		$ 6,802	5.5	
Due after one year	6,144	4.0		3,081	4.3	
Total debt related to CFVs	$ 13,029	4.9		$ 9,883	5.1	
Total debt	$ 243,071	3.0		$ 242,095	2.9	

(1)

Asset related debt is debt that finances interest-bearing assets and the interest expense from this debt is included in "Net interest income" on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Other debt is debt that does not finance interest-bearing assets and the interest expense from this debt is included in "Interest expense" under "Operating and other expenses" on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

(2) Included in notes payable and other debt – bond related were unamortized debt issuance costs of $0.1 million at December 31, 2016 and 2015.

(3) The subordinated debt balances include net cost basis adjustments of $8.7 million and $9.2 million at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, that pertain to premiums and debt issuance costs.

Covenant Compliance and Debt Maturities

The following table provides information about scheduled principal payments associated with the Company's debt agreements that were outstanding at December 31, 2016:

(in thousands)	Asset Related Debt and Other Debt	CFVs Related Debt	Total Debt
2017	$ 7,704	$ 6,807	$ 14,511
2018	60,665	102	60,767
2019	14,075	109	14,184
2020	30,037	116	30,153
2021	3,031	124	3,155
Thereafter	105,935	4,867	110,802
Net premium and debt issue costs	8,595	904	9,499
Total	$ 230,042	$ 13,029	$ 243,071

At December 31, 2016, the Company was in compliance with all covenants under its debt obligations.

Asset Related Debt

Notes Payable and Other Debt – Bond Related

These debt obligations pertain to bonds that are classified as available-for-sale and that were financed by the Company through total return swap ("TRS") agreements. In such transactions, the Company conveys its interest in bonds to a counterparty in exchange for cash consideration while simultaneously executing TRS agreements with the same counterparty for purposes of retaining the economic risks and returns of such investments. The conveyance of the Company's interest in bonds was treated for reporting purposes as a secured borrowing while TRS agreements that were executed simultaneously with such conveyance did not receive financial statement recognition since such derivative instruments caused the conveyance of the Company's interest in these bonds not to qualify for sale accounting treatment.

At December 31, 2016, under the terms of these TRS agreements, the counterparty is required to pay the Company an amount equal to the interest payments received on the underlying bonds (UPB of $78.0 million with a weighted-average pay rate of 6.4% at December 31, 2016). The Company is required to pay the counterparty a rate of Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association seven-day municipal swap rate ("SIFMA") plus a spread on the TRS agreements (notional amount of $82.1 million with a weighted-average pay rate of 2.0% at December 31, 2016). The Company uses this pay rate on executed TRS agreements to accrue interest on its secured borrowing obligations to its counterparty.

Notes Payable and Other Debt – Non-Bond Related

During the fourth quarter of 2016, the Company derecognized the debt obligation that the Company recognized in connection with a conveyance of solar loans to our Solar Ventures during the third quarter of 2015 that did not qualify for sale accounting treatment.

Other Debt

Subordinated Debt

The table below provides information about the key terms of the subordinated debt that was issued by the Company's wholly owned subsidiaries MMA Financial, Inc. ("MFI") and MMA Financial Holdings, Inc. ("MFH") and that was outstanding at December 31, 2016:

(dollars in thousands) Issuer	Principal	Net Premium and Debt Issuance Costs	Carrying Value	Interim Principal Payments	Maturity Date	Coupon
MFI	$ 27,008	$ (150)	$ 26,858	Amortizing	December 2027 and December 2033	8.00%
MFH	27,611	2,692	30,303	Amortizing	March 30, 2035	3-month LIBOR plus 2.0%
MFH	25,107	2,459	27,566	Amortizing	April 30, 2035	3-month LIBOR plus 2.0%
MFH	14,472	1,307	15,779	Amortizing	July 30, 2035	3-month LIBOR plus 2.0%
MFH	26,314	2,376	28,690	Amortizing	July 30, 2035	3-month LIBOR plus 2.0%
Total	$ 120,512	$ 8,684	$ 129,196			

Notes Payable and Other Debt

This debt was primarily recognized in connection with the conveyance of two bonds to a buyer with which the Company concurrently executed a TRS. In this case, the transfer of the bonds did not qualify as a sale and, as a result, the proceeds received from the buyer were recognized as a debt obligation. The bonds were issued by two partnerships that own affordable multifamily properties and that were consolidated by the Company in the second quarter and fourth quarter of 2016. See Note 14, "Consolidated Funds and Ventures," for more information.

Letters of Credit

The Company had no letters of credit outstanding at December 31, 2016 and 2015.

Note 6—Derivative Instruments

The Company uses derivative instruments for various purposes. Pay-fixed interest rate swaps, interest rate basis swaps and interest rate caps are used to manage interest rate risk. TRS agreements are used by the Company to obtain, or retain, the economic risks and rewards associated with tax exempt municipal bonds.

Derivative instruments that are recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets are measured on a fair value basis. Because the Company does not designate any of its derivative instruments as fair value or cash flow hedges, changes in fair value of such instruments are recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Operations as a component of "Net gains on derivatives, loans, other assets and extinguishment of liabilities." Derivative assets are presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as a component of "Other assets" and derivative liabilities are presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as a component of "Other liabilities."

The following table provides information about the carrying value of the Company's derivative instruments:

	Fair Value			
	At December 31, 2016		At December 31, 2015	
(in thousands)	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Total return swaps	$ 2,327	$ 372	$ 3,658	$ 1,023
Basis swaps	176	7		
Interest rate caps	1,553		15	
Interest rate swaps	3,828			690
Total derivative instruments	$ 7,884	$ 379	$ 3,673	$ 1,713

The following table provides information about the notional amounts of the Company's derivative instruments:

	Notional Amounts	
	At December 31,	At December 31,
(in thousands)	2016	2015
Total return swaps	$ 91,050	$ 111,845
Basis swaps	100,500	
Interest rate caps	80,000	45,000
Interest rate swaps	140,000	7,675
Total dollar-based derivative instruments	$ 411,550	$ 164,520

The following table provides information about the net gains (losses) that were recognized by the Company in connection with its derivative instruments:

	Gains (Losses) For the year ended December 31,		
(in thousands)	2016	2015	2014
Total return swaps (1)	$ 3,463	$ 4,446	$ 5,147
Basis swaps (2)	161		
Interest rate caps	642	(172)	(605)
Interest rate swaps (3)	3,317	(278)	(399)
Warrant (4)	(2,600)		
Total	$ 4,983	$ 3,996	$ 4,143

(1) The cash paid and received on TRS agreements that were reported as derivative instruments is settled on a net basis and recorded through "Net gains on derivatives, loans, other assets and extinguishment of liabilities" on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Net cash received was $4.1 million, $4.0 million and $2.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

(2) The cash paid and received on the basis swaps is settled on a net basis and recorded through "Net gains on derivatives, loans, other assets and extinguishment of liabilities" on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Net cash paid was $0.01 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. The Company also paid $0.01 million to terminate two and amend one of the basis swaps and recorded $0.1 million through "Net gains on derivatives, loans, other assets and extinguishment of liabilities" on the Consolidated Statements of Operations and $0.1 million through "Other assets" on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(3) The cash paid and received on the interest rate swap is settled on a net basis and recorded through "Net gains on derivatives, loans, other assets and extinguishment of liabilities" on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Net cash paid was $0.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014. The Company also paid $0.8 million to terminate one of the interest rate swaps and recorded $0.1 million through "Net gains on derivatives, loans, other assets and extinguishment of liabilities" on the Consolidated Statements of Operations and $0.7 million through "Other liabilities" on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(4) As of December 31, 2016, the Company owned a contingently exercisable warrant to purchase 45,871,560 convertible preferred shares of a residential solar power provider for $0.001 per share. The fair value of this warrant was $0 as of December 31, 2016.

On October 14, 2016, we terminated two, and downsized one, pay London Interbank Offer Rate ("LIBOR")-receive SIFMA basis swaps that had a combined notional balance of $70.0 million. Additionally, the Company executed two pay-fixed interest swaps that had a combined notional amount of $105.0 million for purposes of synthetically fixing our cost of funding associated with a portion of outstanding TRS that is indexed to SIFMA. We also executed a pay SIFMA-receive LIBOR basis swap, a pay fixed-receive SIFMA interest rate swap and a LIBOR interest rate cap to collectively hedge $70.0 million (in notional terms) of LIBOR-based exposure associated with subordinated debt of the Company.

Note 7—Fair Value

We use fair value measurements to record fair value adjustments to certain assets and liabilities and to determine fair value disclosures. Assets and liabilities recorded at fair value on a recurring basis are presented in the first table below in this Note. From time to time, we may be required to measure at fair value other assets on a nonrecurring basis such as certain loans held for investment or investments in partnerships. These nonrecurring fair value adjustments typically involve application of lower-of-cost-or-market accounting or write-downs of individual assets.

Fair Value Hierarchy

The Company measures the fair value of its assets and liabilities based upon their contractual terms and using relevant market information. A description of the methods used by the Company to measure fair value is provided below. Fair value measurements are subjective in nature, involve uncertainties and often require the Company to make significant judgments. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the Company's measurement of fair value.

GAAP establishes a three-level hierarchy that prioritizes inputs into the valuation techniques used to measure fair value. Fair value measurements associated with assets and liabilities are categorized into one of the following levels of the hierarchy based upon how observable the valuation inputs are that are used in such measurements.

- Level 1: Valuation is based upon quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments.

- Level 2: Valuation is based upon quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations in which significant inputs or significant value drivers are observable in active markets.

- Level 3: Valuation is generated from techniques that use significant assumptions that are not observable in the market. These unobservable assumptions reflect estimates of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability.

Recurring Changes in Fair Value

The following tables present the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis by instrument type and based upon the level of the fair value hierarchy within which fair value measurements of such assets and liabilities are categorized.

		Fair Value Measurements		
(in thousands)	At December 31, 2016	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:				
Investments in bonds	$ 155,981	$	$	$ 155,981
Loans held for investment	3,835			3,835
Derivative instruments	7,884		5,557	2,327
Liabilities:				
Derivative instruments	$ 379	$	$ 7	$ 372

		Fair Value Measurements		
(in thousands)	At December 31, 2015	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:				
Investments in bonds	$ 218,439	$	$	$ 218,439
Loans held for sale	6,417			6,417
Derivative instruments	3,673		15	3,658
Liabilities:				
Derivative instruments	$ 1,713	$	$	$ 1,713

Changes in Fair Value Levels

We monitor the availability of observable market data to assess the appropriate classification of financial instruments within the fair value hierarchy and transfer between Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3 accordingly. Observable market data includes, but is not limited to, quoted prices and market transactions. Changes in economic conditions or market liquidity generally will drive changes in availability of observable market data. Changes in availability of observable market data, which also may result in changing the valuation technique used, are generally the cause of transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3.

For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, there were no individually significant transfers between Levels 1 and 2, or between Levels 2 and 3.

Changes in fair value of assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis and that are categorized as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy are attributed in the following table to identified activities that occurred during the year ended December 31, 2016:

(in thousands)	Bonds Available-for-sale	Loans Held for Investment	Loans Held for Sale	Derivative Assets	Derivative Liabilities
Balance, January 1, 2016	$ 218,439	$	$ 6,417	$ 3,658	$ (1,713)
Net (losses) gains included in earnings	(4,776)	(3,391)		(3,931)	577
Net change in other comprehensive income (1)	2,536				
Impact from purchases	7,217				
Impact from loan originations		39,233	4,531	2,600	
Impact from sales/redemptions	(10,986)	(34,285)	(8,670)		
Impact from bonds extinguished due to consolidation or real estate foreclosure	(42,079)				
Impact from settlements	(14,370)				764
Transfer from loans HFS to loans HFI		2,278	(2,278)		
Balance, December 31, 2016	$ 155,981	$ 3,835	$	$ 2,327	$ (372)

(1) This amount includes $14.5 million of unrealized net holding gains arising during the period, partially offset by the reversal of $12.0 million of unrealized gains related to bonds that were sold or redeemed.

The following table provides information about the amount included in earnings related to the activity presented in the table above, as well as additional gains that were recognized by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2016:

(in thousands)	Net gains on bonds (1)	Net losses on loans (2)	Equity in Losses from LTPPs	Net gains on derivatives (2)
Change in unrealized losses related to assets and liabilities still held at December 31, 2016	$	$	$ (4,240)	(3,354)
Change in unrealized losses related to assets and liabilities held at January 1, 2016, but settled during 2016			(536)	
Additional realized gains (losses) recognized	12,217	(3,391)		3,805
Total gains (losses) reported in earnings	$ 12,217	$ (3,391)	$ (4,776)	$ 451

(1) Amounts are reflected through “Net gains on bonds” on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

(2)

Amounts are reflected through “Net gains on derivatives, loans, other assets and extinguishment of liabilities” on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Changes in fair value of assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis and that are categorized as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy are attributed in the following table to identified activities that occurred during the year ended December 31, 2015:

(in thousands)	Bonds Available-for-sale	Loans Held for Sale	Derivative Assets	Derivative Liabilities
Balance, January 1, 2015	$ 222,899	$	$ 2,539	$ (753)
Net (losses) gains included in earnings	(5,517)		1,418	(960)
Net change in other comprehensive income (1)	13,561			
Impact from loan originations		13,373		
Impact from purchases	15,123			
Impact from sales/redemptions	(21,571)	(6,956)		
Impact from settlements	(6,056)		(299)	
Balance, December 31, 2015	$ 218,439	$ 6,417	$ 3,658	$ (1,713)

(1) This amount represents $18.4 million of unrealized net holding gains arising during the period plus $0.2 million of unrealized bond losses reclassified into operations, partially offset by the reversal of $5.0 million of unrealized bond gains related to bonds that were sold or redeemed.

The following table provides the amount included in earnings related to the activity presented in the table above, as well as additional gains (losses) that were recognized by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2015:

(in thousands)	Net gains on bonds (1)	Equity in Losses from LTPPs	Net gains on derivatives (2)
Change in unrealized (losses) gains related to assets and liabilities still held at December 31, 2015	$	$ (6,093)	$ 458
Change in unrealized (losses) gains related to assets and liabilities held at January 1, 2015, but settled during 2015	(179)	755	
Additional realized gains recognized	6,513		3,710
Total gains (losses) reported in earnings	$ 6,334	$ (5,338)	$ 4,168

(1) Amounts are reflected through “Net gains on bonds” on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

(2) Amounts are reflected through “Net gains on derivatives, loans, other assets and extinguishment of liabilities” on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Changes in fair value of assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis and that are categorized as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy are attributed in the following table to identified activities that occurred during the year ended December 31, 2014:

(in thousands)	Bonds Available-for-sale	Derivative Assets	Derivative Liabilities
Balance, January 1, 2014	$ 195,332	$	$ (626)
Net (losses) gains included in earnings	(6,021)	2,539	(127)
Net change in other comprehensive income (1)	6,913		
Impact from purchases	18,380		
Impact from sales/redemptions	(19,270)		
Impact from deconsolidation	47,022		
Bonds eliminated due to real estate consolidation and foreclosure	(11,058)		
Impact from settlements	(8,399)		
Balance, December 31, 2014	$ 222,899	$ 2,539	$ (753)

(1) This amount represents $18.1 million of unrealized net holding gains arising during the period plus $0.1 million of unrealized bond losses reclassified into operations, partially offset by the reversal of $11.3 million of unrealized bond gains related to bonds that were sold or redeemed.

The following table provides the amount included in earnings related to the activity presented in the table above, as well as additional gains (losses) that were recognized by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2014:

(in thousands)	Net gains on bonds (1)	Equity in Losses from LTPPs	Net gains on derivatives (2)
Change in unrealized (losses) gains related to assets and liabilities still held at December 31, 2014	$ (113)	$ (5,908)	$ 2,412
Additional realized gains recognized	12,293		2,336
Total gains (losses) reported in earnings	$ 12,180	$ (5,908)	$ 4,748

(1) Amounts are reflected through “Net gains on bonds” on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

(2) Amounts are reflected through “Net gains on derivatives, loans, other assets and extinguishment of liabilities” on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Fair Value Measurements of Instruments That Are Classified as Level 3

The tables that follow provide quantitative information about the valuation techniques and the range and weighted-average of significant unobservable inputs used in the valuation of substantially all of our Level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis for which we use an internal model to measure fair value. The significant unobservable inputs for Level 3 assets and liabilities that are valued using dealer pricing are not included in the table, as the specific inputs applied are not provided by the dealer.

	Fair Value Measurement as of December 31, 2016				
(in thousands)	Fair Value	Significant Valuation Techniques	Significant Unobservable Inputs (1)	Range (1)	Weighted Average (2)
Recurring Fair Value Measurements:					
Available-for-sale securities:					
Multifamily tax-exempt bonds					
Performing	$ 93,082	Discounted cash flow	Market yield	4.3 - 5.7 %	5.0 %
Non-performing	7,015	Discounted cash flow	Market yield	8.1	8.1
			Capitalization rate	6.9	6.9
			Net operating income ("NOI") annual growth rate	(0.9)	(0.9)
Subordinated cash flow	9,930	Discounted cash flow	Market yield	7.3 - 7.4	7.4
			Capitalization rate	6.0 - 6.4	6.2
			NOI annual growth rate	0.4 - 0.8	0.5
Infrastructure bonds	25,145	Discounted cash flow	Market yield	7.3 - 9.0	8.0
Other bonds	20,809	Discounted cash flow	Market yield	3.7 - 5.5	4.6
Loans held for investment	3,835	Discounted cash flow	Market yield	19.2	19.2
Derivative instruments:					
Total return swaps	2,327	Discounted cash flow	Market yield	3.9-5.5	5.0
	(372)	Discounted cash flow	Market yield	7.2	7.2
			Capitalization rate	8.5	8.5
			NOI annual growth rate	2.5	2.5

(1) Unobservable inputs reflect information that is not based upon independent sources that are readily available. These inputs are based upon assumptions and internally generated data made by the Company, which may include significant judgment that has been developed based upon available information from third party sources or dealers about what a market participant would use in valuing the asset.

(2) Weighted-averages are calculated using outstanding UPB for cash instruments, such as loans and securities, and notional amounts for derivative instruments.

F-34

	Fair Value Measurement as of December 31, 2015				
(in thousands)	Fair Value	Significant Valuation Techniques	Significant Unobservable Inputs (1)	Range (1)	Weighted Average (2)
Recurring Fair Value Measurements:					
Available-for-sale securities:					
Multifamily tax-exempt bonds					
Performing	$ 84,203	Discounted cash flow	Market yield	4.6 - 7.1 %	5.6 %
	20,226	Discounted cash flow	Market yield	8.2 - 8.7	8.4
			Capitalization rate	7.0 - 7.5	7.2
			NOI annual growth rate	0.4 - 1.4	1.0
Non-performing	20,435	Discounted cash flow	Market yield	7.5 - 7.9	7.7
			Capitalization rate	6.2 - 6.5	6.3
			NOI annual growth rate	0.5 - 1.2	0.9
	22,898	Early redemption measurement			
Subordinated cash flow	8,847	Discounted cash flow	Market yield	7.8 - 7.9	7.9
			Capitalization rate	6.4 - 6.6	6.5
			NOI annual growth rate	0.0 - 0.6	0.4
Infrastructure bonds	9,381	Discounted cash flow	Market yield	8.5	8.5
	17,475	Dealer pricing			
Other bonds	34,974	Dealer pricing			
Loans held for sale	6,417	Discounted cash flow	Market yield	10.0 - 15.0	13.5
Derivative instruments:					
Total return swaps	(983)	Discounted cash flow	Market yield	8.7	8.7
			Capitalization rate	7.5	7.5
			NOI annual growth rate	2.9	2.9
	3,618	Dealer pricing			
Interest rate derivatives	(690)	Discounted cash flow	Market yield	26.2	26.2

(1)

Unobservable inputs reflect information that is not based upon independent sources that are readily available. These inputs are based upon assumptions and internally generated data made by the Company, which may include significant judgment that has been developed based upon available information from third party sources or dealers about what a market participant would use in valuing the asset.

(2) Weighted-averages are calculated using outstanding UPB for cash instruments, such as loans and securities, and notional amounts for derivative instruments.

We use valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

The valuation techniques used for our Level 3 assets and liabilities are described as follows:

· Discounted cash flow – This type of valuation technique involves developing a projection of expected future cash flows of an instrument and then discounting such cash flows using discount factors that consider the relative risk of the cash flows and the time value of money.

For instruments that are valued by the Company using a discounted cash flow valuation technique, the rate of return, or discount rate, that is utilized for such purposes reflects specific characteristics of an instrument including, but not limited to the expected term of the instrument, its debt service coverage ratio or credit quality, geographic location, investment size and other attributes.

o For performing multifamily bonds, infrastructure bonds and certain TRS derivatives, the Company's projection of expected future cash flows reflects cash flows that are contractually due over the life of an instrument. The Company generally utilizes the AAA Municipal Market Data tax-exempt rate ("MMD") for each instrument's specific term and applies a market rate risk premium spread that reflects that instrument's specific credit characteristics, such as size, debt service coverage, state or bond type.

- o For non-performing bonds, subordinate cash flow bonds and certain TRS derivatives, the Company's projection of expected future cash flows reflects internally-generated projections over a 10-year investment period of future NOI from the underlying properties that serve as collateral for our instruments. A terminal value, less estimated costs of sale, is then added to the projected discounted projection to reflect the remaining value that is expected to be generated at the end of the projection period. The Company utilizes geographic and sector specific discount rates that are published by an independent real estate research organization.

- o For our interest rate swaps, the Company's projection of expected future cash flows reflects scheduled settlement payments that are expected to be exchanged over the life of such contracts.

- · Early redemption measurement – This valuation technique measures the amount of early redemption proceeds that are allocable to an investment in a non-performing bond and is used in circumstances where a firm commitment to sell real estate that secures such bond investment has been executed, but is pending settlement, as of the end of a reporting period. In this case, the priority of payments that are established in a governing bond indenture is applied to determine what portion of estimated net sales proceeds of underlying real estate is payable to a non-performing bond investment when the sale of underlying real estate has settled (since such event triggers the early redemption of such bond).

- · Dealer pricing – This valuation technique utilizes one dealer price to estimate fair value. We generally validate these observations of fair value through the use of a discounted cash flow technique whose unobservable inputs are disclosed in the table above.

Significant unobservable inputs presented in the preceding tables are those we consider significant to the fair value of the Level 3 asset or liability. We consider unobservable inputs to be significant if, by their exclusion, the fair value of the Level 3 asset or liability would be impacted by a predetermined percentage change, or based on qualitative factors, such as nature of the instrument, type of valuation technique used and the significance of the unobservable inputs relative to other inputs used within the valuation. Following is a description of the significant unobservable inputs provided in the table.

- · Market yield – is a market rate of return used to present value the future expected cash flow to arrive at the fair value of an instrument. The market yield typically consists of a benchmark rate component and a risk premium component. The benchmark rate component, for example, MMD or SIFMA, is generally observable within the market and is necessary to appropriately reflect the time value of money. The risk premium component reflects the amount of compensation market participants require due to the uncertainty inherent in the instrument's cash flows resulting from risks such as credit and liquidity. A significant decrease in this input in isolation would result in a significantly higher fair value measurement.

- · Capitalization rate – is calculated as the ratio between the NOI produced by a commercial real estate property and the price for such asset. A significant decrease in this input in isolation would result in a significantly higher fair value measurement.

- NOI annual growth rate – is the amount of future growth in NOI that the Company projects each property to generate on an annual basis. These annual growth estimates take into account the Company's expectation about the future increases, or decreases, in rental rates, vacancy rates, bad debt expense, concessions and operating expenses for each property. Generally, an increase in NOI will result in an increase to the fair value of the property.

Non-Recurring Changes in Fair Value

At September 30, 2016, the Company measured one of its loans classified as held for investment at fair value on a non-recurring basis for the purpose of recognizing an impairment loss. The fair value measurement of this loan, which was categorized as Level 3, was determined using a discounted cash flow methodology. Additionally, the Company recognized a $0.2 million lower of cost or market adjustment in the third quarter of 2016 related to one of its solar assets. The fair value measurement of the solar asset, which was categorized as Level 3, was determined using a discounted cash flow methodology.

At the end of the third quarter of 2015, the Company measured its co-investment in SAWHF on a non-recurring basis for the purpose of recognizing an impairment loss. The fair value measurement of this investment, which was categorized as Level 3, was determined using a discounted cash flow methodology.

Additional Disclosures Related To The Fair Value of Financial Instruments That Are Not Carried On The Consolidated Balance Sheets at Fair Value

The tables that follow provide information about the carrying amounts and fair values of those financial instruments of the Company for which fair value is not measured on a recurring basis and organizes such information based upon the level of the fair value hierarchy within which fair value measurements are categorized. We have not included in such tables assets and liabilities that are not financial instruments (e.g., premises and equipment).

	At December 31, 2016			
	Carrying	Fair Value		
(in thousands)	Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:				