

AG Mortgage Investment Trust, Inc.

Form 10-Q

May 15, 2012

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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2012

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 001-35151

AG MORTGAGE INVESTMENT TRUST, INC.

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Maryland (State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)	27-5254382 (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
245 Park Avenue, 26th Floor New York, New York (Address of Principal Executive Offices)	10167 (Zip Code)
(212) 692-2000 (Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)	

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities 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 website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 and Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

Large Accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>
Non-Accelerated filer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company <input type="checkbox"/>

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

As of May 15, 2012, there were 15,805,862 outstanding shares of common stock of AG Mortgage Investment Trust, Inc.

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Table of Contents**PART I****ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****AG Mortgage Investment Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Balance Sheets****(Unaudited)**

	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Assets		
Real estate securities, at fair value		
Agency - \$2,069,309,412 and \$1,186,149,842 pledged as collateral, respectively	\$ 2,222,569,510	\$ 1,263,214,099
Non-Agency - \$72,883,614 and \$47,227,005 pledged as collateral, respectively	72,883,614	58,787,051
ABS - \$27,760,052 and \$4,526,620 pledged as collateral, respectively	27,760,052	4,526,620
CMBS - \$4,021,091 and \$2,747,080 pledged as collateral, respectively	4,021,091	13,537,851
Linked transactions, net, at fair value	36,020,511	8,787,180
Cash and cash equivalents	20,812,898	35,851,249
Restricted cash	3,916,000	3,037,055
Interest receivable	7,721,103	4,219,640
Receivable on unsettled trades	79,425,620	
Derivative assets, at fair value	113,281	1,428,595
Prepaid expenses	261,061	317,950
Other assets	313,150	393,667
Due from affiliates		104,994
Total Assets	\$ 2,475,817,891	\$ 1,394,205,951
Liabilities		
Repurchase agreements	\$ 2,086,690,314	\$ 1,150,149,407
Payable on unsettled trades	54,757,865	18,759,200
Interest payable	1,622,442	2,275,138
Derivative liabilities, at fair value	9,337,310	7,908,308
Dividend payable	11,039,560	7,011,171
Due to affiliates	1,049,294	770,341
Accrued expenses	1,116,935	668,552
Due to broker		379,914
Total Liabilities	2,165,613,720	1,187,922,031
Stockholders Equity		
Common stock, par value \$0.01 per share; 450,000,000 shares of common stock authorized and 15,764,800 and 10,009,958 shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively	157,648	100,100
Additional paid-in capital	302,180,519	198,228,694
Retained earnings	7,866,004	7,955,126
	310,204,171	206,283,920
Total Liabilities & Equity	\$ 2,475,817,891	\$ 1,394,205,951

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

Table of Contents**AG Mortgage Investment Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Statement of Operations****(Unaudited)**

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2012
Net Interest Income	
Interest income	\$ 13,996,628
Interest expense	1,827,414
	12,169,214
Other Income	
Net realized gain	2,429,020
Gain on linked transactions, net	3,439,185
Realized loss on periodic interest settlements of interest rate swaps, net	(1,457,950)
Unrealized loss on derivative instruments, net	(2,845,879)
Unrealized loss on real estate securities	(755,552)
	808,824
Expenses	
Management fee to affiliate	1,049,294
Other operating expenses	813,324
Equity based compensation to affiliate	87,329
Excise tax	77,653
	2,027,600
Net Income	\$ 10,950,438
Earnings Per Share of Common Stock	
Basic	\$ 0.77
Diluted	\$ 0.77
Weighted Average Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding	
Basic	14,179,635
Diluted	14,180,789
Dividends Declared per Share of Common Stock	\$ 0.70

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

Table of Contents**AG Mortgage Investment Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Statement of Stockholders Equity****(Unaudited)**

	Common Stock		Preferred Stock		Additional Paid-in-Capital	Retained Earnings	Total
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount			
Balance at December 31, 2011	10,009,958	\$ 100,100	\$	\$	\$ 198,228,694	\$ 7,955,126	\$ 206,283,920
Issuance of common stock	5,750,000	57,500			109,192,500		109,250,000
Offering costs					(5,344,481)		(5,344,481)
Grant of restricted stock	4,842	48			8,074		8,122
Dividends declared						(11,039,560)	(11,039,560)
Amortization of equity based compensation					95,732		95,732
Net income						10,950,438	10,950,438
Balance at March 31, 2012	15,764,800	\$ 157,648	\$	\$	\$ 302,180,519	\$ 7,866,004	\$ 310,204,171

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

Table of Contents**AG Mortgage Investment Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows****(Unaudited)**

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2012
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	
Net income	\$ 10,950,438
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Net realized gain	(2,429,020)
Net accretion of premium related to real estate securities	4,844,559
Unrealized gains on linked transactions, net	(2,001,931)
Unrealized losses on derivative instruments, net	2,845,879
Unrealized losses on real estate securities	755,552
Equity based compensation to affiliate	87,329
Equity based compensation expense	40,005
Increase/decrease in operating assets/liabilities:	
Increase in interest receivable	(3,501,463)
Decrease in prepaid expense	56,889
Decrease in other assets	80,517
Decrease in due from affiliates	104,994
Decrease in interest payable	(652,696)
Increase in due to affiliates	278,953
Increase in accrued expenses	448,383
Decrease in due to broker	(379,914)
Net cash provided by operating activities	11,528,474
Cash Flows from Investing Activities	
Purchase of real estate securities	(1,222,126,033)
Purchase of securities underlying linked transactions	(142,396,982)
Proceeds from sale of real estate securities	144,498,225
Principal repayments on real estate securities	41,611,891
Principal repayments on securities underlying linked transactions	8,567,464
Net settlement of interest rate swaps	153,721
Net settlement of TBAs	1,593,437
Restricted cash used in investment activities	(857,999)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,168,956,276)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities	
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	109,250,000
Payment of offering costs	(5,344,481)
Borrowings under repurchase agreements	4,192,078,320
Borrowings under repurchase agreements underlying linked transactions	363,883,861
Repayments of repurchase agreements	(3,255,537,413)
Repayments of repurchase agreements underlying linked transactions	(254,908,719)
Collateral held by derivative counterparty	(210,002)
Collateral held by repurchase counterparty	189,056
Dividend paid	(7,011,171)
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,142,389,451

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Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(15,038,351)
Cash and cash equivalents, Beginning of Period	35,851,249
Cash and cash equivalents, End of Period	\$ 20,812,898
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:	
Cash paid for interest on repurchase agreements	\$ 1,681,785
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash financing activities:	
Common stock dividends declared but not paid	\$ 11,039,560

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

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AG Mortgage Investment Trust Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

March 31, 2012

1. Organization

AG Mortgage Investment Trust, Inc. (the Company) was organized in the state of Maryland on March 1, 2011. The Company is focused on investing in, acquiring and managing a diversified portfolio of residential mortgage-backed securities, or RMBS, issued or guaranteed by a government-sponsored enterprise such as Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, or any agency of the U.S. Government such as Ginnie Mae (collectively, Agency RMBS), and other real estate-related securities and financial assets, including Non-Agency RMBS, ABS and CMBS.

Non-Agency RMBS represent fixed-and floating-rate residential non-Agency RMBS, including investment grade (AAA through BBB) and non investment grade classes (BB and below). The mortgage loan collateral for residential Non-Agency RMBS consists of residential mortgage loans that do not generally conform to underwriting guidelines issued by U.S. government agencies or U.S. government-sponsored entities.

Asset Backed Securities (ABS) investments are securitized investments similar to the aforementioned investments except the underlying assets are diverse, not only representing real estate related assets.

Commercial Mortgage Backed Securities (CMBS) represent investments of fixed- and floating-rate CMBS, including investment grade (AAA through BBB) and non investment grade classes (BB and below). CMBS will be secured by, or evidence ownership interest in, a single commercial mortgage loan or a pool of commercial mortgage loans.

Collectively, we refer to all asset types as real estate securities.

On March 7, 2011, AG Funds, L.P. (AG Funds), a Delaware limited liability company, entered into a subscription agreement with the Company and agreed to purchase 100 shares of common stock for \$1,000. The subscription amount was received by the Company on April 1, 2011 making AG Funds the sole stockholder of the Company. The Company subsequently completed an initial public offering on July 6, 2011 and concurrently repurchased the 100 shares from AG Funds at their issue price.

The Company is externally managed by AG REIT Management, LLC (the Manager), a newly formed subsidiary of Angelo, Gordon & Co., L.P. (Angelo, Gordon), a privately-held, SEC-registered investment adviser. Our Manager, pursuant to a delegation agreement dated as of June 29, 2011, has delegated to Angelo, Gordon the overall responsibility with respect to our Manager's day-to-day duties and obligations arising under the management agreement.

The Company conducts its operations to qualify and be taxed as a real estate investment trust (a REIT) under the Internal Revenue Code commencing with its taxable period ended December 31, 2011.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, AG MIT, LLC and AG MIT II, LLC. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements and related notes have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) for interim financial reporting and the instructions to Form 10-Q and Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X. In the opinion of management, all adjustments considered necessary for a fair presentation for the interim period of the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows have been included and are of a normal and recurring nature. The operating results presented for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for any other interim period or for the entire year.

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AG Mortgage Investment Trust Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

March 31, 2012

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is comprised of cash on deposit with financial institutions. We classify highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase as cash equivalents. We place our cash and cash equivalents with high credit quality institutions to minimize credit risk exposure.

Restricted cash

Restricted cash includes cash pledged as collateral for clearing and executing trades, interest rate swaps and repurchase agreements. Restricted cash is carried at cost, which approximates fair value. Cash held by the Company as collateral is included in the due to broker line item on the consolidated balance sheet.

Offering and organization costs

The Company incurred offering and organization costs in connection with arranging the Company's initial public offering (the IPO) and subsequent follow-on offering of its common stock. The offering and other organization costs were paid out of the proceeds of the respective offerings. Offering costs have been accounted for as a reduction of additional paid-in-capital. Costs incurred to organize the Company have been expensed as incurred. The Company's obligation to pay for organization and offering expenses incurred in connection with the IPO was capped at 1% of the total gross proceeds from the IPO and the concurrent private placement, and the Manager paid for such expenses incurred above the cap.

Use of estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Earnings per share

In accordance with the provisions of Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 260, Earnings per Share, the Company calculates basic income per share by dividing net income (loss) for the period by weighted-average shares of the Company's common stock outstanding for that period. Diluted income per share takes into account the effect of dilutive instruments, such as stock options, warrants and unvested restricted stock, but uses the average share price for the period in determining the number of incremental shares that are to be added to the weighted-average number of shares outstanding.

Valuation of financial instruments

The fair value of the financial instruments that we record at fair value will be determined by the Manager, subject to oversight of the board of directors, and in accordance with ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures. When possible, the Company determines fair value using independent data sources. ASC 820 establishes a hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques giving the highest priority to readily available unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements) when market prices are not readily available or reliable. The three levels of the hierarchy under ASC 820 are described below:

Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

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Level 2 Prices determined using other significant observable inputs. These may include quoted prices for similar securities, interest rates, prepayment speeds, credit risk and others.

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March 31, 2012

Level 3 Prices determined using significant unobservable inputs. In situations where quoted prices or observable inputs are unavailable (for example, when there is little or no market activity for an investment at the end of the period), unobservable inputs may be used. Unobservable inputs reflect the Company's assumptions about the factors that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability, and would be based on the best information available.

Transfers between levels are assumed to occur at the beginning of the reporting period.

Accounting for real estate securities

Our investments in real estate securities are recorded in accordance with ASC 320. We have chosen to make a fair value election pursuant to ASC 825 for our real estate securities portfolio. The real estate securities are recorded at fair market value on our balance sheet and the period change in fair market value is recorded in current period earnings on our consolidated statement of operations as a component of Unrealized loss on real estate securities.

These investments generally meet the requirements to be classified as available for sale under ASC 320-10-25, Debt and Equity Securities, which requires the securities to be carried at fair value on the Consolidated Balance Sheet with changes in fair value charged to other comprehensive income, a component of Stockholders' Equity. Electing the fair value option allows the Company to record changes in fair value in the Statement of Operations, which, in management's view, more appropriately reflects the results of our operations for a particular reporting period as all securities activities will be recorded in a similar manner.

The cost of positions sold is calculated using a FIFO basis. Realized gains and losses on sales of real estate securities are recorded in earnings at the time of disposition.

Sales of securities

Sales of securities are driven by our Manager's portfolio management process. Our Manager seeks to mitigate risks including those associated with prepayments and will opportunistically rotate the portfolio into securities with more favorable attributes. Strategies may also be employed to manage net capital gains, which need to be distributed for tax purposes.

Realized gains or losses on sales of securities and derivatives, inclusive of securities classified as a component of linked transactions are included in the net realized gain line item on the consolidated statement of operations, and are recorded at the time of disposition. The cost of positions sold is calculated using a FIFO basis.

Investment consolidation

For each investment we make, we will evaluate the underlying entity that issued the securities we acquired or to which we make a loan to determine the appropriate accounting. A similar analysis will be performed for each entity with which we enter into an agreement for management, servicing or related services. In performing our analysis, we will refer to guidance in ASC 810-10, Consolidation. In situations where we are the transferor of financial assets, we will refer to the guidance in ASC 860-10 Transfers and Servicing.

In variable interest entities, or VIEs, an entity is subject to consolidation under ASC 810-10 if the equity investors either do not have sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support, are unable to direct the entity's activities or are not exposed to the entity's losses or entitled to its residual returns. VIEs within the scope of ASC 810-10 are required to be consolidated by their primary beneficiary. The primary beneficiary of a VIE is determined to be the party that has both the power to direct the activities of a VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance and the obligation to absorb losses of the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE or the right to receive benefits from the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE. This determination can sometimes involve complex and subjective analyses. Further, ASC 810-10 also requires ongoing assessments of whether an enterprise is the primary beneficiary of a VIE. In accordance with ASC 810-10, all transferees, including variable interest entities, must be evaluated for consolidation. If

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we were to treat securitizations as sales in the future, we will analyze the transactions under the guidelines of ASC 810-10 for consolidation.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

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We may periodically enter into transactions in which we sell assets. Upon a transfer of financial assets, we will sometimes retain or acquire senior or subordinated interests in the related assets. Pursuant to ASC 860-10, a determination must be made as to whether a transferor has surrendered control over transferred financial assets. That determination must consider the transferor's continuing involvement in the transferred financial asset, including all arrangements or agreements made contemporaneously with, or in contemplation of, the transfer, even if they were not entered into at the time of the transfer. The financial components approach under ASC 860-10 limits the circumstances in which a financial asset, or portion of a financial asset, should be derecognized when the transferor has not transferred the entire original financial asset to an entity that is not consolidated with the transferor in the financial statements being presented and/or when the transferor has continuing involvement with the transferred financial asset. It defines the term "participating interest" to establish specific conditions for reporting a transfer of a portion of a financial asset as a sale.

Under ASC 860-10, after a transfer of financial assets that meets the criteria for treatment as a sale (legal isolation, ability of transferee to pledge or exchange the transferred assets without constraint and transferred control) an entity recognizes the financial and servicing assets it acquired or retained and the liabilities it has incurred, derecognizes financial assets it has sold and derecognizes liabilities when extinguished. The transferor would then determine the gain or loss on sale of mortgage loans by allocating the carrying value of the underlying mortgage between securities or loans sold and the interests retained based on their fair values. The gain or loss on sale is the difference between the cash proceeds from the sale and the amount allocated to the securities or loans sold. When a transfer of financial assets does not qualify for sale accounting, ASC 860-10 requires the transfer to be accounted for as a secured borrowing with a pledge of collateral.

From time to time, we may securitize mortgage loans we hold if such financing is available. These transactions will be recorded in accordance with ASC 860-10 and will be accounted for as either a sale and the loans will be removed from our balance sheet or as a financing and will be classified as securitized loans on our balance sheet, depending upon the structure of the securitization transaction. ASC 860-10 is a complex standard that may require us to exercise significant judgment in determining whether a transaction should be recorded as a sale or a financing.

Interest income recognition

Interest income on our real estate securities portfolio is accrued based on the actual coupon rate and the outstanding principal balance of such securities. We have elected to record interest in accordance with ASC 835-30-35-2 using the effective interest method for all securities accounted for under the fair value option (ASC 825). As such, premiums and discounts are amortized or accreted into interest income over the lives of the securities in accordance with ASC 310-20 Nonrefundable Fees and Other Costs, ASC 320-10 Investments Debt and Equity Securities or ASC 325-40 Beneficial Interests in Securitized Financial Assets, as applicable. Total interest income will flow through the interest income line item on the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

On at least a quarterly basis for securities accounted for under ASC 320-10 and ASC 310-20 (generally Agency RMBS), prepayments of the underlying collateral must be estimated, which directly affect the speed at which we amortize such securities. If actual and anticipated cash flows differ from previous estimates; we recognize a "catch-up" adjustment in the current period to the amortization of premiums for the impact of the cumulative change in the effective yield through the reporting date.

Similarly, we also reassess the cash flows on at least a quarterly basis for securities accounted for under ASC 325-40 (generally non-Agency RMBS, ABS and CMBS). In estimating these cash flows, there are a number of assumptions that will be subject to uncertainties and contingencies. These include the rate and timing of principal and interest receipts, (including assumptions of prepayments, repurchases, defaults and liquidations), the pass-through or coupon rate and interest rate fluctuations. In addition, interest payment shortfalls due to delinquencies on the underlying mortgage loans have to be judgmentally estimated. Differences between previously estimated cash flows and current actual and anticipated cash flows are recognized prospectively through an adjustment of the yield over the remaining life of the security based on the current amortized cost of the investment as adjusted for credit impairment, if any.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

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For investments purchased with evidence of deterioration of credit quality for which it is probable, at acquisition, that we will be unable to collect all contractually required payments receivable, we will apply the provisions of ASC 310-30 Loans and Debt Securities Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality. ASC 310-30 addresses accounting for differences between contractual cash flows and cash flows expected to be collected from an investor's initial investment in loans or debt securities (loans) acquired in a transfer if those differences are attributable, at least in part, to credit quality. ASC 310-30 limits the yield that may be accreted (accretable yield) to the excess of the investor's estimate of undiscounted expected principal, interest and other cash flows (cash flows expected at acquisition to be collected) over the investor's initial investment in the loan. ASC 310-30 requires that the excess of contractual cash flows over cash flows expected to be collected (nonaccretable difference) not be recognized as an adjustment of yield, loss accrual or valuation allowance. Subsequent increases in cash flows expected to be collected generally should be recognized prospectively through adjustment of the loan's yield over its remaining life. Decreases in cash flows expected to be collected should be recognized as impairment.

Our accrual of interest, discount and premium for U.S. federal and other tax purposes is likely to differ from the financial accounting treatment of these items as described above.

Repurchase agreements

We finance the acquisition of certain assets within our portfolio through the use of repurchase agreements. Repurchase agreements are treated as collateralized financing transactions and are carried at primarily their contractual amounts, including accrued interest, as specified in the respective agreements.

We pledge certain of our securities as collateral under repurchase arrangements with financial institutions, the terms and conditions of which are negotiated on a transaction-by-transaction basis. The amounts available to be borrowed are dependent upon the fair value of the securities pledged as collateral, which fluctuates with changes in interest rates, type of security and liquidity conditions within the banking, mortgage finance and real estate industries. In response to declines in fair value of pledged securities, lenders may require us to post additional collateral or pay down borrowings to re-establish agreed upon collateral requirements, referred to as margin calls. As of March 31, 2012, we have met all margin call requirements.

In instances where we acquire assets through repurchase agreements with the same counterparty from whom the assets were purchased, we will evaluate such transactions in accordance with ASC 860-10. This standard requires the initial transfer of a financial asset and repurchase financing that are entered into contemporaneously with, or in contemplation of, one another to be considered linked unless all of the criteria found in ASC 860-10 are met at the inception of the transaction. If the transaction meets all of the conditions, the initial transfer shall be accounted for separately from the repurchase financing, and we will record the assets and the related financing on a gross basis on our balance sheet with the corresponding interest income and interest expense in our statements of operations. If the transaction is determined to be linked, we will record the initial transfer and repurchase financing on a net basis and record a forward commitment to purchase assets as a derivative instrument with changes in market value being recorded on the statement of operations. Such forward commitments are recorded at fair value with subsequent changes in fair value recognized in income.

Accounting for derivative financial instruments

We may enter into derivative contracts, including interest rate swaps and interest rate caps, as a means of mitigating our interest rate risk. We use interest rate derivative instruments to mitigate interest rate risk rather than to enhance returns. We account for derivative financial instruments in accordance with ASC 815-10, Derivatives and Hedging. ASC 815-10 requires an entity to recognize all derivatives as either assets or liabilities in the balance sheet and to measure those instruments at fair value. Additionally, the fair value adjustments will affect either other comprehensive income in stockholders' equity until the hedged item is recognized in earnings or net income depending on whether the derivative instrument is designated and qualifies as a hedge for accounting purposes and, if so, the nature of the hedging activity. As of March 31, 2012 none of our interest rate derivatives have been designated as hedges. Such derivatives are recorded at fair value in accordance with ASC 820-10, with corresponding changes in value recognized in the statement of operations.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

March 31, 2012

When derivative contracts are executed with the same counterparty, the value of the derivative contracts is reported on a net-by-counterparty basis on the balance sheet, where a legal right of off-set exists under an enforceable netting agreement. As a result, the net exposure to counterparties is reported as either an asset or liability on the balance sheet.

To-be-announced securities

A to-be-announced security (TBA) is a futures contract for the purchase or sale of Agency RMBS at a predetermined price, face amount, issuer, coupon and stated maturity on an agreed-upon future date. The specific Agency RMBS delivered into the contract upon the settlement date, published each month by the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association, are not known at the time of the transaction. TBA securities are exempt from ASC 815 and are accounted for under ASC 320 if there is no other way to purchase or sell that security, if delivery of that security and settlement will occur within the shortest period possible for that type of security and if it is probable at inception and throughout the term of the individual contract that physical delivery of the security will occur (referred to as the regular-way exception). Unrealized gains and losses associated with TBA contracts not subject to the regular-way exception or not designated as hedging instruments are recognized in our Consolidated Statement of Operations in the line item Unrealized loss on derivative instruments, net.

Manager compensation

The management agreement provides for the payment to our Manager of a management fee. The management fee is accrued and expensed during the period for which it is calculated and earned. For a more detailed discussion on the fees payable under the management agreement, see Note 9.

Income taxes

We conduct our operations to qualify and be taxed as a REIT commencing with our taxable year ended December 31, 2011. Accordingly, we will generally not be subject to corporate U.S. federal or state income tax to the extent that we make qualifying distributions to our stockholders, and provided that we satisfy on a continuing basis, through actual investment and operating results, the REIT requirements including certain asset, income, distribution and stock ownership tests. If we fail to qualify as a REIT, and do not qualify for certain statutory relief provisions, we will be subject to U.S. federal, state and local income taxes and may be precluded from qualifying as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year in which we lost our REIT qualification.

The dividends paid deduction of a REIT for qualifying dividends to its stockholders is computed using our taxable income as opposed to net income reported under GAAP in the financial statements. Taxable income, generally, will differ from net income reported on the financial statements because the determination of taxable income is based on tax provisions and not financial accounting principles.

We have elected to treat certain of our subsidiaries, including AG MIT II, LLC, as taxable REIT subsidiaries, or TRSs. In general, a TRS of ours may hold assets and engage in activities that we cannot hold or engage in directly and generally may engage in any real estate or non-real estate-related business. A TRS is subject to U.S. federal, state and local corporate income taxes. As of March 31, 2012, there was no activity in our TRSs.

While a TRS will generate net income, a TRS can declare dividends to us which will be included in our taxable income and necessitate a distribution to our stockholders. Conversely, if we retain earnings at a TRS level, no distribution is required and we can increase book equity of the consolidated entity.

Our financial results are generally not expected to reflect provisions for current or deferred income taxes, except for any activities conducted through one or more taxable REIT subsidiaries, such as AG MIT II, LLC, that are subject to corporate income taxation. We believe that we will operate in a manner that will allow us to qualify for taxation as a REIT. As a result of our expected REIT qualification, we do not generally expect to pay corporate U.S. federal or state income tax. Many of the REIT requirements, however, are highly technical and complex. If we were

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to fail to meet the REIT requirements, we would be subject to U.S. federal income taxes and applicable state and local taxes.

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As a REIT, if we fail to distribute in any calendar year at least the sum of (i) 85% of our ordinary income for such year, (ii) 95% of our capital gain net income for such year, and (iii) any undistributed taxable income from the prior year, we would be subject to a non-deductible 4% excise tax on the excess of such required distribution over the sum of (i) the amounts actually distributed and (ii) the amounts of income we retained and on which we have paid corporate income tax.

We evaluate uncertain income tax positions, if any, in accordance with ASC Topic 740, Income Taxes (ASC 740). We classify interest and penalties, if any, related to unrecognized tax benefits as a component of provision for income taxes. See Note 8 for further details.

Stock-based compensation

We follow ASC 718, Compensation—Stock Compensation with regard to our equity incentive plans. ASC 718 covers a wide range of share-based compensation arrangements including stock options, restricted stock plans, performance-based awards, stock appreciation rights and employee stock purchase plans. ASC 718 requires that compensation cost relating to stock-based payment transactions be recognized in financial statements. The cost is measured based on the fair value of the equity or liability instruments issued.

Compensation cost related to restricted common shares issued to the Company's directors is measured at its estimated fair value at the grant date, and is amortized and expensed over the vesting period on a straight-line basis. Compensation cost related to restricted common shares issued to the Manager is initially measured at estimated fair value at the grant date, and is remeasured on subsequent dates to the extent the awards are unvested. The Company has elected to use the straight-line method to amortize compensation expense for the restricted common shares granted to the Manager.

Recent accounting pronouncements

In December 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2011-11, Balance Sheet (Topic 210): Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities (ASU 2011-11), which requires entities to provide enhanced disclosures about financial instruments and derivative instruments that are either presented on a net basis in the balance sheet or subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement including (i) a description of the rights of offset associated with relevant agreements and (ii) both net and gross information, including amounts of financial collateral, for relevant assets and liabilities. The purpose of the update is to enhance comparability between those companies that prepare their financial statements on the basis of U.S. GAAP and those that prepare their financial statements in accordance with IFRS and enables users of the financial statements to understand the effect or potential effect of the offsetting arrangements on the balance sheet. ASU 2011-11 is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, and for interim periods within those years. Disclosures are required retrospectively for all comparative periods presented in an entity's financial statements. We do not believe the adoption of ASU 2011-11 will have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In April 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-03, Reconsideration of Effective Control for Repurchase Agreements, (ASU 2011-03), which changes the assessment of whether repurchase agreement transactions should be accounted for as sales or secured financings. In a typical repurchase agreement transaction, an entity transfers financial assets to the counterparty in exchange for cash with an agreement for the counterparty to return the same or equivalent financial assets for a fixed price in the future. Prior to this update, one of the factors in determining whether sale treatment could be used was whether the transferor maintained effective control of the transferred assets and in order to do so, the transferor must have the ability to repurchase such assets. This ASU changes the assessment of effective control by focusing on a transferor's contractual rights and obligations with respect to transferred financial assets, rather than whether the transferor has the practical ability to perform in accordance with those rights or obligations. ASU 2011-03 was effective for the Company for the first interim or annual period beginning on or after December 15, 2011. With the exception of Linked Transactions, the Company records repurchase agreements as secured borrowings and not sales, and accordingly, the adoption of this update on January 1, 2012 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

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3. Real Estate Securities

The following table presents the current principal balance, amortized cost, gross unrealized gain, gross unrealized loss, and fair market value of the Company's real estate securities portfolio at March 31, 2012. Real estate securities that are accounted for as components of linked transactions are not reflected in the tables set forth in this note. See Note 6 for further details. The Company's Agency RMBS are mortgage pass-through certificates representing interests in or obligations backed by pools of residential mortgage loans issued or guaranteed by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac. The Non-Agency RMBS, ABS and CMBS portfolios are not issued or guaranteed by Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac or any agency of the U.S. Government and are therefore subject to credit risk. Agency RMBS securities have an explicit government guarantee.

	Current Face	Premium (Discount)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized (1)		Fair Value	Weighted Average	
				Gains	Losses		Coupon	Yield
Agency RMBS:								
15 Year Fixed Rate	\$ 881,720,959	\$ 27,976,152	\$ 909,697,111	\$ 14,350,952	\$ (859,843)	\$ 923,188,220	3.26%	2.56%
20 Year Fixed Rate	242,520,924	8,762,952	251,283,876	2,107,514	(396,748)	252,994,642	3.62%	2.95%
30 Year Fixed Rate	929,458,284	44,726,742	974,185,026	2,164,659	(5,518,056)	970,831,629	3.78%	3.14%
Interest Only	384,910,364	(306,961,875)	77,948,489	2,006,748	(4,400,218)	75,555,019	6.17%	7.01%
Non-Agency RMBS	78,629,130	(5,889,276)	72,739,854	826,602	(682,842)	72,883,614	5.36%	6.28%
ABS	27,561,942	(25,861)	27,536,081	223,971		27,760,052	5.66%	5.72%
CMBS	5,000,000	(1,516,719)	3,483,281	537,810		4,021,091	5.61%	16.28%
Total	\$ 2,549,801,603	\$ (232,927,885)	\$ 2,316,873,718	\$ 22,218,256	\$ (11,857,707)	\$ 2,327,234,267	4.02%	3.17%

(1) We have chosen to make a fair value election pursuant to ASC 825 for our real estate securities portfolio. Unrealized gains and losses are recognized in current period earnings in the unrealized gain (loss) on real estate securities line item. The gross unrealized stated above represent inception to date unrealized gains (losses).

The following table details weighted average life by Agency RMBS, Agency Interest-Only (IO) and Other Securities:

Weighted Average Life (2)	Agency RMBS			Agency IO			Other Securities (1)		
	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Weighted Average Coupon	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Weighted Average Coupon	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Weighted Average Coupon
Less than or equal to 1 year	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$ 10,246,990	\$ 10,207,290	5.81%
Greater than one year and less than or equal to three years							49,528,936	48,751,252	6.27%
Greater than three years and less than or equal to five years	469,013,356	458,399,573	3.50%	66,649,240	66,963,528	6.24%	9,739,274	9,317,894	2.46%
Greater than five years	1,678,001,135	1,676,766,440	3.55%	8,905,779	10,984,961	5.74%	35,149,557	35,482,780	5.27%
Total	\$ 2,147,014,491	\$ 2,135,166,013	3.54%	\$ 75,555,019	\$ 77,948,489	6.17%	\$ 104,664,757	\$ 103,759,216	5.45%

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- (1) For purposes of this table, Other Securities represents Non-Agency RMBS, ABS and CMBS investments held as of March 31, 2012.
- (2) Actual maturities of mortgage-backed securities are generally shorter than stated contractual maturities. Maturities are affected by the contractual lives of the underlying mortgages, periodic payments of principal and prepayments of principal.

During the period ended March 31, 2012, the Company sold five securities for total proceeds of \$144.4 million, with an additional \$79.4 million of proceeds on one unsettled security sale as of quarter end, recording realized gains of \$2.2 million and realized losses of \$1.6 million. See Note 6 for amounts realized on settlement of certain derivatives.

4. Fair Value Measurements

As described in Note 2, the fair value of financial instruments that we record at fair value will be determined by the Manager, subject to oversight of the board of directors, and in accordance with ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures. When possible, the Company determines fair value using independent data sources. ASC 820 establishes a hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques giving the highest priority to readily available unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements) when market prices are not readily available or reliable. The three levels of the hierarchy under ASC 820 are described below:

Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

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Level 2 Prices determined using other significant observable inputs. These may include quoted prices for similar securities, interest rates, prepayment speeds, credit risk and others.

Level 3 Prices determined using significant unobservable inputs. In situations where quoted prices or observable inputs are unavailable (for example, when there is little or no market activity for an investment at the end of the period), unobservable inputs may be used. Unobservable inputs reflect the Company's assumptions about the factors that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability, and would be based on the best information available.

Values for the Company's securities and derivatives portfolios are based upon prices obtained from third party pricing services, which are indicative of market activity. The evaluation methodology of the Company's third-party pricing services incorporates commonly used market pricing methods, including a spread measurement to various indices such as the one-year constant maturity treasury and LIBOR, which are observable inputs. The evaluation also considers the underlying characteristics of each security, which are also observable inputs, including: coupon; maturity date; loan age; reset date; collateral type; periodic and life cap; geography; and prepayment speeds. The Company collects and considers current market intelligence on all major markets, including benchmark security evaluations and bid-lists from various sources, when available. As part of the risk management process, the Company reviews and analyzes all prices obtain by comparing prices to recently completed transactions involving the same or similar securities on or near the reporting date. If, in the opinion of the Manager, one or more securities prices reported to the Company are not reliable or unavailable, the Manager reviews the fair value based on characteristics of the security it receives from the issuer and available market information.

In valuing its derivatives, the Company considers the creditworthiness of both the Company and its counterparties, along with collateral provisions contained in each derivative agreement, from the perspective of both the Company and its counterparties. All of the Company's derivatives are subject to bilateral collateral arrangements. The Company also has netting arrangements in place with all derivative counterparties pursuant to standard documentation developed by the International Swap and Derivatives Association, or ISDA. Consequently, no credit valuation adjustment was made in determining the fair value of derivatives.

The securities underlying the Company's linked transactions are valued using similar techniques to those used for the Company's securities portfolio. The value of the underlying security is then netted against the carrying amount (which approximates fair value) of the repurchase agreement at the valuation date. Additionally, TBA instruments are similar in form to the Company's Agency RMBS portfolio, and the Company therefore estimates fair value based on similar methods.

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The following table presents the Company's financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2012:

	Fair Value at March 31, 2012			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets:				
Agency RMBS:				
15 Year Fixed Rate	\$	\$ 923,188,220	\$	\$ 923,188,220
20 Year Fixed Rate		252,994,642		252,994,642
30 Year Fixed Rate		970,831,629		970,831,629
Interest Only		75,555,019		75,555,019
Non-Agency RMBS				
ABS		38,718,195	34,165,419	72,883,614
CMBS		4,021,091	27,760,052	27,760,052
Linked transactions		26,513,710	9,506,801	36,020,511
Derivative assets		113,281		113,281
Total Assets Carried at Fair Value	\$	\$ 2,291,935,787	\$ 71,432,272	\$ 2,363,368,059
Liabilities:				
Derivative liabilities	\$	\$ (9,337,310)	\$	\$ (9,337,310)
Total Liabilities Carried at Fair Value	\$	\$ (9,337,310)	\$	\$ (9,337,310)

The Company did not have any transfers of assets or liabilities between Levels 1 and 2 of the fair value hierarchy during the period ended March 31, 2012.

The following table presents additional information about the Company's investments which are measured at fair value on a recurring basis for which the Company has utilized Level 3 inputs to determine fair value:

	Non-Agency RMBS	ABS	Linked Transactions
Beginning balance	\$ 28,407,005	\$ 4,526,620	\$ 5,277,317
Transfers (1):			
Transfers into level 3			
Transfers out of level 3			
Purchases	11,605,000	23,504,164	17,999,478
Proceeds from sales			
Proceeds from settlement	(5,957,238)	(516,739)	(14,212,730)
Total net gains/ (losses) (2)			
Included in net income	110,652	246,007	442,736
Included in other comprehensive income (loss)			
Ending Balance	\$ 34,165,419	\$ 27,760,052	\$ 9,506,801
	\$ 110,652	\$ 246,007	\$ 442,736

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Change in unrealized appreciation/depreciation for level 3 assets still held as of March 31, 2012 (2)

- (1) Transfers are assumed to occur at the beginning of the period.
- (2) Gains/(losses) are recorded in the following line items in the consolidated statement of operations:

Gain on linked transactions, net	\$ 442,736
Unrealized loss on real estate securities	370,325
Interest income	(13,666)

Total \$ 799,395

The Company did not have any transfers of assets or liabilities in or out of Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy during the period ended March 31, 2012.

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The following table presents a summary of quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of investments for which the Company has utilized Level 3 inputs to determine fair value:

Asset Class	Fair Value at March 31, 2012	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	Range (Weighted Average)
Non-Agency RMBS	\$ 34,165,419	Discounted Cash Flow	Yield	4.48% - 7.21% (5.86%)
			Projected Collateral Prepayments	0.00% - 10.00% (3.58%)
			Projected Collateral Losses	2.92% - 30.00% (10.76%)
			Projected Collateral Severities	40.00% - 85.00% (57.20%)
ABS	\$ 27,760,052	Discounted Cash Flow	Yield	4.08% - 7.05% (5.72%)
			Projected Collateral Prepayments	1.50% - 20.00% (20.00%)
Linked Transactions*	\$ 9,506,801	Discounted Cash Flow	Yield	4.73% - 6.79% (5.69%)
			Projected Collateral Prepayments	0.00% - 20.00% (6.48%)
			Projected Collateral Losses	1.00% - 15.00% (5.08%)
			Projected Collateral Severities	30.00% - 70.00% (47.26%)

*Linked Transactions are comprised of unobservable inputs from Non-Agency RMBS, ABS and CMBS investments.

As further described above, values for the Company's securities portfolio are based upon prices obtained from third party pricing services. Broker quotations may also be used. The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the reporting entity's Non-Agency RMBS, ABS and securities classified as a component of Linked Transactions are prepayment rates, probability of default, and loss severity in the event of default. Significant increases (decreases) in any of those inputs in isolation would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement. Generally, a change in the assumption used for the probability of default is accompanied by a directionally similar change in the assumption used for the loss severity and a directionally opposite change in the assumption used for prepayment rates.

5. Repurchase Agreements

We pledge certain of our real estate securities as collateral under repurchase agreements with financial institutions, the terms and conditions of which are negotiated on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Repurchase agreements involve the sale and a simultaneous agreement to repurchase the transferred assets or similar assets at a future date. The amount borrowed generally is equal to the fair value of the assets pledged less an agreed-upon discount, referred to as a haircut. Repurchase agreements entered into by the Company are accounted for as financings and require the repurchase of the transferred securities at the end of each agreement's term, typically 30 to 90 days. The Company maintains the beneficial interest in the specific securities pledged during the term of the repurchase agreement and receives the related principal and interest payments. Interest rates on these borrowings are fixed based on prevailing rates corresponding to the terms of the borrowings, and interest is paid at the termination of the repurchase arrangement at which time the Company may enter into a new repurchase arrangement at prevailing market rates with the same counterparty or repay that counterparty and negotiate financing with a different counterparty. In response to declines in fair value of pledged securities due to changes in market conditions or the publishing of monthly security paydown factors, lenders typically require the Company to post additional securities as collateral, pay down borrowings or establish cash margin accounts with the counterparties in order to re-establish the agreed-upon collateral requirements, referred to as margin calls. Under the terms of our master repurchase agreements, the counterparties may, in certain cases, sell or re-hypothecate the pledged collateral.

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The following table presents certain information regarding the Company's repurchase agreements as of March 31, 2012:

Repurchase Agreements Maturing Within:	Balance	Weighted Average Rate	Weighted Average Haircut
30 days or less	\$ 1,122,509,022	0.44%	5.63%
31-60 days	564,553,292	0.39%	4.65%
61-90 days	399,628,000	0.40%	5.23%
Total / Weighted Average	\$ 2,086,690,314	0.42%	5.29%

Although repurchase agreements are committed borrowings until maturity, the lender retains the right to mark the underlying collateral to fair value. A reduction in the value of pledged assets would require the Company to provide additional collateral or cash to fund margin calls. The following table presents information with respect to the Company's posting of collateral at March 31, 2012:

	March 31, 2012
Repurchase agreements secured by Agency RMBS	\$ 2,005,282,456
Fair Value of Agency RMBS pledged as collateral under repurchase agreements	2,053,602,617
Repurchase agreements secured by Non-Agency RMBS, ABS and CMBS	81,407,858
Fair Value of Non-Agency RMBS, ABS and CMBS pledged as collateral under repurchase agreements	104,664,756
Cash pledged (i.e., restricted cash) under repurchase agreements	

The Company seeks to transact with several different counterparties in order to reduce the exposure to any single counterparty. The Company entered into master repurchase agreements (MRAs) with twenty-four counterparties, under which we have outstanding debt with twenty-one counterparties at March 31, 2012. At March 31, 2012, the Company did not have greater than 10% of stockholders' equity at risk with any individual counterparty.

As discussed in Note 2, for any transactions determined to be linked, the initial transfer and repurchase financing will be recorded as a forward commitment to purchase assets. At March 31, 2012, the Company had repurchase agreements of \$148.1 million that were accounted for as linked. These linked repurchase agreements are not included in the above tables. See Note 6 for details.

6. Derivatives

The Company's derivatives currently include interest rate swaps (swaps), to-be-announced forward contracts on specified Agency pools (TBAs), and linked transactions. Derivatives have not been designated as hedging instruments. The Company has also entered into non-derivative instruments to manage interest rate risk, including Agency interest-only securities.

The following table presents the fair value of the Company's derivative instruments and their balance sheet location at March 31, 2012.

Derivative Instrument	Designation	Balance Sheet Location	March 31, 2012
Interest rate swaps, at fair value	Non-Hedge	Derivative liabilities, at fair value	\$ (8,754,890)

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TBAs, at fair value	Non-Hedge	Derivative assets, at fair value	113,281
TBAs, at fair value	Non-Hedge	Derivative liabilities, at fair value	(582,420)
Linked transactions, at fair value	Non-Hedge	Linked transactions, net, at fair value	36,020,511

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The following table summarizes information related to derivatives:

	March 31, 2012
Non-hedge derivatives	
Notional amount of Interest Rate Swap Agreements	\$ 1,168,025,000
Notional amount of TBAs	95,000,000
Notional amount of Linked Transactions (1)	205,224,133

(1) This represents the current face of the securities comprising linked transactions.

The following table summarizes gains (losses) related to derivatives:

	Income Statement Location	Three Months Ended March 31, 2012
Non-hedge derivatives gain (loss):		
Interest rate swaps	Unrealized loss on derivative instruments, net	\$ (1,358,300)
Interest rate swaps	Net realized gain	153,721
TBAs	Unrealized loss on derivative instruments, net	(1,487,579)
TBAs	Net realized gain	1,706,719
Linked transactions	Gain on linked transactions, net	3,439,185

Interest Rate Swaps

To help mitigate exposure to higher short-term interest rates, the Company uses currently-paying and may use forward-starting, one- and three-month LIBOR-indexed, pay-fixed, receive-variable, interest rate swap agreements. This arrangement establishes a relatively stable fixed rate on related borrowings because the variable-rate payments received on the swap agreements largely offset interest accruing on the related borrowings, leaving the fixed-rate payments to be paid on the swap agreements as the Company's effective borrowing rate, subject to certain adjustments including changes in spreads between variable rates on the swap agreements and actual borrowing rates.

The following table presents information about the Company's interest rate swaps as follows:

	Notional Amount	Weighted Average Pay Rate	Weighted Average Receive Rate	Weighted Average Years to Maturity
Maturity				
2013	\$ 142,000,000	0.525%	0.242%	1.60
2014	204,500,000	1.000%	0.551%	2.29
2015	334,025,000	1.131%	0.507%	3.13
2016	282,500,000	1.176%	0.464%	4.02
2017	60,000,000	1.184%	0.530%	4.86
2018	120,000,000	1.608%	0.483%	6.14
2019	25,000,000	1.881%	0.474%	6.97

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Total/Wtd Avg	\$ 1,168,025,000	1.113%	0.470%	3.49
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TBAs

The Company has entered into TBA positions to facilitate the future purchase of specified Agency RMBS. Pursuant to these TBAs, the Company agrees to purchase, for future delivery, Agency RMBS with certain principal and interest terms and certain types of underlying collateral, but the particular Agency RMBS to be delivered would not be identified until shortly, generally two days, before the TBA settlement date. The Company records TBA purchases on the trade date and it presents the purchase net of the corresponding payable until the settlement date of the transaction. Contracts for the purchase or sale of specified Agency RMBS are accounted for as derivatives if the delivery of the specified Agency security and settlement extends beyond the shortest period possible for that type of security.

The following table presents information about the Company's TBAs for the three months ended March 31, 2012:

	Beginning Notional Amount	Additions	Sale or Settlement	Ending Net Notional Amount	Net Fair Value as of Period End	Net Payable to Broker	Derivative Asset	Derivative Liability
TBAs	\$ 100,000,000	\$ 220,000,000	\$ (225,000,000)	\$ 95,000,000	\$ 97,258,205	\$ (97,727,344)	\$ 113,281	\$ (582,420)

Linked Transactions

As discussed in Note 2, when the initial transfer of a financial asset and repurchase financing are entered into contemporaneously with, or in contemplation of, one another, the transaction will be considered linked unless all of the criteria found in ASC 860-10 are met at the inception of the transaction. If the transaction is determined to be linked, we will record the initial transfer and repurchase financing on a net basis and record a forward commitment to purchase assets as a derivative instrument with changes in market value being recorded on the statement of operations. The fair value of linked transactions reflects the value of the underlying Non-Agency RMBS, ABS and CMBS and respective linked repurchase agreement borrowings.

The following table presents certain information related to the securities and repurchase agreements comprising linked transactions:

Instrument	Current Face	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Net Interest Income	Unrealized Gain	Amount Included in Statement of Operations for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2012	Weighted Average Coupon	Weighted Average Life	Repurchase Agreement	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Weighted Average Years to Maturity
Non-Agency											
RMBS	\$ 170,724,133	\$ 149,341,246	\$ 149,415,487	\$ 1,268,894	\$ 1,700,335	\$ 2,969,229	4.81%	5.98	\$ 122,316,142	1.87%	0.05
ABS	16,500,000	16,494,354	16,734,687	158,050	301,596	459,646	4.72%	4.75	12,313,000	1.64%	0.01
CMBS	18,000,000	17,999,479	17,999,479	10,310		10,310	6.79%	5.11	13,500,000	1.74%	0.08
Total	\$ 205,224,133	\$ 183,835,079	\$ 184,149,653	\$ 1,437,254	\$ 2,001,931	\$ 3,439,185	4.98%	5.80	\$ 148,129,142	1.84%	0.05

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At March 31, 2012, the Company had real estate securities with a fair value of \$15.7 million and restricted cash of \$0.8 million pledged as collateral against its derivatives. The Company also pledged assets accounted for within linked transactions with a fair value of \$184.1 million as collateral against the related linked repurchase agreements. The Company reduces credit risk on the majority of its derivative instruments by entering into agreements that permit the closeout and netting of transactions with the same counterparty upon occurrence of certain events.

7. Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is calculated by dividing net income (loss) for the period by the weighted- average shares of the Company s common stock outstanding for that period that participate in dividends. Diluted EPS takes into account the effect of dilutive instruments, such as stock options, warrants and unvested restricted stock, but uses the average share price for the period in determining the number of incremental shares that are to be added to the weighted-average number of shares outstanding.

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As of March 31, 2012 the Company's warrants and outstanding shares of restricted common stock are as follows:

Warrants	1,602,500
Restricted stock held by the Manager	40,250
Restricted stock held by the independent directors	9,092

During the quarter ended March 31, 2012, the Company has assumed that no warrants would be exercised as the weighted average market value per share of the Company's common stock was below the strike price of the warrants, and are therefore not included in the Company's diluted weighted average shares outstanding. Shares of restricted stock held by the Manager and independent directors accrue dividends, but are not paid until vested and are therefore not considered to be participating shares. These shares are only included in diluted weighted average shares outstanding.

The following table presents a reconciliation of the earnings and shares used in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share, or EPS, for the three months ended March 31, 2012:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2012
Numerator:	
Net income to common stockholders for basic and diluted earnings per share	\$ 10,950,438
Denominator:	
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	14,179,635
Manager and director restricted stock	1,154
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	14,180,789
Basic Earnings Per Share:	\$ 0.77
Diluted Earnings Per Share:	\$ 0.77

8. Income Taxes

As a REIT, the Company is not subject to federal income tax to the extent that it makes qualifying distributions to its stockholders, and provided it satisfies on a continuing basis, through actual investment and operating results, the REIT requirements including certain asset, income, distribution and stock ownership tests. Most states recognize REIT status as well.

The Company files tax returns in several U.S. jurisdictions. There are no ongoing U.S. federal, state and local tax examinations.

We have elected to treat certain of our subsidiaries, including AG MIT II, LLC, as taxable REIT subsidiaries, or TRSs. In general, a TRS of ours may hold assets and engage in activities that we cannot hold or engage in directly and generally may engage in any real estate or non-real estate-related business. A TRS is subject to U.S. federal, state and local corporate income taxes. As of March 31, 2012, there was no activity in our TRSs.

We intend to pay dividends on our common stock in an amount equal to at least 90% of our REIT taxable income, which is calculated generally before the dividends paid deduction and excluding net capital income, in order to maintain our qualification as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In general, common stock cash dividends declared by the Company will be considered ordinary income to stockholders for income

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tax purposes. A portion of the Company's dividends may be characterized as capital gains or return of capital.

Based on our analysis of any potential uncertain income tax positions, we concluded that we do not have any uncertain tax positions that meet the recognition or measurement criteria of ASC 740 as of March 31, 2012. Our tax return for the 2012 tax year is open to examination by the IRS. In the event that the Company incurs income tax related interest and penalties, the policy is to classify them as a component of provision for income taxes.

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AG Mortgage Investment Trust Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

March 31, 2012

9. Related Party Transactions

The Company has entered into a management agreement with the Manager, which provides for an initial term through June 30, 2014, and will be deemed renewed automatically each year for an additional one-year period, subject to certain termination rights. The Company is externally managed and advised by the Manager. Pursuant to the terms of the management agreement, effective July 6, 2011 (the consummation of our initial public offering), the Manager provides the Company with its management team, including its officers, along with appropriate support personnel. Each of the Company's officers is an employee of Angelo, Gordon. The Company does not have any employees. Our Manager, pursuant to a delegation agreement dated as of June 29, 2011, has delegated to Angelo, Gordon the overall responsibility with respect to our Manager's day-to-day duties and obligations arising under our management agreement.

Management fee

Our Manager will be entitled to a management fee equal to 1.50% per annum, calculated and paid quarterly, of the Company's Stockholders Equity. For purposes of calculating the management fee, Stockholders Equity means the sum of the net proceeds from any issuances of equity securities (including preferred securities) since inception (allocated on a pro rata daily basis for such issuances during the fiscal quarter of any such issuance, and excluding any future equity issuance to the Manager), plus the Company's retained earnings at the end of such quarter (without taking into account any non-cash equity compensation expense or other non-cash items described below incurred in current or prior periods), less any amount that the Company pays for repurchases of its common stock, excluding any unrealized gains, losses or other non-cash items that have impacted stockholders' equity as reported in the Company's financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP, regardless of whether such items are included in other comprehensive income or loss, or in net income, and excluding one-time events pursuant to changes in GAAP, and certain other non-cash charges after discussions between the Manager and the Company's independent directors and after approval by a majority of the Company's independent directors. Stockholders' Equity, for purposes of calculating the management fee, could be greater or less than the amount of stockholders' equity shown on the Company's financial statements.

For the three months ended March 31, 2012, the Company incurred management fees of approximately \$1.0 million.

Expense reimbursement

The Company will be required to reimburse the Manager for operating expenses related to the Company that are incurred by the Manager, including expenses relating to legal, accounting, due diligence and other services. The Company's reimbursement obligation is not subject to any dollar limitation. Expenses will be reimbursed in cash on a monthly basis following the end of each month. The Company will not reimburse the Manager for the salaries and other compensation of its personnel except that the Company will be responsible for expenses incurred by the Manager in employing our chief financial officer, general counsel and other employees as further described below.

The Company will reimburse the Manager or its affiliates for the allocable share of the compensation, including, without limitation, annual base salary, bonus, any related withholding taxes and employee benefits paid to (1) the Company's chief financial officer based on the percentage of his time spent on the Company's affairs, (2) the Company's general counsel based on the percentage of his time spent on the Company's affairs, and (3) other corporate finance, tax accounting, internal audit, legal, risk management, operations, compliance and other non-investment personnel of the Manager and its affiliates who spend all or a portion of their time managing the Company's affairs based upon the percentage of time devoted by such personnel to the Company's affairs. In their capacities as officers or personnel of the Manager or its affiliates, they will devote such portion of their time to the Company's affairs as is necessary to enable the Company to operate its business. For the quarter ended March 31, 2012 the Manager had incurred approximately \$0.9 million of reimbursable expenses. The Manager waived their right to receive their expense reimbursement for the quarter ended March 31, 2012, and will do so until such time as it determines to rescind the waiver in whole or in part.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

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Restricted stock grants

On July 6, 2011 (the consummation of our initial public offering), we entered into (i) a restricted stock award agreement with our Manager under the Manager Equity Incentive Plan, pursuant to which the Manager received 40,250 shares of the Company's common stock, which will vest ratably on a quarterly basis over a three-year period that began on October 1, 2011, and (ii) restricted stock award agreements with our independent directors under the Equity Incentive Plan, pursuant to which each of the independent directors received 1,500 shares of the Company's common stock that vest in equal installments over three years on each annual anniversary of the grant date.

The total number of shares that may be made subject to awards under our Manager Equity Incentive Plan and our Equity Incentive Plan will be equal to 277,500 shares. Awards under our equity incentive plans are forfeitable until they become vested. An award will become vested only if the vesting conditions set forth in the award agreement (as determined by the board of directors or the compensation committee, as applicable) are satisfied. The vesting conditions may include performance of services for a specified period, achievement of performance goal, or a combination of both. The board of directors or the compensation committee, as applicable, also has authority to provide for accelerated vesting upon the occurrence of certain events. The restricted common stock granted concurrently with the closing of the Company's IPO will vest over a three-year period.

The Company also pays a \$60,000 annual base directors' fee to each of its independent directors. Base directors' fees are paid 50% in cash and 50% in restricted common stock. The number of shares of restricted common stock to be issued each quarter to each independent director is determined based on the fair market value of the Corporation's common stock equal to the closing price thereof on the New York Stock Exchange on the last business day of each fiscal quarter. To the extent that any fractional shares would otherwise be issuable and payable to each independent director, a cash payment is made to each independent director in lieu of any fractional shares. All directors' fees are paid pro rata (and restricted stock grants determined) on a quarterly basis in arrears, and shares issued are fully vested and non-forfeitable. These shares may not be sold or transferred during the time of service as an independent member of the Company's board.

Termination fee

The termination fee, payable for (1) the Company's termination of the management agreement without cause or (2) the Manager's termination of the management agreement upon a default in the performance of any material term of the management agreement, will be equal to three times the average annual management fee during the 24-month period prior to such termination, calculated as of the end of the most recently completed fiscal quarter.

10. Equity

On June 29, 2011, the Company entered into (i) a binding underwriting agreement with a group of underwriters to sell 5,500,000 shares of the Company's common stock for \$20.00 per share for an aggregate offering price of \$110.0 million, (ii) a unit purchase agreement with the purchasers of units in a concurrent private placement to purchase 3,205,000 units at \$20.00 per share, (iii) stock purchase agreements with AG Funds and two of our officers, to purchase in the aggregate 500,000 private placement shares of the Company's common stock at \$20.00 per share, (iv) a registration rights agreement with the purchasers of units in the private placement, AG Funds and two of our officers, and (v) an agreement with our Manager pursuant to which our Manager is entitled to receive a management fee and the reimbursement of certain expenses. See Note 9 for further detail on the management fee and expense reimbursement. The issuance of shares and subsequent receipt of cash related to the IPO and concurrent private placement were recorded upon settlement of the offering.

The Company completed its IPO and concurrent private placement on July 6, 2011, at which time all subscriptions were paid in cash and the Company issued 9,205,000 shares of common stock. Net proceeds to the Company were \$182.3 million, net of issuance costs borne by the Company of approximately \$1.8 million. As detailed below, on July 20, 2011, the underwriters exercised in part their over-allotment option to purchase 800,000 shares of the Company's common stock at \$20.00 per share. After such exercise, net proceeds to the Company increased to \$198.1 million, net of total issuance costs borne by the Company of approximately \$2.0 million. The Company's obligation to pay for the expenses incurred in connection with its formation, the IPO and the concurrent private

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AG Mortgage Investment Trust Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

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placement was capped at 1% of the total gross proceeds from the offering and concurrent private placement (or approximately \$1.8 million, increasing to approximately \$2.0 million when the underwriters exercised their overallotment option). The Manager will pay the expenses incurred above this 1% cap. Additionally, the Manager has agreed to pay the entire underwriting discount; therefore, no underwriting discount will be borne by the Company.

On July 6, 2011, we entered into (i) warrant agreements with the purchasers of 3,205,000 units in the private placement, (ii) a restricted stock award agreement with our Manager under the Manager Equity Incentive Plan, pursuant to which the Manager received 40,250 shares of the Company's common stock, and (iii) restricted stock award agreements with our independent directors under the Equity Incentive Plan, pursuant to which each of the independent directors received 1,500 shares of the Company's common stock.

On July 20, 2011, pursuant to the terms of the Underwriting Agreement, dated June 29, 2011, between the Company, the Manager, Angelo, Gordon and Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., as representative of the several underwriters (the "Underwriters"), the Underwriters exercised in part their over-allotment option to purchase 800,000 shares of the Company's common stock (the "Additional Shares") at \$20.00 per share. The over-allotment option to purchase up to an additional 825,000 shares of the Company's common stock was granted in connection with the Company's IPO of 5.5 million shares. The Company received proceeds of \$16.0 million from the sale of the Additional Shares. At the completion of the offering, after giving effect to the partial exercise of the over-allotment option and the private placement, the Company sold a total of 10,005,000 shares of common stock and raised approximately \$198.1 million in net proceeds.

Concurrently with the IPO, the Company offered a private placement of 3,205,000 units at \$20.00 per share to a limited number of investors qualifying as "accredited investors" under Rule 501 of Regulation D promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"). Each unit consisted of one share of common stock ("private placement share") and a warrant ("private placement warrant") to purchase 0.5 of a share of common stock. Each private placement warrant had an exercise price of \$20.50 per share (as adjusted for stock splits, stock dividends, reorganizations, recapitalizations and the like), and was exercised as described below. The private placement shares and private placement warrants were immediately separated and were issued separately, but were purchased together in the private placement. Total proceeds from the private placement were \$74.1 million, including 500,000 private placement shares sold to AG Funds and two of our officers.

AG Funds, together with two of our officers, committed to participate in the private placement and subscribed collectively for 500,000 private placement shares.

AG Funds and two of our officers entered into a lock-up agreement under which they agreed, subject to the terms and conditions of the lock-up agreement, not to sell the private placement shares, warrants or warrant shares for two years from the closing of the private placement.

On January 24, 2012, the Company completed a follow-on offering of 5,000,000 shares of its common stock and subsequently issued an additional 750,000 shares of common stock pursuant to the underwriters' over-allotment option at a price of \$19.00 per share, for gross proceeds of approximately \$109.3 million. Net proceeds to the Company from the offerings were approximately \$104.0 million, net of issuance costs of approximately \$5.3 million.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2012, the Company declared a quarterly dividend to common shareholders totaling \$11.0 million or \$0.70 per share, which was paid in April.

12. Commitments and Contingencies

From time to time, the Company may become involved in various claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. Management is not aware of any significant contingencies at March 31, 2012.

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AG Mortgage Investment Trust Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

March 31, 2012

13. Subsequent Events

On April 9, 2012, AG MIT, LLC (AG MIT), a direct, wholly-owned subsidiary of AG Mortgage Investment Trust, Inc., entered into a Master Repurchase and Securities Contract (the Repurchase Agreement) with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association to finance AG MIT 's acquisition of certain residential, Non-Agency Securities. Each transaction under the Repurchase Agreement will have its own specific terms, such as identification of the assets subject to the transaction, sale price, repurchase price and rate. The Repurchase Agreement provides for a 364-day facility with an aggregate maximum borrowing capacity of \$75 million and is set to mature on April 8, 2013, and may be extended for an additional 90 days.

In connection with the Repurchase Agreement, the Company entered into a guarantee agreement under which the Company has fully guaranteed all of AG MIT 's payment and performance obligations under the Repurchase Agreement. The Repurchase Agreement contains representations, warranties, covenants, events of default and indemnities that are customary for agreements of this type. The Repurchase Agreement also contains financial covenants that require, as of the last business day of each quarter and on any funding date, the Company and AG MIT to maintain (i) their Total Indebtedness to their Adjusted Tangible Net Worth at a ratio less than the Leverage Ratio; (ii) an Adjusted Tangible Net Worth of not less than \$185 million; and (iii) at all times, Liquidity of not less than \$20 million and unrestricted cash of not less than \$5 million.

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ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

In this quarterly report on Form 10-Q, or this report, we refer to AG Mortgage Investment Trust, Inc. as we, us, the Company, or our, unless we specifically state otherwise or the context indicates otherwise. We refer to our external manager, AG REIT Management, LLC as our Manager, and we refer to the indirect parent company of our Manager, Angelo, Gordon & Co., L.P. as Angelo, Gordon.

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes to our consolidated financial statements, which are included in Item 1 of this report, as well as the information contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Forward-Looking Statements

We make forward-looking statements in this report that are subject to risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements include information about possible or assumed future results of our business, financial condition, liquidity, results of operations, plans and objectives. When we use the words believe, expect, anticipate, estimate, plan, continue, intend, should, may or similar expressions, we intend forward-looking statements.

These forward-looking statements are based upon information presently available to our management and are inherently subjective, uncertain and subject to change. There can be no assurance that actual results will not differ materially from our expectations. We caution investors not to rely unduly on any forward-looking statements and urge you to carefully consider the risks identified under the captions Risk Factors,

Forward-Looking Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in our Annual Report on Form 10-K (Commission File No. 001-35151), which is available on the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. If a change occurs, our business, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations may vary materially from those expressed in our forward-looking statements. Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which it is made. New risks and uncertainties arise from time to time, and it is impossible for us to predict those events or how they may affect us. Except as required by law, we are not obligated to, and do not intend to, update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

All written or oral forward-looking statements that we make, or that are attributable to us, are expressly qualified by this cautionary notice. We expressly disclaim any obligation to update the information in any public disclosure if any forward-looking statement later turns out to be inaccurate, except as may otherwise be required by law.

Overview

We are a Maryland real estate investment trust focused on investing in, acquiring and managing a diversified portfolio of residential mortgage-backed assets, other real estate-related securities and financial assets. We are externally managed by our Manager, a newly formed subsidiary of Angelo, Gordon. Our Manager, pursuant to the delegation agreement dated as of June 29, 2011, has delegated to Angelo, Gordon the overall responsibility with respect to our Manager's day-to-day duties and obligations arising under our management agreement.

We are currently invested substantially in Agency RMBS. Our Agency RMBS investments include mortgage pass-through securities and may include CMOs. We also invest in Non-Agency RMBS, ABS and CMBS. These investments may include fixed- and floating- rate securities, including investment grade and noninvestment grade. We also have the discretion to invest in other target assets, including residential and commercial loans. We expect, over time, to gradually and opportunistically allocate more capital among Non-Agency RMBS, ABS and CMBS assets when we are presented with compelling investment returns.

We conduct our operations to qualify and be taxed as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Accordingly, we generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income taxes on our taxable income that we distribute currently to our stockholders as long as we maintain our intended qualification as a REIT. We operate our business in a manner that permits us to maintain our exemption from registration under the Investment Company Act.

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Recent developments

On January 24, 2012, the Company completed a follow-on offering of 5,000,000 shares of its common stock and subsequently issued an additional 750,000 shares of common stock pursuant to the underwriters' over-allotment option at a price of \$19.00 per share, for gross proceeds of approximately \$109.3 million. Net proceeds to the Company from the offerings were approximately \$104.0 million, net of issuance costs of approximately \$5.3 million.

Factors impacting our operating results

Our operating results can be affected by a number of factors and primarily depend on, among other things, the level of our net interest income, the market value of our assets and the supply of, and demand for, our target assets in the marketplace. Our net interest income, which reflects the amortization of purchase premiums and accretion of purchase discounts, varies primarily as a result of changes in market interest rates, prepayment speeds, as measured by the Constant Prepayment Rate, or CPR, on our RMBS. Interest rates vary according to the type of investment, conditions in the financial markets, competition and other factors, none of which can be predicted with any certainty. Our operating results can be impacted by unanticipated credit events experienced by borrowers whose mortgage loans are included in our RMBS.

See the caption "Risk Factors" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K (Commission File No. 001-35151), as amended, which is available on the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov.

Investment activities

We are currently invested in Agency RMBS, Non-Agency RMBS, ABS and CMBS assets. Since our IPO, the risk-reward profile of investment opportunities supported the deployment of a majority of our capital in Agency RMBS. Current labor, housing and economic fundamentals, together with U.S. monetary policy designed to keep interest rates low, have been supportive of our Agency RMBS investments. Overweighting of these investments was also favored by the relative ease of funding and superior liquidity. We also acquired a limited amount of Non-Agency RMBS, ABS and CMBS assets for our investment portfolio. We expect to gradually and opportunistically allocate more capital among Non-Agency RMBS, ABS and CMBS assets when we are presented with compelling investment returns.

We finance our investments in real estate securities primarily through short-term borrowings structured as repurchase agreements. Subject to maintaining our qualification as a REIT and our Investment Company Act exemption, to the extent leverage is deployed, we utilize derivative financial instruments (or hedging instruments), including interest rate swap agreements and interest rate cap agreements, in an effort to hedge the interest rate risk associated with the financing of our portfolio. Specifically, we may seek to hedge our exposure to potential interest rate mismatches between the interest we earn on our investments and our borrowing costs caused by fluctuations in short-term interest rates. In utilizing leverage and interest rate hedges, our objectives are to improve risk-adjusted returns and, where possible, to lock in, on a long-term basis, a spread between the yield on our assets and the cost of our financing.

As discussed in Note 2, if we purchase a security and finance it with a repurchase agreement, and the transaction is considered linked under ASC 860-10, we will record the initial transfer and repurchase financing on a net basis and record a forward commitment to purchase assets as a derivative instrument with changes in market value being recorded on the statement of operations. Throughout Item 2 where we disclose our unlinked investment portfolio and the related repurchase agreements that finance it, we have un-linked the transactions and used the gross presentation as used for all other securities, and we have presented a reconciliation to GAAP. Despite the derivative classification per GAAP, we view the underlying investments and related repurchase agreements substantially the same as all other investments and financings. The presentation inclusive of linked transactions is consistent with how the Company's management evaluates the business, and believes provides the most accurate depiction of the Company's investment portfolio and financial condition.

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The following table presents a reconciliation of certain information related to securities inclusive of unlinked securities to securities on a GAAP basis as of March 31, 2012:

Instrument	Current Face	Amortized Cost	Unrealized MTM	Fair Value	Weighted Average Coupon	Weighted Average Life
Agency RMBS:						
15 Year Fixed Rate	\$ 881,720,959	\$ 909,697,111	\$ 13,491,109	\$ 923,188,220	3.26%	5.01
20 Year Fixed Rate	242,520,924	251,283,876	1,710,766	252,994,642	3.62%	6.31
30 Year Fixed Rate	929,458,284	974,185,026	(3,353,397)	970,831,629	3.78%	9.53
Interest Only	384,910,364	77,948,489	(2,393,470)	75,555,019	6.17%	4.60
Non-Agency RMBS	249,353,263	222,081,100	218,001	222,299,101	4.99%	5.25
ABS	44,061,942	44,030,435	464,304	44,494,739	5.31%	4.58
CMBS	23,000,000	21,482,760	537,810	22,020,570	6.53%	4.85
Total: Non-GAAP Basis - Including Linked Transactions	\$ 2,755,025,736	\$ 2,500,708,797	\$ 10,675,123	\$ 2,511,383,920	4.09%	6.61
Linked Transactions	\$ 205,224,133	\$ 183,835,079	\$ 314,574	\$ 184,149,653	4.98%	5.80
Total: GAAP Basis - Excluding Linked Transactions	\$ 2,549,801,603	\$ 2,316,873,718	\$ 10,360,549	\$ 2,327,234,267	4.02%	6.67

As mentioned above, our investments have been primarily focused in Agency RMBS given the relative ease of funding and superior liquidity. We evaluate investments in Agency RMBS using factors including expected future prepayment trends, supply and demand, costs of financing, costs of hedging, expected future interest rate volatility and the overall shape of the U.S. Treasury and interest rate swap yield curves. Our Non-Agency RMBS are subject to risk of loss with regard to principal and interest payments and as of March 31, 2012 have generally either been assigned below investment grade ratings by rating agencies, or have not been rated. We evaluate each investment based on the characteristics of the underlying collateral and securitization structure, rather than relying on the ratings assigned by rating agencies.

The Company has used leverage to complete the purchase of securities in its investment portfolio. Through March 31, 2012 the leverage has been in the form of repurchase agreements. Repurchase agreements involve the sale and a simultaneous agreement to repurchase the transferred assets or similar assets at a future date. The amount borrowed generally is equal to the fair value of the assets pledged less an agreed-upon discount, referred to as a haircut. Repurchase agreements entered into by the Company are accounted for as financings and require the repurchase of the transferred securities at the end of each agreement's term, typically 30 to 90 days. The Company maintains the beneficial interest in the specific securities pledged during the term of the repurchase agreement and receives the related principal and interest payments. Interest rates on these borrowings are fixed based on prevailing rates corresponding to the terms of the borrowings, and interest is paid at the termination of the repurchase agreement at which time the Company may enter into a new repurchase agreement at prevailing market rates with the same counterparty or repay that counterparty and negotiate financing with a different counterparty. In response to declines in fair value of pledged securities due to changes in market conditions or the publishing of monthly security paydown factors, lenders typically require the Company to post additional securities as collateral, pay down borrowings or establish cash margin accounts with the counterparties in order to re-establish the agreed-upon collateral requirements, referred to as margin calls. The Company finances certain of its Agency RMBS, Non-Agency RMBS, ABS and CMBS portfolios through the use of repurchase agreements.

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The following table presents a reconciliation of certain information related to repurchase agreements inclusive of unlinked repurchase agreements on a GAAP basis as of March 31, 2012:

Repurchase Agreements Maturing Within:	Balance	Weighted Average Rate	Weighted Average Days to Maturity	Weighted Average Haircut
30 days or less	\$ 1,270,638,164	0.60%	15.4	7.17%
31-60 days	564,553,292	0.39%	51.1	4.65%
61-90 days	399,628,000	0.40%	77.7	5.23%
Total: Non-GAAP Basis - Including Linked Transactions	\$ 2,234,819,456	0.51%	35.6	6.19%
Linked Transactions	\$ 148,129,142	1.84%	17.5	18.81%
Total: GAAP Basis - Excluding Linked Transactions	\$ 2,086,690,314	0.42%	36.9	5.29%

The following table presents a reconciliation of our leverage ratio at March 31, 2012 inclusive of linked transactions to our leverage on a GAAP basis. Leverage numbers presented are inclusive of net payables/receivables on unsettled trades on our GAAP balance sheet, and the calculations divide leverage by our GAAP stockholders' equity.

	Leverage (1)	Equity	Leverage Ratio
Non-GAAP Leverage	\$ 2,210,151,701	\$ 310,204,171	7.12x
Non-GAAP Adjustments	148,129,142		
GAAP Leverage	2,062,022,559	310,204,171	6.65x

(1) Includes repurchase agreements and net payable/receivable on unsettled trades as of March 31, 2012.

The Company seeks to transact with several different counterparties in order to reduce the exposure to any single counterparty. The Company entered into MRAs with twenty-four counterparties, under which we have outstanding debt with twenty-one of these counterparties at March 31, 2012. At March 31, 2012, the Company did not have greater than 10% of stockholders' equity at risk with any individual counterparty.

To help mitigate exposure to higher short-term interest rates, the Company uses currently-paying and may use forward-starting, one-and three-month LIBOR-indexed, pay-fixed, receive-variable, interest rate swap agreements. This arrangement establishes a relatively stable fixed rate on related borrowings because the variable-rate payments received on the swap agreements largely offset interest accruing on the related borrowings, leaving the fixed-rate payments to be paid on the swap agreements as the Company's effective borrowing rate, subject to certain adjustments including changes in spreads between variable rates on the swap agreements and actual borrowing rates.

The following table presents information about the Company's interest rate swaps as follows:

Maturity	Notional Amount	Weighted Average Pay Rate	Weighted Average Receive Rate	Weighted Average Years to Maturity
2013	\$ 142,000,000	0.525%	0.242%	1.60
2014	204,500,000	1.000%	0.551%	2.29
2015	334,025,000	1.131%	0.507%	3.13
2016	282,500,000	1.176%	0.464%	4.02
2017	60,000,000	1.184%	0.530%	4.86
2018	120,000,000	1.608%	0.483%	6.14
2019	25,000,000	1.881%	0.474%	6.97

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Total/Wtd Avg	\$ 1,168,025,000	1.113%	0.470%	3.49
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The Company has entered into to-be-announced, or TBA, security positions to facilitate the future purchase of specified Agency RMBS. Pursuant to these TBAs, the Company agrees to purchase, for future delivery, Agency RMBS with certain principal and interest terms and certain types of underlying collateral, but the particular Agency RMBS to be delivered would not be identified until shortly, generally two days, before the TBA settlement date. The Company records TBA purchases on the trade date and it presents the purchase net of the corresponding payable until the settlement date of the transaction. Contracts for the purchase or sale of specified Agency RMBS are accounted for as derivatives if the delivery of the specified Agency security and settlement extends beyond the shortest period possible for that type of security.

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The following table presents information about the Company's TBAs for the period ended March 31, 2012:

	Beginning Notional Amount	Additions	Sale or Settlement	Ending Net Notional Amount	Net Fair Value as of Period End	Net Payable to Broker	Derivative Asset	Derivative Liability
TBAs	\$ 100,000,000	\$ 220,000,000	\$ (225,000,000)	\$ 95,000,000	\$ 97,258,205	\$ (97,727,344)	\$ 113,281	\$ (582,420)

Critical accounting policies

Our consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with GAAP, which requires the use of estimates and assumptions that involve the exercise of judgment and use of assumptions as to future uncertainties. Our most critical accounting policies involve decisions and assessments that could affect our reported assets and liabilities, as well as our reported revenues and expenses. We believe that all of the decisions and assessments upon which our consolidated financial statements are based are reasonable at the time made and based upon information available to us at that time. We rely upon independent pricing of our assets at each quarter end to arrive at what we believe to be reasonable estimates of fair market value.

Investments in real estate securities

Our real estate securities portfolio consists primarily of Agency RMBS, Non-Agency RMBS, ABS and CMBS, on which we have chosen to make a fair value election pursuant to ASC 825. Real estate securities are recorded at fair market value on our balance sheet and the period change in fair market value is recorded in current period earnings on our consolidated statement of operations as a component of Unrealized gain on real estate securities. Electing the fair value option allows us to record changes in fair value in the Statement of Operations, which, in management's view, more appropriately reflects the results of our operations for a particular reporting period as all securities activities will be recorded in a similar manner.

Valuation of our real estate securities portfolio is determined by our Manager using third-party pricing services. The evaluation methodology of third-party pricing services used incorporates commonly used market pricing methods, including a spread measurement to various indices such as the one-year constant maturity treasury and LIBOR, which are observable inputs. The evaluation also considers the underlying characteristics of each security, which are also observable inputs, including: coupon; maturity date, loan age, reset date, collateral type, periodic and life cap, geography, and prepayment speeds. We collect and consider current market intelligence on all major markets, including benchmark security evaluations and bid-lists from various sources, when available. Changes in the market environment and other events that may occur over the life of our investments may cause the gains or losses ultimately realized on these investments to be different than the valuations currently estimated.

Interest income

Interest income on our real estate securities portfolio is accrued based on the actual coupon rate and the outstanding principal balance of such securities. We have elected to record interest in accordance with ASC 835-30-35-2 using the effective interest method for all securities accounted for under the fair value option (ASC 825). As such, premiums and discounts are amortized or accreted into interest income over the lives of the securities. We estimate, at the time of purchase, the future expected cash flows and determine the effective interest rate based on these estimated cash flows and our purchase price. At least quarterly, these estimated cash flows are assessed and a revised yield is computed based on the current amortized cost of the investment, as needed. As further explained below, there are uncertainties and contingencies involved in estimating cash flows, which are difficult to predict and are subject to future events that may impact our estimates and, as a result, our interest income.

On at least a quarterly basis for securities accounted for under ASC 320-10 and ASC 310-20 (generally Agency RMBS), prepayments of the underlying collateral must be estimated, which directly affect the speed at which we amortize such securities. If actual and anticipated cash flows differ from previous estimates; we recognize a catch-up adjustment in the current period to the amortization of premiums for the impact of the cumulative change in the effective yield through the reporting date.

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Similarly, we also reassess the cash flows on at least a quarterly basis for securities accounted for under ASC 325-40 (generally Non-Agency RMBS, ABS and CMBS). In estimating these cash flows, there are a number of assumptions that will be subject to uncertainties and contingencies. These include the rate and timing of principal and interest receipts, (including assumptions of prepayments, repurchases, defaults and liquidations), the pass-through or coupon rate and interest rate fluctuations. In addition, interest payment shortfalls due to delinquencies on the underlying mortgage loans have to be judgmentally estimated. Differences between previously estimated cash flows and current actual and anticipated cash flows are recognized prospectively through an adjustment of the yield over the remaining life of the security based on the current amortized cost of the investment as adjusted for credit impairment, if any.

Linked transactions

In instances where we acquire assets through repurchase agreements with the same counterparty from whom the assets were purchased, we will evaluate such transactions in accordance with ASC 860-10. This standard requires the initial transfer of a financial asset and repurchase financing that are entered into contemporaneously with, or in contemplation of, one another to be considered linked unless all of the criteria found in ASC 860-10 are met at the inception of the transaction. If the transaction meets all of the conditions, the initial transfer shall be accounted for separately from the repurchase financing, and we will record the assets and the related financing on a gross basis on our balance sheet with the corresponding interest income and interest expense in our statements of operations. If the transaction is determined to be linked, we will record the initial transfer and repurchase financing on a net basis and record a forward commitment to purchase assets as a derivative instrument with changes in market value being recorded on the statement of operations. Such forward commitments are recorded at fair value with subsequent changes in fair value recognized in income. The analysis of transactions under these rules requires assumptions based on management's judgment and experience.

Derivatives

We enter into various types of derivative instruments to hedge our exposure to market risks. We may use derivative instruments such as interest rate swaps, to-be-announced, or TBA, security positions and credit derivatives as instruments to reduce such exposure, and non-derivative instruments including Agency interest-only securities to manage interest rate risk. As discussed above, our derivative instruments also include linked transactions, which reflect a forward commitment to purchase assets. We recognize all derivatives as either assets or liabilities on the balance sheet, measured at fair value. As we have not designated any derivatives as hedging instruments, all changes in fair value are reported in earnings during the period in which they occur.

Recent accounting pronouncements

In December 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-11, Balance Sheet (Topic 210): Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities, which requires entities to provide enhanced disclosures about financial instruments and derivative instruments that are either presented on a net basis in the balance sheet or subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement including (i) a description of the rights of offset associated with relevant agreements and (ii) both net and gross information, including amounts of financial collateral, for relevant assets and liabilities. The purpose of the update is to enhance comparability between those companies that prepare their financial statements on the basis of U.S. GAAP and those that prepare their financial statements in accordance with IFRS and enables users of the financial statements to understand the effect or potential effect of the offsetting arrangements on the balance sheet. ASU 2011-11 is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, and for interim periods within those years. Disclosures are required retrospectively for all comparative periods presented in an entity's financial statements. We do not believe the adoption of ASU 2011-11 will have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In April 2011, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2011-03, Reconsideration of Effective Control for Repurchase Agreements, which changes the assessment of whether repurchase agreement transactions should be accounted for as sales or secured financings. In a typical repurchase agreement transaction, an entity transfers financial assets to the counterparty in exchange for cash with an agreement for the counterparty to return the same or

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equivalent financial assets for a fixed price in the future. Prior to this update, one of the factors in determining whether sale treatment could be used was whether the transferor maintained effective control of the transferred assets and in order to do so, the transferor must have the ability to repurchase such assets. This ASU changes the assessment of effective control by focusing on a transferor's contractual rights and obligations with respect to transferred financial assets, rather than whether the transferor has the practical ability to perform in accordance with those rights or obligations. ASU 2011-03 was effective for the Company for the first interim or annual period beginning on or after December 15, 2011. With the exception of Linked Transactions, the Company records repurchase agreements as secured borrowings and not sales, and accordingly, the adoption of this update on January 1, 2012 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Results of operations

The table below presents certain information from our Consolidated Statement of Operations for the quarter ended March 31, 2012:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2012
Statement of Operations Data:	
Net Interest Income	
Interest income	\$ 13,996,628
Interest expense	1,827,414
	12,169,214
Other Income	
Net realized gain	2,429,020
Gain on linked transactions, net	3,439,185
Realized loss on periodic interest settlements of interest rate swaps, net	(1,457,950)
Unrealized loss on derivative instruments, net	(2,845,879)
Unrealized loss on real estate securities	(755,552)
	808,824
Expenses	
Management fee to affiliate	1,049,294
Other operating expenses	813,324
Equity based compensation to affiliate	87,329
Excise tax	77,653
	2,027,600
Net Income	\$ 10,950,438
Share Data:	
Earnings Per Share of Common Stock:	
Basic	\$ 0.77
Diluted	\$ 0.77
Dividends Declared per Share of Common Stock	\$ 0.70

Investment income, financing and hedging costs

Our primary source of income is the net interest earned on our investment portfolio. Our current portfolio is primarily comprised of fixed rate Agency RMBS. The portfolio has been financed with repurchase agreements. The difference between the interest earned on the assets and the interest accrued on the repurchase agreements is our net interest margin. During the quarter ended March 31, 2012, we had a weighted average cost of securities and repurchase agreements of \$2.0 billion and \$1.7 billion, respectively. On an annualized basis, the average yield earned on the assets was 3.22%, and the average rate paid on the debt was 0.49%. The annualized cost associated with swaps as a percentage of the average repurchase agreement balance outstanding during the period ended March 31, 2012 was 0.33%.

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Realized and unrealized gains (losses) on investments and derivatives

During the period we sold certain real estate securities realizing a net gain of \$0.6 million and settled certain derivatives realizing a net gain of \$1.8 million. We may opportunistically reposition the portfolio for numerous reasons including rotating into investments with better relative value. The timing and amount of future realized gains and losses will be impacted by these portfolio management decisions.

We have not designated any of our derivative instruments as hedges for GAAP; therefore the change in market value on such derivatives is included as a component of our net income. Our derivative instruments include interest rate derivatives, and certain TBA securities.

We have elected the fair value option on our real estate securities portfolio. As a result, the change in market value of our securities is included as a component of net income.

The change in unrealized gains (losses) was attributable to the changes in market pricing on the underlying instruments during the period.

Management fees and other expenses

For the period ended March 31, 2012, our management fees were \$1.0 million. Management fees are based upon a percentage of our stockholders' equity after certain adjustments, including the exclusion of unrealized gains or losses.

For the period ended March 31, 2012, other operating costs were \$0.8 million. The amount was primarily comprised of professional fees, insurance and director's fees.

Book value per share

As of March 31, 2012, our book value per common share was \$19.63.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity is a measurement of our ability to meet potential cash requirements, including commitments to make distributions to our stockholders, finance our investments and expenses and satisfy other general business needs. Our principal sources of cash consist of borrowings under repurchase agreements, payments of principal and interest we receive on our real estate securities portfolio, cash generated from our operating results, and proceeds from capital market transactions. We typically use cash to repay principal and interest on our repurchase agreements, to purchase real estate securities, to make dividend payments on our capital stock, and to fund our operations.

At March 31, 2012 we had \$20.8 million cash available to support our liquidity needs. Additionally, we had \$153.3 million of Agency RMBS that had not been pledged as collateral under any of our agreements. We intend to use leverage on certain of our assets to increase potential returns to our stockholders. The amount of leverage we may deploy for particular assets depends upon our Manager's assessment of the credit and other risks of those assets, and also depends on any limitations placed upon us through covenants contained in our master repurchase agreements as discussed below. We expect to generate income principally from the yields earned on our investments and, to the extent that leverage is deployed, on the difference between the yields earned on our investments and our cost of borrowing and any hedging activities. Subject to maintaining our qualification as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes and our Investment Company Act exemption, to the extent leverage is deployed, we may use a number of sources to finance our investments.

We have entered into MRAs with twenty-four counterparties, allowing the Company to utilize leverage in its operations. As of March 31, 2012, we had debt outstanding of \$2.2 billion with twenty-one of the counterparties, including repurchase agreements accounted for as a component of linked transactions. The current borrowings under repurchase agreements have maturities between April 2, 2012 and June 26, 2012. These agreements generally include customary representations, warranties, and covenants, but may also contain more restrictive supplemental

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terms and conditions. Although specific to each MRA, typical supplemental terms may include requirements of minimum equity, leverage ratios, performance triggers or other financial ratios. If we fail to meet or satisfy any covenants, supplemental terms or representations and warranties, we would be in default under these agreements and our lenders could elect to declare all amounts outstanding under the agreements to be immediately due and payable, enforce their respective interests against collateral pledged under such agreements and restrict our ability to make additional borrowings. Certain financing agreements may contain cross-default provisions, so that if a default occurs under any one agreement, the lenders under our other agreements could also declare a default.

Further, under our repurchase agreements, we may be required to pledge additional assets to our lenders in the event the estimated fair value of the existing pledged collateral under such agreements declines and such lenders demand additional collateral, which may take the form of additional securities or cash.

The following table presents contractual maturity information about the Company's repurchase agreements, including those accounted for within linked transactions, at March 31, 2012:

	March 31, 2012
Overnight	\$
Within 30 days	1,270,638,164
30 to 59 days	564,553,292
60 to 89 days	399,628,000
90 to 119 days	
Greater than or equal to 120 days	
Total: Non-GAAP Basis - Including Linked Transactions	\$ 2,234,819,456
Linked Transactions	\$ 148,129,142
Total: GAAP Basis - Excluding Linked Transactions	\$ 2,086,690,314

The Company enters into a linked transaction when the initial transfer of a financial asset and repurchase financing are entered into contemporaneously with, or in contemplation of, one another, and all of the criteria found in ASC 860-10 are met at the inception of the transaction. In this situation, we then record the initial transfer and repurchase financing on a net basis. The fair value of linked transactions reflects the value of the underlying real estate securities and linked repurchase agreement borrowings; resulting in an embedded repurchase agreement. As of March 31, 2012, the Company has thirteen linked transactions resulting in \$148.1 million of embedded repurchase agreements with a weighted average rate of 1.84%. The weighted average contractual maturity of the repurchase agreements is April 18, 2012.

Subject to maintaining our qualification as a REIT and our Investment Company Act exemption, to the extent leverage is deployed, we may utilize derivative financial instruments (or hedging instruments); including interest rate swap agreements and interest rate cap agreements, in an effort to hedge the interest rate risk associated with the financing of our portfolio. Specifically, we may seek to hedge our exposure to potential interest rate mismatches between the interest we earn on our investments and our borrowing costs caused by fluctuations in short-term interest rates. In utilizing leverage and interest rate hedges, our objectives will be to improve risk-adjusted returns and, where possible, to lock in, on a long-term basis, a spread between the yield on our assets and the cost of our financing. As of March 31, 2012, we have entered into \$1.2 billion notional of pay-fixed receive-LIBOR swaps that have variable maturities between July 2013 and March 2019.

Effects of margin requirements, leverage and credit spreads

Our securities have values that fluctuate according to market conditions and, as discussed above, the market value of our securities will decrease as prevailing interest rates or credit spreads increase. When the value of the securities pledged to secure a repurchase agreement decreases to the point where the positive difference between the collateral value and the repurchase agreement amount is less than the haircut, our lenders may issue a margin call, which means that the lender will require us to pay the margin call in cash or pledge additional collateral to meet that

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margin call. Under our repurchase agreements, our lenders have full discretion to determine the value of the securities we pledge to them. Most of our lenders will value securities based on recent trades in the market. Lenders also issue margin calls as the published current principal balance factors change on the pool of mortgages underlying the securities pledged as collateral when scheduled and unscheduled paydowns are announced monthly. We experience margin calls in the ordinary course of our business. In seeking to manage effectively the margin requirements established by our lenders, we maintain a position of cash and unpledged securities. We refer to this position as our liquidity. The level of liquidity we have available to meet margin calls is directly affected by our leverage levels, our haircuts and the price changes on our securities. If interest rates increase as a result of a yield curve shift or for another reason or if credit spreads widen, then the prices of our collateral (and our unpledged assets that constitute our liquidity) will decline, we will experience margin calls, and we will use our liquidity to meet the margin calls. There can be no assurance that we will maintain sufficient levels of liquidity to meet any margin calls. If our haircuts increase, our liquidity will proportionately decrease. In addition, if we increase our borrowings, our liquidity will decrease by the amount of additional haircut on the increased level of indebtedness. We intend to maintain a level of liquidity in relation to our assets that enables us to meet reasonably anticipated margin calls but that also allows us to be substantially invested in securities. We may misjudge the appropriate amount of our liquidity by maintaining excessive liquidity, which would lower our investment returns, or by maintaining insufficient liquidity, which would force us to liquidate assets into potentially unfavorable market conditions and harm our results of operations and financial condition.

Forward-looking statements regarding liquidity

Based upon our current portfolio, leverage rate and available borrowing arrangements, we believe that the net proceeds of our common equity offerings and private placements, combined with cash flow from operations and available borrowing capacity, will be sufficient to enable us to meet anticipated short-term (one year or less) liquidity requirements such as to fund our investment activities, pay fees under our management agreement, fund our distributions to stockholders and general corporate expenses.

Our ability to meet our long-term (greater than one year) liquidity and capital resource requirements will be subject to obtaining additional debt financing and equity capital. We may increase our capital resources by obtaining long-term credit facilities or making public or private offerings of equity or debt securities, possibly including classes of preferred stock, common stock, and senior or subordinated notes. Such financing will depend on market conditions for capital raises and for the investment of any proceeds. If we are unable to renew, replace or expand our sources of financing on substantially similar terms, it may have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Contractual obligations

As of March 31, 2012, we had the following contractual obligations. On June 29, 2011, we entered into an agreement with our Manager pursuant to which our Manager is entitled to receive a management fee and the reimbursement of certain expenses. The management fee will be calculated and payable quarterly in arrears in an amount equal to 1.50% of our shareholder's equity, per annum. Our Manager will use the proceeds from its management fee in part to pay compensation to its officers and personnel, who, notwithstanding that certain of them also are our officers, will receive no cash compensation directly from us. We are required to reimburse our Manager for operating expenses related to us incurred by our Manager, including certain salary expenses and other expenses relating to legal, accounting, due diligence and other services. For the quarter ended March 31, 2012 the Manager had incurred approximately \$0.9 million of reimbursable expenses. Currently, our Manager waives its right to request reimbursement from us of these expenses until such time as it determines to rescind the waiver in part or in whole.

On July 6, 2011 we entered into (i) warrant agreements with the purchasers of units in the private placement, (ii) a restricted stock award agreement with our Manager under the Manager Equity Incentive Plan, pursuant to which the Manager received 40,250 shares of the Company's common stock, and (iii) restricted stock award agreements with our independent directors under the Equity Incentive Plan, pursuant to which each of the independent directors received 1,500 shares of the Company's common stock.

We have presented a table that details the contractual maturity of our repurchase agreements at March 31, 2012. Refer to the liquidity and capital resources section for the table. All repurchase agreements entered into by the

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Company mature in less than one year. Refer to the Liquidity and Capital resources section for the table. As of March 31, 2012, the Company is obligated to pay accrued interest on its repurchase agreements in the amount of \$0.6 million.

Off-balance sheet arrangements

Our linked transactions are comprised of real estate securities, associated repurchase agreements and interest receivable/payable on such accounts. The extent to which these transactions become unlinked in the future, the underlying real estate securities and the borrowings under repurchase agreements and associated interest income and expense will be presented on a gross basis on our consolidated balance sheet and statement of operations, prospectively. As of March 31, 2012, our maximum exposure to loss on linked transactions is \$184.1 million. See the investment activities section of the MD&A for further details.

We may also utilize credit derivatives, such as credit default swaps, to provide credit event protection based on a financial index or specific security in exchange for receiving a fixed-rate fee or premium over the term of the contract. These instruments enable us to synthetically assume the credit risk of a reference security, portfolio of securities or index of securities. The counterparty pays a premium to us and we agree to make a payment to compensate the counterparty for losses upon the occurrence of a specified credit event.

The Company has entered into TBA positions to facilitate the future purchase of specified Agency RMBS. Pursuant to these TBAs, the Company agrees to purchase, for future delivery, Agency RMBS with certain principal and interest terms and certain types of underlying collateral, but the particular Agency RMBS to be delivered would not be identified until shortly, generally two days, before the TBA settlement date. The Company records TBA purchases on the trade date and it presents the purchase net of the corresponding payable until the settlement date of the transaction. Our maximum exposure to loss represents the payable amount until the settlement date. As of March 31, 2012, our maximum exposure to loss on TBAs is \$97.7 million. See the investment activities section of the MD&A for further details.

Certain related party transactions

Our board of directors has adopted a policy regarding the approval of any related person transaction, which is any transaction or series of transactions in which we or any of our subsidiaries is or are to be a participant, the amount involved exceeds \$120,000, and a related person (as defined under SEC rules) has a direct or indirect material interest. Under the policy, a related person would need to promptly disclose to our Secretary or Assistant Secretary and related person transaction and all material facts about the transaction. Our Secretary or Assistant Secretary would then assess and promptly communicate that information to the audit committee of our board of directors. Based on its consideration of all of the relevant facts and circumstances, this committee will decide whether or not to approve such transaction and will generally approve only those transactions that do not create a conflict of interest. If we become aware of an existing related person transaction that has not been pre-approved under this policy, the transaction will be referred to this committee which will evaluate all options available, including ratification, revision or termination of such transaction. Our policy requires any director who may be interested in a related person transaction to recuse himself or herself from any consideration of such related person transaction.

Management agreement

On June 29, 2011 we entered into a management agreement with our Manager, which governs the relationship between us and our Manager and describes the services to be provided by our Manager and its compensation for those services. The terms of our management agreement, including the fees payable by us to Angelo, Gordon, were not negotiated at arm's length, and its terms may not be as favorable to us as if they had been negotiated with an unaffiliated party. Our Manager, pursuant to the delegation agreement dated as of June 29, 2011, has delegated to Angelo, Gordon the overall responsibility with respect to our Manager's day-to-day duties and obligations arising under our management agreement.

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Grants of restricted common stock

As of March 31, 2012, we have granted an aggregate of 9,092 shares of restricted common stock to our independent directors and 40,250 shares of restricted common stock to our Manager under our equity incentive plans. As of March 31, 2012, 9,800 shares of restricted common stock granted to our Manager and independent directors have vested.

See Note 9 of this report for further detail on restricted stock grants.

Dividends

We intend to continue to make regular quarterly distributions to holders of our common stock if and to the extent authorized by our board of directors. U.S. federal income tax law generally requires that a REIT distribute annually at least 90% of its REIT ordinary taxable income, without regard to the deduction for dividends paid and excluding net capital gains, and that it pay tax at regular corporate rates to the extent that it annually distributes less than 100% of its net taxable income. We intend to pay regular quarterly dividends to our stockholders in an amount equal to our net taxable income, if and to the extent authorized by our board of directors. Before we pay any dividend, whether for U.S. federal income tax purposes or otherwise, we must first meet both our operating requirements and debt service on our repurchase agreements and other debt payable. If our cash available for distribution is less than our net taxable income, we could be required to sell assets or borrow funds to make cash distributions or we may make a portion of the required distribution in the form of a taxable stock distribution or distribution of debt securities. In addition, prior to the time we have fully deployed the net proceeds of our follow-on offering to acquire assets in our target asset classes; we may fund our quarterly distributions out of such net proceeds.

On March 14, 2012, we declared a dividend of \$0.70 per share of common stock to stockholders of record as of March 30, 2012 and paid such dividend in April.

Inflation

Virtually all of our assets and liabilities are interest rate sensitive in nature. As a result, interest rates and other factors influence our performance far more than inflation. Changes in interest rates do not necessarily correlate with inflation rates or changes in inflation rates.

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ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

The primary components of our market risk relate to interest rates, liquidity, prepayment rates and credit risk. While we do not seek to avoid risk completely, we seek to assume risk that can be quantified from historical experience and to actively manage that risk, to earn sufficient returns to justify taking those risks and to maintain capital levels consistent with the risks we undertake.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is highly sensitive to many factors, including governmental monetary and tax policies, domestic and international economic and political considerations and other factors beyond our control. We are subject to interest rate risk in connection with both our investments and the financing under our repurchase agreements. We seek to reduce interest rate risks on any outstanding debt and minimize exposure to interest rate fluctuations thereon through the use of interest rate swaps, interest rate caps or other financial instruments, or through a combination of these strategies.

Interest rate effect on net interest income

Our operating results depend in large part upon differences between the yields earned on our investments and our cost of borrowing and upon the effectiveness of our interest rate hedging activities. For the foreseeable future, the overwhelming majority of our repurchase agreements will generally be short term in nature with each repurchase agreement having a term of between 30 and 90 days. The financing rate on these agreements will generally be fixed at the outset of each repurchase transaction by reference to prevailing short-term repurchase rates plus a spread. As a result, our borrowing costs will tend to increase during periods of rising short-term interest rates as we renew, or roll , maturing transactions at the higher prevailing rates. When combined with the fact that the income we earn on our fixed interest rate investments will remain substantially unchanged, this will result in a narrowing of the net interest margin between the related assets and borrowings and may even result in losses. In an attempt to offset the increase in funding costs related to rising short term interest rates, our Manager enters into hedging transactions structured to provide us with positive cash flow in the event short term interest rates rise. Our Manager accomplishes this through the use of interest rate swaps, interest rate caps and other derivatives. Some hedging strategies involving the use of derivatives are highly complex, may produce volatile returns and may expose us to increased risks relating to counterparty defaults.

Interest rate effects on fair value

Another component of interest rate risk is the effect that changes in interest rates will have on the market value of the assets that we acquire.

Generally, in a rising interest rate environment, the fair value of our real estate securities portfolio would be expected to decrease. In particular, the portion of our real estate securities portfolio with fixed-rate coupons would be expected to decrease more severely than that portion with a floating-rate coupon. This is because fixed-rate coupon real estate securities tend to have significantly more duration or price sensitivity to changes in interest rates, than floating-rate coupon real estate securities. We anticipate that fixed-rate coupon real estate securities will comprise a substantial majority of our portfolio for the foreseeable future.

The following table quantifies the estimated changes in net interest income and investment portfolio value should interest rates go up or down by 50 and 100 basis points, assuming the yield curves of the rate shocks will be parallel to each other and the current yield curve. These estimates were compiled using a combination of third-party services, market data and internal models. All changes in income and value are measured as percentage changes from the projected net interest income and investment portfolio value at the base interest rate scenario. The base interest rate scenario assumes interest rates as of March 31, 2012.

Actual results could differ materially from estimates, especially in the current market environment. The accuracy of the projected Agency RMBS prices relies on assumptions that define specific Agency RMBS spreads and varying prepayment assumptions at projected interest rate levels. To the extent that these estimates or other assumptions do

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not hold true, which is likely in a period of high price volatility, actual results will likely differ materially from projections and could be larger or smaller than the estimates in the table below. Moreover, if different models were employed in the analysis, materially different projections could result. In addition, while the tables below reflect the estimated impact of interest rate increases and decreases on a static portfolio, our Manager may from time to time sell any of our Agency RMBS as a part of our overall management of our investment portfolio.

Change in Interest Rates (basis points)	Percentage Change in Projected Portfolio Value (1)(2)(4)	Percentage Change in Projected Net Interest Income (3)
+100	-3.17%	-10.90%
+50	-1.45%	-5.45%
-50	1.00%	4.44%
-100	0.95%	4.93%

- (1) Includes linked real estate securities that are reported as a component of linked transactions on our consolidated balance sheet. Such real estate securities may not be linked in future periods.
- (2) Does not include cash investments, which typically have overnight maturities and are not expected to change in value as interest rates change.
- (3) Interest income includes trades settled as of March 31, 2012.
- (4) The duration on the real estate investments other than Agency securities was assumed at 0.0 years.

Liquidity risk

Our primary liquidity risk arises from financing long-maturity assets with shorter-term borrowing primarily in the form of repurchase agreements.

We pledge real estate securities and cash as collateral to secure our repurchase transactions. Should the fair value of our real estate securities pledged as collateral decrease (as a result of rising interest rates, changes in prepayment speeds, widening of credit spreads or otherwise), we will likely be subject to margin calls for additional collateral from our financing counterparties. Should the fair value of our real estate securities decrease materially and suddenly, margin calls will likely increase causing an adverse change to our liquidity position which could result in substantial losses. In addition, we cannot be assured that we will always be able to roll our repurchase transactions at their maturities which could cause additional harm to our liquidity position and result in substantial losses. Further, should general market liquidity tighten as it did in 2007, 2008 and 2009, our repurchase agreement counterparties may increase our margin requirements on new financings, including repurchase transactions that we roll at maturity with the same counterparty, which would require us to post additional collateral and would reduce our ability to use leverage and could potentially cause us to incur losses.

Our Manager seeks to mitigate our liquidity risks by maintaining a prudent level of leverage, monitoring our liquidity position on a daily basis and maintaining a substantial cushion of cash and unpledged real estate securities assets in our portfolio in order to meet future margin calls. In addition, our Manager seeks to further mitigate our liquidity risk by (i) diversifying our exposure across a broad number of financing counterparties, (ii) limiting our exposure to any single financing counterparty and (iii) monitoring the ongoing financial stability of our financing counterparties.

Prepayment risk

Premiums arise when we acquire real estate securities at a price in excess of the principal balance of the mortgages securing such real estate securities (i.e., par value). Conversely, discounts arise when we acquire real estate securities at a price below the principal balance of the mortgages securing such real estate securities. Premiums paid on our real estate securities are amortized against interest income and accretible purchase discounts on our real estate securities are accreted to interest income. Purchase premiums on our real estate securities, which are primarily carried on our Agency RMBS, are amortized against interest income over the life of each security using the effective yield method, adjusted for actual prepayment activity. An increase in the prepayment rate, as measured by the CPR,

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will typically accelerate the amortization of purchase premiums, thereby reducing the yield/interest income earned on such assets. Generally, if prepayments on our Non-Agency RMBS are less than anticipated, we expect that the income recognized on such assets would be reduced and impairments could result.

Differences between previously estimated cash flows and current actual and anticipated cash flows caused by changes to prepayment or other assumptions are adjusted retrospectively through a catch up adjustment for the impact of the cumulative change in the effective yield through the reporting date, or adjusted prospectively through an adjustment of the yield over the remaining life of the security for securities accounted for under ASC 320-10 (generally Agency RMBS) and ASC 325-40 (generally Non-Agency RMBS, ABS and CMBS,) respectively.

In addition, our interest rate hedges are structured in part based upon assumed levels of future prepayments within our real estate securities portfolio. If prepayments are slower or faster than assumed, the life of the real estate securities will be longer or shorter than assumed, which could reduce the effectiveness of our Manager's hedging strategies and may cause losses on such transactions.

Our Manager seeks to mitigate our prepayment risk by investing in real estate securities with a variety of prepayment characteristics as well as by attempting to maintain in our portfolio a mix of assets purchased at a premium with assets purchased at a discount.

Real estate value risk

Residential and commercial property values are subject to volatility and may be affected adversely by a number of factors outside of our control, including, but not limited to, national, regional and local economic conditions (which may be adversely affected by industry slowdowns and other factors); local real estate conditions (such as an oversupply of housing or commercial real estate); construction quality, age and design; demographic factors; and retroactive changes to building or similar codes. Decreases in property values reduce the value of the collateral underlying our RMBS and CMBS portfolios as well as the potential sale proceeds available to repay our loans in the event of a default. In addition, substantial decreases in property values can increase the rate of strategic defaults by residential mortgage borrowers which can impact and create significant uncertainty in the recovery of principal and interest on our investments.

Credit risk

Although we do not expect to encounter credit risk in our Agency RMBS portfolio, we are exposed to the risk of potential credit losses from an unanticipated increase in borrower defaults as well as general credit spread widening on any Non-Agency assets in our portfolio, including residential and commercial mortgage whole loans as well as Non-Agency RMBS and CMBS. We seek to manage this risk through our Manager's pre-acquisition due diligence process and, if available, through the use of non-recourse financing, which limits our exposure to credit losses to the specific pool of mortgages that are the subject of the non-recourse financing. Our Manager's pre-acquisition due diligence process includes the evaluation of, among other things, relative valuation, supply and demand trends, the shape of various yield curves, prepayment rates, delinquency and default rates, recovery of various sectors and vintage of collateral.

Risk management

To the extent consistent with maintaining our REIT qualification, we seek to manage risk exposure to protect our investment portfolio against the effects of major interest rate changes. We generally seek to manage this risk by:

monitoring and adjusting, if necessary, the reset index and interest rate related to our target assets and our financings;

structuring our financing agreements to have a range of maturity terms, amortizations and interest rate adjustment periods;

using hedging instruments to adjust the interest rate sensitivity of our target assets and our borrowings; and

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actively managing, on an aggregate basis, the interest rate indices, interest rate adjustment periods, and gross reset margins of our target assets and the interest rate indices and adjustment periods of our financings.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information the Company is required to disclose in the reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act) is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include controls and procedures designed to ensure that the Company's management, including its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate, allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

We have evaluated, with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of March 31, 2012. There are inherent limitations to the effectiveness of any system of disclosure controls and procedures, including the possibility of human error and the circumvention or overriding of the controls and procedures. Accordingly, even effective disclosure controls and procedures can only provide reasonable assurance of achieving their control objectives. Based upon our evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the applicable rules and forms, and that it is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

No change occurred in our internal controls over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act) during the period covered by this quarterly report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

From time to time, we may be involved in various claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. As of March 31, 2012, we were not involved in any such legal proceedings.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS.

There have been no material changes to the risk factors previously disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS.

None.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES.

None.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

None.

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ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION.

None.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS.

Exhibit No.	Description
*3.1	Articles of Amendment and Restatement of AG Mortgage Investment Trust, Inc., incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of Amendment No. 2 to our Registration Statement on Form S-11, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 18, 2011 (Pre-Effective Amendment No. 2).
*3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of AG Mortgage Investment Trust, Inc., incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of Pre-Effective Amendment No. 2.
*4.1	Specimen Stock Certificate of AG Mortgage Investment Trust, Inc., incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of Pre-Effective Amendment No. 2.
*10.1	Master Repurchase and Securities Contract dated as of April 9, 2012 between AG MIT, LLC, AG Mortgage Investment Trust, Inc. and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 of Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 10, 2012.
*10.2	Guarantee Agreement dated as of April 9, 2012 by AG Mortgage Investment Trust, Inc. in favor of Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 of Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 10, 2012.
31.1	Certification of David N. Roberts pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certification of Frank Stadelmaier pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1	Certification of David N. Roberts pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) and 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2	Certification of Frank Stadelmaier pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) and 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document**
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document**
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document**
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document**
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document**
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document**

* Fully or partly previously filed.

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** Pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, these interactive data files are deemed not filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, are deemed not filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and otherwise are not subject to liability under those sections.

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SIGNATURES

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

AG MORTGAGE INVESTMENT TRUST, INC.

May 15, 2012

By: /s/ David N. Roberts
David N. Roberts
Chief Executive Officer

May 15, 2012

By: /s/ Frank Stadelmaier
Frank Stadelmaier
Chief Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer

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AG MORTGAGE INVESTMENT TRUST, INC.

FORM 10-Q

March 31, 2012

INDEX OF EXHIBITS

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