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Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(B)(2)
Registration No. 333-216247

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities to be Registered	Amount to be Registered	Proposed Maximum Offering Price Per Share	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price	Amount of Registration Fee ⁽²⁾
Common Shares, par value \$0.01 per share	\$ 8,050,000 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 18.65	\$ 150,132,500	\$ 18,691.50

- (1) Includes 1,050,000 common shares, par value \$0.01 per share, that may be purchased by the underwriters upon exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase additional shares.
- (2) Calculated in accordance with Rule 456(b) and 457(r) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

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PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT
(To Prospectus dated February 24, 2017)



7,000,000 Common Shares
Representing Limited Liability Company Interests

We are offering 7,000,000 of our common shares, par value \$0.01 per share, representing limited liability company interests in Fortress Transportation and Infrastructure Investors LLC.

Our common shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "FTAI." On January 10, 2018, the last reported sale price was \$19.74 per share.

We intend to use the net proceeds from this offering for general corporate purposes, including the funding of future investments.

Investing in our common shares involves a high degree of risk. Before making a decision to invest in our common shares, you should read the discussion of material risks of investing in our common shares in "Risk Factors" beginning on page S-10 of this prospectus supplement and the "Risk Factors" sections of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 and in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2017, as updated by annual, quarterly and other reports we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission that are incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state or other securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

	<u>Per Share</u>	<u>Total</u>
Public Offering Price	\$ 18.65	\$ 130,550,000
Underwriting Discount ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0.30	\$ 2,100,000
Proceeds Before Expenses to Us	\$ 18.35	\$ 128,450,000

(1) We have agreed to reimburse the underwriters for certain expenses in connection with this offering. We refer you to “Underwriting” beginning on page S-40 of this prospectus supplement for additional information regarding underwriting compensation.

We have also granted the underwriters an option to purchase up to an additional 1,050,000 common shares at the public offering price, less the underwriting discount, within 30 days after the date of this prospectus supplement.

The underwriters are offering our common shares as set forth under “Underwriting.” Delivery of the common shares will be made on or about January 16, 2018.

Joint Book-Running Managers

Morgan Stanley

Barclays

Citigroup

The date of this prospectus supplement is January 10, 2018.

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In making your investment decision, you should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus or any free writing prospectus prepared by or on behalf of us. We have not, and the underwriters have not, authorized anyone to give any information or to make any representations except as contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. You must not rely on unauthorized information or representations. This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus does not offer to sell or solicit an offer to buy any of these securities in any jurisdiction where, or to any person to whom, it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation. The information contained in this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus is accurate only as of the date of this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus, and any information we have incorporated by reference is accurate only as of the date of each such document incorporated by reference. We do not imply that there has been no change in the information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement or in our business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects subsequent to that date by delivering this prospectus supplement or making any sale hereunder.

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

Unless otherwise indicated or the context otherwise requires, references to the following terms will have the meanings specified below:

- references to “fiscal year” refer to the year ending or ended December 31. For example, “fiscal year 2016” or “fiscal 2016” means the period from January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016;
- references to “Fortress” refer to Fortress Investment Group LLC;
- references to “FTAI,” “the Company,” “we,” “us,” “our” and similar references refer to Fortress Transportation and Infrastructure Investors LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, and its consolidated subsidiaries, including Fortress Worldwide Transportation and Infrastructure General Partnership (“Holdco”);
- references to “GAAP” refer to the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America;
- references to “General Partner” refer to Fortress Transportation and Infrastructure Master GP LLC, the general partner of Holdco pursuant to the Fourth Amended and Restated Partnership Agreement of Holdco, dated as of May 20, 2015 (the “Partnership Agreement”), as described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, which is incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus;
- references to “Incentive Plan” refer to the Fortress Transportation and Infrastructure Investors Nonqualified Stock Option and Incentive Award Plan, as described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, which is incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus;
- references to our “Initial Shareholders” refer to Fortress Worldwide Transportation and Infrastructure Investors LP, Fortress Worldwide Transportation and Infrastructure Offshore LP and the General Partner, collectively;
- references to our “Management Agreement” refer to the Management and Advisory Agreement, dated as of May 20, 2015, among the Company, our Manager and the General Partner, as described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for

the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, which is incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus;

- references to our “Manager” refer to FIG LLC, our Manager and an affiliate of Fortress;
- references to “Merger Agreement” refer to the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of February 14, 2017, as amended by Amendment No. 1 thereto, dated as of July 7, 2017, by and among Fortress, SB Foundation Holdings LP, a Cayman Islands exempted limited partnership and affiliate of SoftBank (“Parent”), and Foundation Acquisition LLC, a Delaware limited liability company and wholly-owned subsidiary of Parent (“Merger Sub”), pursuant to which, among other things, Merger Sub merged with and into Fortress, with Fortress surviving as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Parent;
- references to “October Revolver Repayment” refer to the Company’s repayment in full of the outstanding borrowings, including associated interest, under the Revolving Credit Facility on October 3, 2017;
- references to the “Revolving Credit Facility” refer to the \$75.0 million revolving credit facility provided under the credit agreement, dated as of June 16, 2017, among FTAI, certain lenders and issuing banks and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent;
- references to the “SEC” refer to the Securities and Exchange Commission;
- references to “SoftBank” refer to SoftBank Group Corp.;
- references to “Total Assets” refer to our consolidated total assets, excluding assets attributed to our Corporate segment; and
- references to “Total Equity Capital” refer to our total equity, excluding equity attributed to our Corporate segment and non-controlling interests.

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This document is in two parts. The first part is this prospectus supplement, which describes the specific terms of this offering and certain other matters. The second part, the accompanying prospectus, gives more general information about us and our debt securities and capital stock. Generally, when we refer to “this prospectus,” we are referring to both parts of this document combined. To the extent information in this prospectus supplement conflicts with information in the accompanying prospectus, you should rely on the information in this prospectus supplement.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the information incorporated by reference herein contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact but instead are based on our present beliefs and assumptions and on information currently available to the Company. You can identify these forward-looking statements by the use of forward-looking words such as “outlook,” “believes,” “expects,” “potential,” “continues,” “may,” “will,” “should,” “could,” “seeks,” “approximately,” “predicts,” “intends,” “plans,” “estimates,” “anticipates,” “target,” “projects,” “contemplates” or the negative version of those words or other comparable words. Any forward-looking statements contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement are based upon our historical performance and on our current plans, estimates and expectations in light of information currently available to us. The inclusion of this forward-looking information should not be regarded as a representation by us, that the future plans, estimates or expectations contemplated by us will be achieved. Such forward-looking statements are subject to various risks and uncertainties and assumptions relating to our operations, financial results, financial condition, business, prospects, growth strategy and liquidity. Accordingly, there are or will be important factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those indicated in these statements. We believe that these factors include:

- changes in economic conditions generally and specifically in our industry sectors, and other risks relating to the global economy;
- reductions in cash flows received from our assets, as well as contractual limitations on the use of our aviation assets to secure debt for borrowed money;
- our ability to take advantage of acquisition opportunities at favorable prices;
- a lack of liquidity surrounding our assets, which could impede our ability to vary our portfolio in an appropriate manner;

- the relative spreads between the yield on the assets we acquire and the cost of financing;
- adverse changes in the financing markets we access affecting our ability to finance our acquisitions;
- customer defaults on their obligations;
- our ability to renew existing contracts and win additional contracts with existing or potential customers;
- the availability and cost of capital for future acquisitions;
- concentration of a particular type of asset or in a particular sector;
- competition within the aviation, energy, intermodal transport and rail sectors;
- the competitive market for acquisition opportunities;
- risks related to operating through joint ventures or partnerships or through consortium arrangements;
- obsolescence of our assets or our ability to sell, re-lease or re-charter our assets;
- exposure to uninsurable losses and force majeure events;
- infrastructure operations may require substantial capital expenditures;
- the legislative/regulatory environment and exposure to increased economic regulation;
- exposure to the oil and gas industry’s volatile oil and gas prices;
- difficulties in obtaining effective legal redress in jurisdictions in which we operate with less developed legal systems;

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- our ability to maintain our exemption from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Company Act”), and the fact that maintaining such exemption imposes limits on our operations;
- our ability to successfully utilize leverage in connection with our investments;
- foreign currency risk and risk management activities;
- effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting;
- exposure to environmental risks, including increasing environmental legislation and the broader impacts of climate change;
- changes in interest rates and/or credit spreads, as well as the success of any hedging strategy we may undertake in relation to such changes;
- actions taken by national, state, or provincial governments, including nationalization, or the imposition of new taxes, could materially impact the financial performance or value of our assets;
- our dependence on our Manager and its professionals and actual, potential or perceived conflicts of interest in our relationship with our Manager;
- effects of SoftBank’s acquisition of Fortress pursuant to the Merger Agreement;
- volatility in the market price of our common shares;
- the inability to pay dividends to our shareholders in the future; and
- other risks described in the “Risk Factors” section of this prospectus supplement.

These factors should not be construed as exhaustive and should be read in conjunction with the other cautionary statements that are included in this prospectus supplement. The forward-looking statements made or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement relate only to events as of the date of this prospectus supplement or the date of the other documents incorporated by reference herein, as applicable. We do not undertake any obligation to publicly update or review any forward-looking statement except as required by law, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise.

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

that you should not place undue reliance on any of our forward-looking statements. Furthermore, new risks and uncertainties arise from time to time, and it is impossible for us to predict those events or how they may affect us.

NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES

This prospectus supplement contains both financial measures prepared and presented in accordance with GAAP and certain non-GAAP financial measures such as Adjusted Net Income and Adjusted EBITDA, which are measurements of financial performance that are not prepared and presented in accordance with GAAP. Accordingly, these measures should not be considered as a substitute for data prepared and presented in accordance with GAAP. These non-GAAP financial measures are used by FTAI's management when evaluating results of operations and as otherwise described below. FTAI's management believes these measures also provide users of the financial statements with additional and useful comparisons of current results of operations with past and future periods. Non-GAAP financial measures should not be construed as being more important than comparable GAAP measures.

We define Adjusted Net Income as net income (loss) attributable to shareholders, adjusted (a) to exclude the impact of provision for income taxes, equity-based compensation expense, acquisition and transaction expenses, losses on the modification or extinguishment of debt and capital lease obligations, changes in fair value of non-hedge derivative instruments, asset impairment charges, incentive allocations, and equity in earnings of unconsolidated entities, (b) to include the impact of cash income tax payments, and our pro-rata share of the Adjusted Net Income from unconsolidated entities, and (c) to exclude the impact of the non-controlling share of Adjusted Net Income. We present Adjusted Net Income because FTAI's management believes that this measure provides a useful measure of operational performance with which to make resource and allocation decisions. FTAI's management evaluates investment performance for each reportable segment primarily based on Adjusted Net Income. We believe that net

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income attributable to shareholders, as defined by GAAP, is the most comparable earnings measurement with which to reconcile Adjusted Net Income. Adjusted Net Income should not be considered as an alternative to comparable GAAP measures of profitability and may not be comparable with the measure as defined by other companies.

We define Adjusted EBITDA as net income attributable to shareholders, adjusted (a) to exclude the impact of provision for income taxes, equity-based compensation expense, acquisition and transaction expenses, losses on the modification or extinguishment of debt and capital lease obligations, changes in fair value of non-hedge derivative instruments, asset impairment charges, incentive allocations, depreciation and amortization expense, and interest expense, (b) to include the impact of our pro-rata share of Adjusted EBITDA from unconsolidated entities, and (c) to exclude the impact of equity in earnings of unconsolidated entities and the non-controlling share of Adjusted EBITDA. We present Adjusted EBITDA because FTAI's management believes that this measure provides a useful measure to investors of the economic performance of deployed revenue generating assets between periods on a consistent basis and measures our financial performance and helps identify operational factors that management can impact in the short-term, namely our cost structure and expenses. We believe that net income attributable to shareholders, as defined by GAAP, is the most comparable earnings measurement with which to reconcile Adjusted EBITDA. Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered as an alternative to comparable GAAP measures of profitability and may not be comparable with the measure as defined by other companies.

Although we use these non-GAAP financial measures to assess the performance of our business and for the other purposes set forth above, the use of these non-GAAP financial measures as analytical tools has limitations, and you should not consider them in isolation, or as a substitute for analysis of our results of operations as reported in accordance with GAAP. For a reconciliation of these non-GAAP financial measures to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measures, see "Summary Historical Financial Information."

MARKET AND INDUSTRY DATA

We obtained the market, industry and competitive position data used throughout this prospectus and the documents incorporated herein by reference from internal surveys as well as third-party sources, including market research, publicly available information and industry publications as indicated herein. These third-party sources include the Boeing Company's ("Boeing") 2017 Commercial Market Outlook, the International Air Transport Association ("IATA") and the Association of American Railroads ("AAR"). Industry publications, surveys and forecasts, including those referenced herein, generally state that the information presented therein has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, but that the accuracy and completeness of such information is not guaranteed. Neither we nor the underwriters have independently verified any of the information or data from third-party sources, nor have we or the underwriters ascertained the underlying economic assumptions relied upon therein. Similarly, internal

surveys and market research, while believed to be reliable, have not been independently verified, and neither we nor the underwriters make any representation as to the accuracy of such information.

While we are not aware of any misstatements regarding the market, industry and competitive position data presented herein, such data and management estimates are subject to change and are uncertain due to limits on reliability of primary sources of information and the voluntary nature of the data gathering process. Projections, assumptions, expectations and our estimates regarding any of the topics or matters referred to above involve risks and uncertainties and are subject to change based on various factors, including those discussed under the headings “Risk Factors” and “Forward-Looking Statements” in this prospectus summary, our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 and in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2017, as updated by annual, quarterly and other reports we file with the SEC that are incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. Neither we nor the underwriters can guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information and data contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus.

TRADEMARKS, SERVICE MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS

We own or have rights to trademarks, logos, service marks and trade names that we use in connection with the operation of our business. In addition, our names, logos and website names and addresses are our service marks or trademarks. We also own or have rights to copyrights that protect the content of our products. Solely for convenience, the trademarks, service marks, trade names and copyrights included or referred to in this prospectus summary are listed without the TM, SM, © and ® symbols, but such references do not constitute a waiver of any rights that might be associated with the respective trademarks, service marks, trade names and copyrights included or referred to in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus.

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PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT SUMMARY

This summary highlights information contained elsewhere or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement. It may not contain all the information that may be important to you. You should read this entire prospectus supplement and the documents incorporated herein by reference carefully, including the section entitled “Risk Factors” and our financial statements and the related notes incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement, before making a decision to invest in the securities. Some information in this prospectus supplement contains forward-looking statements. See “Cautionary Statement Concerning Forward-Looking Statements.”

Our Company

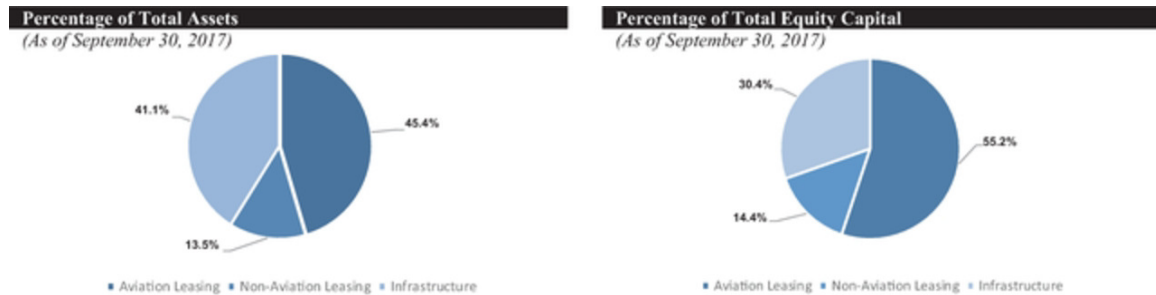
We own and acquire high quality infrastructure and related equipment that is essential for the transportation of goods and people globally. We target assets that, on a combined basis, generate strong and stable cash flows with the potential for earnings growth and asset appreciation. As of and for the nine months ended September 30, 2017, we had total consolidated assets of \$1.9 billion, total equity of \$1.1 billion, net (loss) income attributable to shareholders of \$(2.9) million, total Adjusted Net Income of \$4.2 million and total Adjusted EBITDA of \$88.7 million.

Our operations consist of two primary strategic business units – Equipment Leasing and Infrastructure. Our Equipment Leasing investments, which represented 69.6% of our Total Equity Capital as of September 30, 2017, are comprised largely of aviation-related assets including both aircraft and aircraft engines. We currently own a total of 38 commercial passenger aircraft and 103 commercial aircraft engines which, except for during periods of repair and maintenance, we lease to airline operators throughout the world. These aviation assets generate substantial, stable contractual cash flow from a diverse set of counterparties, and are highly liquid assets with low obsolescence risk. We also own other equipment, including shipping containers and vessels that serve the offshore energy industry. Our Infrastructure investments, which represented 30.4% of our Total Equity Capital as of September 30, 2017, consist primarily of four core assets, including three terminals in Texas, New Jersey and Ohio, and one railroad in Maine and Canada. Our infrastructure investments represent substantial equity value with compelling opportunities for value creation over time. These infrastructure assets have high barriers to entry, long lives and significant scarcity value.

We believe that market developments around the world are generating significant opportunities for the acquisition of additional infrastructure and equipment essential to the transportation industry. Global trade growth has consistently outpaced global GDP growth over the last three decades and has fueled a large and growing demand for both cargo and passenger-related

transportation infrastructure and equipment. At the same time, significant market dislocations are providing tremendous new investment opportunities in our target sectors. Traditional capital providers such as governments and European banks are not keeping pace with the need for long-term capital to support the industry, and we believe this shortage will continue for years to come. We believe that these factors will enable us to acquire attractive assets and continue to grow our business.

The charts below illustrate our existing assets, and our equity deployed in acquiring these assets as of September 30, 2017.



We are externally managed by our Manager, an affiliate of Fortress, which has a dedicated team of experienced professionals focused on the acquisition of transportation and infrastructure assets since 2002. We believe that there are a large number of acquisition opportunities in our markets, and that our Manager's expertise and business and financing relationships, together with our access to capital, will allow us to take advantage of these opportunities. On

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December 27, 2017, SoftBank announced that it completed its previously announced acquisition of Fortress. In connection with the acquisition, Fortress will operate within SoftBank as an independent business headquartered in New York. Fortress's senior investment professionals will remain in place, including those individuals who perform services for us.

Pursuant to the terms of the Management Agreement, our Manager provides a management team and other professionals who are responsible for implementing our business strategy and performing certain services for us, subject to oversight by our board of directors. For its services, our Manager is entitled to an annual management fee and is eligible to receive incentive compensation, depending upon our performance. Our Manager will also receive an option to acquire our common shares in connection with this offering. See "The Offering." For more information about the terms of our Management Agreement and our compensation arrangements with our General Partner, please see Note 14, Management Agreement and Affiliate Transactions, to our consolidated financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 and Note 13, Management Agreement and Affiliate Transactions, to our consolidated financial statements included in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2017, as updated by annual, quarterly and other reports we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission that are incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus.

Market Sectors

Equipment Leasing—Aviation Leasing

We invest in aviation-related assets, including both aircraft and aircraft engines. As of September 30, 2017, our aviation portfolio included 38 commercial passenger aircraft and 103 commercial aircraft engines that we lease to airline operators throughout the world. Our aviation assets were approximately 88% utilized as of September 30, 2017, based on the equity value of our on-hire leasing equipment as a percentage of the total equity value of our aviation leasing equipment. Our aircraft currently have a weighted average remaining lease term of 34 months, and our jet engines currently on-lease have an average remaining lease term of 11 months. The table below provides additional information on the assets in our Aviation Leasing segment:

Aviation Assets	Widebody	Narrowbody	Total
<i>Aircraft</i>			
Assets at January 1, 2017	7	19	26
Purchases	3	14	17

Sales	(1)	(4)	(5)
Assets at September 30, 2017	<u>9</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>38</u>
<i>Jet Engines</i>			
Assets at January 1, 2017	38	28	66
Purchases	22	28	50
Sales	(9)	(4)	(13)
Assets at September 30, 2017	<u>51</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>103</u>

We invest in aircraft and engines that are the workhorses of the global aviation industry, such as the Boeing 737, Airbus A320, Boeing 757 and Boeing 767. Our market-leading engine leasing platform focuses on engines with large in-service populations and low obsolescence risk that can be deployed globally. Engine leases typically have durations of approximately 12 months, but higher cash yields, including significant collections through maintenance reserves. Our aircraft are on lease to global operators with ~100% target utilization and typical lease terms of approximately 3 years. We believe our differentiated approach to engine and aircraft leasing enables us to better manage the residual value of our aircraft by monetizing the engines and contributing them to our future engine leasing pool. The combination of high cash yields and contract duration produce significant cash flow for debt service.

We believe the prospects for the global aviation industry are exceptionally strong. According to Boeing, aviation passenger traffic (measured in passenger kilometers) is expected to continue to grow, rising at an average annual rate of 4.7% per annum over the next two decades, outpacing expected average annual global GDP growth of 2.8% in the same period. This projected increase in air travel presents an attractive opportunity for the private sector to invest in airports and aviation-related leasing equipment such as airplanes and engines.

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Additionally, according to Boeing, the global commercial passenger and cargo fleet of aircraft is expected to grow from approximately 23,480 at the end of 2016 to over 46,950 by 2037. Furthermore, aircraft operating leases, and thus aircraft lessors, are becoming increasingly important to the aviation industry. According to the IATA, over 40% of the current passenger fleet is subject to operating leases, and industry analysts expect this percentage to grow to over 50%.

Given the complexity of such aviation assets, investors in this sector need specialized technical knowledge in order to compete successfully. We believe that our Manager's expertise positions us well for future acquisitions across the aviation sector.

Infrastructure—Rail, Ports and Terminals

We invest in Infrastructure assets that are integral to the transportation and handling of finished goods and commodities, including primarily ports, terminals and rail facilities. These assets are located in industrialized regions with diverse revenue streams and, we believe, exceptional growth prospects. The scarcity value of high quality infrastructure assets represents an opportunity to invest in facilities with extremely high barriers to entry and stable cash flow prospects. Our Infrastructure investments include the following companies and assets:

- **Jefferson Terminal:** a 250-acre crude oil and refined products logistics terminal at the Port of Beaumont, Texas, which also owns several other key assets involved in the transportation, processing and blending of crude oil and refined products. Jefferson Terminal provides for multiple docks with 40' water depth, is directly served by three Class I railroads and is located adjacent to Interstate 10. We acquired Jefferson Terminal in August 2014;
- **Repauno Terminal:** a 1,630 acre multi-modal, deep-water port located along the Delaware River with an in-place underground storage cavern and multiple development opportunities for automobile imports and processing, energy storage, industrial warehouses and solar generation. We acquired Repauno Terminal in July 2016;
- **Hannibal Terminal:** a 1,600 acre multi-modal port located along the Ohio River in the heart of the Marcellus/Utica shale formations with highway, barge and rail access along with existing water, natural gas pipeline and power infrastructure. We acquired Hannibal Terminal in June 2017;
-

Central Maine and Quebec Railroad (“CMQR”): a 480-mile Class III railroad that runs from Montreal to the east coast of Maine, primarily transporting pulp and paper, construction products and chemicals, and offers the most direct route from ports in Montreal and on the East Coast of the U.S. to manufacturers and other customers in Maine and Quebec. We acquired the Central Maine and Quebec Railroad in the second quarter of 2014.

We target infrastructure investments that have connectivity with rail, road and water transport and believe the market for these infrastructure assets is large and growing. There are over 4,900 seaports worldwide, that handle in excess of 700 million twenty foot equivalent units, or approximately 11 billion tons of cargo.

The North American economy relies on an extensive network of railroads to transport raw materials such as petroleum, coal, ores, aggregates, lumber and grain as well as finished goods such as food products, paper products, automobiles and machinery. Railroads represent the largest component of North America’s freight transportation industry, carrying more freight than any other mode of transportation on a ton-mile basis. With a network of approximately 137,000 miles of track in the United States, according to AAR, railroads link businesses with each other domestically and with international markets through connections with ports and other international terminals. Unlike other modes of transportation, such as trucking (which uses highways, toll roads, etc.) and shipping companies (that utilize ports), railroad operators generally own or lease their infrastructure of track, land and rail yards. This rail infrastructure, most of which was originally established over 100 years ago, represents a limited supply of assets and a difficult-to- replicate network. According to the AAR, there were approximately 570 freight railroads in the United States as of December 31, 2016.

Given the cost of such infrastructure assets, investors in this sector need access to capital and significant industry experience in order to compete successfully. We believe that our Manager’s expertise and our access to financing positions us well for future acquisitions across the infrastructure sector.

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Non-Aviation Leasing

In addition to our core Aviation investments in our Equipment Leasing platform, we also opportunistically invest in certain other assets which are owned by our subsidiaries. As of September 30, 2017, our non-Aviation leasing investments represented 13.5% of our Total Assets and 14.4% of our Total Equity Capital and include three marine vessels and a 51% interest in a portfolio of shipping containers. We believe each of these investments represents opportunities to acquire assets at attractive valuations with potential for capital appreciation over time.

Our Strategy

Maintain Diverse Mix of Assets with Stable Cash Flows—We believe our diversified investment strategy allows us to both generate substantial and stable cash flow for debt service, as well as own long-lived infrastructure assets that represent highly compelling value creation over time. Our Company is comprised of high quality, mission-critical hard assets with substantial tangible value. We invest across a number of major sectors within the transportation industry, including aviation, energy, intermodal transport and rail, and we may pursue acquisitions in other areas as and when they arise in the future. In general, we seek to own a diverse mix of high quality infrastructure and equipment within our target sectors that generate stable cash flows, in markets that we believe provide the potential for strong long-term growth and attractive returns on deployed capital. We believe that by investing in a diverse mix of assets across sectors, we can select from among the best risk-adjusted investment opportunities, while avoiding overconcentration in any one segment, further adding to the stability of our business.

Invest in Additional Assets with Strong Asset Value and Growth Prospects—We take a proactive investment approach—identifying key secular trends as they emerge within our target sectors and then pursuing what we believe are the most compelling opportunities within those sectors. We look for unique investments, including assets that are distressed or undervalued, or where we believe that we can add value through active management. We consider investments across the size spectrum, including smaller opportunities often overlooked by other investors, particularly where we believe we may be able to grow the investment over time. We believe one of our strengths is our ability to create attractive follow-on investment opportunities and deploy incremental capital within our existing portfolio.

Maintain Low Leverage—As of September 30, 2017, our total consolidated debt as a percentage of our total consolidated capitalization was 37.8%. After giving effect to the adjustments set forth in the second paragraph under the caption “Capitalization,” our leverage on a consolidated basis across our existing portfolio is 36.7% of our total capital. While leverage on any individual asset may vary, we target overall leverage for our assets on a consolidated basis of no greater than 50% of our total capital.

Focus on Assets and Sectors Consistent with Our Expertise—Within each sector, we consider investments in operating infrastructure as well as in equipment that we lease to operators. We believe that as owners of both infrastructure and equipment assets, we have access to more opportunities and can be a more attractive counterparty to the users of our assets. Our Manager has significant prior experience in all of our target sectors, as well as a network of industry relationships, that we believe positions us well to make successful acquisitions and to actively manage and improve operations and cash flow of our existing and newly-acquired assets. These relationships include senior executives at lessors and operators, end users of transportation and infrastructure assets, as well as banks, lenders and other asset owners.

Our Strengths

Substantial Asset Value—Our Company is comprised of diverse, high quality, mission-critical infrastructure and equipment with substantial tangible value. The core of our business is hard assets (comprised of aircraft, jet engines, vessels and other assets at Jefferson Terminal, Repauno Terminal, Hannibal Terminal and CMQR), which totaled \$1.4 billion as of September 30, 2017. We believe the value of our assets is significant and represents a stable investment platform to grow the Company going forward. Furthermore, we believe the assets that we own are conservatively levered.

Stable Contracted Cash Flows from Aviation—We target equipment, primarily in the aviation industry, that delivers significant and stable current cash flows. Substantially all of our equipment assets are subject to ongoing leases providing stable cash flows equal to a significant percentage of the purchase price of our assets. With our management expertise and our in-house aviation services, we have been able to maintain a high level of equipment utilization. These assets are compatible with a number of different aircraft and can be deployed globally.

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Significant Growth Potential through Infrastructure—We invest in a diverse mix of transportation infrastructure with the potential for substantial earnings growth and asset appreciation. We expect our value-add infrastructure projects to be able to generate earnings and cash flow growth through development and asset repositioning. We believe these infrastructure assets have significant organic growth potential, whereby minimal additional investment could generate significant additional value.

Experienced Investment Team—Our Manager is an affiliate of Fortress, a leading, diversified global investment firm with approximately \$36.1 billion in assets under management as of September 30, 2017. Founded in 1998, Fortress manages assets on behalf of over 1,750 institutional clients and private investors worldwide across a range of private equity, credit, liquid hedge funds and traditional asset management strategies. Over the last ten years, Fortress has been one of the industry’s most active investors in transportation-related infrastructure and equipment globally. The Fortress team of investment professionals, led by Joseph Adams, has over fifty years of combined experience in acquiring, managing and marketing transportation and infrastructure assets. The Fortress team has been working directly together for over ten years and has collectively invested over \$21 billion in transportation and infrastructure assets since 2002. Some of our Manager’s prior transactions include the creation of Aircastle Ltd., one of the world’s leading aircraft lessors; SeaCube Container Leasing Ltd., one of the world’s largest container lessors; RailAmerica Inc., a leading short-line rail operator; and Global Signal Inc., an owner operator and lessor of towers and other communication structures for wireless communications. See “—Recent Developments—Acquisition of Fortress by SoftBank.”

Extensive Relationships with Experienced Operators—Through our Manager, we have numerous relationships with operators across the transportation industry. We typically seek to partner and often co-invest with experienced operators and owners when making acquisitions, and our existing relationships enable us not only to source opportunities, but also to maximize the value of each asset post-closing. Our strategy is to actively manage our investments to improve operations, grow cash flows and develop incremental investment opportunities.

Corporate Information

Our principal executive offices are located at 1345 Avenue of the Americas c/o Fortress Transportation and Infrastructure Investors LLC, New York, New York 10105. Our telephone number is 212-798-6100. Our web address is www.ftandi.com. We have included our website address in this prospectus supplement solely as an inactive textual reference. The information on or otherwise accessible through our web site does not constitute a part of this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus.

From our initial public offering until December 31, 2017, we were an “emerging growth company” as defined in the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012, as amended (the “JOBS Act”), and therefore we were subject to reduced public company reporting requirements. As of December 31, 2017, we are no longer an emerging growth company and meet the criteria for a “large accelerated filer” as defined in the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as amended (the “Sarbanes-Oxley Act”).

Recent Developments

Senior Notes Offering

On December 20, 2017, we completed a private offering (the “December Notes Offering”) of \$100 million aggregate principal amount of additional 6.75% senior notes due 2022, at an issue price equal to 103.25% of principal, plus accrued interest from and including September 15, 2017. The Company intends to use the net proceeds from the December Notes Offering for general corporate purposes, including the funding of future investments.

For more information regarding our indebtedness, please see Note 9, Debt, Net to our consolidated financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, and Note 8, Debt, Net to our consolidated financial statements included our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2017, as updated by annual, quarterly and other reports and documents we file with the SEC, which are incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. See “Where You Can Find More Information.”

Acquisition of Aviation Assets

Since September 30, 2017, we have acquired an incremental \$158.7 million of aviation assets, and as of January 3, 2018, we have executed letters of intent to acquire approximately \$127.3 million of additional aviation equipment.

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THE OFFERING

The summary below contains basic information about this offering and may not contain all of the information that may be important to you. You should read this entire prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the documents incorporated and deemed to be incorporated by reference herein and therein before making an investment decision. As used in this section, “we,” “our” and “us” refer only to Fortress Transportation and Infrastructure Investors LLC and not to its consolidated subsidiaries.

Issuer	Fortress Transportation and Infrastructure Investors LLC, a Delaware limited liability company.
Common Shares Offered	7,000,000 shares (or 8,050,000 if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional common shares in full).
Approximate Number of Common Shares to be Outstanding after this Offering	82,779,232 (or 83,829,232 if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional common shares in full). ⁽¹⁾
New York Stock Exchange Symbol for Common Shares	“FTAI”
Use of Proceeds	We estimate that the net proceeds to us from this offering, after deducting the underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us, will be approximately \$128 million (or \$147 million if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional common shares in full), based on a price per share of

\$18.35, which is the price per share at which the underwriters have agreed to purchase our common shares from us in this offering. We intend to use the net proceeds from this offering for general corporate purposes, including the funding of future investments. See “Use of Proceeds.”

Risk Factors

An investment in our common shares involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the information set forth under the heading “Risk Factors” in this prospectus supplement, as well as the other information included in or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement, before deciding whether to invest in our common shares.

- (1) The number of our common shares to be outstanding immediately after this offering is based on 75,779,232 of our common shares outstanding as of January 5, 2018 and excludes:
- (i) options relating to an aggregate of 15,000 of our common shares held by our directors; and
 - (ii) an option relating to 700,000 of our common shares (or 805,000 common shares if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional common shares in full) at an exercise price per share equal to the public offering price, representing 10% of the number of common shares being offered hereby, that has been approved by the compensation committee of our board of directors to be granted pursuant to and in accordance with the terms of the Management Agreement and the Incentive Plan to our Manager upon the closing of this offering. The option will be fully vested as of the date of grant, become exercisable as to 1/30 of the common shares to which the option is subject on the first day of each of the 30 calendar months following the first full calendar month after the date of grant and expire on the tenth anniversary of the date of grant. See “Risk Factors—Risk Factors Related to Ownership of Our Common Shares—Your percentage ownership in us may be diluted in the future.”

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SUMMARY HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The summary financial data presented below should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” included in our reports filed with the SEC and incorporated by reference in this prospectus summary (excluding portions of those reports which are furnished and not filed). See “Where You Can Find More Information.”

The following table sets forth our summary financial and other data for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016, for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2017 and as of December 31, 2016 and September 30, 2017. The summary financial and other data as of and for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016 has been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes, which are incorporated by reference in this prospectus summary. The summary financial and other data as of and for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2017 is derived from our unaudited condensed financial statements.

(dollars in thousands)	Fiscal Year Ended December 31,			Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2014	2015	2016	2016	2017
Statement of Operations Data:					
Equipment leasing revenue	\$ 43,984	\$ 92,743	\$ 101,949	\$ 71,980	\$ 121,387
Infrastructure revenue	13,946	43,825	46,771	34,394	34,842
Total revenue	57,930	136,568	148,720	106,374	156,229
Total expenses	68,013	161,681	180,708	134,571	176,907
Other income (expense):					
Equity in earnings (loss) of unconsolidated entities	6,093	(6,956)	(5,992)	(1,335)	(1,461)
Gain on sale of equipment and finance leases, net	7,576	3,419	5,941	3,307	6,726
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	—	(1,579)	(1,579)	(2,456)
Asset impairment	—	—	(7,450)	(7,450)	—
Interest income	186	579	136	87	582
Other income	20	26	602	583	2,180

Total other income (expense)	13,875	(2,932)	(8,432)	(6,387)	5,571
Income (loss) before income taxes	3,792	(28,045)	(40,330)	(34,584)	(15,107)
Provision for income taxes	874	586	268	195	1,585
Net income (loss)	<u>2,918</u>	<u>(28,631)</u>	<u>(40,598)</u>	<u>(34,779)</u>	<u>(16,692)</u>
Less: Net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interest in consolidated subsidiaries	(4,862)	(16,805)	(20,534)	(16,528)	(13,816)
Net income (loss) attributable to shareholders	<u>\$ 7,780</u>	<u>\$ (11,826)</u>	<u>\$ (20,064)</u>	<u>\$ (18,251)</u>	<u>\$ (2,876)</u>
Cash Flow Data:					
Cash flow (used in) provided by operating activities	\$ (31,551)	\$ 23,528	\$ 30,903	\$ 15,662	\$ 52,443
Cash flow (used in) provided by investing activities	(571,416)	(239,921)	(213,098)	(88,004)	(275,703)
Cash flow provided by (used in) financing activities	617,856	575,971	(131,453)	(111,487)	331,562
Other Financial Data:					
Adjusted Net Income (Loss) ^{(a)(b)}	\$ 20,657	\$ 7,787	\$ (8,632)	\$ (11,814)	\$ 4,214
Adjusted EBITDA ^{(a)(c)}	\$ 47,037	\$ 72,622	\$ 69,028	\$ 46,589	\$ 88,735

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(dollars in thousands)	As of December 31, 2016	As of September 30, 2017		
Balance Sheet Data:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 68,055	\$ 176,357		
Restricted cash	65,441	36,458		
Accounts receivable, net	21,358	27,926		
Leasing equipment, net	765,455	929,364		
Finance leases, net	9,717	9,370		
Property, plant and equipment, net	352,181	464,399		
Other assets	265,105	266,047		
Total assets	1,547,312	1,909,921		
Debt, net	259,512	655,580		
Other liabilities	122,120	176,418		
Total liabilities	381,632	831,998		
Total equity	1,165,680	1,077,923		
<p>(a) Adjusted Net Income and Adjusted EBITDA are measurements of financial performance that are not prepared and presented in accordance with GAAP. While we believe that the presentation of these non-GAAP measures will enhance an investor's understanding of our operating performance, the use of these non-GAAP measures as an analytical tool has limitations and you should not consider them in isolation, or as substitutes for an analysis of our results of operations as reported in accordance with GAAP. Adjusted Net Income and Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered as alternatives to comparable GAAP measures of profitability and may not be comparable with the measures as defined by other companies.</p> <p>(b) We define Adjusted Net Income as net income (loss) attributable to shareholders, adjusted (i) to exclude the impact of provision for income taxes, equity-based compensation expense, acquisition and transaction expenses, losses on the modification or extinguishment of debt and capital lease obligations, changes in fair value of non-hedge derivative instruments, asset impairment charges, incentive allocations, and equity in earnings of unconsolidated entities, (ii) to include the impact of cash income tax payments, and our pro-rata share of the Adjusted Net Income from unconsolidated entities, and (iii) to exclude the impact of the non-controlling share of Adjusted Net Income. We evaluate investment performance for each reportable segment primarily based on Adjusted Net Income. We believe that net income attributable to shareholders, as defined by GAAP, is the most comparable earnings measurement with which to reconcile Adjusted Net Income. The table below reconciles Adjusted Net Income to net income (loss) attributable to shareholders.</p>				
Adjusted Net Income Reconciliation:	Year Ended December 31,		Nine Months Ended	
(dollars in thousands)	2014	2015	2016	September 30,
	2014	2015	2016	2017

Net income (loss) attributable to shareholders	\$ 7,780	\$ (11,826)	\$ (20,064)	\$ (18,251)	\$ (2,876)
Add: Provision for income taxes	874	586	268	195	1,585
Add: Equity-based compensation expense (income)	1,265	4,662	(3,672)	(3,818)	695
Add: Acquisition and transaction expenses	11,450	5,683	6,316	4,622	5,064
Add: Losses on the modification or extinguishment of debt and capital lease obligations	—	—	1,579	1,579	2,456
Add: Changes in fair value of non-hedge derivative instruments	25	14	3	3	(1,036)
Add: Asset impairment charges	—	—	7,450	7,450	—
Add: Pro-rata share of Adjusted Net Income (Loss) from unconsolidated entities ⁽¹⁾	6,155	3,552	(2,905)	(1,444)	(1,599)
Add: Incentive allocations	—	—	—	—	—
Less: Cash payments for income taxes	(274)	(507)	(654)	(594)	(1,033)
Less: Equity in (earnings) losses of unconsolidated entities	(6,093)	6,956	5,992	1,335	1,461
Less: Non-controlling share of Adjusted Net Income (Loss) ⁽²⁾	(525)	(1,333)	(2,945)	(2,891)	(503)
Adjusted Net Income (Loss)	\$ 20,657	\$ 7,787	\$ (8,632)	\$ (11,814)	\$ 4,214

- (1) Pro-rata share of Adjusted Net Income (Loss) from unconsolidated entities for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 includes the Company's proportionate share of the unconsolidated entities' impairment charges of \$3,068 and \$10,508, respectively. Pro-rata share of Adjusted Net Income from unconsolidated entities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014 includes the Company's proportionate share of the unconsolidated entities' net income adjusted for loss on extinguishment of debt of \$62. Pro-rata share of Adjusted Net Income (Loss) from unconsolidated entities for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 includes the Company's proportionate share of the unconsolidated entities' net income adjusted for the excluded and included items detailed in the table above.
- (2) Non-controlling share of Adjusted Net Income (Loss) is comprised of the following for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively: (i) equity-based compensation of \$(1,561), and \$1,387, (ii) provision for income tax of \$29 and \$16, (iii) loss on

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extinguishment of debt of \$616 and \$0, (iv) asset impairment charges of \$3,725 and \$0, (v) transaction and acquisition expense of \$156 and \$0, and (vi) cash tax payments of \$(20) and \$(70). Non-controlling share of Adjusted Net Income (Loss) is comprised of the following for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014: (i) equity-based compensation of \$454 and (ii) provision for income tax of \$71. Non-controlling share of Adjusted Net Income (Loss) is comprised of the following for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016: (i) equity-based compensation of \$118 and \$(1,608), (ii) provision for income tax of \$12 and \$22, (iii) loss on extinguishment of debt of \$0 and \$616, (iv) acquisition and transaction expenses of \$0 and \$156, (v) changes in fair value of non-hedge derivative instruments of \$404 and \$0, and (vi) asset impairment of \$0 and \$3,725, less (vii) cash tax payments of \$31 and \$20, respectively.

- (c) We define Adjusted EBITDA as net income (loss) attributable to shareholders, adjusted (i) to exclude the impact of provision for income taxes, equity-based compensation expense, acquisition and transaction expenses, losses on the modification or extinguishment of debt and capital lease obligations, changes in fair value of non-hedge derivative instruments, asset impairment charges, incentive allocations, depreciation and amortization expense, and interest expense, (ii) to include the impact of our pro-rata share of Adjusted EBITDA from unconsolidated entities, and (iii) to exclude the impact of equity in earnings of unconsolidated entities and the non-controlling share of Adjusted EBITDA. We view Adjusted EBITDA as a secondary measurement to Adjusted Net Income, which we believe serves as a useful supplement to investors, analysts and management to measure economic performance of deployed revenue generating assets between periods on a consistent basis, and which we believe measures our financial performance and helps identify operational factors that management can impact in the short-term, namely our cost structure and expenses. Adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies because other entities may not calculate Adjusted EBITDA in the same manner. We believe that net income attributable to shareholders, as defined by GAAP, is the most comparable earnings measurement with which to reconcile Adjusted EBITDA. The table below reconciles Adjusted EBITDA to net income (loss) attributable to shareholders.

Adjusted EBITDA Reconciliation: (dollars in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,			Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2014	2015	2016	2016	2017
Net income (loss) attributable to shareholders	\$ 7,780	\$ (11,826)	\$ (20,064)	\$ (18,251)	\$ (2,876)
Add: Provision for income taxes	874	586	268	195	1,585
Add: Equity-based compensation expense (income)	1,265	4,662	(3,672)	(3,818)	695
Add: Acquisition and transaction expenses	11,450	5,683	6,316	4,622	5,064
Add: Losses on the modification or extinguishment of debt and capital lease obligations	—	—	1,579	1,579	2,456
Add: Changes in fair value of non-hedge derivative instruments	25	14	3	3	(1,036)
Add: Asset impairment charges	—	—	7,450	7,450	—
Add: Incentive allocations	—	—	—	—	—
Add: Depreciation and amortization expense ⁽¹⁾	18,692	52,324	65,656	48,076	67,575
Add: Interest expense	5,872	19,311	18,957	15,839	21,292
Add: Pro-rata share of Adjusted EBITDA from unconsolidated entities ⁽²⁾	9,669	6,987	1,196	1,873	(209)
Less: Equity in losses (earnings) of unconsolidated entities	(6,093)	6,956	5,992	1,335	1,461

Less: Non-controlling share of Adjusted EBITDA ⁽³⁾	(2,497)	(12,075)	(14,653)	(12,314)	(7,272)
Adjusted EBITDA (non-GAAP)	\$ 47,037	\$ 72,622	\$ 69,028	\$ 46,589	\$ 88,735

- (1) Depreciation and amortization expense includes \$60,210, \$45,308 and \$15,998 of depreciation and amortization expense, \$4,979, \$6,774 and \$2,694 of lease intangible amortization, and \$467, \$242 and \$0 of amortization for lease incentives for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Depreciation and amortization expense includes \$62,382 and \$43,294 of depreciation and amortization expense, \$3,494 and \$4,557 of lease intangible amortization, and \$1,699 and \$225 of amortization for lease incentives in the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.
- (2) Pro-rata share of Adjusted EBITDA from unconsolidated entities includes adjustments for the following items for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014: (i) net income (loss) of \$(6,161), \$(7,165) and \$5,876 (ii) interest expense of \$1,323, \$1,778 and \$2,561, (iii) depreciation and amortization expense of \$2,966, \$1,866 and \$1,232, and (iv) asset impairment charges of \$3,068, \$10,508 and \$0, respectively. Pro-rata share of Adjusted EBITDA from unconsolidated entities includes the following items for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016: (i) net loss of \$1,599 and \$1,475, (ii) interest expense of \$650 and \$931, and (iii) depreciation and amortization expense of \$740 and \$2,417, respectively.
- (3) Non-controlling share of Adjusted EBITDA is comprised of the following items for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014: (i) equity based compensation of \$(1,561), \$1,387 and \$454; (ii) provision for income taxes of \$29, \$16 and \$71; (iii) interest expense of \$5,124, \$4,926 and \$642; (iv) depreciation and amortization expense of \$6,564, \$5,746 and \$1,330; (v) loss on extinguishment of debt of \$616, \$0 and \$0; (vi) asset impairment charge of \$3,725, \$0 and \$0; and (vii) transaction and acquisition expense of \$156, \$0 and \$0, respectively. Non-controlling share of Adjusted EBITDA is comprised of the following items for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016: (i) equity based compensation of \$118 and \$(1,608), (ii) provision for income taxes of \$12 and \$22, (iii) interest expense of \$1,489 and \$4,494, (iv) depreciation and amortization expense of \$5,249 and \$4,909, (v) loss on extinguishment of debt of \$0 and \$616, (vi) changes in fair value of non-hedge derivative instruments of \$404 and \$0, (vii) acquisition and transaction expenses of \$0 and \$156, and (viii) asset impairment of \$0 and \$3,725, respectively.

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An investment in our common shares involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the following risks described below together with all the other information contained in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus, any free writing prospectus we may provide to you in connection with this offering and the documents incorporated and deemed to be incorporated by reference herein and therein. For a further discussion of the risks, uncertainties and assumptions relating to our business, please see the discussion under "Item 1A. Risk Factors" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 and in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2017, as updated by annual, quarterly and other reports we file with the SEC that are incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. Any of the following risks, as well as other risks and uncertainties, could harm the value of our common shares directly or our business and financial results and thus indirectly cause the value of our common shares to decline. Such risks are not the only ones that could impact our company or the value of our common shares. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial may also materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. As a result of any of these risks, known or unknown, you may lose all or part of your investment in our common shares. The risks discussed below also include forward-looking statements, and our actual results may differ substantially from those discussed in these forward-looking statements. See "Cautionary Statement Concerning Forward-Looking Statements" in this prospectus supplement.

Risk Factors Related to Our Business

Uncertainty relating to macroeconomic conditions may reduce the demand for our assets, result in non-performance of contracts by our lessees or charterers, limit our ability to obtain additional capital to finance new investments, or have other unforeseen negative effects.

Uncertainty and negative trends in general economic conditions in the United States and abroad, including significant tightening of credit markets and commodity price volatility, historically have created difficult operating environments for owners and operators in the transportation industry. Many factors, including factors that are beyond our control, may impact our operating results or financial condition and/or affect the lessees and charterers that form our customer base. For some years, the world has experienced weakened economic conditions and volatility following adverse changes in global capital markets. More recently, excess supply in oil and gas markets has put significant downward pressure on prices for these commodities, and may affect demand for assets used in production, refining and transportation of oil and gas. In particular, the significant decline in oil prices during 2016 has resulted in lower offshore exploration and production budgets worldwide, with industry experts predicting that offshore exploration and production spending will decrease by approximately 9% in 2017, as compared to 2016. These conditions have resulted in significant contraction, de-leveraging and reduced liquidity in the credit markets. A number of governments have

implemented, or are considering implementing, a broad variety of governmental actions or new regulations for the financial markets. In addition, limitations on the availability of capital, higher costs of capital for financing expenditures or the desire to preserve liquidity, may cause our current or prospective customers to make reductions in future capital budgets and spending.

Further, demand for our assets is related to passenger and cargo traffic growth, which in turn is dependent on general business and economic conditions. Global economic downturns could continue or worsen, which could have an adverse impact on passenger and cargo traffic levels and consequently our lessees' and charterers' business, which may in turn result in a significant reduction in revenues, earnings and cash flows, difficulties accessing capital and a deterioration in the value of our assets. We may also become exposed to increased credit risk from our customers and third parties who have obligations to us, which could result in increased non-performance of contracts by our lessees or charterers and adversely impact our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The industries in which we operate have experienced periods of oversupply during which lease rates and asset values have declined, particularly during the recent economic downturn, and any future oversupply could materially adversely affect our results of operations and cash flows.

The oversupply of a specific asset is likely to depress the lease or charter rates for and the value of that type of asset and result in decreased utilization of our assets, and the industries in which we operate have experienced periods of oversupply during which rates and asset values have declined, particularly during the recent economic downturn. Factors that could lead to such oversupply include:

- general demand for the type of assets that we purchase;
- general macroeconomic conditions, including market prices for commodities that our assets may serve;

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- geopolitical events, including war, prolonged armed conflict and acts of terrorism;
- outbreaks of communicable diseases and natural disasters;
- governmental regulation;
- interest rates;
- the availability of credit;
- restructurings and bankruptcies of companies in the industries in which we operate, including our customers;
- manufacturer production levels and technological innovation;
- manufacturers merging or exiting the industry or ceasing to produce certain asset types;
- retirement and obsolescence of the assets that we own;
- our railroad infrastructure may be damaged, including by flooding and railroad derailments;
- increases in supply levels of assets in the market due to the sale or merging of operating lessors; and
- reintroduction of previously unused or dormant assets into the industries in which we operate.

These and other related factors are generally outside of our control and could lead to persistence of, or increase in, the oversupply of the types of assets that we acquire or decreased utilization of our assets, either of which could materially adversely affect our results of operations and cash flow. In addition, lessees may redeliver our assets to locations where there is oversupply, which may lead to additional repositioning costs for us if we move them to areas with higher demand. Positioning expenses vary depending on geographic location, distance, freight rates and other factors, and may not be fully covered by drop-off charges collected from the last lessees of the equipment or pick-up charges paid by the new lessees. Positioning expenses can be significant if a large portion of our assets are returned to locations with weak demand, which could materially adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations and cash flow.

There can be no assurance that any target returns will be achieved.

Our target returns for assets are targets only and are not forecasts of future profits. We develop target returns based on our Manager's assessment of appropriate expectations for returns on assets and the ability of our Manager to enhance the return

generated by those assets through active management. There can be no assurance that these assessments and expectations will be achieved and failure to achieve any or all of them may materially adversely impact our ability to achieve any target return with respect to any or all of our assets.

In addition, our target returns are based on estimates and assumptions regarding a number of other factors, including holding periods, the absence of material adverse events affecting specific investments (which could include natural disasters, terrorism, social unrest or civil disturbances), general and local economic and market conditions, changes in law, taxation, regulation or governmental policies and changes in the political approach to transportation investment, either generally or in specific countries in which we may invest or seek to invest. Many of these factors, as well as the other risks described elsewhere in this report, are beyond our control and all could adversely affect our ability to achieve a target return with respect to an asset. Further, target returns are targets for the return generated by specific assets and not by us. Numerous factors could prevent us from achieving similar returns, notwithstanding the performance of individual assets, including taxation and fees payable by us or our operating subsidiaries, including fees and incentive allocation payable to our Manager.

There can be no assurance that the returns generated by any of our assets will meet our target returns, or any other level of return, or that we will achieve or successfully implement our asset acquisition objectives, and failure to achieve the target return in respect of any of our assets could, among other things, have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations and cash flow. Further, even if the returns generated by individual assets meet target returns, there can be no assurance that the returns generated by other existing or future assets would do so, and the historical performance of the assets in our existing portfolio should not be considered as indicative of future results with respect to any assets.

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Contractual defaults may adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows by decreasing revenues and increasing storage, positioning, collection, recovery and lost equipment expenses.

The success of our business depends in large part on the success of the operators in the sectors in which we participate. Cash flows from our assets are substantially impacted by our ability to collect compensation and other amounts to be paid in respect of such assets from the customers with whom we enter into leases, charters or other contractual arrangements. Inherent in the nature of the leases, charters and other arrangements for the use of such assets is the risk that we may not receive, or may experience delay in realizing, such amounts to be paid. While we target the entry into contracts with credit-worthy counterparties, no assurance can be given that such counterparties will perform their obligations during the term of the leases, charters or other contractual arrangements. In addition, when counterparties default, we may fail to recover all of our assets, and the assets we do recover may be returned in damaged condition or to locations where we will not be able to efficiently lease, charter or sell them. In most cases, we maintain, or require our lessees to maintain, certain insurances to cover the risk of damages or loss of our assets. However, these insurance policies may not be sufficient to protect us against a loss.

Depending on the specific sector, the risk of contractual defaults may be elevated due to excess capacity as a result of oversupply during the recent economic downturn. We lease assets to our customers pursuant to fixed-price contracts, and our customers then seek to utilize those assets to transport goods and provide services. If the price at which our customers receive for their transportation services decreases as a result of an oversupply in the marketplace, then our customers may be forced to reduce their prices in order to attract business (which may have an adverse effect on their ability to meet their contractual lease obligations to us), or may seek to renegotiate or terminate their contractual lease arrangements with us to pursue a lower-priced opportunity with another lessor, which may have a direct, adverse effect on us. See “—The industries in which we operate have experienced periods of oversupply during which lease rates and asset values have declined, particularly during the financial crisis, and any future oversupply could materially adversely affect our results of operations and cash flows.” Any default by a material customer would have a significant impact on our profitability at the time the customer defaulted, which could materially adversely affect our operating results and growth prospects. In addition, some of our counterparties may reside in jurisdictions with legal and regulatory regimes that make it difficult and costly to enforce such counterparties’ obligations.

We may not be able to renew or obtain new or favorable charters or leases, which could adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our operating leases are subject to greater residual risk than direct finance leases because we will own the assets at the expiration of an operating lease term and we may be unable to renew existing charters or leases at favorable rates, or at all, or sell the leased or chartered assets, and the residual value of the asset may be lower than anticipated. In addition, our ability to renew

existing charters or leases or obtain new charters or leases will also depend on prevailing market conditions, and upon expiration of the contracts governing the leasing or charter of the applicable assets, we may be exposed to increased volatility in terms of rates and contract provisions. For example, we do not currently have long-term charters for our construction support vessel and our Remote Operated Vehicle support vessel used in the offshore oil and gas industry. Likewise, our customers may reduce their activity levels or seek to terminate or renegotiate their charters or leases with us. If we are not able to renew or obtain new charters or leases in direct continuation, or if new charters or leases are entered into at rates substantially below the existing rates or on terms otherwise less favorable compared to existing contractual terms, or if we are unable to sell assets for which we are unable to obtain new contracts or leases, our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be materially adversely affected.

If we acquire a high concentration of a particular type of asset, or concentrate our investments in a particular sector, our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be adversely affected by changes in market demand or problems specific to that asset or sector.

If we acquire a high concentration of a particular asset, or concentrate our investments in a particular sector, our business and financial results could be adversely affected by sector-specific or asset-specific factors. For example, if a particular sector experiences difficulties such as increased competition or oversupply, the operators we rely on as a lessor may be adversely affected and consequently our business and financial results may be similarly affected. If we acquire a high concentration of a particular asset and the market demand for a particular asset declines, it is redesigned or replaced by its manufacturer or it experiences design or technical problems, the value and rates relating

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to such asset may decline, and we may be unable to lease or charter such asset on favorable terms, if at all. Any decrease in the value and rates of our assets may have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We operate in highly competitive markets.

The business of acquiring transportation and transportation-related infrastructure assets is highly competitive. Market competition for opportunities includes traditional transportation and infrastructure companies, commercial and investment banks, as well as a growing number of non-traditional participants, such as hedge funds, private equity funds and other private investors, including Fortress-related entities. Some of these competitors may have access to greater amounts of capital and/or to capital that may be committed for longer periods of time or may have different return thresholds than us, and thus these competitors may have certain advantages not shared by us. In addition, competitors may have incurred, or may in the future incur, leverage to finance their debt investments at levels or on terms more favorable than those available to us. Strong competition for investment opportunities could result in fewer such opportunities for us, as certain of these competitors have established and are establishing investment vehicles that target the same types of assets that we intend to purchase.

In addition, some of our competitors may have longer operating histories, greater financial resources and lower costs of capital than us, and consequently, may be able to compete more effectively in one or more of our target markets. We likely will not always be able to compete successfully with our competitors and competitive pressures or other factors may also result in significant price competition, particularly during industry downturns, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Litigation to enforce our contracts and recover our assets has inherent uncertainties that are increased by the location of our assets in jurisdictions that have less developed legal systems.

While some of our contractual arrangements are governed by New York law and provide for the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the courts located in the state of New York, our ability to enforce our counterparties' obligations under such contractual arrangements is subject to applicable laws in the jurisdiction in which enforcement is sought. While some of our existing assets are used in specific jurisdictions, transportation and transportation-related infrastructure assets by their nature generally move throughout multiple jurisdictions in the ordinary course of business. As a result, it is not possible to predict, with any degree of certainty, the jurisdictions in which enforcement proceedings may be commenced. Litigation and enforcement proceedings have inherent uncertainties in any jurisdiction and are expensive. These uncertainties are enhanced in countries that have less developed legal systems where the interpretation of laws and regulations is not consistent, may be influenced by factors other than legal merits and may be cumbersome, time-consuming and even more expensive. For example, repossession from defaulting lessees may be

difficult and more expensive in jurisdictions whose laws do not confer the same security interests and rights to creditors and lessors as those in the United States and where the legal system is not as well developed. As a result, the remedies available and the relative success and expedience of collection and enforcement proceedings with respect to the owned assets in various jurisdictions cannot be predicted. To the extent more of our business shifts to areas outside of the United States and Europe, such as China and Malaysia, it may become more difficult and expensive to enforce our rights and recover our assets.

Certain liens may arise on our assets.

Certain of our assets are currently subject to liens under separate financing arrangements (including the Series 2012 Bonds, Series 2016 Bonds and CMQR Credit Agreement, each as defined in Note 8, Debt, Net to our consolidated financial statements included in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2017) entered into by certain subsidiaries in connection with acquisitions of assets. In the event of a default under such arrangements by the applicable subsidiary, the lenders thereunder would be permitted to take possession of or sell such assets. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, as updated by annual, quarterly and other reports and documents we file with the SEC, that are incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. In addition, our currently owned assets and assets that we purchase in the future may be subject to other liens based on the industry practices relating to such assets. Until they are discharged, these liens could impair our ability to repossess, re-lease or sell our assets, and to the extent our lessees or charterers do not comply with their obligations to discharge any liens on the applicable assets, we may find it necessary to pay the claims secured by such liens in order to repossess such assets. Such payments could materially adversely affect our operating results and growth prospects.

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The values of the assets that we purchase may fluctuate due to various factors.

The fair market values of our assets may decrease or increase depending on a number of factors, including the prevailing level of charter or lease rates from time to time, general economic and market conditions affecting our target markets, type and age of assets, supply and demand for assets, competition, new governmental or other regulations and technological advances, all of which could impact our profitability and our ability to lease, charter, develop, operate or sell such assets. In addition, our assets depreciate as they age and may generate lower revenues and cash flows. We must be able to replace such older, depreciated assets with newer assets, or our ability to maintain or increase our revenues and cash flows will decline. In addition, if we dispose of an asset for a price that is less than the depreciated book value of the asset on our balance sheet or if we determine that an asset’s value has been impaired, we will recognize a related charge in our consolidated statement of operations and such charge could be material.

Our use of joint ventures or partnerships, and our Manager’s outsourcing of certain functions, may present unforeseen obstacles or costs.

We have acquired and may in the future acquire interests in certain assets in cooperation with third-party partners or co-investors through jointly-owned acquisition vehicles, joint ventures or other structures. In these co-investment situations, our ability to control the management of such assets depends upon the nature and terms of the joint arrangements with such partners and our relative ownership stake in the asset, each of which will be determined by negotiation at the time of the investment and the determination of which is subject to the discretion of our Manager. Depending on our Manager’s perception of the relative risks and rewards of a particular asset, our Manager may elect to acquire interests in structures that afford relatively little or no operational and/or management control to us. Such arrangements present risks not present with wholly-owned assets, such as the possibility that a co-investor becomes bankrupt, develops business interests or goals that conflict with our interests and goals in respect of the assets, all of which could materially adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In addition, our Manager expects to utilize third party contractors to perform services and functions related to the operation and leasing of our assets. These functions may include billing, collections, recovery and asset monitoring. Because we and our Manager do not directly control these third parties, there can be no assurance that the services they provide will be delivered at a level commensurate with our expectations, or at all. The failure of any such third party contractors to perform in accordance with our expectations could materially adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We are subject to the risks and costs of obsolescence of our assets.

Technological and other improvements expose us to the risk that certain of our assets may become technologically or commercially obsolete. For example, in our Aviation Leasing segment, as manufacturers introduce technological innovations and new types of aircraft, some of our assets could become less desirable to potential lessees. Such technological innovations may increase the rate of obsolescence of existing aircraft faster than currently anticipated by us. In addition, the imposition of increased regulation regarding stringent noise or emissions restrictions may make some of our aircraft less desirable and less valuable in the marketplace. In our Offshore Energy segment, development and construction of new, sophisticated, high-specification assets could cause our assets to become less desirable to potential charterers, and insurance rates may also increase with the age of a vessel, making older vessels less desirable to potential charterers. Any of these risks may adversely affect our ability to lease, charter or sell our assets on favorable terms, if at all, which could materially adversely affect our operating results and growth prospects.

The North American rail sector is a highly regulated industry and increased costs of compliance with, or liability for violation of, existing or future laws, regulations and other requirements could significantly increase our costs of doing business, thereby adversely affecting our profitability.

The rail sector is subject to extensive laws, regulations and other requirements including those relating to the environment, safety, rates and charges, service obligations, employment, labor, immigration, minimum wages and overtime pay, health care and benefits, working conditions, public accessibility and other requirements. These laws and regulations are enforced by U.S. and Canadian federal agencies including the U.S. and Canadian Environmental Protection Agencies, the U.S. and Canadian Departments of Transportation (USDOT or Transport Canada), the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA or Canadian provincial equivalents), the U.S. Federal Railroad

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Administration, or FRA, and the U.S. Surface Transportation Board, or STB, as well as numerous other state, provincial, local and federal agencies. Ongoing compliance with, or a violation of, these laws, regulations and other requirements could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We believe that our rail operations are in substantial compliance with applicable laws and regulations. However, these laws and regulations, and the interpretation or enforcement thereof, are subject to frequent change and varying interpretation by regulatory authorities, and we are unable to predict the ongoing cost to us of complying with these laws and regulations or the future impact of these laws and regulations on our operations. In addition, from time to time we are subject to inspections and investigations by various regulators. Violation of environmental or other laws, regulations and permits can result in the imposition of significant administrative, civil and criminal penalties, injunctions and construction bans or delays.

Legislation passed by the U.S. Congress or Canadian Parliament or new regulations issued by federal agencies can significantly affect the revenues, costs and profitability of our business. For instance, in December 2009, a proposed bill called the “Surface Transportation Board Reauthorization Act of 2009” was introduced in the Senate but not advanced. In addition, more recently proposed bills such as the “Rail Shipper Fairness Act of 2015,” if adopted, could increase government involvement in railroad pricing, service and operations and significantly change the federal regulatory framework of the railroad industry. Several of the changes under consideration could have a significant negative impact on FTAI’s ability to determine prices for rail services, meet service standards and could force a reduction in capital spending. Statutes imposing price constraints or affecting rail-to-rail competition could adversely affect FTAI’s profitability.

Under various U.S. and Canadian federal, state, provincial and local environmental requirements, as the owner or operator of terminals or other facilities, we may be liable for the costs of removal or remediation of contamination at or from our existing locations, whether we knew of, or were responsible for, the presence of such contamination. The failure to timely report and properly remediate contamination may subject us to liability to third parties and may adversely affect our ability to sell or rent our property or to borrow money using our property as collateral. Additionally, we may be liable for the costs of remediating third-party sites where hazardous substances from our operations have been transported for treatment or disposal, regardless of whether we own or operate that site. In the future, we may incur substantial expenditures for investigation or remediation of contamination that has not yet been discovered at our current or former locations or locations that we may acquire.

A discharge of hydrocarbons or hazardous substances into the environment associated with operating our rail assets could subject us to substantial expense, including the cost to recover the materials spilled, restore the affected natural resources, pay fines and penalties, and natural resource damages and claims made by employees, neighboring landowners, government authorities and other third parties, including for personal injury and property damage. We may experience future catastrophic sudden or gradual releases into the environment from our facilities or discover historical releases that were previously unidentified or not assessed.

Although our inspection and testing programs are designed to prevent, detect and address any such releases promptly, the liabilities incurred due to any future releases into the environment from our assets, have the potential to substantially affect our business. Such events could also subject us to media and public scrutiny that could have a negative effect on our operations and also on the value of our common shares.

Our business could be adversely affected if service on the railroads is interrupted or if more stringent regulations are adopted regarding railcar design or the transportation of crude oil by rail.

As a result of hydraulic fracturing and other improvements in extraction technologies, there has been a substantial increase in the volume of crude oil and liquid hydrocarbons produced and transported in North America, and a geographic shift in that production versus historical production. The increase in volume and shift in geography has resulted in a growing percentage of crude oil being transported by rail. High-profile accidents involving crude-oil-carrying trains in Quebec, North Dakota and Virginia, and more recently in West Virginia and Illinois, have raised concerns about the environmental and safety risks associated with crude oil transport by rail and the associated risks arising from railcar design.

In May 2015, the DOT issued new production standards and operational controls for rail tank cars used in “High-Hazard Flammable Trains” (i.e., trains carrying commodities such as ethanol, crude oil and other flammable liquids). Similar standards have been adopted in Canada. The new standard applies for all cars manufactured after October 1, 2015, and existing tank cars must be retrofitted within the next three to eight years. The applicable operational controls include reduced speed restrictions, and maximum lengths on trains carrying these materials.

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Retrofitting our tank cars will be required under these new standards. While we may be able to pass some of these costs on to our customers, there may be costs that we cannot pass on to them. We continue to monitor the railcar regulatory landscape and remain in close contact with railcar suppliers and other industry stakeholders to stay informed of railcar regulation rulemaking developments. It is unclear how these regulations will impact the crude-by-rail industry, and any such impact would depend on a number of factors that are outside of our control. If, for example, overall volume of crude-by-rail decreases, or if we do not have access to a sufficient number of compliant cars to transport required volumes under our existing contracts, our operations may be negatively affected. This may lead to a decrease in revenues and other consequences.

The adoption of additional federal, state, provincial or local laws or regulations, including any voluntary measures by the rail industry regarding railcar design or crude oil and liquid hydrocarbon rail transport activities, or efforts by local communities to restrict or limit rail traffic involving crude oil, could affect our business by increasing compliance costs and decreasing demand for our services, which could adversely affect our financial position and cash flows. Moreover, any disruptions in the operations of railroads, including those due to shortages of railcars, weather-related problems, flooding, drought, accidents, mechanical difficulties, strikes, lockouts or bottlenecks, could adversely impact our customers’ ability to move their product and, as a result, could affect our business.

Our assets are exposed to unplanned interruptions caused by catastrophic events outside of our control which may disrupt our business and cause damage or losses that may not be adequately covered by insurance.

The operations of transportation and infrastructure projects are exposed to unplanned interruptions caused by significant catastrophic events, such as cyclones, earthquakes, landslides, floods, explosions, fires, major plant breakdowns, pipeline or electricity line ruptures or other disasters. Operational disruption, as well as supply disruption, could adversely impact the cash flows available from these assets. In addition, the cost of repairing or replacing damaged assets could be considerable. Repeated or prolonged interruption may result in temporary or permanent loss of customers, substantial litigation or penalties for regulatory or contractual non-compliance, and any loss from such events may not be recoverable under relevant insurance policies. Although we believe that we are adequately insured against these types of events, either indirectly through our lessees or charterers or through our own insurance policies, no assurance can be given that the occurrence of any such event will not materially adversely affect us. In addition, if a lessee or charterer is not obligated to maintain sufficient insurance, we may incur the costs of additional insurance coverage during the related lease or charter. We can give no assurance that such insurance will be available at commercially reasonable rates, if at all.

Our assets generally require routine maintenance, and we may be exposed to unforeseen maintenance costs.

We may be exposed to unforeseen maintenance costs for our assets associated with a lessee’s or charterer’s failure to properly maintain the asset. We enter into leases and charters with respect to some of our assets pursuant to which the lessees are primarily

responsible for many obligations, which generally include complying with all governmental requirements applicable to the lessee or charterer, including operational, maintenance, government agency oversight, registration requirements and other applicable directives. Failure of a lessee or charterer to perform required maintenance during the term of a lease or charter could result in a decrease in value of an asset, an inability to re-lease or charter an asset at favorable rates, if at all, or a potential inability to utilize an asset. Maintenance failures would also likely require us to incur maintenance and modification costs upon the termination of the applicable lease or charter; such costs to restore the asset to an acceptable condition prior to re-leasing, charter or sale could be substantial. Any failure by our lessees or charterers to meet their obligations to perform required scheduled maintenance or our inability to maintain our assets could materially adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Some of our customers operate in highly regulated industries and changes in laws or regulations, including laws with respect to international trade, may adversely affect our ability to lease, charter or sell our assets.

Some of our customers operate in highly regulated industries such as aviation and offshore energy. A number of our contractual arrangements—for example, our leasing aircraft engines or offshore energy equipment to third-party operators—require the operator (our customer) to obtain specific governmental or regulatory licenses, consents or approvals. These include consents for certain payments under such arrangements and for the export, import or re-export of the related assets. Failure by our customers or, in certain circumstances, by us, to obtain certain licenses and approvals could negatively affect our ability to conduct our business. In addition, the shipment of goods, services and technology across international borders subjects the operation of our assets to international trade laws and

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regulations. Moreover, many countries, including the United States, control the export and re-export of certain goods, services and technology and impose related export recordkeeping and reporting obligations. Governments also may impose economic sanctions against certain countries, persons and other entities that may restrict or prohibit transactions involving such countries, persons and entities. If any such regulations or sanctions affect the asset operators that are our customers, our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows may be materially adversely affected.

It is impossible to predict whether third parties will allege liability related to our purchase of the Montreal, Maine and Atlantic Railway (“MM&A”) assets out of bankruptcy, including possible claims related to the July 6, 2013 train derailment near Lac-Mégantic, Quebec.

On July 6, 2013, prior to our ownership, a train carrying crude oil on the MM&A line derailed near Lac-Mégantic, Quebec which resulted in fires that claimed the lives of 47 individuals (the “Incident”). Approximately two million gallons of crude oil were either burned or released into the environment, including into the nearby Chaudière River. Prior to our acquisition of the MM&A assets in May and June 2014, we received written assurance from the Quebec Ministry of Sustainable Development, Environment, Wildlife and Parks that it would take full responsibility for the environmental clean-up and that it would not hold CMQR liable for any environmental damages or costs relating to clean-up or restoration of the affected area as a result of the Incident. While we don’t anticipate any liability relating to the Incident, including liability for claims alleging personal injury, property damage or natural resource damages, there can be no assurance that such claims relating to the Incident will not arise in the future. No claims have been made or threatened against us as of September 30, 2017 and we do not anticipate any expenditures relating to environmental clean-up (including impacts to the Chaudière River) as a result of the Incident.

Certain of our assets are subject to purchase options held by the charterer or lessee of the asset which, if exercised, could reduce the size of our asset base and our future revenues.

We have granted purchase options to the charterers and lessees of certain of our assets. The market values of these assets may change from time to time depending on a number of factors, such as general economic and market conditions affecting the industries in which we operate, competition, cost of construction, governmental or other regulations, technological changes and prevailing levels of charter or lease rates from time to time. The purchase price under a purchase option may be less than the asset’s market value at the time the option may be exercised. In addition, we may not be able to obtain a replacement asset for the price at which the asset is sold. In such cases, our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows may be materially adversely affected.

The profitability of our Offshore Energy segment may be impacted by the profitability of the offshore oil and gas industry generally, which is significantly affected by, among other things, volatile oil and gas prices.

Demand for assets in the Offshore Energy segment and our ability to secure charter contracts for our assets at favorable charter rates following expiry or termination of existing charters will depend, among other things, on the level of activity in the offshore oil and gas industry. The offshore oil and gas industry is cyclical and volatile, and demand for oil-service assets depends on, among other things, the level of development and activity in oil and gas exploration, as well as the identification and development of oil and gas reserves and production in offshore areas worldwide. The availability of high quality oil and gas prospects, exploration success, relative production costs, the stage of reservoir development, political concerns and regulatory requirements all affect the level of activity for charterers of oil-service vessels. Accordingly, oil and gas prices and market expectations of potential changes in these prices significantly affect the level of activity and demand for oil-service assets. Oil and gas prices can be extremely volatile (and have declined significantly in the last year) and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control, such as: worldwide demand for oil and gas; costs of exploring, developing, producing and delivering oil and gas; expectations regarding future energy prices; the ability of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries ("OPEC") to set and maintain production levels and impact pricing; the level of production in non-OPEC countries; governmental regulations and policies regarding development of oil and gas reserves; local and international political, economic and weather conditions; domestic and foreign tax policies; political and military conflicts in oil-producing and other countries; and the development and exploration of alternative fuels. Any reduction in the demand for our assets due to these or other factors could materially adversely affect our operating results and growth prospects.

Our Shipping Containers segment is affected by the lack of an international title registry for containers, which increases the risk of ownership disputes.

Although the Bureau International des Containers registers and allocates a unique four letter prefix to every container in accordance with International Standardization Organization ("ISO") standard 6346 (Freight container

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coding, identification and marking) there is no internationally recognized system of recordation or filing to evidence our title to containers nor is there an internationally recognized system for filing security interest in containers. While this has not historically had a material impact on our intermodal assets, the lack of a title recordation system with respect to containers could result in disputes with lessees, end-users, or third parties, such as creditors of end-users, who may improperly claim ownership of the containers, especially in countries with less developed legal systems.

Our international operations involve additional risks, which could adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We and our customers operate in various regions throughout the world. As a result, we may, directly or indirectly, be exposed to political and other uncertainties, including risks of:

- terrorist acts, armed hostilities, war and civil disturbances;
- acts of piracy;
- significant governmental influence over many aspects of local economies;
- seizure, nationalization or expropriation of property or equipment;
- repudiation, nullification, modification or renegotiation of contracts;
- limitations on insurance coverage, such as war risk coverage, in certain areas;
- political unrest;
- foreign and U.S. monetary policy and foreign currency fluctuations and devaluations;
- the inability to repatriate income or capital;
- complications associated with repairing and replacing equipment in remote locations;
- import-export quotas, wage and price controls, imposition of trade barriers;
- U.S. and foreign sanctions or trade embargoes;
- restrictions on the transfer of funds into or out of countries in which we operate;

- compliance with U.S. Treasury sanctions regulations restricting doing business with certain nations or specially designated nationals;
- regulatory or financial requirements to comply with foreign bureaucratic actions;
- compliance with applicable anti-corruption laws and regulations;
- changing taxation policies, including confiscatory taxation;
- other forms of government regulation and economic conditions that are beyond our control; and
- governmental corruption.

Any of these or other risks could adversely impact our customers' international operations which could materially adversely impact our operating results and growth opportunities.

We may make acquisitions in emerging markets throughout the world, and investments in emerging markets are subject to greater risks than developed markets and could adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

To the extent that we acquire assets in emerging markets-which we may do throughout the world-additional risks may be encountered that could adversely affect our business. Emerging market countries have less developed economies and infrastructure and are often more vulnerable to economic and geopolitical challenges and may experience significant fluctuations in gross domestic product, interest rates and currency exchange rates, as well as civil disturbances, government instability, nationalization and expropriation of private assets and the imposition of taxes or other charges by government authorities. In addition, the currencies in which investments are denominated may be unstable, may be subject to significant depreciation and may not be freely convertible or may be subject to the imposition of other monetary or fiscal controls and restrictions.

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Emerging markets are still in relatively early stages of their development and accordingly may not be highly or efficiently regulated. Moreover, emerging markets tend to be shallower and less liquid than more established markets which may adversely affect our ability to realize profits from our assets in emerging markets when we desire to do so or receive what we perceive to be their fair value in the event of a realization. In some cases, a market for realizing profits from an investment may not exist locally. In addition, issuers based in emerging markets are not generally subject to uniform accounting and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements comparable to those applicable to issuers based in more developed countries, thereby potentially increasing the risk of fraud and other deceptive practices. Settlement of transactions may be subject to greater delay and administrative uncertainties than in developed markets and less complete and reliable financial and other information may be available to investors in emerging markets than in developed markets. In addition, economic instability in emerging markets could adversely affect the value of our assets subject to leases or charters in such countries, or the ability of our lessees or charters, which operate in these markets, to meet their contractual obligations. As a result, lessees or charterers that operate in emerging market countries may be more likely to default under their contractual obligations than those that operate in developed countries. Liquidity and volatility limitations in these markets may also adversely affect our ability to dispose of our assets at the best price available or in a timely manner.

As we have and may continue to acquire assets located in emerging markets throughout the world, we may be exposed to any one or a combination of these risks, which could adversely affect our operating results.

We are actively evaluating acquisitions of assets and operating companies in other transportation and infrastructure sectors which could result in additional risks and uncertainties for our business and unexpected regulatory compliance costs.

While our existing portfolio consists of assets in the aviation, energy, intermodal transport and rail sectors, we are actively evaluating acquisitions of assets and operating companies in other sectors of the transportation and transportation-related infrastructure and equipment markets and we plan to be flexible as other attractive opportunities arise over time. To the extent we make acquisitions in other sectors, we will face numerous risks and uncertainties, including risks associated with the required investment of capital and other resources and with combining or integrating operational and management systems and controls. Entry into certain lines of business may subject us to new laws and regulations and may lead to increased litigation and regulatory risk. Many types of transportation assets, including certain rail, airport and seaport assets, are subject to registration requirements by U.S. governmental agencies, as well as foreign governments if such assets are to be used outside of the United States. Failing to register the assets, or losing such registration, could result in substantial penalties, forced liquidation of the assets and/or the

inability to operate and, if applicable, lease the assets. We may need to incur significant costs to comply with the laws and regulations applicable to any such new acquisition. The failure to comply with these laws and regulations could cause us to incur significant costs, fines or penalties or require the assets to be removed from service for a period of time resulting in reduced income from these assets. In addition, if our acquisitions in other sectors produce insufficient revenues, or produce investment losses, or if we are unable to efficiently manage our expanded operations, our results of operations will be adversely affected, and our reputation and business may be harmed.

We may acquire operating businesses, including businesses whose operations are not fully matured and stabilized. These businesses may be subject to significant operating and development risks, including increased competition, cost overruns and delays, and difficulties in obtaining approvals or financing. These factors could materially affect our business, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations.

We have acquired, and may in the future acquire, operating businesses including businesses whose operations are not fully matured and stabilized (such as Jefferson Terminal). While we have deep experience in the construction and operation of these companies, we are nevertheless subject to significant risks and contingencies of an operating business, and these risks are greater where the operations of such businesses are not fully matured and stabilized. Key factors that may affect our operating businesses include:

- competition from market participants;
- general economic and/or industry trends, including pricing for the products or services offered by our operating businesses;
- the issuance and/or continued availability of necessary permits, licenses, approvals and agreements from governmental agencies and third parties as are required to construct and operate such businesses;

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- changes or deficiencies in the design or construction of development projects;
- unforeseen engineering, environmental or geological problems;
- potential increases in construction and operating costs due to changes in the cost and availability of fuel, power, materials and supplies;
- the availability and cost of skilled labor and equipment;
- our ability to enter into additional satisfactory agreements with contractors and to maintain good relationships with these contractors in order to construct development projects within our expected cost parameters and time frame, and the ability of those contractors to perform their obligations under the contracts and to maintain their creditworthiness;
- potential liability for injury or casualty losses which are not covered by insurance;
- potential opposition from non-governmental organizations, environmental groups, local or other groups which may delay or prevent development activities;
- local and economic conditions;
- changes in legal requirements; and
- force majeure events, including catastrophes and adverse weather conditions.

Any of these factors could materially affect our business, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations.

The agreements governing our indebtedness place restrictions on us and our subsidiaries, reducing operational flexibility and creating default risks.

The agreements governing our indebtedness, including the indenture governing our senior notes, contain covenants that place restrictions on us and our subsidiaries. The indenture governing our senior notes restricts, among other things, our and certain of our subsidiaries' ability to:

- merge, consolidate or transfer all, or substantially all, of our assets;
- incur additional debt or issue preferred stock;

- make certain investments or acquisitions;
- create liens on our or our subsidiaries' assets;
- sell assets;
- make distributions on or repurchase our stock;
- enter into transactions with affiliates; and
- create dividend restrictions and other payment restrictions that affect our subsidiaries.

These covenants could impair our ability to grow our business, take advantage of attractive business opportunities or successfully compete. A breach of any of these covenants could result in an event of default. Cross-default provisions in our debt agreements could cause an event of default under one debt agreement to trigger an event of default under our other debt agreements. Upon the occurrence of an event of default under any of our debt agreements, the lenders or holders thereof could elect to declare all outstanding debt under such agreements to be immediately due and payable.

Terrorist attacks could negatively impact our operations and our profitability and may expose us to liability and reputational damage.

Terrorist attacks may negatively affect our operations. Such attacks have contributed to economic instability in the United States and elsewhere, and further acts of terrorism, violence or war could similarly affect world trade and the industries in which we and our customers operate. In addition, terrorist attacks or hostilities may directly impact airports or aircraft, ports where our containers and vessels travel, or our physical facilities or those of our customers. In addition, it is also possible that our assets could be involved in a terrorist attack. The consequences of any terrorist attacks or hostilities are unpredictable, and we may not be able to foresee events that could have a material adverse

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effect on our operations. Although our lease and charter agreements generally require the counterparties to indemnify us against all damages arising out of the use of our assets, and we carry insurance to potentially offset any costs in the event that our customer indemnifications prove to be insufficient, our insurance does not cover certain types of terrorist attacks, and we may not be fully protected from liability or the reputational damage that could arise from a terrorist attack which utilizes our assets.

Because we are a recently formed company with a limited operating history, our historical financial and operating data may not be representative of our future results.

We are a recently formed limited liability company with a limited operating history. Our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows reflected in our consolidated financial statements may not be indicative of the results we would have achieved if we were a public company or results that may be achieved in future periods. Consequently, there can be no assurance that we will be able to generate sufficient income to pay our operating expenses and make satisfactory distributions to our shareholders, or any distributions at all. Further, we only make acquisitions identified by our Manager. As a result of this concentration of assets, our financial performance depends on the performance of our Manager in identifying target assets, the availability of opportunities falling within our asset acquisition strategy and the performance of those underlying assets.

Our leases and charters require payments in U.S. dollars, but many of our customers operate in other currencies; if foreign currencies devalue against the U.S. dollar, our lessees or charterers may be unable to meet their payment obligations to us in a timely manner.

Our current leases and charters require that payments be made in U.S. dollars. If the currency that our lessees or charterers typically use in operating their businesses devalues against the U.S. dollar, our lessees or charterers could encounter difficulties in making payments to us in U.S. dollars. Furthermore, many foreign countries have currency and exchange laws regulating international payments that may impede or prevent payments from being paid to us in U.S. dollars. Future leases or charters may provide for payments to be made in euros or other foreign currencies. Any change in the currency exchange rate that reduces the amount of U.S. dollars obtained by us upon conversion of future lease payments denominated in euros or other foreign currencies, may, if not appropriately hedged by us, have a material adverse effect on us and increase the volatility of our earnings.

Our inability to obtain sufficient capital would constrain our ability to grow our portfolio and to increase our revenues.

Our business is capital intensive, and we have used and may continue to employ leverage to finance our operations. Accordingly, our ability to successfully execute our business strategy and maintain our operations depends on the availability and cost of debt and equity capital. Additionally, our ability to borrow against our assets is dependent, in part, on the appraised value of such assets. If the appraised value of such assets declines, we may be required to reduce the principal outstanding under our debt facilities or otherwise be unable to incur new borrowings.

We can give no assurance that the capital we need will be available to us on favorable terms, or at all. Our inability to obtain sufficient capital, or to renew or expand our credit facilities, could result in increased funding costs and would limit our ability to:

- meet the terms and maturities of our existing and future debt facilities;
- purchase new assets or refinance existing assets;
- fund our working capital needs and maintain adequate liquidity; and
- finance other growth initiatives.

In addition, we conduct our operations so that neither we nor any of our subsidiaries are required to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act. As such, certain forms of financing such as finance leases may not be available to us. Please see “—If we are deemed an investment company under the Investment Company Act, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.”

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The effects of various environmental regulations may negatively affect the industries in which we operate which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We are subject to federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment, including those governing the discharge of pollutants to air and water, the management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes, the cleanup of contaminated sites and noise and emission levels. Under some environmental laws in the United States and certain other countries, strict liability may be imposed on the owners or operators of assets, which could render us liable for environmental and natural resource damages without regard to negligence or fault on our part. We could incur substantial costs, including cleanup costs, fines and third-party claims for property or natural resource damage and personal injury, as a result of violations of or liabilities under environmental laws and regulations in connection with our or our lessee’s or charterer’s current or historical operations, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. While we typically maintain liability insurance coverage and typically require our lessees to provide us with indemnity against certain losses, the insurance coverage is subject to large deductibles, limits on maximum coverage and significant exclusions and may not be sufficient or available to protect against any or all liabilities and such indemnities may not cover or be sufficient to protect us against losses arising from environmental damage. In addition, changes to environmental standards or regulations in the industries in which we operate could limit the economic life of the assets we acquire or reduce their value, and also require us to make significant additional investments in order to maintain compliance, which would negatively impact our cash flows and results of operations.

Our Repauno site and Hannibal property are subject to environmental laws and regulations that may expose us to significant costs and liabilities.

Our Repauno site is subject to on-going environmental investigation and remediation by the former owner of the property related to historic industrial operations. The former owner is responsible for completion of this work, and we benefit from a related indemnity and insurance policy. If the former owner fails to fulfill its investigation and remediation, or indemnity obligations and the related insurance, which are subject to limits and conditions, fail to cover our costs, we could incur losses. Redevelopment of the property in those areas undergoing investigation and remediation must await state environmental agency confirmation that no further investigation or remediation is required before redevelopment activities can occur in such areas of the property. Therefore, any delay in the former owner’s completion of the environmental work or receipt of related approvals in an area of the property could delay our redevelopment activities. In addition, once received, permits and approvals may be subject to litigation, and projects may be delayed or approvals reversed or modified in litigation. If there is a delay in obtaining any required regulatory approval, it could delay projects and cause us to incur costs.

In connection with our acquisition of Hannibal, the former owner of the property is obligated to perform certain post-closing demolition activities, remove specified containers, equipment and structures and conduct investigation, removal, cleanup and

decontamination related thereto. In addition, the former owner is responsible for on-going environmental remediation related to historic industrial operations on and off Hannibal. Pursuant to an order issued by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (“Ohio EPA”), the former owner is responsible for completing the removal and off-site disposal of electrolytic pots associated with the former use of Hannibal as an aluminum reduction plant. In addition, Hannibal is located adjacent to the former Ormet Corporation Superfund site (the “Ormet site”), which is owned and operated by the former owner of Hannibal. Pursuant to an order with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (“US EPA”), the former owner is obligated to pump groundwater that has been impacted by the adjacent Ormet site beneath our site and discharge it to the Ohio River and monitor the groundwater annually. Hannibal is also subject to an environmental covenant related to the adjacent Ormet site that, inter alia, restricts the use of groundwater beneath our site and requires US EPA consent for activities on Hannibal that could disrupt the groundwater monitoring or pumping. The former owner is contractually obligated to complete its regulatory obligations on Hannibal and we benefit from a related indemnity and insurance policy. If the former owner fails to fulfill its demolition, removal, investigation, remediation or monitoring obligations, or indemnity obligations and the related insurance, which are subject to limits and conditions, fail to cover our costs, we could incur losses. Redevelopment of the property in those areas undergoing investigation and remediation pursuant to the Ohio EPA order must await state environmental agency confirmation that no further investigation or remediation is required before redevelopment activities can occur in such area of the property. Therefore, any delay in the former owner’s completion of the environmental work or receipt of related approvals or consents from Ohio EPA or US EPA could delay our redevelopment activities.

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In addition, a portion of Hannibal is proposed for redevelopment as a combined cycle gas-fired electric generating facility. Although environmental investigations in that portion of the property have not identified material impacts to soils or groundwater that reasonably would be expected to prevent or delay redevelopment, impacted materials could be encountered during construction that require special handling and/or result in delays to the project. In addition, the construction of an electric generating plant will require environmental permits and approvals from federal, state and local environmental agencies. Once received, permits and approvals may be subject to litigation, and projects may be delayed or approvals reversed or modified in litigation. If there is a delay in obtaining any required regulatory approval, it could delay projects and cause us to incur costs.

Moreover, new, stricter environmental laws, regulations or enforcement policies, including those imposed in response to climate change, could be implemented that significantly increase our compliance costs, or require us to adopt more costly methods of operation. If we are not able to transform Repauno or Hannibal into hubs for industrial and energy development in a timely manner, their future prospects could be materially and adversely affected, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

If we are deemed an “investment company” under the Investment Company Act, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We conduct our operations so that neither we nor any of our subsidiaries are required to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act. Section 3(a)(1)(A) of the Investment Company Act defines an investment company as any issuer that is or holds itself out as being engaged primarily, or proposes to engage primarily, in the business of investing, reinvesting or trading in securities. Section 3(a)(1)(C) of the Investment Company Act defines an investment company as any issuer that is engaged or proposes to engage in the business of investing, reinvesting, owning, holding or trading in securities and owns or proposes to acquire investment securities having a value exceeding 40% of the value of the issuer’s total assets (exclusive of U.S. government securities and cash items) on an unconsolidated basis. Excluded from the term “investment securities,” among other things, are U.S. government securities and securities issued by majority-owned subsidiaries that are not themselves investment companies and are not relying on the exception from the definition of investment company for certain privately-offered investment vehicles set forth in Section 3(c)(1) or Section 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act.

We are a holding company that is not an investment company because we are engaged in the business of holding securities of our wholly-owned and majority-owned subsidiaries, which are engaged in transportation and related businesses which lease assets pursuant to operating leases and finance leases. The Investment Company Act may limit our and our subsidiaries’ ability to enter into financing leases and engage in other types of financial activity because less than 40% of the value of our and our subsidiaries’ total assets (exclusive of U.S. government securities and cash items) on an unconsolidated basis can consist of “investment securities.”

If we or any of our subsidiaries were required to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act, the registered entity would become subject to substantial regulation that would significantly change our operations, and we would not

be able to conduct our business as described in this report. We have not obtained a formal determination from the SEC as to our status under the Investment Company Act and, consequently, any violation of the Investment Company Act would subject us to material adverse consequences.

Risk Factors Related to Our Manager

We are dependent on our Manager and other key personnel at Fortress and may not find suitable replacements if our Manager terminates the Management Agreement or if other key personnel depart.

Our officers and other individuals who perform services for us (other than Jefferson and CMQR employees) are employees of our Manager or other Fortress entities. We are completely reliant on our Manager, which has significant discretion as to the implementation of our operating policies and strategies, to conduct our business. We are subject to the risk that our Manager will terminate the Management Agreement and that we will not be able to find a suitable replacement for our Manager in a timely manner, at a reasonable cost, or at all. Furthermore, we are dependent on the services of certain key employees of our Manager and certain key employees of Fortress entities whose compensation is partially or entirely dependent upon the amount of management fees earned by our Manager or the incentive allocations distributed to the General Partner and whose continued service is not guaranteed, and the loss of such personnel or services could materially adversely affect our operations. We do not have key man insurance for any of the personnel of our Manager or other Fortress entities that are key to us. An inability to find a suitable replacement for any departing employee of our Manager or Fortress entities on a timely basis could materially adversely affect our ability to operate and grow our business.

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In addition, our Manager may assign the Management Agreement to an entity whose business and operations are managed or supervised by Mr. Wesley R. Edens, who is a principal and a Co-Chairman of the board of directors of Fortress, an affiliate of our Manager, and a member of the management committee of Fortress since co-founding Fortress in May 1998. In the event of any such assignment to a non-affiliate of Fortress, the functions currently performed by our Manager's current personnel may be performed by others. We can give you no assurance that such personnel would manage our operations in the same manner as our Manager currently does, and the failure by the personnel of any such entity to acquire assets generating attractive risk-adjusted returns could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

On December 27, 2017, SoftBank announced that it completed its previously announced acquisition of Fortress. In connection with the acquisition, Fortress will operate within SoftBank as an independent business headquartered in New York. While we expect Fortress's senior investment professionals (including those individuals who perform services for us) to remain in place following completion of the acquisition, and are expected to continue to do so, there can be no assurance that the acquisition will not have an impact on us or our relationship with our Manager.

There are conflicts of interest in our relationship with our Manager.

The Management Agreement, the Partnership Agreement and our operating agreement were negotiated prior to our IPO and among affiliated parties, and their terms, including fees payable, may not be as favorable to us as if they had been negotiated after our IPO with an unaffiliated third-party.

There are conflicts of interest inherent in our relationship with our Manager insofar as our Manager and its affiliates - including investment funds, private investment funds, or businesses managed by our Manager, including Seacastle Ships Holdings Inc. and Trac Intermodal - invest in transportation and transportation-related infrastructure assets and whose investment objectives overlap with our asset acquisition objectives. Certain opportunities appropriate for us may also be appropriate for one or more of these other investment vehicles. Certain members of our board of directors and employees of our Manager who are our officers also serve as officers and/or directors of these other entities. For example, we have some of the same directors and officers as Seacastle Ships Holdings Inc. and Trac Intermodal. Although we have the same Manager, we may compete with entities affiliated with our Manager or Fortress, including Seacastle Ships Holdings Inc. and Trac Intermodal, for certain target assets. From time to time, affiliates of Fortress focus on investments in assets with a similar profile as our target assets that we may seek to acquire. These affiliates may have meaningful purchasing capacity, which may change over time depending upon a variety of factors, including, but not limited to, available equity capital and debt financing, market conditions and cash on hand. Fortress has multiple existing and planned funds focused on investing in one or more of our target sectors, each with significant current or expected capital commitments. We may co-invest with these funds in transportation and transportation-related infrastructure assets. Fortress funds generally have a fee structure similar to ours, but the fees actually paid will vary depending on the size, terms and performance of each fund.

The Management Agreement generally does not limit or restrict our Manager or its affiliates from engaging in any business or managing other pooled investment vehicles that invest in assets that meet our asset acquisition objectives. Our Manager intends to engage in additional transportation and infrastructure related management and transportation, infrastructure and other investment opportunities in the future, which may compete with us for investments or result in a change in our current investment strategy. In addition, our operating agreement provides that if Fortress or an affiliate or any of their officers, directors or employees acquire knowledge of a potential transaction that could be a corporate opportunity, they have no duty, to the fullest extent permitted by law, to offer such corporate opportunity to us, our shareholders or our affiliates. In the event that any of our directors and officers who is also a director, officer or employee of Fortress or its affiliates acquires knowledge of a corporate opportunity or is offered a corporate opportunity, provided that this knowledge was not acquired solely in such person's capacity as a director or officer of FTAI and such person acts in good faith, then to the fullest extent permitted by law such person is deemed to have fully satisfied such person's fiduciary duties owed to us and is not liable to us if Fortress or its affiliates pursues or acquires the corporate opportunity or if such person did not present the corporate opportunity to us.

The ability of our Manager and its officers and employees to engage in other business activities, subject to the terms of the Management Agreement, may reduce the amount of time our Manager, its officers or other employees spend managing us. In addition, we may engage (subject to our strategy) in material transactions with our Manager or another entity managed by our Manager or one of its affiliates, including Seacastle Ships Holdings Inc. and Trac Intermodal, which may include, but are not limited to, certain acquisitions, financing arrangements, purchases of

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debt, co-investments, consumer loans, servicing advances and other assets that present an actual, potential or perceived conflict of interest. Our board of directors adopted a policy regarding the approval of any "related person transactions" pursuant to which certain of the material transactions described above may require disclosure to, and approval by, the independent members of our board of directors. Actual, potential or perceived conflicts have given, and may in the future give, rise to investor dissatisfaction, litigation or regulatory inquiries or enforcement actions. Appropriately dealing with conflicts of interest is complex and difficult, and our reputation could be damaged if we fail, or appear to fail, to deal appropriately with one or more potential, actual or perceived conflicts of interest. Regulatory scrutiny of, or litigation in connection with, conflicts of interest could have a material adverse effect on our reputation, which could materially adversely affect our business in a number of ways, including causing an inability to raise additional funds, a reluctance of counterparties to do business with us, a decrease in the prices of our equity securities and a resulting increased risk of litigation and regulatory enforcement actions.

The structure of our Manager's and the General Partner's compensation arrangements may have unintended consequences for us. We have agreed to pay our Manager a management fee and the General Partner is entitled to receive incentive allocations from Holdco that are each based on different measures of performance. Consequently, there may be conflicts in the incentives of our Manager to generate attractive risk-adjusted returns for us. In addition, because the General Partner and our Manager are both affiliates of Fortress, the Income Incentive Allocation paid to the General Partner may cause our Manager to place undue emphasis on the maximization of earnings, including through the use of leverage, at the expense of other objectives, such as preservation of capital, to achieve higher incentive allocations. Investments with higher yield potential are generally riskier or more speculative than investments with lower yield potential. This could result in increased risk to the value of our portfolio of assets and our common shares.

Our directors have approved a broad asset acquisition strategy for our Manager and do not approve each acquisition we make at the direction of our Manager. In addition, we may change our strategy without a shareholder vote, which may result in our acquiring assets that are different, riskier or less profitable than our current assets.

Our Manager is authorized to follow a broad asset acquisition strategy. We may pursue other types of acquisitions as market conditions evolve. Our Manager makes decisions about our investments in accordance with broad investment guidelines adopted by our board of directors. Accordingly, we may, without a shareholder vote, change our target sectors and acquire a variety of assets that differ from, and are possibly riskier than, our current asset portfolio. Consequently, our Manager has great latitude in determining the types and categories of assets it may decide are proper investments for us, including the latitude to invest in types and categories of assets that may differ from those in our existing portfolio. Our directors will periodically review our strategy and our portfolio of assets. However, our board does not review or pre-approve each proposed acquisition or our related financing arrangements. In addition, in conducting periodic reviews, the directors rely primarily on information provided to them by our Manager. Furthermore, transactions entered into by our Manager may be difficult or impossible to reverse by the time they are

reviewed by the directors even if the transactions contravene the terms of the Management Agreement. In addition, we may change our asset acquisition strategy, including our target asset classes, without a shareholder vote.

Our asset acquisition strategy may evolve in light of existing market conditions and investment opportunities, and this evolution may involve additional risks depending upon the nature of the assets we target and our ability to finance such assets on a short or long-term basis. Opportunities that present unattractive risk-return profiles relative to other available opportunities under particular market conditions may become relatively attractive under changed market conditions and changes in market conditions may therefore result in changes in the assets we target. Decisions to make acquisitions in new asset categories present risks that may be difficult for us to adequately assess and could therefore reduce or eliminate our ability to pay dividends on our common shares or have adverse effects on our liquidity or financial condition. A change in our asset acquisition strategy may also increase our exposure to interest rate, foreign currency or credit market fluctuations. In addition, a change in our asset acquisition strategy may increase our use of non-match-funded financing, increase the guarantee obligations we agree to incur or increase the number of transactions we enter into with affiliates. Our failure to accurately assess the risks inherent in new asset categories or the financing risks associated with such assets could adversely affect our results of operations and our financial condition.

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Our Manager will not be liable to us for any acts or omissions performed in accordance with the Management Agreement, including with respect to the performance of our assets.

Pursuant to the Management Agreement, our Manager will not assume any responsibility other than to render the services called for thereunder in good faith and will not be responsible for any action of our board of directors in following or declining to follow its advice or recommendations. Our Manager, its members, managers, officers, employees, sub-advisers and any other person controlling or Manager, will not be liable to us or any of our subsidiaries, to our board of directors, or our or any subsidiary's shareholders or partners for any acts or omissions by our Manager, its members, managers, officers, employees, sub-advisers and any other person controlling or Manager, except liability to the Company, our shareholders, directors, officers and employees and persons controlling us, by reason of acts constituting bad faith, willful misconduct, gross negligence or reckless disregard of our Manager's duties under the Management Agreement. We will, to the full extent lawful, reimburse, indemnify and hold our Manager, its members, managers, officers and employees, sub-advisers and each other person, if any, controlling our Manager harmless of and from any and all expenses, losses, damages, liabilities, demands, charges and claims of any nature whatsoever (including attorneys' fees) in respect of or arising from any acts or omissions of an indemnified party made in good faith in the performance of our Manager's duties under the Management Agreement and not constituting such indemnified party's bad faith, willful misconduct, gross negligence or reckless disregard of our Manager's duties under the Management Agreement.

Our Manager's due diligence of potential asset acquisitions or other transactions may not identify all pertinent risks, which could materially affect our business, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations.

Our Manager intends to conduct due diligence with respect to each asset acquisition opportunity or other transaction it pursues. It is possible, however, that our Manager's due diligence processes will not uncover all relevant facts, particularly with respect to any assets we acquire from third parties. In these cases, our Manager may be given limited access to information about the asset and will rely on information provided by the seller of the asset. In addition, if asset acquisition opportunities are scarce, the process for selecting bidders is competitive, or the timeframe in which we are required to complete diligence is short, our ability to conduct a due diligence investigation may be limited, and we would be required to make decisions based upon a less thorough diligence process than would otherwise be the case. Accordingly, transactions that initially appear to be viable may prove not to be over time, due to the limitations of the due diligence process or other factors.

Risk Factors Related to Taxation

New U.S. tax legislation could adversely affect us and our shareholders.

On December 22, 2017, President Trump signed into law legislation referred to as the "Tax Cuts and Jobs Act" (the "TCJA"). The TCJA is generally effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017. The TCJA includes significant amendments to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as amended, the "Code"), including amendments that significantly change the taxation of individuals and business entities, including the taxation of offshore earnings and the deductibility of interest. Some of the amendments could adversely affect our business and financial condition and the value of our common shares.

Although we are currently evaluating the impact of the TCJA on our business, significant uncertainty exists with respect to how the TCJA will affect our business. Some of this uncertainty will not be resolved until clarifying Treasury regulations are promulgated or other relevant authoritative guidance is published.

Prospective investors should consult their tax advisors about the TCJA and its potential impact before investing in our common shares.

Under the TCJA, shareholders that are not U.S. persons could be subject to U.S. federal income tax, including a 10% withholding tax, on the disposition of our common shares.

If the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) were to determine that we, Holdco or any other entity in which we invest that is subject to tax on a flow-through basis is engaged in a U.S. trade or business for U.S. federal income tax purposes, any gain recognized by a foreign transferor on the sale, exchange or other disposition of our common shares would generally be treated as “effectively connected” with such trade or business to the extent it does not exceed the effectively connected gain that would be allocable to the transferor if we sold all of our assets at their fair market value as of the date of the transferor’s disposition. Under the TCJA, any such gain that is treated as effectively connected will generally be subject to U.S. federal income tax. In addition, the transferee of the common shares or

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the applicable withholding agent would be required to deduct and withhold a tax equal to 10% of the amount realized by the transferor on the disposition, which would include an allocable portion of our liabilities and would therefore generally exceed the amount of cash transferred received by transferor in the disposition, unless the transferor provides an IRS Form W-9 or an affidavit stating the transferor’s taxpayer identification number and that the transferor is not a foreign person. If the transferee fails to properly withhold such tax, we would be required to deduct and withhold from distributions to the transferee a tax in an amount equal to the amount the transferee failed to withhold, plus interest. Although we do not believe that we are currently directly engaged in a U.S. trade or business, we are not required to manage our operations in a manner that is intended to avoid the conduct of a U.S. trade or business.

The withholding requirements with respect to the disposition of an interest in a publicly traded partnership are currently suspended and will remain suspended until Treasury regulations are promulgated or other relevant authoritative guidance is issued. Future guidance on the implementation of these requirements will be applicable on a prospective basis.

Shareholders may be subject to U.S. federal income tax on their share of our taxable income, regardless of whether they receive any cash dividends from us.

So long as we would not be required to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act if we were a U.S. corporation and 90% of our gross income for each taxable year constitutes “qualifying income” within the meaning of the Code, on a continuing basis, FTAI will be treated, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, as a partnership and not as an association or publicly traded partnership taxable as a corporation. Shareholders may be subject to U.S. federal, state, local and possibly, in some cases, non-U.S. income taxation on their allocable share of our items of income, gain, loss, deduction and credit (including our allocable share of those items of Holdco or any other entity in which we invest that is treated as a partnership or is otherwise subject to tax on a flow-through basis) for each of our taxable years ending with or within their taxable year, regardless of whether they receive cash dividends from us. Shareholders may not receive cash dividends equal to their allocable share of our net taxable income or even the tax liability that results from that income.

In addition, certain of our holdings, including holdings, if any, in a controlled foreign corporation (a “CFC”), may produce taxable income prior to our receipt of cash relating to such income, and shareholders subject to U.S. federal income tax will be required to take such income into account in determining their taxable income.

Tax gain or loss on a sale or other disposition of our common shares could be more or less than expected.

If a sale of our common shares by a shareholder is taxable in the United States, the shareholder will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized by such shareholder in the sale and such shareholder’s adjusted tax basis in those shares. A shareholder’s adjusted tax basis in the shares at the time of sale will generally be lower than the shareholder’s original tax basis in the shares to the extent that prior distributions to such shareholder exceed the total taxable income allocated to such shareholder. A shareholder may therefore recognize a gain in a sale of our common shares even if the shares are sold at a price that is less than their original cost. A portion of the amount realized, whether or not representing gain, may be treated as ordinary income to such shareholder.

Our ability to make distributions depends on our receiving sufficient cash distributions from our subsidiaries, and we cannot assure our shareholders that we will be able to make cash distributions to them in amounts that are sufficient to fund their tax liabilities.

Our subsidiaries may be subject to local taxes in each of the relevant territories and jurisdictions in which they operate, including taxes on income, profits or gains and withholding taxes. As a result, our funds available for distribution are indirectly reduced by such taxes, and the post-tax return to our shareholders is similarly reduced by such taxes.

In general, a shareholder that is subject to U.S. federal income tax must include in income its allocable share of FTAI's items of income, gain, loss, deduction and credit (including, so long as FTAI is treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, FTAI's allocable share of those items of Holdco and any pass-through subsidiaries of Holdco) for each of our taxable years ending with or within such shareholder's taxable year. However, the cash distributed to a shareholder may not be sufficient to pay the full amount of such shareholder's tax liability in respect of its investment in us, because each shareholder's tax liability depends on such shareholder's particular tax situation and the tax treatment of our underlying activities or assets.

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If we are treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the value of the shares could be adversely affected.

We have not requested, and do not plan to request, a ruling from the IRS on our treatment as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, or on any other matter affecting us. We expect to receive an opinion from our outside counsel to the effect that, under current law and assuming full compliance with the terms of our operating agreement (and other relevant documents) and based upon factual statements and representations made by us, we will be treated as a partnership, and not as an association or a publicly traded partnership taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes. However, opinions of counsel are not binding upon the IRS or any court, and the IRS may challenge this conclusion and a court may sustain such a challenge. The factual representations made by us upon which our outside counsel relied relate to our organization, operation, assets, activities, income and present and future conduct of our operations. In general, if an entity that would otherwise be classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes is a "publicly traded partnership" (as defined in the Code) it will be nonetheless treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, unless the exception described below, and upon which we intend to rely, applies. A publicly traded partnership will, however, be treated as a partnership, and not as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, so long as 90% or more of its gross income for each taxable year constitutes "qualifying income" within the meaning of the Code and it is not required to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act. We refer to this exception as the "Qualifying Income Exception."

Qualifying income generally includes dividends, interest, capital gains from the sale or other disposition of stocks and securities and certain other forms of investment income. A substantial portion of our income consists of "Subpart F" income (which includes rent and other types of passive income) derived from CFCs. While we believe that such income constitutes qualifying income, no assurance can be given that the IRS will agree with such position. We also believe that our return from investments will include interest, dividends, capital gains and other types of qualifying income, but no assurance can be given as to the types of income that will be earned in any given year.

If we fail to satisfy the Qualifying Income Exception, we would be required to pay U.S. federal income tax at regular corporate rates on our income. Although the TCJA reduced regular corporate rates from 35% to 21%, our failure to qualify as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes could nevertheless adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition. In addition, we would likely be liable for state and local income and/or franchise taxes on our income. Finally, distributions of cash to shareholders would constitute qualified dividend income taxable to such shareholders to the extent of our earnings and profits and would not be deductible by us. Taxation of us as a publicly traded partnership taxable as a corporation could result in a material adverse effect on our cash flow and the after-tax returns for shareholders and thus could result in a substantial reduction in the value of our common shares.

Shareholders that are not U.S. persons should also anticipate being required to file U.S. tax returns and may be required to pay U.S. tax solely on account of owning our common shares.

In light of our intended investment activities, we may be, or may become, engaged in a U.S. trade or business for U.S. federal income tax purposes, in which case some portion of our income would be treated as effectively connected income with respect to non-U.S. persons. Moreover, we anticipate that, in the future, we will sell interests in U.S. real holding property corporations (each a "USRPHC") and therefore be deemed to be engaged in a U.S. trade or business at such time. If we were to realize gain from the sale

or other disposition of a U.S. real property interest (including aUSRPHC) or were otherwise engaged in a U.S. trade or business, non-U.S. persons generally would be required to file U.S. federal income tax returns and would be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax on their allocable share of the effectively connected income on gain at the highest marginal U.S. federal income tax rates applicable to ordinary income. Non-U.S. persons that are corporations may also be subject to a branch profits tax on their allocable share of such income. Non-U.S. persons should anticipate being required to file U.S. tax returns and may be required to pay U.S. tax solely on account of owning our common shares.

Non-U.S. persons that hold (or are deemed to hold) more than 5% of our common shares (or held, or were deemed to hold, more than 5% of our common shares) may be subject to U.S. federal income tax upon the disposition of some or all their common shares.

If a non-U.S. person held more than 5% of our common shares at any time during the 5-year period preceding such non-U.S. person's disposition of our common shares, and we were considered a USRPHC (determined as if we

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were a U.S. corporation) at any time during such 5-year period because of our current or previous ownership of U.S. real property interests above a certain threshold, such non-U.S. person may be subject to U.S. tax on such disposition of our common shares (and may have a U.S. tax return filing obligation).

Tax-exempt shareholders may face certain adverse U.S. tax consequences from owning our common shares.

We are not required to manage our operations in a manner that would minimize the likelihood of generating income that would constitute "unrelated business taxable income" ("UBTI") to the extent allocated to a tax-exempt shareholder. Although we expect to invest through subsidiaries that are treated as corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes and such corporate investments would generally not result in an allocation of UBTI to a shareholder on account of the activities of those subsidiaries, we may not invest through corporate subsidiaries in all cases. Moreover, UBTI also includes income attributable to debt-financed property and we are not prohibited from incurring debt to finance our investments, including investments in subsidiaries. Furthermore, we are not prohibited from being (or causing a subsidiary to be) a guarantor of loans made to a subsidiary. If we (or certain of our subsidiaries) were treated as the borrower for U.S. tax purposes on account of those guarantees, some or all of our investments could be considered debt-financed property. The potential for income to be characterized as UBTI could make our common shares an unsuitable investment for a tax-exempt entity. Tax-exempt shareholders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the tax consequences of an investment in common shares.

We may hold or acquire certain investments through an entity classified as a CFC for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Many of our investments are in non-U.S. corporations or are held through a non-U.S. subsidiary that is classified as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Many of these entities are CFCs for U.S. federal income tax purposes. U.S. Holders indirectly owning an interest in a CFC may experience adverse U.S. tax consequences.

If substantially all of the U.S. source rental income derived from aircraft or ships used to transport passengers or cargo in international traffic ("U.S. source international transport rental income") of any of our non-U.S. corporate subsidiaries is attributable to activities of personnel based in the United States, such subsidiary could be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net income basis at regular tax rates, rather than at a rate of 4% on gross income, which would adversely affect our business and result in decreased funds available for distribution to our shareholders.

We believe that the U.S. source international transport rental income of our non-U.S. subsidiaries generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a gross-income basis at a rate not in excess of 4%. If any of our non-U.S. subsidiaries that is treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes did not comply with certain administrative guidelines of the IRS, such that 90% or more of such subsidiary's U.S. source international transport rental income were attributable to the activities of personnel based in the United States (in the case of bareboat leases) or from "regularly scheduled transportation" as defined in such administrative guidelines (in the case of time-charter leases), such subsidiary's U.S. source rental income would be treated as income effectively connected with a trade or business in the United States. In such case, such subsidiary's U.S. source international transport rental income would be subject to U.S. federal income tax at a maximum rate of 21% for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017. In addition, such subsidiary would be subject to the U.S. federal branch profits tax on its effectively connected earnings and profits at a rate of 30%. The imposition of such taxes would adversely affect our business and would result in decreased funds available for distribution to our shareholders.

Our subsidiaries may become subject to unanticipated tax liabilities that may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Some of our subsidiaries are subject to income, withholding or other taxes in certain non-U.S. jurisdictions by reason of their activities and operations, where their assets are used or where the lessees of their assets (or others in possession of their assets) are located, and it is also possible that taxing authorities in any such jurisdictions could assert that our subsidiaries are subject to greater taxation than we currently anticipate. For example, a portion of certain of our non-U.S. corporate subsidiaries' income is treated as effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business and is accordingly subject to U.S. federal income tax. It is possible that the IRS could assert that a greater portion of any such non-U.S. subsidiaries' income is effectively connected income that should be subject to U.S. federal income tax.

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Our structure involves complex provisions of U.S. federal income tax law for which no clear precedent or authority may be available. Our structure also is subject to potential legislative, judicial or administrative change and differing interpretations, possibly on a retroactive basis.

The U.S. federal income tax treatment of our shareholders depends in some instances on determinations of fact and interpretations of complex provisions of U.S. federal income tax law for which no clear precedent or authority may be available. The U.S. federal income tax treatment of our shareholders may also be modified by administrative, legislative or judicial interpretation at any time, possibly on a retroactive basis, and any such action may affect our investments and commitments that were previously made and could adversely affect the value of our shares or cause us to change the way we conduct our business.

Our organizational documents and agreements permit the board of directors to modify our operating agreement from time to time, without the consent of shareholders, in order to address certain changes in Treasury regulations, legislation or interpretation. In some circumstances, such revisions could have a material adverse impact on some or all shareholders. Moreover, we will apply certain assumptions and conventions in an attempt to comply with applicable rules and to report income, gain, deduction, loss and credit to shareholders in a manner that reflects such shareholders' beneficial ownership of partnership items, taking into account variation in ownership interests during each taxable year because of trading activity. However, these assumptions and conventions may not be in compliance with all aspects of applicable tax requirements. It is possible that the IRS will assert successfully that the conventions and assumptions used by us do not satisfy the technical requirements of the Code and/or Treasury regulations and could require that items of income, gain, deduction, loss or credit, including interest deductions, be adjusted, reallocated, or disallowed in a manner that adversely affects shareholders.

Because we cannot match transferors and transferees of our shares, we have therefore adopted certain income tax accounting positions that may not conform with all aspects of applicable tax requirements. The IRS may challenge this treatment, which could adversely affect the value of our shares.

Because we cannot match transferors and transferees of our shares, we have adopted depreciation, amortization and other tax accounting positions that may not conform with all aspects of existing Treasury regulations. A successful IRS challenge to those positions could adversely affect the amount of tax benefits available to our shareholders. It also could affect the timing of these tax benefits or the amount of gain on the sale of our common shares and could have a negative impact on the value of our common shares or result in audits of and adjustments to our shareholders' tax returns.

We generally allocate items of income, gain, loss and deduction using a monthly or other convention, whereby any such items we recognize in a given month are allocated to our shareholders as of a specified date of such month. As a result, if a shareholder transfers its common shares, it might be allocated income, gain, loss and deduction realized by us after the date of the transfer. Similarly, if a shareholder acquires additional common shares, it might be allocated income, gain, loss and deduction realized by us prior to its ownership of such common shares. Consequently, our shareholders may recognize income in excess of cash distributions received from us, and any income so included by a shareholder would increase the basis such shareholder has in its common shares and would offset any gain (or increase the amount of loss) realized by such shareholder on a subsequent disposition of its common shares.

Recently enacted legislation regarding U.S. federal income tax liability arising from IRS audits could adversely affect our shareholders.

For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, we will be liable for U.S. federal income tax liability arising from an IRS audit, unless certain alternative methods are available and we elect to use them. Under the new rules, it is possible that certain shareholders or we may be liable for taxes attributable to adjustments to our taxable income with respect to tax years that closed before such shareholders owned our shares. Accordingly, this new legislation may adversely affect certain shareholders in certain cases. This differs from the prior rules, which generally provided that tax adjustments only affect the persons who were shareholders in the tax year in which the item was reported on our tax return. The changes created by the new legislation are uncertain and in many respects depend on the promulgation of future regulations or other guidance by the U.S. Treasury Department or the IRS.

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Risk Factors Related to Ownership of Our Common Shares

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

The market price of our common shares may be highly volatile and could be subject to wide fluctuations. In addition, the trading volume in our common shares may fluctuate and cause significant price variations to occur. The offering price of our common shares will be determined by negotiation among us, our Manager and its affiliates and the underwriters based on a number of factors and may not be indicative of prices that will prevail in the open market following completion of this offering. If the market price of our common shares declines significantly, you may be unable to resell your shares at or above your purchase price, if at all. The market price of our common shares may fluctuate or decline significantly in the future. Some of the factors that could negatively affect our share price or result in fluctuations in the price or trading volume of our common shares include:

- a shift in our investor base;
- our quarterly or annual earnings, or those of other comparable companies;
- actual or anticipated fluctuations in our operating results;
- changes in accounting standards, policies, guidance, interpretations or principles;
- announcements by us or our competitors of significant investments, acquisitions or dispositions;
- the failure of securities analysts to cover our common shares;
- changes in earnings estimates by securities analysts or our ability to meet those estimates;
- the operating and share price performance of other comparable companies;
- overall market fluctuations;
- general economic conditions; and
- developments in the markets and market sectors in which we participate.

Stock markets in the United States have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations. Market fluctuations, as well as general political and economic conditions such as acts of terrorism, prolonged economic uncertainty, a recession or interest rate or currency rate fluctuations, could adversely affect the market price of our common shares.

We are required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act to evaluate the effectiveness of our internal controls, and the outcome of that effort may adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity. Because we are no longer an emerging growth company, we are subject to heightened disclosure obligations, which may impact our share price.

As a public company, we are required to comply with Section 404 (“Section 404”) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Section 404 requires that we evaluate the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting at the end of each fiscal year and to include a management report assessing the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for that fiscal year. Section 404 also requires an independent registered public accounting firm to attest to, and report on, management’s assessment of our internal controls over financial reporting. Because we ceased to be an emerging growth company at the end of 2017, we are required to have our independent registered public accounting firm attest to the effectiveness of our internal controls in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017. The outcome of our review and the report of our independent registered public accounting firm may adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity. During the course of our review, we may identify control deficiencies of varying degrees of severity, and we may

incur significant costs to remediate those deficiencies or otherwise improve our internal controls. As a public company, we are required to report control deficiencies that constitute a “material weakness” in our internal control over financial reporting. If we discover a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting, our share price could decline and our ability to raise capital could be impaired.

Furthermore, because we are no longer an emerging growth company, we can no longer take advantage of certain other exemptions from various SEC reporting requirements, including, but not limited to, exemptions from enhanced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in our periodic reports and proxy statements and

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the requirements of holding a non-binding advisory vote on executive compensation at our annual meeting and obtaining shareholder approval of any golden parachute payments not previously approved. Until we comply with these requirements in connection with our 2018 periodic reports, proxy statement and annual meeting of shareholders, our shareholders may not have access to certain information they deem important. Because we have previously taken advantage of each of these exemptions, we do not know if some investors will find our common shares less attractive as a result.

Your percentage ownership in us may be diluted in the future.

Your percentage ownership in FTAI may be diluted in the future because of equity awards granted to our Manager pursuant to the Management Agreement and the Incentive Plan. As discussed in this prospectus supplement under the caption “The Offering,” on the closing date of this offering, we will grant to our Manager an option to acquire 700,000 common shares (or 805,000 common shares if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional common shares in full). In the future, upon the successful completion of additional offerings of our common shares or other equity securities (including securities issued as consideration in an acquisition), we will grant to our Manager options to purchase common shares in an amount equal to 10% of the number of common shares being sold in such offerings (or if the issuance relates to equity securities other than our common shares, options to purchase a number of common shares equal to 10% of the gross capital raised in the equity issuance divided by the fair market value of a common share as of the date of the issuance), with an exercise price equal to the offering price per share paid by the public or other ultimate purchaser or attributed to such securities in connection with an acquisition (or the fair market value of a common share as of the date of the equity issuance if it relates to equity securities other than our common shares), and any such offering or the exercise of the option in connection with such offering would cause dilution.

Our board of directors has adopted the Incentive Plan, which provides for the grant of equity-based awards, including restricted stock, stock options, stock appreciation rights, performance awards, restricted stock units, tandem awards and other equity-based and non-equity based awards, in each case to our Manager, to the directors, officers, employees, service providers, consultants and advisors of our Manager who perform services for us, and to our directors, officers, employees, service providers, consultants and advisors. We have initially reserved 30,000,000 common shares for issuance under the Incentive Plan. As of January 5, 2018, rights relating to 15,000 of our common shares were outstanding under the Incentive Plan. In connection with this offering, the number of shares reserved for issuance under the Incentive Plan will be increased in an amount equal to 700,000 common shares (or 805,000 common shares if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional common shares in full), which amount corresponds to the common shares subject to the option described above. In the future, on the date of any equity issuance by the Company during the ten-year term of the Incentive Plan (including in respect of securities issued as consideration in an acquisition), the maximum number of shares available for issuance under the Plan will be increased to include an additional number of common shares equal to ten percent (10%) of either (i) the total number of common shares newly issued by the Company in such equity issuance or (ii) if such equity issuance relates to equity securities other than our common shares, a number of our common shares equal to 10% of (A) the gross capital raised in an equity issuance of equity securities other than common shares during the ten-year term of the Incentive Plan, divided by (B) the fair market value of a common share as of the date of such equity issuance.

Sales or issuances of our common shares could adversely affect the market price of our common shares.

Sales of substantial amounts of our common shares in the public market, or the perception that such sales might occur, could adversely affect the market price of our common shares. The issuance of our common shares in connection with property, portfolio or business acquisitions or the exercise of outstanding options or otherwise could also have an adverse effect on the market price of our common shares.

We and our executive officers and directors have agreed that, for a period of 60 days from the date of this prospectus, we and they will not, without the prior written consent of the underwriters, dispose of or hedge any shares or any securities convertible into or exchangeable for our common shares. The underwriters, in their sole discretion, may release any of the securities subject to these lock-up agreements at any time. If the restrictions under the lock-up agreements are waived or upon the expiration of the lock-up agreements, a substantial amount of our common shares may become available for sale into the market, subject to applicable law, which could reduce the market price for our common shares.

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The incurrence or issuance of debt, which ranks senior to our common shares upon our liquidation, and future issuances of equity or equity-related securities, which would dilute the holdings of our existing common shareholders and may be senior to our common shares for the purposes of making distributions, periodically or upon liquidation, may negatively affect the market price of our common shares.

We have incurred and may in the future incur or issue debt or issue equity or equity-related securities to finance our operations, acquisitions or investments. Upon our liquidation, lenders and holders of our debt and holders of our preferred shares (if any) would receive a distribution of our available assets before common shareholders. Any future incurrence or issuance of debt would increase our interest cost and could adversely affect our results of operations and cash flows. We are not required to offer any additional equity securities to existing common shareholders on a preemptive basis. Therefore, additional issuances of common shares, directly or through convertible or exchangeable securities (including limited partnership interests in our operating partnership), warrants or options, will dilute the holdings of our existing common shareholders and such issuances, or the perception of such issuances, may reduce the market price of our common shares. Any preferred shares issued by us would likely have a preference on distribution payments, periodically or upon liquidation, which could eliminate or otherwise limit our ability to make distributions to common shareholders. Because our decision to incur or issue debt or issue equity or equity-related securities in the future will depend on market conditions and other factors beyond our control, we cannot predict or estimate the amount, timing, nature or success of our future capital raising efforts. Thus, common shareholders bear the risk that our future incurrence or issuance of debt or issuance of equity or equity-related securities will adversely affect the market price of our common shares.

Our determination of how much leverage to use to finance our acquisitions may adversely affect our return on our assets and may reduce funds available for distribution.

We utilize leverage to finance many of our asset acquisitions, which entitles certain lenders to cash flows prior to retaining a return on our assets. While our Manager targets using only what we believe to be reasonable leverage, our strategy does not limit the amount of leverage we may incur with respect to any specific asset. The return we are able to earn on our assets and funds available for distribution to our shareholders may be significantly reduced due to changes in market conditions, which may cause the cost of our financing to increase relative to the income that can be derived from our assets.

While we currently intend to pay regular quarterly dividends to our shareholders, we may change our dividend policy at any time.

Although we currently intend to pay regular quarterly dividends to holders of our common shares, we may change our dividend policy at any time. Our net cash provided by operating activities has been less than the amount of distributions to our shareholders. The declaration and payment of dividends to holders of our common shares will be at the discretion of our board of directors in accordance with applicable law after taking into account various factors, including actual results of operations, liquidity and financial condition, net cash provided by operating activities, restrictions imposed by applicable law, our taxable income, our operating expenses and other factors our board of directors deem relevant. Our long term goal is to maintain a payout ratio of between 50-60% of funds available for distribution, with remaining amounts used primarily to fund our future acquisitions and opportunities. There can be no assurance that we will continue to pay dividends in amounts or on a basis consistent with prior distributions to our investors, if at all. Because we are a holding company and have no direct operations, we will only be able to pay dividends from our available cash on hand and any funds we receive from our subsidiaries and our ability to receive distributions from our subsidiaries may be limited by the financing agreements to which they are subject. In addition, pursuant to the Partnership Agreement, the General Partner will be entitled to receive incentive allocations before any amounts are distributed by the Company based both on our consolidated net income and capital gains income in each fiscal quarter and for each fiscal year, respectively.

Anti-takeover provisions in our operating agreement and Delaware law could delay or prevent a change in control.

Provisions in our operating agreement may make it more difficult and expensive for a third party to acquire control of us even if a change of control would be beneficial to the interests of our shareholders. For example, our operating agreement provides for a staggered board, requires advance notice for proposals by shareholders and nominations, places limitations on convening shareholder meetings, and authorizes the issuance of preferred shares that could be issued by our board of directors to thwart a takeover attempt. In addition, certain provisions of Delaware law may delay or prevent a transaction that could cause a change in our control. The market price of our shares could be adversely affected to the extent that provisions of our operating agreement discourage potential takeover attempts that our shareholders may favor.

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There are certain provisions in our operating agreement regarding exculpation and indemnification of our officers and directors that differ from the Delaware General Corporation Law (the “DGCL”) in a manner that may be less protective of the interests of our shareholders.

Our operating agreement provides that to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law our directors or officers will not be liable to us. Under the DGCL, a director or officer would be liable to us for (i) breach of duty of loyalty to us or our shareholders, (ii) intentional misconduct or knowing violations of the law that are not done in good faith, (iii) improper redemption of shares or declaration of dividend, or (iv) a transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit. In addition, our operating agreement provides that we indemnify our directors and officers for acts or omissions to the fullest extent provided by law. Under the DGCL, a corporation can only indemnify directors and officers for acts or omissions if the director or officer acted in good faith, in a manner he reasonably believed to be in the best interests of the corporation, and, in criminal action, if the officer or director had no reasonable cause to believe his conduct was unlawful. Accordingly, our operating agreement may be less protective of the interests of our shareholders, when compared to the DGCL, insofar as it relates to the exculpation and indemnification of our officers and directors.

As a public company, we will incur additional costs and face increased demands on our management.

As a relatively new public company with shares listed on the NYSE, we need to comply with an extensive body of regulations that did not apply to us previously, including certain provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, regulations of the SEC and requirements of the NYSE. We expect these rules and regulations will increase our legal and financial compliance costs and make some activities more time-consuming and costly. For example, as a result of becoming a public company, we have independent directors and board committees. In addition, we may continue to incur additional costs associated with maintaining directors’ and officers’ liability insurance and with the termination of our status as an emerging growth company as of the end of 2017. Because we are no longer an emerging growth company, we are subject to the independent auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, enhanced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in our periodic reports and proxy statements, and the requirements of holding a nonbinding advisory vote on executive compensation and stockholder approval of any golden parachute payments not previously approved. We are currently evaluating and monitoring developments with respect to these rules, which may impose additional costs on us and have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

If securities or industry analysts do not publish research or reports about our business, or if they downgrade their recommendations regarding our common shares, our share price and trading volume could decline.

The trading market for our common shares are influenced by the research and reports that industry or securities analysts publish about us or our business. If any of the analysts who cover us downgrades our common units or publishes inaccurate or unfavorable research about our business, our common share price may decline. If analysts cease coverage of us or fail to regularly publish reports on us, we could lose visibility in the financial markets, which in turn could cause our common share price or trading volume to decline and our common shares to be less liquid.

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We estimate that the net proceeds to us from this offering, after deducting the underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us, will be approximately \$128 million (or \$147 million if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional common shares in full), based on a price per share of \$18.35, which is the price per share at which the underwriters have agreed to purchase our common shares from us in this offering. We intend to use the net proceeds from this offering for general corporate purposes, including the funding of future investments.

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We are providing the following information to assist you in analyzing the financial aspects of this offering. We urge you to read all the information contained in the following table in conjunction with our historical financial statements and related notes contained in our reports filed with the SEC and incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement (excluding portions of those reports which are furnished and not filed). See “Where You Can Find More Information.”

The following table sets forth our cash and cash equivalents, long-term debt, total debt and consolidated capitalization as of September 30, 2017 on: (i) an actual basis and (ii) an as adjusted basis, after giving effect to (A) this offering (but not the application of the net proceeds therefrom and assuming no exercise of the underwriters’ option to purchase up to an additional 1,050,000 common shares), based on a price per share of \$18.35, which is the price per share at which the underwriters have agreed to purchase our common shares from us in this offering, (B) the October Revolver Repayment and (C) the December Notes Offering (but not the application of the net proceeds therefrom).

(dollars in thousands)	As of September 30, 2017	
	Actual	As Adjusted⁽¹⁾
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)
Cash and cash equivalents ⁽²⁾	\$ 176,357	\$ 346,560
Long-term debt ⁽³⁾ :		
Revolving Credit Facility	60,000	—
Other loans payable	72,393	72,393
6.75% Senior Notes due 2022	345,859 ⁽⁴⁾	449,109 ⁽⁵⁾
Series 2012 Bonds, Series 2016 Bonds	188,619 ⁽⁶⁾	188,619 ⁽⁶⁾
Debt	666,871	710,121
Less: Debt issuance costs	(11,291)	(12,041)
Total debt, net	655,580	698,080
Total equity	1,077,923	1,205,627
Total capitalization	\$ 1,733,503	\$ 1,903,707

(1) Does not give effect to any exercises of the option to be granted to our Manager upon the closing of this offering described in this prospectus supplement under the caption “The Offering.” See “Risk Factors—Risk Factors Related to Ownership of Our Common Shares—Your percentage ownership in us may be diluted in the future.”

(2) Cash equivalents includes all highly liquid short-term investments with a maturity of 90 days or less when purchased.

(3) For more information regarding our indebtedness, please see Note 9, Debt, Net to our consolidated financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, and Note 8, Debt, Net to our consolidated financial statements included our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2017, as updated by annual, quarterly and other reports and documents we file with the SEC, which are incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. See “Where You Can Find More Information.”

(4) Includes unamortized discount of \$6,826 and unamortized premium of \$2,686.

(5) Includes unamortized discount of \$6,826 and unamortized premium of \$5,936.

(6) Includes unamortized premium of \$1,654.

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Our common shares trade on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol “FTAI.” The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sale prices per share of common stock as reported on the New York Stock Exchange and dividends paid per share.

2018	High	Low	Last Sale	Distributions Declared
First Quarter (through January 10, 2018)	\$ 20.13	\$ 19.66	\$ 19.74	—
2017	High	Low	Last Sale	Distributions Declared
First Quarter	\$ 15.91	\$ 13.31	\$ 14.91	\$ 0.33
Second Quarter	\$ 16.70	\$ 14.25	\$ 15.94	\$ 0.33
Third Quarter	\$ 18.41	\$ 15.61	\$ 18.04	\$ 0.33
Fourth Quarter	\$ 20.08	\$ 17.42	\$ 19.93	—
2016	High	Low	Last Sale	Distributions Declared
First Quarter	\$ 11.54	\$ 8.65	\$ 9.95	\$ 0.33
Second Quarter	\$ 11.00	\$ 8.92	\$ 9.19	\$ 0.33
Third Quarter	\$ 12.69	\$ 8.95	\$ 12.51	\$ 0.33
Fourth Quarter	\$ 13.95	\$ 11.35	\$ 13.30	\$ 0.33

On January 10, 2018, the closing sale price for our common shares, as reported on the NYSE, was \$19.74, and there were approximately 9 record holders of our common shares. This figure does not reflect the beneficial ownership of shares held in nominee name.

Although we currently intend to pay regular quarterly dividends to holders of our common shares, we may change our dividend policy at any time. See “Risk Factors—Risk Factors Related to Ownership of Our Common Shares. While we currently intend to pay regular quarterly dividends to our shareholders, we may change our dividend policy at any time.” Our net cash provided by operating activities has been less than the amount of distributions to our shareholders. The declaration and payment of dividends to holders of our common shares will be at the discretion of our board of directors in accordance with applicable law after taking into account various factors, including actual results of operations, liquidity and financial condition, net cash provided by operating activities, restrictions imposed by applicable law, our taxable income, our operating expenses and other factors our board of directors deem relevant. Our long term goal is to maintain a payout ratio of between 50-60% of funds available for distribution, with remaining amounts used primarily to fund our future acquisitions and opportunities. There can be no assurance that we will continue to pay dividends in amounts or on a basis consistent with prior distributions to our investors, if at all. Because we are a holding company and have no direct operations, we will only be able to pay dividends from our available cash on hand and any funds we receive from our subsidiaries and our ability to receive distributions from our subsidiaries may be limited by the financing agreements to which they are subject. In addition, pursuant to the Partnership Agreement, the General Partner will be entitled to receive incentive allocations before any amounts are distributed by the Company based both on our consolidated net income and capital gains income in each fiscal quarter and for each fiscal year, respectively.

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The following discussion supplements, and to the extent inconsistent therewith replaces, the discussion set forth in the accompanying prospectus under the caption “United States Federal Income Tax Considerations.” Prospective investors should review that discussion before making a decision to invest in our common shares.

This discussion summarizes certain relevant, material U.S. federal income tax considerations with respect to the TCJA, which is generally effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017. Prospective investors should consult their tax advisors about the TCJA and its potential impact before investing in our common shares.

Federal Income Tax Opinion Regarding Partnership Status

Cravath, Swaine & Moore LLP (“Cravath”) has acted as our tax counsel in connection with this offering. FTAI expects to receive an opinion from Cravath as to our treatment, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, as a partnership and not as an association or publicly traded partnership (within the meaning of Section 7704 of the Code) subject to tax as a corporation. The discussion and qualifications related to the opinion in the accompanying prospectus under the captions “Federal Income Tax Opinion Regarding Partnership Status” and “Taxation of FTAI” apply in the same manner to the opinion we expect to receive from Cravath.

Taxation of FTAI

FTAI intends to continue operating so that it qualifies to be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a partnership, and not as an association or publicly traded partnership taxable as a corporation. Given the ongoing importance of our actual method of operation each year, and the possibility of future changes in our circumstances, no assurance can be given that FTAI will so qualify for any particular year.

The U.S. federal corporate income tax rate for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017 is 21%. If FTAI were treated as an association or publicly traded partnership taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, our taxable income would be subject to U.S. federal income tax at that rate for all taxable periods beginning after such date.

Consequences to U.S. Holders

A U.S. Holder that sells or otherwise disposes of our common shares would be subject to the 10% withholding tax described below (under “Consequences to Non-U.S. Holders”) if the U.S. Holder fails to provide the transferee or the applicable withholding agent an IRS Form W-9 or an affidavit stating the transferor’s taxpayer identification number and that the transferor is not a foreign person.

The withholding requirements with respect to the disposition of an interest in a publicly traded partnership are currently suspended and will remain suspended until Treasury regulations are promulgated or other relevant authoritative guidance is issued. Future guidance on the implementation of these requirements will be applicable on a prospective basis.

Consequences to Non-U.S. Holders

If the IRS were to determine that we, Holdco or any other entity in which we invest that is subject to tax on a flow-through basis is engaged in a U.S. trade or business for U.S. federal income tax purposes, any gain recognized by a foreign transferor on the sale, exchange or other disposition of our common shares would generally be treated as “effectively connected” with such trade or business to the extent it does not exceed the effectively connected gain that would be allocable to the transferor if we sold all of our assets at their fair market value as of the date of the transferor’s disposition. Under the TCJA, any such gain that is treated as effectively connected will generally be subject to U.S. federal income tax. In addition, the transferee of the common shares or the applicable withholding agent would be required to deduct and withhold a tax equal to 10% of the amount realized on the disposition by a transferor that is a Non-U.S. Holder. If the transferee fails to properly withhold such tax, we would be required to deduct and withhold from distributions to the transferee a tax in an amount equal to the amount the transferee failed to withhold, plus interest. Although we do not believe that we are currently directly engaged in a U.S. trade or business, we are not required to manage our operations in a manner that is intended to avoid the conduct of a U.S. trade or business. Non-U.S. Holders should anticipate being required to file U.S. tax returns and may be required to pay U.S. tax solely on account of owning our common shares.

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The withholding requirements with respect to the disposition of an interest in a publicly traded partnership are currently suspended and will remain suspended until Treasury regulations are promulgated or other relevant authoritative guidance is issued. Future guidance on the implementation of these requirements will be applicable on a prospective basis.

Administrative Matters

Technical Termination

The TCJA repeals the rule on technical terminations of partnerships for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017. Accordingly, we will not be considered to terminate as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes if after such date there is a sale or exchange of 50% or more of our total common shares within a 12-month period.

PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS SHOULD CONSULT THEIR TAX ADVISORS ABOUT THE TCJA AND ITS POTENTIAL IMPACT BEFORE INVESTING IN OUR COMMON SHARES.

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UNDERWRITING

We and the underwriters named below plan to enter into an underwriting agreement with respect to the shares being offered. Subject to certain conditions, each underwriter has severally agreed to purchase the number of shares indicated in the following table at a price of \$18.35 per share.

Underwriters	Number of Shares
Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC	3,500,000
Barclays Capital Inc.	1,750,000
Citigroup Global Markets Inc.	1,750,000
Total	7,000,000

At our direction, the underwriters will offer to sell 25,000 of our common shares to one of our independent directors at a price per share equal to the public offering price.

The underwriting agreement provides that the obligations of the several underwriters to purchase our common shares offered hereby are subject to certain conditions precedent and that the underwriters will purchase all of our common shares offered by this prospectus, other than those covered by the option to purchase additional common shares described below, if any of these shares are purchased. The underwriting agreement also provides that if an underwriter defaults, the purchase commitments of non-defaulting underwriters may also be increased or this offering may be terminated.

The underwriters have an option to buy up to an additional 1,050,000 common shares from us to cover sales by the underwriters of a greater number of shares than the total number set forth in the table above. They may exercise that option for 30 days. If any shares are purchased pursuant to this option, the underwriters will severally purchase shares in approximately the same proportion as set forth in the table above.

The following table shows the per share and total underwriting discounts and commissions to be paid to the underwriters by us. Such amounts are shown assuming both no exercise and full exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase 1,050,000 additional common shares.

	No Exercise	Full Exercise
Per share	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.30
Total	\$ 2,100,000	\$ 2,415,000

Shares sold by the underwriters to the public will initially be offered at the public offering price set forth on the cover of this prospectus. Any shares sold by the underwriters to securities dealers may be sold at a discount of up to \$0.20 per share from the public offering price. After the offering of the shares, the underwriters may change the offering price and the other selling terms. The offering of the shares by the underwriters is subject to receipt and acceptance and subject to the underwriters' right to reject any order in whole or in part.

Our executive officers and directors have agreed with the underwriters, subject to certain exceptions, not to dispose of or hedge any of their common shares or securities convertible into or exchangeable for common shares during the period from the date of this prospectus continuing through the date 60 days after the date of this prospectus, except with the prior written consent of the underwriters. This agreement does not apply to any existing employee benefit plans or any grants of share options made in connection with this offering pursuant to the terms of the Management Agreement as described in this prospectus supplement under the caption "The Offering."

In connection with this offering, the underwriters may purchase and sell common shares in the open market. These transactions may include short sales, stabilizing transactions and purchases to cover positions created by short sales. Short sales involve the sale by the underwriters of a greater number of shares than they are required to purchase in the offering, and a short position represents

the amount of such sales that have not been covered by subsequent purchases. A “covered short position” is a short position that is not greater than the amount of additional common shares for which the underwriters’ option described above may be exercised. The underwriters may cover any covered short position by either exercising their option to purchase additional common shares or purchasing shares in the open market. In determining the source of shares to cover the covered short position, the underwriters will consider, among other things, the price of shares available for purchase in the open market as compared to the price at which they may purchase additional common shares pursuant to the option described above. “Naked” short sales are any short sales that create a short position greater than the amount of additional common shares for which the option described above

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may be exercised. The underwriters must cover any such naked short position by purchasing shares in the open market. A naked short position is more likely to be created if the underwriters are concerned that there may be downward pressure on the price of the common shares in the open market after pricing that could adversely affect investors who purchase in the offering. Stabilizing transactions consist of various bids for or purchases of common shares made by the underwriters in the open market prior to the completion of the offering.

The underwriters may also impose a penalty bid. This occurs when a particular underwriter repays to the underwriters a portion of the underwriting discount received by it because the underwriters have repurchased shares sold by or for the account of such underwriter in stabilizing or short covering transactions.

Purchases to cover a short position and stabilizing transactions, as well as other purchases by the underwriters for their own accounts, may have the effect of preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of our common shares, and together with the imposition of the penalty bid, may stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the market price of our common shares. As a result, the price of our common shares may be higher than the price that otherwise might exist in the open market. The underwriters are not required to engage in these activities and may end any of these activities at any time.

The underwriters do not expect sales to discretionary accounts to exceed 5% of the total number of shares offered.

We estimate that the total expenses of this offering, excluding underwriting discounts and commissions, will be approximately \$746,000.

We have agreed to indemnify the several underwriters against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act.

The underwriters and their respective affiliates are full service financial institutions engaged in various activities, which may include sales and trading, commercial and investment banking, advisory, investment management, investment research, principal investment, hedging, market making, brokerage and other financial and non-financial activities and services. Certain of the underwriters and their respective affiliates have provided, and may in the future provide, a variety of these services to the Company and to persons and entities with relationships with the Company, for which they received or will receive customary fees and expenses. Certain affiliates of the underwriters are lenders and serve other roles under the Revolving Credit Facility and receive fees in connection with such roles.

In the ordinary course of their various business activities, the underwriters and their respective affiliates, officers, directors and employees may purchase, sell or hold a broad array of investments and actively traded securities, derivatives, loans, commodities, currencies, credit default swaps and other financial instruments for their own account and for the accounts of their customers, and such investment and trading activities may involve or relate to assets, securities and/or instruments of the Company (directly, as collateral securing other obligations or otherwise) and/or persons and entities with relationships with the Company. The underwriters and their respective affiliates may also communicate independent investment recommendations, market color or trading ideas and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such assets, securities or instruments and may at any time hold, or recommend to clients that they should acquire, long and/or short positions in such assets, securities and instruments.

Because the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”) views our common units as interests in a direct participation program, this offering is being made in compliance with Rule 2310 of the FINRA Rules. Investor suitability with respect to the common units should be judged similarly to the suitability with respect to other securities that are listed for trading on a national securities exchange.

Selling Restrictions

Notice to Prospective Investors in the Dubai International Financial Centre

This prospectus supplement relates to an Exempt Offer in accordance with the Offered Securities Rules of the Dubai Financial Services Authority (“DFSA”). This prospectus supplement is intended for distribution only to persons of a type specified in the Offered Securities Rules of the DFSA. It must not be delivered to, or relied on by, any other person. The DFSA has no responsibility for reviewing or verifying any documents in connection with Exempt Offers. The DFSA has not approved this prospectus supplement nor taken steps to verify the information set forth herein and has no responsibility for the prospectus supplement. The common shares to which this prospectus

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supplement relates may be illiquid and/or subject to restrictions on their resale. Prospective purchasers of the common shares offered hereby should conduct their own due diligence on the common shares. If you do not understand the contents of this prospectus supplement you should consult an authorized financial advisor.

Notice to Prospective Investors in Australia

No placement document, prospectus, product disclosure statement or other disclosure document has been lodged with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (“ASIC”), in relation to this offering. This prospectus supplement does not constitute a prospectus, product disclosure statement or other disclosure document under the Corporations Act 2001 (the “Corporations Act”), and does not purport to include the information required for a prospectus, product disclosure statement or other disclosure document under the Corporations Act.

Any offer in Australia of the shares may only be made to persons (the “Exempt Investors”) who are “sophisticated investors” (within the meaning of section 708(8) of the Corporations Act), “professional investors” (within the meaning of section 708(11) of the Corporations Act) or otherwise pursuant to one or more exemptions contained in section 708 of the Corporations Act so that it is lawful to offer the shares without disclosure to investors under Chapter 6D of the Corporations Act.

The shares applied for by Exempt Investors in Australia must not be offered for sale in Australia in the period of 12 months after the date of allotment under this offering, except in circumstances where disclosure to investors under Chapter 6D of the Corporations Act would not be required pursuant to an exemption under section 708 of the Corporations Act or otherwise or where the offer is pursuant to a disclosure document which complies with Chapter 6D of the Corporations Act. Any person acquiring shares must observe such Australian on-sale restrictions.

This prospectus supplement contains general information only and does not take account of the investment objectives, financial situation or particular needs of any particular person. It does not contain any securities recommendations or financial product advice. Before making an investment decision, investors need to consider whether the information in this prospectus supplement is appropriate to their needs, objectives and circumstances, and, if necessary, seek expert advice on those matters.

Notice to Prospective Investors in Hong Kong

The common shares may not be offered or sold in Hong Kong by means of this prospectus or any other document other than to (a) professional investors as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance of Hong Kong (Cap. 571, Laws of Hong Kong) (“SFO”) and any rules made under the SFO or (b) in other circumstances which do not result in this prospectus supplement being deemed to be a “prospectus,” as defined in the Companies Ordinance of Hong Kong (Cap. 32, Laws of Hong Kong) (“CO”), or which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of the CO or the SFO; and no person has issued or had in possession for the purposes of issue, or will issue or has in possession for the purposes of issue, whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere, any advertisement, invitation or document relating to our shares of common stock which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public of Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the securities laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to our common shares which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to professional investors as defined in the SFO.

Notice to Prospective Investors in Japan

The common shares have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law of Japan (Law No. 25 of 1948, as amended) and, accordingly, will not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, in Japan, or for the benefit of any Japanese Person or to others for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to any Japanese Person, except in compliance with all applicable laws, regulations and ministerial guidelines promulgated by relevant Japanese governmental or regulatory

authorities in effect at the relevant time. For the purposes of this paragraph, “Japanese Person” shall mean any person resident in Japan, including any corporation or other entity organized under the laws of Japan.

Notice to Prospective Investors in Singapore

This prospectus supplement has not been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, this prospectus and any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of shares may not be circulated or distributed, nor may the common shares be offered

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or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore (the “SFA”), (ii) to a relevant person pursuant to Section 275(1), or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A), and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275, of the SFA, or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA.

Where common shares are subscribed or purchased under Section 275 of the SFA by a relevant person which is:

- a) a corporation (which is not an accredited investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA)) the sole business of which is to hold investments and the entire share capital of which is owned by one or more individuals, each of whom is an accredited investor; or
- b) a trust (where the trustee is not an accredited investor) whose sole purpose is to hold investments and each beneficiary of the trust is an individual who is an accredited investor,

securities (as defined in Section 239(1) of the SFA) of that corporation or the beneficiaries’ rights and interest (howsoever described) in that trust shall not be transferred within six months after that corporation or that trust has acquired the common shares pursuant to an offer made under Section 275 of the SFA except:

- a) to an institutional investor or to a relevant person defined in Section 275(2) of the SFA, or to any person arising from an offer referred to in Section 275(1A) or Section 276(4)(i)(B) of the SFA;
- b) where no consideration is or will be given for the transfer;
- c) where the transfer is by operation of law;
- d) as specified in Section 276(7) of the SFA; or
- e) as specified in Regulation 32 of the Securities and Futures (Offers of Investments) (Shares and Debentures) Regulations 2005 of Singapore.

Notice to Prospective Investors in Canada

The common shares may be sold only to purchasers purchasing, or deemed to be purchasing, as principal that are accredited investors, as defined in National Instrument 45-106 Prospectus Exemptions or subsection 73.3(1) of the Securities Act (Ontario), and are permitted clients, as defined in National Instrument 31-103 Registration Requirements, Exemptions and Ongoing Registrant Obligations. Any resale of the common shares must be made in accordance with an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the prospectus requirements of applicable securities laws.

Securities legislation in certain provinces or territories of Canada may provide a purchaser with remedies for rescission or damages if this prospectus supplement (including any amendment thereto) contains a misrepresentation, provided that the remedies for rescission or damages are exercised by the purchaser within the time limit prescribed by the securities legislation of the purchaser’s province or territory. The purchaser should refer to any applicable provisions of the securities legislation of the purchaser’s province or territory for particulars of these rights or consult with a legal advisor.

Pursuant to section 3A.3 of National Instrument 33-105 Underwriting Conflicts (NI 33-105), the underwriters are not required to comply with the disclosure requirements of NI 33-105 regarding underwriter conflicts of interest in connection with this offering.

Notice to Prospective Investors in the United Kingdom

In addition, in the United Kingdom, this document is being distributed only to, and is directed only at, and any offer subsequently made may only be directed at persons who are “qualified investors” (as defined in the Prospectus Directive) (i) who have professional experience in matters relating to investments falling within Article 19 (5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005, as amended (the “Order”) and/or (ii) who are high net worth companies (or persons to whom it may otherwise be lawfully communicated) falling within Article 49(2)(a) to (d) of the Order (all such persons together being referred to as “relevant persons”). This document must not be acted on or relied on in the United Kingdom by persons who are not relevant persons. In the United Kingdom, any investment or investment activity to which this document relates is only available to, and will be engaged in with, relevant persons.

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Notice to Prospective Investors in the European Economic Area

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each, a “Relevant Member State”), with effect from and including the date on which the Prospectus Directive is implemented in that Relevant Member State, no offer of shares may be made to the public in that Relevant Member State other than:

- A. to any legal entity which is a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Directive;
- B. to fewer than 150 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Directive), subject to obtaining the prior consent of the underwriters; or
- C. in any other circumstances falling within Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive,

provided that no such offer of shares shall require the Company or any underwriter to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive and each person who initially acquires any shares or to whom any offer is made will be deemed to have represented, acknowledged and agreed to and with each of the underwriters and the Company that it is a “qualified investor” within the meaning of the law in that Relevant Member State implementing Article 2(1)(e) of the Prospectus Directive.

In the case of any shares being offered to a financial intermediary as that term is used in Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive, each such financial intermediary will be deemed to have represented, acknowledged and agreed that the shares acquired by it in the offer have not been acquired on a non-discretionary basis on behalf of, nor have they been acquired with a view to their offer or resale to, persons in circumstances which may give rise to an offer of any shares to the public other than their offer or resale in a Relevant Member State to qualified investors as so defined or in circumstances in which the prior consent of the underwriters has been obtained to each such proposed offer or resale.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an “offer of shares to the public” in relation to any shares in any Relevant Member State means the communication in any form and by means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the shares to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase shares, as the same may be varied in that Member State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in that Member State, the expression “Prospectus Directive” means Directive 2003/71/EC (as amended, including by Directive 2010/73/EU), and includes any relevant implementing measure in the Relevant Member State.

Notice to Prospective Investors in Switzerland

The shares may not be publicly offered in Switzerland and will not be listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange (“SIX”) or on any other stock exchange or regulated trading facility in Switzerland. This document does not constitute a prospectus within the meaning of, and has been prepared without regard to the disclosure standards for issuance prospectuses under art. 652a or art. 1156 of the Swiss Code of Obligations or the disclosure standards for listing prospectuses under art. 27 ff. of the SIX Listing Rules or the listing rules of any other stock exchange or regulated trading facility in Switzerland. Neither this document nor any other offering or marketing material relating to the shares or the offering may be publicly distributed or otherwise made publicly available in Switzerland.

Neither this document nor any other offering or marketing material relating to the offering, the Company, the shares have been or will be filed with or approved by any Swiss regulatory authority. In particular, this document will not be filed with, and the offer of shares will not be supervised by, the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA (FINMA), and the offer of shares

has not been and will not be authorized under the Swiss Federal Act on Collective Investment Schemes ("CISA"). The investor protection afforded to acquirers of interests in collective investment schemes under the CISA does not extend to acquirers of shares.

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Notice to Investors

Each purchaser of our common shares that is (i) an employee benefit plan subject to Title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA"), (ii) a plan or account subject to Section 4975 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") or (iii) an entity deemed to hold "plan assets" of any such employee benefit plan, plan or account, by acceptance of any common shares, will be deemed to have represented and warranted that a fiduciary acting on its behalf is causing it to purchase the common shares and that such fiduciary:

- a) Is a bank, an insurance carrier, a registered investment adviser, a registered broker-dealer or an independent fiduciary with at least \$50 million of assets under management or control as specified in 29 CFR Section 2510.3-21(c)(1)(i) (excluding an IRA owner if the purchaser is an IRA);
- b) Is independent (for purposes of 29 CFR Section 2510.3-21(c)(1)) of FTAI, each underwriter and their respective affiliates (the "Transaction Parties");
- c) Is capable of evaluating investment risks independently, both in general and with regard to particular transactions and investment strategies, including the purchaser's transactions with the Transaction Parties contemplated hereby;
- d) Has been advised that none of the Transaction Parties has undertaken or will undertake to provide impartial investment advice, or has given or will give advice in a fiduciary capacity, in connection with the purchaser's transactions with the Transaction Parties contemplated hereby;
- e) Is a "fiduciary" under Section 3(21)(a) of ERISA or Section 4975(e)(3) of the Code, or both, as applicable, with respect to, and is responsible for exercising independent judgment in evaluating, the purchaser's transactions with the Transaction Parties contemplated hereby; and

Understands and acknowledges the existence and nature of the underwriting discounts, commissions and fees, and any other related fees, compensation arrangements or financial interests, described in this prospectus supplement; and understands, acknowledges and agrees that no such fee or other compensation is a fee or other compensation for the provision of investment advice, and that none of the Transaction Parties, nor any of their respective directors, officers, members, partners, employees, principals or agents has received or will receive a fee or other compensation from the purchaser or such fiduciary for the provision of investment advice (rather than other services) in connection with the purchaser's transactions with the Transaction Parties contemplated hereby.

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LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters in connection with this offering will be passed upon for us by Cravath. Certain legal matters in connection with this offering will be passed on for the underwriters by Cahill Gordon & Reindel LLP, New York, New York.

In connection with this offering, FTAI expects to receive an opinion from Cravath to the effect that based on current law, FTAI will be treated, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, as a partnership and not as an association or publicly traded partnership (within the meaning of Section 7704 of the Code) subject to tax as a corporation. The opinion of Cravath is based on various assumptions and representations relating to FTAI's organization, operation, assets, activities and income, including that all such representations set forth in the officer's certificate on which the opinion is based and all other factual information set forth in the relevant documents, records and instruments are true and correct, that all actions described in this prospectus supplement and the

accompanying prospectus are completed in a timely fashion and that we will at all times operate in accordance with the method of operation described in our organizational documents and this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. Such opinion is conditioned upon representations and covenants made by our management regarding our organization, assets, activities, income and present and future conduct of our business operations, and assumes that such representations and covenants are accurate and complete. You should be aware that an opinion of counsel is not binding on the IRS, and no assurance can be given that the IRS will not challenge the conclusions set forth in an opinion of counsel.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements of Fortress Transportation and Infrastructure Investors LLC and subsidiaries as of and for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 appearing in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, as set forth in their reports thereon, included therein, and incorporated herein by reference. Such consolidated financial statements are incorporated herein by reference in reliance upon such reports given on the authority of such firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

The consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2015 and for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2015 incorporated in this Registration Statement by reference to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 have been so incorporated in reliance on the report of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

The consolidated financial statements of Intermodal Finance I Ltd. and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2015 and for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2015 incorporated in this Registration Statement by reference to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 have been so incorporated in reliance on the report of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

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WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. Our SEC filings are available to the public over the internet at the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov> and through the investor relations section of our website at <http://ir.ftandi.com>. The information on, or accessible through, our website is not incorporated by reference herein and therefore is not a part of this prospectus supplement. You may also read and copy any document we file with the SEC at the SEC's public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference room.

In this prospectus supplement, we "incorporate by reference" certain information filed by FTAI with the SEC, which means that important information can be disclosed to you by referring to those documents. Those documents that are filed prior to the date of this prospectus supplement are considered part of this prospectus supplement, and those documents that are filed after the date of this prospectus supplement and prior to the delivery of the common shares to you pursuant to this prospectus supplement will be considered a part of this prospectus supplement from the date of the filing of such documents. Any statement contained in a document incorporated or deemed to be incorporated herein by reference, or contained in this prospectus supplement, shall be deemed to be modified or superseded for purposes of this prospectus supplement to the extent that a statement contained herein or in any other subsequently dated or filed document that also is or is deemed to be incorporated by reference herein modifies or supersedes such statement. The documents listed below and any future filings FTAI makes with the SEC under Section 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), before the completion of this offering are incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement:

- FTAI's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, filed with the SEC on February 24, 2017;
- FTAI's Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarters ended March 31, 2017, June 30, 2017 and September 30, 2017;
- the portions of FTAI's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A, filed April 19, 2017, that are incorporated by reference into FTAI's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016; and

- FTAI's Current Reports on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on January 27, 2017, February 27, 2017, March 3, 2017, March 13, 2017, March 15, 2017, June 2, 2017, June 22, 2017, August 23, 2017, December 18, 2017, December 20, 2017 and January 3, 2018.

We are not, however, incorporating by reference any documents or portions thereof, whether specifically listed above or filed in the future, that are not deemed "filed" with the SEC, including any information furnished pursuant to Item 2.02 or 7.01 of Form 8-K or certain exhibits furnished pursuant to Item 9.01 of Form 8-K.

This prospectus supplement and information incorporated by reference herein contains summaries of certain agreements that we have filed as exhibits to various SEC filings, as well as certain agreements that we will enter into in connection with this offering. The descriptions of these agreements contained in this prospectus supplement or information incorporated by reference herein do not purport to be complete and are subject to, or qualified in their entirety by reference to, the definitive agreements. We will provide to any prospective investor to whom a copy of this prospectus supplement is delivered, without charge, upon written or oral request, a copy of any or all of the documents which are incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, excluding any exhibits to those documents unless the exhibit is specifically incorporated by reference as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus form a part. Such requests can be made by contacting Investor Relations, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, 45th Floor, New York, New York 10105, or by emailing ir@ftandi.com. Our SEC filings are also available free of charge at our website (www.ftandi.com). The information on or accessible through our website is not incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus.

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PROSPECTUS



**FORTRESS TRANSPORTATION AND
INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTORS LLC**

**COMMON SHARES
PREFERRED SHARES
DEPOSITARY SHARES
DEBT SECURITIES
WARRANTS
SUBSCRIPTION RIGHTS
PURCHASE CONTRACTS
AND
PURCHASE UNITS**

We may offer, issue and sell from time to time, together or separately, our common shares; our preferred shares, which we may issue in one or more series; depositary shares representing our preferred shares; our debt securities, which may be senior, subordinated or junior subordinated debt securities; warrants to purchase debt or equity securities; subscription rights to purchase our common shares, our preferred shares or our debt securities; purchase contracts to purchase our common shares, our preferred shares or our debt securities; or purchase units, each representing ownership of a purchase contract and debt securities, preferred securities or debt obligations of third-parties, including U.S. treasury securities, or any combination of the foregoing, securing the holder's obligation to purchase our common shares or other securities under the purchase contracts.

We will provide the specific terms of these securities in supplements to this prospectus. We may describe the terms of these securities in a term sheet that will precede the prospectus supplement. You should read this prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement carefully before you make your investment decision.

THIS PROSPECTUS MAY NOT BE USED TO SELL SECURITIES UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY A PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT.

We may offer securities through underwriting syndicates managed or co-managed by one or more underwriters, through agents or directly to purchasers. These securities also may be resold by selling shareholders, whether owned on the date hereof or hereafter. The prospectus supplement for each offering of securities will describe in detail the plan of distribution for that offering and the identities of any selling shareholders. For general information about the distribution of securities offered, please see “Plan of Distribution” in this prospectus.

Our common shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) under the trading symbol “FTAI.” Each prospectus supplement will indicate if the securities offered thereby will be listed on any securities exchange.

Unless otherwise provided in the applicable prospectus supplement, in the event that we offer common shares to the public, we will simultaneously grant to our manager, FIG LLC (our “Manager”), or to an affiliate of our Manager, an option with respect to a number of shares equal to 10% of the aggregate number of shares being offered in such offering at an exercise price per share equal to the public offering price per share.

INVESTING IN OUR SECURITIES INVOLVES RISKS. BEFORE BUYING OUR SECURITIES, YOU SHOULD REFER TO THE RISK FACTORS INCLUDED IN OUR PERIODIC REPORTS, IN PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENTS RELATING TO SPECIFIC OFFERINGS OF SECURITIES AND IN OTHER INFORMATION THAT WE FILE WITH THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION. SEE “RISK FACTORS” ON PAGE 8.

NEITHER THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION NOR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION HAS APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED OF THESE SECURITIES OR DETERMINED IF THIS PROSPECTUS OR ANY ACCOMPANYING PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT IS TRUTHFUL OR COMPLETE. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

The date of this prospectus is February 24, 2017.

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Unless otherwise stated or the context otherwise requires, references in this prospectus to “FTAI,” “we,” “our,” and “us” refer to Fortress Transportation and Infrastructure Investors LLC and its direct and indirect subsidiaries.

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a registration statement on Form S-3 that we filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”) using a “shelf” registration process. Under this shelf process, we or the selling shareholders may, from time to time, sell any combination of the securities described in this prospectus, in one or more offerings at an unspecified aggregate initial offering price.

This prospectus provides you with a general description of the securities we or the selling shareholders may offer. Each time we offer to sell securities under this prospectus, we will provide a prospectus supplement containing specific information about the terms of that offering. The prospectus supplement may also add, update or change information contained in this prospectus. If there is any inconsistency between the information in this prospectus and any prospectus supplement, you should rely on the information in the prospectus supplement. You should read both this prospectus and any prospectus supplement together with additional information described under the headings “Where You Can Find More Information” and “Incorporation of Certain Documents by Reference.”

You should rely on the information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus. Neither we nor any selling shareholder have authorized anyone to provide you with different information. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. Neither we nor any selling shareholder are making an offer to sell or soliciting an offer to buy securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale thereof is not permitted.

You should assume that the information in this prospectus is accurate as of the date of this prospectus. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since that date.

This prospectus contains summary descriptions of the common shares, preferred shares, depositary shares, debt securities, warrants, subscription rights, purchase contracts and purchase units that we or selling shareholders may sell from time to time. These summary descriptions are not meant to be complete descriptions of each security. The particular terms of any security will be described in the related prospectus supplement.

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WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the Commission. Our filings can be read and copied at the Commission’s Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the public reference room by calling the Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330. Our Commission filings are also available on the Internet at the Commission’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>. Our common shares are listed on the NYSE under the trading symbol “FTAI.”

We have filed with the Commission a registration statement on Form S-3 relating to the securities covered by this prospectus. This prospectus is part of the registration statement and does not contain all the information in the registration statement. You will find additional information about us in the registration statement. Any statement made in this prospectus concerning a contract or

other document of ours is not necessarily complete, and you should read the documents that are filed as exhibits to the registration statement or otherwise filed with the Commission for a more complete understanding of the document or matter. Each such statement is qualified in all respects by reference to the document to which it refers. You may inspect without charge a copy of the registration statement at the Commission's Public Reference Room, as well as through the Commission's website.

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INCORPORATION OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS BY REFERENCE

The Commission allows us to “incorporate by reference” into this prospectus information that we file with the Commission. This permits us to disclose important information to you by referring to these filed documents. Any information referenced this way is considered to be a part of this prospectus and any such information filed by us with the Commission subsequent to the date of this prospectus will automatically be deemed to update and supersede this prospectus. We incorporate by reference into this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement the following documents that we have already filed with the Commission (other than any information that is furnished, rather than filed, under the Commission's applicable rules):

- Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016;
- Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 27, 2017; and
- the description of our common shares set forth in our Registration Statement on Form 8-A, filed on May 11, 2015.

Whenever after the date of this prospectus we file reports or documents under Section 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), those reports and documents will be deemed to be a part of this prospectus from the time they are filed (other than documents or information deemed to have been furnished and not filed in accordance with Commission rules). Any statement made in this prospectus or in a document incorporated or deemed to be incorporated by reference in this prospectus will be deemed to be modified or superseded for purposes of this prospectus to the extent that a statement contained in this prospectus or in any other subsequently filed document that is also incorporated or deemed to be incorporated by reference in this prospectus modifies or supersedes that statement. Any statement so modified or superseded will not be deemed, except as so modified or superseded, to constitute a part of this prospectus.

We will provide without charge, upon written or oral request, a copy of any or all of the documents that are incorporated by reference into this prospectus, excluding any exhibits to those documents unless the exhibit is specifically incorporated by reference as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part. Requests should be directed to Fortress Transportation and Infrastructure Investors LLC, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, 45th Floor, New York, New York, 10105, Attention: Investor Relations (telephone number (212) 798-6128 and email address ir@ftandi.com). Our SEC filings are also available free of charge at our website (www.ftandi.com). The information on or accessible through our website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus.

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains certain “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, which statements involve substantial risks and uncertainties. Such forward-looking statements relate to, among other things, the operating performance of our investments, the stability of our earnings, our financing needs and the size and attractiveness of market opportunities. Forward-looking statements are generally identifiable by use of forward-looking terminology such as “may,” “will,” “should,” “potential,” “intend,” “expect,” “endeavor,” “seek,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “overestimate,” “underestimate,” “believe,” “could,” “project,” “predict,” “continue” or other similar words or expressions. Forward-looking statements are based on certain assumptions, discuss future expectations, describe future plans and strategies, contain projections of

results of operations, cash flows or financial condition or state other forward-looking information. Our ability to predict results or the actual outcome of future plans or strategies is inherently uncertain. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, our actual results and performance could differ materially from those set forth in the forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements involve risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results in future periods to differ materially from forecasted results. As set forth more fully under the heading “Risk Factors” contained in Part I, Item 1A. in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016, which is incorporated by reference herein, factors that could have a material adverse effect on our operations and future prospects include, but are not limited to:

- changes in economic conditions generally and specifically in our industry sectors, and other risks relating to the global economy;
- reductions in cash flows received from our assets, as well as contractual limitations on the use of our aviation assets to secure debt for borrowed money;
- our ability to take advantage of acquisition opportunities at favorable prices;
- a lack of liquidity surrounding our assets, which could impede our ability to vary our portfolio in an appropriate manner;
- the relative spreads between the yield on the assets we acquire and the cost of financing;
- adverse changes in the financing markets we access affecting our ability to finance our acquisitions;
- customer defaults on their obligations;
- our ability to renew existing contracts and win additional contracts with existing or potential customers;
- the availability and cost of capital for future acquisitions;
- concentration of a particular type of asset or in a particular sector;
- competition within the aviation, energy, intermodal transport and rail sectors;
- the competitive market for acquisition opportunities;
- risks related to operating through joint ventures or partnerships or through consortium arrangements;
- obsolescence of our assets or our ability to sell, re-lease or re-charter our assets;
- exposure to uninsurable losses and force majeure events;
- infrastructure operations may require substantial capital expenditures;
- the legislative/regulatory environment and exposure to increased economic regulation;
- exposure to the oil and gas industry's volatile oil and gas prices;
- difficulties in obtaining effective legal redress in jurisdictions in which we operate with less developed legal systems;
- our ability to maintain our exemption from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and the fact that maintaining such exemption imposes limits on our operations;
- our ability to successfully utilize leverage in connection with our investments;

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- foreign currency risk and risk management activities;
- effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting;
- exposure to environmental risks, including increasing environmental legislation and the broader impacts of climate change;
- changes in interest rates and/or credit spreads, as well as the success of any hedging strategy we may undertake in relation to such changes;
- actions taken by national, state, or provincial governments, including nationalization, or the imposition of new taxes, could materially impact the financial performance or value of our assets;

- our dependence on our Manager and its professionals and actual, potential or perceived conflicts of interest in our relationship with our Manager;
- effects of the pending merger of Fortress Investment Group LLC with affiliates of SoftBank Group Corp.;
- volatility in the market price of our common shares; and
- the inability to pay dividends to our shareholders in the future.

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any of these forward-looking statements, which reflect our management's views as of the date of this prospectus. The factors noted above could cause our actual results to differ significantly from those contained in any forward-looking statement.

Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. We are under no duty to update any of the forward-looking statements after the date of this prospectus to conform these statements to actual results.

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FORTRESS TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTORS LLC

Our Company

Fortress Transportation and Infrastructure Investors LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (the “Company”), was formed on February 19, 2014. Except as otherwise specified, “FTAI”, “we”, “us”, “our”, and “the Company” refer to the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries, including Fortress Worldwide Transportation and Infrastructure General Partnership (“Holdco”). Our business has been, and will continue to be, conducted through Holdco for the purpose of acquiring, managing and disposing of transportation and transportation-related infrastructure and equipment assets. Fortress Worldwide Transportation and Infrastructure Master GP LLC (the “Master GP”), owns 0.05% of Holdco and is the general partner of Holdco, which was formed on May 9, 2011 and commenced operations on June 23, 2011.

We own and acquire high quality infrastructure and equipment that is essential for the transportation of goods and people globally. We currently invest across four market sectors: aviation, energy, intermodal transport and rail. We target assets that, on a combined basis, generate strong and stable cash flows with the potential for earnings growth and asset appreciation. Our existing mix of assets provides significant cash flows as well as organic growth potential through identified projects. In addition, we believe that there are a large number of acquisition opportunities in our target sectors and that our Manager’s expertise and business and financing relationships, together with our access to capital, will allow us to take advantage of these opportunities. As of December 31, 2016, we had total consolidated assets of \$1.5 billion and total equity of \$1.2 billion.

Our operations consist of two primary strategic business units - Infrastructure and Equipment Leasing. Our Infrastructure Business acquires long-lived assets that provide mission-critical services or functions to transportation networks and typically have high barriers to entry. The Company targets or develops operating businesses with strong margins, stable cash flows and upside from earnings growth and asset appreciation driven by increased use and inflation. Our Equipment Leasing Business acquires assets that are designed to carry cargo or people or provide functionality to transportation infrastructure. Transportation equipment assets are typically long-lived, moveable and leased by us on either operating leases or finance leases to companies that provide transportation services. Our leases generally provide for long-term contractual cash flow with high cash-on-cash yields and include structural protections to mitigate credit risk.

Our Manager

Pursuant to a management agreement, we are externally managed and advised by our Manager, an affiliate of Fortress Investment Group LLC (“Fortress”). Fortress is a leading global investment management firm with approximately \$70 billion of assets under management as of December 31, 2016, which has a dedicated team of experienced professionals focused on the acquisition of transportation and infrastructure assets since 2002.

Pursuant to the terms of our management agreement, our Manager provides us with a management team and other professionals who are responsible for implementing our business strategy and performing certain services for us, subject to oversight by our board of directors. Our Manager’s duties include: (i) performing all of our day-to-day functions, (ii) determining

investment criteria in accordance with the broad investment guidelines adopted by our board of directors, (iii) sourcing, analyzing and executing on acquisitions and sales, (iv) performing ongoing commercial management of the portfolio, and (v) providing financial and accounting management services.

Our management agreement has an initial ten-year term and is automatically renewed for one-year terms thereafter unless terminated by our Manager. Our Manager is entitled to receive a management fee from us, payable monthly, that is based on the average value of our total equity (excluding non-controlling interests) determined on a consolidated basis in accordance with GAAP as of the last day of the two most recently completed months multiplied by an annual rate of 1.50%. In addition, we are obligated to reimburse certain expenses incurred by our Manager on our behalf.

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General

Our common shares are traded on the NYSE under the symbol “FTAI.”

We are formed in Delaware and the address of our principal executive office is 1345 Avenue of the Americas, 45th Floor, New York, New York, 10105. Our telephone number is (212) 798-6100. Our Internet address is www.ftandi.com. [ftandi.com](http://www.ftandi.com) is an interactive textual reference only, meaning that the information contained on the website is not part of this prospectus and is not incorporated into this prospectus or any accompanying prospectus supplement by reference.

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RISK FACTORS

Before you invest in any of our securities, in addition to the other information in this prospectus and any prospectus supplement or other offering materials, you should carefully consider the risk factors in any prospectus supplement as well as under the heading “Risk Factors” contained in Part I, Item 1A. in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016, which is incorporated by reference into this prospectus and any prospectus supplement, as the same may be amended, supplemented or superseded from time to time by our filings under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 and 15(d) of the Exchange Act. These risks could materially and adversely affect our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition and could result in a partial or complete loss of your investment. See “Incorporation of Certain Documents By Reference” and “Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements.”

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USE OF PROCEEDS

Unless otherwise indicated in the applicable prospectus supplement or other offering material, we will use the net proceeds from any sale of securities for general corporate purposes, which may include funding one or more acquisitions in whole or in part. We may provide additional information on the use of the net proceeds from any sale of securities in an applicable prospectus supplement or other offering materials relating to the securities.

Unless set forth in an accompanying prospectus supplement, we will not receive any proceeds in the event that securities are sold by a selling shareholder. We may pay certain expenses in connection with sales by selling shareholders.

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RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES

The following table sets forth our ratio of earnings to fixed charges for each of the periods indicated:

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>				
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges ⁽²⁾	— ⁽¹⁾	— ⁽¹⁾	1.59	9.40	33.47

- (1) The ratio of earnings to fixed charges was less than one-to-one for these periods. Earnings were insufficient to cover fixed charges by \$34,513 and \$21,072 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.
- (2) During all of the periods presented, we had no preferred stock outstanding. Therefore, the ratio of earnings to combined fixed charges and preferred stock dividends does not differ from the ratio of earnings to fixed charges presented herein.

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DESCRIPTION OF DEBT SECURITIES

We may offer unsecured debt securities in one or more series which may be senior, subordinated or junior subordinated, and which may be convertible into another security. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, our debt securities will be issued in one or more series under an indenture to be entered into between us and U.S. Bank, National Association. Holders of our indebtedness will be structurally subordinated to holders of any indebtedness (including trade payables) of any of our subsidiaries.

The following description briefly sets forth certain general terms and provisions of the debt securities. The particular terms of the debt securities offered by any prospectus supplement and the extent, if any, to which these general provisions may apply to the debt securities, will be described in the applicable prospectus supplement. A form of the indenture is attached as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part. The terms of the debt securities will include those set forth in the applicable indenture and those made a part of the global indenture by the Trust Indenture Act of 1939 (“TIA”). You should read the summary below, the applicable prospectus supplement and provisions of the applicable indenture and indenture supplement, if any, in their entirety before investing in our debt securities.

The aggregate principal amount of debt securities that may be issued under the indenture is unlimited. The prospectus supplement relating to any series of debt securities that we may offer will contain the specific terms of the debt securities. These terms may include the following:

- the title and aggregate principal amount of the debt securities and any limit on the aggregate principal amount;
- whether the debt securities will be senior, subordinated or junior subordinated;
- any applicable subordination provisions for any subordinated debt securities;
- the maturity date(s) or method for determining same;
- the interest rate(s) or the method for determining same;
- the dates on which interest will accrue or the method for determining dates on which interest will accrue and dates on which interest will be payable and whether interest shall be payable in cash or additional securities;
- whether the debt securities are convertible or exchangeable into other securities and any related terms and conditions;

- redemption or early repayment provisions;
- authorized denominations;
- if other than the principal amount, the principal amount of debt securities payable upon acceleration;
- place(s) where payment of principal and interest may be made, where debt securities may be presented and where notices or demands upon the company may be made;
- whether such debt securities will be issued in whole or in part in the form of one or more global securities and the date as which the securities are dated if other than the date of original issuance;
- amount of discount or premium, if any, with which such debt securities will be issued;
- any covenants applicable to the particular debt securities being issued;
- any additions or changes in the defaults and events of default applicable to the particular debt securities being issued;
- the guarantors of each series, if any, and the extent of the guarantees (including provisions relating to seniority, subordination and release of the guarantees), if any;
- the currency, currencies or currency units in which the purchase price for, the principal of and any premium and any interest on, such debt securities will be payable;
- the time period within which, the manner in which and the terms and conditions upon which the holders of the debt securities or the company can select the payment currency;
- our obligation or right to redeem, purchase or repay debt securities under a sinking fund, amortization or analogous provision;

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- any restriction or conditions on the transferability of the debt securities;
- provisions granting special rights to holders of the debt securities upon occurrence of specified events;
- additions or changes relating to compensation or reimbursement of the trustee of the series of debt securities;
- additions or changes to the provisions for the defeasance of the debt securities or to provisions related to satisfaction and discharge of the indenture;
- provisions relating to the modification of the indenture both with and without the consent of holders of debt securities issued under the indenture and the execution of supplemental indentures for such series; and
- any other terms of the debt securities (which terms shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of the TIA, but may modify, amend, supplement or delete any of the terms of the indenture with respect to such debt securities).

General

We may sell the debt securities, including original issue discount securities, at par or at a substantial discount below their stated principal amount. Unless we inform you otherwise in a prospectus supplement, we may issue additional debt securities of a particular series without the consent of the holders of the debt securities of such series or any other series outstanding at the time of issuance. Any such additional debt securities, together with all other outstanding debt securities of that series, will constitute a single series of securities under the indenture.

We will describe in the applicable prospectus supplement any other special considerations for any debt securities we sell which are denominated in a currency or currency unit other than U.S. dollars. In addition, debt securities may be issued where the amount of principal and/or interest payable is determined by reference to one or more currency exchange rates, commodity prices, equity indices or other factors. Holders of such securities may receive a principal amount or a payment of interest that is greater than or less than the amount of principal or interest otherwise payable on such dates, depending upon the value of the applicable currencies, commodities, equity indices or other factors. Information as to the methods for determining the amount of principal or interest, if any, payable on any date, and the currencies, commodities, equity indices or other factors to which the amount payable on such date would be linked, will be described in the applicable prospectus supplement.

United States federal income tax consequences and special considerations, if any, applicable to any such series will be described in the applicable prospectus supplement. Unless we inform you otherwise in the applicable prospectus supplement, the debt securities will not be listed on any securities exchange.

We expect most debt securities to be issued in fully registered form without coupons and in denominations of \$2,000 and any integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof. Subject to the limitations provided in the indenture and prospectus supplement, debt securities that are issued in registered form may be transferred or exchanged at the designated corporate trust office of the trustee, without the payment of any service charge, other than any tax or other governmental charge payable in connection therewith.

Global Securities

Unless we inform you otherwise in the applicable prospectus supplement, the debt securities of a series may be issued in whole or in part in the form of one or more global securities that will be deposited with, or on behalf of, a depositary identified in the applicable prospectus supplement. Global securities will be issued in registered form and in either temporary or definitive form. Unless and until it is exchanged in whole or in part for the individual debt securities, a global security may not be transferred except as a whole by the depositary for such global security to a nominee of such depositary or by a nominee of such depositary to such depositary or to another nominee of such depositary or by such depositary or any such nominee to a successor of such depositary or to a nominee of such successor. The specific terms of the depositary arrangement with respect to any debt securities of a series and the rights of and limitations upon owners of beneficial interests in a global security will be described in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Governing Law

The indenture and the debt securities shall be construed in accordance with and governed by the laws of the State of New York, without regard to conflicts of laws principles thereof.

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DESCRIPTION OF SHARES

The following description of our common shares and provisions of our operating agreement do not purport to be complete and are subject to, and are qualified in their entirety by reference to, all of the provisions of our operating agreement, a copy of which has been filed as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part. Prospective investors are urged to read the exhibits for a complete understanding of our operating agreement.

Authorized Shares

Our authorized shares consists of:

- 2,000,000,000 common shares; and
- 200,000,000 preferred shares.

As of February 23, 2016, 75,757,175 common shares were issued and outstanding. All the outstanding common shares are fully paid and non-assessable. No preferred shares are outstanding.

Common Shares

No holder of common shares is entitled to preemptive, preferential or similar rights or redemption or conversion rights. Holders of common shares are entitled to one vote per share on all matters submitted to a vote of holders of common shares. Unless a different majority is required by law or by our operating agreement, resolutions to be approved by holders of common shares require approval by a simple majority of votes cast at a meeting at which a quorum is present.

Each holder of common shares is entitled to one vote for each common share held on all matters submitted to a vote of shareholders. Except as provided with respect to any other class or series of shares, the holders of our common shares will possess the exclusive right to vote for the election of directors and for all other purposes. Our operating agreement does not provide for cumulative voting in the election of directors, which means that the holders of a majority of the outstanding common shares can elect all of the directors standing for election, and the holders of the remaining shares are not able to elect any directors.

Subject to any preference rights of holders of any preferred shares that we may issue in the future, holders of our common shares are entitled to receive dividends, if any, declared from time to time by our board of directors out of legally available funds. In the event of our liquidation, dissolution or winding up, the holders of our common shares are entitled to share ratably in all assets remaining after the payment of liabilities, subject to any rights of holders of our preferred shares prior to distribution.

Preferred Shares

Pursuant to our operating agreement, our board of directors by resolution may establish one or more series of preferred shares having such number of shares, designations, dividend rates, relative voting rights, conversion or exchange rights, redemption rights, liquidation rights and other relative participation, optional or other special rights, qualifications, limitations or restrictions as may be fixed by the board without any further shareholder approval. The rights with respect to a series of preferred shares may be more favorable to the holder(s) thereof than the rights attached to our common shares. It is not possible to state the actual effect of the issuance of any preferred shares on the rights of holders of our common shares until our board of directors determines the specific rights attached to such preference share. The effect of issuing preferred shares may include, among other things, one or more of the following:

- restricting dividends in respect of our common shares;
- diluting the voting power of our common shares or providing that holders of preferred shares have the right to vote on matters as a class;
- impairing the liquidation rights of our common shares; or
- delaying or preventing a change of control of us.

Transfer Agent

The registrar and transfer agent for our common shares is American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC.

Listing

Our common shares are listed on the NYSE under the symbol “FTAI.”

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DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSITARY SHARES

We may issue depositary receipts representing interests in shares of particular series of preferred shares which are called depositary shares. We will deposit the preferred shares of a series which is the subject of depositary shares with a depositary, which will hold that preferred shares for the benefit of the holders of the depositary shares, in accordance with a deposit agreement between the depositary and us. The holders of depositary shares will be entitled to all the rights and preferences of the preferred shares to which the depositary shares relate, including dividend, voting, conversion, redemption and liquidation rights, to the extent of their interests in that preferred shares.

While the deposit agreement relating to a particular series of preferred shares may have provisions applicable solely to that series of preferred shares, all deposit agreements relating to preferred shares we issue will include the following provisions:

Dividends and Other Distributions

Each time we pay a cash dividend or make any other type of cash distribution with regard to preferred shares of a series, the depositary will distribute to the holder of record of each depositary share relating to that series of preferred shares an amount equal to the dividend or other distribution per depositary share the depositary receives. If there is a distribution of property other than cash, the depositary either will distribute the property to the holders of depositary shares in proportion to the depositary shares held by each of them, or the depositary will, if we approve, sell the property and distribute the net proceeds to the holders of the depositary shares in proportion to the depositary shares held by them.

Withdrawal of Preferred Shares

A holder of depositary shares will be entitled to receive, upon surrender of depositary receipts representing depositary shares, the number of whole or fractional shares of the applicable series of preferred shares, and any money or other property, to which the depositary shares relate.

Redemption of Depositary Shares

Whenever we redeem shares of preferred shares held by a depositary, the depositary will be required to redeem, on the same redemption date, depositary shares constituting, in total, the number of shares of preferred shares held by the depositary which we redeem, subject to the depositary's receiving the redemption price of those shares of preferred shares. If fewer than all the depositary

shares relating to a series are to be redeemed, the depositary shares to be redeemed will be selected by lot or by another method we determine to be equitable.

Voting

Any time we send a notice of meeting or other materials relating to a meeting to the holders of a series of preferred shares to which depositary shares relate, we will provide the depositary with sufficient copies of those materials so they can be sent to all holders of record of the applicable depositary shares, and the depositary will send those materials to the holders of record of the depositary shares on the record date for the meeting. The depositary will solicit voting instructions from holders of depositary shares and will vote or not vote the preferred shares to which the depositary shares relate in accordance with those instructions.

Liquidation Preference

In the event of our liquidation, dissolution or winding up, the holder of each depositary share will be entitled to what the holder of the depositary share would have received if the holder had owned the number of shares (or fraction of a share) of preferred shares which is represented by the depositary share.

Conversion

If shares of a series of preferred shares are convertible into common shares or other of our securities or property, holders of depositary shares relating to that series of preferred shares will, if they surrender depositary receipts representing depositary shares and appropriate instructions to convert them, receive the common shares or other securities or property into which the number of shares (or fractions of shares) of preferred shares to which the depositary shares relate could at the time be converted.

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Amendment and Termination of a Deposit Agreement

We and the depositary may amend a deposit agreement, except that an amendment which materially and adversely affects the rights of holders of depositary shares, or would be materially and adversely inconsistent with the rights granted to the holders of the preferred shares to which they relate, must be approved by holders of at least two-thirds of the outstanding depositary shares. No amendment will impair the right of a holder of depositary shares to surrender the depositary receipts evidencing those depositary shares and receive the preferred shares to which they relate, except as required to comply with law. We may terminate a deposit agreement with the consent of holders of a majority of the depositary shares to which it relates. Upon termination of a deposit agreement, the depositary will make the whole or fractional shares of preferred shares to which the depositary shares issued under the deposit agreement relate available to the holders of those depositary shares. A deposit agreement will automatically terminate if:

- All outstanding depositary shares to which it relates have been redeemed or converted.
- The depositary has made a final distribution to the holders of the depositary shares issued under the deposit agreement upon our liquidation, dissolution or winding up.

Miscellaneous

There will be provisions: (1) requiring the depositary to forward to holders of record of depositary shares any reports or communications from us which the depositary receives with respect to the preferred shares to which the depositary shares relate; (2) regarding compensation of the depositary; (3) regarding resignation of the depositary; (4) limiting our liability and the liability of the depositary under the deposit agreement (usually to failure to act in good faith, gross negligence or willful misconduct); and (5) indemnifying the depositary against certain possible liabilities.

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DESCRIPTION OF WARRANTS

We may issue warrants to purchase debt or equity securities. We may issue warrants independently or together with any offered securities. The warrants may be attached to or separate from those offered securities. We will issue the warrants under warrant agreements to be entered into between us and a bank or trust company, as warrant agent, all as described in the applicable prospectus supplement. The warrant agent will act solely as our agent in connection with the warrants and will not assume any obligation or relationship of agency or trust for or with any holders or beneficial owners of warrants.

The prospectus supplement relating to any warrants that we may offer will contain the specific terms of the warrants. These terms may include the following:

- the title of the warrants;
- the designation, amount and terms of the securities for which the warrants are exercisable;
- the designation and terms of the other securities, if any, with which the warrants are to be issued and the number of warrants issued with each other security;
- the price or prices at which the warrants will be issued;
- the aggregate number of warrants;
- any provisions for adjustment of the number or amount of securities receivable upon exercise of the warrants or the exercise price of the warrants;
- the price or prices at which the securities purchasable upon exercise of the warrants may be purchased;
- if applicable, the date on and after which the warrants and the securities purchasable upon exercise of the warrants will be separately transferable;
- if applicable, a discussion of the material U.S. federal income tax considerations applicable to the exercise of the warrants;
- any other terms of the warrants, including terms, procedures and limitations relating to the exchange and exercise of the warrants;
- the date on which the right to exercise the warrants will commence, and the date on which the right will expire;
- the maximum or minimum number of warrants that may be exercised at any time; and
- information with respect to book-entry procedures, if any.

Exercise of Warrants

Each warrant will entitle the holder of warrants to purchase for cash the amount of debt or equity securities, at the exercise price stated or determinable in the prospectus supplement for the warrants. Warrants may be exercised at any time up to the close of business on the expiration date shown in the applicable prospectus supplement, unless otherwise specified in such prospectus supplement. After the close of business on the expiration date, unexercised warrants will become void. Warrants may be exercised as described in the applicable prospectus supplement. When the warrant holder makes the payment and properly completes and signs the warrant certificate at the corporate trust office of the warrant agent or any other office indicated in the prospectus supplement, we will, as soon as possible, forward the debt or equity securities that the warrant holder has purchased. If the warrant holder exercises the warrant for less than all of the warrants represented by the warrant certificate, we will issue a new warrant certificate for the remaining warrants.

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DESCRIPTION OF SUBSCRIPTION RIGHTS

We may issue subscription rights to purchase our common shares, our preferred shares or our debt securities. We may issue subscription rights independently or together with any other offered security, which may or may not be transferable by the shareholder. In connection with any offering of subscription rights, we may enter into a standby arrangement with one or more underwriters or other purchasers pursuant to which the underwriters or other purchasers may be required to purchase any securities remaining unsubscribed for after such offering.

The prospectus supplement relating to any subscription rights we may offer will contain the specific terms of the subscription rights. These terms may include the following:

- the price, if any, for the subscription rights;
- the number and terms of each common share or preferred share or debt securities which may be purchased per each subscription right;
- the exercise price payable for each common share or preferred share or debt securities upon the exercise of the subscription rights;
- the extent to which the subscription rights are transferable;
- any provisions for adjustment of the number or amount of securities receivable upon exercise of the subscription rights or the exercise price of the subscription rights;
- any other terms of the subscription rights, including the terms, procedures and limitations relating to the exchange and exercise of the subscription rights;
- the date on which the right to exercise the subscription rights shall commence, and the date on which the subscription rights shall expire;
- the extent to which the subscription rights may include an over-subscription privilege with respect to unsubscribed securities; and
- if applicable, the material terms of any standby underwriting or purchase arrangement entered into by us in connection with the offering of subscription rights.

The description in an accompanying prospectus supplement of any subscription rights we offer will not necessarily be complete and will be qualified in its entirety by reference to the applicable subscription rights certificate or subscription rights agreement, which will be filed with the SEC if we offer subscription rights. For more information on how you can obtain copies of any subscription rights certificate or subscription rights agreement if we offer subscription rights, see “Where You Can Find More Information.” We urge you to read the applicable subscription rights certificate, the applicable subscription rights agreement and any accompanying prospectus supplement in their entirety.

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DESCRIPTION OF PURCHASE CONTRACTS AND PURCHASE UNITS

We may issue purchase contracts, including contracts obligating holders to purchase from us, and obligating us to sell to the holders, a specified number of our common shares, our preferred shares or our debt securities at a future date or dates, which we refer to in this prospectus as purchase contracts. The price of the securities and the number of securities may be fixed at the time the purchase contracts are issued or may be determined by reference to a specific formula set forth in the purchase contracts, and may be subject to adjustment under anti-dilution formulas. The purchase contracts may be issued separately or as part of units consisting of a stock purchase contract and debt securities, preferred securities or debt obligations of third parties, including U.S. treasury securities, or any combination of the foregoing, securing the holders' obligations to purchase the securities under the purchase contracts, which we refer to herein as purchase units. The purchase contracts may require holders to secure their obligations under the purchase contracts in a specified manner. The purchase contracts also may require us to make periodic payments to the holders of the purchase contracts or the purchase units, as the case may be, or vice versa, and those payments may be unsecured or pre-funded in whole or in part.

The description in an accompanying prospectus supplement of any purchase contract or purchase unit we offer will not necessarily be complete and will be qualified in its entirety by reference to the applicable purchase contract or purchase unit, which will be filed with the SEC if we offer purchase contracts or purchase units. For more information on how you can obtain copies of any purchase contract or purchase unit we may offer, see “Where You Can Find More Information.” We urge you to read the applicable purchase contract or applicable purchase unit and any accompanying prospectus supplement in their entirety.

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Information about selling shareholders, when applicable, will be set forth in a prospectus supplement, in a post-effective amendment or in filings we make with the SEC under the Exchange Act which are incorporated by reference into this prospectus.

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[TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)**CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF DELAWARE LAW AND OUR OPERATING AGREEMENT****OUR OPERATING AGREEMENT****Organization and Duration**

Our limited liability company was formed on February 13, 2014 as Fortress Transportation and Infrastructure Investors LLC, and will remain in existence until dissolved in accordance with our operating agreement.

Purpose

Under our operating agreement, we are permitted to engage in any business activity that lawfully may be conducted by a limited liability company organized under Delaware law and, in connection therewith, to exercise all of the rights and powers conferred upon us pursuant to the agreements relating to such business activity; provided, however, that, except if our board of directors determines that it is no longer in our best interests, our Manager shall not cause us to engage, directly or indirectly, in any business activity that our board of directors determines would cause us to be treated as an association taxable as a corporation or otherwise taxable as an entity for federal income tax purposes.

Agreement to be Bound by our Operating Agreement; Power of Attorney

By purchasing our common shares, you will be admitted as a member of our limited liability company and will be deemed to have agreed to be bound by the terms of our operating agreement. Pursuant to this agreement, each shareholder and each person who acquires shares from a shareholder grants to certain of our officers (and, if appointed, a liquidator) a power of attorney to, among other things, execute and file documents required for our qualification, continuance or dissolution. The power of attorney also grants certain of our officers the authority to make certain amendments to, and to make consents and waivers under and in accordance with, our operating agreement.

Limited Liability

The Delaware LLC Act provides that a member who receives a distribution from a Delaware limited liability company and knew at the time of the distribution that the distribution was in violation of the Delaware LLC Act shall be liable to the company for the amount of the distribution for three years. Under the Delaware LLC Act, a limited liability company may not make a distribution to a member if, after the distribution, all liabilities of the company, other than liabilities to members on account of their shares and liabilities for which the recourse of creditors is limited to specific property of the company, would exceed the fair value of the assets of the company. For the purpose of determining the fair value of the assets of a company, the Delaware LLC Act provides that the fair value of property subject to liability for which recourse of creditors is limited shall be included in the assets of the company only to the extent that the fair value of that property exceeds the nonrecourse liability. Under the Delaware LLC Act, an assignee who becomes a substituted member of a company is liable for the obligations of his assignor to make contributions to the company, except the assignee is not obligated for liabilities unknown to him at the time the assignee became a member and that could not be ascertained from the operating agreement.

Amendment of Our Operating Agreement

Amendments to our operating agreement may be proposed only by or with the consent of our board of directors. To adopt a proposed amendment, our board of directors is required to seek written approval of the holders of the number of shares required to approve the amendment or call a meeting of our shareholders to consider and vote upon the proposed amendment. Except as set forth below, an amendment must be approved by holders of a majority of the total outstanding shares.

Prohibited Amendments. No amendment may be made that would:

- enlarge the obligations of any shareholder without such shareholder's consent, unless approved by at least a majority of the type or class of shares so affected;
- provide that we are not dissolved upon an election to dissolve our limited liability company by our board of directors that is approved by holders of a majority of the outstanding shares;
- change the term of existence of our company; or

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- give any person the right to dissolve our limited liability company other than our board of directors' right to dissolve our limited liability company with the approval of holders of a majority of the total combined voting power of our outstanding shares.

The provision of our operating agreement preventing the amendments having the effects described in any of the clauses above can be amended upon the approval of holders of at least two-thirds of the outstanding shares.

No Shareholder Approval.

Our board of directors may generally make amendments to our operating agreement without the approval of any shareholder or assignee to reflect:

- a change in our name, the location of our principal place of our business, our registered agent or our registered office;
- the admission, substitution, withdrawal or removal of shareholders in accordance with our operating agreement;
- the merger of our company or any of its subsidiaries into, or the conveyance of all of our assets to, a newly-formed entity if the sole purpose of that merger or conveyance is to effect a mere change in our legal form into another limited liability entity;
- a change that our board of directors determines to be necessary or appropriate for us to qualify or continue our qualification as a company in which our members have limited liability under the laws of any state or to ensure that we will not be treated as an association taxable as a corporation or otherwise taxed as an entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes other than as we specifically so designate;
- an amendment that our board of directors determines, based upon the advice of counsel, to be necessary or appropriate to prevent us, members of our board, or our officers, agents or trustees from in any manner being subjected to the provisions of the Investment Company Act of 1940, the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, or "plan asset" regulations adopted under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, or ERISA, whether or not substantially similar to plan asset regulations currently applied or proposed;
- an amendment or issuance that our board of directors determines to be necessary or appropriate for the authorization of additional securities;
- any amendment expressly permitted in our operating agreement to be made by our board of directors acting alone;
- an amendment effected, necessitated or contemplated by a merger agreement that has been approved under the terms of our operating agreement;
- any amendment that our board of directors determines to be necessary or appropriate for the formation by us of, or our investment in, any corporation, partnership or other entity, as otherwise permitted by our operating agreement;
- a change in our fiscal year or taxable year and related changes; and
- any other amendments substantially similar to any of the matters described in the clauses above.

In addition, our board of directors may make amendments to our operating agreement without the approval of any shareholder or assignee if our board of directors determines that those amendments:

- do not adversely affect the shareholders in any material respect;
- are necessary or appropriate to satisfy any requirements, conditions or guidelines contained in any opinion, directive, order, ruling or regulation of any federal or state agency or judicial authority or contained in any federal or state statute;
-

are necessary or appropriate to facilitate the trading of shares or to comply with any rule, regulation, guideline or requirement of any securities exchange on which the shares are or will be listed for trading, compliance with any of which our board of directors deems to be in the best interests of us and our shareholders;

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- are necessary or appropriate for any action taken by our board of directors relating to splits or combinations of shares under the provisions of our operating agreement; or
- are required to effect the intent expressed in this prospectus or the intent of the provisions of our operating agreement or are otherwise contemplated by our operating agreement.

Termination and Dissolution

We will continue as a limited liability company until terminated under our operating agreement. We will dissolve upon: (1) the election of our board of directors to dissolve us, if approved by holders of a majority of our outstanding shares; (2) the sale, exchange or other disposition of all or substantially all of our assets and those of our subsidiaries; (3) the entry of a decree of judicial dissolution of our limited liability company; or (4) at any time that we no longer have any shareholders, unless our business is continued in accordance with the Delaware LLC Act.

Election to be Treated as a Corporation

If the Board of Directors determines that it is no longer in our best interests to continue as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the Board of Directors may elect to treat us as an association or as a publicly traded partnership taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal (and applicable state) income tax purposes.

In the event that the board of directors determines the company should seek relief pursuant to Section 7704(e) of the Code to preserve the status of the company as a partnership for federal (and applicable state) income tax purposes, the company and each shareholder shall agree to adjustments required by the tax authorities, and the company shall pay such amounts as required by the tax authorities, to preserve the status of the company as a partnership.

Books and Reports

We are required to keep appropriate books of our business at our principal offices. The books are maintained for both tax and financial reporting purposes on an accrual basis by our Manager. For financial reporting purposes and for tax purposes, our fiscal year is the calendar year. Our Manager uses reasonable efforts to furnish to you tax information (including Schedule K-1) as promptly as possible, which describes your allocable share of our income, gain, loss and deduction for our preceding taxable year. In preparing this information, our Manager uses various accounting and reporting conventions to determine your allocable share of income, gain, loss and deduction. Delivery of this information by our Manager may be subject to delay as a result of the late receipt of any necessary tax information from an investment in which we hold an interest. It is therefore possible that, in any taxable year, our shareholders will need to apply for extensions of time to file their tax returns.

Anti-Takeover Effects of Delaware Law and Our Operating Agreement

The following is a summary of certain provisions of our operating agreement that may be deemed to have an anti-takeover effect and may delay, deter or prevent a tender offer or takeover attempt that a shareholder might consider to be in its best interest, including those attempts that might result in a premium over the market price for the shares held by shareholders.

Authorized but Unissued Shares

Our authorized but unissued common shares and preferred shares will be available for future issuance without obtaining shareholder approval. These additional shares may be utilized for a variety of corporate purposes, including future offerings to raise additional capital and corporate acquisitions. The existence of authorized but unissued common shares and preferred shares could render more difficult or discourage an attempt to obtain control over us by means of a proxy contest, tender offer, merger or otherwise.

Delaware Business Combination Statute—Section 203

We are a limited liability company organized under Delaware law. Some provisions of Delaware law may delay or prevent a transaction that would cause a change in our control.

Section 203 of the DGCL, which restricts certain business combinations with interested shareholders in certain situations, does not apply to limited liability companies unless they elect to utilize it. Our operating agreement does

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not currently elect to have Section 203 of the DGCL apply to us. In general, this statute prohibits a publicly held Delaware corporation from engaging in a business combination with an interested shareholder for a period of three years after the date of the transaction by which that person became an interested shareholder, unless the business combination is approved in a prescribed manner. For purposes of Section 203, a business combination includes a merger, asset sale or other transaction resulting in a financial benefit to the interested shareholder, and an interested shareholder is a person who, together with affiliates and associates, owns, or within three years prior, did own, 15% or more of voting shares.

Other Provisions of Our Operating Agreement

Our operating agreement provides that our board shall consist of not fewer than three and not more than nine directors as the board of directors may from time to time determine. Our board of directors consists of five directors and is divided into three classes that are, as nearly as possible, of equal size. Each class of directors is elected for a three-year term of office, but the terms are staggered so that the term of only one class of directors expires at each annual general meeting. The current terms of the Class II and Class III directors will expire in 2017 and 2018, respectively. We believe that classification of our board of directors helps to assure the continuity and stability of our business strategies and policies as determined by our board of directors. Additionally, there is no cumulative voting in the election of directors. This classified board provision could have the effect of making the replacement of incumbent directors more time consuming and difficult. At least two annual meetings of shareholders, instead of one, are generally required to effect a change in a majority of our board of directors.

The classified board provision could increase the likelihood that incumbent directors will retain their positions. The staggered terms of directors may delay, defer or prevent a tender offer or an attempt to change control of us, even though a tender offer or change in control might be believed by our shareholders to be in their best interest.

In addition, our operating agreement provides that a director may be removed, only for cause, and only by the affirmative vote of at least 80% of the then issued and outstanding common shares entitled to vote in the election of directors.

In addition, our board of directors has the power to appoint a person as a director to fill a vacancy on our board occurring as a result of the death, disability, disqualification removal or resignation of a director, or as a result of an increase in the size of our board of directors.

Pursuant to our operating agreement, preferred shares may be issued from time to time, and the board of directors is authorized to determine and alter all designations, preferences, rights, powers and duties without limitation. See "Description of Shares—Preferred Shares." Our operating agreement does not provide our shareholders with the ability to call a special meeting of the shareholders.

Ability of Our Shareholders to Act

Our operating agreement does not permit our shareholders to call special shareholders meetings. Special meetings of shareholders may be called by a majority of the Board of Directors or a committee of the Board of Directors that has been duly designated by the Board of Directors and whose powers include the authority to call such meetings. Written notice of any special meeting so called shall be given to each shareholder of record entitled to vote at such meeting not less than 10 or more than 60 days before the date of such meeting, unless otherwise required by law.

Our operating agreement also prohibits our shareholders from consenting in writing to take any action in lieu of taking such action at a duly called annual or special meeting of our shareholders.

Our operating agreement provides that nominations of persons for election to our board of directors may be made at any annual meeting of our shareholders, or at any special meeting of our shareholders called for the purpose of electing directors, (a) by or at the direction of our board of directors or (b) by certain shareholders. In addition to any other applicable requirements, for business to be properly brought before an annual meeting by a shareholder, such shareholder must have given timely notice thereof in proper written form to our Secretary. To be timely, a shareholder's notice must be delivered to or mailed and received at our principal

executive offices (i) in the case of an annual meeting, not less than 90 days nor more than 120 days prior to the anniversary date of the immediately preceding annual meeting of shareholders; provided, however, that in the event that the annual meeting is called for a date that is not within 25 days before or after such anniversary date, notice by a shareholder in order to be timely must be so received not later than the close of business on the tenth day following the day on which such notice of

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the date of the annual meeting was mailed or such public disclosure of the date of the annual meeting was made, whichever first occurs and (ii) in the case of a special meeting, not later than the tenth day following the day on which such notice of the date of the special meeting was mailed or such public disclosure of the date of the special meeting was made, whichever first occurs.

Limitations on Liability and Indemnification of Directors and Officers

Our operating agreement provides that our directors will not be personally liable to us or our shareholders for monetary damages for breach of a fiduciary duty as a director, except to the extent such exemption is not permitted under the Delaware Limited Liability Company Act.

Our operating agreement provides that we must indemnify our directors and officers to the fullest extent permitted by law. We are also expressly authorized to advance certain expenses (including attorneys' fees and disbursements and court costs) to our directors and officers and carry directors' and officers' insurance providing indemnification for our directors and officers for some liabilities. We believe that these indemnification provisions and insurance are useful to attract and retain qualified directors and officers.

We have entered into separate indemnification agreements with each of our directors and executive officers. Each indemnification agreement provides, among other things, for indemnification to the fullest extent permitted by law and our operating agreement against (i) any and all expenses and liabilities, including judgments, fines, penalties and amounts paid in settlement of any claim with our approval and counsel fees and disbursements, (ii) any liability pursuant to a loan guarantee, or otherwise, for any of our indebtedness, and (iii) any liabilities incurred as a result of acting on our behalf (as a fiduciary or otherwise) in connection with an employee benefit plan. The indemnification agreements provide for the advancement or payment of all expenses to the indemnitee and for reimbursement to us if it is found that such indemnitee is not entitled to such indemnification under applicable law and our operating agreement.

Corporate Opportunity

Under our operating agreement, to the extent permitted by law:

- Fortress and its respective affiliates, including the Manager and General Partner, have the right to, and have no duty to abstain from, exercising such right to, engage or invest in the same or similar business as us, do business with any of our clients, customers or vendors or employ or otherwise engage any of our officers, directors or employees;
- if Fortress and its respective affiliates, including the Manager and General Partner, or any of their officers, directors or employees acquire knowledge of a potential transaction that could be a corporate opportunity, it has no duty to offer such corporate opportunity to us, our shareholders or affiliates;
- we have renounced any interest or expectancy in, or in being offered an opportunity to participate in, such corporate opportunities; and
- in the event that any of our directors and officers who is also a director, officer or employee of Fortress and their respective affiliates, including the Manager and General Partner, acquire knowledge of a corporate opportunity or is offered a corporate opportunity, provided that this knowledge was not acquired solely in such person's capacity as our director or officer and such person acted in good faith, then such person is deemed to have fully satisfied such person's fiduciary duty and is not liable to us if Fortress and their respective affiliates, including the Manager and General Partner, pursues or acquires the corporate opportunity or if such person did not present the corporate opportunity to us.

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The following is a summary of U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to the purchase, ownership and disposition of common shares by U.S. Holders (as defined below) and Non-U.S. Holders (as defined below). This discussion deals only with common shares held as capital assets by shareholders who purchase common shares in this offering. This discussion does not cover all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be relevant to the purchase, ownership or disposition of our common shares by prospective investors in light of their particular circumstances. In particular, this discussion does not address all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to certain types of investors subject to special treatment under U.S. federal income tax laws, such as the following:

- brokers or dealers in securities or currencies;
- financial institutions;
- pension plans;
- regulated investment companies;
- real estate investment trusts;
- cooperatives;
- except to the extent discussed below, tax-exempt entities;
- insurance companies;
- persons holding common shares as part of a hedging, integrated, conversion or constructive sale transaction or a straddle;
- traders in securities that elect to use a mark-to-market method of accounting for their securities holdings;
- persons liable for alternative minimum tax;
- U.S. expatriates;
- partnerships or entities or arrangements treated as partnerships or other passthrough entities for U.S. federal income tax purposes (or investors therein); or
- U.S. Holders whose “functional currency” is not the U.S. dollar.

Furthermore, this discussion is based upon the provisions of the Code, the Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder and administrative and judicial interpretations thereof, all as of the date hereof. Such authorities may be repealed, revoked, modified or subject to differing interpretations, possibly on a retroactive basis, so as to result in U.S. federal income tax consequences different from those discussed below. In addition, this discussion does not address any state, local or non-U.S. tax considerations, or any U.S. federal tax considerations other than income tax considerations (such as estate or gift tax consequences or the Medicare contribution tax on certain investment income).

For purposes of this discussion, you will be considered a “U.S. Holder” if you beneficially own our common shares and you are for U.S. federal income tax purposes one of the following:

- a citizen or an individual who is a resident of the United States;
- a corporation (or other entity taxable as a corporation) created or organized under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia;
- an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust if you (i) are subject to the primary supervision of a court within the United States and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all of your substantial decisions or (ii) have a valid election in effect under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

You will be considered a “Non-U.S. Holder” if you beneficially own our common shares and you are not a U.S. Holder or a partnership or other passthrough entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If you are a partnership or other passthrough entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of your partners or owners generally will depend upon the status of such partners or owners and your activities.

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The United States federal income tax treatment of our shareholders depends in some instances on determinations of fact and interpretations of complex provisions of federal income tax law for which no clear precedent or authority may be available. In addition, the tax consequences of holding common shares to any particular shareholder will depend on the shareholder's particular tax circumstances. Accordingly, you should consult your own tax advisor regarding the United States federal, state, local, and non-U.S. tax consequences of acquiring, holding, exchanging, or otherwise disposing of common shares and of our treatment for United States federal income tax purposes as a partnership, and not as an association or a publicly traded partnership taxable as a corporation.

Federal Income Tax Opinion Regarding Partnership Status

Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP has acted as our tax counsel. In connection with this prospectus, FTAI expects to receive an opinion from Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP to the effect that based on current law FTAI will be treated, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, as a partnership and not as an association or publicly traded partnership (within the meaning of Section 7704 of the Code) subject to tax as a corporation. The opinion of Skadden, Arps, Slate Meagher & Flom LLP is based on various assumptions and representations relating to FTAI's organization, operation, assets, activities and income, including that all such representations set forth in the officer's certificate on which the opinion is based and all other factual information set forth in the relevant documents, records and instruments are true and correct, that all actions described in this offering are completed in a timely fashion and that we will at all times operate in accordance with the method of operation described in our organizational documents and this offering. Such opinion is conditioned upon representations and covenants made by our management regarding our organization, assets, activities, income, and present and future conduct of our business operations, and assumes that such representations and covenants are accurate and complete. You should be aware that opinions of counsel are not binding on the IRS, and no assurance can be given that the IRS will not challenge the conclusions set forth in such opinions.

Taxation of FTAI

FTAI intends to operate so that it will qualify to be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a partnership, and not as an association or publicly traded partnership taxable as a corporation. Given the ongoing importance of our actual method of operation each year, and the possibility of future changes in our circumstances, no assurance can be given by Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP or FTAI that FTAI will so qualify for any particular year. Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher, & Flom LLP will have no obligation to advise FTAI or FTAI's shareholders of any subsequent change in the matters stated, represented or assumed, or of any subsequent change in, or differing IRS interpretation of, the applicable law. FTAI's taxation as a partnership that is not a publicly traded partnership taxable as a corporation will depend on its ability to meet, on a continuing basis, through actual operating results, the "Qualifying Income Exception" (as described below), the compliance with which will not be reviewed by Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP on an ongoing basis. Accordingly, no assurance can be given that the actual results of our operations for any taxable year will satisfy the Qualifying Income Exception.

An entity that would otherwise be classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes may nonetheless be taxable as a corporation if it is a "publicly traded partnership," unless an exception applies. FTAI will be publicly traded for this purpose. Nevertheless, an exception, which we refer to as the Qualifying Income Exception, exists with respect to a publicly traded partnership if (i) at least 90% of such partnership's gross income for each taxable year consists of "qualifying income" and (ii) the partnership would not be required to register under the Investment Company Act if it were a U.S. corporation. Qualifying income generally includes dividends, interest, capital gains from the sale or other disposition of stock and securities and other forms of investment income. FTAI currently expects that a substantial portion of its income will constitute either "Subpart F" income (defined below) derived from CFCs or QEF Inclusions (each as defined below). Although the law is unclear, we intend to treat such income as qualifying income only to the extent amounts are actually distributed to FTAI in respect of such income in the year in which such income is earned. FTAI also expects that its return from investments will also include interest, dividends, capital gains and other types of qualifying income sufficient, in the aggregate, to satisfy the Qualifying Income Exception, although we cannot assure that this will in fact be the case.

While it is treated as a publicly traded partnership, FTAI intends to manage its investments so that it will satisfy the Qualifying Income Exception. There can be no assurance, however, that FTAI will do so or that the IRS would not challenge its compliance with the Qualifying Income Exception and, therefore, assert that FTAI should be taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

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If FTAI fails to satisfy the Qualifying Income Exception (other than a failure which is determined by the IRS to be inadvertent and which is cured within a reasonable period of time after the discovery of such failure as discussed below) or if FTAI elects to be treated as a corporation based upon a determination by its board of directors, FTAI will be treated as if it had transferred all of its assets, subject to its liabilities, to a newly formed corporation, on the first day of the year in which it failed to satisfy the Qualifying Income Exception (or the date on which the election to be treated as a corporation was effective), in return for stock of such corporation, and then distributed such stock to its shareholders in liquidation of their interests in FTAI. This contribution and liquidation should be tax-free to our shareholders (except for a Non-U.S. Holder if we own an interest in U.S. real property or an interest in a USRPHC as defined and discussed below in “Taxation of Non-U.S. Persons”) so long as we do not have liabilities in excess of our tax basis in our assets.

If, for any reason (including our failure to meet the Qualifying Income Exception or a determination by our board of directors to elect to be treated as a corporation), FTAI were treated as an association or publicly traded partnership taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we would be subject to U.S. federal income tax on our taxable worldwide income at regular corporate income tax rates, without deduction for any distributions to shareholders, thereby materially reducing the amount of any funds available for distribution to shareholders. In addition, if FTAI were treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, distributions made to shareholders would be treated as taxable dividend income to the extent of FTAI’s current or accumulated earnings and profits. Any distribution in excess of current and accumulated earnings and profits would first be treated as a return of capital to the extent of a shareholder’s adjusted tax basis in its common shares (determined separately with respect to each share), which would not be subject to tax. Thereafter, to the extent such distribution were to exceed a shareholder’s adjusted tax basis in its common shares, the distribution would be treated as gain from the sale or exchange of such common shares.

If at the end of any year FTAI fails to meet the Qualifying Income Exception, FTAI may still qualify as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes if it is entitled to relief under the Code for an inadvertent termination of partnership status. This relief will be available if (i) the failure to meet the Qualifying Income Exception is cured within a reasonable time after discovery, (ii) the failure is determined by the IRS to be inadvertent, and (iii) FTAI and each of our shareholders (during the failure period) agree to make such adjustments or to pay such amounts as are required by the IRS. Under FTAI’s operating agreement, each of our shareholders is obligated to make such adjustments or to pay such amounts as are required by the IRS to maintain FTAI’s status as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes. It is not possible to determine at this time whether FTAI would be entitled to this relief in any or all circumstances. If this relief provision is inapplicable to a particular set of circumstances involving FTAI, FTAI will not qualify as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Even if this relief provision applies and FTAI retains its partnership status, FTAI or our shareholders (during the failure period) will be required to pay such amounts as are determined by the IRS.

Despite its classification as a partnership, a significant portion of FTAI’s income will be derived through its corporate subsidiaries, and such subsidiaries may be subject to corporate income tax.

In addition, FTAI expects that all or substantially all of the items of income, gain, loss, deduction, or credit realized by FTAI will be realized in the first instance by Holdco and allocated to FTAI for reallocation to its shareholders. Unless otherwise specified, references in this section to “we” “us,” and “our” refer to FTAI and Holdco and references to “our” items of income, gain, loss, deduction, or credit include the realization of such items by Holdco and the allocation of such items to FTAI. The remainder of this discussion assumes that FTAI will be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a partnership.

Investment Structures

To manage our affairs so as to meet the Qualifying Income Exception, we may structure certain investments through entities classified as corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Because our shareholders are expected to be located in numerous taxing jurisdictions, no assurances can be given that any such investment structure will have the same impact on all shareholders, and such investment structure may even impose additional tax burdens on some shareholders. If the entities are non-U.S. corporations, they may be considered PFICs or CFCs, the consequences of which are described below. If the entities are U.S. corporations, they would be subject to U.S. federal income tax on their operating income, including any gain recognized on their disposition of their investments. In addition, if the investment involves interests in U.S. real property, gain recognized on disposition generally would be subject to U.S. federal income tax, whether the corporations are U.S. or non-U.S. corporations.

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Consequences to U.S. Holders

Taxation of U.S. Holders on Our Profits and Losses

As a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we are not a taxable entity and we incur no U.S. federal income tax liability. Instead, each shareholder, in computing its own U.S. federal income tax liability for any taxable year, will be required to take into account its allocable share of items of our income, gain, loss, deduction and credit for each of our taxable years ending with or within such shareholder's taxable year, regardless of whether the shareholder has received any distributions. The characterization of an item of our income, gain, loss, deduction or credit generally will be determined at our (rather than at the shareholder's) level.

With respect to individual and other non-corporate U.S. Holders, certain dividends paid by a corporation (including certain qualified foreign corporations) to us and that are allocable to such U.S. Holders may qualify for reduced rates of taxation. A qualified foreign corporation includes a non-U.S. corporation that is eligible for the benefits of specified income tax treaties with the United States. In addition, a non-U.S. corporation is treated as a qualified corporation with respect to its shares that are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. Among other exceptions, individual and other non-corporate U.S. Holders generally will not be eligible for reduced rates of taxation on any dividends if the payer is a CFC or PFIC for the taxable year in which such dividends are paid or for the preceding taxable year. U.S. Holders that are corporations may be entitled to a "dividends received deduction" in respect of dividends paid to us by U.S. corporations. We currently expect that a significant portion of our income will be derived from "Subpart F" income (defined below) derived from CFCs or QEF Inclusions (defined below) derived from PFICs, which will not be eligible for the reduced rates of taxation generally available to individual and other non-corporate shareholders or the "dividends received deduction" available to corporate shareholders. You should consult your own tax advisor regarding the application of the foregoing rules in light of your particular circumstances.

Allocation of Profits and Losses

For each of our taxable years, items of income, gain, loss, deduction or credit recognized by us will be allocated among our shareholders in accordance with their allocable shares of our items of income, gain, loss, deduction and credit. A shareholder's allocable share of such items will be determined by our operating agreement, provided such allocations either have "substantial economic effect" or are determined to be in accordance with the shareholder's interest in us. If the allocations provided by our agreement were successfully challenged by the IRS, the redetermination of the allocations to a particular shareholder for U.S. federal income tax purposes could be less favorable than the allocations set forth in our operating agreement.

We may derive taxable income from an investment that is not matched by a corresponding distribution of cash. This could occur, for example, if we used cash to make an investment or to reduce debt instead of distributing profits. Some of the investment practices authorized by our operating agreement could be subject to special provisions under the Code that, among other things, may affect the timing and character of the gains or losses recognized by us. These provisions may also require us to accrue original issue discount or be treated as having sold securities for their fair market value, both of which may cause us to recognize income without receiving cash with which to make distributions. To the extent that there is a discrepancy between our recognition of income and our receipt of the related cash payment with respect to such income, income likely will be recognized prior to our receipt and distribution of cash. Accordingly, it is possible that a shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability with respect to its allocable share of our earnings in a particular taxable year could exceed the cash distributions to the shareholder for the year, thus giving rise to an out-of-pocket payment by the shareholder.

Section 706 of the Code provides that items of our income and deductions must be allocated between transferors and transferees of our common shares. We will apply certain assumptions and conventions in an attempt to comply with applicable rules and to report income, gain, loss, deduction and credit to shareholders in a manner that reflects such shareholders' respective beneficial shares of our items. These conventions are designed to more closely align the receipt of cash and the allocation of income between our shareholders, but these assumptions and conventions may not be in compliance with all aspects of applicable tax requirements. We may allocate items of income, gain, loss, deduction, and credit using a monthly or other convention, whereby any such items we recognize in a given month are allocated to our shareholders as of a specified date of such month. As a result, if a shareholder transfers its common shares, it might be allocated income, gain, loss, deduction, and credit realized by us after the date of the transfer. Similarly, if a shareholder acquires additional common shares, it might be allocated income, gain, loss, deduction, and credit realized by us prior to its ownership of such units. Consequently, our shareholders may

recognize income in excess of cash distributions received from us, and any income so included by a shareholder would increase the basis such shareholder has in its common shares and would offset any gain (or increase the amount of loss) realized by such shareholder on a subsequent disposition of its common shares.

If our conventions are not allowed by the Treasury regulations (or only apply to transfers of less than all of a shareholder's shares) or if the IRS otherwise does not accept our conventions, the IRS may contend that our taxable income or losses must be reallocated among our shareholders. If such a contention were sustained, certain shareholders' tax liabilities would be adjusted to the possible detriment of certain other shareholders. We are authorized to revise our method of allocation between transferors and transferees (as well as among shareholders whose interests otherwise could vary during a taxable period).

Adjusted Tax Basis of Common Shares

A shareholder's adjusted tax basis in its common shares will equal the amount paid for the common shares and will be increased by the shareholder's allocable share of (i) items of our income and gain and (ii) our liabilities, if any. A shareholder's adjusted tax basis will be decreased, but not below zero, by (i) distributions from us, (ii) the shareholder's allocable share of items of our deductions and losses, and (iii) the shareholder's allocable share of the reduction in our liabilities, if any.

A shareholder generally is allowed to deduct its allocable share of our losses (if any) only to the extent of such shareholder's adjusted tax basis in the common shares it is treated as holding at the end of the taxable year in which the losses occur. If the recognition of a shareholder's allocable share of our losses would reduce its adjusted tax basis for its common share below zero, the recognition of such losses by such shareholder would be deferred to subsequent taxable years and would be allowed if and when such shareholder had sufficient tax basis so that such losses would not reduce such shareholder's adjusted tax basis below zero.

Shareholders who purchase common shares in separate transactions must combine the basis of those common shares and maintain a single adjusted tax basis for all of those common shares. Upon a sale or other disposition of less than all of the common shares, a portion of that adjusted tax basis must be allocated to the common shares sold, using an "equitable apportionment" method, which generally means that the adjusted tax basis allocated to the interest sold equals an amount that bears the same relation to the shareholder's adjusted tax basis in its entire interest in FTAI as the value of the common shares sold bears to the value of the shareholder's entire interest in FTAI.

Treatment of Distributions

Distributions of cash by us generally will not be taxable to a shareholder to the extent of such shareholder's adjusted tax basis (described above) in its common shares. Any cash distributions in excess of a shareholder's adjusted tax basis generally will be treated as gain from the sale or exchange of common shares (as described below). Except as described below, such gain would generally be treated as capital gain and would be long-term capital gain to the extent the shareholder's holding period for its interest exceeds one year. A reduction in a shareholder's allocable share of our liabilities, and certain distributions of marketable securities by us, will be treated as cash distributions for U.S. federal income tax purposes. A decrease in a shareholder's percentage interest in us because of our issuance of additional common shares may decrease such shareholder's allocable share of our liabilities. A non-pro rata distribution of money or property (including a deemed distribution as a result of a reduction of a shareholder's share of our liabilities) may cause a shareholder to recognize ordinary income if the distribution reduces the shareholder's share of our "unrealized receivables," including depreciation recapture, and/or substantially appreciated "inventory items," both as defined in Section 751 of the Code and collectively, "Section 751 Assets."

Disposition of Common Shares

A sale or other taxable disposition of all or a portion of a shareholder's common shares will result in the recognition of gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference, if any, between the amount realized on the disposition (including the shareholder's share of our liabilities allocable to such common shares) and the shareholder's adjusted tax basis in its common shares. A shareholder's adjusted tax basis will be adjusted for this purpose by its allocable share of our income or loss for the year of such sale or other disposition. Because the amount realized includes a shareholder's share of our liabilities, and prior distributions in excess of the total net taxable income allocated to such shareholder will have decreased such shareholder's adjusted tax basis in its shares, the gain, if any, recognized on a sale or other disposition of common shares could result in a tax liability in excess of any cash received from such sale or other disposition.

Except as described below, any gain or loss recognized with respect to such sale or other disposition generally will be treated as capital gain or loss and will be long-term capital gain or loss to the extent the shareholder's holding period for its interest exceeds one year. A portion of such gain may be treated as ordinary income under the Code to the extent attributable to the shareholder's allocable share of unrealized gain or loss in Section 751 Assets.

Shareholders who purchase common shares at different times and intend to sell all or a portion of the common shares within a year of their most recent purchase are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the application of certain "split holding period" rules to them and the treatment of any gain or loss as long-term or short term capital gain or loss. For example, a selling shareholder may use the actual holding period of the portion of its transferred common shares, provided its common shares are divided into identifiable common shares with ascertainable holding periods, the selling shareholder can identify the portion of the common shares transferred, and the selling shareholder elects to use the identification method for all sales or exchanges of our common shares.

Shareholders should review carefully the discussions below under the subheadings titled "Passive Foreign Investment Companies" and "Controlled Foreign Corporations."

Limitation on Deductibility of Capital Losses

Any capital losses generated by us will be deductible by individuals or other non-corporate shareholders only to the extent of such shareholders' capital gains for the taxable year plus up to \$3,000 of ordinary income (\$1,500 in the case of a married individual filing a separate return). Excess capital losses may be carried forward by individuals and other non-corporate shareholders indefinitely. Any capital losses generated by us will be deductible by corporate shareholders to the extent of such shareholders' capital gains for the taxable year. Corporations may carry capital losses back three years and forward five years. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors regarding the deductibility of capital losses.

Limitation on Deductibility of Our Losses

A shareholder will be restricted from taking into account for U.S. federal income tax purposes its allocable share of any loss incurred by us in excess of the adjusted tax basis of such shareholder's common shares. In addition, the Code restricts individuals, certain non-corporate taxpayers and certain closely held corporations from taking into account for U.S. federal income tax purposes any of our net losses in excess of the amounts for which such shareholder is "at risk" with respect to its interest as of the end of our taxable year in which such loss occurred. The amount for which a shareholder is "at risk" with respect to its common shares is equal to its adjusted tax basis for such common shares, less any amounts borrowed (i) in connection with its acquisition of such common shares for which it is not personally liable and for which it has pledged no property other than its common shares; (ii) from persons who have a proprietary interest in us and from certain persons related to such persons; or (iii) for which the shareholder is protected against loss through nonrecourse financing, guarantees or similar arrangements. A shareholder subject to the at risk limitation must recapture losses deducted in previous years to the extent that distributions (including distributions deemed to result from a reduction in a shareholder's share of our liabilities) cause such shareholder's at risk amount to be less than zero at the end of any taxable year.

Losses disallowed or recaptured as a result of these limitations will carry forward and will be allowable to the extent that a shareholder's adjusted tax basis or at risk amount, whichever is the limiting factor, subsequently increases. Upon the taxable disposition of our common shares, any gain recognized by a shareholder can be offset by losses that were previously suspended by the at risk limitation, but may not be offset by losses suspended by the basis limitation. Any excess loss above the gain previously suspended by the at risk or basis limitations may no longer be used.

In addition to the basis and at risk limitations, a passive activity loss limitation generally limits the deductibility of losses incurred by individuals, estates, trusts, some closely-held corporations and personal service corporations from "passive activities" (generally, trade or business activities in which the taxpayer does not materially participate). The passive loss limitations are applied separately with respect to each publicly traded partnership. Consequently, any passive losses we generate will be available to offset only passive income generated by us. Passive losses that exceed a shareholder's share of passive income we generate may be deducted in full when the shareholder disposes of all of its common shares in a fully taxable transaction with an unrelated party. The passive loss rules generally are applied after other applicable limitations on deductions, including the at risk and basis limitations.

Limitation on Interest Deductions

The deductibility of an individual or other non-corporate shareholder's "investment interest expense" is limited to the amount of that shareholder's "net investment income." Investment interest expense generally includes the shareholder's allocable share of investment interest expense incurred by us, if any, and investment interest expense incurred by the shareholder on any loan incurred to purchase or carry common shares. A shareholder's share of our net passive income will not be treated as investment income for this purpose. Net investment income includes gross income from property held for investment and amounts treated as portfolio income, such as dividends and interest, under the passive activity loss rules, less deductible expenses, other than interest, directly connected with the production of investment income. For this purpose, any long-term capital gain or qualifying dividend income that is taxable at long-term capital gains rates is excluded from net investment income, unless the shareholder elects to pay tax on such gain or dividend income at ordinary income rates.

Limitation on Deduction of Certain Other Expenses

For individuals, estates and trusts, certain miscellaneous itemized deductions are deductible only to the extent that they exceed 2% of the adjusted gross income of the taxpayer. We may have a significant amount of expenses that will be treated as miscellaneous itemized deductions. Moreover, an individual whose adjusted gross income exceeds specified threshold amounts is required to further reduce the amount of allowable itemized deductions.

In general, neither we nor any shareholder may deduct organizational or syndication expenses. While an election may be made by a partnership to amortize organizational expenses over a 15-year period, we will not make such an election. Syndication fees (i.e., expenditures made in connection with the marketing and issuance of the common shares) must be capitalized and cannot be amortized or otherwise deducted.

Shareholders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the deductibility of itemized expenses incurred by us.

Foreign Tax Credit Limitation

Shareholders may be entitled to a foreign tax credit for U.S. federal income tax purposes with respect to their allocable shares of creditable foreign taxes paid on our income and gains, although no foreign tax credits will be available to non-corporate shareholders in respect of any foreign taxes paid by any of our corporate subsidiaries. Complex rules may, depending on a shareholder's particular circumstances, limit the availability or use of foreign tax credits. Gains from the sale of our investments may be treated as U.S. source gains. Consequently, a shareholder may not be able to use the foreign tax credit arising from any foreign taxes imposed on such gains unless such credit can be applied (subject to applicable limitations) against tax due on other income treated as derived from foreign sources. Certain losses that we incur may be treated as foreign source losses, which could reduce the amount of foreign tax credits otherwise available.

Foreign Currency Gain or Loss

Our functional currency will be the U.S. dollar, and our income or loss will be calculated in U.S. dollars. It is likely that we will recognize "foreign currency" gain or loss with respect to transactions involving non-U.S. dollar currencies. In general, foreign currency gain or loss is treated as ordinary income or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors with respect to the tax treatment of foreign currency gain or loss.

Tax-Exempt Shareholders

A shareholder that is a tax-exempt entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes and, therefore, exempt from U.S. federal income taxation, may nevertheless be subject to "unrelated business income tax" to the extent, if any, that its allocable share of our income consists of UBTI. A tax-exempt partner of a partnership that regularly engages in a trade or business which is unrelated to the exempt function of the tax-exempt partner must include in computing its UBTI, its pro rata share (whether or not distributed) of such partnership's gross income derived from such unrelated trade or business. Moreover, a tax-exempt partner of a partnership could be treated as earning UBTI to the extent that such partnership derives income from "debt-financed property," or if the partnership interest itself is debt financed. Debt-financed property means property held to produce income with respect to which there is "acquisition indebtedness" (i.e., indebtedness incurred in acquiring or holding property).

We are not required to manage our operations in a manner that would minimize the likelihood of generating income that would constitute UBTI to the extent allocated to a tax-exempt shareholder. Although we expect to invest through subsidiaries that are treated as corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes and such corporate investments would generally not result in an allocation of UBTI to a shareholder on account of the activities of those subsidiaries, we may not invest through corporate subsidiaries in all cases. Moreover, UBTI includes income attributable to debt-financed property and we are not prohibited from debt financing our investments, including investments in subsidiaries. Furthermore, we are not prohibited from being (or causing a subsidiary to be) a guarantor of loans made to a subsidiary. If we (or certain of our subsidiaries) were treated as the borrower for U.S. tax purposes on account of those guarantees, some or all of our investments could be considered debt-financed property. The potential for income to be characterized as UBTI could make our common shares an unsuitable investment for a tax-exempt entity. Tax-exempt shareholders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the tax consequences of an investment in common shares.

Controlled Foreign Corporations

A non-U.S. entity generally will be treated as a CFC if it is treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes and if more than 50% of (i) the total combined voting power of all classes of stock of the non-U.S. entity entitled to vote or (ii) the total value of the stock of the non-U.S. entity is owned (actually or constructively) by U.S. Shareholders on any day during the taxable year of such non-U.S. entity. For purposes of this discussion, a “U.S. Shareholder” with respect to a non-U.S. entity means a U.S. person that owns (actually or constructively) 10% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock of the non-U.S. entity entitled to vote.

Holdco will be treated as a U.S. person for these purposes. If Holdco is a U.S. Shareholder in a non-U.S. entity that is treated as a CFC, each U.S. Holder of our common shares (without regard to its percentage ownership) generally will be required to include in income on a current basis its allocable share of the CFC’s “Subpart F” income reported by Holdco and allocated to us. Subpart F income includes dividends, interest, net gain from the sale or disposition of securities, non-actively managed rents and certain other passive types of income. The aggregate Subpart F income inclusions in any taxable year relating to a particular CFC are limited to such entity’s current earnings and profits. These inclusions are treated as ordinary income (whether or not such inclusions are attributable to net capital gains). Thus, a shareholder may be required to report as ordinary income its allocable share of the CFC’s Subpart F income reported by Holdco and allocated to us without corresponding receipts of cash.

The tax basis of Holdco’s shares of such CFC, and a shareholder’s tax basis in its common shares, will be increased to reflect any required Subpart F income inclusions. Such income will be treated as income from sources within the United States for foreign tax credit purposes to the extent derived by the CFC from U.S. sources. Such income will not be eligible for the favorable 15% tax rate generally applicable to “qualified dividend income” for individual and other non-corporate U.S. persons. Amounts included as such income with respect to direct and indirect investments will not be taxable again when actually distributed.

Regardless of whether any CFC has Subpart F income, any gain allocated to a shareholder from the disposition of stock in a CFC will be treated as ordinary income to the extent of the shareholder’s allocable share of the current and/or accumulated earnings and profits of the CFC. In this regard, earnings would not include any amounts previously taxed pursuant to the CFC rules. Net losses (if any) of a CFC will not pass through to our shareholders.

Passive Foreign Investment Companies

Although we anticipate that any non-U.S. corporation in which we invest as the majority shareholder will be a CFC as described above, it is possible that we may make an investment in a non-U.S. corporation that is not a CFC but is instead classified as a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes. A non-U.S. entity that is not treated as a CFC with respect to a shareholder will be treated as a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes if (i) such entity is treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes and (ii) either 75% or more of the gross income of such entity for the taxable year is “passive income” (as defined in Section 1297 of the Code and the Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder) or the average percentage of assets held by such entity during the taxable year which produce passive income or which are held for the production of passive income is at least 50%. A U.S. Holder will be subject to the PFIC rules for an investment in a PFIC (including indirectly, through its ownership of common shares) without regard to its percentage ownership. If you hold an interest in a non-U.S. corporation for any taxable

year during which the corporation is classified as a PFIC with respect to you, then the corporation will continue to be classified as a PFIC with respect to you for any subsequent taxable year during which you continue to hold an interest in the corporation, even if the corporation's income or assets would not cause it to be a PFIC in such subsequent taxable year, unless an exception applies.

Except as described below, we will make, where possible, an election (a "QEF Election") with respect to each entity treated as a PFIC to treat such non-U.S. entity as a qualified electing fund ("QEF") in the first year we hold shares in such entity. A QEF Election is effective for our taxable year for which the election is made and all subsequent taxable years and may not be revoked without the consent of the IRS.

As a result of a QEF Election with respect to a non-U.S. entity that is a PFIC, we will be required to include in our gross income each year our pro rata share of such non-U.S. entity's ordinary earnings and net capital gains (such inclusions in gross income, "QEF Inclusions"), for each year in which the non-U.S. entity owned directly or indirectly by us is a PFIC, whether or not we receive cash in respect of its income. Thus, U.S. Holders may be required to report taxable income as a result of QEF Inclusions without corresponding receipts of cash. A shareholder may, however, elect to defer, until the occurrence of certain events, payment of the U.S. federal income tax attributable to QEF Inclusions for which no current distributions are received, but will be required to pay interest on the deferred tax computed by using the statutory rate of interest applicable to an extension of time for payment of tax. Net losses (if any) of a PFIC will not, however, pass through to us or to U.S. Holders and may not be carried back or forward in computing such PFIC's ordinary earnings and net capital gain in other taxable years. Consequently, U.S. Holders may, over time, be taxed on amounts that, as an economic matter, exceed our net profits. Our tax basis in the shares of such non-U.S. entities, and a U.S. Holder's basis in our common shares, will be increased to reflect QEF Inclusions. No portion of the QEF Inclusion attributable to ordinary income will be eligible for the favorable tax rate generally applicable to "qualified dividend income" for individual and other non-corporate U.S. Holders. Amounts included as QEF Inclusions with respect to direct and indirect investments generally will not be taxed again when actually distributed.

In certain cases, we may be unable to make a QEF Election with respect to a PFIC. This could occur if we are unable to obtain the information necessary to make a QEF Election because, for example, such entity is not an affiliate of ours or because such entity itself invests in underlying investment vehicles over which we have no control. If we do not make a QEF Election with respect to a PFIC, Section 1291 of the Code will treat any gain on a disposition by us of shares of such entity, any gain on the disposition of the common shares by a U.S. Holder at a time when we own shares of such entity, and certain other defined "excess distributions," as if such gain or excess distribution were ordinary income earned ratably over the shorter of the period during which the shareholder held its common shares or the period during which we held our shares in such entity. For gain and excess distributions allocated to prior years, (i) the tax rate will be the highest in effect for that taxable year and (ii) the tax will be payable generally without regard to offsets from deductions, losses and expenses. U.S. Holders will also be subject to an interest charge for any deferred tax. No portion of this ordinary income will be eligible for the favorable tax rate generally applicable to "qualified dividend income" for individual and other non-corporate U.S. Holders.

If a non-U.S. entity held by Holdco is classified as both a CFC and a PFIC during the time Holdco is a U.S. Shareholder of such non-U.S. entity, a U.S. Holder will be required to include amounts in income with respect to such non-U.S. entity as described above under the subheading "—Controlled Foreign Corporations," and the consequences described under this subheading will not apply. If Holdco's ownership percentage in a non-U.S. entity changes such that it is not a U.S. Shareholder with respect to such non-U.S. entity, then a U.S. Holder may be subject to the PFIC rules. The interaction of these rules is complex, and shareholders are urged to consult their tax advisors in this regard.

Consequences to Non-U.S. Holders

As a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we are not a taxable entity and we incur no U.S. federal income tax liability. Instead, each shareholder, in computing its own U.S. federal income tax liability for any taxable year, will be required to take into account its allocable share of items of our income, gain, loss, deduction and credit for each of our taxable years ending with or within such shareholder's taxable year, regardless whether the shareholder has received any distributions. The characterization of an item of our income, gain, loss, deduction or credit generally will be determined at our (rather than at the shareholder's) level.

Special rules apply to Non-U.S. Holders. In light of our intended investment activities, we may be or may become engaged in a U.S. trade or business for U.S. federal income tax purposes, in which case some portion of our

income would be treated as effectively connected income with respect to Non-U.S. Holders. If a Non-U.S. Holder were treated as being engaged in a U.S. trade or business in any year because of an investment in our common shares in such year, such Non-U.S. Holder generally would be (i) subject to withholding by us or the applicable withholding agent on its distributive share of our income effectively connected with such U.S. trade or business, (ii) required to file a U.S. federal income tax return for such year reporting its allocable share, if any, of income or loss effectively connected with such trade or business and (iii) required to pay U.S. federal income tax at regular U.S. federal income tax rates on any such income. Moreover, a corporate Non-U.S. Holder might be subject to a U.S. branch profits tax on its allocable share of any effectively connected earnings and profits. Any amount so withheld would be creditable against such Non-U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability, and such Non-U.S. Holder could claim a refund to the extent that the amount withheld exceeded such Non-U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability for the taxable year. Finally, if we were treated as being engaged in a U.S. trade or business, a portion of any gain recognized by a Non-U.S. Holder on the sale or exchange of its common shares could be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as effectively connected income, and hence such Non-U.S. Holder could be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the sale or exchange.

Generally, under the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act of 1980 ("FIRPTA") provisions of the Code, Non-U.S. Holders are subject to U.S. tax in the same manner as U.S. Holders on any gain recognized on the disposition of an interest, other than an interest solely as a creditor, in U.S. real property. An interest in U.S. real property includes stock in a U.S. corporation (except for certain stock of publicly-traded U.S. corporations) if, at any time during the shorter of (i) the applicable Non-U.S. Holder's holding period or (ii) the five year period preceding the applicable disposition (the "applicable period"), interests in U.S. real property constitute 50% or more by value of the sum of the corporation's assets used in a trade or business, its U.S. real property interests and its interests in real property located outside the United States (a "USRPHC"). Consequently, a Non-U.S. Holder who invests directly in U.S. real property, or indirectly by owning the stock of a USRPHC, will be subject to tax under FIRPTA on the disposition of such investment (and a corporate Non-U.S. Holder might be subject to a U.S. 30% branch profits tax on any associated earnings and profits). The FIRPTA tax will also apply if the non-U.S. person is a holder of an interest in a partnership that owns an interest in U.S. real property or an interest in a USRPHC. We have made and expect, from time to time, to make certain investments that could constitute investments in U.S. real property or USRPHCs. Each Non-U.S. Holder will be subject to U.S. federal income tax under FIRPTA on such shareholder's allocable share of any gain realized on the disposition of a FIRPTA interest and will be subject to the filing requirements discussed above. However, the U.S. branch profits tax described above will generally not apply in the case of the sale of USRPHCs.

In addition, a Non-U.S. Holder who disposes of our common shares and who owns more than 5% of our common shares (or owned more than 5% of our common shares at any time during the applicable period) may be subject to FIRPTA upon such disposition. For purposes of determining whether a Non-U.S. Holder owns more than 5% of our common shares, special attribution rules apply. Where a Non-U.S. Holder who owns (or is deemed to own) or owned (or was deemed to have owned) during the applicable period, more than 5% of our common shares disposes of common shares at a time when we are a USRPHC (determined as described above, as if we were a U.S. corporation) or have at any time been a USRPHC within the applicable period, any gain generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at 20% (for individuals) or 35% (for corporations), and such Non-U.S. Holder will have a U.S. tax return filing obligation. While we do not believe that we currently are, or have been, a USRPHC, we are not under any obligation to avoid becoming a USRPHC or to notify shareholders in the event that we determine we have become a USRPHC. If any Non-U.S. Holder owns or anticipates owning more than 5% of our common shares, such shareholder should consult its tax advisor.

A Non-U.S. Holder generally is subject to withholding by us or the applicable withholding agent of U.S. tax at a 30% rate on such Non-U.S. Holder's distributive share of the gross amount of interest, dividends and other fixed or determinable annual or periodical income ("FDAP Income") received by us from sources within the United States if such income is not treated as effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. The 30% rate may be reduced or eliminated under the provisions of an applicable income tax treaty between the United States and the country in which the Non-U.S. Holder resides or is organized. Whether a Non-U.S. Holder is eligible for such treaty benefits will depend upon the provisions of the applicable treaty as well as the treatment of us under the laws of the Non-U.S. Holder's jurisdiction. The 30% withholding tax rate does not apply to certain portfolio interest on obligations of U.S. persons allocable to certain Non-U.S. Holders. Moreover, Non-U.S. Holders generally are not subject to U.S. federal income tax on capital gains if: (i) such gains are not effectively connected with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business of such Non-U.S. Holder; or (ii) a tax treaty between the United States and the country in which the Non-U.S. Holder

resides or is organized is applicable and such gains are not attributable to a permanent establishment in the United States maintained by such Non-U.S. Holder. Notwithstanding the prior sentence, capital gains earned by a Non-U.S. Holder may be subject to U.S. federal income tax at a flat rate of 30% if such Non-U.S. Holder is an individual and is present in the United States for 183 or more days during the taxable year in which such capital gains are recognized and certain other requirements are met. Non-U.S. Holders that are corporations may also be subject to a 30% branch profits tax on such effectively connected earnings and profits. The 30% rate applicable to branch profits may be reduced or eliminated under the provisions of an applicable income tax treaty between the United States and the country in which the Non-U.S. Holder resides or is organized.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, and although each Non-U.S. Holder is required to provide us with an applicable Form W-8, we nevertheless may be unable to accurately or timely determine the tax status of our shareholders for purposes of establishing whether reduced rates of withholding apply to some or all of our shareholders. In such a case, a Non-U.S. Holder's allocable share of distributions of U.S.-source dividend, interest, and other FDAP Income will be subject to U.S. withholding tax at a rate of 30%. Furthermore, if a Non-U.S. Holder would not be subject to U.S. tax based on its tax status or otherwise were eligible for a reduced rate of U.S. withholding, such Non-U.S. Holder might need to take additional steps to receive a credit or refund of any excess withholding tax paid on its account, which could include the filing of a non-resident U.S. income tax return with the IRS. Among other limitations applicable to claiming treaty benefits, if a Non-U.S. Holder resides in a treaty jurisdiction which does not treat us as a passthrough entity, such Non-U.S. Holder might not be eligible to receive a refund or credit of excess U.S. withholding taxes paid on its account.

In general, different rules from those described above apply in the case of Non-U.S. Holders subject to special treatment under U.S. federal income tax law, including a Non-U.S. Holder: (i) who has an office or fixed place of business in the United States or is otherwise carrying on a U.S. trade or business; (ii) who is an individual present in the United States for 183 or more days and certain other conditions are satisfied; or (iii) who is a former citizen or resident of the United States.

Non-U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors with regard to the U.S. federal income and other tax consequences to them of acquiring, holding and disposing of common shares, as well as the effects of state, local and non-U.S. tax laws, as well as eligibility for any reduced withholding benefits.

Administrative Matters

Tax Matters Partner and Partnership Representative

The General Partner acts as our "tax matters partner." Our board of directors has the authority, subject to certain restrictions, to appoint another shareholder to act on our behalf in connection with an administrative or judicial review of our items of income, gain, loss, deduction or credit.

For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, we will be required to designate a partner, or other person, with a substantial presence in the United States as the partnership representative ("Partnership Representative"). The Partnership Representative will have the sole authority to act on our behalf in connection with an administrative or judicial review of our items of income, gain, loss, deduction or credit. If we do not make such a designation, the IRS can select any person as the Partnership Representative. We currently anticipate that we will designate our General Partner as the Partnership Representative. Further, any actions taken by us or by the Partnership Representative on our behalf will be binding on us and all of the unitholders.

Section 754 Election

Under Section 754 of the Code, we may elect to have the adjusted tax basis of our assets adjusted in the event of a distribution of property to a shareholder or a transfer of a common share by sale or exchange, or as a result of the death of a shareholder. Pursuant to the terms of our operating agreement, the board of directors, in its sole discretion, is authorized to direct us to make such an election. Such an election, if made, can be revoked only with the consent of the IRS. We have not made the election permitted by Section 754 of the Code.

Without a Section 754 election, there will be no adjustment for the transferee of common shares even if the purchase price of those common shares is higher than the common shares' share of the aggregate adjusted tax basis of our assets immediately prior to the transfer. In that case, on a sale by us of an asset, gain allocable to the transferee would include built-in gain allocable to the transferee at the time of the transfer. Moreover, if common shares were transferred at a time when we had a "substantial built-in loss" inherent in our assets, we would be obligated to reduce the tax basis in that portion of such assets attributable to such shares.

Technical Termination

Subject to the electing large partnership rules described below, we will be considered to have been terminated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes if there is a sale or exchange of 50% or more of the total common shares within a 12-month period. Our termination would result in the closing of our taxable year for all shareholders for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In the case of a shareholder reporting on a taxable year different from our taxable year, the closing of our taxable year may result in more than 12 months of our taxable income or loss being includable in the shareholder's taxable income for the year of termination. We would be required to make new tax elections after a termination, and we may be required to file two tax returns for one fiscal year. A termination could also result in penalties if we were unable to determine that the termination had occurred. Moreover, a termination might either accelerate the application of, or subject us to, any tax legislation enacted before the termination. A technical termination could also result in a deferral of depreciation and amortizations deductions allowable in computing taxable income.

Pursuant to an IRS relief procedure, if a technically terminated publicly traded partnership requests relief under such procedure and the IRS grants such relief, then, among other things, the partnership need only provide one Schedule K-1 to its partners for the year, notwithstanding the two short taxable years for the partnership.

Information Returns

We have agreed to use reasonable efforts to furnish to shareholders tax information (including Schedule K-1) as promptly as possible, which describes their allocable share of our income, gain, loss, deduction, and credit for our preceding taxable year. Delivery of this information by us will be subject to delay in the event of, among other reasons, the late receipt of any necessary tax information from an investment in which we hold an interest. It is therefore possible that, in any taxable year, our shareholders will need to apply for extensions of time to file their tax returns. There can be no assurance for Non-U.S. Holders that this information will meet such shareholders' jurisdictions' compliance requirements.

It is possible that we may engage in transactions that subject FTAI and, potentially, our shareholders to other information reporting requirements with respect to an investment in us. Shareholders may be subject to substantial penalties if they fail to comply with such information reporting requirements. Shareholders should consult with their own tax advisors regarding such information reporting requirements.

Nominee Reporting

Persons who hold our common shares as nominees for another person are required to furnish to us (i) the name, address and taxpayer identification number of the beneficial owner and the nominee; (ii) a statement regarding whether the beneficial owner is (1) a person that is not a U.S. person, (2) a foreign government, an international organization or any wholly-owned agency or instrumentality of either of the foregoing, or (3) a tax exempt entity; (iii) the amount and description of common shares held, acquired or transferred for the beneficial owner; and (iv) specific information including the dates of acquisitions and transfers, means of acquisitions and transfers, and acquisition costs for purchases, as well as the amount of net proceeds from sales.

Brokers and financial institutions are required to furnish additional information, including whether they are U.S. persons and specific information on common shares they acquire, hold or transfer for their own account. A penalty of \$50 per failure, up to a maximum of \$100,000 per calendar year, is imposed by the Code for failure to report that information to us. The nominee is required to supply the beneficial owner of the common shares with the information furnished to us.

Audits

We may be audited by the IRS. Adjustments resulting from an IRS audit may require a shareholder to adjust a prior year's tax liability, and possibly may result in an audit of such shareholder's tax returns. Any audit of shareholders' tax returns could result in adjustments not related to our tax returns as well as those related to our tax returns.

Legislation was recently enacted that significantly changes the rules for U.S. Federal income tax audits of partnerships. Such audits will continue to be conducted at the partnership level, but with respect to tax returns for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, any adjustments to the amount of tax due (including interest and penalties) will be payable by the partnership rather than the partners of such partnership unless the partnership

qualifies for and affirmatively elects an alternative procedure. In general, under the default procedures, taxes imposed on us would be assessed at the highest rate of tax applicable for the reviewed year and determined without regard to the character of the income or gain, the tax status of our shareholders or the benefit of any shareholder-level tax attributes (that could otherwise reduce any tax due).

Under the elective alternative procedure, we would issue information returns to persons who were shareholders in the audited year, who would then be required to take the adjustments into account in calculating their own tax liability, and we would not be liable for the adjustments to the amount of tax due (including interest and penalties). The mechanics of the elective alternative procedure are not clear in a number of respects and are intended to be clarified by future guidance.

Accounting Method and Taxable Year

We currently use the accrual method of accounting and the calendar year as our taxable year for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Each shareholder will be required to include in income its share of our income, gain, loss and deduction for each taxable year ending within or with its taxable year. In addition, a shareholder who has a taxable year ending on a date other than December 31 and who disposes of all of its common shares following the close of our taxable year but before the close of its taxable year must include its share of income, gain, loss and deduction in income for the taxable year of disposition, with the result that it will be required to include in income for its taxable year its share of more than one year of our income, gain, loss and deduction.

A partnership is required to have a taxable year that is the same as for any partner, or group of partners, that owns a majority interest (more than 50%) in the partnership, and is required to change its taxable year each time a group of partners with a different taxable year acquires a majority interest, unless the partnership has been forced to change its taxable year during the preceding two-year period.

Elective Procedures for Large Partnerships

The Code allows large partnerships to elect streamlined procedures for income tax reporting. This election, if made, would reduce the number of items that must be separately stated on the Schedules K-1 that are issued to shareholders, and such Schedules K-1 would have to be provided on or before the first March 15 following the close of each taxable year. In addition, this election would prevent us from suffering a “technical termination” (which would close our taxable year) if, within a 12-month period, there is a sale or exchange of 50% or more of our total interests. If an election is made, IRS audit adjustments will flow through to the shareholders for the year in which the adjustments take effect, rather than the shareholders in the year to which the adjustment relates. In addition, we, rather than the shareholders, generally will be liable for any interest and penalties that result from an audit adjustment. Despite the foregoing benefits, there are also costs and administrative burdens associated with such an election. Consequently, as of this time, FTAI has not elected to be subject to the reporting procedures applicable to large partnerships.

Backup Withholding

For each calendar year, we will report to shareholders and to the IRS the amount of distributions that we pay, and the amount of tax (if any) that we withhold on these distributions. Under the backup withholding rules, a shareholder may be subject to backup withholding tax with respect to distributions paid unless (i) such shareholder is a corporation or falls within another exempt category and demonstrates this fact when required or (ii) such shareholder provides a taxpayer identification number, certifies as to no loss of exemption from backup withholding tax and otherwise complies with the applicable requirements of the backup withholding tax rules. An exempt shareholder should indicate its exempt status on a properly completed IRS Form W-8BEN or W-9, as applicable. Backup withholding is not an additional tax; the amount of any backup withholding from a payment to a shareholder will be allowed as a credit against such shareholder’s U.S. federal income tax liability and may entitle such shareholder to a refund from the IRS, provided such shareholder supplies the required information to the IRS in a timely manner.

If shareholders do not timely provide us (or your broker, the clearing agent, or other intermediary, as appropriate) with an IRS Form W-8 or W-9, as applicable, or such form is not properly completed, such shareholders may become subject to U.S. backup withholding taxes in excess of what would have been imposed had we received certification from all shareholders. In certain circumstances, payments we make may be subject to excess U.S. backup

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withholding taxes, which will be treated by us as an expense that will be borne by all shareholders on a pro rata basis (where we are or may be unable to cost efficiently allocate any such excess withholding tax cost specifically to the shareholders that failed to timely provide the proper U.S. tax certifications).

Additional Withholding Requirements

Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code and the Treasury Regulations and administrative guidance promulgated thereunder (commonly referred to as the “Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act” or “FATCA”) generally impose withholding at a rate of 30% in certain circumstances on dividends in respect of, and, after December 31, 2018, gross proceeds from the sale or other disposition of, securities (including our common shares) which are held by or through certain foreign financial institutions (including investment funds), unless any such institution (i) enters into, and complies with, an agreement with the IRS to report, on an annual basis, information with respect to interests in, and accounts maintained by, the institution that are owned by certain U.S. persons and by certain non-U.S. entities that are wholly or partially owned by U.S. persons and to withhold on certain payments, or (ii) if required under an intergovernmental agreement between the United States and an applicable foreign country, reports such information to its local tax authority, which will exchange such information with the U.S. authorities. An intergovernmental agreement between the United States and an applicable foreign country may modify these requirements. Accordingly, the entity through which our common shares are held will affect the determination of whether such withholding is required. Similarly, dividends in respect of, and, after December 31, 2018, gross proceeds from the sale or other disposition of, our common shares held by an investor that is a non-financial non-U.S. entity that does not qualify under certain exceptions will generally be subject to withholding at a rate of 30%, unless such entity either (i) certifies to the applicable withholding agent that such entity does not have any “substantial United States owners” or (ii) provides certain information regarding the entity’s “substantial United States owners,” which will in turn be provided to the U.S. Treasury Department. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors regarding the possible implications of FATCA on their investment in our common shares.

Uniformity of Common Shares

Because we cannot match transferors and transferees of common shares and for other reasons, we must maintain uniformity of the economic and tax characteristics of the common shares to a purchaser of these common shares. As a result, we may be unable to completely comply with a number of U.S. federal income tax requirements. Any non-uniformity could have a negative impact on the value of the common shares.

Our operating agreement permits us to take positions in filing our U.S. federal income tax returns that preserve the uniformity of our common shares.

A shareholder’s adjusted tax basis in common shares is reduced by its share of our deductions (whether or not such deductions were claimed on a shareholder’s income tax return) so that any position that we take that understates deductions will overstate the shareholder’s adjusted tax basis in its common shares, and may cause the shareholder to understate gain or overstate loss on any sale of such common shares. The IRS may challenge one or more of any positions we take to preserve the uniformity of common shares. If such a challenge were sustained, the uniformity of common shares may be affected, and under some circumstances, the gain from a sale of common shares may be increased without the benefit of additional deductions.

Tax Shelter Regulations

If we were to engage in a “reportable transaction,” we (and possibly shareholders and others) would be required to make a detailed disclosure of the transaction to the IRS in accordance with Treasury regulations governing tax shelters and other potentially tax-motivated transactions. A transaction may be a reportable transaction based upon any of several factors, including the fact that it is a type of tax avoidance transaction publicly identified by the IRS as a “listed transaction” or that it produces certain kinds of losses in excess of \$2 million. An investment in us may be considered a “reportable transaction” if, for example, we recognize certain significant losses in the future. In certain circumstances, a shareholder who disposes of an interest in a transaction resulting in the recognition by such shareholder of significant losses in excess of certain threshold amounts may be obligated to disclose its participation in such transaction. Our participation in a reportable transaction also could increase the likelihood that our U.S. federal income tax information return (and possibly a shareholder’s tax return) would be audited by the IRS. Certain of these rules are currently unclear and it is possible that they may be applicable in situations other than significant loss transactions.

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Moreover, if we were to participate in a reportable transaction with a significant purpose to avoid or evade tax, or in any listed transaction, shareholders may be subject to (i) significant accuracy-related penalties with a broad scope, (ii) for those persons otherwise entitled to deduct interest on federal tax deficiencies, nondeductibility of interest on any resulting tax liability, and (iii) in the case of a listed transaction, an extended statute of limitations.

Shareholders should consult their own tax advisors concerning any possible disclosure obligation under the Treasury regulations governing tax shelters with respect to the ownership dispositions of their interests in us.

New Legislation or Administrative or Judicial Action

The rules dealing with U.S. federal income taxation are constantly under review by persons involved in the legislative process, the IRS and the U.S. Treasury Department, frequently resulting in revised interpretations of established concepts, statutory changes, revisions to regulations and other modifications and interpretations. No assurance can be given as to whether, or in what form, any proposals affecting us or our shareholders will be enacted. The IRS pays close attention to the proper application of tax laws to partnerships. The present U.S. federal income tax treatment of an investment in common shares may be modified by administrative, legislative or judicial interpretation at any time, and any such action may affect investments and commitments previously made. Changes to the U.S. federal income tax laws and interpretations thereof could, for example, make it more difficult or impossible to meet the Qualifying Income Exception for us to be treated as a partnership that is not taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Our organizational documents and agreements permit the board of directors to modify the operating agreement from time to time, without the consent of the shareholders, in order to address certain changes (or expected future changes) in U.S. federal income tax laws, Treasury regulations, or interpretation. In some circumstances, such revisions could have a material adverse impact on some or all of our shareholders.

THE FOREGOING DISCUSSION IS NOT INTENDED AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR CAREFUL TAX PLANNING. THE TAX MATTERS RELATING TO FTAI AND HOLDERS OF COMMON SHARES ARE COMPLEX AND ARE SUBJECT TO VARYING INTERPRETATIONS. MOREOVER, THE EFFECT OF EXISTING INCOME TAX LAWS, THE MEANING AND IMPACT OF WHICH IS UNCERTAIN AND OF PROPOSED CHANGES IN INCOME TAX LAWS WILL VARY WITH THE PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES OF EACH SHAREHOLDER AND, IN REVIEWING THIS PROSPECTUS, THESE MATTERS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED. IF YOU ARE CONSIDERING THE PURCHASE OF OUR COMMON SHARES, YOU SHOULD CONSULT YOUR OWN TAX ADVISORS WITH RESPECT TO THE U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL AND NON-U.S. TAX CONSEQUENCES OF ANY INVESTMENT IN OUR COMMON SHARES.

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ERISA CONSIDERATIONS

A plan fiduciary considering an investment in the securities should consider, among other things, whether such an investment might constitute or give rise to a prohibited transaction under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”), the Code or any substantially similar federal, state, local or non-U.S. law. ERISA and the Code impose restrictions on:

- employee benefit plans as defined in Section 3(3) of ERISA that are subject to Title I of ERISA,
- plans described in Section 4975(e)(1) of the Code that are subject to Section 4975 of the Internal Revenue Code, including individual retirement accounts and Keogh Plans,
- entities whose underlying assets include plan assets by reason of a plan's investment in such entities including, without limitation, insurance company general accounts (each of the foregoing, a “Plan”), and
- persons who have certain specified relationships to a Plan described as “parties in interest” under ERISA and “disqualified persons” under the Internal Revenue Code.

Prohibited Transactions

ERISA imposes certain duties on persons who are fiduciaries of a Plan subject to Title I of ERISA. Under ERISA, any person who exercises any authority or control over the management or disposition of a Plan's assets is considered to be a fiduciary of that Plan. Both ERISA and the Code prohibit certain transactions involving “plan assets” between a Plan and parties in interest or disqualified persons. Violations of these rules may result in the imposition of an excise tax or penalty.

The direct or indirect purchase of the securities from FTAI, and the acquisition and holding of securities that constitute debt of FTAI, by a Plan with respect to which we are party in interest or a disqualified person could be treated as or give rise to a prohibited

transaction under ERISA or the Code. There are, however, a number of statutory and administrative exemptions that could be applicable to a Plan's investment in the securities, depending upon various factors, including: (i) the statutory exemption under Section 408(b)(17) of ERISA and Section 4975(d)(20) of the Code for certain transactions with non-fiduciary service providers; (ii) Prohibited Transaction Class Exemption (“PTCE”) 84-14 for certain transactions determined by independent “qualified professional asset managers”; (iii) PTCE 90-1 for certain transactions involving insurance company pooled separate accounts; (iv) PTCE 91-38 for certain transactions involving bank collective investment funds; (v) PTCE 96-23 for certain transactions determined by “in-house asset managers”; and (vi) PTCE 95-60 for certain transactions involving insurance company general accounts.

The Plan Assets Regulation

Under 29 C.F.R. 2510.3-101, as modified by Section 3(42) of ERISA (the “Plan Assets Regulation”), a Plan's assets may be deemed to include an interest in the underlying assets of an entity if the Plan acquires an “equity interest” in such an entity and no exception under the Plan Asset Regulation is applicable. In that event, the operations of such an entity could result in prohibited transactions under ERISA and the Code.

Under the Plan Assets Regulation, if a Plan acquires a “publicly-offered security,” the issuer of the security is not deemed to hold plan assets of the investing Plan as a result of such acquisition. A publicly-offered security is a security that:

- is freely transferable,
- is part of a class of securities that is owned by 100 or more investors independent of the issuer and of one another, and
- is either:
 - (i) part of a class of securities registered under Section 12(b) or 12(g) of the Exchange Act, or
 - (ii) sold to the Plan as part of an offering of securities to the public pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act and the class of securities of which such security is part is registered under the Exchange Act within the requisite time.

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Treatment of our Common Shares as “Publicly-Offered Securities”

Our common shares currently meet the above criteria and it is anticipated that our common shares will continue to meet the criteria of publicly-offered securities.

The applicability of the “publicly-offered securities” exception or another exception under the Plan Assets Regulation to other securities registered on the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part will be discussed in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Governmental, Foreign and Church Plans

Governmental plans (as defined in Section 3(32) of ERISA), foreign plans (as described in Section 4(b)(4) of ERISA) and certain church plans (as defined in Section 3(33) of ERISA) are not subject to the fiduciary responsibility provisions of ERISA or the provisions of Section 4975 of the Code. Such plans may, however, be subject to other federal, state, local or non-U.S. laws that are substantially similar to the foregoing provisions of ERISA and the Code. In addition, any such plan that is qualified and exempt from taxation under the Code is subject to the prohibited transaction rules set forth in Section 503 of the Code. Fiduciaries of such plans should consult with their counsel before purchasing any of the securities.

General Investment Considerations

Fiduciaries of a Plan (including, without limitation, an entity whose assets include plan assets, including, as applicable, an insurance company general account, insurance company separate account or collective investment fund) considering the purchase of the securities should consult with their legal advisors concerning the impact of ERISA and the Code and the potential consequences of making an investment in the securities with respect to their specific circumstances. Each Plan fiduciary should take into account, among other considerations:

- whether the Plan's investment could give rise to a non-exempt prohibited transaction under ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code,

- whether the fiduciary has the authority to make the investment,
- the composition of the Plan's portfolio with respect to diversification by type of asset,
- the Plan's funding objectives,
- the tax effects of the investment,
- whether our assets would be considered plan assets, and
- whether, under the general fiduciary standards of investment prudence and diversification an investment in these shares is appropriate for the Plan taking into account the overall investment policy of the Plan and the composition of the Plan's investment portfolio.

The discussion of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code contained herein is, of necessity, general and does not purport to be complete. Moreover, the provisions of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code are subject to extensive and continuing administrative and judicial interpretation and review. Therefore, the matters discussed above may be affected by future regulations, rulings, and court decisions, some of which may have retroactive application and effect.

ANY POTENTIAL INVESTOR CONSIDERING AN INVESTMENT IN THE SECURITIES THAT IS, OR IS ACTING ON BEHALF OF, A PLAN (OR A GOVERNMENTAL, FOREIGN OR CHURCH PLAN SUBJECT TO LAWS SIMILAR TO ERISA AND/OR SECTION 4975 OF THE CODE) SHOULD CONSULT WITH ITS OWN LEGAL, TAX AND ERISA ADVISERS REGARDING THE CONSEQUENCES OF SUCH AN INVESTMENT. EACH SUCH INVESTOR, BY ACQUIRING ANY OF THE SECURITIES REGISTERED ON THE REGISTRATION STATEMENT OF WHICH THIS PROSPECTUS FORMS A PART SHALL BE DEEMED TO REPRESENT THAT ITS ACQUISITION OF SUCH SECURITIES DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AND WILL NOT RESULT IN A NON-EXEMPT PROHIBITED TRANSACTION UNDER ERISA OR SECTION 4975 OF THE CODE OR A SIMILAR VIOLATION OF ANY SUBSTANTIAL SIMILAR FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL OR NON-U.S. LAW.

NEITHER WE NOR ANY OF OUR AFFILIATES, OFFICERS, EMPLOYEES OR AGENTS IS UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE INVESTMENT ADVICE OR ANY RECOMMENDATION IN A FIDUCIARY CAPACITY IN CONNECTION WITH ANY PLAN (INCLUDING ANY IRA) FIDUCIARY'S DECISION ACQUIRE OR HOLD ANY SECURITY ISSUED PURSUANT HERETO.

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PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

We or the selling shareholders may offer and sell the securities offered by this prospectus from time to time in one or more transactions, including without limitation:

- directly to one or more purchasers;
- through agents;
- to or through underwriters, brokers or dealers; or
- through a combination of any of these methods.

A distribution of the securities offered by this prospectus may also be effected through the issuance of derivative securities, including without limitation, warrants, subscriptions, exchangeable securities, forward delivery contracts and the writing of options.

If indicated in an applicable prospectus supplement, we may sell our common shares under a newly established dividend reinvestment plan. The terms of any such plan will be set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement.

In addition, the manner in which we may sell some or all of the securities covered by this prospectus includes any method permitted by law, including, without limitation, through:

- a block trade in which a broker-dealer will attempt to sell as agent, but may position or resell a portion of the block, as principal, in order to facilitate the transaction;
- purchases by a broker-dealer, as principal, and resale by the broker-dealer for its account;
- ordinary brokerage transactions and transactions in which a broker solicits purchasers; or
- privately negotiated transactions.

We may also enter into hedging transactions. For example, we may:

- enter into transactions with a broker-dealer or affiliate thereof in connection with which such broker-dealer or affiliate will engage in short sales of the common shares pursuant to this prospectus, in which case such broker-dealer or affiliate may use common shares received from us to close out its short positions;
- sell securities short and redeliver such shares to close out our short positions;
- enter into option or other types of transactions that require us to deliver common shares to a broker-dealer or an affiliate thereof, who will then resell or transfer the common shares under this prospectus; or
- loan or pledge the common shares to a broker-dealer or an affiliate thereof, who may sell the loaned shares or, in an event of default in the case of a pledge, sell the pledged shares pursuant to this prospectus.

The securities covered by this prospectus may be sold:

- on a national securities exchange;
- in the over-the-counter market; or
- in transactions otherwise than on an exchange or in the over-the-counter market, or in combination.

In addition, we may enter into derivative or hedging transactions with third parties, or sell securities not covered by this prospectus to third parties in privately negotiated transactions. In connection with such a transaction, the third parties may sell securities covered by and pursuant to this prospectus and an applicable prospectus supplement or pricing supplement, as the case may be. If so, the third party may use securities borrowed from us or others to settle such sales and may use securities received from us to close out any related short positions. We may also loan or pledge securities covered by this prospectus and an applicable prospectus supplement to third parties, who may sell the loaned securities or, in an event of default in the case of a pledge, sell the pledged securities pursuant to this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement or pricing supplement, as the case may be.

A prospectus supplement with respect to each offering of securities will state the terms of the offering of the securities, including:

- the name or names of any participating underwriters, brokers, dealers or agents and the amounts of securities underwritten or purchased by each of them, if any;

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- the public offering price or purchase price of the securities and the net proceeds to be received by us from the sale;
- any delayed delivery arrangements;
- any underwriting discounts, commissions or agency fees and other items constituting underwriters', brokers', dealers' or agents' compensation;
- any discounts or concessions allowed or reallocated or paid to dealers;
- any securities exchange or markets on which the securities may be listed; and
- other material terms of the offering.

The offer and sale of the securities described in this prospectus by us, the underwriters or the third parties described above may be effected from time to time in one or more transactions, including privately negotiated transactions, either:

- at a fixed price or prices, which may be changed;
- at market prices prevailing at the time of sale;
- at prices related to the prevailing market prices; or
- at negotiated prices.

In addition to selling its common shares under this prospectus, a selling shareholder may:

- transfer its common shares in other ways not involving market maker or established trading markets, including directly by gift, distribution, or other transfer;
- sell its common shares under Rule 144 or Rule 145 of the Securities Act rather than under this prospectus, if the transaction meets the requirements of Rule 144 or Rule 145; or

- sell its common shares by any other legally available means.

General

Any public offering price and any discounts, commissions, concessions or other items constituting compensation allowed or reallocated or paid to underwriters, dealers, agents or remarketing firms may be changed from time to time. Underwriters, dealers, agents and remarketing firms that participate in the distribution of the offered securities may be “underwriters” as defined in the Securities Act. Any discounts or commissions they receive from us and any profits they receive on the resale of the offered securities may be treated as underwriting discounts and commissions under the Securities Act. We will identify any underwriters, agents or dealers and describe their commissions, fees or discounts in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Underwriters and Agents

If underwriters are used in a sale, they will acquire the offered securities for their own account. The underwriters may resell the offered securities in one or more transactions, including negotiated transactions. These sales may be made at a fixed public offering price or prices, which may be changed, at market prices prevailing at the time of the sale, at prices related to such prevailing market price or at negotiated prices. We may offer the securities to the public through an underwriting syndicate or through a single underwriter. The underwriters in any particular offering will be mentioned in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Unless otherwise specified in connection with any particular offering of securities, the obligations of the underwriters to purchase the offered securities will be subject to certain conditions contained in an underwriting agreement that we will enter into with the underwriters at the time of the sale to them. The underwriters will be obligated to purchase all of the securities of the series offered if any of the securities are purchased, unless otherwise specified in connection with any particular offering of securities. Any initial offering price and any discounts or concessions allowed, reallocated or paid to dealers may be changed from time to time.

We may designate agents to sell the offered securities. Unless otherwise specified in connection with any particular offering of securities, the agents will agree to use their best efforts to solicit purchases for the period of their appointment. We may also sell the offered securities to one or more remarketing firms, acting as principals for

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their own accounts or as agents for us. These firms will remarket the offered securities upon purchasing them in accordance with a redemption or repayment pursuant to the terms of the offered securities. A prospectus supplement will identify any remarketing firm and will describe the terms of its agreement, if any, with us and its compensation.

In connection with offerings made through underwriters or agents, we may enter into agreements with such underwriters or agents pursuant to which we receive our outstanding securities in consideration for the securities being offered to the public for cash. In connection with these arrangements, the underwriters or agents may also sell securities covered by this prospectus to hedge their positions in these outstanding securities, including in short sale transactions. If so, the underwriters or agents may use the securities received from us under these arrangements to close out any related open borrowings of securities.

Dealers

We may sell the offered securities to dealers as principals. We may negotiate and pay dealers' commissions, discounts or concessions for their services. The dealer may then resell such securities to the public either at varying prices to be determined by the dealer or at a fixed offering price agreed to with us at the time of resale. Dealers engaged by us may allow other dealers to participate in resales.

Direct Sales

We may choose to sell the offered securities directly. In this case, no underwriters or agents would be involved.

Institutional Purchasers

We may authorize agents, dealers or underwriters to solicit certain institutional investors to purchase offered securities on a delayed delivery basis pursuant to delayed delivery contracts providing for payment and delivery on a specified future date. The applicable prospectus supplement will provide the details of any such arrangement, including the offering price and commissions payable on the solicitations.

We will enter into such delayed contracts only with institutional purchasers that we approve. These institutions may include commercial and savings banks, insurance companies, pension funds, investment companies and educational and charitable institutions.

Indemnification; Other Relationships

We may have agreements with agents, underwriters, dealers and remarketing firms to indemnify them against certain civil liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act. Agents, underwriters, dealers and remarketing firms, and their affiliates, may engage in transactions with, or perform services for, us in the ordinary course of business. This includes commercial banking and investment banking transactions.

Market-Making, Stabilization and Other Transactions

There is currently no market for any of the offered securities, other than our common shares, which is listed on the NYSE. If the offered securities are traded after their initial issuance, they may trade at a discount from their initial offering price, depending upon prevailing interest rates, the market for similar securities and other factors. While it is possible that an underwriter could inform us that it intends to make a market in the offered securities, such underwriter would not be obligated to do so, and any such market-making could be discontinued at any time without notice. Therefore, no assurance can be given as to whether an active trading market will develop for the offered securities. We have no current plans for listing of the debt securities, preferred shares or warrants on any securities exchange; any such listing with respect to any particular debt securities, preferred shares or warrants will be described in the applicable prospectus supplement.

In connection with any offering of common shares, the underwriters may purchase and sell common shares in the open market. These transactions may include short sales, syndicate covering transactions and stabilizing transactions. Short sales involve syndicate sales of common shares in excess of the number of shares to be purchased by the underwriters in the offering, which creates a syndicate short position. "Covered" short sales are sales of shares made in an amount up to the number of shares represented by the underwriters' over-allotment option. In determining the source of shares to close out the covered syndicate short position, the underwriters will consider, among other things, the price of shares available for purchase in the open market as compared to the price at which they may purchase shares through the over-allotment option. Transactions to close out the covered syndicate short involve

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either purchases of the common shares in the open market after the distribution has been completed or the exercise of the over-allotment option. The underwriters may also make "naked" short sales of shares in excess of the over-allotment option. The underwriters must close out any naked short position by purchasing common shares in the open market. A naked short position is more likely to be created if the underwriters are concerned that there may be downward pressure on the price of the shares in the open market after pricing that could adversely affect investors who purchase in the offering. Stabilizing transactions consist of bids for or purchases of shares in the open market while the offering is in progress for the purpose of pegging, fixing or maintaining the price of the securities.

In connection with any offering, the underwriters may also engage in penalty bids. Penalty bids permit the underwriters to reclaim a selling concession from a syndicate member when the securities originally sold by the syndicate member are purchased in a syndicate covering transaction to cover syndicate short positions. Stabilizing transactions, syndicate covering transactions and penalty bids may cause the price of the securities to be higher than it would be in the absence of the transactions. The underwriters may, if they commence these transactions, discontinue them at any time.

Fees and Commissions

In compliance with the guidelines of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"), the aggregate maximum discount, commission or agency fees or other items constituting underwriting compensation to be received by any FINRA member or independent broker-dealer will not exceed 8% of any offering pursuant to this prospectus and any applicable prospectus supplement; however, it is anticipated that the maximum commission or discount to be received in any particular offering of securities will be significantly less than this amount.

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Unless otherwise indicated in the applicable prospectus supplement, certain legal matters will be passed upon for us by Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP, New York, New York. If legal matters in connection with offerings made pursuant to this prospectus are passed upon by counsel for the underwriters, dealers or agents, if any, such counsel will be named in the prospectus supplement relating to such offering.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements of Fortress Transportation and Infrastructure Investors LLC and subsidiaries and Intermodal Finance I Ltd. and Subsidiaries appearing in Fortress Transportation and Infrastructure Investors LLC and subsidiaries Annual Report (Form 10-K) for the year ended December 31, 2016, have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, as set forth in their reports thereon, included therein, and incorporated herein by reference. Such consolidated financial statements are incorporated herein by reference in reliance upon such reports given on the authority of such firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

The consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2015 and for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2015 incorporated in this Registration Statement by reference to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 have been so incorporated in reliance on the report of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

The financial statements of Intermodal Finance I Ltd. and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2015 and for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2015 incorporated in this Registration Statement by reference to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 have been so incorporated in reliance on the report of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

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