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Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(5)
Registration No. 333-213058

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of each class of securities to be registered	Maximum aggregate offering price	Amount of registration fee ⁽¹⁾
7.50% Series A Fixed-to-Floating Rate Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, \$0.01 par value per share	\$ 155,250,000	\$ 18,816.30

(1) 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 August 10, 2016)

5,400,000 Shares



New Residential Investment Corp.

**7.50% Series A Fixed-to-Floating Rate Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock
(Liquidation Preference \$25.00 Per Share)**

We are offering 5,400,000 shares of our 7.50% Series A Fixed-to-Floating Rate Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, \$0.01 par value per share, with a liquidation preference of \$25.00 per share (the "Series A Preferred Stock") by this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. Holders of the Series A Preferred Stock will be entitled to receive cumulative cash dividends (i) from and including the original issue date to, but excluding, August 15, 2024 at a fixed rate equal to 7.50% per annum of the \$25.00 per share liquidation preference (equivalent to \$1.875 per annum per share) and (ii) from and including August 15, 2024, at a floating rate per annum equal to three-month LIBOR plus a spread of 5.802% per annum. Dividends will be payable quarterly in arrears on or about the 15th day of February, May, August and November of each year, when and as declared, beginning on November 15, 2019 (long first Dividend Period (as defined herein)). Dividends will accumulate and be cumulative from, and including, the original issue date of the Series A Preferred Stock.

The Series A Preferred Stock is not redeemable by us prior to August 15, 2024, except under circumstances where it is necessary to preserve our qualification as a real estate investment trust ("REIT"), for U.S. federal income tax purposes and except as described below upon the occurrence of a Change of Control (as defined herein). On or after August 15, 2024, we may, at our option, subject to certain procedural requirements, redeem any or all of the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock for cash at a redemption price of \$25.00 per share of the Series A Preferred Stock, plus any accumulated and unpaid dividends thereon (whether or not authorized or declared) to, but excluding, the redemption date, without interest. In addition, upon the occurrence of a Change of Control, we may, at our option, subject to certain procedural requirements, redeem any or all of the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock within 120 days after the first date on which such Change of Control occurred, for cash at a redemption price of \$25.00 per share, plus any accumulated and unpaid dividends thereon (whether or not authorized or declared) to, but excluding, the redemption date, without interest. The Series A Preferred Stock has no stated maturity, is not subject to any sinking fund or mandatory redemption, and will remain outstanding indefinitely unless repurchased or redeemed by us or converted into shares of our common stock, par value \$0.01 per share (our "common stock"), in connection with a Change of Control by the holders of the Series A Preferred Stock.

Upon the occurrence of a Change of Control, each holder of the Series A Preferred Stock will have the right (subject to our election to redeem the Series A Preferred Stock in whole or in part, as described above, prior to the Change of Control Conversion Date (as defined herein)) to convert some or all of the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock held by such holder on the Change of Control Conversion Date into a number of shares of our common stock per share of the Series A Preferred Stock equal to the lesser of:

- the quotient obtained by dividing (i) the sum of the \$25.00 liquidation preference per share of the Series A Preferred Stock plus any accumulated and unpaid dividends thereon (whether or not authorized or declared) to, but excluding, the Change of Control Conversion Date (unless the Change of Control Conversion Date is after a dividend record date (as defined herein) and prior to the corresponding dividend payment date (as defined herein) for the Series A Preferred Stock, in which case no additional amount for such accumulated and unpaid dividends to be paid on such dividend payment date will be included in this sum) by (ii) the Common Stock Price (as defined herein); and
- 3.12305 (the "Share Cap"), subject to certain adjustments as explained herein;

in each case, on the terms and subject to the conditions described in this prospectus supplement, including provisions for the receipt, under specified circumstances, of alternative consideration as described in this prospectus supplement.

No current market exists for the Series A Preferred Stock. We intend to apply to list the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock on the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") under the symbol "NRZ PR A." If the application is approved, trading of the Series A Preferred Stock on the NYSE is expected to commence within 30 days after the original issue date of the Series A Preferred Stock. Our common stock is traded on the NYSE under the symbol "NRZ."

There are restrictions on ownership of the Series A Preferred Stock intended to preserve our qualification as a REIT. Please see the sections entitled "Description of the Series A Preferred Stock—Restrictions on Ownership and Transfer" in this prospectus supplement and "Description of Capital Stock—Restrictions on Ownership and Transfer of Capital Stock" in the accompanying prospectus. In addition, except under limited circumstances as described in this prospectus supplement, holders of the Series A Preferred Stock generally do not have any voting rights.

Investing in the Series A Preferred Stock involves a number of risks. Before making a decision to invest in the Series A Preferred Stock, you should read the discussion of material risks of investing in the Series A Preferred Stock in "Risk Factors" beginning on page S-14 of this prospectus supplement and in the "Risk Factors" sections of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018 and in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q

for the quarter ended March 31, 2019, which have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) and are incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus.

Neither the SEC 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⁽¹⁾</u>
Public offering price	\$25.00	\$135,000,000
Underwriting discount	\$0.7875	\$4,252,500
Proceeds to us (before expenses)	\$24.2125	\$130,747,500

(1) Assumes no exercise of the underwriters’ option to purchase additional shares.

We have granted the underwriters an option to purchase up to 810,000 additional shares of the Series A Preferred Stock solely to cover over-allotments, if any, on the same terms and conditions set forth above within 30 days of the date of this prospectus supplement.

The underwriters are offering the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock subject to certain conditions. The underwriters expect that the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock will be ready for delivery in book-entry form only through The Depository Trust Company on or about July 2, 2019.

Joint Book-Running Managers

BofA Merrill Lynch	Morgan Stanley	J.P. Morgan	RBC Capital Markets	UBS Investment Bank
	Citigroup			Keefe, Bruyette & Woods
		<i>Co-Manager</i>		<i>A Stifel Company</i>
		Credit Suisse		
		<i>Underwriter</i>		
		Wedbush Securities		

The date of this prospectus supplement is June 25, 2019.

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You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, including the documents incorporated herein and therein by reference. We have not, and the underwriters have not, authorized anyone to provide you with additional or different information. We and the underwriters are offering to sell, and seeking offers to buy, shares of the Series A Preferred Stock only in jurisdictions where the offers and sales are permitted. The information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus is accurate only as of the date of this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus or the date of the document incorporated by reference, as the case may be, regardless of the time of delivery of this prospectus supplement or of any sale of shares of the Series A Preferred Stock.

All references to “we,” “our,” “us,” “the Company” and “New Residential” in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus mean New Residential Investment Corp. and its consolidated subsidiaries, except where it is made clear that the term means only the parent company.

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INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

The SEC allows us to “incorporate by reference” into this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus information that we file with the SEC prior to the completion of this offering. This permits us to disclose important information to you by referring to these filed documents. Any information referenced in this way is considered to be a part of this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus and any such information filed by us with the SEC subsequent to the date of this prospectus supplement (but prior to the completion of this offering) will automatically be deemed to update and supersede this information. We incorporate by reference the following documents which we have already filed with the SEC, except that any information which is furnished under Item 2.02 or Item 7.01 of any Current Report on Form 8-K (including financial statements or exhibits relating thereto furnished pursuant to Item 9.01) and not filed shall not be deemed incorporated by reference herein:

- Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018, filed with the SEC on [February 19, 2019](#);
- Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2019, filed with the SEC on [May 2, 2019](#);
- Current Reports on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on [February 22, 2019](#), [March 15, 2019](#), [April 15, 2019](#), [May 24, 2019](#) and [June 18, 2019](#);
- The portions of our Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A for our 2018 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, filed on [April 11, 2019](#), which are incorporated by reference in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended [December 31, 2018](#); and
- The description of our common stock set forth in our Registration Statement on Form 10, as amended, filed on [April 29, 2013](#), including any amendment or report filed for the purpose of updating such description.

Whenever after the date of this prospectus supplement (but prior to the completion of this offering) we file reports or documents under Section 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, those reports and documents will be deemed to be a part of this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus from the time they are filed (other than documents or information deemed to have been furnished and not filed in accordance with SEC rules). Any statement

made in this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus or in a document incorporated or deemed to be incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus will be deemed to be modified or superseded for purposes of this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus to the extent that a statement contained in this prospectus supplement or in any other subsequently filed document that is also incorporated or deemed to be incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying 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 supplement or the accompanying prospectus.

We will provide without charge, upon written or oral request, a copy of any or all of the documents which are incorporated by reference into 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. Requests should be directed to New Residential Investment Corp., 1345 Avenue of the Americas, 45th Floor, New York, New York 10105, Attention: Investor Relations (telephone number (212) 479-3150 and email address ir@newresi.com). Our SEC filings are also available free of charge at our website (www.newresi.com). The information on or accessible through our website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus.

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the documents incorporated herein and therein by reference 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 IA in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018, 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:

- reductions in the value of, or cash flows received from, our investments;
- the quality and size of the investment pipeline and our ability to take advantage of investment opportunities at attractive risk-adjusted prices;
- the relationship between yields on assets which are paid off and yields on assets in which such monies can be reinvested;
- our ability to deploy capital accretively and the timing of such deployment;
- our counterparty concentration and default risks in Nationstar Mortgage LLC (“Nationstar”), Ocwen Financial Corporation (“Ocwen”), OneMain Holdings, Inc. (“OneMain”), Ditech Financial LLC (“Ditech”), PHH Mortgage Corporation (“PHH”) and other third parties;
- events, conditions or actions that might occur at Nationstar, Ocwen, OneMain, Ditech, PHH and other third parties, as well as the continued effect of prior events;
- a lack of liquidity surrounding our investments, which could impede our ability to vary our portfolio in an appropriate manner;
- the impact that risks associated with subprime mortgage loans and consumer loans, as well as deficiencies in servicing and foreclosure practices, may have on the value of our mortgage servicing rights (“MSRs”), excess mortgage servicing rights (“Excess MSRs”), servicer advance investments, residential mortgage-backed securities (“residential MBS” or “RMBS”), residential mortgage loans and consumer loan portfolios;

- the risks related to our acquisition of Shellpoint Partners LLC (“Shellpoint”) and ownership of entities that perform origination and servicing operations;
- the risks that default and recovery rates on our MSR, Excess MSR, servicer advance investments, RMBS, residential mortgage loans and consumer loans deteriorate compared to our underwriting estimates;
- changes in prepayment rates on the loans underlying certain of our assets, including, but not limited to, our MSR or Excess MSR;
- the risk that projected recapture rates on the loan pools underlying our MSR or Excess MSR are not achieved;
- servicer advances may not be recoverable or may take longer to recover than we expect, which could cause us to fail to achieve our targeted return on our investment in servicer advance investments or MSR;

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- impairments in the value of the collateral underlying our investments and the relation of any such impairments to our judgments as to whether changes in the market value of our securities or loans are temporary or not and whether circumstances bearing on the value of such assets warrant changes in carrying values;
- the relative spreads between the yield on the assets in which we invest and the cost of financing;
- adverse changes in the financing markets we access affecting our ability to finance our investments on attractive terms, or at all;
- changing risk assessments by lenders that potentially lead to increased margin calls, not extending our repurchase agreements or other financings in accordance with their current terms or not entering into new financings with us;
- 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;
- the availability and terms of capital for future investments;
- changes in economic conditions generally and the real estate and bond markets specifically;
- competition within the finance and real estate industries;
- the legislative/regulatory environment, including, but not limited to, the impact of the Dodd-Frank Act, U.S. government programs intended to grow the economy, future changes to tax laws, the federal conservatorship of Federal National Mortgage Association (“Fannie Mae”) and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation and legislation that permits modification of the terms of residential mortgage loans;
- the risk that government-sponsored enterprises (“GSEs”) or other regulatory initiatives or actions may adversely affect returns from investments in MSR and Excess MSR;
- our ability to maintain our qualification as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes and the potentially onerous consequences that any failure to maintain such qualification would have on our business;
- our ability to maintain our exclusion from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”) and the fact that maintaining such exclusion imposes limits on our operations;
- the risks related to Home Loan Servicing Solutions liabilities that we have assumed;
- the impact of current or future legal proceedings and regulatory investigations and inquiries;
- the impact of any material transactions with FIG LLC (our “Manager”) or one of its affiliates, including the impact of any actual, potential or perceived conflicts of interest; and
- effects of the completed merger of Fortress Investment Group LLC (“Fortress”) with affiliates of SoftBank Group Corp.

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. The factors noted above could cause our actual results to differ significantly from those contained in any forward-looking statement.

We encourage you to read this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, as well as the information that is incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, in their entireties. In evaluating forward-

looking statements, you should consider the discussion regarding risks and uncertainties under “Risk Factors” in this prospectus supplement and in our reports filed with the SEC. We caution that you should not place undue reliance on any of our forward-looking statements. Further, any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which it is made. New risks and uncertainties arise from time to time, and it is impossible for us to predict those events or how they may affect us. Except as required by law, we are under no obligation (and expressly disclaim any obligation) to update or alter any forward-looking statement, whether written or oral, that we may make from time to time, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

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PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT SUMMARY

This summary highlights information contained elsewhere in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference. This summary does not contain all of the information you should consider before making a decision to invest in the Series A Preferred Stock. You should read this entire prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, including the documents incorporated by reference herein and therein, carefully before making an investment decision, especially the risks of investing in the Series A Preferred Stock discussed under “Risk Factors” herein and therein and our consolidated financial statements and notes to those consolidated financial statements incorporated by reference herein and therein.

NEW RESIDENTIAL INVESTMENT CORP.

General

New Residential is a publicly traded REIT primarily focused on opportunistically investing in, and actively managing, investments primarily related to residential real estate. Our common stock is traded on the NYSE under the symbol “NRZ.”

As of March 31, 2019, we conduct our business through the following segments: (i) servicing and originations, (ii) residential securities and loans, (iii) consumer loans and (iv) corporate.

We seek to drive strong risk-adjusted returns primarily through investments in the U.S. residential real estate market, which at times incorporate the use of leverage. We generally target assets that generate significant current cash flows and/or have the potential for meaningful capital appreciation. Our investment guidelines are purposefully broad to enable us to make investments in a wide array of assets in diverse markets, including non-real estate related assets such as consumer loans. We expect our asset allocation and target assets to change over time depending on the types of investment our Manager identifies and the investment decisions our Manager makes in light of prevailing market conditions.

We are externally managed by our Manager, an affiliate of Fortress. We are able to draw upon the long-standing expertise and resources of Fortress, a global investment management firm. Pursuant to the terms of our Management Agreement with our Manager, 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. An affiliate of our Manager will also receive options relating to shares of our common stock in connection with this offering.

Recent Developments

On June 17, 2019, we entered into a “stalking-horse” Asset Purchase Agreement (the “APA”) with Ditech Holding Corporation, a Maryland corporation (“Ditech Holding”), and Ditech Financial LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (together with Ditech Holding, the “Sellers” and each a “Seller”). The APA provides that, upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth therein, the Sellers will sell, transfer and assign to us, or one or more of our designated subsidiaries, the Acquired Assets (as defined in the APA) and we, or one or more of our designated subsidiaries, will assume the Assumed Liabilities (as defined in the APA) (the “Transaction”) for a purchase price (currently expected to be approximately \$1 billion, which we expect will be funded with a combination of existing financing facilities and cash on hand) to be determined at the closing of the Transaction (the “Closing”) based on the value of the Acquired Assets and Assumed Liabilities as calculated in accordance with the terms of the APA, subject to certain adjustments. The Sellers are debtors-in-possession under title 11 of the United States Code, 11 U.S.C. §101 et seq. pursuant to voluntary petitions for relief filed under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy

Code on February 11, 2019 in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York (the “Bankruptcy Court”).

The proposed sale will be conducted through a Bankruptcy Court-supervised process, subject to Bankruptcy Court-approved bidding procedures, receipt of higher or better offers from competing bidders at a potential auction, approval of the sale by the Bankruptcy Court, and the satisfaction of certain conditions. As the stalking horse bidder, our offer to purchase the Acquired Assets and assume the Assumed Liabilities, as set forth in the APA, would be the standard by which any other qualifying bids would be evaluated.

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The APA contains certain customary representations and warranties made by each party, which are qualified by the confidential disclosures provided to us in connection with the APA. We and Sellers have agreed to various customary covenants, including, among others, covenants regarding the conduct of the Sellers’ businesses prior to the Closing and covenants requiring us and Sellers to use commercially reasonable efforts to obtain certain third-party and governmental consents, approvals or other authorizations required in connection with the Transaction. The APA also contains certain indemnification provisions, and a portion of the closing purchase price will be placed in escrow to satisfy certain indemnification claims. Upon the execution of the APA, we deposited \$70 million (the “Deposit Funds”) with an escrow agent, which amount will be credited against the purchase price payable by us upon the completion of the Transaction. If the APA is terminated, the Deposit Funds will be returned to us except in certain circumstances relating to material breaches by us of the APA or our failure to consummate the Transaction when otherwise required.

Each party’s obligation to consummate the Transaction is subject to certain closing conditions, including among others, (i) the receipt of certain approvals from governmental and quasi-governmental agencies; (ii) the execution and delivery of certain related agreements, including a Bulk Agreement for the Purchase and Sale of Mortgage Servicing Rights, a Mortgage Instrument and Delinquency Amounts Purchase Agreement, a Transition Services Agreement, and an Interim Servicing Agreement, forms of which have been agreed upon between us and Ditech Holding and (iii) other customary closing conditions. The sale of certain assets is also subject to receipt of certain third party consents.

The APA may be terminated by either party under certain circumstances, including, among others: (i) if the Closing has not occurred on or before December 31, 2019 (unless extended under certain circumstances by us or Ditech Holding); (ii) if a court or other governmental entity has issued a final and non-appealable order prohibiting the Closing; (iii) upon a material uncured breach by the other party that would result in a failure of the conditions to the Closing to be satisfied; or (iv) certain circumstances relating to regulatory matters. We may terminate the APA under certain circumstances, including, among others, if the Confirmation Order (as defined in the APA) or any other order of the Bankruptcy Court relating to the sale does not contain the Sale Provisions (as defined in the APA) in form and substance acceptable to us in our sole discretion. The APA provides us with certain bid protections that remain subject to the approval of the Bankruptcy Court. In particular, if the APA is terminated for certain reasons, including if the Sellers accept a higher or better offer from a competing bidder at the auction, the Sellers may be required to reimburse us for our reasonable expenses up to \$6 million and pay us a termination fee of up to \$30 million, which may be paid over time upon the occurrence of certain events specified in the APA.

Our Corporate Information

Our principal executive offices are located at 1345 Avenue of the Americas, 45th Floor, New York, New York 10105. Our telephone number is 212-479-3150. Our web address is www.newresi.com. The information on or otherwise accessible through our web site does not constitute a part of this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus and is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement, accompanying prospectus or any other report or document we file with or furnish to the SEC.

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This summary of the offering provides a brief overview of the key aspects of the Series A Preferred Stock. You should read carefully this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus to understand fully the terms of the Series A Preferred Stock, as well as the tax and other considerations that are important to you in making a decision about whether to invest in the Series A Preferred Stock. You should pay special attention to the “Risk Factors” section beginning on page S-14 of this prospectus supplement to determine whether an investment in the Series A Preferred Stock is appropriate for you.

Issuer

New Residential Investment Corp.

Securities Offered

We are offering 5,400,000 shares of the Series A Preferred Stock (\$135,000,000 aggregate liquidation preference), with each share of the Series A Preferred Stock having a par value of \$0.01 and a liquidation preference of \$25.00, plus up to 810,000 additional shares upon the exercise of the underwriters’ over-allotment option.

We may elect from time to time to issue additional shares of the Series A Preferred Stock without notice to, or consent from, the existing holders of the Series A Preferred Stock, and all such additional Series A Preferred Stock would be deemed to form a single series with the shares offered by this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus.

Dividends

Holders of the Series A Preferred Stock will be entitled to receive cumulative cash dividends (i) from and including the original issue date to, but excluding, August 15, 2024 (the “Fixed Rate Period”) at a fixed rate equal to 7.50% per annum of the \$25.00 per share liquidation preference (equivalent to \$1.875 per annum per share of the Series A Preferred Stock) and (ii) from and including August 15, 2024 (the “Floating Rate Period”), at a floating rate per annum equal to three-month LIBOR plus a spread of 5.802% per annum.

Dividends will be payable quarterly in arrears on or about the 15th day of February, May, August and November of each year (each, a “dividend payment date”), when and as declared, provided that if any dividend payment date is not a business day, as defined in the certificate of designations (as defined herein), then the dividend which would otherwise have been payable on that dividend payment date may be paid on the next succeeding business day. Dividends payable for any Dividend Period during the Fixed Rate Period will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months, and dividends payable for any Dividend Period during the Floating Rate Period will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year and the number of days actually elapsed in such Dividend Period. Dividends will accumulate and be cumulative from, and including, the original issue date, which is expected to be July 2, 2019. The first dividend, payable on or about November 15, 2019 (long first Dividend Period) in the amount of \$0.69270830 per share of the Series A Preferred Stock, will be paid to the persons who are the

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Optional Redemption

holders of record of the Series A Preferred Stock at the close of business on the corresponding dividend record date, which will be on or about October 15, 2019.

The Series A Preferred Stock is perpetual and has no maturity date. Generally, the Series A Preferred Stock is not redeemable by us prior to August 15, 2024, except under circumstances where it is necessary to preserve our qualification as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes and except as described below under “Description of the Series A Preferred Stock—Redemption—Special Optional Redemption.” On and after August 15, 2024, we may, at our option, subject to certain procedural requirements, redeem the Series A Preferred Stock, in whole or in part, at any time or from time to time, for cash at a redemption price equal to \$25.00 per share of the Series A Preferred Stock, plus any accumulated and unpaid dividends thereon (whether or not authorized or declared) to, but excluding, the redemption date, without interest. See “Description of the Series A Preferred Stock—Redemption—Optional Redemption.” The holders of the Series A Preferred Stock will not have the right to require redemption.

Special Optional Redemption

Upon the occurrence of a Change of Control, we may, at our option, subject to certain procedural requirements, redeem the Series A Preferred Stock, in whole or in part, within 120 days after the first date on which such Change of Control occurred, for cash at a redemption price of \$25.00 per share of the Series A Preferred Stock, plus any accumulated and unpaid dividends thereon (whether or not authorized or declared) to, but excluding, the redemption date, without interest. If, prior to the Change of Control Conversion Date, we have provided notice of our election to redeem some or all of the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock (whether pursuant to our optional redemption right described above or this special optional redemption right), the holders of the Series A Preferred Stock will not have any right to convert the Series A Preferred Stock as described below under “Description of the Series A Preferred Stock—Conversion Rights” with respect to the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock called for redemption. Please see the section entitled “Description of the Series a Preferred Stock—Redemption—Special Optional Redemption” in this prospectus supplement.

A “Change of Control” is deemed to occur when, after the original issuance of the Series A Preferred Stock, the following have occurred and are continuing:

- the acquisition by any person, including any syndicate or group deemed to be a “person” under Section 13(d)(3) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), of beneficial ownership, directly or indirectly, through a purchase, merger or other acquisition transaction

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or series of purchases, mergers or other acquisition transactions of our capital stock entitling that person to exercise more than 50% of the total voting power of all our capital stock entitled to

vote generally in the election of our directors (except that such person will be deemed to have beneficial ownership of all securities that such person has the right to acquire, whether such right is currently exercisable or is exercisable only upon the occurrence of a subsequent condition); and

- following the closing of any transaction referred to in the bullet point above, neither we nor the acquiring or surviving entity has a class of common securities (or American Depositary Receipts representing such securities) listed on the NYSE, the NYSE American LLC (the “NYSE American”) or the Nasdaq Stock Market, or listed or quoted on an exchange or quotation system that is a successor to the NYSE, the NYSE American or the Nasdaq Stock Market.

Conversion Rights

Upon the occurrence of a Change of Control, each holder of the Series A Preferred Stock will have the right, subject to our election to redeem the Series A Preferred Stock in whole or in part prior to the Change of Control Conversion Date, to convert some or all of the Series A Preferred Stock on the Change of Control Conversion Date into a number of shares of our common stock per share of the Series A Preferred Stock equal to the lesser of:

- the quotient obtained by dividing (i) the sum of the \$25.00 liquidation preference per share of the Series A Preferred Stock plus any accumulated and unpaid dividends thereon (whether or not authorized or declared) to, but excluding, the Change of Control Conversion Date (unless the Change of Control Conversion Date is after a dividend record date and prior to the corresponding dividend payment date for the Series A Preferred Stock, in which case no additional amount for such accumulated and unpaid dividends to be paid on such dividend payment date will be included in this sum) by (ii) the Common Stock Price; and
- 3.12305, subject to adjustments to this Share Cap for any splits, subdivisions or combinations of our common stock;

in each case, on the terms and subject to the conditions described in this prospectus supplement, including provisions for the receipt, under specified circumstances, of alternative consideration as described in this prospectus supplement.

For definitions of “Change of Control Conversion Right,” “Change of Control Conversion Date” and

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Liquidation Preference

“Common Stock Price” and a description of certain adjustments and provisions for the receipt of alternative consideration that may be applicable to the conversion of the Series A Preferred Stock in the event of a Change of Control, and for other important information, please see the section entitled “Description of the Series A Preferred Stock—Conversion Rights.”

If we liquidate, dissolve or wind up, holders of the Series A Preferred Stock will have the right to receive \$25.00 per share of the Series A

Preferred Stock, plus any accumulated and unpaid dividends to, but excluding, the date of payment, before any payment is made to the holders of our common stock. Please see the section entitled “Description of the Series A Preferred Stock—Liquidation Preference.”

Voting Rights

Holders of the Series A Preferred Stock will generally have no voting rights. However, if we do not pay dividends on the Series A Preferred Stock for six or more quarterly Dividend Periods (whether or not consecutive), the holders of the Series A Preferred Stock (voting together as class with the holders of all other classes or series of our preferred stock we may issue upon which like voting rights have been conferred and are exercisable and which are entitled to vote as a class with the Series A Preferred Stock in the election referred to below), will be entitled to vote for the election of two additional directors to serve on our board of directors until we pay all dividends that we owe on the Series A Preferred Stock, subject to certain limitations described in the section entitled “Description of the Series A Preferred Stock—Voting Rights.” In addition, the affirmative vote of the holders of at least two-thirds of the outstanding shares of the Series A Preferred Stock is required for us to authorize or issue any class or series of stock ranking senior to the Series A Preferred Stock with respect to the payment of dividends or the distribution of assets on liquidation, dissolution or winding up, to amend any provision of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation (as defined herein) so as to materially and adversely affect any rights of the Series A Preferred Stock or to take certain other actions. Please see the section entitled “Description of the Series A Preferred Stock—Voting Rights.”

Ranking

The Series A Preferred Stock will rank, with respect to rights to the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets upon our liquidation, dissolution or winding up, (1) senior to all classes or series of our common stock and to all other equity securities issued by us that expressly indicate are subordinated to the Series A Preferred Stock with respect to rights to the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets upon our liquidation, dissolution or winding up; (2) on a parity with all equity securities issued by us other than the equity securities referred to in clauses (1) and

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(3); (3) junior to all equity securities issued by us and approved by at least two-thirds of the outstanding shares of Series A Preferred Stock with terms specifically providing that those equity securities rank senior to the Series A Preferred Stock with respect to rights to the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets upon our liquidation, dissolution or winding up; and (4) effectively junior to all of our existing and future indebtedness (including indebtedness convertible into our common stock or preferred stock) and other liabilities and to all liabilities and preferred equity of our existing subsidiaries and any future subsidiaries. Please see the section entitled “Description of the Series A Preferred Stock—Ranking.”

Preemptive Rights	At March 31, 2019, we and our subsidiaries had approximately \$23.4 billion of indebtedness and other liabilities ranking senior to the Series A Preferred Stock. Certain of our existing or future debt instruments may restrict the authorization, payment or setting apart of dividends on the Series A Preferred Stock.
Listing	No holders of the Series A Preferred Stock will have any preemptive rights to purchase or subscribe for our common stock or any other security.
Use of Proceeds	We intend to apply to list the Series A Preferred Stock on the NYSE under the symbol “NRZ PR A.” If approved, trading of the Series A Preferred Stock on the NYSE is expected to commence within 30 days after the original issue date of the shares. While the underwriters have advised us that they intend to make a market in the Series A Preferred Stock prior to commencement of any trading on the NYSE, they are under no obligation to do so and no assurance can be given that a market for the Series A Preferred Stock will develop prior to commencement of trading or, if developed, will be maintained or be liquid.
Manager Options	We estimate that the net proceeds from our sale of the Series A Preferred Stock in this offering will be approximately \$130,447,500 (or \$150,059,625 if the underwriters exercise their over-allotment option to purchase additional shares of the Series A Preferred Stock in full) after deducting the expenses of this offering and the underwriting discount. We intend to use the net proceeds from our sale of the Series A Preferred Stock in this offering for investments and general corporate purposes. See “Use of Proceeds.”
	Options relating to 540,000 shares of our common stock (or 621,000 shares if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional shares of the Series A Preferred Stock in full) at an exercise price per share of the Series A Preferred Stock equal to \$15.64, which is the closing price of our common stock on the date of this prospectus supplement, representing 10% of the number of shares of the Series A Preferred Stock being offered by

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us hereby, have been approved by the compensation committee of our board of directors to be granted pursuant to and in accordance with the terms of our Nonqualified Stock Option and Incentive Award Plan, as amended (the “Plan”), to our Manager or an affiliate of our Manger in connection with this offering, and subject to adjustment if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional shares of the Series A Preferred Stock. The options are fully vested as of the date of grant, become exercisable as to 1/30 of the shares to which it is subject on the first day of each of the 30 calendar months following the first month after the date of the grant and expire on the tenth anniversary of the date of grant.
These options will be settled in an amount of cash equal to the excess of the fair market value of a share of our common stock on the date of

Transfer Agent and Registrar

exercise over the exercise price, unless advance approval is made to settle the option in shares.

Book-Entry and Form

American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations

The Series A Preferred Stock will be represented by one or more global certificates in definitive fully registered form deposited with a custodian for, and registered in the name of, a nominee of The Depository Trust Company.

Risk Factors

For a discussion of the material U.S. federal income tax considerations of owning and disposing of the Series A Preferred Stock and any common stock received upon conversion of the Series A Preferred Stock, please see the sections entitled “Supplement to U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations” in this prospectus supplement and “U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations” in the accompanying prospectus. See “Description of the Series A Preferred Stock—Restrictions on Ownership and Transfers of Stock.”

Investing in the Series A Preferred Stock involves risks that are described under the caption “Risk Factors” in this prospectus supplement and in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018 and our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2019, which are incorporated by reference herein.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS**SUMMARY HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

The following table presents our summary historical financial information as of and for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016 and the historical financial information as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018.

The summary historical consolidated statements of income for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016 have been derived from our audited financial statements incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement. The summary historical consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2016 has been derived from our audited financial statements not included or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement.

The summary historical consolidated statements of income for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 and the summary historical consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2019 are derived from our unaudited condensed and consolidated financial statements included in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2019, which is incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement. The summary historical consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2018 is derived from our unaudited condensed and consolidated financial statements included in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2018, which is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement. The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the same basis as the audited consolidated financial statements and, in the opinion of New Residential’s management, include all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the information set forth herein. Interim results of operations are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year or any subsequent period.

The summary historical financial information below should be read in conjunction with “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and New Residential’s audited consolidated financial statements and related notes in New Residential’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018, Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” which is incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement.

(dollars in thousands, except share and per share data)

Three Months Ended
March 31,

Year Ended December 31,

	2019	2018	2018	2017	2016
Statement of Income Data					
Interest income	\$ 438,867	\$ 383,573	\$ 1,664,223	\$ 1,519,679	\$ 1,076,735
Interest expense	212,832	124,387	606,433	460,865	373,424
Net Interest Income	226,035	259,186	1,057,790	1,058,814	703,311
Impairment	12,796	25,677	90,641	86,092	87,980
Net interest income after impairment	213,239	233,509	967,149	972,722	615,331
Servicing revenue, net	165,853	217,236	528,595	424,349	118,169
Gain on sale of originated mortgage loans, net	43,984	—	89,017	—	—
Other Income	(40,780)	264,524	(44,257)	207,786	62,337
Operating Expenses	180,387	107,817	609,404	422,577	174,210
Income Before Income Taxes	201,909	607,452	931,100	1,182,280	621,627
Income tax expense (Benefit)	45,997	(6,912)	(73,431)	167,628	38,911
Net Income	\$ 155,912	\$ 614,364	\$ 1,004,531	\$ 1,014,652	\$ 582,716
Noncontrolling Interests in Income of Consolidated Subsidiaries	\$ 10,318	\$ 10,111	\$ 40,564	\$ 57,119	\$ 78,263
Net Income Attributable to Common Stockholders	\$ 145,594	\$ 604,253	\$ 963,967	\$ 957,533	\$ 504,453
Net Income per Share of Common Stock, Basic	\$ 0.37	\$ 1.83	\$ 2.82	\$ 3.17	\$ 2.12

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(dollars in thousands, except share and per share data)	Three Months Ended March 31,		Year Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2018	2017	2016
	Net Income per Share of Common Stock, Diluted	\$ 0.37	\$ 1.81	\$ 2.81	\$ 3.15
Weighted Average Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding, Basic	388,279,931	330,384,856	341,268,923	302,238,065	238,122,665
Weighted Average Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding, Diluted	388,601,075	333,380,436	343,137,361	304,381,388	238,486,772
Dividends Declared per Share of Common Stock	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.50	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.98	\$ 1.84
Other Data					
Core Earnings ^(A)	\$ 204,328	\$ 194,504	\$ 815,158	\$ 861,381	\$ 510,821
	Three Months Ended March 31,		Year Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2018	2017	2016
Balance Sheet Data					
Investments in:					
Excess mortgage servicing rights, at fair value	\$ 436,137	\$ 515,676	\$ 447,860	\$ 1,173,713	\$ 1,399,455
Excess mortgage servicing rights, equity method investees, at fair value	143,200	164,886	147,964	171,765	194,788
Mortgage servicing rights, at fair value	3,017,453	2,129,665	2,884,100	1,735,504	659,483
Mortgage servicing rights financing receivables, at fair value	1,717,872	1,886,771	1,644,504	598,728	—
Servicer advance investments, at fair value	697,628	955,364	735,846	4,027,379	5,706,593

Real estate and other securities, available-for-sale	9,747,450	7,585,323	11,636,581	8,071,140	5,073,858
Residential mortgage loans, held-for-investment	672,350	647,960	735,329	691,155	190,761
Residential mortgage loans, held-for-sale	997,164	1,441,955	932,480	1,725,534	696,665
Residential mortgage loans, held-for-sale, at fair value	3,204,322	—	2,808,529	—	—
Real estate owned	109,154	115,616	113,410	128,295	59,591
Consumer loans, equity method investees	51,528	46,135	38,294	51,412	—
Consumer loans, held-for-investment	1,005,660	1,305,793	1,072,202	1,374,263	1,799,486
Cash and cash equivalents	340,911	233,233	251,058	295,798	290,602
Restricted cash	168,128	179,688	164,020	150,252	163,095
Servicer advances receivable	3,036,692	3,393,375	3,277,796	675,593	81,582
Trades receivable	7,049,723	1,083,558	3,925,198	1,030,850	1,687,788
Deferred tax asset, net	17,719	—	65,832	—	151,284
Other assets	856,342	326,943	688,408	312,181	244,498

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	Three Months Ended		Year Ended December 31,		
	March 31,				
	2019	2018	2018	2017	2016
Total assets	33,409,568	22,011,941	31,691,013	22,213,562	18,399,529
Total debt	25,393,908	14,666,515	22,656,235	15,746,530	13,181,236
Total liabilities	26,497,359	16,250,254	25,602,718	17,417,400	14,931,352
Total New Residential stockholders' equity	6,822,281	5,663,936	5,997,670	4,690,205	3,260,100
Noncontrolling interests in equity of Consolidated Subsidiaries	89,928	97,751	90,625	105,957	208,077
Total equity	6,912,209	5,761,687	6,088,295	4,796,162	3,468,177
Supplemental Balance Sheet Data					
Common shares outstanding	415,429,677	336,135,391	369,104,429	307,361,309	250,773,117
Book value per share of common stock	\$ 16.42	\$ 16.85	\$ 16.25	\$ 15.26	\$ 13.00

^(A) We have four primary variables that impact our operating performance: (i) the current yield earned on our investments, (ii) the interest expense under the debt incurred to finance our investments, (iii) our operating expenses and taxes and (iv) our realized and unrealized gains or losses, including any impairment, on our investments. "Core Earnings" is a non-GAAP measure of our operating performance, excluding the fourth variable above and adjusts the earnings from the consumer loan investment to a level yield basis. Core Earnings is used by management to evaluate our performance without taking into account: (i) realized and unrealized gains and losses, which although they represent a part of our recurring operations, are subject to significant variability and are generally limited to a potential indicator of future economic performance; (ii) incentive compensation paid to our Manager; (iii) non-capitalized transaction-related expenses; and (iv) deferred taxes, which are not representative of current operations.

Our definition of Core Earnings includes accretion on held-for-sale loans as if they continued to be held-for-investment. Although we intend to sell such loans, there is no guarantee that such loans will be sold or that they will be sold within any expected timeframe. During the period prior to sale, we continue to receive cash flows from such loans and believe that it is appropriate to record a yield thereon. In addition, our definition of Core Earnings excludes all deferred taxes, rather than just deferred taxes related to unrealized gains or losses, because we believe deferred taxes are not representative of current operations. Our definition of Core Earnings also limits accreted interest income on RMBS where we receive par upon the exercise of associated call rights based on the estimated value of the underlying collateral, net of related costs including advances. We created this limit in order to be able to accrete to the lower of par or the net value of the underlying collateral, in instances where the net value of the underlying collateral is lower than par. We believe this amount represents the amount of accretion we would have expected to earn on such bonds had the call rights not been exercised.

Our investments in consumer loans are accounted for under ASC No. 310-20 and ASC No. 310-30, including certain non-performing consumer loans with revolving privileges that are explicitly excluded from being accounted for under ASC No. 310-30. Under ASC No. 310-20, the recognition of expected losses on these non-performing consumer loans is delayed in comparison to the level yield methodology under ASC No. 310-30, which recognizes income based on an expected cash flow model reflecting an investment's lifetime expected losses. The purpose of the Core Earnings adjustment to adjust consumer loans to a level yield is to present income recognition across the consumer loan portfolio in the manner in which it is economically earned, avoid potential delays in loss recognition, and align it with our overall portfolio of mortgage-related assets which generally record income on a level yield basis. With respect to consumer loans classified as held-for-sale, the level yield is computed through the expected sale date. With respect to the gains recorded under GAAP in 2014 and 2016 as a result of a refinancing of, and the consolidation of, our consumer loan companies, respectively, we continue to record a level yield on those assets based on their original purchase price.

While incentive compensation paid to our Manager may be a material operating expense, we exclude it from Core Earnings because (i) from time to time, a component of the computation of this expense will relate to items (such as gains or losses) that are excluded from Core Earnings, and (ii) it is impractical to determine the portion of the expense related to Core Earnings and non-Core Earnings, and the type of earnings (loss) that created an excess (deficit) above or below, as applicable, the incentive compensation threshold. To illustrate why it is impractical to determine the portion of incentive compensation expense that should be allocated to Core Earnings, we note that, as an example, in a given period, we may have Core Earnings in excess of the incentive compensation threshold but

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incur losses (which are excluded from Core Earnings) that reduce total earnings below the incentive compensation threshold. In such case, we would either need to (a) allocate zero incentive compensation expense to Core Earnings, even though Core Earnings exceeded the incentive compensation threshold, or (b) assign a "pro forma" amount of incentive compensation expense to Core Earnings, even though no incentive compensation was actually incurred. We believe that neither of these allocation methodologies achieves a logical result. Accordingly, the exclusion of incentive compensation facilitates comparability between periods and avoids the distortion to our non-GAAP operating measure that would result from the inclusion of incentive compensation that relates to non-Core Earnings.

With regard to non-capitalized transaction-related expenses, management does not view these costs as part of our core operations, as they are considered by management to be similar to realized losses incurred at acquisition. Non-capitalized transaction-related expenses are generally legal and valuation service costs, as well as other professional service fees, incurred when we acquire certain investments, as well as costs associated with the acquisition and integration of acquired businesses.

As of the third quarter of 2018, as a result of the acquisition of Shellpoint, we, through our wholly owned subsidiary, NewRez LLC, originate conventional, government-insured and nonconforming residential mortgage loans for sale and securitization. In connection with the transfer of loans to the GSEs or mortgage investors, we report realized gains or losses on the sale of originated residential mortgage loans and retention of mortgage servicing rights, which we believe is an indicator of performance for our servicing and origination segment and therefore included in Core Earnings. Realized gains or losses on the sale of originated residential mortgage loans had no impact on Core Earnings in any prior period, but may impact Core Earnings in future periods.

Management believes that the adjustments to compute "Core Earnings" specified above allow investors and analysts to readily identify and track the operating performance of the assets that form the core of our activity, assist in comparing the core operating results between periods, and enable investors to evaluate our current core performance using the same measure that management uses to operate the business. Management also utilizes Core Earnings as a measure in its decision-making process relating to improvements to the underlying fundamental operations of our investments, as well as the allocation of resources between those investments, and management also relies on Core Earnings as an indicator of the results of such decisions. Core Earnings excludes certain recurring items, such as gains and losses (including impairment as well as derivative activities) and non-capitalized transaction-related expenses, because they are not considered by management to be part of our core operations for the reasons described herein. As such, Core Earnings is not intended to reflect all of our activity and should be considered as only one of the factors used by management in assessing our performance, along with GAAP Net Income which is inclusive of all of our activities.

The primary differences between Core Earnings and the measure we use to calculate incentive compensation relate to (i) realized gains and losses (including impairments), (ii) non-capitalized transaction-related expenses and (iii) deferred taxes (other than those related to unrealized gains and losses). Each are excluded from Core Earnings and included in our incentive compensation measure (either immediately or through amortization). In addition, our incentive compensation measure does not include accretion on held-for-sale loans and the timing of recognition of income from consumer loans is different. Unlike Core Earnings, our incentive compensation measure is intended to reflect all realized results of operations. The Gain on Remeasurement of Consumer Loans Investment was treated as an unrealized gain for the purposes of calculating incentive compensation and was therefore excluded from such calculation.

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Core Earnings does not represent and should not be considered as a substitute for, or superior to, Net Income or as a substitute for, or superior to, cash flows from operating activities, each as determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP, and our calculation of this measure may not be comparable to similarly entitled measures reported by other companies. For a further description of the difference between cash flows provided by operations and Net Income, see “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Consolidation and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K that is incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement. Set forth below is a reconciliation of Core Earnings to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure (dollars in thousands):

(dollars in thousands, except share and per share data)	Three Months Ended		Year Ended December 31,		
	March 31,				
	2019	2018	2018	2017	2016
Net Income attributable to common stockholders	\$ 145,594	\$ 604,253	\$ 963,967	\$ 957,533	\$ 504,453
Impairment	12,796	25,677	90,641	86,092	87,980
Other Income adjustments	2,215	(308,421)	(142,643)	(225,359)	(51,965)
Other Income and Impairment attributable to non-controlling interests	(2,432)	(6,586)	(22,247)	(30,416)	(26,303)
Change in fair value of investments in mortgage servicing rights	(15,765)	(129,793)	(65,670)	(155,495)	(103,679)
(Gain) loss on settlement of mortgage loan origination derivative instruments	—	—	(1,234)	—	—
Gain on securitization of originated mortgage loans	15,844	—	8,757	—	—
Non-capitalized transaction-related expenses	6,866	7,137	21,946	21,723	9,493
Incentive compensation to affiliate	12,958	14,589	94,900	81,373	42,197
Deferred taxes	46,331	(9,056)	(80,054)	168,518	34,846
Interest income on residential mortgage loans, held-for-sale	2,301	4,306	13,374	13,623	18,356
Limit on RMBS discount accretion related to called deals	(19,556)	(4,274)	(58,581)	(28,652)	(30,233)
Adjust consumer loans to level yield	(4,852)	(5,942)	(21,181)	(41,250)	7,470
Core Earnings of equity method investees:					
Excess mortgage servicing rights	2,028	2,614	13,183	13,691	18,206
Core Earnings	\$ 204,328	\$ 194,504	\$ 815,158	\$ 861,381	\$ 510,821

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In evaluating an investment in the Series A Preferred Stock, you should consider carefully the following risk factors and the risk factors described under the caption “Risk Factors” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018 and in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2019, which are incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and in the accompanying prospectus, in addition to the other risks and uncertainties described in this prospectus supplement, any other documents incorporated by reference herein and, if applicable, in any free writing prospectus we may provide you in connection with this offering.

Risks Relating to this Offering

The Series A Preferred Stock ranks junior to all of our indebtedness and other liabilities and is effectively junior to all indebtedness and other liabilities and any preferred equity of our subsidiaries.

In the event of our bankruptcy, liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of our affairs, our assets will be available to pay obligations on the Series A Preferred Stock only after all of our indebtedness and other liabilities have been paid. The rights of holders of the Series A Preferred Stock to participate in the distribution of our assets will rank junior to the prior claims of our current and future creditors and any future series or class of preferred stock we may lawfully issue that ranks senior to the Series A Preferred Stock. In addition, the Series A Preferred Stock effectively ranks junior to all existing and future indebtedness and other liabilities of (as well as any preferred equity interests held by others in) our existing subsidiaries and any future subsidiaries. Our subsidiaries are separate legal entities and have no legal obligation to pay any amounts to us in respect of dividends due on the Series A Preferred Stock. If we are forced to liquidate our assets to pay our creditors or any senior preferred stock, we may not have sufficient assets to pay amounts due on any or all of the Series A Preferred Stock then outstanding and any parity securities then outstanding, in which case, holders of the Series A Preferred Stock will share ratably with holders of such parity securities. We and our subsidiaries have incurred and may in the future incur substantial amounts of debt and other liabilities that will rank or effectively rank senior to the Series A Preferred Stock. As of March 31, 2019, we and our subsidiaries had approximately 23.4 billion of indebtedness and other liabilities ranking or effectively ranking senior to the Series A Preferred Stock. Certain of our existing or future debt instruments may restrict the authorization, payment or setting apart of dividends on the Series A Preferred Stock.

Future offerings of debt or senior equity securities may adversely affect the market price of the Series A Preferred Stock. If we decide to issue debt or senior equity securities in the future, it is possible that these securities will be governed by an indenture or other instrument containing covenants restricting our operating flexibility.

Additionally, any convertible or exchangeable securities that we issue in the future may have rights, preferences and privileges more favorable than those of the Series A Preferred Stock and may result in dilution to owners of the Series A Preferred Stock. We and, indirectly, our stockholders, will bear the cost of issuing and servicing such securities. Because our decision to issue debt or equity securities in any future offering will depend on market conditions and other factors beyond our control, we cannot predict or estimate the amount, timing or nature of our future offerings. Thus, holders of the Series A Preferred Stock will bear the risk of our future offerings reducing the market price of the Series A Preferred Stock and diluting the value of their holdings in us.

We may issue additional shares of the Series A Preferred Stock and additional series and classes of preferred stock that rank on a parity with the Series A Preferred Stock as to dividend rights, rights upon liquidation or voting rights.

We are allowed to issue additional shares of the Series A Preferred Stock and additional series and classes of preferred stock that would rank on a parity with the Series A Preferred Stock as to dividend payments and rights upon our liquidation, dissolution or winding up of our affairs pursuant to our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and the certificate of designations for the Series A Preferred Stock without any vote of the holders of the Series A Preferred Stock. The issuance of additional shares of the Series A Preferred Stock and additional series and classes of parity preferred stock could have the effect of reducing the amounts available to the Series A Preferred Stock issued in this offering upon our liquidation or dissolution or the winding up of our affairs. It also may reduce dividend payments on the Series A Preferred Stock issued in this offering if we do not have sufficient funds to pay dividends on all Series A Preferred Stock outstanding and other classes of stock with equal priority with respect to dividends.

In addition, although holders of the Series A Preferred Stock are entitled to limited voting rights, as described in “Description of the Series A Preferred Stock—Voting Rights,” with respect to such matters, the Series A Preferred

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Stock will vote together as a class along with all other series and classes of our preferred stock that we may issue upon which like voting rights have been conferred and are exercisable. As a result, the voting rights of holders of the Series A Preferred Stock may be significantly diluted, and the holders of such other series and classes of preferred stock that we have issued or may issue may be able to control or significantly influence the outcome of any vote.

Future issuances and sales of parity preferred stock, or the perception that such issuances and sales could occur, may cause prevailing market prices for the Series A Preferred Stock and our common stock to decline, and may adversely affect our ability to raise additional capital in the financial markets at times and prices favorable to us.

We may not be able to pay dividends (or other distributions) on the Series A Preferred Stock.

Under Delaware law, cash dividends on capital stock may only be paid from “surplus” or, if there is no “surplus,” from the corporation’s net profits for the then-current or the preceding fiscal year. Unless we operate profitably, our ability to pay cash dividends on the Series A Preferred Stock would require the availability of adequate “surplus,” which is defined as the excess, if any, of our net assets (total assets less total liabilities) over our capital. Further, even if adequate surplus is available to pay cash dividends on the Series A Preferred Stock, we may not have sufficient cash to pay dividends on the Series A Preferred Stock. Our ability to pay dividends may be impaired if any of the risks described in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and in the accompanying prospectus were to occur. In addition, payment of our dividends depends upon our earnings, liquidity and financial condition, maintenance of our REIT qualification, financial covenants and other factors as our board of directors may deem relevant from time to time. We cannot assure you that our business will generate sufficient cash flow from operations or that future borrowings or other capital will be available to us in an amount sufficient to enable us to make distributions on our common stock and preferred stock, including the Series A Preferred Stock offered by this prospectus supplement, to pay our indebtedness or to fund our other liquidity needs.

The historical levels of three-month LIBOR are not an indication of the future levels of three-month LIBOR.

During the Floating Rate Period, the dividend rate for the Series A Preferred Stock will be determined based on three-month LIBOR. In the past, the level of three-month LIBOR has experienced significant fluctuations. Historical levels, fluctuations and trends of three-month LIBOR are not necessarily indicative of future levels. Any historical upward or downward trend in three-month LIBOR is not an indication that three-month LIBOR is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time during the Floating Rate Period, and you should not take the historical levels of three-month LIBOR as an indication of its future performance.

Although the actual three-month LIBOR on a dividend payment date or at other times during a Dividend Period within the Floating Rate Period may be higher than the three-month LIBOR on the applicable Dividend Determination Date (as defined herein), you will not benefit from the three-month LIBOR at any time other than on the Dividend Determination Date for such Dividend Period. As a result, changes in the three-month LIBOR during the Floating Rate Period may not result in a comparable change in the market value of the Series A Preferred Stock.

Changes in banks’ inter-bank lending rate reporting practices or the method pursuant to which LIBOR is determined may adversely affect the value of the Series A Preferred Stock.

LIBOR and other indices which are deemed “benchmarks” are the subject of recent national, international, and other regulatory guidance and proposals for reform. Some of these reforms are already effective while others are still to be implemented. These reforms may cause such benchmarks to perform differently than in the past, or have other consequences which cannot be predicted. In particular, regulators and law enforcement agencies in the U.K. and elsewhere are conducting criminal and civil investigations into whether the banks that contribute information to the British Bankers’ Association (the “BBA”) in connection with the daily calculation of LIBOR may have been under-reporting or otherwise manipulating or attempting to manipulate LIBOR. A number of BBA member banks have entered into settlements with their regulators and law enforcement agencies with respect to this alleged manipulation of LIBOR. Actions by the regulators or law enforcement agencies, as well as ICE Benchmark Administration (the current administrator of LIBOR), may result in changes to the manner in which LIBOR is determined or the establishment of alternative reference rates. For example, on July 27, 2017, the U.K. Financial Conduct Authority announced that it intends to stop persuading or compelling banks to submit LIBOR rates after 2021.

At this time, it is not possible to predict the effect of any such changes, any establishment of alternative reference rates or any other reforms to LIBOR that may be implemented in the U.K. or elsewhere. Uncertainty as to the nature

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of such potential changes, alternative reference rates or other reforms may adversely affect the trading market for securities on which the interest or dividend is determined by reference to LIBOR, such as the Series A Preferred Stock. To the extent the Three-Month LIBOR Rate (as defined herein) is discontinued or is no longer quoted, the applicable base rate used to calculate dividend payments on the Series A Preferred Stock during the Floating Rate Period will be determined using the alternative methods described in “Description of the Series A Preferred Stock—Dividends.” Any of these alternative methods may result in dividend payments that are lower than or that do not otherwise correlate over time with the dividend payments that would have been made on the Series A Preferred Stock during the Floating Rate Period if the Three-Month LIBOR Rate was available in its current form. For example, one alternative method sets the dividend rate for a Dividend Period during the Floating Rate Period at the same rate as the immediately preceding Dividend Period or, in the case of the first Dividend Period in Floating Rate Period, the most recent dividend rate that would have been determined based on the last available Reuters Page LIBOR01 (as defined herein) had the Floating Rate Period been applicable prior to the first Dividend Period in the Floating Rate Period, which may result in effectively converting the Series A Preferred Stock into a fixed dividend rate instrument. More generally, any of the above changes or any other consequential changes to LIBOR or any other “benchmark” as a result of international, national or other proposals for reform or other initiatives or investigations, or any further uncertainty in relation to the timing and manner of implementation of such changes, could have a material adverse effect on the value of and return on any securities based on or linked to a “benchmark,” such as the Series A Preferred Stock. Please see the section entitled “Description of the Series A Preferred Stock.” Please see the section entitled “Description of the Series A Preferred Stock—Dividends” for additional alternative calculation methods.

You may not be able to exercise conversion rights upon a Change of Control. If exercisable, the Change of Control Conversion Rights (as defined herein) described in this prospectus supplement may not adequately compensate a holder of the Series A Preferred Stock. These Change of Control Conversion Rights may also make it more difficult for a party to acquire us or discourage a party from acquiring us.

Upon the occurrence of a Change of Control, each holder of the Series A Preferred Stock will have the right (unless, prior to the Change of Control Conversion Date, we have provided notice of our election to redeem some or all of the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock held by such holder as described under “Description of the Series A Preferred Stock—Redemption—Optional Redemption” or “—Special Optional Redemption,” in which case such holder will have the right only with respect to shares of the Series A Preferred Stock that are not called for redemption) to convert some or all of such holder’s Series A Preferred Stock into shares of common stock (or, under specified circumstances, certain alternative consideration). Notwithstanding that we generally may not redeem the Series A Preferred Stock prior to August 15, 2024, we have a special optional redemption right to redeem the Series A Preferred Stock in the event of a Change of Control, and holders of the Series A Preferred Stock will not have the right to convert any shares of the Series A Preferred Stock that we have elected to redeem prior to the Change of Control Conversion Date. Please see the sections entitled “Description of the Series A Preferred Stock—Redemption—Special Optional Redemption” and “Description of the Series A Preferred Stock—Conversion Rights.”

If we do not elect to redeem the Series A Preferred Stock prior to the Change of Control Conversion Date, then upon an exercise of the conversion rights provided for in this prospectus supplement, the holders of the Series A Preferred Stock will be limited to a maximum number of shares of our common stock (or, if applicable, the Alternative Conversion Consideration (as defined herein)) equal to the Share Cap multiplied by the number of the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock converted. If the Common Stock Price is less than \$8.005 (which is 50% of the per share closing sale price of our common stock reported on the NYSE on June 24, 2019), subject to adjustment in certain circumstances, the holders of the Series A Preferred Stock will receive a maximum of shares of our common stock, which may result in a holder receiving shares of common stock (or Alternative Conversion Consideration, as applicable) with a value that is less than the liquidation preference of the Series A Preferred Stock plus any accumulated and unpaid dividends.

In addition, the Change of Control conversion feature of the Series A Preferred Stock may have the effect of discouraging a third party from making an acquisition proposal for us or of delaying, deferring or preventing certain of our change of control transactions under circumstances that otherwise could provide the holders of our common stock and Series A Preferred Stock with the opportunity to realize a premium over the then-current market price of such stock or that stockholders may otherwise believe is in their best interests.

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The market price of the Series A Preferred Stock could be substantially affected by various factors.

The market price of the Series A Preferred Stock will depend on many factors, which may change from time to time, including:

- prevailing interest rates, increases in which may have an adverse effect on the market price of the shares;
- a shift in our investor base;
- quarterly or annual earnings and cash flows, or actual or anticipated variations therein, of us and comparable companies;
- trading prices of our common stock and Series A Preferred Stock and common and preferred equity securities issued by REITs and other real estate companies;
- the annual yield from distributions on the Series A Preferred Stock as compared to yields on other financial instruments;
- uncertainty as to the calculation of LIBOR during the Floating Rate Period, or the perception that the manner in which LIBOR is calculated during the Floating Rate Period is more adverse to holders of the Series A Preferred Stock than the manner in which LIBOR would be calculated on the date of this prospectus supplement;
- general economic and financial market conditions;
- changes in earnings estimates or recommendations by securities analysts with respect to us, our competitors or our industry;
- government action or regulation;
- the financial condition, performance and prospects of us and our competitors;
- changes in accounting standards, policies, guidance, interpretations or principles;
- our failure to qualify as a REIT, maintain our exemption under the 1940 Act or satisfy the NYSE listing requirements;
- negative public perception of us, our competitors or industry;
- our issuance of additional preferred equity or debt securities; and

As a result of these and other factors, investors who purchase the Series A Preferred Stock in this offering may experience a decrease, which could be substantial and rapid, in the market price of the Series A Preferred Stock, including decreases unrelated to our operating performance or prospects.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and the certificate of designations establishing the terms of the Series A Preferred Stock will contain restrictions upon ownership and transfer of the Series A Preferred Stock, which may impair the ability of holders of shares to effect the conversion of the Series A Preferred Stock into our common stock.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, as in effect as of the date hereof (our “amended and restated certificate of incorporation”) and the certificate of designations (the “certificate of designations”) establishing the terms of the Series A Preferred Stock will contain restrictions on ownership and transfer of the Series A Preferred Stock intended to assist us in maintaining our qualification as a REIT for federal income tax purposes. For example, our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that no person may beneficially or constructively own, or be deemed to own by virtue of the attribution provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Internal Revenue Code”), more than 9.8% in value or in number of shares, whichever is more restrictive, of our outstanding shares of common or capital stock, subject to certain exceptions. See “Description of the Series A Preferred Stock—Restrictions on Ownership and Transfers of Stock” in this prospectus supplement. Notwithstanding any other provision of the Series A Preferred Stock, no holder of the Series A Preferred Stock will be entitled to convert such stock into our common stock to the extent that receipt of our common stock would cause the holder to exceed the ownership limitations contained in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and in the certificate of designations for the Series A Preferred Stock. In addition, these restrictions could have anti-takeover effects and could reduce the possibility that a third party will attempt to acquire control of us, which could adversely affect the market price of the Series A Preferred Stock.

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Holders of the Series A Preferred Stock will have extremely limited voting rights.

The voting rights of a holder of the Series A Preferred Stock will be limited. Our shares of common stock are the only class of our securities that carry full voting rights. Voting rights for holders of the Series A Preferred Stock exist primarily with respect to the ability to elect, voting together with the holders of any other series and classes of our preferred stock having similar voting

rights, two additional directors to our board of directors, subject to limitations described in the section entitled “Description of the Series A Preferred Stock—Voting Rights,” in the event that six or more quarterly dividends (whether or not consecutive) payable on the Series A Preferred Stock are in arrears, and with respect to voting on amendments to our amended and restated certificate of incorporation or the certificate of designations relating to the Series A Preferred Stock that materially and adversely affect the rights of the holders of the Series A Preferred Stock or authorize, increase or create additional classes or series of our shares of preferred stock that are senior to the Series A Preferred Stock. Other than the limited circumstances described in this prospectus supplement, holders of the Series A Preferred Stock will not have any voting rights. Please see the section entitled “Description of the Series A Preferred Stock—Voting Rights.”

The Series A Preferred Stock is a new issue of securities and does not have an established trading market, which may negatively affect its value and your ability to transfer and sell the Series A Preferred Stock.

The Series A Preferred Stock is a new issue of securities and currently no market exists for such securities. We intend to apply to list the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock on the NYSE. However, we cannot assure you that the Series A Preferred Stock will be approved for listing on the NYSE. Even if so approved, trading of the Series A Preferred Stock on the NYSE is not expected to begin until sometime during the period ending 30 days after the original issue date of the Series A Preferred Stock and, in any event, a trading market on the NYSE for the Series A Preferred Stock may never develop or, even if one develops, may not be maintained and may not provide you with adequate liquidity. The underwriters have advised us that they intend to make a market in the Series A Preferred Stock prior to the commencement of any trading on the NYSE, but are not obligated to do so and may discontinue market making at any time without notice. The liquidity of any market for the Series A Preferred Stock that may develop will depend on a number of factors, including prevailing interest rates, the dividend rate (or manner of calculation thereof) on the Series A Preferred Stock and our common stock, our financial condition, liquidity and operating results, the number of holders of the Series A Preferred Stock, the market for similar securities and the interest of securities dealers in making a market in the Series A Preferred Stock. As a result, the ability to transfer or sell the Series A Preferred Stock and the amount you receive upon any sale or transfer of the Series A Preferred Stock could be materially and adversely affected.

If our common stock is delisted, your ability to transfer or sell your shares may be limited and the market value of the Series A Preferred Stock will likely be materially adversely affected.

Other than in connection with a Change of Control, the Series A Preferred Stock does not contain provisions that are intended to protect you if our common stock is delisted from the NYSE. Because the Series A Preferred Stock does not have a stated maturity date, you may be forced to hold the Series A Preferred Stock and receive stated dividends on the Series A Preferred Stock when, as and if authorized by our board of directors and paid by us with no assurance as to ever receiving the liquidation value thereof. In addition, if our common stock is delisted from the NYSE, it is likely that the Series A Preferred Stock will be delisted from the NYSE as well. Accordingly, if our common stock is delisted from the NYSE, your ability to transfer or sell the Series A Preferred Stock may be limited and the market value of the Series A Preferred Stock will likely be materially adversely affected.

The Series A Preferred Stock has not been rated.

We have not sought to obtain a rating for the Series A Preferred Stock and the Series A Preferred Stock may never be rated. It is possible, however, that one or more rating agencies might independently determine to issue such ratings or that such ratings, if issued, would materially and adversely affect the market price of such securities. In addition, we may elect in the future to obtain a rating for the Series A Preferred Stock, which could materially and adversely affect the market price of such securities. Ratings only reflect the views of the rating agency or agencies issuing the ratings and such ratings could be revised downward, placed on a watch list or negative outlook or withdrawn entirely at the discretion of the issuing rating agency if in its judgment circumstances so warrant. Any such downward revision, placing on a watch list or withdrawal of a rating could have a material adverse effect on the market price of the Series A Preferred Stock. In addition, ratings do not reflect market prices or suitability of a security for a particular investor and any future rating of the Series A Preferred Stock may not reflect all risks related to the us and our business, or the structure or market price of the Series A Preferred Stock.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

We estimate that the net proceeds from our sale of the Series A Preferred Stock in this offering will be approximately \$130,447,500 (or \$150,059,625 if the underwriters exercise their over-allotment option to purchase additional shares of the Series A

Preferred Stock in full), after deducting the underwriting discount and expenses of this offering. We intend to use the net proceeds from our sale of the Series A Preferred Stock in this offering for investments and general corporate purposes.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE SERIES A PREFERRED STOCK

This description of certain terms of the Series A Preferred Stock supplements, and, to the extent inconsistent therewith, replaces, the description of the general terms and provisions of our preferred stock set forth in the accompanying prospectus, to which description reference is hereby made. The description of certain terms of the Series A Preferred Stock in this prospectus supplement does not purport to be complete and is in all respects subject to, and qualified in its entirety by references to the relevant provisions of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, the certificate of designations designating the Series A Preferred Stock, our bylaws and Delaware law. Copies of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and our bylaws are filed as exhibits to the registration statement of which this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus forms a part.

General

Shares of the Series A Preferred Stock represent a single series of our authorized preferred stock. By this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, we are offering shares of the Series A Preferred Stock (\$135,000,000 aggregate liquidation preference), with each share of the Series A Preferred Stock having a par value of \$0.01 and a liquidation preference of \$25.00 per share. We may elect from time to time to issue additional shares of the Series A Preferred Stock without notice to, or consent from, the existing holders of shares, and all those additional shares would be deemed to form a single series with the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock offered by this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus.

Pursuant to our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, we are currently authorized to designate and issue up to 100,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share, in one or more classes or series and, subject to the limitations prescribed by our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, and Delaware law, with such rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions of each class or series of preferred stock, including dividend rights, conversion rights, voting rights, terms of redemption, liquidation preferences and the number of shares constituting any class or series as our board of directors may determine, without any vote or action by our stockholders. As of the date of this prospectus supplement, no shares of our preferred stock are issued and outstanding. In connection with this offering, our board of directors or a committee of our board of directors will, as permitted by our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, designate a new series of preferred stock with the rights set forth herein, consisting of 5,400,000 shares, plus up to an additional 810,000 shares which may be issued upon exercise of the underwriters' over-allotment option to purchase additional shares, designated as 7.50% Series A Fixed-to-Floating Rate Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, which we refer to herein as the Series A Preferred Stock, by adopting the certificate of designations. Subsequent to the completion of this offering, we will have available for issuance 94,600,000 authorized but unissued shares of preferred stock (or 93,790,000 shares if the underwriters exercise their over-allotment option to purchase 810,000 additional shares in full). Our board of directors may, without the approval of holders of the Series A Preferred Stock or our common stock, designate additional series of authorized preferred stock ranking junior to or on parity with the Series A Preferred Stock or designate additional shares of the Series A Preferred Stock and authorize the issuance of such shares.

The registrar and transfer agent in respect of the Series A Preferred Stock will be American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC. The principal business address for American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC is 6201 15th Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11219. The certificate of designations designating the Series A Preferred Stock will provide that we will maintain an office or agency where shares of the Series A Preferred Stock may be surrendered for payment (including redemption), registration of transfer or exchange, or conversion.

Maturity

The Series A Preferred Stock has no stated maturity and will not be subject to any sinking fund or mandatory redemption. Shares of the Series A Preferred Stock will remain outstanding indefinitely unless we decide to redeem or otherwise repurchase them or they become convertible and are converted as described below under "—Conversion Rights." We are not required to set aside funds to redeem the Series A Preferred Stock.

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Ranking

The Series A Preferred Stock will rank, with respect to rights to the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets upon our liquidation, dissolution or winding up:

1. senior to all classes or series of our common stock and to all other equity securities issued by us that expressly indicate are subordinated to the Series A Preferred Stock with respect to rights to the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets upon our liquidation, dissolution or winding up;
2. on a parity with all equity securities issued by us other than the equity securities referred to in clauses (1) and (3);
3. junior to all equity securities issued by us and approved by at least two-thirds of the outstanding shares of Series A Preferred Stock with terms specifically providing that those equity securities rank senior to the Series A Preferred Stock with respect to rights to the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets upon our liquidation, dissolution or winding up (please see the section entitled “—Voting Rights” below); and
4. effectively junior to all of our existing and future indebtedness (including indebtedness convertible to our common stock or preferred stock) and other liabilities and to all liabilities and preferred equity and to the indebtedness of our existing subsidiaries and any future subsidiaries.

Dividends

Holders of shares of the Series A Preferred Stock are entitled to receive, when, as and if declared by our board of directors, out of funds legally available for the payment of dividends, cumulative cash dividends. The initial dividend rate for the Series A Preferred Stock from and including the original issue date to, but excluding, August 15, 2024 will be at the fixed annual rate of 7.50% of the \$25.00 liquidation preference per share of the Series A Preferred Stock, on and after August 15, 2024 dividends on the Series A Preferred Stock will accumulate at a percentage of the \$25.00 liquidation preference per share of the Series A Preferred Stock equal to an annual floating rate of the Three-Month LIBOR Rate plus a spread of 5.802%. Dividends on the Series A Preferred Stock shall accumulate daily and be cumulative from, and including, the original issue date and shall be payable quarterly in arrears on or about the 15th day of each February, May, August and November (each, a “dividend payment date”); provided that if any dividend payment date is not a business day, as defined in the certificate of designations, then the dividend which would otherwise have been payable on that dividend payment date may be paid on the next succeeding business day and no interest, additional dividends or other sums will accrue on the amount so payable for the period from and after that dividend payment date to that next succeeding business day. The first dividend (or other distribution) on the Series A Preferred Stock is scheduled to be paid on or about November 15, 2019 (long first Dividend Period) in the amount of \$0.69270830 per share and that dividend will be paid to the persons who are the holders of record of the Series A Preferred Stock at the close of business on the corresponding dividend record date, which will be on or about October 15, 2019. Dividends payable for any Dividend Period during the Fixed Rate Period will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months, and dividends payable for any Dividend Period during the Floating Rate Period will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year and the number of days actually elapsed in such Dividend Period. Dividends will be payable to holders of record as they appear in our stock transfer records for the Series A Preferred Stock at the close of business on the applicable dividend record date, which shall be the first day of the calendar month, whether or not a business day, in which the applicable dividend payment date falls (each, a “dividend record date”). The dividends payable on any dividend payment date shall include dividends accumulated to, but excluding, such dividend payment date.

For each Dividend Period during the Floating Rate Period, LIBOR (the London interbank offered rate) (“Three-Month LIBOR Rate”) will be determined by us or a Calculation Agent (as defined herein) as of the applicable Dividend Determination Date, in accordance with the following provisions:

- LIBOR will be the rate (expressed as a percentage per year) for deposits in U.S. dollars having an index maturity of three months, in amounts of at least \$1,000,000, as such rate appears on “Reuters Page LIBOR01” at approximately 11:00 a.m. (London time) on the relevant Dividend Determination Date; or
- if no such rate appears on “Reuters Page LIBOR01” or if the “Reuters Page LIBOR01” is not available at approximately 11:00 a.m. (London time) on the relevant Dividend Determination Date, then we will select four nationally recognized banks in the London interbank market and request that the principal London offices of those four selected banks provide us with their offered quotation for deposits in U.S.

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dollars for a period of three months, commencing on the first day of the applicable Dividend Period, to prime banks in the London interbank market at approximately 11:00 a.m. (London time) on that Dividend Determination Date for the applicable Dividend Period. Offered quotations must be based on a principal amount equal to an amount that, in our discretion, is representative of a single transaction in U.S. dollars in the London interbank market at that time. If at least two quotations are provided, the Three-Month LIBOR Rate for such Dividend Period will be the arithmetic mean (rounded upward if necessary, to the nearest 0.00001 of 1%) of those quotations. If fewer than two quotations are provided, the Three-Month LIBOR Rate for such Dividend Period will be the arithmetic mean (rounded upward if necessary, to the nearest 0.00001 of 1%) of the rates quoted at approximately 11:00 a.m. (New York City time) on that Dividend Determination Date for such Dividend Period by three nationally recognized banks in New York, New York selected by us, for loans in U.S. dollars to nationally recognized European banks (as selected by us), for a period of three months commencing on the first day of such Dividend Period. The rates quoted must be based on an amount that, in our discretion, is representative of a single transaction in U.S. dollars in that market at that time. If no quotation is provided as described above, then if a Calculation Agent has not been appointed at such time, we will appoint a Calculation Agent who shall, after consulting such sources as it deems comparable to any of the foregoing quotations or display page, or any such source as it deems reasonable from which to estimate LIBOR or any of the foregoing lending rates or display page, shall determine LIBOR for the second London Business Day (as defined herein) immediately preceding the first day of the applicable Dividend Period in its sole discretion. If the Calculation Agent is unable or unwilling to determine LIBOR as provided in the immediately preceding sentence, then LIBOR will be equal to Three-Month LIBOR for the then current Dividend Period, or, in the case of the first Dividend Period in the Floating Rate Period, the most recent dividend rate that would have been determined based on the last available Reuters Page LIBOR01 had the Floating Rate Period been applicable prior to the first Dividend Period in the Floating Rate Period.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if we determine on the relevant Dividend Determination Date that LIBOR has been discontinued, then we will appoint a Calculation Agent and the Calculation Agent will consult with an investment bank of national standing to determine whether there is an industry accepted substitute or successor base rate to Three-Month LIBOR Rate. If, after such consultation, the Calculation Agent determines that there is an industry accepted substitute or successor base rate, the Calculation Agent shall use such substitute or successor base rate. In such case, the Calculation Agent in its sole discretion may (without implying a corresponding obligation to do so) also implement changes to the business day convention, the definition of business day, the Dividend Determination Date and any method for obtaining the substitute or successor base rate if such rate is unavailable on the relevant Business Day, in a manner that is consistent with industry accepted practices for such substitute or successor base rate. Unless the Calculation Agent determines that there is an industry accepted substitute or successor base rate as so provided above, the Calculation Agent will, in consultation with us, follow the steps specified in the second bullet point in the immediately preceding paragraph in order to determine Three-Month LIBOR Rate for the applicable Dividend Period.

“Calculation Agent” means a third party independent financial institution of national standing with experience providing such services, which has been selected by us.

“Dividend Determination Date” means the second London Business Day immediately preceding the first date of the applicable Dividend Period.

“Dividend Period” means the period from, and including, the immediately preceding dividend payment date to, but excluding, the applicable dividend payment date, except for the initial Dividend Period, which will be the period from, and including, the original issue date of the Series A Preferred Stock to, but excluding, November 15, 2019 (long first Dividend Period).

“London Business Day” means any day on which dealings in deposits in U.S. dollars are transacted in the London interbank market.

“Reuters Page LIBOR01” means the display so designated on the Reuters 3000 Xtra (or such other page as may replace the LIBOR01 page on that service, or such other service as may be nominated by the ICE Benchmark Administration Limited, or ICE, or its successor, or such other entity assuming the responsibility of ICE or its successor in the event ICE or its successor no longer does so, as the successor service, for the purpose of displaying London interbank offered rates for U.S. dollar deposits).

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No dividends on shares of the Series A Preferred Stock shall be declared by our board of directors or paid or set apart for payment by us at any time when the terms and provisions of any agreement of ours, including any agreement relating to our indebtedness, prohibit the declaration, payment or setting apart for payment thereof or provide that the declaration, payment or setting apart for payment thereof would constitute a breach of the agreement or a default under the agreement, or if the declaration, payment or setting apart for payment shall be restricted or prohibited by law. You should review the information appearing above under “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to this Offering—We may not be able to pay dividends on the Series A Preferred Stock” for information as to, among other things, other circumstances under which we may be unable to pay dividends on the Series A Preferred Stock.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, dividends on the Series A Preferred Stock will accumulate whether or not we have earnings, whether or not there are funds legally available for the payment of those dividends and whether or not those dividends are declared. No interest, or sum in lieu of interest, will be payable in respect of any dividend payment or payments on the Series A Preferred Stock which may be in arrears, and holders of the Series A Preferred Stock will not be entitled to any dividends in excess of full cumulative dividends described above. Any dividend payment made on the Series A Preferred Stock shall first be credited against the earliest accumulated but unpaid dividend due with respect to those shares.

Future distributions on our common stock and preferred stock, including the Series A Preferred Stock offered pursuant to this prospectus supplement, will be at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on, among other things, our results of operations, cash flow from operations, financial condition and capital requirements, the annual distribution requirements under the REIT provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, any debt service requirements, financial covenants and any other factors our board of directors deems relevant. Accordingly, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to make cash distributions on the Series A Preferred Stock or what the actual distributions will be for any future period.

Unless full cumulative dividends on the Series A Preferred Stock have been or contemporaneously are declared and paid or declared and a sum sufficient for the payment thereof is set apart for payment for all past Dividend Periods, no dividends or other distributions (other than in shares of common stock or in shares of any class or series of preferred stock that we may issue ranking junior to the Series A Preferred Stock as to dividends and upon liquidation) shall be declared or paid or set aside for payment upon shares of our common stock or preferred stock that we may issue ranking junior to or on a parity with the Series A Preferred Stock as to dividends or upon liquidation. In addition, any shares of our common stock or preferred stock that we may issue ranking junior to or on a parity with the Series A Preferred Stock as to dividends or upon liquidation shall not be redeemed, purchased or otherwise acquired for any consideration (or any moneys be paid to or made available for a sinking fund for the redemption of any such shares) by us (except by conversion into or exchange for shares of, or options, warrants or rights to purchase or subscribe for, our other capital stock that we may issue ranking junior to the Series A Preferred Stock as to dividends and upon liquidation and except for transfers made pursuant to the provisions of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, relating to restrictions on ownership and transfers of our capital stock). The foregoing will not, however, prevent the redemption, purchase or acquisition by us of shares of any class or series of stock for the purpose of enforcing restrictions on transfer and ownership of our stock contained in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, including in order to preserve our qualification as a REIT, or the redemption, purchase or acquisition by us of shares of our common stock for purposes of and in compliance with any incentive or benefit plan of ours.

When dividends are not paid in full (or a sum sufficient for such full payment is not so set apart) upon the Series A Preferred Stock and the shares of any other class or series of preferred stock that we have issued or may issue ranking on a parity as to dividends with the Series A Preferred Stock, all dividends declared upon the Series A Preferred Stock and any class or other series of preferred stock that we have issued or may issue ranking on a parity as to dividends with the Series A Preferred Stock shall be declared pro rata so that the amount of dividends declared per share of the Series A Preferred Stock and such other class or series of preferred stock that we have issued or may issue shall in all cases bear to each other the same ratio that accumulated dividends per share on the Series A Preferred Stock and accumulated dividends per share on such other series of preferred stock that we have issued or may issue (which shall not include any accumulation in respect of undeclared and unpaid dividends for past Dividend Periods if such preferred stock does not have a cumulative dividend) bear to each other. No interest, or sum of money in lieu of interest, shall be payable in respect of any dividend payment or payments on the Series A Preferred Stock which may be in arrears.

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Liquidation Preference

In the event of our voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up, the holders of shares of the Series A Preferred Stock will be entitled to be paid out of the assets we have legally available for distribution to our stockholders, subject to the preferential rights of the holders of any class or series of our capital stock we may lawfully issue ranking senior to the Series A Preferred Stock with respect to the distribution of assets upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up, a liquidation preference of \$25.00 per share, plus an amount equal to any accumulated and unpaid dividends thereon (whether or not authorized or declared) to, but excluding, the date of payment, before any distribution of assets is made to holders of our common stock or any other class or series of our stock that we may issue that ranks junior to or on parity with the Series A Preferred Stock as to liquidation rights.

In the event that, upon any such voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up, our available assets are insufficient to pay the amount of the liquidating distributions on all outstanding shares of the Series A Preferred Stock and the corresponding amounts payable on all shares of other classes or series of our preferred stock that we have issued or may issue ranking on a parity with the Series A Preferred Stock in the distribution of assets, then the holders of the Series A Preferred Stock and all other such classes or series of preferred stock shall share ratably in any such distribution of assets in proportion to the full liquidating distributions to which they would otherwise be respectively entitled.

Holders of the Series A Preferred Stock will be entitled to written notice of any such liquidation no fewer than 30 days and no more than 60 days prior to the payment date. After payment of the full amount of the liquidating distributions to which they are entitled, the holders of the Series A Preferred Stock will have no right or claim to any of our remaining assets. The consolidation or merger of us with or into any other corporation, trust or entity or of any other entity with or into us, or the sale, lease, transfer or conveyance of all or substantially all of our property or business, individually or in a series of related transactions, shall not be deemed to constitute a liquidation, dissolution or winding up of us (although such events may give rise to the special optional redemption and contingent conversion rights described below).

Redemption

The Series A Preferred Stock is not redeemable by us prior to August 15, 2024, except as described below under “—Special Optional Redemption” and except that, as provided in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, we may purchase or redeem shares of the Series A Preferred Stock prior to that date in order to preserve our qualification as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Please see the section entitled “Description of Capital Stock—Restrictions on Ownership and Transfer of Capital Stock” in the accompanying prospectus.

Optional Redemption. On and after August 15, 2024, we may, at our option, upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days’ written notice, redeem the Series A Preferred Stock, in whole or in part, at any time or from time to time, for cash at a redemption price of \$25.00 per share, plus any accumulated and unpaid dividends thereon (whether or not authorized or declared) to, but excluding, the redemption date, without interest. If we elect to redeem any shares of the Series A Preferred Stock as described in this paragraph, we may use any available cash to pay the redemption price, and we will not be required to pay the redemption price only out of the proceeds from the issuance of other equity securities or any other specific source.

Special Optional Redemption. Upon the occurrence of a Change of Control, we may, at our option, upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days’ written notice, redeem the Series A Preferred Stock, in whole or in part, within 120 days after the first date on which such Change of Control occurred, for cash at a redemption price of \$25.00 per share, plus any accumulated and unpaid dividends thereon (whether or not authorized or declared) to, but excluding, the redemption date, without interest. If, prior to the Change of Control Conversion Date, we have provided notice of our election to redeem some or all of the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock (whether pursuant to our optional redemption right described above under “—Optional Redemption” or this special optional redemption right), the holders of the Series A Preferred Stock will not have the Change of Control Conversion Right described below under “—Conversion Rights” with respect to the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock called for redemption. If we elect to redeem any shares of the Series A Preferred Stock as described in this paragraph, we may use any available cash to pay the redemption price, and we will not be required to pay the redemption price only out of the proceeds from the issuance of other equity securities or any other specific source.

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“Change of Control” is deemed to occur when, after the original issuance of the Series A Preferred Stock, the following have occurred and are continuing:

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the acquisition by any person, including any syndicate or group deemed to be a “person” under Section 13(d)(3) of the Exchange Act, of beneficial ownership, directly or indirectly, through a purchase, merger or other acquisition transaction or series of purchases, mergers or other acquisition transactions of our capital stock entitling that person to exercise more than 50% of the total voting power of all our capital stock entitled to vote generally in the election of our directors (except that such person will be deemed to have beneficial ownership of all securities that such person has the right to acquire, whether such right is currently exercisable or is exercisable only upon the occurrence of a subsequent condition); and

- following the closing of any transaction referred to in the bullet point above, neither we nor the acquiring or surviving entity has a class of common securities (or American Depositary Receipts representing such securities) listed on the NYSE, the NYSE American or the Nasdaq Stock Market, or listed or quoted on an exchange or quotation system that is a successor to the NYSE, the NYSE American or the Nasdaq Stock Market.

Redemption Procedures. In the event we elect to redeem any shares of the Series A Preferred Stock, the notice of redemption will be mailed to each holder of record of the Series A Preferred Stock called for redemption at such holder’s address as it appears on our stock transfer records and will state the following:

- the redemption date;
- the number of shares of the Series A Preferred Stock to be redeemed;
- the redemption price;
- the place or places where certificates (if any) for the Series A Preferred Stock are to be surrendered for payment of the redemption price;
- that dividends on the shares to be redeemed will cease to accumulate on the redemption date;
- whether such redemption is being made pursuant to the provisions described above under “—Optional Redemption” or “—Special Optional Redemption”;
- if applicable, that such redemption is being made in connection with a Change of Control and, in that case, a brief description of the transaction or transactions constituting such Change of Control; and
- if such redemption is being made in connection with a Change of Control, that the holders of the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock being so called for redemption will not be able to tender such shares of the Series A Preferred Stock for conversion in connection with the Change of Control and that each share of the Series A Preferred Stock tendered for conversion that is called, prior to the Change of Control Conversion Date (as defined herein), for redemption will be redeemed on the related date of redemption instead of converted on the Change of Control Conversion Date.

If less than all of the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock held by any holder are to be redeemed, the notice mailed to such holder shall also specify the number of shares of the Series A Preferred Stock held by such holder to be redeemed. No failure to give such notice or any defect thereto or in the mailing thereof shall affect the validity of the proceedings for the redemption of any shares of the Series A Preferred Stock except as to the holder to whom notice was defective or not given.

Holders of the Series A Preferred Stock to be redeemed shall surrender the Series A Preferred Stock at the place designated in the notice of redemption and shall be entitled to the redemption price and any accumulated and unpaid dividends payable upon the redemption following the surrender. If notice of redemption of any shares of the Series A Preferred Stock has been given and if we have irrevocably set aside the funds necessary for redemption for the benefit of the holders of the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock so called for redemption, then from and after the redemption date (unless default shall be made by us in providing for the payment of the redemption price plus accumulated and unpaid dividends, if any), dividends will cease to accumulate on those shares of the Series A Preferred Stock, those shares of the Series A Preferred Stock shall no longer be deemed outstanding and all rights of the holders of those shares will terminate, except the right to receive the redemption price plus accumulated and unpaid dividends, if any, payable upon redemption. If any redemption date is not a business day, then the redemption price and accumulated and unpaid dividends, if any, payable upon redemption may be paid on the next business day

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and no interest, additional dividends or other sums will accrue on the amount payable for the period from and after that redemption date to that next business day. If less than all of the outstanding Series A Preferred Stock is to be redeemed, the Series A Preferred Stock to be redeemed shall be selected pro rata or by lot (as nearly as may be practicable without creating fractional shares) that will

not result in the automatic transfer of any shares of the Series A Preferred Stock to a trust as described below under “—Restrictions on Ownership and Transfer.”

As part of any redemption of the Series A Preferred Stock, we shall pay, in cash, any accumulated and unpaid dividends through and including the redemption date, unless a redemption date falls after a dividend record date and prior to the corresponding dividend payment date, in which case each holder of the Series A Preferred Stock at the close of business on such dividend record date shall be entitled to the dividend payable on such shares on the corresponding dividend payment date notwithstanding the redemption of such shares before such dividend payment date. Except as provided above, we will make no payment or allowance for unpaid dividends, whether or not in arrears, on shares of the Series A Preferred Stock to be redeemed.

Unless full cumulative dividends on all shares of the Series A Preferred Stock shall have been or contemporaneously are declared and paid or declared and a sum sufficient for the payment thereof has been or contemporaneously is set apart for payment for all past Dividend Periods, no shares of the Series A Preferred Stock shall be redeemed unless all outstanding shares of the Series A Preferred Stock are simultaneously redeemed and we shall not purchase or otherwise acquire directly or indirectly any shares of the Series A Preferred Stock (except by conversion into or exchange for shares of, or options, warrants or rights to purchase or subscribe for, our other preferred stock that we may issue ranking junior to the Series A Preferred Stock as to dividends and upon liquidation); provided, however, that the foregoing shall not prevent the purchase or acquisition by us of shares of the Series A Preferred Stock to preserve our REIT status for federal income tax purposes or pursuant to a purchase or exchange offer made on the same terms to holders of all outstanding shares of the Series A Preferred Stock.

Subject to applicable law, we may purchase shares of the Series A Preferred Stock in the open market, by tender or by private agreement. Any shares of the Series A Preferred Stock that we acquire may be retired and re-classified as authorized but unissued shares of preferred stock, without designation as to class or series, and may thereafter be reissued as any class or series of preferred stock.

Conversion Rights

Upon the occurrence of a Change of Control, each holder of the Series A Preferred Stock will have the right (unless, prior to the Change of Control Conversion Date, we have provided notice of our election to redeem some or all of the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock held by such holder as described above under “—Redemption—Optional Redemption” or “—Redemption—Special Optional Redemption,” in which case such holder will have the right only with respect to shares of the Series A Preferred Stock that are not called for redemption) to convert some or all of the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock held by such holder (the “Change of Control Conversion Right”) on the Change of Control Conversion Date into a number of shares of our common stock per share of the Series A Preferred Stock (the “Common Stock Conversion Consideration”) equal to the lesser of:

- the quotient obtained by dividing (i) the sum of the \$25.00 liquidation preference per share of the Series A Preferred Stock plus any accumulated and unpaid dividends whether or not authorized or declared thereon to, but excluding, the Change of Control Conversion Date (unless the Change of Control Conversion Date is after a dividend record date and prior to the corresponding dividend payment date for the Series A Preferred Stock, in which case no additional amount for such accumulated and unpaid dividends to be paid on such dividend payment date will be included in this sum) by (ii) the Common Stock Price, as defined herein (such quotient, the “Conversion Rate”); and
- 3.12305, subject to certain adjustments to this Share Cap as described below.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the certificate of designations and except as otherwise required by law, the persons who are the holders of record of shares of the Series A Preferred Stock at the close of business on a dividend record date will be entitled to receive the dividend payable on the corresponding dividend payment date notwithstanding the conversion of those shares after such dividend record date and on or prior to such dividend payment date and, in such case, the full amount of such dividend shall be paid on such dividend payment date to the persons who were the holders of record at the close of business on such dividend record date. Except as provided above, we will make no allowance for unpaid dividends that are in arrears on the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock to be converted.

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The Share Cap is subject to pro rata adjustments for any share splits (including those effected pursuant to a distribution of our common stock to existing holders of our common stock), subdivisions or combinations (in each case, a “Share Split”) with respect to our common stock as follows: the adjusted Share Cap as the result of a Share Split will be the number of shares of our common stock that is equivalent to the product obtained by multiplying (i) the Share Cap in effect immediately prior to such Share Split by

(ii) a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of shares of our common stock outstanding immediately after giving effect to such Share Split and the denominator of which is the number of shares of our common stock outstanding immediately prior to such Share Split.

For the avoidance of doubt, subject to the immediately succeeding sentence, the aggregate number of shares of our common stock (or equivalent Alternative Conversion Consideration, as applicable) issuable or deliverable, as applicable, in connection with the exercise of the Change of Control Conversion Right will not exceed 16,864,470 shares of our common stock (or equivalent Alternative Conversion Consideration, as applicable), subject to proportionate increase to the extent the underwriters' over-allotment option to purchase additional shares is exercised, not to exceed 19,394,141 shares of our common stock in total (or equivalent Alternative Conversion Consideration, as applicable) (the "Exchange Cap"). The Exchange Cap is subject to pro rata adjustments for any Share Splits on the same basis as the corresponding adjustment to the Share Cap.

In the case of a Change of Control pursuant to which our common stock is or will be converted into cash, securities or other property or assets (including any combination thereof) (the "Alternative Form Consideration"), a holder of the Series A Preferred Stock will receive upon conversion of such shares of the Series A Preferred Stock the kind and amount of Alternative Form Consideration which such holder would have owned or been entitled to receive upon the Change of Control had such holder held a number of shares of our common stock equal to the Common Stock Conversion Consideration immediately prior to the effective time of the Change of Control (the "Alternative Conversion Consideration"; the Common Stock Conversion Consideration or the Alternative Conversion Consideration, whichever shall be applicable to a Change of Control, is referred to as the "Conversion Consideration").

If the holders of our common stock have the opportunity to elect the form of consideration to be received in the Change of Control, the Conversion Consideration in respect of such Change of Control will be deemed to be the kind and amount of consideration actually received by holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of our common stock that made or voted for such an election (if electing between two types of consideration) or holders of a plurality of the outstanding shares of our common stock that made or voted for such an election (if electing between more than two types of consideration), as the case may be, and will be subject to any limitations to which all holders of our common stock are subject, including, without limitation, pro rata reductions applicable to any portion of the consideration payable in such Change of Control.

We will not issue fractional shares of our common stock upon the conversion of the Series A Preferred Stock in connection with a Change of Control. Instead, we will make a cash payment equal to the value of such fractional shares based upon the Common Stock Price used in determining the Common Stock Conversion Consideration for such Change of Control.

Within 15 days following the occurrence of a Change of Control, provided that we have not then exercised our right to redeem all shares of the Series A Preferred Stock pursuant to the redemption provisions described above, we will provide to holders of the Series A Preferred Stock a notice of occurrence of the Change of Control that describes the resulting Change of Control Conversion Right. This notice will be delivered to the holders of record of the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock at their addresses as they appear on our stock transfer records. No failure to give such notice or any defect thereto or in the giving thereof will affect the validity of the proceedings for the conversion of any shares of the Series A Preferred Stock except as to the holder to whom notice was defective or not given. This notice will state the following:

- the events constituting the Change of Control;
- the date of the Change of Control;
- the last date on which the holders of the Series A Preferred Stock may exercise their Change of Control Conversion Right;
- the method and period for calculating the Common Stock Price;

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- the Change of Control Conversion Date;
- that if, prior to the Change of Control Conversion Date, we have provided notice of our election to redeem all or any shares of the Series A Preferred Stock, holders will not be able to convert the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock called for redemption and such shares will be redeemed on the related redemption date, even if such shares have already been tendered for conversion pursuant to the Change of Control Conversion Right;
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if applicable, the type and amount of Alternative Conversion Consideration entitled to be received per share of the Series A Preferred Stock;

- the name and address of the paying agent and transfer agent for the Series A Preferred Stock;
- the procedures that the holders of the Series A Preferred Stock must follow to exercise the Change of Control Conversion Right (including procedures for surrendering shares for conversion through the facilities of a Share Depository (as defined herein)), including the form of conversion notice to be delivered by such holders as described below; and
- the last date on which holders of the Series A Preferred Stock may withdraw shares surrendered for conversion and the procedures that such holders must follow to effect such a withdrawal.

Under such circumstances, we will also issue a press release containing such notice for publication on Dow Jones & Company, Inc., the Wall Street Journal, Business Wire, PR Newswire or Bloomberg Business News (or, if these organizations are not in existence at the time of issuance of the press release, such other news or press organization as is reasonably calculated to broadly disseminate the relevant information to the public), and post a notice on our website, in any event prior to the opening of business on the first business day following any date on which we provide the notice described above to the holders of the Series A Preferred Stock.

To exercise the Change of Control Conversion Right, the holders of the Series A Preferred Stock will be required to deliver, on or before the close of business on the Change of Control Conversion Date, the certificates (if any) representing the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock to be converted, duly endorsed for transfer (or, in the case of any shares of the Series A Preferred Stock held in book-entry form through a Share Depository, to deliver, on or before the close of business on the Change of Control Conversion Date, the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock to be converted through the facilities of such Share Depository), together with a written conversion notice in the form provided by us, duly completed, to our transfer agent. The conversion notice must state:

- the relevant Change of Control Conversion Date;
- the number of shares of the Series A Preferred Stock to be converted; and
- that the Series A Preferred Stock is to be converted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Series A Preferred Stock.

The “Change of Control Conversion Date” is the date the Series A Preferred Stock is to be converted, which will be a business day selected by us that is no fewer than 20 days nor more than 35 days after the date on which we provide the notice described above to the holders of the Series A Preferred Stock.

The “Common Stock Price” is (i) if the consideration to be received in the Change of Control by the holders of our common stock is solely cash, the amount of cash consideration per share of our common stock or (ii) if the consideration to be received in the Change of Control by holders of our common stock is other than solely cash (x) the average of the closing sale prices per share of our common stock (or, if no closing sale price is reported, the average of the closing bid and ask prices per share or, if more than one in either case, the average of the average closing bid and the average closing ask prices per share) for the ten consecutive trading days immediately preceding, but not including, the date on which such Change of Control occurred as reported on the principal U.S. securities exchange on which our common stock is then traded, or (y) the average of the last quoted bid prices for our common stock in the over-the-counter market as reported by OTC Markets Group Inc. or similar organization for the ten consecutive trading days immediately preceding, but not including, the date on which such Change of Control occurred, if our common stock is not then listed for trading on a U.S. securities exchange.

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Holders of the Series A Preferred Stock may withdraw any notice of exercise of a Change of Control Conversion Right (in whole or in part) by a written notice of withdrawal delivered to our transfer agent prior to the close of business on the business day prior to the Change of Control Conversion Date. The notice of withdrawal delivered by any holder must state:

- the number of withdrawn shares of the Series A Preferred Stock;
- if certificated Series A Preferred Stock has been surrendered for conversion, the certificate numbers of the withdrawn shares of the Series A Preferred Stock; and
- the number of shares of the Series A Preferred Stock, if any, which remain subject to the holder’s conversion notice.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if any shares of the Series A Preferred Stock are held in book-entry form through The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) or a similar depository (each, a “Share Depository”), the conversion notice and/or the notice of withdrawal, as applicable, must comply with applicable procedures, if any, of the applicable Share Depository.

Series A Preferred Stock as to which the Change of Control Conversion Right has been properly exercised and for which the conversion notice has not been properly withdrawn will be converted into the applicable Conversion Consideration in accordance with the Change of Control Conversion Right on the Change of Control Conversion Date, unless prior to the Change of Control Conversion Date we have provided notice of our election to redeem some or all of the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock, as described above under “—Redemption—Optional Redemption” or “—Redemption—Special Optional Redemption,” in which case only the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock properly surrendered for conversion and not properly withdrawn that are not called for redemption will be converted as aforesaid. If we elect to redeem shares of the Series A Preferred Stock that would otherwise be converted into the applicable Conversion Consideration on a Change of Control Conversion Date, such shares of the Series A Preferred Stock will not be so converted and the holders of such shares will be entitled to receive on the applicable redemption date the redemption price described above under “—Redemption—Optional Redemption” or “—Redemption—Special Optional Redemption,” as applicable.

We will deliver all securities, cash and any other property owing upon conversion no later than the third business day following the Change of Control Conversion Date. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the persons entitled to receive any shares of our common stock or other securities delivered on conversion will be deemed to have become the holders of record thereof as of the Change of Control Conversion Date.

In connection with the exercise of any Change of Control Conversion Right, we will comply with all applicable federal and state securities laws and stock exchange rules in connection with any conversion of the Series A Preferred Stock into shares of our common stock or other property. Notwithstanding any other provision of the Series A Preferred Stock, no holder of the Series A Preferred Stock will be entitled to convert such Series A Preferred Stock into shares of our common stock to the extent that receipt of such common stock would cause such holder (or any other person) to exceed the applicable share ownership limitations contained in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and the certificate of designations, unless we provide an exemption from this limitation to such holder. Please see the section entitled “—Restrictions on Ownership and Transfer” below and “Description of Capital Stock—Restrictions on Ownership and Transfer of Capital Stock” in the accompanying prospectus.

The Change of Control conversion feature may make it more difficult for a third party to acquire us or discourage a party from acquiring us. See “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to this Offering—You may not be able to exercise conversion rights upon a Change of Control. If exercisable, the Change of Control Conversion Rights described in this prospectus supplement may not adequately compensate a holder of the Series A Preferred Stock. These Change of Control Conversion Rights may also make it more difficult for a party to acquire us or discourage a party from acquiring us.”

Except as provided above in connection with a Change of Control, the Series A Preferred Stock is not convertible into or exchangeable for any other securities or property.

Voting Rights

Holders of the Series A Preferred Stock will not have any voting rights, except as set forth below or as otherwise required by law or any applicable stock exchange rules.

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Whenever dividends on any shares of the Series A Preferred Stock are in arrears for six or more quarterly Dividend Periods, whether or not consecutive, the number of directors constituting our board of directors will be automatically increased by two (if not already increased by two by reason of the election of directors by the holders of any other class or series of our preferred stock that we may issue and upon which like voting rights have been conferred and are exercisable and which are entitled to vote with the Series A Preferred Stock as a class with respect to the election of those two directors) and the holders of the Series A Preferred Stock (voting together as a class with all other classes or series of preferred stock that we have issued or may issue and upon which like voting rights have been conferred and are exercisable and which are entitled to vote as a class with the Series A Preferred Stock in the election of those two directors) will be entitled to vote for the election of those two additional directors at a special meeting called by us at the request of the holders of record of at least 25% of the outstanding shares of the Series A Preferred Stock or by the holders of any other class or series of preferred stock upon which like voting rights have been conferred and are exercisable and which are entitled to vote as a class with the Series A Preferred Stock in the election of those two directors (unless the request is

received less than 90 days before the date fixed for the next annual or special meeting of stockholders, in which case, such vote will be held at the earlier of the next annual or special meeting of stockholders), and at each subsequent annual meeting until all dividends accumulated on the Series A Preferred Stock for all past Dividend Periods and the then current Dividend Period shall have been fully paid. In that case, the right of holders of the Series A Preferred Stock to elect any directors will cease and, unless there are other classes or series of our preferred stock upon which like voting rights have been conferred and are exercisable, any directors elected by holders of the Series A Preferred Stock shall immediately resign and the number of directors constituting the board of directors shall be reduced accordingly. In no event shall the holders of the Series A Preferred Stock be entitled pursuant to these voting rights to elect a director that would cause us to fail to satisfy a requirement relating to director independence of any national securities exchange or quotation system on which any class or series of our capital stock is listed or quoted. For the avoidance of doubt, in no event shall the total number of directors elected by holders of the Series A Preferred Stock (voting together as a class with all other classes or series of preferred stock that we have issued or may issue and upon which like voting rights have been conferred and are exercisable and which are entitled to vote as a class with the Series A Preferred Stock in the election of such directors) pursuant to these voting rights exceed two.

If at any time when the voting rights conferred upon the Series A Preferred Stock (as described above) are exercisable any vacancy in the office of a director elected pursuant to the procedures described above shall occur, then such vacancy may be filled only by the remaining such director or by the vote of the holders of record of the outstanding Series A Preferred Stock and any other classes or series of preferred stock upon which like voting rights have been conferred and are exercisable and which are entitled to vote as a class with the Series A Preferred Stock in the election of directors (as described above). Any director elected or appointed pursuant to the procedures described above may be removed at any time, with or without cause, only by the affirmative vote of holders of the outstanding Series A Preferred Stock and any other classes or series of preferred stock upon which like voting rights have been conferred and are exercisable and which classes or series of preferred stock are entitled to vote as a class with the Series A Preferred Stock in the election of directors pursuant to the procedures described above, such removal to be effected by the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes entitled to be cast by the holders of the outstanding Series A Preferred Stock and any such other classes or series of preferred stock, and may not be removed by the holders of our common stock.

If a special meeting is not called by us within 30 days after request from the holders of the Series A Preferred Stock as described above, then the holders of record of at least 25% of the outstanding Series A Preferred Stock may designate a holder to call the meeting at our expense.

On each matter on which holders of the Series A Preferred Stock are entitled to vote, each share of the Series A Preferred Stock will be entitled to one vote, except that when shares of any other class or series of our preferred stock have the right to vote with the Series A Preferred Stock as a single class on any matter, the Series A Preferred Stock and the shares of each such other class or series will have one vote for each \$25.00 of liquidation preference (excluding accumulated dividends).

So long as any shares of the Series A Preferred Stock remain outstanding, we will not, without the affirmative vote or consent of the holders of at least two-thirds of the shares of the outstanding Series A Preferred Stock and all other parity stock having like voting rights that are exercisable at the time, voting as a single class, outstanding at the time, given in person or by proxy, either in writing or at a meeting (voting together as a class with all classes series of preferred stock ranking on a parity with the Series A Preferred Stock that we have issued or may issue upon which

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like voting rights have been conferred and are exercisable), (a) authorize or create, or increase the authorized or issued amount of, any class or series of preferred stock ranking senior to the Series A Preferred Stock with respect to payment of dividends or the distribution of assets upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up or reclassify any of our authorized capital stock into such shares, or create, authorize or issue any obligation or security convertible into or evidencing the right to purchase any such shares; or (b) amend, alter or repeal the provisions of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, whether by merger, consolidation or otherwise, so as to materially and adversely affect any right, preference, privilege or voting power of the Series A Preferred Stock (each, an "Event"); provided, however, with respect to the occurrence of any Event set forth in (b) above, so long as the Series A Preferred Stock remains outstanding with the terms thereof materially unchanged, taking into account that, upon an occurrence of an Event, we may not be the surviving entity, the occurrence of any such Event shall not be deemed to materially and adversely affect such rights, preferences, privileges or voting power of holders of the Series A Preferred Stock and, provided further, that any increase in the amount of the authorized preferred stock, including the Series A Preferred Stock, or the creation or issuance of any additional shares of the Series A Preferred Stock or other class or series of preferred stock that we may issue, or any increase in the amount of authorized shares of such class or series, in each case ranking on a parity with or junior to the Series A Preferred Stock

that we may issue with respect to payment of dividends or the distribution of assets upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up, shall not be deemed to materially and adversely affect such rights, preferences, privileges or voting powers.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if any amendment, alteration or repeal of any provision of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation would materially and adversely affect any right, preference, privilege or voting power of the Series A Preferred Stock disproportionately relative to other classes or series of any parity stock having like voting rights that are exercisable at the time, then the affirmative vote or consent of the holders of at least two-thirds of the outstanding shares of the Series A Preferred Stock (voting as a separate class) shall also be required.

The foregoing voting provisions will not apply if, at or prior to the time when the act with respect to which such vote would otherwise be required shall be effected, all outstanding shares of the Series A Preferred Stock shall have been redeemed or called for redemption upon proper notice and sufficient funds shall have been deposited in trust to effect such redemption.

Except as expressly stated in the certificate of designations or as may be required by applicable law, the Series A Preferred Stock will not have any relative, participating, optional and other special voting rights or powers and the consent of the holders thereof shall not be required for the taking of any corporate action.

Information Rights

During any period in which we are not subject to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act and any shares of the Series A Preferred Stock are outstanding, we will use our best efforts to (i) transmit through our website at www.newresi.com (or other permissible means under the Exchange Act) to all holders of the Series A Preferred Stock, as their names and addresses appear on our record books and without cost to such holders, copies of the annual reports on Form 10-K and quarterly reports on Form 10-Q that we would have been required to file with the SEC pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act if we were subject thereto (other than any exhibits that would have been required) and (ii) promptly, upon request, supply copies of such reports to any holders or prospective holder of the Series A Preferred Stock. We will use our best effort to mail (or otherwise provide) the information to the holders of the Series A Preferred Stock within 15 days after the respective dates by which a periodic report on Form 10-K or Form 10-Q, as the case may be, in respect of such information would have been required to be filed with the SEC, if we were subject to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, in each case, based on the dates on which we would be required to file such periodic reports if we were a “non-accelerated filer” within the meaning of the Exchange Act.

Restrictions on Ownership and Transfer

In order to qualify as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code, our shares of capital stock must be beneficially owned by 100 or more persons during at least 335 days of a taxable year of 12 months or during a proportionate part of a shorter taxable year. Also, no more than 50% of the value of our outstanding shares of capital stock may be owned, directly or constructively, by five or fewer individuals (as defined in the Internal Revenue Code to include certain entities) during the second half of any calendar year.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and the certificate of designations establishing the terms of the Series A Preferred Stock will contain restrictions on the ownership and transfer of the Series A Preferred Stock which are intended to assist us in complying with these requirements and continuing to qualify as a REIT. The

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certificate of designations will provide that all holders of the Series A Preferred Stock will be subject to our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, which provides that no person may beneficially or constructively own more than 9.8% in value or in number of shares, whichever is more restrictive, of our outstanding shares of common or capital stock, subject to certain exceptions. For the purposes of determining the percentage ownership of our capital stock by any person, shares of capital stock that may be acquired upon conversion, exchange or exercise of any of our securities directly or constructively held by such person, but not capital stock issuable with respect to the conversion, exchange or exercise of our securities held by other persons, shall be deemed to be outstanding prior to conversion, exchange or exercise. All Series A Preferred Stock will be counted as capital stock for purposes of the 9.8% ownership limitation applicable to our capital stock.

Moreover, the constructive ownership rules are complex, and may cause shares of the Series A Preferred Stock owned actually or constructively by a group of related individuals and/or entities to be constructively owned by one individual or entity. As a result, the acquisition of less than 9.8% of the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock (or the acquisition of an interest in an entity that owns, actually or constructively, Series A Preferred Stock) by an individual or entity could nevertheless cause that individual or

entity, or another individual or entity, to own constructively in excess of 9.8% of the outstanding Series A Preferred Stock and thus violate the ownership limitations, or any other limitations in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation.

Any acquisition by you of the Series A Preferred Stock (whether in this offering or following completion of the offering) or other classes of our capital stock that results in your exceeding the 9.8% common stock or the 9.8% capital stock ownership threshold may not be valid. In addition, no holder of the Series A Preferred Stock will be entitled to convert the Series A Preferred Stock into our common stock to the extent that receipt of our common stock would cause the holder to actually or constructively own stock exceeding either of the 9.8% ownership thresholds unless we provide an exemption from these ownership limitations to such holder at our sole discretion.

Under our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, and the certificate of designations for the Series A Preferred Stock, any attempted transfer of our capital stock, which, if effective, would result in a violation of the foregoing restrictions will cause the number of shares of stock causing the violation (rounded up to the nearest whole share) to be automatically transferred to a trust for the exclusive benefit of one or more charitable beneficiaries, and the proposed transferee will not acquire any rights in such shares. Our board of directors, in its sole discretion, may exempt a person from the foregoing restrictions; however, it is not obligated to do so.

Furthermore, under our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and, consequently, if the board of directors or any duly authorized committee thereof (or other designees if permitted by Delaware law) shall at any time determine in good faith that a transfer or other event has taken place that results in a violation of the foregoing restrictions, or that a person intends to acquire or has attempted to acquire beneficial or constructive ownership of any shares of our capital stock in violation of the foregoing restrictions, we may take actions to refuse to give effect to or prevent such transfer or other event, including, without limitation, redeeming shares of capital stock, refusing to give effect to such transfer on our books or instituting proceedings to enjoin such transfer or other event.

Any person who acquires or attempts or intends to acquire beneficial or constructive ownership of shares of our capital stock that will or may violate the foregoing restrictions or any person who would have owned shares of capital stock that resulted in a transfer to the trust for the exclusive benefit of one or more charitable beneficiaries as described above shall immediately give written notice to us of such event, or in the case of such a proposed or attempted transaction, give at least 15 days prior written notice, and shall provide to us such other information as we may request in order to determine the effect, if any, of such transfer on the our qualification as a REIT.

For further information regarding restrictions on ownership and transfer of the Series A Preferred Stock, please see the section entitled “Description of Capital Stock—Restrictions on Ownership and Transfer of Capital Stock” in the accompanying prospectus.

Preemptive Rights

No holders of the Series A Preferred Stock will have any preemptive rights to purchase or subscribe for our common stock or any other security.

Book-Entry Procedures

All interests in the global securities certificates representing the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock will be subject to the operations and procedures of DTC and, therefore, you must allow for sufficient time in order to comply with these procedures if you wish to exercise any of your rights with respect to the Series A Preferred Stock. We

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provide the following summary of those operations and procedures solely for the convenience of investors. The operations and procedures of DTC are controlled by that settlement system and may be changed at any time. Neither we nor the underwriters are responsible for those operations or procedures or for the accuracy or completeness of the following disclosure.

DTC will act as securities depository for the Series A Preferred Stock. We will issue one or more fully registered global securities certificates in the name of DTC’s nominee, Cede & Co. These certificates will represent the total aggregate number of shares of the Series A Preferred Stock. We will deposit these certificates with DTC or a custodian appointed by DTC. We will not issue certificates to you for the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock that you purchase, unless DTC’s services are discontinued as described below.

Title to book-entry interests in the Series A Preferred Stock will pass by book-entry registration of the transfer within the records of DTC in accordance with its procedures. Book-entry interests in the securities may be transferred within DTC in accordance with procedures established for these purposes by DTC. So long as DTC's nominee is the registered owner of the global securities certificates, that nominee will be considered the sole owner and holder of the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock represented by those certificates for all purposes. Except as provided below, owners of beneficial interests in the certificates will not be entitled to have shares of the Series A Preferred Stock registered in their names; will not receive or be entitled to receive physical, certificated shares of the Series A Preferred Stock; and will not be considered the owners or holders of the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock for any purpose. As a result, each person owning a beneficial interest in shares of the Series A Preferred Stock must rely on the procedures of DTC and the participant through which such person owns its interest to exercise its rights as a holder of the Series A Preferred Stock.

DTC has advised us that it is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York State banking law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code and a "clearing agency" registered under the provisions of Section 17A of the Exchange Act. DTC holds securities that its participants ("Direct Participants") deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the settlement among Direct Participants of securities transactions, such as transfers and pledges, in deposited securities through electronic computerized book-entry changes in Direct Participants' accounts, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include securities brokers and dealers, including the underwriters, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as securities brokers and dealers, including the underwriters, banks and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly ("Indirect Participants"). The rules applicable to DTC and its Direct and Indirect Participants are on file with the SEC.

When you purchase shares of the Series A Preferred Stock within the DTC system, the purchase must be by or through a Direct Participant. The Direct Participant will receive a credit for the Series A Preferred Stock on DTC's records. You will be considered to be the "beneficial owner" of the Series A Preferred Stock. Your beneficial ownership interest will be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants' records, but DTC will have no knowledge of your individual ownership. DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts shares of the Series A Preferred Stock are credited.

You will not receive written confirmation from DTC of your purchase. The Direct or Indirect Participants through whom you purchased the Series A Preferred Stock should send you written confirmations providing details of your transactions, as well as periodic statements of your holdings. The Direct and Indirect Participants are responsible for keeping an accurate account of the holdings of their customers like you.

Transfers of ownership interests held through Direct and Indirect Participants will be accomplished by entries on the books of Direct and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of the beneficial owners.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to beneficial owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

We understand that, under DTC's existing practices, in the event that we request any action of the holders, or an owner of a beneficial interest in a global security, such as you, desires to take any action which a holder is entitled to take under our amended and restated certificate of incorporation (including the certificate of designations

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designating the Series A Preferred Stock), DTC would authorize the Direct Participants holding the relevant shares to take such action, and those Direct Participants and any Indirect Participants would authorize beneficial owners owning through those Direct and Indirect Participants to take such action or would otherwise act upon the instructions of beneficial owners owning through them.

Any redemption notices with respect to the Series A Preferred Stock will be sent to Cede & Co. If less than all of the outstanding shares of the Series A Preferred Stock are being redeemed, DTC will reduce each Direct Participant's holdings of shares of the Series A Preferred Stock in accordance with its procedures.

In those instances where a vote is required, neither DTC nor Cede & Co. itself will consent or vote with respect to the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock. Under its usual procedures, DTC would mail an omnibus proxy to us as soon as possible after the

dividend record date. The omnibus proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants whose accounts the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock are credited to on the dividend record date, which are identified in a listing attached to the omnibus proxy.

Dividends on the Series A Preferred Stock will be made directly to DTC's nominee (or its successor, if applicable). DTC's practice is to credit participants' accounts on the relevant dividend payment date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records unless DTC has reason to believe that it will not receive payment on that dividend payment date.

Payments by Direct and Indirect Participants to beneficial owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name." These payments will be the responsibility of the Direct and Indirect Participants and not of DTC, us or any agent of ours.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as securities depository with respect to the Series A Preferred Stock at any time by giving reasonable notice to us. Additionally, we may decide to discontinue the book-entry only system of transfers with respect to the Series A Preferred Stock. In that event, we will print and deliver certificates in fully registered form for the Series A Preferred Stock. If DTC notifies us that it is unwilling to continue as securities depository, or it is unable to continue or ceases to be a clearing agency registered under the Exchange Act and a successor depository is not appointed by us within 90 days after receiving such notice or becoming aware that DTC is no longer so registered, we will issue the Series A Preferred Stock in definitive form, at our expense, upon registration of transfer of, or in exchange for, such global security.

According to DTC, the foregoing information with respect to DTC has been provided to the financial community for informational purposes only and is not intended to serve as a representation, warranty or contract modification of any kind.

Global Clearance and Settlement Procedures

Initial settlement for the Series A Preferred Stock will be made in immediately available funds. Secondary market trading among DTC's Participants will occur in the ordinary way in accordance with DTC's rules and will be settled in immediately available funds using DTC's Same-Day Funds Settlement System.

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SUPPLEMENT TO U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following summary of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations supplements the discussion set forth under the heading "U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations" in the accompanying prospectus and is subject to the qualifications set forth therein. Capitalized terms used but not defined herein have the meanings set forth in the accompanying prospectus. The following summary is for general information only and is not tax advice. This discussion does not purport to deal with all aspects of taxation that may be relevant to particular holders of the Series A Preferred Stock in light of their personal investment or tax circumstances.

EACH PROSPECTIVE HOLDER IS ADVISED TO CONSULT HIS, HER OR ITS TAX ADVISOR REGARDING THE SPECIFIC U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, AND FOREIGN INCOME AND OTHER TAX CONSEQUENCES OF ACQUIRING, HOLDING, EXCHANGING, OR OTHERWISE DISPOSING OF THE SERIES A PREFERRED STOCK AND OF OUR ELECTION TO BE TAXED AS A REIT, AND OF POTENTIAL CHANGES IN APPLICABLE TAX LAWS.

Consequences to Holders of the Series A Preferred Stock

General. Subject to the discussion below, an investment in the Series A Preferred Stock is generally subject to the same U.S. federal income tax considerations applicable to an investment in our common stock. See "U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations" in the accompanying prospectus, as supplemented by the updates discussed below, for a discussion of the considerations relating to an investment in our common stock, including a discussion of the taxation of New Residential Investment Corp.

Distributions. In the case of distributions (including deemed distributions) with respect to shares of the Series A Preferred Stock, an owner of such shares will generally be subject to the same rules that are applicable to distributions received by holders of our common stock, as discussed in the accompanying prospectus, as modified by the updates below. However, in determining the extent to which a distribution will be treated as being made from our earnings and profits, our earnings and profits will be allocated on a pro rata basis, first to distributions with respect to our preferred stock, and then to our common stock.

Redemptions. A redemption of the Series A Preferred Stock will be treated under Section 302 of the Internal Revenue Code as a dividend, generally taxable in accordance with the sections of this discussion and the discussion in the accompanying prospectus relating to distributions to our stockholders, unless the redemption satisfies one or more of the tests set forth in Section 302(b) of the Internal Revenue Code that enable the redemption to be treated as a sale or exchange of the redeemed Series A Preferred Stock. A redemption will satisfy such tests if it: (i) is “substantially disproportionate” with respect to the holder; (ii) results in a “complete termination” of the holder’s stock interest in us; or (iii) is “not essentially equivalent to a dividend” with respect to the holder, all within the meaning of Section 302(b) of the Internal Revenue Code. In determining whether any of these tests have been met, any shares of our stock (including common shares and shares of the Series A Preferred Stock) considered to be owned by the holder by reason of certain constructive ownership rules set forth in the Internal Revenue Code, as well as such shares actually owned, must generally be taken into account. Because the determination as to whether any of the alternative tests of Section 302(b) of the Internal Revenue Code is satisfied with respect to any particular holder will depend upon the facts and circumstances as of the time the determination is made, prospective investors are advised to consult their tax advisors to determine such tax treatment.

If a redemption of the Series A Preferred Stock is treated as a distribution that is taxable as a dividend, the amount of the distribution would be measured by the amount of cash and the fair market value of any property received by the holders of the Series A Preferred Stock. The holder’s adjusted tax basis in the Series A Preferred Stock that was redeemed would, in that case, be transferred to the holder’s remaining stockholdings in us. If, however, the holder has no remaining stockholdings in us, such basis may, under certain circumstances, be transferred to a related person, or it may be lost entirely.

With respect to a redemption of the Series A Preferred Stock that is treated as a distribution but that is not otherwise taxable as a dividend because it exceeds our earnings and profits, the method by which a holder must reduce its basis is uncertain in situations where the holder owns different blocks of stock that were acquired at different prices and thus have different bases. Each holder should consult its own tax advisor with respect to the treatment of a redemption of the Series A Preferred Stock that is treated as a distribution.

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If a redemption is not treated as a distribution to a particular holder under the Section 302(b) tests described above, it will generally be treated as to that holder as a taxable sale or other disposition, in accordance with the sections of this discussion and the discussion in the accompanying prospectus relating to sales or other dispositions of our stock by our stockholders, except that redemption proceeds attributable to declared but unpaid dividends, if any, generally would be treated as a distribution.

Conversion of the Underlying Preferred Stock in Connection with a Change of Control. The treatment of the conversion of the underlying Series A Preferred Stock to common stock pursuant to the Change of Control Conversion Right, or the receipt by a holder of Alternative Conversion Consideration in connection with a Change of Control, may depend on a number of factors, including the nature of the transaction that gives rise to the Change of Control, the nature of any Alternative Conversion Consideration, and a holder’s particular circumstances and tax status, and such transaction could be in whole or in part a taxable transaction for any particular holder. Holders should consult their own tax advisors as to the treatment of any such transaction.

Other Updates

The “Tax Cuts and Jobs Act” (the “Act”) significantly changed the U.S. federal income tax law applicable to businesses and their owners, including REITs and their stockholders. Among other amendments, the Act effected the following changes (generally effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, unless otherwise indicated):

- For taxable years that begin after December 31, 2017, and before January 1, 2026: (i) the U.S. federal income tax brackets generally applicable to ordinary income of individuals, trusts and estates have been modified (with the rates generally reduced), and (ii) stockholders that are individuals, trusts or estates are generally entitled to a deduction equal to 20% of the aggregate amount of ordinary income dividends received from a REIT (not including dividends that are eligible for the reduced rates applicable to “qualified dividend income” or treated as capital gain dividends), subject to certain limitations. Under final regulations recently issued by the Internal Revenue Service, in order to qualify for this deduction with respect to a dividend on shares of the Series A Preferred Stock, a shareholder must hold such shares for more than 45 days during the 91-day period beginning on the date which is 45 days before the date on which such shares become ex-dividend with respect to such dividend (taking into account certain special holding period rules that may, among other consequences, reduce a shareholder's holding period during any period in which the shareholder has diminished its risk of loss with respect to the shares). Shareholders are urged to consult their tax advisors as to their ability to claim this deduction.

The U.S. federal income tax rate applicable to corporations has been reduced to 21% (from the previous maximum rate of 35%), and the alternative minimum tax has been repealed for corporations. These changes would generally reduce the amount of income taxes payable by our taxable REIT subsidiaries (“TRSs”), as well as by us to the extent we would otherwise be subject to regular corporate-level U.S. federal income tax (for example, if we were to become subject to tax as a result of distributing less than 100% of our taxable income or recognizing built-in gains in assets acquired from C corporations). In addition, the maximum withholding rate on distributions by us to non-U.S. stockholders that are attributable to gain from the disposition of a U.S. real property interest is reduced from 35% to 21%.

- Certain new limitations on the deductibility of interest expense and net operating losses now apply, which limitations may affect the deductibility of interest paid or accrued by, or net operating losses generated by, us or our TRSs.
- A U.S. tax-exempt stockholder that is subject to tax on its unrelated business taxable income (“UBTI”) will be required to segregate its taxable income and loss for each unrelated trade or business activity for purposes of determining its UBTI.
- New rules have been enacted that in some circumstances may accelerate the recognition of certain income items, which rules could apply to, among other items, interest and original issue discount on certain debt instruments that we or our TRSs may hold.
- Significant changes have been enacted to the international tax rules, which, among other consequences, could affect the amount, timing, or character of income we recognize with respect to our foreign TRSs.

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Technical corrections or other amendments to the Act or administrative guidance interpreting the Act may be forthcoming at any time. We cannot predict the long-term effect of the Act or any future law changes on REITs or their stockholders. You are urged to consult your tax advisor regarding the effects of the Act on your investment in shares of the Series A Preferred Stock.

In addition, under proposed regulations on which taxpayers may rely, the 30% withholding tax penalty imposed under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act on the gross proceeds from a sale or disposition of our stock is no longer required.

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UNDERWRITING

We are offering the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock described in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus through the underwriters named below. BofA Securities, Inc., Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, RBC Capital Markets, LLC, UBS Securities LLC, Citigroup Global Markets Inc., and Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc., are joint book-running managers for this offering. BofA Securities, Inc. is acting as representative of the underwriters. We have entered into an underwriting agreement with the representatives. Subject to the terms and conditions of the underwriting agreement, each of the underwriters has severally agreed to purchase, and we have agreed to sell to the underwriters, the number of shares of the Series A Preferred Stock listed next to its name in the following table.

<u>Underwriter</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>
BofA Securities, Inc.	908,820
Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC	908,820
J.P. Morgan Securities LLC	908,820
RBC Capital Markets, LLC	908,820
UBS Securities LLC	908,820
Citigroup Global Markets Inc.	347,220
Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc.	347,220
Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC	108,000
Wedbush Securities Inc.	53,460

Total

5,400,000

The underwriting agreement provides that the underwriters must buy all of the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock in this offering from us if they buy any of them. However, the underwriters are not required to take or pay for the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock covered by the underwriters' over-allotment option to purchase additional shares of the Series A Preferred Stock described below.

The Series A Preferred Stock is offered subject to a number of conditions, including:

- receipt and acceptance of the Series A Preferred Stock by the underwriters; and
- the underwriters' right to reject orders in whole or in part.

In connection with this offering, the underwriters may distribute prospectuses electronically.

The underwriters initially propose to offer the shares of Series A Preferred Stock directly to the public at the public offering price set forth on the cover page of this prospectus supplement and to certain dealers at a price that represents a concession not in excess of \$0.50 per share of Series A Preferred Stock below the public offering price. Any underwriters may allow, and such dealers may re-allow, a concession not in excess of \$0.45 per share of Series A Preferred Stock to other underwriters or to certain dealers. If the shares of Series A Preferred Stock are not sold at the initial price to the public, the underwriters may change the offering price and the other selling terms. The offering of the shares of Series A Preferred Stock by the underwriters is subject to receipt and acceptance and subject to the underwriters' right to reject any order in whole or in part.

We have granted to the underwriters an option to purchase additional shares of Series A Preferred Stock solely to cover over-allotments, exercisable for 30 days from the date of this prospectus supplement, to purchase up to 810,000 additional shares of the Series A Preferred Stock at the public offering price less the underwriting discount set forth on the cover page of this prospectus supplement.

The Company's expenses of the offering are estimated at approximately \$300,000 and are payable by us.

We have agreed that, subject to specified exceptions, without the prior written consent of BofA Securities, Inc., we will not, directly or indirectly (a) offer for sale, sell, pledge, enter into any swap or other derivatives transaction that transfers to another any of the economic benefits or risks of ownership of the Series A Preferred Stock, or otherwise dispose of any shares of the Series A Preferred Stock or any securities that may be converted into or exchanged for any shares of the Series A Preferred Stock or (b) file a registration statement under the Securities Act registering shares of the Series A Preferred Stock (or any securities convertible into, exercisable for or exchangeable for the Series A Preferred Stock) or any interest in shares of the Series A Preferred Stock for a period ending 30 days after the date of this prospectus supplement.

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The Series A Preferred Stock has not been rated. No current market exists for the Series A Preferred Stock. We intend to apply to list the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock on the NYSE under the symbol "NRZ PR A" and we have agreed that we will use our best efforts to effect and maintain the listing on the NYSE. If the application is approved, trading of the Series A Preferred Stock on the NYSE is expected to begin within 30 days after the date of initial issuance of the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock. Certain of the underwriters have advised us that they intend to make a market in the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock prior to the commencement of any trading on the NYSE. They will have no obligation to make a market in the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock, however, and may cease market-making activities, if commenced, at any time without notice. We cannot assure you that a market for the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock will develop prior to the commencement of trading on the NYSE or, if developed, will be maintained or will provide you with adequate liquidity.

The underwriting discount per share is equal to the public offering price per share of the Series A Preferred Stock less the amount paid by the underwriters to us per share. We have agreed to pay the underwriters the following discount, assuming either no exercise or full exercise by the underwriters of the underwriters' option:

	<u>Per Share</u>	<u>Without Exercise of Option</u>	<u>With Full Exercise of Option</u>
Public offering price	\$ 25.00	\$ 135,000,000	\$ 155,250,000
Underwriting discount	\$ 0.7875	\$ 4,252,500	\$ 4,890,375
Proceeds, before expenses, to us	\$ 24.2125	\$ 130,747,500	\$ 150,359,625

In connection with the offering, the underwriters may purchase and sell shares of the Series A Preferred Stock in the open market. Purchases and sales in the open market may include short sales, purchases to cover short positions, which may include purchases pursuant to the over-allotment option to purchase additional shares of the Series A Preferred Stock, and stabilizing purchases.

- Short sales involve secondary market sales by the underwriters of a greater number of shares of the Series A Preferred Stock than they are required to purchase in the offering.
- “Covered” short sales are sales of shares of the Series A Preferred Stock in an amount up to the number of shares of the Series A Preferred Stock represented by the underwriters’ over-allotment option to purchase additional shares.
- “Naked” short sales are sales of shares of the Series A Preferred Stock in an amount in excess of the number of shares of the Series A Preferred Stock represented by the underwriters’ over-allotment option to purchase additional shares.
- Covering transactions involve purchases of shares of the Series A Preferred Stock either pursuant to the underwriters’ over-allotment option to purchase additional shares of the Series A Preferred Stock or in the open market after the distribution has been completed in order to cover short positions.
- To close a naked short position, the underwriters must purchase shares of the Series A Preferred Stock in the open market after the distribution has been completed. 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 of the Series A Preferred Stock in the open market after pricing that could adversely affect investors who purchase in the offering.
- To close a covered short position, the underwriters must purchase shares of the Series A Preferred Stock in the open market after the distribution has been completed or must exercise the over-allotment option to purchase additional shares of the Series A Preferred Stock. In determining the source of shares of the Series A Preferred Stock to close 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 shares through the over-allotment option to purchase additional shares.
- Stabilizing transactions involve bids to purchase shares of the Series A Preferred Stock so long as the stabilizing bids do not exceed a specified maximum.

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

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Purchases to cover short positions and stabilizing purchases, 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 the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock. Additionally, these purchases, along with the imposition of the penalty bid, may stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the market price of the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock. As a result, the price of the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock may be higher than the price that might otherwise exist in the open market. The underwriters may conduct these transactions on the NYSE, in the over-the-counter market or otherwise. If the underwriters commence any of these transactions, they may discontinue them at any time.

Neither we nor the underwriters make any representation or prediction as to the direction or magnitude of any effect that the transactions described above may have on the price of the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock. In addition, neither we nor the underwriters make any representation that the underwriters will engage in those transactions or that those transactions, once commenced, will not be discontinued at any time without notice.

Indemnification

We have agreed to indemnify the underwriters against certain liabilities, including certain liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. If we are unable to provide the required indemnification, we have agreed to contribute to payments the underwriters may be required to make in respect of those liabilities.

Affiliations

Certain of the underwriters and their affiliates have in the past provided, are currently providing and may in the future from time to time provide, investment banking and other financing, trading, banking, research, transfer agent and trustee services to us, our subsidiaries and our affiliates, for which they have in the past received, and may currently or in the future receive, fees and expenses. Additionally, certain of the underwriters and their affiliates may sell assets to us from time to time.

In addition, in the ordinary course of its business activities, certain of the underwriters and their affiliates may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (including bank loans) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers. Such investments and securities activities may involve securities and/or instruments of ours or our affiliates. The underwriters and their affiliates may also make investment recommendations and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such securities or financial instruments and may hold, or recommend to clients that they acquire, long and/or short positions in such securities and instruments.

Settlement

We expect that delivery of the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock will be made to investors on or about the fifth business day following the date of this prospectus supplement (such settlement being referred to as “T+5”). Under Rule 15c6-1 of the Exchange Act, trades in the secondary market are required to settle in two business days, unless the parties to any such trade expressly agree otherwise. Accordingly, purchasers who wish to trade shares of the Series A Preferred Stock prior to their delivery will be required, by virtue of the fact that the shares initially settle in T+5, to specify an alternative settlement arrangement at the time of any such trade to prevent a failed settlement. Purchasers of the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock who wish to trade shares prior to their date of delivery hereunder should consult their advisors.

Notice to Prospective Investors in Hong Kong

The shares of the Series A Preferred Stock may not be offered or sold in Hong Kong, by means of any document other than (i) in circumstances which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap. 32, Laws of Hong Kong), or (ii) to “professional investors” within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571, Laws of Hong Kong) and any rules made thereunder, or (iii) in other circumstances which do not result in the document being a “prospectus” within the meaning of the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap. 32, Laws of Hong Kong). No advertisement, invitation or document relating to the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock may be issued or may be in the possession of any person for the purpose of issue (in each case whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere), which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public in Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to shares of the Series A Preferred Stock which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to “professional investors” within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571, Laws of Hong Kong) and any rules made thereunder.

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Notice to Prospective Investors in Australia

No prospectus or other disclosure document (as defined in the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) of Australia (“Corporations Act”)) in relation to the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock has been or will be lodged with the Australian Securities & Investments Commission (“ASIC”). This prospectus supplement has not been lodged with ASIC and is only directed to certain categories of exempt persons. Accordingly, if you receive this prospectus supplement in Australia:

- (a) you confirm and warrant that you are either:
 - (i) a “sophisticated investor” under Section 708(8)(a) or (b) of the Corporations Act;
 - (ii) a “sophisticated investor” under Section 708(8)(c) or (d) of the Corporations Act and that you have provided an accountant’s certificate to us which complies with the requirements of section 708(8)(c)(i) or (ii) of the Corporations Act and related regulations before the offer has been made;
 - (iii) a person associated with us under Section 708(12) of the Corporations Act; or
- (b) a “professional investor” within the meaning of Section 708(11)(a) or (b) of the Corporations Act, and to the extent that you are unable to confirm or warrant that you are an exempt sophisticated investor, associated person or professional investor under the Corporations Act any offer made to you under this document is void and incapable of acceptance; and
- (c)

you warrant and agree that you will not offer any of the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock for resale in Australia within 12 months of the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock being issued unless any such resale offer is exempt from the requirement to issue a disclosure document under Section 708 of the Corporations Act.

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

Notice to Canadian Residents

The 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 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 (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 (or, in the case of securities issued or guaranteed by the government of a non-Canadian jurisdiction, section 3A.4) 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.

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LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters will be passed upon for us by Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP, New York, New York. Sidley Austin LLP, New York, New York will act as counsel to the underwriters. Sidley Austin LLP has represented us in the past and continues to represent us on a regular basis on a variety of matters.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements of New Residential Investment Corp. and Subsidiaries appearing in New Residential Investment Corp.’s Annual Report (Form 10-K) for the year ended December 31, 2018, and the effectiveness of New Residential Investment Corp. and Subsidiaries internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018 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 and in the accompanying prospectus. The consolidated financial statements referred to above are incorporated herein by reference and in the accompanying prospectus in reliance upon such reports given on the authority of such firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

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PROSPECTUS



NEW RESIDENTIAL INVESTMENT CORP.

COMMON STOCK
PREFERRED STOCK
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, shares of our common stock; shares of our preferred stock, which we may issue in one or more series; depositary shares representing shares of our preferred stock; our debt securities, which may be senior, subordinated or junior subordinated debt securities; warrants to purchase debt or equity securities; subscription rights to purchase shares of our common stock, shares of our preferred stock or our debt securities; purchase contracts to purchase shares of our common stock, shares of our preferred stock 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 stock 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 stockholders, 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 stockholders. For general information about the distribution of securities offered, please see "Plan of Distribution" in this prospectus.

Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") under the trading symbol "NRZ." 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 stock 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. These options will be settled in an amount of cash equal to the excess of the fair market value of a share of our common stock on the date of exercise over the exercise price, unless advance approval is made to settle the option in shares.

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 7.

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 August 10, 2016.

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Unless otherwise stated or the context otherwise requires, references in this prospectus to “NRZ,” “New Residential,” “we,” “our,” and “us” refer to New Residential Investment Corp. 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 stockholders 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 stockholders 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 stockholder 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 stockholder 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 stock, preferred stock, depositary shares, debt securities, warrants, subscription rights, purchase contracts and purchase units that we or selling stockholders 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 stock is listed on the NYSE under the trading symbol "NRZ." Our reports, proxy statements and other information can also be read at the offices of the NYSE, located at 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005.

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 except that any information which is furnished under Item 2.02 or Item 7.01 of any Current Report on Form 8-K (including financial statements or exhibits relating thereto furnished pursuant to Item 9.01) and not filed shall not be deemed incorporated by reference herein:

- Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended [December 31, 2015](#);
- Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended [March 31, 2016](#) and [June 30, 2016](#);
- Current Reports on Form 8-K filed on [April 7, 2015](#) (solely with respect to Exhibit 99.2), [June 9, 2015](#) (solely with respect to Exhibit 99.1) [January 19, 2016](#), [March 24, 2016](#), [April 1, 2016](#), [April 6, 2016](#), [May 13, 2016](#), [May 27, 2016](#), [June 3, 2016](#), [July 7, 2016](#) and [July 18, 2016](#);
- The portions of our Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A for our 2016 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, filed on [April 13, 2016](#), which are incorporated by reference in our above-mentioned Annual Report on Form 10-K; and
- the description of our common stock set forth in our Registration Statement on Form 10, as amended, filed on [April 29, 2013](#), including any amendment or report filed for the purpose of updating such description.

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 New Residential Investment Corp., 1345 Avenue of the Americas, 45th Floor, New York, New York, 10105, Attention: Investor Relations (telephone number (212) 479-3150 and email address ir@newresi.com). Our SEC filings are also available free of charge at our website (www.newresi.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, 2015 and under the heading “Risk Factors” contained in Part II, Item 1A. in our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016, which are incorporated by reference herein, factors that could have a material adverse effect on our operations and future prospects include, but are not limited to:

- reductions in cash flows received from our investments;
- the quality and size of the investment pipeline and our ability to take advantage of investment opportunities at attractive risk-adjusted prices;
- servicer advances may not be recoverable or may take longer to recover than we expect, which could cause us to fail to achieve our targeted return on our investment in servicer advances;
- our ability to deploy capital accretively and the timing of such deployment;
- our counterparty concentration and default risks in Nationstar Mortgage LLC (“Nationstar”), Ocwen Financial Corporation (“Ocwen”), OneMain Holdings, Inc. and other third-parties;
- a lack of liquidity surrounding our investments, which could impede our ability to vary our portfolio in an appropriate manner;
- the impact that risks associated with subprime mortgage loans and consumer loans, as well as deficiencies in servicing and foreclosure practices, may have on the value of our excess mortgage servicing rights (“Excess MSR’s”), servicer advances, residential mortgage backed securities (“residential MBS” or “RMBS”) and consumer loan portfolios;
- the risks that default and recovery rates on our Excess MSR’s, servicer advances, real estate securities, residential mortgage loans and consumer loans deteriorate compared to our underwriting estimates;

- changes in prepayment rates on the loans underlying certain of our assets, including, but not limited to, our Excess MSR;
- the risk that projected recapture rates on the loan pools underlying our Excess MSR are not achieved;
- the relationship between yields on assets which are paid off and yields on assets in which such monies can be reinvested;
- the relative spreads between the yield on the assets in which we invest and the cost of financing;
- changes in economic conditions generally and the real estate and bond markets specifically;
- adverse changes in the financing markets we access affecting our ability to finance our investments on attractive terms, or at all;
- changing risk assessments by lenders that potentially lead to increased margin calls, not extending our repurchase agreements or other financings in accordance with their current terms or not entering into new financings with us;

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- 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;
- impairments in the value of the collateral underlying our investments and the relation of any such impairments to our judgments as to whether changes in the market value of our securities or loans are temporary or not and whether circumstances bearing on the value of such assets warrant changes in carrying values;
- the availability and terms of capital for future investments;
- competition within the finance and real estate industries;
- the legislative/regulatory environment, including, but not limited to, the impact of the Dodd-Frank Act, U.S. government programs intended to stabilize the economy, the federal conservatorship of Federal National Mortgage Association (“Fannie Mae”) and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”) and legislation that permits modification of the terms of loans;
- our ability to maintain our qualification as a real estate investment trust (“REIT”) for U.S. federal income tax purposes and the potentially onerous consequences that any failure to maintain such qualification would have on our business;
- our ability to maintain our exclusion from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), and the fact that maintaining such exclusion imposes limits on our operations;
- the risks related to Home Loan Servicing Solutions, Ltd. (“HLSS”) liabilities that we have assumed;
- the impact of current or future legal proceedings and regulatory investigations and inquiries;
- the impact of any material transactions with the Manager or one of its affiliates, including the impact of any actual, potential or perceived conflicts of interest;
- events, conditions or actions that might occur at Ocwen;
- various risks relating to the proposed acquisition of approximately \$33 billion unpaid balance (“UPB”) of conventional mortgage servicing rights (“MSRs”) from Walter Investment Management Corp. (“Walter”) and approximately \$35 billion UPB of MSRs representing substantially all of the assets of Walter Capital Opportunity, LP and its subsidiaries, and certain related assets of Walter, based on an agreement in principle, including risks in respect of the satisfaction of closing conditions to such transactions, unanticipated difficulties financing the purchase prices for such transactions, unanticipated expenditures relating to such transactions, uncertainties as to the timing of such transactions, litigation relating to such transactions, and the inability to obtain, or delays in achieving, the expected benefits of such transactions; and
- other risks detailed from time to time in our reports filed with the Commission, which are incorporated by reference herein. See “Incorporation of Certain Documents By Reference.”

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 report to conform these statements to actual results.

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NEW RESIDENTIAL INVESTMENT CORP.

Our Company

New Residential is a publicly traded REIT primarily focused on opportunistically investing in, and actively managing, investments related to residential real estate. We were formed as a wholly owned subsidiary of Newcastle Investment Corp. (“Newcastle”) in September 2011 and were spun-off from Newcastle on May 15, 2013, which we refer to as the “distribution date.” Our stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol “NRZ.” We are externally managed and advised by our Manager, an affiliate of Fortress Investment Group LLC (“Fortress”) pursuant to a management agreement (the “Management Agreement”).

Our goal is to drive strong risk-adjusted returns primarily through our investments, and our investment guidelines are purposefully broad to enable us to make investments in a wide array of assets in diverse markets, including non-real estate related assets such as consumer loans. We generally target assets that generate significant current cash flows and/or have the potential for meaningful capital appreciation. We aim to generate attractive risk-adjusted returns for our stockholders, which at times incorporates the use of leverage.

We intend to continue to invest opportunistically across the residential real estate market. We expect our asset allocation and target assets to change over time depending on the types of investments our Manager identifies and the investment decisions our Manager makes in light of prevailing market conditions.

Our Manager

We are managed by our Manager, an affiliate of Fortress. We are able to draw upon the long-standing expertise and resources of Fortress, a global investment management firm with \$70.2 billion of alternative and traditional assets under management as of June 30, 2016. As of June 30, 2016, New Residential conducted its business through the following segments: (i) investments in Excess MSR, (ii) investments in servicer advances (including the basic fee component of the MSR), (iii) investments in real estate securities, (iv) investments in real estate loans, (v) investments in consumer loans and (vi) corporate.

Pursuant to the terms of our Management Agreement with our Manager, 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 may determine, in its discretion, to make a particular investment through an investment vehicle other than us. Investment allocation decisions will reflect a variety of factors, such as a particular vehicle’s availability of capital (including financing), investment objectives and concentration limits, legal, regulatory, tax and other similar considerations, the source of the investment opportunity and other factors that the Manager, in its discretion, deems appropriate. Our Manager does not have an obligation to offer us the opportunity to participate in any particular investment, even if it meets our investment objectives.

General

Our stock is traded on the NYSE under the symbol “NRZ.” We are a REIT for federal income tax purposes.

We are incorporated 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) 479-3150. Our Internet address is www.newresi.com. www.newresi.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.

[TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)**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, 2015 and under the heading “Risk Factors” contained in Part II, Item 1A. in our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the periods ended March 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016, which are 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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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 stockholder. We may pay expenses in connection with sales by selling stockholders.

RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES

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

	Six Months	Year Ended December 31,				December 8,
	Ended June 30, 2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011, through December 31, 2012
Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges	2.21	2.01	4.28	18.29	59.59	N/A

For purposes of calculating the above ratios, (i) earnings represent “income (loss) before taxes,” excluding equity in earnings of unconsolidated subsidiaries, from our consolidated statements of operations, as adjusted for fixed charges and distributions from unconsolidated subsidiaries and (ii) fixed charges represent “interest expense” from our consolidated statements of operations. The above ratios are based solely on historical financial information.

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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;

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- 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;
- 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 depository 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 depository for such global security to a nominee of such depository or by a nominee of such depository to such depository or to another nominee of such depository or by such depository or any such nominee to a successor of such depository or to a nominee of such successor. The specific terms of the depository 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.

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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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS**DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STOCK**

The following descriptions are summaries of the material terms of our certificate of incorporation and bylaws. These descriptions may not contain all of the information that is important to you. To understand them fully, you should read our certificate of incorporation and bylaws, copies of which are filed with the Commission as exhibits to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part.

Please note that, with respect to any of our shares held in book-entry form through The Depository Trust Company or any other share depository, the depository or its nominee will be the sole registered and legal owner of those shares, and references in this prospectus to any “stockholder” or “holder” of those shares means only the depository or its nominee. Persons who hold beneficial interests in our shares through a depository will not be registered or legal owners of those shares and will not be recognized as such for any purpose. For example, only the depository or its nominee will be entitled to vote the shares held through it, and any dividends or other distributions to be paid, and any notices to be given, in respect of those shares will be paid or given only to the depository or its nominee. Owners of beneficial interests in those shares will have to look solely to the depository with respect to any benefits of share ownership, and any rights they may have with respect to those shares will be governed by the rules of the depository, which are subject to change from time to time. We have no responsibility for those rules or their application to any interests held through the depository.

Authorized Capital Stock

Our authorized capital stock consists of:

- 2,000,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share; and
- 100,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share.

As of August 9, 2016, 230,493,006 shares of our common stock were issued and outstanding. All the outstanding shares of our common stock are fully paid and non-assessable. No shares of our preferred stock are outstanding.

Common Stock

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

Subject to any preference rights of holders of any preferred stock that we may issue in the future, holders of our common stock 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 stock are entitled to share ratably in all assets remaining after the payment of liabilities, subject to any rights of holders of our preferred stock to prior distribution.

Holders of our common stock have no preemptive, subscription, redemption or conversion rights. Any shares of common stock issued pursuant to this prospectus will be validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable.

Preferred Stock

Our board of directors has the authority, without action by our stockholders, to issue preferred stock and to fix voting powers for each class or series of preferred stock, and to provide that any class or series may be subject to redemption, entitled to receive dividends, entitled to rights upon dissolution, or convertible or exchangeable for shares of any other class or classes of capital stock. The rights with respect to a series or class of preferred stock may be greater than the rights attached to our common stock. It is not possible to state the actual effect of the issuance of any shares of our preferred stock on the rights of holders of our common stock until our board of directors determines the specific rights attached to that preferred stock. The effect of issuing preferred stock could include, among other things, one or more of the following:

- restricting dividends in respect of our common stock;
- diluting the voting power of our common stock or providing that holders of preferred stock have the right to vote on matters as a class;

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- impairing the liquidation rights of our common stock; or
- delaying, deferring or preventing a change of control of us.

Restrictions on Ownership and Transfer of Capital Stock

In order to qualify as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), for each taxable year beginning after December 31, 2013, our shares of capital stock must be beneficially owned by 100 or more persons during at least 335 days of a taxable year of 12 months or during a proportionate part of a shorter taxable year. Also, for our taxable years beginning after December 31, 2013, no more than 50% of the value of our outstanding shares of capital stock may be owned, directly or constructively, by five or fewer individuals (as defined in the Code to include certain entities) during the second half of any calendar year.

Our certificate of incorporation, subject to certain exceptions, contains restrictions on the number of shares of our capital stock that a person may own and may prohibit certain entities from owning our shares. Our certificate of incorporation provides that (subject to certain exceptions described below) no person may beneficially or constructively own, or be deemed to own by virtue of the attribution provisions of the Code, more than 9.8% in value or in number of shares, whichever is more restrictive, of our outstanding shares of common or capital stock. Pursuant to our certificate of incorporation, our board of directors has the power to increase or decrease the percentage of common or capital stock that a person may beneficially or constructively own. However, any decreased stock ownership limit will not apply to any person whose percentage ownership of our common or capital stock, as the case may be, is in excess of such decreased stock ownership limit until that person’s percentage ownership of our common or capital stock, as the case may be, equals or falls below the decreased stock ownership limit. Until such a person’s percentage ownership of our common or capital stock, as the case may be, falls below such decreased stock ownership limit, any further acquisition of common stock will be in violation of the decreased stock ownership limit.

Our certificate of incorporation also prohibits any person from beneficially or constructively owning shares of our capital stock that would result in our being “closely held” under Section 856(h) of the Code or otherwise cause us to fail to qualify as a REIT (including through ownership that results in our owning (actually or constructively) an interest in a tenant as described in Section 856(d)(2)(B) of the Code) and from transferring shares of our capital stock if the transfer would result in our capital stock being beneficially owned by fewer than 100 persons. Any person who acquires or attempts or intends to acquire beneficial or constructive ownership of shares of our capital stock that will or may violate any of the foregoing restrictions on transferability and ownership, or who is the intended transferee of shares of our capital stock that are transferred to the trust (as described below), is required to give written notice immediately to us and provide us with such other information as we may request in order to determine the effect of such transfer on our qualification as a REIT. The foregoing restrictions on transferability and ownership will not apply if our board of directors determines that it is no longer in our best interests to attempt to qualify, or to continue to qualify, as a REIT.

Our board of directors, in its sole discretion, may exempt a person from the foregoing restrictions. The person seeking an exemption must provide to our board of directors such conditions, representations and undertakings as our board of directors may deem reasonably necessary to conclude that granting the exemption will not cause us to lose our qualification as a REIT. Our board of directors may also require a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) or an opinion of counsel in order to determine or ensure our qualification as a REIT in the context of granting such exemptions.

Any attempted transfer of our capital stock which, if effective, would result in a violation of the foregoing restrictions will cause the number of shares causing the violation (rounded up to the nearest whole share) to be automatically transferred to a trust for the exclusive benefit of one or more charitable beneficiaries, and the proposed transferee will not acquire any rights in such shares. The automatic transfer will be deemed to be effective as of the close of business on the business day (as defined in our certificate of incorporation) prior to the date of the transfer. If, for any reason, the transfer to the trust does not occur or would not prevent a violation of the restrictions on ownership contained in our certificate of incorporation, our certificate of incorporation provides that the purported transfer will be void ab initio. Shares of our capital stock held in the trust will be issued and outstanding shares. The proposed transferee will not benefit economically from ownership of any shares of our capital stock held in the trust, will have no rights to dividends and no rights to vote or other rights attributable to the shares of capital stock held in the trust. The trustee of the trust will have all voting rights and rights to dividends or other distributions with respect to shares held in the trust. These rights will be exercised for the exclusive benefit of the charitable beneficiary. Any dividend or other distribution paid prior to our discovery that shares of capital stock have been transferred to

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the trust will be paid by the recipient to the trustee upon demand. Any dividend or other distribution authorized but unpaid will be paid when due to the trustee. Any dividend or distribution paid to the trustee will be held in trust for the charitable beneficiary. Subject to Delaware law, the trustee will have the authority to rescind as void any vote cast by the proposed transferee prior to our discovery that the shares have been transferred to the trust and to recast the vote in accordance with the desires of the trustee acting for the benefit of the charitable beneficiary. However, if we have already taken irreversible corporate action, then the trustee will not have the authority to rescind and recast the vote.

Within 20 days of receiving notice from us that shares of our capital stock have been transferred to the trust, the trustee will sell the shares to a person designated by the trustee, whose ownership of the shares will not violate the above ownership limitations. Upon such sale, the interest of the charitable beneficiary in the shares sold will terminate and the trustee will distribute the net proceeds of the sale to the proposed transferee and to the charitable beneficiary as follows: the proposed transferee will receive the lesser of (1) the price paid by the proposed transferee for the shares or, if the proposed transferee did not give value for the shares in connection with the event causing the shares to be held in the trust (e.g., a gift, devise or other similar transaction), the market price (as defined in our certificate of incorporation) of the shares on the day of the event causing the shares to be held in the trust and (2) the price received by the trustee from the sale or other disposition of the shares. The trust may reduce the amount payable to the proposed transferee by the amount of dividends and distributions paid to the proposed transferee and owned by the proposed transferee to the trust.

Any net sale proceeds in excess of the amount payable to the proposed transferee will be paid immediately to the charitable beneficiary. If, prior to our discovery that shares of our capital stock have been transferred to the trust, the shares are sold by the proposed transferee, then (1) the shares shall be deemed to have been sold on behalf of the trust and (2) to the extent that the proposed transferee received an amount for the shares that exceeds the amount the proposed transferee was entitled to receive, the excess shall be paid to the trustee upon demand.

In addition, shares of our capital stock held in the trust will be deemed to have been offered for sale to us, or our designee, at a price per share equal to the lesser of the price per share in the transaction that resulted in the transfer to the trust (or, in the case of a devise or gift, the market price at the time of the devise or gift) and the market price on the date we, or our designee, accept the offer. We will have the right to accept the offer until the trustee has sold the shares. Upon a sale to us, the interest of the charitable beneficiary in the shares sold will terminate and the trustee will distribute the net proceeds of the sale to the proposed transferee.

Every owner of more than 5% (or such lower percentage as required by the Code or the regulations promulgated thereunder) in number or in value of all classes or series of our capital stock, including shares of our common stock, within 30 days after the end of each taxable year, will be required to give written notice to us stating the name and address of such owner, the number of shares of each class and series of shares of our capital stock that the owner beneficially owns and a description of the manner in which the shares are held. Each owner shall provide to us such additional information as we may request to determine the effect, if any, of the beneficial ownership on our qualification as a REIT and to ensure compliance with the ownership limitations. In addition, each such owner shall, upon demand, be required to provide to us such information as we may request, in good faith, to determine our qualification as a REIT and to comply with the requirements of any taxing authority or governmental authority or to determine such compliance and to ensure compliance with the 9.8% ownership limitations in our certificate of incorporation.

These ownership limitations could delay, defer or prevent a transaction or a change in control that might involve a premium price for our common stock or might otherwise be in the best interests of our stockholders.

Transfer Agent

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

Listing

Our common stock is listed on the NYSE under the symbol "NRZ."

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DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSITARY SHARES

We may issue depositary receipts representing interests in shares of particular series of preferred stock which are called depositary shares. We will deposit the preferred stock of a series which is the subject of depositary shares with a depositary, which

will hold that preferred stock 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 stock to which the depositary shares relate, including dividend, voting, conversion, redemption and liquidation rights, to the extent of their interests in that preferred stock.

While the deposit agreement relating to a particular series of preferred stock may have provisions applicable solely to that series of preferred stock, all deposit agreements relating to preferred stock 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 stock of a series, the depositary will distribute to the holder of record of each depositary share relating to that series of preferred stock 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 Stock

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 stock, and any money or other property, to which the depositary shares relate.

Redemption of Depositary Shares

Whenever we redeem shares of preferred stock 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 stock held by the depositary which we redeem, subject to the depositary's receiving the redemption price of those shares of preferred stock. 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 stock 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 stock 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 stock which is represented by the depositary share.

Conversion

If shares of a series of preferred stock are convertible into common stock or other of our securities or property, holders of depositary shares relating to that series of preferred stock will, if they surrender depositary receipts representing depositary shares and appropriate instructions to convert them, receive the shares of common stock or other securities or property into which the number of shares (or fractions of shares) of preferred stock 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 stock 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 stock 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 stock 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 stock 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 shares of our common stock, shares of our preferred stock 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 stockholder. 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 share of common stock or preferred stock or debt securities which may be purchased per each subscription right;
- the exercise price payable for each share of common stock or preferred stock 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.

[TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)**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 shares of our common stock, shares of our preferred stock 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.

SELLING STOCKHOLDERS

Information about selling stockholders, 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.

[TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)**CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE DELAWARE GENERAL CORPORATION LAW AND OUR CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION AND BYLAWS****Anti-Takeover Effects of Delaware Law, Our Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws**

The following is a summary of certain provisions of our certificate of incorporation and bylaws that may be deemed to have an anti-takeover effect and may delay, deter or prevent a tender offer or takeover attempt that a stockholder 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 stockholders.

Authorized but Unissued Shares

The authorized but unissued shares of our common stock and our preferred stock will be available for future issuance without obtaining stockholder 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 shares of our common stock and preferred stock 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

We are organized under Delaware law. Some provisions of Delaware law may delay, defer or prevent a transaction that would cause a change in our control. Our certificate of incorporation provides that Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, as amended, an anti-takeover law, will not apply to us. In general, this statute prohibits a publicly held Delaware corporation from engaging in a business combination with an interested stockholder for a period of three years after the date of the transaction by which that person became an interested stockholder, 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 stockholder, and an interested stockholder is a person who, together with affiliates and associates, owns, or within three years prior, did own, 15% or more of voting stock.

Other Provisions of Our Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws

Our certificate of incorporation provides for a staggered board of directors consisting of three classes of directors. Directors of each class are chosen for three-year terms upon the expiration of their current terms and each year one class of our directors will be elected by our stockholders. The terms of the first, second and third classes will expire in 2017, 2018 and 2019, respectively. We believe that classification of our board of directors will help 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 stockholders, instead of one, will generally be required to effect a change in a majority of our board of directors.

Thus, 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 stockholders to be in their best interest. In addition, our bylaws provide that directors may be removed only for cause and only with the affirmative vote of at least 80% of the then issued and outstanding shares of our capital stock entitled to vote in the election of directors.

Pursuant to our certificate of incorporation, shares of our preferred stock may be issued from time to time, and the board of directors is authorized to determine and alter all rights, preferences, privileges, qualifications, limitations and restrictions without limitation. See “Description of Capital Stock—Preferred Stock.” Our bylaws do not provide our stockholders with the ability to call a special meeting of the stockholders.

Ability of Our Stockholders to Act

Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws do not permit our stockholders to call special stockholders meetings. Written notice of any special meeting so called shall be given to each stockholder 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.

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Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws also prohibits our stockholders from consenting in writing to take any action in lieu of taking such action at a duly called annual or special meeting of our stockholders.

Our bylaws provide that nominations of persons for election to our board of directors may be made at any annual meeting of our stockholders, or at any special meeting of our stockholders called for the purpose of electing directors, (a) by or at the direction of our board of directors or (b) by any of our stockholders. In addition to any other applicable requirements, for business to be properly brought before an annual meeting by a stockholder, such stockholder must have given timely notice thereof in proper written form to our Secretary. To be timely, a stockholder’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 stockholders; 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 stockholder 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 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 certificate of incorporation and bylaws provide that our directors will not be personally liable to us or our stockholders for monetary damages for breach of a fiduciary duty as a director, except for:

- any breach of the director’s duty of loyalty to us or our stockholders,
- intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law;
- liability under Delaware corporate law for an unlawful payment of dividends or an unlawful stock purchase or redemption of stock; or
- any transaction from which the director derives an improper personal benefit.

Our certificate of incorporation provides that we must indemnify our directors and officers to the fullest extent permitted by Delaware 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 certificate of incorporation 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 certificate of incorporation.

These provisions and agreements may have the practical effect in some cases of eliminating our stockholders' ability to collect monetary damages from our directors and executive officers.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), may be permitted to directors, officers or persons controlling the registrant pursuant to the foregoing provisions, we have been informed that, in the opinion of the Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is therefore unenforceable.

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Corporate Opportunity

Under our certificate of incorporation, to the extent permitted by law:

- Fortress and Fortress's affiliates and their permitted transferees 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 Fortress's affiliates and their permitted transferees 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 offer such corporate opportunity to us, our stockholders 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 or Fortress's affiliates or their permitted transferees 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, or its affiliates, pursues or acquires the corporate opportunity or if such person did not present the corporate opportunity to us.

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U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following is a summary of the U.S. federal income tax consequences generally applicable to an investment in common stock of New Residential. This summary does not discuss the consequences of an investment in shares of our preferred stock, debt securities, warrants or other securities. The tax consequences of such an investment will be discussed in a relevant prospectus supplement. For purposes of this section under the heading “U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations,” references to “New Residential,” “we,” “our” and “us” mean only New Residential Investment Corp. and not its subsidiaries or other lower-tier entities, except as otherwise indicated and references to Newcastle refer to Newcastle Investment Corp. This summary is based upon the Code, the regulations promulgated by the U.S. Treasury Department, rulings and other administrative pronouncements issued by the IRS, and judicial decisions, all as currently in effect, and all of which are subject to differing interpretations or to change, possibly with retroactive effect. No assurance can be given that the IRS would not assert, or that a court would not sustain, a position contrary to any of the tax consequences described below. Except as indicated below, we have not sought and do not intend to seek, an advance ruling from the IRS regarding any matter discussed in this prospectus. The summary is also based upon the assumption that we will operate New Residential and its subsidiaries and affiliated entities in accordance with their applicable organizational documents or partnership agreements. This summary is for general information only and is not tax advice. The Code provisions governing the U.S. federal income tax treatment of REITs and their stockholders are highly technical and complex, and this summary is qualified in its entirety by the express language of applicable Code provisions, Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder and administrative and judicial interpretations thereof. Moreover, this summary does not purport to discuss all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be important to a particular investor in light of its investment or tax circumstances, or to investors subject to special tax rules, such as:

- financial institutions;
- insurance companies;
- broker-dealers;
- regulated investment companies;
- partnerships and trusts;
- persons who hold our stock on behalf of another person as a nominee;
- persons who receive our stock through the exercise of employee stock options or otherwise as compensation;
- persons holding our stock as part of a “straddle,” “hedge,” “conversion transaction,” “synthetic security” or other integrated investment;

and, except to the extent discussed below:

- tax-exempt organizations; and
- foreign investors.

This summary assumes that investors will hold their common stock as a capital asset, which generally means as property held for investment.

For purposes of this discussion, a domestic holder is a stockholder of New Residential that is for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- a citizen or resident of the U.S.,
- a corporation created or organized in the U.S. or under the laws of the U.S., or of any state thereof, or the District of Columbia,
- an estate, the income of which is includable in gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes regardless of its source, or
- a trust if a U.S. court is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of such trust and one or more U.S. fiduciaries have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

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A “non-U.S. holder” is a stockholder of New Residential that is neither a domestic holder nor a partnership (or other entity or arrangement treated as a partnership) for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If a partnership, including for this purpose any entity or

arrangement that is treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, holds our stock, the tax treatment of a partner in the partnership will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. An investor that is a partnership and the partners in such partnership should consult their tax advisors about the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of our stock.

THE U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX TREATMENT OF OUR COMMON STOCKHOLDERS 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. IN ADDITION, THE TAX CONSEQUENCES TO ANY PARTICULAR STOCKHOLDER OF HOLDING OR DISPOSING OF OUR COMMON STOCK WILL DEPEND ON THE STOCKHOLDER'S PARTICULAR TAX CIRCUMSTANCES. FOR EXAMPLE, A STOCKHOLDER THAT IS A PARTNERSHIP OR TRUST WHICH HAS ISSUED AN EQUITY INTEREST TO CERTAIN TYPES OF TAX EXEMPT ORGANIZATIONS MAY BE SUBJECT TO A SPECIAL ENTITY-LEVEL TAX IF WE MAKE DISTRIBUTIONS ATTRIBUTABLE TO "EXCESS INCLUSION INCOME." SEE "—TAXATION OF NEW RESIDENTIAL—TAXABLE MORTGAGE POOLS AND EXCESS INCLUSION INCOME" BELOW. A SIMILAR TAX MAY BE PAYABLE BY PERSONS WHO HOLD OUR STOCK AS NOMINEE ON BEHALF OF SUCH A TAX EXEMPT ORGANIZATION. YOU ARE URGED TO CONSULT YOUR TAX ADVISOR REGARDING THE FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, AND FOREIGN INCOME AND OTHER TAX CONSEQUENCES TO YOU IN LIGHT OF YOUR PARTICULAR INVESTMENT OR TAX CIRCUMSTANCES OF ACQUIRING, HOLDING, EXCHANGING, OR OTHERWISE DISPOSING OF OUR COMMON STOCK.

Private Letter Ruling Regarding Our Excess MSR

We have received from the IRS a private letter ruling substantially to the effect that our Excess MSR represent interests in mortgages on real property and thus are qualifying "real estate assets" for purposes of the 75% REIT asset test (as described below), which generate income that qualifies as interest on obligations secured by mortgages on real property for purposes of the 75% REIT gross income test (as described below). The ruling is based on, among other things, certain assumptions as well as on the accuracy of certain factual representations and statements that we and Newcastle have made to the IRS (including factual representations and statements relating to the terms and conditions of our Excess MSR investments and our future actions). Although a private letter ruling from the IRS is generally binding on the IRS, if any of the representations or statements that we have made in connection with the private letter ruling, are, or become, inaccurate or incomplete in any material respect with respect to one or more Excess MSR investments, or if we acquire an Excess MSR investment with terms that are not consistent with the terms of the Excess MSR investments described in the private letter ruling, then we will not be able to rely on the private letter ruling. If we are unable to rely on the private letter ruling with respect to an Excess MSR investment, no assurance can be given as to the status of such Excess MSR investment for purposes of the REIT asset and income tests.

The remainder of this discussion assumes that we are able to rely on the private letter ruling.

Taxation of New Residential

We have elected to be treated as a REIT commencing with our taxable year ended December 31, 2013, and intend to continue to operate in such a manner that will allow us to qualify for taxation, as a REIT.

The law firm of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP has acted as our tax counsel. In connection with this prospectus, we expect to receive an opinion of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP to the effect that we have been organized in conformity with the requirements for qualification as a REIT under the Code, and that our actual method of operation has enabled, and our proposed method of operation will enable, us to meet the requirements for qualification and taxation as a REIT. It must be emphasized that the opinion of tax counsel will be based on various assumptions relating to our organization and operation, and will be conditioned upon fact-based representations and covenants made by our management regarding our organization, assets, income, and the past, present and future conduct of our business operations. While we intend to operate so that we will qualify as a REIT, given the highly complex nature of the rules governing REITs, the ongoing importance of factual determinations, and the possibility of future changes in our circumstances, no assurance can be given by tax counsel or by us that we will

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qualify as a REIT for any particular year. The opinion will be expressed as of the date issued, and will not cover subsequent periods. Tax counsel will have no obligation to advise us or our stockholders of any subsequent change in the matters stated, represented or assumed, or of any subsequent change in the applicable law. 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. Tax counsel's opinion

relies on a separate opinion of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP regarding Newcastle's organization and operation as a REIT (the "Newcastle Opinion"). The Newcastle Opinion, in turn, relies upon various legal opinions issued by other counsel for Newcastle and its predecessors, including Sidley Austin LLP and Thacher Proffitt & Wood LLP, with respect to certain issues and transactions.

Our qualification and taxation as a REIT depends on our ability to meet on a continuing basis, through actual operating results, distribution levels, and diversity of stock and asset ownership, various qualification requirements imposed upon REITs by the Code, the compliance with which will not be reviewed by tax counsel. In addition, our ability to qualify as a REIT depends in part upon the operating results, organizational structure and entity classification for U.S. federal income tax purposes of certain affiliated entities, the status of which may not have been reviewed by tax counsel. Our ability to qualify as a REIT also requires that we satisfy certain asset tests, some of which depend upon the fair market values of assets that we own directly or indirectly. Such values may not be susceptible to a precise determination. Accordingly, no assurance can be given that the actual results of our operations for any taxable year will satisfy such requirements for qualification and taxation as a REIT.

Taxation of REITs in General

As indicated above, our qualification and taxation as a REIT depends upon our ability to meet, on a continuing basis, various qualification requirements imposed upon REITs by the Code. The material qualification requirements are summarized below under "—Requirements for Qualification—General." While we intend to operate so that we qualify as a REIT, no assurance can be given that the IRS will not challenge our qualification, or that we will be able to operate in accordance with the REIT requirements in the future. See "—Failure to Qualify."

Provided that we qualify as a REIT, we generally will be entitled to a deduction for dividends that we pay and therefore will not be subject to U.S. federal corporate income tax on our net income that is currently distributed to our stockholders. This treatment substantially eliminates the "double taxation" at the corporate and stockholder levels that generally results from investment in a corporation. In general, the income that we generate is taxed only at the stockholder level upon a distribution of dividends to our stockholders.

Most domestic holders that are individuals, trusts or estates will be taxed on corporate dividends at a reduced maximum rate. With limited exceptions, however, dividends from us or from other entities that are taxed as REITs are generally not eligible for the reduced rates, and will continue to be taxed at rates applicable to ordinary income. See "—Taxation of Stockholders—Taxation of Taxable Domestic Holders—Distributions."

Net operating losses, foreign tax credits and other tax attributes generally do not pass through to our stockholders, subject to special rules for certain items such as the capital gains that we recognize. See "—Taxation of Stockholders."

Even if we qualify as a REIT, we will nonetheless be subject to U.S. federal tax in the following circumstances:

- We will be taxed at regular corporate rates on any undistributed net taxable income, including undistributed net capital gains.
- We may be subject to the "alternative minimum tax" on our items of tax preference, including any deductions of net operating losses.
- If we have net income from prohibited transactions, which are, in general, sales or other dispositions of property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business, other than foreclosure property, such income will be subject to a 100% tax. See "—Prohibited Transactions," and "—Foreclosure Property," below.
- If we elect to treat property that we acquire in connection with a foreclosure of a mortgage loan or certain leasehold terminations as "foreclosure property", we may thereby avoid the 100% tax on gain from a resale of that property (if the sale would otherwise constitute a prohibited transaction), but the income from the sale or operation of the property may be subject to corporate income tax at the highest applicable rate.

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- If we derive "excess inclusion income" from an interest in certain mortgage loan securitization structures (i.e., a "taxable mortgage pool" or a residual interest in a real estate mortgage investment conduit ("REMIC")), we could be subject to corporate level U.S. federal income tax at the highest applicable rate to the extent that such income is allocable to specified types of tax-exempt stockholders known as "disqualified organizations" that are not subject to unrelated business income tax. See "—Taxable Mortgage Pools and Excess Inclusion Income" below.

- If we should fail to satisfy the 75% gross income test or the 95% gross income test, as discussed below, but nonetheless maintain our qualification as a REIT because we satisfy other requirements, we will be subject to a 100% tax on an amount based on the magnitude of the failure adjusted to reflect the profit margin associated with our gross income.
- If we should fail to satisfy the asset tests (other than certain *de minimis* violations) or other requirements applicable to REITs, as described below, and yet maintain our qualification as a REIT because there is reasonable cause for the failure and other applicable requirements are met, we may be subject to a penalty tax. In that case, the amount of the penalty tax will be at least \$50,000 per failure, and, in the case of certain asset test failures, will be determined as the amount of net income generated by the assets in question multiplied by the highest corporate tax rate if that amount exceeds \$50,000 per failure.
- If we should fail to distribute during each calendar year at least the sum of (a) 85% of our REIT ordinary income for such year, (b) 95% of our REIT capital gain net income for such year, and (c) any undistributed taxable income from prior periods, we would be subject to a non-deductible 4% excise tax on the excess of the required distribution over the sum of (i) the amounts that we actually distributed, plus (ii) the amounts we retained and upon which we paid income tax at the corporate level.
- We may be required to pay monetary penalties to the IRS in certain circumstances, including if we fail to meet record keeping requirements intended to monitor our compliance with rules relating to the composition of a REIT's stockholders, as described below in "—Requirements for Qualification—General."
- A 100% tax may be imposed on transactions between us and a TRS (as described below) that do not reflect arm's length terms.
- If we acquire appreciated assets from a corporation that is not a REIT (i.e., a corporation taxable under subchapter C of the Code) in a transaction in which the adjusted tax basis of the assets in our hands is determined by reference to the adjusted tax basis of the assets in the hands of the subchapter C corporation, we may be subject to tax on such appreciation at the highest corporate income tax rate then applicable if we subsequently recognize gain on a disposition of any such assets during a period of up to ten years following their acquisition from the subchapter C corporation.
- The earnings of any subsidiary that is a subchapter C corporation, including any TRS, may be subject to U.S. federal corporate income tax.

In addition, we and our subsidiaries may be subject to a variety of other taxes, including payroll taxes and state, local, and foreign income, property and other taxes on assets and operations. We could also be subject to tax in situations and on transactions not presently contemplated.

Requirements for Qualification—General

The Code defines a REIT as a corporation, trust or association:

- (1) that is managed by one or more trustees or directors;
- (2) the beneficial ownership of which is evidenced by transferable shares, or by transferable certificates of beneficial interest;
- (3) that would be taxable as a domestic corporation but for its election to be subject to tax as a REIT;
- (4) that is neither a financial institution nor an insurance company subject to specific provisions of the Code;
- (5) the beneficial ownership of which is held by 100 or more persons;

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- (6) in which, during the last half of each taxable year, not more than 50% in value of the outstanding stock is owned, directly or indirectly, by five or fewer "individuals" (as defined in the Code to include specified tax-exempt entities);
- (7) which meets other tests described below, including with respect to the nature of its income and assets; and
- (8) that makes an election to be a REIT for the current taxable year or has made such an election for a previous taxable year that has not been terminated or revoked.

The Code provides that conditions (1) through (4) must be met during the entire taxable year, and that condition (5) must be met during at least 335 days of a taxable year of 12 months, or during a proportionate part of a shorter taxable year. Conditions (5) and (6) need not be met during a corporation's initial tax year as a REIT (which, in our case, was 2013). Our certificate of

incorporation provides restrictions regarding the ownership and transfers of our shares, which are intended to assist us in satisfying the share ownership requirements described in conditions (5) and (6) above.

To monitor compliance with the share ownership requirements, we generally are required to maintain records regarding the actual ownership of our shares. To do so, we must demand written statements each year from the record holders of significant percentages of our stock pursuant to which the record holders must disclose the actual owners of the shares (i.e., the persons required to include our dividends in their gross income). We must maintain a list of those persons failing or refusing to comply with this demand as part of our records. We could be subject to monetary penalties if we fail to comply with these record keeping requirements. If you fail or refuse to comply with the demands, you will be required by Treasury regulations to submit a statement with your tax return disclosing the actual ownership of the shares and other information.

In addition, a corporation generally may not elect to become a REIT unless its taxable year is the calendar year. We have adopted December 31 as our year end, and therefore satisfy this requirement.

The Code provides relief from violations of the REIT gross income requirements, as described below under “—Income Tests,” in cases where a violation is due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect, and other requirements are met, including the payment of a penalty tax that is based upon the magnitude of the violation. In addition, certain provisions of the Code extend similar relief in the case of certain violations of the REIT asset requirements (see “—Asset Tests” below) and other REIT requirements, again provided that the violation is due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect, and other conditions are met, including the payment of a penalty tax.

If we fail to satisfy any of the various REIT requirements, there can be no assurance that these relief provisions would be available to enable us to maintain our qualification as a REIT, and, if such relief provisions are available, the amount of any resultant penalty tax could be substantial.

Effect of Subsidiary Entities

Ownership of Partnership Interests. If we are a partner in an entity that is treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, Treasury regulations provide that we are deemed to own our proportionate share of the partnership’s assets, and to earn our proportionate share of the partnership’s income, for purposes of the asset and gross income tests applicable to REITs. Our proportionate share of a partnership’s assets and income is based on our capital interest in the partnership (except that for purposes of the 10% value test described below, our proportionate share of the partnership’s assets is based on our proportionate interest in the equity and certain debt securities issued by the partnership). In addition, the assets and gross income of the partnership are deemed to retain the same character in our hands. Thus, our proportionate share of the assets and items of income of any of our subsidiary partnerships will be treated as our assets and items of income for purposes of applying the REIT requirements. A summary of certain rules governing the U.S. federal income taxation of partnerships and their partners is provided below in “—Tax Aspects of Investments in Affiliated Partnerships.”

Disregarded Subsidiaries. If we own a corporate subsidiary that is a “qualified REIT subsidiary,” that subsidiary is generally disregarded for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and all of the subsidiary’s assets, liabilities and items of income, deduction and credit are treated as our assets, liabilities and items of income, deduction and credit, including for purposes of the gross income and asset tests applicable to REITs. A qualified REIT subsidiary is any corporation, other than a TRS as described below, that we wholly own, either directly or through one or more other qualified REIT subsidiaries or disregarded entities. Other entities that are wholly owned by us (either directly or through other disregarded entities), including single member limited liability companies that have not elected to be

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taxed as corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes, are also generally disregarded as separate entities for U.S. federal income tax purposes, including for purposes of the REIT income and asset tests. Disregarded subsidiaries, along with any partnerships in which we hold an equity interest, are sometimes referred to herein as “pass-through subsidiaries.”

In the event that a disregarded subsidiary of ours ceases to be wholly owned—for example, if any equity interest in the subsidiary is acquired by a person other than us or a disregarded subsidiary of ours—the subsidiary’s separate existence would no longer be disregarded for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Instead, the subsidiary would have multiple owners and would be treated as either a partnership or a taxable corporation. Such an event could, depending on the circumstances, adversely affect our ability to satisfy the various asset and gross income requirements applicable to REITs, including the requirement that REITs

generally may not own, directly or indirectly, more than 10% of the securities of another corporation. See “—Asset Tests” and “—Income Tests.”

Taxable REIT Subsidiaries. In general, we may jointly elect with a subsidiary corporation, whether or not wholly owned, to treat the subsidiary corporation as a TRS. We generally may not own more than 10% of the securities of a taxable corporation, as measured by voting power or value, unless we and such corporation elect to treat such corporation as a TRS. The separate existence of a TRS or other taxable corporation is not ignored for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Accordingly, a TRS or other taxable corporation generally would be subject to corporate income tax on its earnings, which may reduce the cash flow that we and our subsidiaries generate in the aggregate, and may reduce our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

We are not treated as holding the assets of a TRS or other taxable subsidiary corporation or as receiving any income that the subsidiary earns. Rather, the stock issued by a taxable subsidiary to us is an asset in our hands, and we treat the dividends paid to us from such taxable subsidiary, if any, as income. This treatment can affect our income and asset test calculations, as described below. Because we do not include the assets and income of TRSs or other taxable subsidiary corporations in determining our compliance with the REIT requirements, we may use such entities to undertake indirectly activities that the REIT rules might otherwise preclude us from doing directly or through pass-through subsidiaries. For example, we could use TRSs or other taxable subsidiary corporations to conduct activities that give rise to certain categories of income or to conduct activities that, if conducted by us directly, would be treated in our hands as prohibited transactions. We may also use a TRS to earn income in respect of certain Excess MSRs, to invest in servicer advances or to hold basic fees or certain other assets. Our existing investments in servicer advances and the related cash flows are currently held through TRSs and, therefore, will be subject to corporate taxation so long as they are so held.

The TRS rules limit the deductibility of interest paid or accrued by a TRS to its parent REIT to assure that the TRS is subject to an appropriate level of corporate taxation. Similarly, proposed regulations under Section 385 of the Code, if finalized in their current form, would cause many types of debt instruments issued by a TRS to its parent REIT to be recharacterized as equity for tax purposes, which would prevent the TRS from deducting interest payments on such debt and may have other relevant tax consequences, potentially including REIT qualification consequences. Further, the TRS rules impose a 100% excise tax on certain transactions involving a TRS and its parent REIT that are not conducted on an arm’s-length basis. We intend that all of our transactions with any TRS will be conducted on an arm’s-length basis.

We may hold a significant amount of assets in one or more TRSs, subject to the limitation that securities in TRSs may not represent more than 25% (or, for 2018 and subsequent taxable years, 20%) of our assets. In general, we intend that real property, loans or other assets that we originate or buy with an intention of selling in a manner that might expose us to a 100% tax on “prohibited transactions” will be sold by a TRS. We anticipate that the TRS through which any such sales are made may be treated as a dealer for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a dealer, the TRS may in general mark all the loans it holds on the last day of each taxable year to their market value, and may recognize ordinary income or loss on such loans with respect to such taxable year as if they had been sold for that value on that day. In addition, the TRS may further elect to be subject to the mark-to-market regime described above in the event that the TRS is properly classified as a “trader” as opposed to a “dealer” for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Income Tests

In order to qualify as a REIT, we must satisfy two annual gross income requirements. First, at least 75% of our gross income for each taxable year, excluding gross income from sales of inventory or dealer property in “prohibited transactions” and certain hedging transactions, generally must be derived from investments relating to real property

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or mortgages on real property, including interest income derived from mortgage loans secured by real property (including, generally, certain Agency RMBS and certain types of MBS), “rents from real property,” dividends received from other REITs, and gains from the sale of real property, mortgages on real property, and shares in other REITs, as well as specified income from temporary investments. Second, at least 95% of our gross income in each taxable year, excluding gross income from prohibited transactions and certain hedging transactions, must be derived from some combination of income that qualifies under the 75% gross income test described above, as well as other dividends, interest, and gain from the sale or disposition of stock or securities, which need not have any relation to real property. Income and gain from certain hedging transactions will be excluded from both the numerator and the denominator for purposes of both the 75% and 95% gross income tests. See “—Derivatives and Hedging Transactions” below.

As described above, we have received a private letter ruling from the IRS substantially to the effect that interest received by us from our Excess MSR will be considered interest on obligations secured by mortgages on real property for purposes of the 75% REIT gross income test. Although a private letter ruling from the IRS is generally binding on the IRS, if any of the assumptions of the private letter ruling, or any of the representations or statements that we have made in connection therewith, are, or become, inaccurate or incomplete in any material respect with respect to one or more Excess MSR investments, or if we acquire an Excess MSR investment with terms that are not consistent with the terms of the Excess MSR investments described in the private letter ruling, then we will not be able to rely on the private letter ruling. If we are unable to rely on the private letter ruling with respect to an Excess MSR investment, no assurance can be given as to the status of such Excess MSR investment for purposes of the 75% gross income test.

We invest in RMBS whose principal and interest payments are guaranteed by a U.S. Government agency, such as Ginnie Mae, or a GSE that are pass-through certificates. We expect that these agency pass-through certificates will be treated as interests in grantor trusts for U.S. federal income tax purposes. We will be treated as owning an undivided beneficial ownership interest in the mortgage loans held by the grantor trust. The interest on such mortgage loans will be qualifying income for purposes of the 75% gross income test to the extent that the obligation is secured by real property, as discussed below. We also may invest in collateralized mortgage obligations (“CMOs”) representing interests in pass-through certificates or RMBS that are not issued or guaranteed by a U.S. Government agency or a GSE. We expect that our investments in CMOs and Non-Agency RMBS will be treated as interests in REMICs for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In the case of CMOs and RMBS treated as interests in a REMIC, such interests will generally qualify as real estate assets and income derived from REMIC interests will generally be treated as qualifying income for purposes of the 75% and 95% gross income tests described above.

If less than 95% of the assets of a REMIC are real estate assets, however, then only a proportionate part of our interest in the REMIC and income derived from the interest will qualify for purposes of the 75% gross income test. In addition, some REMIC securitizations include imbedded interest rate swap or cap contracts or other derivative instruments that potentially could produce non-qualifying income for the stockholder of the related REMIC securities. We expect that substantially all of our income from agency mortgage investments, RMBS, and other mortgage loans will be qualifying income for purposes of the REIT gross income tests. See below under “—Asset Tests” for a discussion of the effect of such investments on our qualification as a REIT.

To the extent that we hold mortgage participations or MBS that do not represent REMIC interests, such assets may not qualify as real estate assets, and, consequently, the income generated from them might not qualify for purposes of either or both of the REIT income tests, depending upon the circumstances and the specific structure of the investment. Our ability to invest in those assets may be limited by our intention to qualify as a REIT.

Interest income constitutes qualifying mortgage interest for purposes of the 75% gross income test to the extent that the obligation upon which such interest is paid is secured by a mortgage on real property. If we receive interest income with respect to a mortgage loan that is secured by both real property and other property, and the highest principal amount of the loan outstanding during a taxable year exceeds the fair market value of the real property on the date that we acquired or originated the mortgage loan, the interest income generally will be apportioned between the real property and the other collateral, and our income from the arrangement will qualify for purposes of the 75% gross income test only to the extent that the interest is allocable to the real property. In certain cases, personal property collateral securing a loan that we hold may be treated as real property for purposes of the foregoing rules. In addition, in certain cases (unless a safe harbor applies pursuant to IRS guidance), the modification of a debt instrument could result in the conversion of the interest paid on the instrument from qualifying income to wholly or partially non-qualifying income, which may require that we dispose of the debt instrument or contribute it to our TRS in order

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to satisfy the income tests described above. Moreover, the IRS has taken the position that, for purposes of the REIT income tests, the principal amount of a loan is equal to its face amount, even in situations where the loan was acquired at a significant discount. Under this position, a portion of the income generated by the instrument would not qualify for purposes of the 75% gross income test in cases where the underlying real property has declined in value. Even if a loan is not secured by real property, or is undersecured, the income that it generates may nonetheless qualify for purposes of the 95% gross income test.

We have purchased and sold Agency RMBS through TBA securities and recognize income or gains from the disposition of those TBAs, through dollar roll transactions or otherwise. There is no direct authority with respect to the qualification of income or gains from dispositions of TBAs as gains from the sale of real property (including interests in real property and interests in mortgages on real property) or other qualifying income for purposes of the 75% gross income test. For a particular taxable year, we would treat income and gains from such TBAs as qualifying income for purposes of the 75% gross income test, to the extent set

forth in an opinion from Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP substantially to the effect that, for purposes of the 75% REIT gross income test, any gain recognized by us in connection with the settlement of such TBAs should be treated as gain from the sale or disposition of the underlying Agency RMBS. Opinions of counsel are not binding on the IRS, and no assurance can be given that the IRS would not successfully challenge the conclusions set forth in such opinions. In addition, any opinion of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP would be based on various assumptions relating to such TBAs and would be conditioned upon fact-based representations and covenants made by our management regarding such TBAs. No assurance can be given that the IRS would not assert that such income is not qualifying income. If the IRS were to successfully challenge any conclusion of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP, we could be subject to a penalty tax or we could fail to qualify as a REIT if a sufficient portion of our income consists of income or gains from the disposition of TBAs.

We have invested in consumer loans. Our investments in consumer loans generally will not generate qualifying gross income for purposes of the 75% gross income test. However, to the extent the investments are purchased with new capital, such investments will generate qualifying gross income for purposes of both the 75% and 95% gross income tests for one year following the receipt of such new capital. Accordingly, our ability to make and retain ownership of these kinds of investments may be limited.

Because the status of investments in servicer advances for purposes of the REIT income tests is uncertain, we intend to hold some or all of such investments and the related other cash flows through one or more TRSs, and, consequently, our ability to make such investments may be limited.

To the extent that the terms of a loan provide for contingent interest that is based on the cash proceeds realized upon the sale of the property securing the loan, income attributable to the participation feature will be treated as gain from sale of the underlying property, which generally will be qualifying income for purposes of both the 75% and 95% gross income tests provided that the property is not held as inventory or dealer property. To the extent that we derive interest income from a mortgage loan, or income from the rental of real property, where all or a portion of the amount of interest or rental income payable is contingent, such income generally will qualify for purposes of the gross income tests only if it is based upon the gross receipts or sales, and not the net income or profits, of the borrower or lessee. This limitation does not apply, however, where the borrower or lessee leases substantially all of its interest in the property to tenants or subtenants, to the extent that the rental income derived by the borrower or lessee, as the case may be, would qualify as rents from real property had we earned the income directly.

We may invest in mezzanine loans, which are loans secured by equity interests in an entity that directly or indirectly owns real property, rather than by a direct mortgage of the real property. The IRS has issued Revenue Procedure 2003-65, which provides a safe harbor applicable to mezzanine loans. Under the Revenue Procedure, if a mezzanine loan meets each of the requirements contained in the Revenue Procedure, (1) the mezzanine loan will be treated by the IRS as a real estate asset for purposes of the asset tests described below, and (2) interest derived from the mezzanine loan will be treated as qualifying mortgage interest for purposes of the 75% gross income test. Although the Revenue Procedure provides a safe harbor on which taxpayers may rely, it does not prescribe rules of substantive tax law. We intend to structure any investments in mezzanine loans in a manner that complies with the various requirements applicable to our qualification as a REIT. To the extent that any of our mezzanine loans do not meet all of the requirements for reliance on the safe harbor set forth in the Revenue Procedure, however, there can be no assurance that the IRS will not challenge the tax treatment of these loans.

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We may hold certain participation interests, including B-Notes, in mortgage loans and other instruments. Such interests in an underlying loan are created by virtue of a participation or similar agreement to which the originator of the loan is a party, along with one or more participants. The borrower on the underlying loan is typically not a party to the participation agreement. The performance of this investment depends upon the performance of the underlying loan, and if the underlying borrower defaults, the participant typically has no recourse against the originator of the loan. The originator often retains a senior position in the underlying loan, and grants junior participations which absorb losses first in the event of a default by the borrower. We intend that any participation interests in which we may invest will qualify as real estate assets for purposes of the REIT asset tests described below, and that any interest that we derive from such investments will be treated as qualifying mortgage interest for purposes of the 75% gross income test. The appropriate treatment of participation interests for U.S. federal income tax purposes is not entirely certain, however, and no assurance can be given that the IRS will not challenge our treatment of our participation interests. In the event of a determination that such participation interests do not qualify as real estate assets, or that the income that we derive from such participation interests does not qualify as mortgage interest for purposes of the REIT asset and income tests, we could be

subject to a penalty tax, or could fail to qualify as a REIT, if we were to invest in such participation interests. See “—Taxation of REITs in General,” “—Requirements for Qualification—General,” “—Asset Tests” and “—Failure to Qualify.”

Rents received by us, if any, will qualify as “rents from real property” in satisfying the gross income requirements described above only if several conditions are met. If rent is partly attributable to personal property leased in connection with a lease of real property, the portion of the rent that is attributable to the personal property will not qualify as “rents from real property” unless it constitutes 15% or less of the total rent received under the lease. In addition, the amount of rent must not be based in whole or in part on the income or profits of any person. Amounts received as rent, however, generally will not be excluded from rents from real property solely by reason of being based on fixed percentages of gross receipts or sales. Moreover, for rents received by us, if any, to qualify as “rents from real property,” we generally must not operate or manage the property or furnish or render services to the tenants of such property, other than through an “independent contractor” from which we derive no revenue. We are permitted, however, to perform services that are “usually or customarily rendered” in connection with the rental of space for occupancy only and which are not otherwise considered rendered to the occupant of the property. In addition, we may directly or indirectly provide non-customary services to tenants of our properties without disqualifying all of the rent from the property if the payments for such services does not exceed 1% of the total gross income from the property. For purposes of this test, we are deemed to have received income from such non-customary services in an amount at least 150% of the direct cost of providing the services. Moreover, we are generally permitted to provide services to tenants or others through a TRS without disqualifying the rental income received from tenants for purposes of the income tests. Also, rental income will qualify as rents from real property only to the extent that we do not directly or constructively hold a 10% or greater interest, as measured by vote or value, in the lessee’s equity.

We may directly or indirectly receive distributions from TRSs or other corporations that are not REITs or qualified REIT subsidiaries. These distributions generally are treated as dividend income to the extent of the earnings and profits of the distributing corporation. Such distributions will generally constitute qualifying income for purposes of the 95% gross income test, but not for purposes of the 75% gross income test. Any dividends that we receive from a REIT, however, will be qualifying income for purposes of both the 95% and 75% gross income tests.

Fees will generally be qualifying income for purposes of both the 75% and 95% gross income tests if they are received in consideration for entering into an agreement to make a loan secured by real property and the fees are not determined by income and profits. Other fees generally will not be qualifying income for purposes of either gross income test and will not be favorably counted for purposes of either gross income test. Any fees earned by a TRS will not be included for purposes of the gross income tests.

Any income or gain that we or our pass-through subsidiaries derive from instruments that hedge certain specified risks, such as the risk of changes in interest rates, will be excluded from gross income for purposes of both the 75% and the 95% gross income tests (i.e., will be excluded from both the numerator and the denominator), provided that specified requirements are met, including the requirement that the instrument be properly identified as a hedge along with the risk that it hedges within prescribed time periods. Income and gain from all other hedging transactions will generally not be qualifying income for either the 95% or 75% gross income test.

If we fail to satisfy one or both of the 75% or 95% gross income tests for any taxable year, we may still qualify as a REIT for the year if we are entitled to relief under applicable provisions of the Code. Those relief provisions

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generally will be available if our failure to meet the gross income tests was due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect and we file a schedule of the sources of our gross income in accordance with Treasury regulations. It is not possible to state whether we would be entitled to the benefit of these relief provisions in all circumstances. If these relief provisions are inapplicable to a particular set of circumstances, we will not qualify as a REIT. As discussed above under “—Taxation of REITs in General,” even where these relief provisions apply, the Code imposes a tax based upon the amount by which we fail to satisfy the particular gross income test.

Asset Tests

At the close of each calendar quarter, we must also satisfy five tests relating to the nature of our assets. First, at least 75% of the value of our total assets must be represented by some combination of “real estate assets,” cash, cash items, U.S. government securities, and, under some circumstances, stock or debt instruments purchased with new capital. For this purpose, real estate assets include interests in real property, such as land, buildings, and leasehold interests in real property (and certain ancillary personal property), stock of other corporations that qualify as REITs, some kinds of MBS and mortgage loans, and debt instruments (whether or not secured by real property) that are issued by a “publicly offered REIT” (i.e., a REIT that is required to file annual and periodic

reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). Assets that do not qualify for purposes of the 75% asset test are subject to the additional asset tests described below.

Second, the value of any one issuer's securities that we own may not exceed 5% of the value of our total assets.

Third, we may not own more than 10% of any one issuer's outstanding securities, as measured by either voting power or value. The 5% and 10% asset tests do not apply to real estate assets, securities of TRSs, and qualified REIT subsidiaries and the value prong of the 10% asset test does not apply to "straight debt" having specified characteristics and to certain other securities described below. Solely for purposes of the 10% asset test, the determination of our interest in the assets of a partnership or limited liability company in which we own an interest will be based on our proportionate interest in any securities issued by the partnership or limited liability company, excluding for this purpose certain securities described in the Code.

Fourth, the aggregate value of all securities of TRSs that we hold may not exceed 25% (or, for our 2018 and subsequent taxable years, 20%) of the value of our total assets.

Fifth, no more than 25% of the total value of our assets may be represented by "nonqualified publicly offered REIT debt instruments" (i.e., real estate assets that would cease to be real estate assets if debt instruments issued by publicly offered REITs were not included in the definition of real estate assets).

Notwithstanding the general rule, as noted above, that for purposes of the REIT income and asset tests, we are treated as owning our proportionate share of the underlying assets of a subsidiary partnership, if we hold indebtedness issued by a partnership, the indebtedness will be subject to, and may cause a violation of, the asset tests unless the indebtedness is a qualifying mortgage asset, or other conditions are met. Similarly, although stock of another REIT is a qualifying asset for purposes of the REIT asset tests, any non-mortgage debt that is issued by a non-publicly offered REIT may not so qualify (such debt, however, will not be treated as a "security" for purposes of the 10% value test, as explained below).

The Code provides that certain securities will not cause a violation of the 10% value test described above. Such securities include instruments that constitute "straight debt," which includes, among other things, securities having certain contingency features. A security does not qualify as "straight debt" where a REIT (or a controlled TRS of the REIT) owns other securities of the same issuer which do not qualify as straight debt, unless the value of those other securities constitute, in the aggregate, 1% or less of the total value of that issuer's outstanding securities. In addition to straight debt, the Code provides that certain other securities will not violate the 10% value test. Such securities include (a) any loan made to an individual or an estate, (b) certain rental agreements pursuant to which one or more payments are to be made in subsequent years (other than agreements between a REIT and certain persons related to the REIT under attribution rules), (c) any obligation to pay rents from real property, (d) securities issued by governmental entities that are not dependent in whole or in part on the profits of (or payments made by) a non-governmental entity, (e) any security (including debt securities) issued by another REIT, and (f) any debt instrument issued by a partnership if the partnership's income is of a nature that it would satisfy the 75% gross income test described above under "—Income Tests." The Code also provides that in applying the 10% value test, a debt security issued by a partnership is not taken into account to the extent, if any, of the REIT's proportionate interest in that partnership.

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As described above, we have received a private letter ruling from the IRS substantially to the effect that our Excess MSRs represent interests in mortgages on real property and thus are qualifying "real estate assets" for purposes of the 75% REIT asset test. Although a private letter ruling from the IRS is generally binding on the IRS, if any of the assumptions of the private letter ruling, or any of the representations or statements that we have made in connection therewith, are, or become, inaccurate or incomplete in any material respect with respect to one or more Excess MSR investments, or if we acquire an Excess MSR investment with terms that are not consistent with the terms of the Excess MSR investments described in the private letter ruling, then we will not be able to rely on the private letter ruling. If we are unable to rely on the private letter ruling with respect to an Excess MSR investment, no assurance can be given as to the status of such Excess MSR investment for purposes of the 75% asset test.

We invest in RMBS whose principal and interest payments are guaranteed by a U.S. Government agency, such as Ginnie Mae, or a GSE, that are pass-through certificates. We expect that these agency pass-through certificates will be treated as interests in grantor trusts for U.S. federal income tax purposes. We will be treated as owning an undivided beneficial ownership interest in the mortgage loans held by the grantor trust.

We also may invest in CMOs representing interests in agency pass-through certificates and RMBS that are not issued or guaranteed by a U.S. Government agency or a GSE. We expect that our investments in CMOs and Non-Agency RMBS will be

treated as interests in REMICs for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Such interests will generally qualify as real estate assets, and income derived from REMIC interests will generally be treated as qualifying income for purposes of the REIT income tests described above. If less than 95% of the assets of a REMIC are real estate assets, however, then only a proportionate part of our interest in the REMIC and income derived from the interest qualifies for purposes of the REIT asset and income tests.

To the extent that we hold mortgage participations or MBS that do not represent REMIC interests, such assets may not qualify as real estate assets, depending upon the circumstances and the specific structure of the investment. Our ability to invest in those assets may be limited by our intention to qualify as a REIT.

In addition, in certain cases (unless a safe harbor applies pursuant to IRS guidance), the modification of a debt instrument or, potentially, an increase in the value of a debt instrument that we acquired at a significant discount, could result in the conversion of the instrument from a qualifying real estate asset to a wholly or partially non-qualifying asset that must be contributed to a TRS or disposed of in order for us to satisfy the asset tests described above.

We have purchased and sold Agency RMBS through TBAs. There is no direct authority with respect to the qualification of TBAs as real estate assets or Government securities for purposes of the 75% asset test. For a particular taxable year, we would treat such TBAs as qualifying assets for purposes of the 75% asset test, to the extent set forth in an opinion from Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP substantially to the effect that, for purposes of the REIT asset tests, our ownership of a TBA should be treated as ownership of the underlying Agency RMBS. Opinions of counsel are not binding on the IRS, and no assurance can be given that the IRS would not successfully challenge the conclusions set forth in such opinions. In addition, any opinion of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP would be based on various assumptions relating to such TBAs and would be conditioned upon fact-based representations and covenants made by our management regarding such TBAs. No assurance can be given that the IRS would not assert that such assets are not qualifying assets. If the IRS were to successfully challenge any conclusion of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP, we could be subject to a penalty tax or we could fail to qualify as a REIT if a sufficient portion of our assets consists of TBAs.

We have invested in consumer loans. Our investments in consumer loans generally will not be qualifying real estate assets for purposes of the 75% asset test. However, to the extent the investments are purchased with new capital, such investments will be qualifying real estate assets for purposes of the 75% asset test for one year following the receipt of such new capital. Accordingly, our ability to make and retain ownership of these kinds of investments may be limited.

Because the status of investments in servicer advances for purposes of the REIT asset tests is uncertain, we intend to hold some or all of such investments and the related other cash flows through a TRS, and, consequently, our ability to make such investments may be limited.

If we hold a “residual interest” in a REMIC from which we derive “excess inclusion income,” we will be required to either distribute the excess inclusion income or pay tax on it (or a combination of the two), even though we may not receive the income in cash. To the extent that distributed excess inclusion income is allocable to a

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particular stockholder, the income (1) would not be allowed to be offset by any net operating losses otherwise available to the stockholder, (2) would be subject to tax as unrelated business taxable income in the hands of most types of stockholders that are otherwise generally exempt from U.S. federal income tax, and (3) would result in the application of U.S. federal income tax withholding at the maximum rate, without reduction pursuant to any otherwise applicable income tax treaty or other exemption, to the extent allocable to most types of non-U.S. holders. Moreover, any excess inclusion income that we receive that is allocable to specified categories of tax-exempt investors which are not subject to unrelated business income tax, such as government entities or charitable remainder trusts, may be subject to corporate-level income tax in our hands, whether or not it is distributed. See “—Taxable Mortgage Pools and Excess Inclusion Income.”

In addition, certain of our mezzanine loans may qualify for the safe harbor in Revenue Procedure 2003-65 pursuant to which certain loans secured by a first priority security interest in ownership interests in a partnership or limited liability company will be treated as qualifying assets for purposes of the 75% real estate asset test and the 10% vote or value test. See “—Income Tests.” We may make some mezzanine loans that do not qualify for that safe harbor and that do not qualify as “straight debt” securities or for one of the other exclusions from the definition of “securities” for purposes of the 10% value test. We intend to make such investments in such a manner as not to fail the asset tests described above, and we believe that our existing investments satisfy such

requirements. We believe that our holdings of securities and other assets will comply with the foregoing REIT asset requirements, and we intend to monitor compliance on an ongoing basis.

We have entered into sale and repurchase agreements under which we nominally sell certain of our Agency RMBS to a counterparty and simultaneously enter into an agreement to repurchase the sold assets in exchange for a purchase price that reflects a financing charge. We believe that we are treated for REIT asset and income test purposes as the owner of the Agency RMBS that are the subject of any such agreement notwithstanding that such agreements may transfer record ownership of the assets to the counterparty during the term of the agreement. It is possible, however, that the IRS could assert that we do not own the Agency RMBS during the term of the sale and repurchase agreement, in which case we could fail to qualify as a REIT.

Independent valuations have not been obtained to support our conclusions as to the value of all of our assets. Moreover, values of some assets, including instruments issued in securitization transactions, may not be susceptible to a precise determination, and values are subject to change in the future. Furthermore, the proper classification of an instrument as debt or equity for U.S. federal income tax purposes may be uncertain in some circumstances, which could affect the application of the REIT asset requirements. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the IRS will not contend that our interests in our subsidiaries or in the securities of other issuers will not cause a violation of the REIT asset tests.

The Code contains a number of relief provisions that make it easier for REITs to satisfy the asset requirements, or to maintain REIT qualification notwithstanding certain violations of the asset and other requirements. One such provision allows a REIT which fails one or more of the asset requirements to nevertheless maintain its REIT qualification if (1) the REIT provides the IRS with a description of each asset causing the failure, (2) the failure is due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect, (3) the REIT pays a tax equal to the greater of (a) \$50,000 per failure, and (b) the product of the net income generated by the assets that caused the failure multiplied by the highest applicable corporate tax rate, and (4) the REIT either disposes of the assets causing the failure within 6 months after the last day of the quarter in which it identifies the failure, or otherwise satisfies the relevant asset tests within that time frame. A second relief provision applies to de minimis violations of the 10% and 5% asset tests. A REIT may maintain its qualification despite a violation of such requirements if (a) the value of the assets causing the violation does not exceed the lesser of 1% of the REIT's total assets, and \$10,000,000, and (b) the REIT either disposes of the assets causing the failure within 6 months after the last day of the quarter in which it identifies the failure, or the relevant tests are otherwise satisfied within that time frame.

If we fail to satisfy the asset tests at the end of a calendar quarter, such a failure would not cause us to lose our REIT qualification if we (1) satisfied the asset tests at the close of the preceding calendar quarter and (2) the discrepancy between the value of our assets and the asset requirements was not wholly or partly caused by an acquisition of non-qualifying assets, but instead arose from changes in the market value of our assets. If the condition described in (2) were not satisfied, we still could avoid disqualification by eliminating any discrepancy within 30 days after the close of the calendar quarter in which it arose or by making use of relief provisions described below. No assurance can be given that we would qualify for relief under those provisions.

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Annual Distribution Requirements

In order to qualify as a REIT, we are required to distribute dividends, other than capital gain dividends, to our stockholders in an amount at least equal to:

- (1) the sum of
 - (a) 90% of our "REIT taxable income," computed without regard to our net capital gains and the deduction for dividends paid, and
 - (b) 90% of our net income, if any, (after tax) from foreclosure property (as described below), minus
- (2) the sum of specified items of noncash income.

We generally must make these distributions in the taxable year to which they relate, or in the following taxable year if declared before we timely file our tax return for the year and if paid with or before the first regular dividend payment after such declaration. In addition, any dividend declared by us in October, November, or December of any year and payable to a stockholder of record on a specified date in any such month will be treated as both paid by us and received by the stockholder on December 31 of such year, so long as the dividend is actually paid by us before the end of January of the next calendar year. If we cease to be a "publicly offered REIT," then in order for distributions to be counted as satisfying the annual distribution requirement, and to give rise to a tax

deduction for us, the distributions must not be “preferential dividends.” A dividend is not a preferential dividend if the distribution is (1) pro rata among all outstanding shares of stock within a particular class, and (2) in accordance with the preferences among different classes of stock as set forth in our organizational documents.

To the extent that we distribute at least 90%, but less than 100%, of our “REIT taxable income,” as adjusted, we will be subject to tax at ordinary corporate tax rates on the retained portion. We may elect to retain, rather than distribute, our net long-term capital gains and pay tax on such gains. In this case, we could elect for our stockholders to include their proportionate shares of such undistributed long-term capital gains in income, and to receive a corresponding credit for their share of the tax that we paid. Our stockholders would then increase their adjusted basis of their stock by the difference between (a) the amounts of capital gain dividends that we designated and that they include in their taxable income, and (b) the tax that we paid on their behalf with respect to that income.

To the extent that in the future we may have available net operating losses carried forward from prior tax years, such losses may reduce the amount of distributions that we must make in order to comply with the REIT distribution requirements. Such losses, however, will generally not affect the character of any distributions that are actually made as ordinary dividends or capital gains. See “—Taxation of Stockholders—Taxation of Taxable Domestic Holders—Distributions.”

If we should fail to distribute during each calendar year at least the sum of (a) 85% of our REIT ordinary income for such year, (b) 95% of our REIT capital gain net income for such year, and (c) any undistributed taxable income from prior periods, we would be subject to a non-deductible 4% excise tax on the excess of such required distribution over the sum of (x) the amounts actually distributed, plus (y) the amounts of income we retained and on which we have paid corporate income tax.

It is possible that, from time to time, we may not have sufficient cash to meet the distribution requirements due to timing differences between (a) our actual receipt of cash, including receipt of distributions from our subsidiaries, and (b) our inclusion of items in income for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Other potential sources of non-cash taxable income include:

- Excess MSR, s,
- loans or MBS held as assets that are issued at a discount and require the accrual of taxable economic interest in advance of receipt in cash,
- loans on which the borrower is permitted to defer cash payments of interest, and distressed loans on which we may be required to accrue taxable interest income even though the borrower is unable to make current servicing payments in cash,
- real estate securities that are financed through securitization structures, and
- “residual interests” in REMICs or taxable mortgage pools.

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Based on IRS guidance concerning the classification of Excess MSR, s, we intend to treat our Excess MSR, s as ownership interests in the interest payments made on the underlying pool of mortgage loans, akin to an “interest only” strip. Under this treatment, for purposes of determining the amount and timing of taxable income, each Excess MSR is treated as a bond that was issued with original issue discount on the date we acquired such Excess MSR. In general, we will be required to accrue original issue discount based on the constant yield to maturity of each Excess MSR, and to treat such original issue discount as taxable income in accordance with the applicable U.S. federal income tax rules. The constant yield of an Excess MSR will be determined, and we will be taxed based on, a prepayment assumption regarding future payments due on the mortgage loans underlying the Excess MSR. If the mortgage loans underlying an Excess MSR prepay at a rate different than that under the prepayment assumption, our recognition of original issue discount will be either increased or decreased depending on the circumstances. Thus, in a particular taxable year, we may be required to accrue an amount of income in respect of an Excess MSR that exceeds the amount of cash collected in respect of that Excess MSR. Furthermore, it is possible that, over the life of the investment in an Excess MSR, the total amount we pay for, and accrue with respect to, the Excess MSR may exceed the total amount we collect on such Excess MSR. No assurance can be given that we will be entitled to an ordinary loss or deduction for such excess, meaning that we may not be able to use any such loss or deduction to offset original issue discount recognized with respect to our Excess MSR, s or other ordinary income recognized by us. As a result of this potential mismatch in character between the income and losses generated by our Excess MSR, s, our REIT taxable income may be higher than it otherwise would have been in the absence of that mismatch, in which case we would be required to distribute larger amounts to our stockholders in order to maintain our status as a REIT.

Other debt instruments that we may acquire, including consumer loans, may be issued with, or treated as issued with, original issue discount. Those instruments would be subject to the same original issue discount accrual and income computations which are described above with regard to Excess MSRs.

We may acquire debt instruments in the secondary market for less than their face amount. The amount of such discount will generally be treated as “market discount” for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If we so elect, accrued market discount will be recognized as taxable income over our holding period in the instrument in advance of the receipt of cash. If we collect less on the debt instrument than our purchase price plus the market discount we had previously reported as income, we may not be able to benefit from any offsetting loss deductions.

In addition, we may acquire debt investments that are subsequently modified by agreement with the borrower. If the amendments to the outstanding debt are “significant modifications” under the applicable Treasury regulations, the modified debt may be considered to have been reissued to us in a debt-for-debt exchange with the borrower. In that event, we may be required to recognize taxable gain to the extent the principal amount of the modified debt exceeds our adjusted tax basis in the unmodified debt, even if the value of the debt or the payment expectations have not changed. Following such a taxable modification, we would hold the modified loan with a cost basis equal to its principal amount for U.S. federal tax purposes. To the extent that such modifications are made with respect to a debt instrument held by a TRS that is treated as a dealer or trader and that makes an election to use mark-to-market accounting, such TRS would be required at the end of each taxable year, including the taxable year in which any such modification were made, to mark the modified debt instrument to its fair market value as if the debt instrument were sold. In that case, the TRS could recognize a loss at the end of the taxable year in which the modifications were made to the extent that the fair market value of such debt instrument at such time was less than the instrument’s tax basis.

Moreover, in the event that any debt instruments or MBS acquired by us are delinquent as to mandatory principal and interest payments, or in the event payments with respect to a particular debt instrument are not made when due, we may nonetheless be required to continue to recognize the unpaid interest as taxable income. Similarly, we may be required to accrue interest income with respect to subordinate MBS at the stated rate regardless of whether corresponding cash payments are received.

Differences in timing between the recognition of taxable income and the actual receipt of cash could require us to (i) sell assets, (ii) borrow funds on a short-term or long-term basis, or (iii) pay dividends in the form of taxable in-kind distributions of property, to meet the 90% distribution requirement. Alternatively, we may declare a taxable distribution payable in cash or stock at the election of each stockholder, where the aggregate amount of cash to be distributed in such distribution may be subject to limitation. In such case, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the amount of the distribution paid in stock will be equal to the amount of cash that could have been received instead of stock.

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We may be able to rectify a failure to meet the distribution requirements for a year by paying “deficiency dividends” to stockholders in a later year, which may be included in our deduction for dividends paid for the earlier year. In this case, we may be able to avoid losing REIT status or being taxed on amounts distributed as deficiency dividends. We will be required to pay interest and a penalty based on the amount of any deduction taken for deficiency dividends.

Failure to Qualify

If we fail to satisfy one or more requirements for REIT qualification other than the gross income or asset tests, we could avoid disqualification if our failure is due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect and we pay a penalty of \$50,000 for each such failure. Relief provisions are available for failures of the income tests and asset tests, as described above in “—Income Tests” and “—Asset Tests.”

If we fail to qualify for taxation as a REIT in any taxable year, and the relief provisions described above do not apply, we would be subject to tax, including any applicable alternative minimum tax, on our taxable income at regular corporate rates. We cannot deduct distributions to stockholders in any year in which we are not a REIT, nor would we be required to make distributions in such a year. In this situation, to the extent of current and accumulated earnings and profits, distributions to domestic holders that are individuals, trusts and estates would generally be taxable at capital gains rates. In addition, subject to the limitations of the Code, corporate distributees may be eligible for the dividends received deduction. Unless we are entitled to relief under specific statutory provisions, we would also be disqualified from re-electing to be taxed as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year during which we lost qualification. It is not possible to state whether, in all circumstances, we would be entitled to this statutory relief. The rule against re-electing REIT status following a loss of such status would have also applied to us if Newcastle failed to qualify as a

REIT for its taxable years ending on or before December 31, 2014, and if we were treated as a successor to Newcastle for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Although Newcastle represented to us in the separation and distribution agreement executed in connection with the spin-off that it had no knowledge of any fact or circumstance that would cause us to fail to qualify as a REIT, and covenanted to use its reasonable best efforts to maintain its REIT status for each of Newcastle's taxable years ending on or before December 31, 2014, and, in accordance with the Newcastle Opinion, we believe that Newcastle maintained its REIT status for such years, no assurance can be given in that regard. Although, in the event of a breach, we may be able to seek damages from Newcastle, there can be no assurance that such damages, if any, would appropriately compensate us. In addition, if Newcastle failed to qualify as a REIT despite its reasonable best efforts, we would have no claim against Newcastle.

Prohibited Transactions

Net income that we derive from a "prohibited transaction" is subject to a 100% tax. The term "prohibited transaction" generally includes a sale or other disposition of property (other than foreclosure property, as discussed below) that is held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of a trade or business. We intend to conduct our operations so that no asset that we own (or are treated as owning) will be treated as, or as having been, held for sale to customers, and that a sale of any such asset will not be treated as having been in the ordinary course of our business. Whether property is held "primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of a trade or business" depends on the particular facts and circumstances. No assurance can be given that any property that we sell will not be treated as property held for sale to customers, or that we can comply with certain safe-harbor provisions of the Code that would prevent such treatment. The 100% tax does not apply to gains from the sale of property that is held through a TRS or other taxable corporation, although such income will be subject to tax in the hands of the corporation at regular corporate rates.

Foreclosure Property

Foreclosure property is real property and any personal property incident to such real property (1) that we acquire as the result of having bid in the property at foreclosure, or having otherwise reduced the property to ownership or possession by agreement or process of law, after a default (or upon imminent default) on a lease of the property or a mortgage loan held by us and secured by the property, (2) for which we acquired the related loan or lease at a time when default was not imminent or anticipated, and (3) with respect to which we made a proper election to treat the property as foreclosure property. We generally will be subject to tax at the maximum corporate rate on any net income from foreclosure property, including any gain from the disposition of the foreclosure property, other than income that would otherwise be qualifying income for purposes of the 75% gross income test. Any gain from the sale of property for which a foreclosure property election has been made will not be subject to the 100% tax on gains from prohibited transactions described above, even if the property would otherwise constitute inventory or dealer property.

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Derivatives and Hedging Transactions

We and our subsidiaries may in the future enter into hedging transactions with respect to interest rate exposure on one or more assets or liabilities. Any such hedging transactions could take a variety of forms, including the use of derivative instruments such as interest rate swap contracts, interest rate cap or floor contracts, futures or forward contracts, including short positions in TBA contracts, and options. Except to the extent provided by Treasury regulations, any income from a hedging transaction (including gain from the sale, disposition, or termination of a position in such a transaction) will not constitute gross income for purposes of the 75% or 95% gross income test if we properly identify the transaction as specified in applicable Treasury regulations and we enter into such transaction (i) in the normal course of our business primarily to manage risk of interest rate changes or currency fluctuations with respect to borrowings made or to be made, or ordinary obligations incurred or to be incurred, to acquire or carry real estate assets; (ii) primarily to manage risk of currency fluctuations with respect to any item of income or gain that would be qualifying income under the 75% or 95% income tests; or (iii) in connection with the extinguishment of indebtedness with respect to which we have entered into a qualified hedging position described in clause (i) or the disposition of property with respect to which we have entered into a qualified hedging position described in clause (ii), primarily to manage the risks of such hedging positions. To the extent that we hedge in certain other situations, the resultant income may be treated as income that does not qualify under the 75% or 95% gross income tests. We intend to structure any hedging transactions in a manner that does not jeopardize our status as a REIT. We may conduct some or all of our hedging activities through a TRS or other corporate entity, the income from which may be subject to U.S. federal income tax, rather than by participating in the arrangements directly or through pass-through subsidiaries.

No assurance can be given, however, that our hedging activities will not give rise to income that does not qualify for purposes of the REIT gross income tests, or that our hedging activities will not adversely affect our ability to satisfy the REIT qualification requirements.

Taxable Mortgage Pools and Excess Inclusion Income

An entity, or a portion of an entity, may be classified as a taxable mortgage pool (“TMP”) under the Code if:

- substantially all of its assets consist of debt obligations or interests in debt obligations,
- more than 50% of those debt obligations are real estate mortgages or interests in real estate mortgages as of specified testing dates,
- the entity has issued debt obligations (liabilities) that have two or more maturities, and
- the payments required to be made by the entity on its debt obligations (liabilities) “bear a relationship” to the payments to be received by the entity on the debt obligations that it holds as assets.

Under regulations issued by the U.S. Treasury Department, if less than 80% of the assets of an entity (or a portion of an entity) consist of debt obligations, these debt obligations are considered not to comprise “substantially all” of its assets, and therefore the entity would not be treated as a TMP. We may enter into financing and securitization arrangements that are classified as TMPs, with the consequences as described below.

Where an entity, or a portion of an entity, is classified as a TMP, it is generally treated as a taxable corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In the case of a REIT, or a portion of a REIT, or a disregarded subsidiary of a REIT, that is a TMP, however, special rules apply. The TMP is not treated as a corporation that is subject to corporate income tax, and the TMP classification does not directly affect the tax status of the REIT. Rather, the consequences of the TMP classification would, in general, except as described below, be limited to the stockholders of the REIT.

A portion of the REIT’s income from the TMP arrangement, which might be non-cash accrued income, could be treated as “excess inclusion income.” Under IRS guidance, the REIT’s excess inclusion income, including any excess inclusion income from a residual interest in a REMIC, must be allocated among its stockholders in proportion to dividends paid. The REIT is required to notify stockholders of the amount of “excess inclusion income” allocated to them. A stockholder’s share of excess inclusion income:

- cannot be offset by any net operating losses otherwise available to the stockholder,
- is subject to tax as unrelated business taxable income in the hands of most types of stockholders that are otherwise generally exempt from U.S. federal income tax, and

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- results in the application of U.S. federal income tax withholding at the maximum rate, without reduction for any otherwise applicable income tax treaty or other exemption, to the extent allocable to most types of non-U.S. holders.

See “—Taxation of Stockholders.” Under IRS guidance, to the extent that excess inclusion income is allocated to a tax-exempt stockholder of a REIT that is not subject to unrelated business income tax (such as a government entity or charitable remainder trust), the REIT may be subject to tax on this income at the highest applicable corporate tax rate. In that case, the REIT could reduce distributions to such stockholders by the amount of such tax paid by the REIT attributable to such stockholder’s ownership. Treasury regulations provide that such a reduction in distributions does not give rise to a preferential dividend that could adversely affect the REIT’s compliance with its distribution requirements. See “—Annual Distribution Requirements.” The manner in which excess inclusion income is calculated, or would be allocated to stockholders, including allocations among shares of different classes of stock, is not clear under current law. As required by IRS guidance, we intend to make such determinations using a reasonable method. Tax-exempt investors, foreign investors and taxpayers with net operating losses should carefully consider the tax consequences described above, and are urged to consult their tax advisors.

If a subsidiary partnership of ours that we do not wholly-own, directly or through one or more disregarded entities, were a TMP, the foregoing rules would not apply. Rather, the partnership that is a TMP would be treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and potentially would be subject to corporate income tax or withholding tax. In addition, this characterization would alter our income and asset test calculations, and could adversely affect our compliance with those requirements. We intend to monitor the structure of any TMPs in which we have an interest to ensure that they will not adversely affect our status as a REIT.

Tax Aspects of Investments in Affiliated Partnerships

General

We may hold investments through entities that are classified as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In general, partnerships are “pass-through” entities that are not subject to U.S. federal income tax. Rather, partners are allocated their proportionate shares of the items of income, gain, loss, deduction and credit of a partnership, and are potentially subject to tax on these items, without regard to whether the partners receive a distribution from the partnership. We will include in our income our proportionate share of these partnership items for purposes of the various REIT income tests and in computation of our REIT taxable income. Moreover, for purposes of the REIT asset tests, we will include in our calculations our proportionate share of any assets held by subsidiary partnerships. Our proportionate share of a partnership’s assets and income is based on our capital interest in the partnership (except that for purposes of the 10% value test, our proportionate share is based on our proportionate interest in the equity and certain debt securities issued by the partnership). See “—Taxation of New Residential—Effect of Subsidiary Entities—Ownership of Partnership Interests.”

Entity Classification

Any investment in partnerships involves special tax considerations, including the possibility of a challenge by the IRS of the status of any subsidiary partnership as a partnership, as opposed to an association taxable as a corporation, for U.S. federal income tax purposes (for example, if the IRS were to assert that a subsidiary partnership is a TMP). See “—Taxation of New Residential—Taxable Mortgage Pools and Excess Inclusion Income.” If any of these entities were treated as an association for U.S. federal income tax purposes, it would be taxable as a corporation and therefore could be subject to an entity-level tax on its income. In such a situation, the character of our assets and items of gross income would change and could preclude us from satisfying the REIT asset tests or the gross income tests as discussed in “—Taxation of New Residential—Asset Tests” and “—Income Tests,” and in turn could prevent us from qualifying as a REIT, unless we are eligible for relief from the violation pursuant to relief provisions described above. See “—Taxation of New Residential—Asset Tests,” “—Income Test” and “—Failure to Qualify,” above, for discussion of the effect of failure to satisfy the REIT tests for a taxable year, and of the relief provisions. In addition, any change in the status of any subsidiary partnership for tax purposes might be treated as a taxable event, in which case we could have taxable income that is subject to the REIT distribution requirements without receiving any cash.

Tax Allocations with Respect to Partnership Properties

Under the Code and the Treasury regulations, income, gain, loss and deduction attributable to appreciated or depreciated property that is contributed to a partnership in exchange for an interest in the partnership must be

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allocated for tax purposes so that the contributing partner is charged with, or benefits from, the unrealized gain or unrealized loss associated with the property at the time of the contribution. The amount of the unrealized gain or unrealized loss is generally equal to the difference between the fair market value of the contributed property at the time of contribution, and the adjusted tax basis of such property at the time of contribution. Such allocations are solely for U.S. federal income tax purposes and do not affect the book capital accounts or other economic or legal arrangements among the partners.

To the extent that any of our subsidiary partnerships acquires appreciated (or depreciated) properties by way of capital contributions from its partners, allocations would need to be made in a manner consistent with these requirements. Where a partner contributes cash to a partnership at a time that the partnership holds appreciated (or depreciated) property, the Treasury regulations provide for a similar allocation of these items to the other (i.e., non-contributing) partners. These rules may apply to a contribution that we make to any subsidiary partnerships of the cash proceeds received in offerings of our stock. As a result, the partners of our subsidiary partnerships, including us, could be allocated greater or lesser amounts of depreciation and taxable income in respect of a partnership’s properties than would be the case if all of the partnership’s assets (including any contributed assets) had a tax basis equal to their fair market values at the time of any contributions to that partnership. This could cause us to recognize, over a period of time, taxable income in excess of cash flow from the partnership, which might adversely affect our ability to comply with the REIT distribution requirements discussed above.

New Partnership Audit Rules

The recently enacted Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 changes the rules applicable to U.S. federal income tax audits of partnerships. Under the new rules (which are generally effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017), among other

changes and subject to certain exceptions, any audit adjustment to items of income, gain, loss, deduction or credit of a partnership (and any partner's distributive share thereof) is determined, and taxes, interest or penalties attributable thereto are assessed and collected, at the partnership level. Although it is uncertain how these new rules will be implemented, it is possible that they could result in partnerships in which we directly or indirectly invest being required to pay additional taxes, interest and penalties as a result of an audit adjustment, and we, as a direct or indirect partner of these partnerships, could be required to bear the economic burden of those taxes, interest and penalties even though we, as a REIT, may not otherwise have been required to pay additional corporate-level taxes as a result of the related audit adjustment. The changes created by these new rules are sweeping and in many respects dependent on the promulgation of future regulations or other guidance by the U.S. Treasury Department. Investors are urged to consult with their tax advisors with respect to these changes and their potential impact on their investment in our common stock.

Taxation of Stockholders

Taxation of Taxable Domestic Holders

Distributions. As a REIT, the distributions that we make to our taxable domestic holders out of current or accumulated earnings and profits that we do not designate as capital gain dividends will generally be taken into account by stockholders as ordinary income and will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction for corporations. With limited exceptions, our dividends are not eligible for taxation at the preferential income tax rates for qualified dividends received by domestic holders that are individuals, trusts and estates from taxable C corporations. Such stockholders, however, are taxed at the preferential rates on dividends designated by and received from REITs to the extent that the dividends are attributable to

- income retained by the REIT in the prior taxable year on which the REIT was subject to corporate level income tax (less the amount of tax),
- dividends received by the REIT from TRSs or other taxable C corporations, or
- income in the prior taxable year from the sales of “built-in gain” property acquired by the REIT from C corporations in carryover basis transactions (less the amount of corporate tax on such income).

Distributions that we designate as capital gain dividends will generally be taxed to our stockholders as long-term capital gains, to the extent that such distributions do not exceed our actual net capital gain for the taxable year, without regard to the period for which the stockholder that receives such distribution has held its stock. We may elect to retain and pay taxes on some or all of our net long term capital gains, in which case provisions of the Code will treat our stockholders as having received, solely for tax purposes, our undistributed capital gains, and the

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stockholders will receive a corresponding credit for taxes that we paid on such undistributed capital gains. See “—Taxation of New Residential—Annual Distribution Requirements.” Corporate stockholders may be required to treat up to 20% of some capital gain dividends as ordinary income. Long-term capital gains are generally taxable at reduced maximum federal rates in the case of stockholders that are individuals, trusts and estates, and ordinary income rates in the case of stockholders that are corporations. Capital gains attributable to the sale of depreciable real property held for more than 12 months are subject to a 25% maximum federal income tax rate for taxpayers who are taxed as individuals, to the extent of previously claimed depreciation deductions.

Distributions in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits will generally represent a return of capital and will not be taxable to a stockholder to the extent that the amount of such distributions does not exceed the adjusted basis of the stockholder's shares in respect of which the distributions were made. Rather, the distribution will reduce the adjusted basis of the stockholder's shares. To the extent that such distributions exceed the adjusted basis of a stockholder's shares, the stockholder generally must include such distributions in income as long-term capital gain, or short-term capital gain if the shares have been held for one year or less. In addition, any dividend that we declare in October, November or December of any year and that is payable to a stockholder of record on a specified date in any such month will be treated as both paid by us and received by the stockholder on December 31 of such year, provided that we actually pay the dividend before the end of January of the following calendar year.

To the extent that we have available net operating losses and capital losses carried forward from prior tax years, such losses may reduce the amount of distributions that we must make in order to comply with the REIT distribution requirements. See “—Taxation of New Residential—Annual Distribution Requirements.” Such losses, however, are not passed through to stockholders and do not offset income of stockholders from other sources, nor would such losses affect the character of any

distributions that we make, which are generally subject to tax in the hands of stockholders to the extent that we have current or accumulated earnings and profits.

If excess inclusion income from a taxable mortgage pool or REMIC residual interest is allocated to any stockholder, that income will be taxable in the hands of the stockholder and would not be offset by any net operating losses of the stockholder that would otherwise be available. See “—Taxation of New Residential—Taxable Mortgage Pools and Excess Inclusion Income.” As required by IRS guidance, we intend to notify our stockholders if a portion of a dividend paid by us is attributable to excess inclusion income.

Dispositions of New Residential Stock. In general, capital gains recognized by individuals, trusts and estates upon the sale or disposition of our stock will be subject to reduced maximum U.S. federal income tax rates if the stock is held for more than one year, and will be taxed at ordinary income rates if the stock is held for one year or less. Gains recognized by stockholders that are corporations are subject to U.S. federal income tax at ordinary income rates, whether or not such gains are classified as long-term capital gains. Capital losses recognized by a stockholder upon the disposition of our stock that was held for more than one year at the time of disposition will be considered long-term capital losses, and are generally available only to offset capital gain income of the stockholder but not ordinary income (except in the case of individuals, who may offset up to \$3,000 of ordinary income each year). In addition, any loss upon a sale or exchange of shares of our stock by a stockholder who has held the shares for six months or less, after applying holding period rules, will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of distributions that we make that are required to be treated by the stockholder as long-term capital gain.

If an investor recognizes a loss upon a subsequent disposition of our stock or other securities in an amount that exceeds a prescribed threshold, it is possible that the provisions of Treasury regulations involving “reportable transactions” could apply, with a resulting requirement to separately disclose the loss-generating transaction to the IRS. These regulations, though directed towards “tax shelters,” are written quite broadly, and apply to transactions that would not typically be considered tax shelters. The Code imposes significant penalties for failure to comply with these requirements. You should consult your tax advisors concerning any possible disclosure obligation with respect to the receipt or disposition of our stock or securities, or transactions that we might undertake directly or indirectly. Moreover, you should be aware that we and other participants in the transactions in which we are involved (including their advisors) might be subject to disclosure or other requirements pursuant to these regulations.

Medicare Tax. Certain U.S. stockholders who are individuals, estates or trusts and whose income exceeds certain thresholds will be required to pay a 3.8% Medicare tax on all or a portion of their “net investment income,” which includes dividends received from us and capital gains from the sale or other disposition of our stock.

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Taxation of Non-U.S. Holders

The following is a summary of certain U.S. federal income and estate tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of our stock applicable to non-U.S. holders. This discussion is based on current law, and is for general information only. It addresses only selected, and not all, aspects of U.S. federal income and estate taxation.

Ordinary Dividends. The portion of dividends received by non-U.S. holders that is (1) payable out of our earnings and profits, (2) which is not attributable to our capital gains and (3) which is not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business of the non-U.S. holder, will be subject to U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30%, unless reduced or eliminated by treaty. Reduced treaty rates and other exemptions are not available to the extent that income is attributable to excess inclusion income allocable to the non-U.S. holder. Accordingly, we will withhold at a rate of 30% on any portion of a dividend that is paid to a non-U.S. holder and attributable to that stockholder’s share of our excess inclusion income. See “—Taxation of New Residential—Taxable Mortgage Pools and Excess Inclusion Income.” As required by IRS guidance, we intend to notify our stockholders if a portion of a dividend paid by us is attributable to excess inclusion income.

In general, non-U.S. holders will not be considered to be engaged in a U.S. trade or business solely as a result of their ownership of our stock. In cases where the dividend income from a non-U.S. holder’s investment in our stock is, or is treated as, effectively connected with the non-U.S. holder’s conduct of a U.S. trade or business, the non-U.S. holder generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at graduated rates, in the same manner as domestic holders are taxed with respect to such dividends. Such income must generally be reported on a U.S. income tax return filed by or on behalf of the non-U.S. holder. The income may also be subject to the 30% branch profits tax in the case of a non-U.S. holder that is a corporation.

Non-Dividend Distributions. Unless our stock constitutes a U.S. real property interest (“USRPI”), distributions that we make which are not dividends out of our earnings and profits will not be subject to U.S. income tax. If we cannot determine at the time a distribution is made whether or not the distribution will exceed current and accumulated earnings and profits, the distribution will be subject to withholding at the rate applicable to dividends. The non-U.S. holder may seek a refund from the IRS of any amounts withheld if it is subsequently determined that the distribution was, in fact, in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits. If our stock constitutes a USRPI, as described below, distributions that we make in excess of the sum of (a) the stockholder’s proportionate share of our earnings and profits, plus (b) the stockholder’s basis in its stock, will be taxed under the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act of 1980, as amended (“FIRPTA”) at the rate of tax, including any applicable capital gains rates, that would apply to a domestic holder of the same type (e.g., an individual or a corporation, as the case may be), and the collection of the tax may be enforced by a refundable withholding tax at a rate of 15% of the amount by which the distribution exceeds the stockholder’s share of our earnings and profits. As described below, although it is not currently anticipated that our stock will constitute a USRPI, we cannot assure you that our stock will not become a USRPI.

Capital Gain Dividends. Under FIRPTA, a dividend that we make to a non-U.S. holder, to the extent attributable to gains from dispositions of USRPIs that we held directly or through pass-through subsidiaries (such gains, “USRPI capital gains”), will, except as described below, be considered effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business of the non-U.S. holder and will be subject to U.S. income tax at the rates applicable to U.S. individuals or corporations. We will be required to withhold tax equal to 35% of the maximum amount that could have been designated as a USRPI capital gain dividend. Distributions subject to FIRPTA may also be subject to a 30% branch profits tax in the hands of a non-U.S. holder that is a corporation. A distribution is not a USRPI capital gain dividend if we held an interest in the underlying asset solely as a creditor. Capital gain dividends received by a non-U.S. holder that are attributable to dispositions of our assets other than USRPIs are not subject to U.S. federal income tax, unless (1) the gain is effectively connected with the non-U.S. holder’s U.S. trade or business, in which case the non-U.S. holder would be subject to the same treatment as U.S. holders with respect to such gain, or (2) the non-U.S. holder is a nonresident alien individual who was present in the U.S. for 183 days or more during the taxable year and has a “tax home” in the U.S., in which case the non-U.S. holder will incur a 30% tax on his capital gains.

A dividend that would otherwise have been treated as a USRPI capital gain dividend will not be so treated or be subject to FIRPTA, and generally will not be treated as income that is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business, but instead will be treated in the same manner as ordinary income dividends (discussed above), provided that (1) the dividend is received with respect to a class of stock that is regularly traded on an established securities

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market located in the U.S., and (2) the recipient non-U.S. holder does not own more than 10% of that class of stock at any time during the year ending on the date on which the dividend is received. We anticipate that our common stock will be “regularly traded” on an established securities exchange.

Dispositions of New Residential Stock. Unless our stock constitutes a USRPI, a sale of our stock by a non-U.S. holder generally will not be subject to U.S. taxation under FIRPTA. Our stock will not be treated as a USRPI if less than 50% of our assets throughout a prescribed testing period consist of interests in real property located within the U.S., excluding, for this purpose, interests in real property solely in a capacity as a creditor. It is not currently anticipated that our stock will constitute a USRPI. However, we cannot assure you that our stock will not become a USRPI.

Even if the foregoing 50% test is not met, our stock nonetheless will not constitute a USRPI if we are a “domestically-controlled qualified investment entity.” A domestically-controlled qualified investment entity includes a REIT, less than 50% of value of which is held directly or indirectly by non-U.S. holders at all times during a specified testing period (after applying certain presumptions regarding the ownership of our stock, as described in the Code). We believe that we will be a domestically-controlled qualified investment entity, and that a sale of our stock should not be subject to taxation under FIRPTA. No assurance can be given that we will remain a domestically-controlled qualified investment entity.

In the event that we are not a domestically-controlled qualified investment entity, but our stock is “regularly traded,” as defined by applicable Treasury regulations, on an established securities market, a non-U.S. holder’s sale of our stock nonetheless would not be subject to tax under FIRPTA as a sale of a USRPI, provided that the selling non-U.S. holder held 10% or less of our stock at all times during a specified testing period. Our stock is, and we expect that it will continue to be publicly traded.

In addition, if a non-U.S. holder disposes of such common stock during the 30-day period preceding the ex-dividend date of any dividend payment, and such non-U.S. holder acquires or enters into a contract or option to acquire our common stock within 61

days of the first day of such 30-day period described above, and any portion of such dividend payment would, but for the disposition, be treated as USRPI capital gain to such non-U.S. holder under FIRPTA, then such non-U.S. holder will be treated as having USRPI capital gain in an amount that, but for the disposition, would have been treated as USRPI capital gain.

If gain on the sale of our stock were subject to taxation under FIRPTA, the non-U.S. holder would be required to file a U.S. federal income tax return and would be subject to the same treatment as a domestic holder with respect to such gain, subject to applicable alternative minimum tax and a special alternative minimum tax in the case of non-resident alien individuals, and the purchaser of the stock could be required to withhold 15% of the purchase price and remit such amount to the IRS.

Gain from the sale of our stock that would not otherwise be subject to FIRPTA will nonetheless be taxable in the U.S. to a non-U.S. holder in two cases: (1) if the non-U.S. holder's investment in our stock is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business conducted by such non-U.S. holder, the non-U.S. holder will be subject to the same treatment as a domestic holder with respect to such gain, or (2) if the non-U.S. holder is a nonresident alien individual who was present in the U.S. for 183 days or more during the taxable year and has a "tax home" in the U.S., the nonresident alien individual will be subject to a 30% tax on the individual's capital gain.

Special FIRPTA Rules. Recently enacted amendments to FIRPTA create certain exemptions from FIRPTA and otherwise modify the application of the foregoing FIRPTA rules for particular types of non-U.S. investors, including "qualified foreign pension funds" and their wholly owned foreign subsidiaries and certain widely held, publicly traded "qualified collective investment vehicles." Non-U.S. stockholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the applicability of these or any other special FIRPTA rules to their particular investment in our common stock.

Non-U.S. holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal, state, local and foreign income and other tax consequences of owning our stock.

Other Withholding Rules. Under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, withholding at a rate of 30% will generally be required on dividends in respect of, and, after December 31, 2018, gross proceeds from the sale of, our common stock held by or through certain foreign financial institutions (including investment funds), unless such institution enters into an agreement with the Treasury to report, on an annual basis, information with respect to shares in, and accounts maintained by, the institution to the extent such shares or accounts are held by certain U.S. persons

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and by certain non-U.S. entities that are wholly or partially owned by U.S. persons and to withhold on certain payments. Accordingly, the entity through which our common stock is 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 of, our common stock held by an investor that is a non-financial non-U.S. entity that does not qualify under certain exemptions will be subject to withholding at a rate of 30%, unless such entity either (i) certifies 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 we or the applicable withholding agent will in turn provide to the Secretary of the Treasury. An intergovernmental agreement between the United States and an applicable foreign country, or future Treasury regulations or other guidance, may modify these requirements. We will not pay any additional amounts to stockholders in respect of any amounts withheld. Non-U.S. stockholders are encouraged to consult their tax advisors regarding the possible implications of the legislation on their investment in our common stock.

Estate Tax. If our stock is owned or treated as owned by an individual who is not a citizen or resident (as specially defined for U.S. federal estate tax purposes) of the U.S. at the time of such individual's death, the stock will be includable in the individual's gross estate for U.S. federal estate tax purposes, unless an applicable estate tax treaty provides otherwise, and may therefore be subject to U.S. federal estate tax.

Taxation of Tax-Exempt Stockholders

Tax-exempt entities, including qualified employee pension and profit sharing trusts and individual retirement accounts, generally are exempt from U.S. federal income taxation. Such entities, however, may be subject to taxation on their unrelated business taxable income ("UBTI"). While some investments in real estate may generate UBTI, the IRS has ruled that dividend distributions from a REIT to a tax-exempt entity do not constitute UBTI. Based on that ruling, and provided that (1) a tax-exempt stockholder has not held our stock as "debt financed property" within the meaning of the Code (i.e., where the acquisition or holding of the property is financed through a borrowing by the tax-exempt stockholder), and (2) our stock is not otherwise used in an

unrelated trade or business, distributions that we make and income from the sale of our stock generally should not give rise to UBTI to a tax-exempt stockholder.

To the extent that we are (or a part of us, or a disregarded subsidiary of ours is) a TMP, or if we hold residual interests in a REMIC, a portion of the dividends paid to a tax-exempt stockholder that is allocable to excess inclusion income may be treated as UBTI. If, however, excess inclusion income is allocable to some categories of tax-exempt stockholders that are not subject to UBTI, we might be subject to corporate level tax on such income, and, in that case, may reduce the amount of distributions to those stockholders whose ownership gave rise to the tax. See “—Taxation of New Residential—Taxable Mortgage Pools and Excess Inclusion Income.” As required by IRS guidance, we intend to notify our stockholders if a portion of a dividend paid by us is attributable to excess inclusion income.

Tax-exempt stockholders that are social clubs, voluntary employee benefit associations, supplemental unemployment benefit trusts, and qualified group legal services plans exempt from U.S. federal income taxation under sections 501(c)(7), (c)(9), (c)(17) and (c)(20) of the Code are subject to different UBTI rules, which generally require such stockholders to characterize distributions that we make as UBTI.

In certain circumstances, a pension trust that owns more than 10% of our stock could be required to treat a percentage of the dividends as UBTI, if we are a “pension-held REIT.” We will not be a pension-held REIT unless (1) we are required to “look through” one or more of our pension stockholders in order to satisfy the REIT closely held test and (2) either (i) one pension trust owns more than 25% of the value of our stock, or (ii) a group of pension trusts, each individually holding more than 10% of the value of our stock, collectively owns more than 50% of our stock. Certain restrictions on ownership and transfer of our stock should generally prevent a tax-exempt entity from owning more than 10% of the value of our stock, and should generally prevent us from becoming a pension-held REIT.

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Tax-exempt stockholders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the federal, state, local and foreign income and other tax consequences of owning our stock.

Other Tax Considerations

Legislative or Other Actions Affecting REITs

The rules dealing with U.S. federal income taxation are constantly under review by persons involved in the legislative process and by the IRS and the U.S. Treasury Department. Changes to the U.S. federal tax laws and interpretations thereof could adversely affect an investment in our stock.

State, Local and Foreign Taxes

We and our subsidiaries and stockholders may be subject to state or local taxation in various jurisdictions, including those in which we or they transact business, own property or reside. Our state and local tax treatment and that of our stockholders may not conform to the U.S. federal income tax treatment discussed above. Prospective investors should consult their tax advisors regarding the application and effect of state and local income and other tax laws on an investment in our stock or other securities.

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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 New Residential, and the acquisition and holding of securities that constitute debt of New Residential, 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, 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 Stock as “Publicly-Offered Securities”

Our common stock currently meets the above criteria and it is anticipated that shares of our common stock 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

Prospective 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.

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PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

We or the selling stockholders 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.

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 stock pursuant to this prospectus, in which case such broker-dealer or affiliate may use shares of common stock 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 stock to a broker-dealer or an affiliate thereof, who will then resell or transfer the common stock under this prospectus; or
- loan or pledge the common stock 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;
- the public offering price or purchase price of the securities and the net proceeds to be received by us from the sale;

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- 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 stock under this prospectus, a selling stockholder may:

- transfer its common stock in other ways not involving market maker or established trading markets, including directly by gift, distribution, or other transfer;
- sell its common stock 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 stock 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 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.

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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 stock, 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 stock or warrants on any securities exchange; any such listing with respect to any particular debt securities, preferred stock or warrants will be described in the applicable prospectus supplement.

In connection with any offering of common stock, the underwriters may purchase and sell shares of common stock in the open market. These transactions may include short sales, syndicate covering transactions and stabilizing transactions. Short sales involve syndicate sales of common stock 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 either purchases of the common stock 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 shares of common

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stock 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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LEGAL MATTERS

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 New Residential Investment Corp. and subsidiaries appearing in New Residential Investment Corp.’s Annual Report (Form 10-K) for the year ended December 31, 2015, and the effectiveness of New Residential Investment Corp. and subsidiaries’ internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015 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, which, as to the consolidated financial statements of New Residential Investment Corp. and subsidiaries for the year 2013, is based in part on the report of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, independent accountants. The financial statements referred to above are incorporated herein by reference in reliance upon such reports given on the authority of such firms as experts in accounting and auditing.

The combined financial statements of SpringCastle Finance, LLC, SpringCastle Credit, LLC, SpringCastle America, LLC and SpringCastle Acquisition, LLC incorporated in this Prospectus by reference to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of New Residential Investment Corp. for the year ended December 31, 2015 have been so incorporated in reliance on the report of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent accountants, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

The consolidated financial statements of Home Loan Servicing Solutions, Ltd. and subsidiaries incorporated by reference in this prospectus and elsewhere in registration statement from the Current Report on Form 8-K of New Residential Investment Corporation dated April 7, 2015 have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report, which is incorporated herein by reference (which report (1) expresses an unqualified opinion on the financial statements and includes an explanatory paragraph related to material transactions with a significant related party and the sale of substantially all of the Company’s assets and (2) expresses an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting). Such financial statements have been so incorporated in reliance upon the report of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

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The following unaudited pro forma combined balance sheet as of June 30, 2016 and the unaudited pro forma combined statement of income for the six months ended June 30, 2016 are based on (i) the unaudited consolidated financial statements of New Residential Investment Corp. (“New Residential” or the “Company”), as of and for the six months ended June 30, 2016, (ii) the unaudited combined financial statements of SpringCastle America, LLC, SpringCastle Credit, LLC, SpringCastle Finance, LLC and SpringCastle Acquisition, LLC (collectively “SpringCastle”) for the three months ended March 31, 2016, (iii) the Purchase Agreement between New Residential and Walter, and (iv) the term sheet, the material terms of which have been agreed upon in principle, between New Residential and WCO.

The following unaudited pro forma combined statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2015 is based on (i) the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2015, (ii) the unaudited consolidated financial statements of Home Loan Servicing Solutions, Ltd., (“HLSS”) as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2015, (iii) the audited combined financial statements of SpringCastle as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015, (iv) the Purchase Agreement between New Residential and Walter, and (v) the term sheet, the material terms of which have been agreed upon in principle, between New Residential and WCO.

The unaudited pro forma combined balance sheet as of June 30, 2016 gives effect to the Pro Forma Transactions (as defined below) as if the Pro Forma Transactions had occurred on June 30, 2016. The unaudited pro forma combined statements of income for the year ended December 31, 2015 and for the six months ended June 30, 2016 give effect to the Pro Forma Transactions as if they had occurred on January 1, 2015.

The historical financial information has been adjusted in the unaudited pro forma combined financial information to give effect to pro forma events that are (i) directly attributable to the Pro Forma Transactions, (ii) factually supportable and, (iii) with respect to the unaudited pro forma combined statements of income, are expected to have a continuing impact on the combined results. However, such adjustments are estimates based on certain assumptions and may not prove to be accurate. Information regarding these adjustments is subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from our unaudited pro forma combined financial information. In addition, the transactions with Walter and WCO, as described in the Pro Forma Transactions below, are subject to conditions, including entry into definitive documentation with respect to the WCO transaction.

The unaudited pro forma combined financial information and accompanying notes present the impact of the following (collectively the “Pro Forma Transactions”):

- Our acquisition of MSRs and servicer advances from Walter and WCO;
- Our anticipated issuance of shares of common stock of the Company (“Common Stock Issuance”) to finance primarily the Walter and WCO transactions as well as general corporate purposes and which for purposes of this unaudited pro forma combined financial information reflects the issuance of 18,568,535 shares at the closing price on August 9, 2016, which was \$14.81, which assumes no exercise of the underwriter’s option;
- Our intended financing of unencumbered MSRs and servicer advances totaling \$300 million, the proceeds from which will be utilized as consideration for the Walter and WCO transactions;
- Acquisition of all of the assets and liabilities Home Loan Servicing Solutions, Ltd. and its subsidiaries (HLSS) on April 6, 2015 (the “HLSS Acquisition”) and related financing activities;
- The Company’s acquisition of a controlling financial interest in certain Consumer Loan Companies (the “SpringCastle Transaction”) on March 31, 2016; and

Following the Pro Forma Transactions described above, the management fee and incentive compensation fee payable to the Manager by the Company.

The effects of the HLSS Acquisition and related financing as well as Springcastle Transaction are already reflected in the Company’s historical consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 2016; accordingly, no pro forma balance sheet adjustments for those transactions are presented herein. The impact of HLSS Acquisition and related financing activities are reflected in the Company’s unaudited and audited consolidated statement income for the six months ended June 30 2016 and for the period from April 6, 2015 through December 31, 2015; accordingly, pro forma adjustments in the unaudited pro forma combined statement of income for the

year ended December 31, 2015 are only for the period from January 1, 2015 through April 5, 2015. In addition, the impact of the SpringCastle

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Transaction is reflected in the Company's historical unaudited consolidated statements of income for the three months ended June 30, 2016; accordingly, resulting pro forma adjustments in the unaudited pro forma combined statements of income are for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and for the year ended December 31, 2015.

In the opinion of management, all adjustments necessary to reflect the effects of the transactions described in the notes to the unaudited pro forma combined balance sheet and unaudited pro forma combined statements of income have been included and are based upon available information and assumptions that we believe are reasonable.

The unaudited pro forma combined financial information is provided for informational and illustrative purposes only and should be read in conjunction with the Notes thereto and with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," and our audited consolidated financial statements contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, as well as our unaudited consolidated financial statements filed on our Form 10-Q for the six months ended June 30, 2016, the unaudited consolidated financial statements of HLSS filed on Form 10-Q for the three months ended March 31, 2015, and the combined financial statements of SpringCastle. Information regarding these adjustments is subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from our unaudited pro forma combined financial information. The unaudited pro forma combined financial information does not contain any significant commitments and contingencies, nor does it reflect any synergies from the Pro Forma Transactions, and does not purport to reflect our results of operations or financial condition had the Pro Forma Transactions occurred at an earlier date. The unaudited pro forma combined financial information also should not be considered representative of our future financial condition or results of operations.

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**New Residential Investment Corp.
Walter & WCO Acquisition
Pro Forma Balance Sheet**

	<u>Historical New Residential Investment Corp. June 30, 2016</u>	<u>New Residential Equity Raise</u>	<u>New Residential New Financing</u>	<u>Acquisition of Walter Assets</u>	<u>Acquisition of WCO Assets</u>	<u>Total Pro Forma Adjustments</u>	<u>New Residential Pro Forma</u>
Assets							
Investments in:							
Excess mortgage servicing rights, at fair value	\$ 1,475,418	—	—	—	—	\$ —	\$ 1,475,418
Excess mortgage servicing rights, equity method investees, at fair value	199,145	—	—	—	—	—	199,145
Servicer advances, at fair value	6,513,274	—	—	—	—	—	6,513,274
Real estate securities, available- for-sale	4,554,657	—	—	—	—	—	4,554,657
Residential mortgage loans, held- for-investment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residential mortgage loans, held- for-sale	824,002	—	—	—	—	—	824,002
Real estate owned	61,909	—	—	—	—	—	61,909
Consumer loans, held-for-investment	1,830,436	—	—	—	—	—	1,830,436

Cash and cash equivalents	233,845	275,000	A	300,000	B	(240,000)	C	(307,000)	C	28,000	261,845
Restricted cash	168,043	—		—		—		—		—	168,043
Mortgage servicing rights	—	—		—		216,000	C	265,000	C	481,000	481,000
Servicer advances	—	—		—		24,000		42,000	C	66,000	66,000
Trades receivable	1,549,795	—		—		—		—		—	1,549,795
Deferred Tax Asset	189,641	—		—		—		—		—	189,641
Other assets	304,983	—		—		—		—		—	304,983
	<u>\$ 17,905,148</u>	<u>275,000</u>		<u>300,000</u>		<u>—</u>		<u>—</u>		<u>\$ 575,000</u>	<u>\$18,480,148</u>
Liabilities and Equity											
Liabilities											
Repurchase agreements	\$ 4,625,403	—		—		—		—		\$ —	\$ 4,625,403
Notes payable	8,295,331	—		300,000	B	—		—		300,000	8,595,331
Trades payable	1,624,130	—		—		—		—		—	1,624,130
Due to affiliates	11,983	—		—		—		—		—	11,983
Dividends payable	106,027	—		—		—		—		—	106,027
Deferred tax liability	—	—		—		—		—		—	—
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	129,013	—		—		—		—		—	129,013
	<u>14,791,887</u>	<u>—</u>		<u>300,000</u>		<u>—</u>		<u>—</u>		<u>300,000</u>	<u>15,091,887</u>
Commitments and Contingencies											
Equity											
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value, 2,000,000,000 shares authorized, 230,471,202 and 141,434,905 issued and outstanding at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, Par	2,304	186		—		—		—		\$ 186	\$ 2,490
Additional paid-in capital	2,641,193	274,814	A	—		—		—		274,814	2,916,007
Retained earnings	117,144	—		—		—		—		—	117,144
Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax	50,799	—		—		—		—		—	50,799
Total New Residential stockholders' equity	2,811,440	275,000		—		—		—		275,000	3,086,440
Noncontrolling interests in equity of consolidated subsidiaries	301,821	—		—		—		—		—	301,821
Total Equity	3,113,261	275,000		—		—		—		275,000	3,388,261
Total Liabilities & Equity	<u>\$ 17,905,148</u>	<u>275,000</u>		<u>300,000</u>		<u>—</u>		<u>—</u>		<u>575,000</u>	<u>18,480,148</u>

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**New Residential Investment Corp.
Walter & WCO Acquisition
Pro Forma Income Statement
Twelve Months ended 12/31/2015**

	Historical New Residential Investment Corp.	Historical Home Loan Servicing Solutions, Ltd.	Pro Forma Adjustments	Historical SpringCastle	Pro Forma Adjustments	Walter Pro Forma Adjustments	WCO Pro Forma Adjustments	NRZ Management & Incentive Fee Adjustment	Pro Forma Combined
	For the year ended December 31, 2015	For the three months ended March 31, 2015	For the three months ended March 31, 2015	For the year ended December 31, 2015	For the year ended December 31, 2015	For the year ended December 31, 2015	For the year ended December 31, 2015	For the year ended December 31, 2015	For the year ended December 31, 2015
Interest income	\$ 645,072	80,682	8,702	455,478	(91,606)	I	—	—	\$ 1,098,326
Interest expense	274,013	40,813	633	87,000	(1,790)	J	5,622	O	413,588
Net Interest Income	<u>371,059</u>	<u>39,869</u>	<u>8,069</u>	<u>368,478</u>	<u>(89,816)</u>		<u>(5,622)</u>	<u>(7,297)</u>	<u>684,740</u>
Net Servicing Fee Income	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>25,037</u>	<u>33,940</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>58,977</u>

Impairment

Other-than-temporary impairment ("OTTI") on securities	5,788	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$ 5,788
Valuation provision on loans	18,596	—	—	67,936	—	—	—	—	86,532
	<u>24,384</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>67,936</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>92,320</u>
Net interest and servicing income after impairment	346,675	39,869	8,069	300,542	(89,816)	19,414	26,644	—	651,397
Other Income									
Related party revenue	—	50	(50) F	—	—	—	—	—	\$ —
Other revenue	—	1,440	(1,440) F	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change in fair value of investments in excess mortgage servicing rights	38,643	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38,643
Change in fair value of investments in excess mortgage servicing rights, equity method investees	31,160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,160
Change in fair value of investments in servicer advances	(57,491)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(57,491)
Gain on consumer loans investment	43,954	—	—	—	(43,954) K	—	—	—	—
Gain on remeasurement of consumer loans investment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gain on settlement of investments, net	(17,207)	—	(18,100) G	—	—	—	—	—	(35,307)
Other income	2,970	—	1,630 F	—	—	—	—	—	4,600
	<u>42,029</u>	<u>1,490</u>	<u>(17,960)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(43,954)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(18,395)</u>
Operating Expenses									
Compensation and benefits	—	2,078	(2,078) F	—	—	—	—	—	\$ —
Related party expenses	—	76	(76) F	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrealized loss on loans held for sale	—	7,654	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,654
General and administrative expenses	61,862	16,286	(17,281) F	—	7,531 L	—	—	—	68,398
Management fee to affiliate	33,475	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,820 R	44,295
Incentive compensation to affiliate	16,017	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,935 R	28,952
Loan servicing expense	6,469	—	(2,878) F	52,731	—	—	—	—	56,322
Other expense	—	—	—	7,531	(7,531) L	—	—	—	—
	<u>117,823</u>	<u>26,094</u>	<u>(22,313)</u>	<u>60,262</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>23,755</u>	<u>205,621</u>
Income (Loss) Before Income Taxes	270,881	15,265	12,422	240,280	(133,770)	19,414	26,644	(23,755)	427,381
Income tax expense	(11,001)	5,00	— H	—	— M	1,343 Q	82 Q	—	(9,570)
Net Income (Loss)	<u>\$ 281,882</u>	<u>\$ 15,260</u>	<u>\$ 12,422</u>	<u>\$ 240,280</u>	<u>\$ (133,770)</u>	<u>\$ 18,071</u>	<u>\$ 26,561</u>	<u>\$ (23,755)</u>	<u>\$ 460,706</u>
Noncontrolling interests in Income (Loss) of Consolidated Subsidiaries	<u>\$ 13,246</u>	—	—	—	69,966 N	—	—	—	\$ 83,212
Net Income (Loss) Attributable to Common Stockholders	<u>\$ 268,636</u>	<u>\$ 15,260</u>	<u>\$ 12,422</u>	<u>\$ 240,280</u>	<u>\$ (203,736)</u>	<u>\$ 18,071</u>	<u>\$ 26,561</u>	<u>\$ (23,755)</u>	<u>\$ 377,494</u>
Net Income Per Share of Common Stock									
Basic	<u>\$ 1.34</u>								\$ <u>1.52</u>
Diluted	<u>\$ 1.32</u>								\$ <u>1.51</u>
Weighted Average Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding									
Basic	<u>200,739,809</u>								\$ <u>\$249,043,331</u>
Diluted	<u>202,907,605</u>								\$ <u>\$249,257,768</u>

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**New Residential Investment Corp.
Walter & WCO Acquisition**

Pro Forma Income Statement
Six Months ended 6/30/2016

	Historical New Residential Investment Corp.	Historical SpringCastle	Pro Forma Adjustments	Walter Pro Forma Adjustments	WCO Pro Forma Adjustments	NRZ Management & Incentive Fee Adjustment	Pro Forma Combined
	For the six months ended June 30, 2016	For the three months ended March 31, 2016	For the three months ended March 31, 2016	For the six months ended June 30, 2016	For the six months ended June 30, 2016	For the six months ended June 30, 2016	For the six months ended June 30, 2016
Interest income	\$ 467,513	100,131	(13,218) I	—	—	—	\$ 554,426
Interest expense	181,913	19,654	(195) J	3,648 O	2,811 O	—	207,832
Net Interest Income	<u>285,600</u>	<u>80,477</u>	<u>(13,023)</u>	<u>(3,648)</u>	<u>(2,811)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>346,594</u>
Net Servicing Fee Income*	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>11,032 P</u>	<u>15,271 P</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>\$ 26,303</u>
Impairment							
Other-than-temporary impairment ("OTTI") on securities	6,073	—	—	—	—	—	\$ 6,073
Valuation provision on loans	23,570	14,043	—	—	—	—	37,613
	<u>29,643</u>	<u>14,043</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>43,686</u>
Net interest income after impairment	255,957	66,434	(13,023)	7,383	12,460	—	329,211
Other Income							
Change in fair value of investments in excess mortgage servicing rights	(7,337)	—	—	—	—	—	\$ (7,337)
Change in fair value of investments in excess mortgage servicing rights, equity method investees	2,347	—	—	—	—	—	2,347
Change in fair value of investments in servicer advances	(17,278)	—	—	—	—	—	(17,278)
Gain on consumer loans investment	9,943	—	(9,943) K	—	—	—	—
Gain on remeasurement of consumer loans investment	71,250	—	(71,250) K	—	—	—	—
Gain on settlement of investments, net	(27,211)	—	—	—	—	—	(27,211)
Other income	(19,515)	—	—	—	—	—	(19,515)
	<u>12,199</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(81,193)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(68,994)</u>
Operating Expenses							
General and administrative expenses	19,305	—	1,668 L	—	—	—	\$ 20,973
Management fee to affiliate	20,016	—	—	—	—	2,132 R	22,148
Incentive compensation to affiliate	6,125	—	—	—	—	5,177 R	11,302
Loan servicing expense	15,850	11,571	—	—	—	—	27,421
Other expense	—	1,668	(1,668) L	—	—	—	—
	<u>61,296</u>	<u>13,239</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>7,309</u>	<u>81,844</u>
Income (Loss) Before Income Taxes	206,860	53,195	(94,216)	7,383	12,460	(7,309)	\$ 178,373
Income tax expense	(2,705)	—	— M	422 Q	506 Q	—	(1,778)
Net Income (Loss)	<u>\$ 209,565</u>	<u>\$ 53,195</u>	<u>\$ (94,216)</u>	<u>\$ 6,961</u>	<u>\$ 11,954</u>	<u>\$ (7,309)</u>	<u>180,151</u>
Noncontrolling interests in Income (Loss) of Consolidated Subsidiaries	<u>\$ 29,177</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>18,680 N</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>\$ 47,857</u>
Net Income (Loss) Attributable to Common Stockholders	<u>\$ 180,388</u>	<u>\$ 53,195</u>	<u>\$ (112,896)</u>	<u>\$ 6,961</u>	<u>\$ 11,954</u>	<u>\$ (7,309)</u>	<u>\$ 132,294</u>
Net Income Per Share of Common Stock							
Basic	<u>\$ 0.78</u>						<u>\$ 0.53</u>
Diluted	<u>\$ 0.78</u>						<u>\$ 0.53</u>
Weighted Average Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding							
Basic	<u>230,474,796</u>						<u>\$ 249,043,331</u>
Diluted	<u>230,689,233</u>						<u>\$ 249,257,768</u>

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On August 8, 2016, New Residential Investment Corp. (“New Residential” or “Company”) and Walter Investment Management Corp. (“Walter”) entered into an agreement (“Purchase Agreement”) for the purchase and sale of approximately \$33 billion UPB of seasoned conventional mortgage servicing rights (“MSRs”) and \$24 million in servicer advances for a purchase price of approximately \$240 million.

In addition, New Residential, Walter and Walter Capital Opportunity, LP have agreed in principle for the purchase and sale of substantially all of the assets of Walter Capital Opportunity, LP and its subsidiaries (“WCO”), along with certain related assets owned by Walter, which collectively, represent approximately \$35 billion UPB of MSRs and \$42 million in servicer advances for a purchase price of approximately \$307 million.

Pro Forma Adjustments for Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Balance Sheet as of June 30, 2016**Walter Transactions**

A. Reflects the issuance on August 10, 2016 of approximately 18,568,535 shares of common stock in a public offering with net proceeds of approximately \$275 million. In connection with the offering, we will issue to our Manager options relating to shares of our common stock, representing 10% of the number of shares being offered, pursuant to our Nonqualified Stock Option and Incentive Award Plan.

B. Reflects the impact of New Residential entering into new financing arrangements of \$300 million on unencumbered MSRs and servicer advances in contemplation of the Walter and WCO asset acquisitions. Specifically, New Residential expects the following terms for the financing:

- LIBOR plus 300 basis points and 90% loan-to-value ratio (“LTV”) on Servicer Advances; and,
- LIBOR plus 500 basis point and 50% LTV on MSRs.

A change of 1/8 percent in the interest rate associated with the variable rate borrowings would result in an additional annual interest expense of approximately \$1.6 million (in the case of an increase in the rate) or an annual reduction of interest expense of approximately \$(1.6) million (in the case of a decrease in the rate).

C. Reflects the acquisition of MSR and servicer advance assets from Walter and WCO for the purchase price of \$240 million and \$307 million, respectively, which will be funded via the sources described in A and B above. New Residential will acquire MSRs and servicer advances with a fair value based on an estimated settlement date of September 30, 2016 of \$481 million (\$216 million for Walter, \$265 million for WCO) and \$66 million (\$24 million for Walter, \$42 million for WCO), respectively.

Pro Forma Adjustments for the Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Statement of Income for the year ended December 31, 2015**Home Loan Servicing Solutions, Ltd.**

New Residential acquired all of the assets and liabilities of Home Loan Servicing Solutions, Ltd. and its subsidiaries on April 6, 2015 and for purposes of the presentation of the pro forma combined statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2015, have included pro forma income for HLSS for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and the five day period from April 1, 2015 through April 5, 2015.

D. The adjustment to Interest income reflects the effective interest income earned on the portfolio of Excess MSRs of \$20.2 million and Servicer advances of \$69.4 million for the period from January 1, 2015 through April 5, 2015, had the portfolios been acquired by the Company as of January 1, 2015 at their estimated fair market values.

Interest income was adjusted on a pro forma basis to reflect the reversal of Interest income that was related to the following sales of loan portfolios by the Company and HLSS prior to the close of the HLSS Acquisition:

- Eliminate Interest income of \$8.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 related to the sale of residential mortgage loans sold by the Company; and
- Eliminate Interest income of \$1.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 related to the February 2015 sale of HLSS’s portfolio of RPLs.

The following summarizes the components of pro forma adjustments to Interest income (in millions):

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	<u>For January 1, 2015 through April 5, 2015</u>
Interest income adjustments	
Eliminate Interest income related to the sale of residential mortgage loans sold by the Company	(8.1)
Eliminate Interest income related to the sale of HLSS's portfolio of RPLs	(1.6)
Eliminate historical Interest income HLSS	(71.2)
Add: HLSS Interest income estimated from January 1 through April 5, 2015	<u>89.6</u>
Total pro forma adjustments	<u>\$ 8.7</u>

E. The adjustment to Interest expense reflects the refinancing of the liabilities incurred in connection with the HLSS Acquisition and for which refinancing terms were agreed upon with the bank counterparties on April 6, 2015. In addition, the adjustment reflects the Interest expense on the new indebtedness of \$698.2 million comprising the HLSS seller financing of \$385.2 million and debt raised by the Company of \$313.0 million in connection with the HLSS Acquisition.

Interest expense is calculated as if the liabilities were assumed or outstanding at January 1, 2015 at their estimated fair values under the terms of the financing that would have been in place at that time and assumptions as to the amount of variable funding necessary over such period. Refer to the table below for a summary of the terms (in millions):

	<u>Coupon</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Weighted Average Interest Rate</u>	<u>Weighted Average Maturity</u>
Term Loan Facility	Fixed	\$ 1,800.0	2.03%	May 9, 2016
Variable Funding Notes	Floating (1M LIBOR + 2.65%)	4,228.6	2.82%	February 27, 2016
Total		<u>\$ 6,028.6</u>	<u>2.58%</u>	

All of the new indebtedness of \$698.2 million is variable rate funding. The refinanced liabilities consist of the remaining variable rate funding of \$3,530.4 million and the fixed term loan facility of \$1,800.0 million.

The refinancing for purposes of the combined pro forma financial information was considered a modification with the existing lenders, and all historical deferred financing costs are eliminated in applying acquisition accounting as of the closing date. As a result, the amortization of historical deferred financing costs is excluded from the unaudited pro forma combined statements of income for the three months ended March 31, 2015.

The Company refinanced the variable funding notes in the Match funded liabilities with a variable interest rate with the terms set out in the table above based on the terms agreed upon with the bank counterparties on April 6, 2015. A change of 1/8 percent in the interest rate associated with the variable rate borrowings would result in an additional annual interest expense of approximately \$3.85 million (in the case of an increase in the rate) or an annual reduction of interest expense of approximately \$(3.85) million (in the case of a decrease in the rate).

The additional Interest expense of \$0.6 million for January 1, 2015 through April 5, 2015, represents the net interest expense and amortization of commitment fees on the refinancing and the new indebtedness incurred, as well as elimination of Interest expense related to the Term loan facility, repurchase agreement collateralized by reperforming loans sold and related deferred financing costs and derivatives not assumed in the HLSS Acquisition, and elimination of historical NRZ interest expense related to financing for loans sold.

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The following summarizes the pro forma adjustment in the Interest expense (in millions):

	For January 1, 2015 through April 5, 2015
Elimination of historical HLSS interest expense related to the Match funded liabilities	(31.0)
Add: HLSS Interest expense for new indebtedness and refinancing	37.8
Add: Interest expense related to new indebtedness incurred by the Company for the HLSS Acquisition	2.1
Add: Deferred financing costs amortization on HLSS refinancing and the Company's new indebtedness	1.4
Total additional interest expense from refinancing and new indebtedness	10.3
Elimination of historical HLSS Interest expense due to the repayment of Term loan facility (Refer to note E)	(4.1)
Elimination of historical HLSS Interest expense related to the repaid reperforming loans liability	(1.0)
Elimination of historical HLSS Interest expense related to deferred financing costs and derivatives	(0.5)
Elimination of historical NRZ interest expense related to financing for loans sold	(4.1)
Total eliminations of historical Interest expense	(9.7)
Total pro forma adjustments	\$ 0.6

F. Certain amounts in the historical statement of income of HLSS have been reclassified to conform to the Company's presentation. In addition, certain non-recurring costs of both the Company and HLSS have been removed from the historical statement of income. These reclassifications and adjustments are as follows:

- Related party revenue of \$0.05 million and Other revenue of \$1.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015, respectively, to Other income, net.
- Compensation and benefits of \$2.1 million and Related party expenses of \$0.08 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 to General and administrative expenses.
- The Company and HLSS incurred \$4.4 million and \$13.1 million of transaction costs in relation to the HLSS Acquisition in the three months ended March 31, 2015, respectively. These transaction costs are non-recurring in nature and have been removed from General and administrative expenses in the pro forma financial information.

In addition, the following amounts in the statement of income of the Company were directly attributable to residential mortgage loans sold by the Company and therefore, have been eliminated:

- Losses within Other income of \$0.1 million, each for the three months ended March 31, 2015;
- General and administrative expenses of \$1.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015; and
- Loan servicing expense of \$2.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015.

G. In conjunction with the transaction, the Company sold various pools of loans which were consummated prior to and subsequent to March 31, 2015. For loans sold prior to March 31, 2015, the Company recognized a gain of \$18.1 million which was reflected in its historical financial statements. For the purposes of this pro forma financial information, the gain has been removed as this represents a non-recurring event.

H. The Company intends to continue to qualify as a REIT under the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code, and as a result, the Company's direct income tax expense is expected to be minimal. Consequently, no additional adjustment to pro forma Income tax expense has been made with respect to the HLSS Acquisition. With respect to the HLSS Acquisition, the Company acquired the taxable subsidiaries of HLSS through the Company's taxable REIT subsidiaries and those subsidiaries are therefore subject to federal income taxes at corporate rates on the taxable basis carried over from HLSS. However, no pro forma adjustment for income tax expense has been reflected in the pro forma statement of income as incremental taxable income is projected to be minimal.

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SpringCastle

As a result of the SpringCastle Transaction on March 31, 2016, New Residential obtained a controlling financial interest in the Consumer Loan Companies, which triggered the application of the acquisition model in ASC No. 805 and consolidation of all of the assets and the related liabilities of the Consumer Loan Companies. For purposes of the presentation of the pro forma combined

statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2015 and six months ended June 30, 2016, New Residential has included pro forma income for the Consumer Loan Companies for the year ended December 31, 2015 and three months ended March 31, 2016.

I. The adjustment to interest income reflects i) the impact of NRZ earning contractual interest on the acquired UPB rather than the Historical SpringCastle UPB and ii) the net accretion of the Company's purchase discount or premium and accretable yield for the consumer loan portfolios accounted for under ASC 310-20 and ASC 310-30, respectively, had the portfolios been acquired by the Company as of January 1, 2015.

J. The net adjustments to interest expense of \$1.8 million and \$0.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 and the three months ended March 31, 2016, respectively, reflect 1) the elimination of historical SpringCastle amortization of deferred financing costs and original issue discount of \$2.5 million and \$0.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 and the three months ended March 31, 2016, respectively, and 2) the amortization of \$0.7 million and \$0.3 million of the Company's debt discount at acquisition using the interest method in accordance with ASC 310-20 for the year ended December 31, 2015 and the three months ended March 31, 2016, respectively, had the Bonds Payable been assumed by the Company as of January 1, 2015.

K. Reflects the elimination of the Company's gain on consumer loans investment representing its historical share of SpringCastle's cumulative earnings that exceeded cumulative cash distributions. Given the SpringCastle Transaction and the Company's consolidation of SpringCastle's assets and liabilities, these gains are replaced with interest income and interest expense on the underlying assets and liabilities as described in I and J above. In addition, for the six months ended June 30, 2016, reflects the elimination of the Company's gain on remeasurement of its existing equity ownership in SpringCastle at acquisition as it represents a nonrecurring gain that would not have a continuing impact on the combined entity.

L. Certain amounts in the historical statement of income of SpringCastle have been reclassified to conform to the Company's presentation and the details of these reclassifications are as follows:

- Other expense of \$7.5 million and \$1.7 million to General and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2015 and the three months ended March 31, 2016, respectively.

M.

N. Reflects the recognition of the non-controlling interest in income of SpringCastle as a consolidated subsidiary.

Walter Transactions

O. The adjustment to Interest expense reflects the Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2015 and the six months ended June 30, 2016 on the new indebtedness of \$300 million comprising \$241 million and \$59 million on unencumbered MSRs and servicer advances to be entered into in contemplation of the Walter and WCO acquisitions.

P. New Residential's subsidiary, New Residential Mortgage LLC, is in the process of becoming fully eligible to own Non-Agency and Agency MSRs and is currently qualified to own Non-Agency MSRs in 49 U.S. states and is an approved Fannie Mae Servicer and FHA Lender. As a result, New Residential has included pro forma adjustments to present the income recognized on the Walter and WCO assets as Net servicing fee income.

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Adjustment reflects the total Net servicing fee income that would have been generated for the year ended December 31, 2015 and for the six months ended June 30, 2016, had the MSRs been acquired by the Company from Walter and WCO as of January 1, 2015 at their estimated fair market values. Net servicing fee income is comprised of the following components:

Net Servicing Fee Income	Year ended 12/31/2015 (in Thousands)	Six months ended 6/30/2016 (in Thousands)
Servicing & Ancillary Fees	\$ 167,871	\$ 73,422
Minus Sub-servicing Expense	(40,730)	(19,135)
Minus MSR amortization	(68,164)	(27,984)
Total	\$ 58,977	\$ 26,303

Q. Reflects the additional tax expense as a result of the Company's acquisition of MSRs from Walter and WCO, the base portion of which will be held in a taxable REIT subsidiary ("TRS") and subject to tax expense.

Management & Incentive Fee

R. Represents additional management fees as a result of the Pro Forma Transactions pursuant to the management agreement, under which the Company pays 1.5% of its Gross Equity, as defined in the management agreement, assuming the underwriter does not exercise their option to purchase additional shares of our common stock.

Management Fee Adjustment

Management Fee Calculation	For year ended December 31, 2015
2015 Share issuances, net of underwriter and other related fees	1,311,137
2016 Share issuance, net of underwriter and other related fees	275,000
Base pro forma management fee of 1.5% of share issuance	1.50%
% Adjustment to Annualize management fee on 2015 Share issuances	0.3404
Pro Forma Adjustment for 2015 Share issuance	6,695
Pro Forma Adjustment for 2016 Share issuance	4,125
Pro Forma Adjustment	10,820

Management Fee Calculation	For six months ended June 30, 2016 (in Thousands)
Share issuance, net of underwriter and other related fees	275,000
Base pro forma management fee of 1.5% of share issuance	1.50%
Pro Forma Adjustment	\$ 2,132

Incentive Compensation Adjustment

Reflects an adjustment to the Incentive Compensation of \$12.9 million and \$5.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 and for the six months ended June 30, 2016, respectively, related to the pro forma adjustments to the statement of income and the impact of the share issuance by the Company on the incentive compensation threshold.

S. Pro Forma Earnings (Loss) Per Share Attributable to Common Stockholders

Pro forma basic and diluted earnings (loss) per common share attributable to common stockholders has been calculated based on the number of shares assumed to be outstanding, due to its continuing impact to the management fees and incentive compensation. The calculation assumes that such shares were outstanding for the full period presented. The following table sets forth the computation of unaudited pro forma basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders (in thousands, except per share data):

	Year ended December 31, 2015		
	Net income (in Thousands)	Shares	Per share amount
Earnings per share, basic	\$ 377,494	249,043,331	\$ 1.52
Earnings per share, diluted	\$ 377,494	249,257,768	\$ 1.51

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	For the six months ended June 30, 2016		
	Net income (in Thousands)	Shares	Per share amount
Earnings per share, basic	\$ 132,294	249,043,331	\$ 0.53
Earnings per share, diluted	\$ 132,294	249,257,768	\$ 0.53

	As of December 31, 2015		
	Historical	Shares issued in the transactions	Pro Forma Total
Weighted-average shares outstanding, basic	200,739,809	48,303,522	249,043,331
Weighted-average shares outstanding, diluted ⁽¹⁾	202,739,809	46,350,163	249,257,768

	As of June 30, 2016	
	Historical	Pro Forma Total

		<u>Shares issued in the transactions</u>	
Weighted-average shares outstanding, basic	230,474,796	18,568,535	249,043,331
Weighted-average shares outstanding, diluted ⁽¹⁾	230,689,233	18,568,535	249,257,768

- (1) In connection with the offering, we will issue to our Manager options relating to shares of our common stock, representing 10% of the number of shares being offered, pursuant to our Nonqualified Stock Option and Incentive Award Plan. However, this does not impact diluted shares outstanding since the assumed strike price and the assumed market value for purposes of computing the treasury stock method are both equal to the share issue price.

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5,400,000 Shares



New Residential Investment Corp.

7.50% Series A Fixed-to-Floating Rate Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

Joint Book-Running Managers

BofA Merrill Lynch

Morgan Stanley

J.P. Morgan

RBC Capital Markets

UBS Investment Bank

Citigroup

Keefe, Bruyette & Woods
A Stifel Company

Co-Manager
Credit Suisse

Underwriter
Wedbush Securities

June 25, 2019
