

UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15 (d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934  
FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED: March 31, 2025

OR

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

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER: 1-33796

**CHIMERA INVESTMENT CORPORATION**

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

**Maryland**  
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation of organization)  
**630 Fifth Avenue, Suite 2400**  
**New York, New York**  
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

**26-0630461**  
(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

**10111**  
(Zip Code)

**(888) 895-6557**

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

<u>Title of Each Class</u>	<u>Trading Symbol(s)</u>	<u>Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered</u>
Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share	CIM	New York Stock Exchange
8.00% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock	CIM PRA	New York Stock Exchange
8.00% Series B Fixed-to-Floating Rate Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock	CIM PRB	New York Stock Exchange
7.75% Series C Fixed-to-Floating Rate Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock	CIM PRC	New York Stock Exchange
8.00% Series D Fixed-to-Floating Rate Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock	CIM PRD	New York Stock Exchange
9.000% Senior Notes due 2029	CIMN	New York Stock Exchange
9.250% Senior Notes due 2029	CIMO	New York Stock Exchange

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days:

Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (Section 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files).

Yes  No

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

Large accelerated filer  Accelerated filer  Non-accelerated filer  Smaller reporting company   
Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes  No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the last practicable date:

Class	Outstanding at April 30, 2025
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value	80,970,690



# **CHIMERA INVESTMENT CORPORATION**

## **FORM 10-Q**

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## Part I - Financial Information

### Item 1. Consolidated Financial Statements

**CHIMERA INVESTMENT CORPORATION**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION**  
(dollars in thousands, except share and per share data)  
(Unaudited)

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
<b>Assets:</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 253,349	\$ 83,998
Non-Agency RMBS, at fair value (net of allowance for credit losses of \$32 million and \$28 million, respectively)	1,059,840	1,064,169
Agency MBS, at fair value	656,335	519,218
Loans held for investment, at fair value	10,983,840	11,196,678
Accrued interest receivable	84,082	81,386
Other assets	167,880	170,924
Derivatives, at fair value	—	117
<b>Total assets <sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>\$ 13,205,326</b>	<b>\$ 13,116,490</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>		
Secured financing agreements (\$4.2 billion and \$4.1 billion pledged as collateral, respectively, and includes \$321 million and \$319 million at fair value, respectively)	\$ 2,994,191	\$ 2,824,371
Securitized debt, collateralized by Non-Agency RMBS (\$225 million and \$229 million pledged as collateral, respectively)	69,990	71,247
Securitized debt at fair value, collateralized by Loans held for investment (\$10.3 billion and \$10.2 billion pledged as collateral, respectively)	7,198,089	6,984,495
Long term debt	134,928	134,646
Payable for investments purchased	38,477	454,730
Accrued interest payable	38,164	41,472
Dividends payable	34,153	34,265
Accounts payable and other liabilities	53,030	45,075
Derivatives, at fair value, net	240	—
<b>Total liabilities <sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>\$ 10,561,262</b>	<b>\$ 10,590,301</b>
Commitments and Contingencies (See Note 16)		
<b>Stockholders' Equity:</b>		
Preferred Stock, par value of \$0.01 per share, 100,000,000 shares authorized:		
8.00% Series A cumulative redeemable: 5,800,000 shares issued and outstanding, respectively (\$145,000 liquidation preference)	\$ 58	\$ 58
8.00% Series B cumulative redeemable: 13,000,000 shares issued and outstanding, respectively (\$325,000 liquidation preference)	130	130
7.75% Series C cumulative redeemable: 10,400,000 shares issued and outstanding, respectively (\$260,000 liquidation preference)	104	104
8.00% Series D cumulative redeemable: 8,000,000 shares issued and outstanding, respectively (\$200,000 liquidation preference)	80	80
Common stock: par value \$0.01 per share; 166,666,667 shares authorized, 80,970,256 and 80,922,221 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	810	809
Additional paid-in-capital	4,394,600	4,390,516
Accumulated other comprehensive income	157,770	159,449
Cumulative earnings	4,508,408	4,341,111
Cumulative distributions to stockholders	(6,417,896)	(6,366,068)
<b>Total stockholders' equity</b>	<b>\$ 2,644,064</b>	<b>\$ 2,526,189</b>
<b>Total liabilities and stockholders' equity</b>	<b>\$ 13,205,326</b>	<b>\$ 13,116,490</b>

(1) The Company's consolidated statements of financial condition include assets of consolidated variable interest entities, or VIEs, that can only be used to settle obligations and liabilities of the VIE for which creditors do not have recourse to the primary beneficiary (Chimera Investment Corporation). As of March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, total assets of consolidated VIEs were \$10,130,294 and \$9,970,094, respectively, and total liabilities of consolidated VIEs were \$6,990,372 and \$6,766,505, respectively. See Note 9 for further discussion. See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

**CHIMERA INVESTMENT CORPORATION**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**  
(dollars in thousands, except share and per share data)  
(Unaudited)

	For the Quarters Ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
<b>Net interest income:</b>		
Interest income <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 190,616	\$ 186,574
Interest expense <sup>(2)</sup>	121,397	121,468
Net interest income	69,219	65,106
Increase (decrease) in provision for credit losses	3,387	1,347
<b>Other income (losses):</b>		
Net unrealized gains (losses) on derivatives	(6,469)	5,189
Realized gains (losses) on derivatives	82	—
Periodic interest on derivatives, net	4,135	5,476
Net gains (losses) on derivatives	(2,252)	10,665
Investment management and advisory fees	8,936	—
Net unrealized gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value	128,895	76,765
Net realized gains (losses) on sales of investments	—	(3,750)
Gains (losses) on extinguishment of debt	2,122	—
Other investment gains (losses)	(417)	4,686
Total other income (losses)	137,284	88,366
<b>Other expenses:</b>		
Compensation and benefits	13,085	9,213
General and administrative expenses	6,907	5,720
Servicing and asset manager fees	7,431	7,663
Amortization of intangibles and depreciation expenses	951	—
Transaction expenses	5,688	67
Total other expenses	34,062	22,663
<b>Income before income taxes</b>	<b>169,052</b>	<b>129,462</b>
Income tax expense	1,755	8
<b>Net income</b>	<b>\$ 167,297</b>	<b>\$ 129,454</b>
<b>Dividends on preferred stock</b>	<b>21,357</b>	<b>18,438</b>
<b>Net income available to common shareholders</b>	<b>\$ 145,940</b>	<b>\$ 111,016</b>
<b>Net income per share available to common shareholders:</b>		
Basic	\$ 1.79	\$ 1.37
Diluted	\$ 1.77	\$ 1.36
<b>Weighted average number of common shares outstanding:</b>		
Basic	81,350,497	81,239,381
Diluted	82,394,218	81,718,214

(1) Includes interest income of consolidated VIEs of \$144,402 and \$146,917 for the quarters ended March 31, 2025, and 2024, respectively. See Note 9 for further discussion.

(2) Includes interest expense of consolidated VIEs of \$69,651 and \$73,123 for the quarters ended March 31, 2025, and 2024, respectively. See Note 9 for further discussion.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

**CHIMERA INVESTMENT CORPORATION**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)**  
(dollars in thousands, except share and per share data)  
(Unaudited)

	<b>For the Quarters Ended</b>	
	<b>March 31, 2025</b>	<b>March 31, 2024</b>
<b>Comprehensive income (loss):</b>		
Net income	\$ 167,297	\$ 129,454
<b>Other comprehensive income:</b>		
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net	(1,679)	(221)
Other comprehensive loss	\$ (1,679)	\$ (221)
<b>Comprehensive income before preferred stock dividends</b>	<b>\$ 165,618</b>	<b>\$ 129,233</b>
Dividends on preferred stock	\$ 21,357	\$ 18,438
<b>Comprehensive income available to common stock shareholders</b>	<b>\$ 144,261</b>	<b>\$ 110,795</b>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

**CHIMERA INVESTMENT CORPORATION**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY**  
(dollars in thousands, except per share data)  
(Unaudited)

**For the Quarter Ended March 31, 2025**

	Series A Preferred Stock Par Value	Series B Preferred Stock Par Value	Series C Preferred Stock Par Value	Series D Preferred Stock Par Value	Common Stock Par Value	Additional Paid- in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Cumulative Earnings	Cumulative Distributions to Stockholders	Total
<b>Balance, December 31, 2024</b>	\$ 58	\$ 130	\$ 104	\$ 80	\$ 809	\$ 4,390,516	\$ 159,449	\$ 4,341,111	\$ (6,366,068)	\$ 2,526,189
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	167,297	—	167,297
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,679)	—	—	(1,679)
Stock based compensation	—	—	—	—	1	3,743	—	—	—	3,744
Non-cash contribution from related party	—	—	—	—	—	341	—	—	—	341
Common dividends declared	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(30,471)	(30,471)
Preferred dividends declared	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(21,357)	(21,357)
<b>Balance, March 31, 2025</b>	\$ 58	\$ 130	\$ 104	\$ 80	\$ 810	\$ 4,394,600	\$ 157,770	\$ 4,508,408	\$ (6,417,896)	\$ 2,644,064

**For the Quarter Ended March 31, 2024**

	Series A Preferred Stock Par Value	Series B Preferred Stock Par Value	Series C Preferred Stock Par Value	Series D Preferred Stock Par Value	Common Stock Par Value	Additional Paid- in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Cumulative Earnings	Cumulative Distributions to Stockholders	Total
<b>Balance, December 31, 2023</b>	\$ 58	\$ 130	\$ 104	\$ 80	\$ 804	\$ 4,370,130	\$ 185,668	\$ 4,165,046	\$ (6,163,101)	\$ 2,558,919
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	129,454	—	129,454
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(221)	—	—	(221)
Stock based compensation	—	—	—	—	1	2,982	—	—	—	2,983
Common dividends declared	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(27,111)	(27,111)
Preferred dividends declared	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(18,438)	(18,438)
<b>Balance, March 31, 2024</b>	\$ 58	\$ 130	\$ 104	\$ 80	\$ 805	\$ 4,373,112	\$ 185,447	\$ 4,294,500	\$ (6,208,650)	\$ 2,645,586

**CHIMERA INVESTMENT CORPORATION**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**  
(dollars in thousands)  
(Unaudited)

	For the Quarters Ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
<b>Cash Flows From Operating Activities:</b>		
Net income	\$ 167,297	\$ 129,454
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Amortization of investment discounts/premiums, net	(2,984)	5,753
Accretion (amortization) of deferred financing costs, debt issuance costs, and Securitized debt discounts/premiums, net	2,951	3,942
Net unrealized losses (gains) on derivatives	6,469	(5,189)
Proceeds (payments) for derivative settlements	—	(2,800)
Margin (paid) received on derivatives	4,711	6,622
Net unrealized losses (gains) on financial instruments at fair value	(128,895)	(76,765)
Net realized losses (gains) on sales of investments	—	3,750
Other investment (gains) losses	417	(4,686)
Net increase (decrease) in provision for credit losses	3,387	1,347
Amortization of intangibles and depreciation expenses	951	—
(Gain) loss on extinguishment of debt	(2,122)	—
Equity-based compensation expense	3,743	2,982
Non-cash imputed compensation related to business acquisition	341	—
Changes in operating assets:		
Decrease (increase) in accrued interest receivable, net	(2,696)	(4,185)
Decrease (increase) in other assets	(7,528)	(1,143)
Changes in operating liabilities:		
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and other liabilities	6,231	984
Increase (decrease) in accrued interest payable, net	(3,474)	(2,792)
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>	<b>\$ 48,799</b>	<b>\$ 57,274</b>
<b>Cash Flows From Investing Activities:</b>		
Agency MBS portfolio:		
Purchases	\$ (150,215)	\$ —
Sales	—	34,672
Principal payments	13,624	118
Non-Agency RMBS portfolio:		
Purchases	—	(33,594)
Sales	—	—
Principal payments	16,604	18,672
Loans held for investment:		
Purchases	(403,087)	(77,596)
Sales	—	—
Principal payments	347,749	306,064
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities</b>	<b>\$ (175,325)</b>	<b>\$ 248,336</b>
<b>Cash Flows From Financing Activities:</b>		
Proceeds from secured financing agreements	\$ 9,731,442	\$ 6,149,125
Payments on secured financing agreements	(9,567,170)	(6,189,537)
Proceeds from securitized debt borrowings, collateralized by Loans held for investment	780,166	—
Payments on securitized debt borrowings, collateralized by Loans held for investment	(596,609)	(272,668)
Payments on securitized debt borrowings, collateralized by Non-Agency RMBS	(14)	(5)



Common dividends paid		(30,582)	(26,813)
Preferred dividends paid		(21,357)	(18,438)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	\$	295,876	\$ (358,336)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		169,350	(52,726)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		83,998	221,684
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$	253,348	\$ 168,958

**Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:**

Interest received	\$	184,937	\$ 188,140
Interest paid	\$	121,753	\$ 120,317
Change in fair value of contingent earn-out liability	\$	1,100	\$ —

**Non-cash investing activities:**

Payable for investments purchased	\$	38,477	\$ 6,135
Net change in unrealized gain (loss) on available-for sale securities	\$	(1,679)	\$ (221)

**Non-cash financing activities:**

Dividends declared, not yet paid	\$	34,153	\$ 54,849
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See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

## CHIMERA INVESTMENT CORPORATION

### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

#### 1. Organization

Chimera Investment Corporation, or the Company, was incorporated in Maryland on June 1, 2007 and started trading on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) in November 2007. The Company elected to be taxed as a real estate investment trust, or REIT, under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and regulations promulgated thereunder, or the Code.

The Company is an internally managed REIT that is primarily engaged in the business of investing in a diversified portfolio of mortgage assets for itself and for unrelated third parties through its investment management and advisory services. The assets the Company may invest in and manage for others include residential mortgage loans, Non-Agency RMBS, Agency RMBS, business purpose loans and investor loans, including RTLs, and other real estate-related assets such as Agency CMBS. The following defines certain of the commonly used terms in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q: Agency refers to a federally chartered corporation, such as the Federal National Mortgage Association (“Fannie Mae”) or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”), or an agency of the U.S. Government, such as the Government National Mortgage Association (“Ginnie Mae”); MBS refers to mortgage-backed securities secured by pools of residential or commercial mortgage loans; RMBS refers to mortgage-backed securities secured by pools of residential mortgage loans; Pass-through refers to Agency-issued pass-through RMBS collateralized primarily by pools of fixed-rate single-family mortgage loans; CMBS refers to mortgage-backed securities secured by pools of commercial mortgage loans; Agency RMBS and Agency CMBS refer to MBS that are secured by pools of residential and commercial mortgage loans, respectively, and are issued or guaranteed by an Agency; RTLs refer to residential transition loans; ABS refers to asset-backed securities; Agency MBS refers to MBS that are issued or guaranteed by an Agency and includes Agency RMBS and Agency CMBS collectively; Agency CMO refers to collateralized mortgage obligations guaranteed by an Agency and are included in Agency RMBS; Non-Agency RMBS refers to residential MBS that are not guaranteed by any agency of the U.S. Government or any Agency; IO refers to Interest-only securities.

The Company conducts its operations through various subsidiaries including subsidiaries it treats as taxable REIT subsidiaries, or TRSs. In general, a TRS may hold assets and engage in activities that the Company cannot hold or engage in directly and generally may engage in any real estate or non-real estate related business. The Company currently has twelve wholly-owned direct subsidiaries: Chimera RMBS Whole Pool LLC and Chimera RMBS LLC formed in June 2009; CIM Trading Company LLC, or CIM Trading, formed in July 2010; Chimera Funding TRS LLC, or CIM Funding TRS, a TRS formed in October 2013; Chimera CMBS Whole Pool LLC and Chimera RMBS Securities LLC formed in March 2015; Chimera RR Holding LLC formed in April 2016; NYH Funding LLC, a TRS formed in May 2019; Kali 2020 Holdings LLC formed in May 2020; Varuna Capital Partners LLC formed in September 2020; Aarna Holdings LLC formed in November 2020; and CIM Advisory Holding TRS LLC formed in October 2024.

On December 2, 2024, the Company acquired The Palisades Group, LLC (“TPG”), Palisades Advisory Services, LLC (“PAS”), Palisades Technology Holdings, LLC, and their respective subsidiaries (the “Palisades Acquisition”). As a result of the Palisades Acquisition, the Company began providing investment management and advisory services primarily through TPG and PAS (together with TPG, “Palisades”). TPG is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the “Advisers Act”), and PAS is a relying adviser with respect to TPG’s investment adviser registration. PAS is the asset manager for certain securitizations sponsored by the Company and received \$15 thousand asset manager fee as of March 31, 2025.

The Company paid \$118 thousand and \$138 thousand for mortgage asset servicing oversight fees to Kah Capital Management during the quarters ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. These fees are reported within Other Expenses on the Consolidated Statement of Operations. The Company made a \$75 million capital commitment to a fund managed by Kah Capital Management, LLC. During the quarter ended March 31, 2025, the Company did not make any additional fundings toward the commitment, and the total funding remained at \$56 million, leaving an unfunded commitment of \$19 million. The Company’s investment in this fund is accounted for as an equity method investment in Other assets on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition. The Company records any gains and losses associated with its equity method investments in Other investment gains (losses) on the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

## 2. Summary of the Significant Accounting Policies

### (a) Basis of Presentation and Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements and related notes of the Company have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or GAAP. In the opinion of the Company, all normal and recurring adjustments considered necessary for a fair presentation of its financial position, results of operations and cash flows have been included. Investment transactions are recorded on the trade date. All per share amounts, common shares outstanding and restricted shares for all periods presented reflect the Company's 1-for-3 reverse stock split, which was effective after the close of trading on May 21, 2024.

The consolidated financial statements include the Company's accounts, the accounts of its wholly-owned subsidiaries, and variable interest entities, or VIEs, in which the Company is the primary beneficiary. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

The Company uses securitization trusts considered to be VIEs in its securitization transactions. VIEs are defined as entities in which equity investors (i) do not have the characteristics of a controlling financial interest, or (ii) do not have sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support from other parties. The entity that consolidates a VIE is known as its primary beneficiary and is generally the entity with (i) the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the VIEs' economic performance, and (ii) the right to receive benefits from the VIE or the obligation to absorb losses of the VIE that could be significant to the VIE. For VIEs that do not have substantial on-going activities, the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the VIEs' economic performance may be determined by an entity's involvement with the design and structure of the VIE.

The trusts are structured as entities that receive principal and interest on the underlying collateral and distribute those payments to the security holders. The assets held by the securitization entities are restricted in that they can only be used to fulfill the obligations of the securitization entity. The Company's risks associated with its involvement with these VIEs are limited to its risks and rights as a holder of the security it has retained as well as certain risks associated with being the sponsor and depositor of and the seller, directly or indirectly to, the securitizations entities.

Determining the primary beneficiary of a VIE requires judgment. The Company determined that for the securitizations it consolidates, its ownership provides the Company with the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits from the VIE that could be significant to the VIE. In addition, the Company has the power to direct the activities of the VIEs that most significantly impact the VIEs' economic performance, or power, such as rights to replace the servicer without cause, or the Company was determined to have power in connection with its involvement with the structure and design of the VIE.

The Company's interest in the assets held by these securitization vehicles, which are consolidated on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition, is restricted by the structural provisions of these trusts, and a recovery of the Company's investment in the vehicles will be limited by each entity's distribution provisions. Generally, the securities retained by the Company are the most subordinate in the capital structure, which means those securities receive distributions after the senior securities have been paid. The liabilities of the securitization vehicles, which are also consolidated on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition, are non-recourse to the Company, and can only be satisfied using proceeds from each securitization vehicle's respective asset pool.

The assets of securitization entities are comprised of RMBS, or residential mortgage loans. See Notes 3, 4 and 9 for further discussion of the characteristics of the securities and loans in the Company's portfolio.

### (b) Statements of Financial Condition Presentation

The Company's Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition include both the Company's direct assets and liabilities and the assets and liabilities of consolidated securitization vehicles. Retained beneficial interests of the consolidated securitization vehicles are eliminated in consolidation. Assets of each consolidated VIE can only be used to satisfy the obligations of that VIE, and the liabilities of consolidated VIEs are non-recourse to the Company. The Company is not obligated to provide, nor does it intend to provide, any financial support to these consolidated securitization vehicles. The notes to the consolidated financial statements describe the Company's assets and liabilities including the assets and liabilities of consolidated securitization vehicles. See Note 9 for additional information related to the Company's investments in consolidated securitization vehicles.

**(c) Use of Estimates**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although the Company's estimates contemplate current conditions and how it expects them to change in the future, it is reasonably possible that actual conditions could be materially different than anticipated in those estimates, which could have a material adverse impact on the Company's results of operations and its financial condition.

The Company has made significant estimates including in accounting for income recognition on Agency MBS, Non-Agency RMBS, IO MBS (Note 3) and residential mortgage loans (Note 4), valuation of Agency MBS and Non-Agency RMBS (Notes 3 and 5), residential mortgage loans (Notes 4 and 5), secured financing agreements (Notes 5 and 6), securitized debt (Notes 5 and 7), goodwill and intangibles included in Other assets, contingent earn-out liability included in Accounts payable and other liabilities on the Company's Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

**(d) Income Taxes**

The Company does not have any material unrecognized tax positions that would affect its financial statements or require disclosure. No accruals for penalties and interest were necessary as of March 31, 2025 or December 31, 2024.

**(e) Significant Accounting Policies**

There have been no significant changes to the Company's accounting policies included in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements of the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024.

**(f) Segment Reporting**

The Company operates as a single reportable segment under the guidance of ASC 280, Segment Reporting, as its business activities are managed and evaluated on a consolidated basis. The Company's investment portfolio primarily consists of Agency and Non-Agency mortgage-backed securities and whole loans.

The Company's Chief Executive Officer is the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM"). The CODM reviews financial performance and allocates resources based on consolidated financial data rather than individual asset classes or geographic regions. As a result, the Company has determined that it operates under a single segment. In accordance with ASC 280, the Company provides entity-wide disclosures, including revenue disaggregation; breakdown by major investment types, such as Agency and Non-Agency MBS.

The CODM uses net income and total assets, as reported on our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition, respectively, in evaluating performance and determining how to allocate resources of the Company as a whole. The accounting policies of the segment are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies.

**(g) Recent Accounting Pronouncement**

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU No. 2023-09, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures. This standard requires entities to provide additional information about federal, state and foreign income taxes and reconciling items in the rate reconciliation table, and to disclose further disaggregation of income taxes paid (net of refunds received) by federal (national), state and foreign taxes by jurisdiction. For public business entities, the ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024, with early adoption permitted. The guidance should be applied prospectively, but entities have the option to apply it retrospectively for each period presented. The Company does not expect the adoption of the new standard to have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU No. 2024-04, Debt—Debt with Conversion and Other Options (Subtopic 470-20). This standard provides guidance on the accounting treatment for induced conversions of convertible debt. Companies must recognize and measure the impact of incentives offered to induce early conversion of convertible debt separately from existing debt liability. For public business entities, the ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2025, with early adoption permitted. The guidance should be applied prospectively, but entities have the option to apply it retrospectively for each period presented. The Company does not expect the adoption of the new standard to have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

In January 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-01 Income Statement-Reporting Comprehensive Income-Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40). This standard clarifies the effective date for ASU 2024-03, which requires that an entity disclose, in the notes to the financial statements, additional information about specific expenses categories. The amendments in this update are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027. Early adoption of Update 2024-03 is permitted. The Company is still evaluating the impact of this standard but does not expect the adoption of the new standard to have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

### 3. Mortgage-Backed Securities

The Company classifies its Non-Agency RMBS as senior, subordinated, or Interest-only. The Company also invests in Agency MBS which it classifies as Agency RMBS, to include residential and residential interest-only MBS, Pass-through securities, residential collateralized mortgage obligations, or CMO, and Agency CMBS to include commercial and commercial interest-only MBS. Senior interests in Non-Agency RMBS are generally entitled to the first principal repayments in their pro-rata ownership interests at the acquisition date. The tables below present amortized cost, allowance for credit losses, fair value and unrealized gain/losses of the Company's MBS investments as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

**March 31, 2025**  
(dollars in thousands)

	Principal or Notional Value	Total Premium	Total Discount	Amortized Cost	Allowance for Credit Loss	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Net Unrealized Gain/(Loss)
<b>Non-Agency RMBS</b>									
Senior	\$ 994,386	\$ 23,978	\$ (544,135)	\$ 474,229	\$ (29,016)	\$ 601,108	\$ 161,398	\$ (5,503)	\$ 155,895
Subordinated	643,316	3,122	(261,119)	385,319	(2,769)	377,585	21,178	(26,143)	(4,965)
Interest-only	2,589,059	151,549	—	151,549	—	81,147	14,364	(84,766)	(70,402)
<b>Agency RMBS</b>									
Pass-through	149,420	808	—	150,228	—	149,497	—	(731)	(731)
CMO	451,023	—	(179)	450,844	—	449,446	25	(1,423)	(1,398)
Interest-only	379,113	19,267	—	19,267	—	15,852	682	(4,097)	(3,415)
<b>Agency CMBS</b>									
Project loans	40,875	619	—	41,494	—	35,002	—	(6,492)	(6,492)
Interest-only	294,363	5,895	—	5,895	—	6,538	1,351	(708)	643
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 5,541,555</b>	<b>\$ 205,238</b>	<b>\$ (805,433)</b>	<b>\$ 1,678,825</b>	<b>\$ (31,785)</b>	<b>\$ 1,716,175</b>	<b>\$ 198,998</b>	<b>\$ (129,863)</b>	<b>\$ 69,135</b>

**December 31, 2024**  
(dollars in thousands)

	Principal or Notional Value	Total Premium	Total Discount	Amortized Cost	Allowance for Credit Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Net Unrealized Gain/(Loss)
<b>Non-Agency RMBS</b>									
Senior	\$ 1,010,128	\$ 21,356	\$ (550,352)	\$ 481,132	\$ (25,472)	\$ 614,493	\$ 164,600	\$ (5,767)	\$ 158,833
Subordinated	648,977	3,234	(265,211)	387,000	(2,925)	376,341	20,167	(27,901)	(7,734)
Interest-only	2,644,741	153,571	—	153,571	—	73,335	13,164	(93,400)	(80,236)
<b>Agency RMBS</b>									
CMO	464,640	5	(123)	464,522	—	461,656	106	(2,972)	(2,866)
Interest-only	380,311	19,594	—	19,594	—	16,784	1,410	(4,220)	(2,810)
<b>Agency CMBS</b>									
Project loans	40,882	620	—	41,502	—	34,370	—	(7,132)	(7,132)
Interest-only	449,437	6,134	—	6,134	—	6,408	949	(675)	274
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 5,639,116</b>	<b>\$ 204,514</b>	<b>\$ (815,686)</b>	<b>\$ 1,553,455</b>	<b>\$ (28,397)</b>	<b>\$ 1,583,387</b>	<b>\$ 200,396</b>	<b>\$ (142,067)</b>	<b>\$ 58,329</b>

The following tables present the gross unrealized losses and estimated fair value of the Company's Agency and Non-Agency MBS by length of time that such securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024. All Non-Agency RMBS held as available-for-sale, and not accounted under the fair value option election in an unrealized loss position, have been evaluated by the Company for current expected credit losses.

<b>March 31, 2025</b> (dollars in thousands)									
	Unrealized Loss Position for Less than 12 Months			Unrealized Loss Position for 12 Months or More			Total		
	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Number of Positions	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Number of Positions	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Number of Positions
<b>Non-Agency RMBS</b>									
Senior	\$ 26,293	\$ (589)	5	\$ 33,595	\$ (4,914)	6	\$ 59,889	\$ (5,503)	11
Subordinated	27,081	(1,202)	6	168,468	(24,941)	29	195,549	(26,143)	35
Interest-only	6,167	(388)	8	42,135	(84,378)	125	48,302	(84,766)	133
<b>Agency RMBS</b>									
Pass-through	149,497	(731)	5	—	—	—	149,497	(731)	5
CMO	371,940	(1,423)	6	—	—	—	371,940	(1,423)	6
Interest-only	5,427	(169)	2	4,150	(3,928)	6	9,576	(4,097)	8
<b>Agency CMBS</b>									
Project loans	5,283	(852)	4	29,718	(5,640)	32	35,001	(6,492)	36
Interest-only	—	—	—	1,840	(708)	3	1,840	(708)	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 591,688</b>	<b>\$ (5,354)</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>\$ 279,906</b>	<b>\$ (124,509)</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>\$ 871,594</b>	<b>\$ (129,863)</b>	<b>237</b>

<b>December 31, 2024</b> (dollars in thousands)									
	Unrealized Loss Position for Less than 12 Months			Unrealized Loss Position for 12 Months or More			Total		
	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Number of Positions	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Number of Positions	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Number of Positions
<b>Non-Agency RMBS</b>									
Senior	\$ 65,051	\$ (757)	13	\$ 35,492	\$ (5,010)	6	\$ 100,544	\$ (5,767)	19
Subordinated	27,799	(1,135)	7	167,742	(26,766)	29	195,541	(27,901)	36
Interest-only	6,061	(1,118)	12	35,734	(92,282)	124	41,795	(93,400)	136
<b>Agency RMBS</b>									
CMO	399,502	(2,972)	7	—	—	—	399,502	(2,972)	7
Interest-only	1,614	(69)	1	8,269	(4,151)	7	9,882	(4,220)	8
<b>Agency CMBS</b>									
Project loans	5,234	(901)	4	29,136	(6,231)	32	34,370	(7,132)	36
Interest-only	1,775	(83)	1	2,039	(592)	3	3,814	(675)	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 507,036</b>	<b>\$ (7,035)</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>\$ 278,412</b>	<b>\$ (135,032)</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>\$ 785,448</b>	<b>\$ (142,067)</b>	<b>246</b>

At March 31, 2025, the Company did not intend to sell any of its Agency and Non-Agency MBS classified as available-for-sale that were in an unrealized loss position, and it was not more likely than not that the Company would be required to sell these MBS investments before recovery of their amortized cost basis, which may be at their maturity. With respect to RMBS held by consolidated VIEs, the ability of any entity to cause the sale by the VIE prior to the maturity of these RMBS is either expressly prohibited, not probable, or is limited to specified events of default, none of which have occurred as of March 31, 2025.

Gross unrealized losses on the Company's Non-Agency RMBS (excluding Non-Agency RMBS which are reported at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in earnings), net of any allowance for credit losses, were \$14 million and \$15 million, at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. After evaluating the securities and recording any allowance for credit losses, the Company concluded that the remaining unrealized losses reflected above were non-credit related and would be recovered from the securities' estimated future cash flows. The Company considered a number of factors in reaching this conclusion, including that it did not intend to sell the securities, it was not considered more likely than not that it would be required to sell the securities prior to recovering the amortized cost, and there were no material credit events that would have caused the Company to otherwise conclude that it would not recover the amortized cost. The allowance for credit losses are

calculated by comparing the estimated future cash flows of each security discounted at the yield determined as of the initial acquisition date or, if since revised, as of the last date previously revised, to the net amortized cost basis. Significant judgment is used in projecting cash flows for Non-Agency RMBS.

The Company has reviewed its Non-Agency RMBS that are in an unrealized loss position to identify those securities with losses that are credit related based on an assessment of changes in cash flows expected to be collected for such RMBS, which considers recent bond performance and expected future performance of the underlying collateral. A summary of the credit losses allowance on available-for-sale securities for the quarters ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 is presented below.

	For the Quarters Ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	(dollars in thousands)	
<b>Beginning allowance for credit losses</b>	\$ 28,397	\$ 18,560
Additions to the allowance for credit losses on securities for which credit losses were not previously recorded	193	705
Allowance on purchased financial assets with credit deterioration	—	—
Reductions for the securities sold during the period	—	—
Increase/(decrease) on securities with an allowance in the prior period	3,480	448
Write-offs charged against the allowance	(305)	(302)
Recoveries of amounts previously written off	20	496
<b>Ending allowance for credit losses</b>	<b>\$ 31,785</b>	<b>\$ 19,907</b>

The following table presents significant credit quality indicators used for the credit loss allowance on our Non-Agency RMBS investments as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

March 31, 2025				
(dollars in thousands)				
	Amortized Cost	Prepay Rate		Loss Severity
		Weighted Average	CDR	Weighted Average
Non-Agency RMBS				
Senior	\$ 137,357	6.8%	1.6%	32.6%
Subordinated	\$ 58,318	6.2%	0.3%	44.5%

  

December 31, 2024				
(dollars in thousands)				
	Amortized Cost	Prepay Rate		Loss Severity
		Weighted Average	CDR	Weighted Average
Non-Agency RMBS				
Senior	\$ 130,669	7.5%	1.8%	32.6%
Subordinated	\$ 58,914	6.2%	0.3%	44.5%

The increase in the allowance for credit losses for the quarter ended March 31, 2025 is primarily due to a deterioration in cashflows on certain investments, compared to the samperiod of 2024. In addition, certain Non-Agency RMBS positions now have higher unrealized losses and resulted in the recognition of an allowance for credit losses which was previously limited by unrealized gains on these investments.

The following tables present a summary of unrealized gains and losses at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

**March 31, 2025**  
(dollars in thousands)

	Gross Unrealized Gain Included in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Gross Unrealized Gain Included in Cumulative Earnings	Total Gross Unrealized Gain	Gross Unrealized Loss Included in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Gross Unrealized Loss Included in Cumulative Earnings	Total Gross Unrealized Loss
<b>Non-Agency RMBS</b>						
Senior	\$ 161,398	\$ —	\$ 161,398	\$ (4,446)	\$ (1,058)	\$ (5,503)
Subordinated	10,179	10,999	21,178	(9,361)	(16,782)	(26,143)
Interest-only	—	14,364	14,364	—	(84,766)	(84,766)
<b>Agency RMBS</b>						
Pass-through	—	—	—	—	(731)	(731)
CMO	—	25	25	—	(1,423)	(1,423)
Interest-only	—	682	682	—	(4,097)	(4,097)
<b>Agency CMBS</b>						
Project loans	—	—	—	—	(6,492)	(6,492)
Interest-only	—	1,351	1,351	—	(708)	(708)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 171,577</b>	<b>\$ 27,421</b>	<b>\$ 198,998</b>	<b>\$ (13,807)</b>	<b>\$ (116,056)</b>	<b>\$ (129,863)</b>

**December 31, 2024**  
(dollars in thousands)

	Gross Unrealized Gain Included in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Gross Unrealized Gain Included in Cumulative Earnings	Total Gross Unrealized Gain	Gross Unrealized Loss Included in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Gross Unrealized Loss Included in Cumulative Earnings	Total Gross Unrealized Loss
<b>Non-Agency RMBS</b>						
Senior	\$ 164,600	\$ —	\$ 164,600	\$ (4,483)	\$ (1,285)	\$ (5,767)
Subordinated	9,774	10,393	20,167	(10,442)	(17,459)	(27,901)
Interest-only	—	13,164	13,164	—	(93,400)	(93,400)
<b>Agency RMBS</b>						
CMO	—	106	106	—	(2,972)	(2,972)
Interest-only	—	1,410	1,410	—	(4,220)	(4,220)
<b>Agency CMBS</b>						
Project loans	—	—	—	—	(7,132)	(7,132)
Interest-only	—	949	949	—	(675)	(675)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 174,374</b>	<b>\$ 26,022</b>	<b>\$ 200,396</b>	<b>\$ (14,925)</b>	<b>\$ (127,142)</b>	<b>\$ (142,067)</b>

Changes in prepayments, actual cash flows, and cash flows expected to be collected, among other items, are affected by the collateral characteristics of each asset class. The Company chooses assets for the portfolio after carefully evaluating each investment's risk profile.



The following tables provide a summary of the Company's MBS portfolio at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

	<b>March 31, 2025</b>				
	<b>Principal or Notional Value at Period-End (dollars in thousands)</b>	<b>Weighted Average Amortized Cost Basis</b>	<b>Weighted Average Fair Value</b>	<b>Weighted Average Coupon</b>	<b>Weighted Average Yield at Period-End <sup>(1)</sup></b>
<b>Non-Agency RMBS</b>					
Senior	\$ 994,386	\$ 44.77	60.45	5.7 %	18.1 %
Subordinated	643,316	59.47	58.69	4.5 %	8.1 %
Interest-only	2,589,059	5.85	3.13	0.7 %	4.3 %
<b>Agency RMBS</b>					
Pass-through	149,420	100.54	100.05	5.5 %	5.4 %
CMO	451,023	99.96	99.65	5.5 %	5.6 %
Interest-only	379,113	5.08	4.18	0.9 %	7.6 %
<b>Agency CMBS</b>					
Project loans	40,875	101.52	85.63	3.5 %	3.4 %
Interest-only	294,363	2.00	2.22	0.6 %	9.4 %

(1) Bond Equivalent Yield at period end.

	<b>December 31, 2024</b>				
	<b>Principal or Notional Value at Period-End (dollars in thousands)</b>	<b>Weighted Average Amortized Cost Basis</b>	<b>Weighted Average Fair Value</b>	<b>Weighted Average Coupon</b>	<b>Weighted Average Yield at Period-End <sup>(1)</sup></b>
<b>Non-Agency RMBS</b>					
Senior	\$ 1,010,128	\$ 45.11	60.83	5.7 %	17.6 %
Subordinated	648,977	59.18	57.99	4.5 %	8.0 %
Interest-only	2,644,741	5.81	2.77	0.7 %	6.6 %
<b>Agency RMBS</b>					
CMO	464,640	99.97	99.36	5.8 %	5.8 %
Interest-only	380,311	5.15	4.41	0.7 %	6.9 %
<b>Agency CMBS</b>					
Project loans	40,882	101.51	84.07	3.5 %	3.4 %
Interest-only	449,437	1.36	1.43	0.5 %	8.9 %

(1) Bond Equivalent Yield at period end.

Actual maturities of MBS are generally shorter than the stated contractual maturities. Actual maturities of the Company's MBS are affected by the underlying mortgages, periodic payments of principal, realized losses and prepayments of principal. The following tables provide a summary of the fair value and amortized cost of the Company's MBS at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 according to their estimated weighted-average life classifications. The weighted-average lives of the MBS in the tables below are based on lifetime expected prepayment rates using the Company's prepayment assumptions for the Agency MBS and Non-Agency RMBS. The prepayment model considers current yield, forward yield, steepness of the interest rate curve, current mortgage rates, mortgage rates of the outstanding loan, loan age, margin, and volatility.

**March 31, 2025**  
(dollars in thousands)

	<b>Weighted Average Life</b>				<b>Total</b>
	<b>Less than one year</b>	<b>Greater than one year and less than five years</b>	<b>Greater than five years and less than ten years</b>	<b>Greater than ten years</b>	
<b>Fair value</b>					
<b>Non-Agency RMBS</b>					
Senior	\$ 13,056	\$ 78,471	\$ 222,488	\$ 287,093	601,108
Subordinated	297	85,223	133,978	158,087	377,585
Interest-only	169	29,169	49,252	2,557	81,147
<b>Agency RMBS</b>					
Pass-through	—	—	126,245	23,252	149,497
CMO	—	—	449,446	—	449,446
Interest-only	3,838	12,014	—	—	15,852
<b>Agency CMBS</b>					
Project loans	—	—	—	35,002	35,002
Interest-only	10	5,551	977	—	6,538
<b>Total fair value</b>	<b>\$ 17,370</b>	<b>\$ 210,428</b>	<b>\$ 982,386</b>	<b>\$ 505,991</b>	<b>1,716,175</b>
<b>Amortized cost</b>					
<b>Non-Agency RMBS</b>					
Senior	\$ 12,056	\$ 79,310	\$ 174,713	\$ 208,150	474,229
Subordinated	606	80,327	136,268	168,119	385,319
Interest-only	15,094	65,914	66,173	4,368	151,549
<b>Agency RMBS</b>					
Pass-through	—	—	—	150,228	150,228
CMO	—	—	60,913	389,931	450,844
Interest-only	3,938	15,329	—	—	19,267
<b>Agency CMBS</b>					
Project loans	—	—	—	41,494	41,494
Interest-only	189	5,706	—	—	5,895
<b>Total amortized cost</b>	<b>\$ 31,884</b>	<b>\$ 246,585</b>	<b>\$ 438,067</b>	<b>\$ 962,290</b>	<b>1,678,825</b>

December 31, 2024

(dollars in thousands)

	Weighted Average Life				Total
	Less than one year	Greater than one year and less than five years	Greater than five years and less than ten years	Greater than ten years	
<b>Fair value</b>					
Non-Agency RMBS					
Senior	\$ 16,171	\$ 66,384	\$ 251,104	\$ 280,834	614,493
Subordinated	494	81,838	132,286	161,723	376,341
Interest-only	171	25,717	44,751	2,696	73,335
Agency RMBS					
CMO	—	—	62,156	399,500	461,656
Interest-only	4,708	12,076	—	—	16,784
Agency CMBS					
Project loans	—	—	—	34,370	34,370
Interest-only	17	6,391	—	—	6,408
<b>Total fair value</b>	<b>\$ 21,561</b>	<b>\$ 192,406</b>	<b>\$ 490,297</b>	<b>\$ 879,123</b>	<b>1,583,387</b>
<b>Amortized cost</b>					
Non-Agency RMBS					
Senior	\$ 13,760	\$ 60,686	\$ 204,530	\$ 202,156	481,132
Subordinated	784	77,210	135,147	173,859	387,000
Interest-only	18,060	61,959	68,306	5,246	153,571
Agency RMBS					
CMO	—	—	62,050	402,472	464,522
Interest-only	6,101	13,493	—	—	19,594
Agency CMBS					
Project loans	—	—	—	41,502	41,502
Interest-only	189	5,945	—	—	6,134
<b>Total amortized cost</b>	<b>\$ 38,895</b>	<b>\$ 219,293</b>	<b>\$ 470,032</b>	<b>\$ 825,235</b>	<b>1,553,455</b>

The Non-Agency RMBS investments are secured by pools of mortgage loans which are subject to credit risk. The following table summarizes the delinquency, bankruptcy, foreclosure and real estate owned, or REO, total of the pools of mortgage loans securing the Company's investments in Non-Agency RMBS at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024. When delinquency rates increase, it is expected that the Company will incur additional credit losses.

March 31, 2025	30 Days Delinquent	60 Days Delinquent	90+ Days Delinquent	Bankruptcy	Foreclosure	REO	Total
% of Unpaid Principal Balance	4.1 %	1.5 %	2.5 %	1.3 %	3.1 %	0.6 %	13.0 %

  

December 31, 2024	30 Days Delinquent	60 Days Delinquent	90+ Days Delinquent	Bankruptcy	Foreclosure	REO	Total
% of Unpaid Principal Balance	4.3 %	1.5 %	2.5 %	1.4 %	2.9 %	0.6 %	13.2 %

The Non-Agency RMBS in the Portfolio have the following collateral characteristics at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

	March 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
Weighted average maturity (years)		17.3		17.5
Weighted average amortized loan to value <sup>(1)</sup>		55.7 %		56.1 %
Weighted average FICO <sup>(2)</sup>		706		706
Weighted average loan balance (in thousands)	\$	245	\$	247
Weighted average percentage owner-occupied		67.7 %		67.6 %
Weighted average percentage single family residence		60.3 %		60.3 %
Weighted average current credit enhancement		1.3 %		1.3 %
Weighted average geographic concentration of top four states	CA	32.9 %	CA	32.9 %
	NY	11.9 %	NY	11.8 %
	FL	7.6 %	FL	7.6 %
	NJ	4.7 %	NJ	4.6 %

(1) Value represents appraised value of the collateral at the time of loan origination.

(2) FICO as determined at the time of loan origination.

The table below presents the origination year of the underlying loans related to the Company's portfolio of Non-Agency RMBS at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

Origination Year	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
2003 and prior	1.0 %	0.9 %
2004	0.7 %	0.7 %
2005	6.4 %	7.0 %
2006	39.5 %	39.0 %
2007	29.4 %	29.4 %
2008 and later	23.0 %	23.0 %
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %

Gross realized gains and losses are recorded in "Net realized gains (losses) on sales of investments" on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations. The proceeds and gross realized gains and gross realized losses from sales of investments for the quarters ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	For the Quarters Ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	(dollars in thousands)	
Proceeds from sales:		
Agency CMBS	—	34,672
Gross realized losses:		
Agency CMBS	—	(3,750)
Net realized gain (loss)	\$	— \$ (3,750)

#### 4. Loans Held for Investment

The Loans held for investment are comprised primarily of loans collateralized by seasoned reperforming residential mortgages. Additionally, it includes jumbo prime loans, investor loans and business purpose loans.

The investor loans are loans to individuals securing non-primary residences as well as to individuals or businesses who rent out the residential properties secured by such loans. The Company purchases qualified mortgages, or QM, and non-qualified mortgages, or Non-QM, investor loans and securitizes them under its loan securitization program. The business purpose loans are loans to businesses that are secured by real property which will be renovated by the borrower. The business purpose loans tend to be short duration, often less than one year, and generally the coupon rate is higher than residential mortgage loans.

At March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, all Loans held for investment are carried at fair value. See Note 5 for a discussion on how the Company determines the fair values of the Loans held for investment. As changes in the fair value of these loans are reflected in earnings, the Company does not estimate or record a loan loss provision. The total amortized cost of the Company's Loans held for investment was \$11.1 billion and \$11.4 billion as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. The

total unpaid principal balance of the Company's Loans held for investment was \$1.3 billion and \$11.7 billion as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

The following table provides a summary of the changes in the carrying value of Loans held for investment at fair value at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

	For the Quarter Ended		For the Year Ended	
	March 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	(dollars in thousands)			
Balance, beginning of period	\$	11,196,678	\$	11,397,046
Purchases		38,470		1,062,699
Principal paydowns		(347,749)		(1,309,843)
Sales and settlements		(53,090)		(116,652)
Net periodic accretion (amortization)		(2,399)		(39,236)
Change in fair value		151,930		202,664
Balance, end of period	\$	10,983,840	\$	11,196,678

The primary cause of the change in fair value is due to market demand, interest rates and changes in credit risk of mortgage loans. The Company did not retain any beneficial interests on loan sales during the quarter ended March 31, 2025 and the year ended December 31, 2024, respectively.

#### Residential mortgage loans

The loan portfolio for all residential mortgages were originated during the following periods:

Origination Year	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
2002 and prior	4.9 %	5.0 %
2003	4.4 %	4.4 %
2004	8.3 %	8.2 %
2005	14.3 %	14.1 %
2006	18.2 %	18.0 %
2007	20.1 %	20.9 %
2008	6.0 %	6.8 %
2009	1.4 %	1.7 %
2010 and later	22.4 %	20.9 %
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %

The following table presents a summary of key characteristics of the residential loan portfolio at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

	March 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
Number of loans		102,392		103,571
Weighted average maturity (years)		20.52		20.4
Weighted average loan to value <sup>(1)</sup>		78.7 %		78.4 %
Weighted average FICO		670		667
Weighted average loan balance (in thousands)	\$	110	\$	108
Weighted average percentage owner occupied		82.5 %		85.0 %
Weighted average percentage single family residence		77.4 %		77.4 %
Weighted average geographic concentration of top five states	CA	15.9 %	CA	15.5 %
	FL	8.9 %	FL	8.8 %
	NY	8.7 %	NY	8.7 %
	NJ	4.3 %	PA	4.3 %
	PA	4.3 %	NJ	4.3 %

(1) Value represents appraised value of the collateral at the time of loan origination.

The following table summarizes the outstanding principal balance of the residential loan portfolio which are 30 days delinquent and greater as reported by the servicers at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

	30 Days Delinquent	60 Days Delinquent	90+ Days Delinquent (dollars in thousands)	Bankruptcy	Foreclosure	REO	Total	Unpaid Principal Balance
<b>March 31, 2025</b>	\$708,565	\$232,938	\$254,573	\$193,934	\$315,528	\$37,369	\$1,742,907	\$11,292,225
<b>% of Unpaid Principal Balance</b>	6.3 %	2.1 %	2.3 %	1.7 %	2.8 %	0.3 %	15.5 %	
<b>December 31, 2024</b>	\$733,298	\$233,982	\$294,078	\$177,592	\$300,575	\$36,811	\$1,776,336	\$11,659,420
<b>% of Unpaid Principal Balance</b>	6.3 %	2.0 %	2.5 %	1.5 %	2.6 %	0.3 %	15.2 %	

The fair value of residential mortgage loans 90 days or more past due was \$615 million and \$595 million as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

#### 5. Fair Value Measurements

The Company applies fair value guidance in accordance with GAAP to account for its financial instruments. The Company categorizes its financial instruments, based on the priority of the inputs to the valuation technique, into a three-level fair value hierarchy. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). If the inputs used to measure the financial instruments fall within different levels of the hierarchy, the categorization is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities recorded at fair value on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition or disclosed in the related notes are categorized based on the inputs to the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1 – inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets and liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 – inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, and inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument.

Level 3 – inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to fair value.

Fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 are sensitive to changes in the assumptions or methodology used to determine fair value and such changes could result in a significant increase or decrease in the fair value. Any changes to the valuation methodology are reviewed by the Company to ensure the changes are appropriate. As markets and products evolve and the pricing for certain products becomes more transparent, the Company will continue to refine its valuation methodologies. The methodology utilized by the Company for the periods presented is unchanged. The methods used to produce a fair value calculation may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. Furthermore, the Company believes its valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with other market participants. Using different methodologies, or assumptions, to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different estimate of fair value at the reporting date. The Company uses inputs that are current as of the measurement date, which may include periods of market dislocation, during which price transparency may be reduced.

The Company determines the fair values of its investments using internally developed processes and validates them using a third-party pricing service. During times of market dislocation, the observability of prices and inputs can be difficult for certain investments. If the third-party pricing service is unable to provide a price for an asset, or if the price provided by them is deemed unreliable by the Company, then the asset will be valued at its fair value as determined by the Company without validation to third-party pricing. Illiquid investments typically experience greater price volatility as an active market does not exist. Observability of prices and inputs can vary significantly from period to period and may cause instruments to change classifications within the three level hierarchy.

A description of the methodologies utilized by the Company to estimate the fair value of its financial instruments by instrument class follows:

#### **Agency MBS and Non-Agency RMBS**

The Company determines the fair value of all of its investment securities based on discounted cash flows utilizing an internal pricing model that incorporates factors such as coupon, prepayment speeds, loan size, collateral composition, borrower characteristics, expected interest rates, life caps, periodic caps, reset dates, collateral seasoning, delinquency, expected losses, expected default severity, credit enhancement, and other pertinent factors. To corroborate that the estimates of fair values generated by these internal models are reflective of current market prices, the Company compares the fair values generated by the model to non-binding independent prices provided by an independent third-party pricing service. For certain highly liquid asset classes, such as Agency fixed-rate pass-through bonds, the Company's valuations are also compared to quoted prices for To-Be-Announced, or TBA, securities.

Each quarter, the Company develops thresholds generally using market factors or other assumptions, as appropriate. If internally developed model prices differ from the independent third-party prices by greater than these thresholds for the period, the Company conducts a further review, both internally and with the third-party pricing service of the prices of such securities. First, the Company obtains the inputs used by the third-party pricing service and compares them to the Company's inputs. The Company then updates its own inputs if the Company determines the third-party pricing inputs more accurately reflect the current market environment. If the Company believes that its internally developed inputs more accurately reflect the current market environment, it will request that the third-party pricing service review market factors that may not have been considered by the third-party pricing service and provide updated prices. The Company reconciles and resolves all pricing differences in excess of the thresholds before a final price is established. At March 31, 2025, three investment holdings with internally developed fair values of \$15 million had a difference between the model generated prices and third-party prices provided in excess of the thresholds for the period. The internally developed prices were \$3 million higher than the third-party prices provided of \$12 million. After review and discussion, the Company affirmed and valued the investments at the higher internally developed prices. No other differences were noted at March 31, 2025 in excess of the thresholds for the period. At December 31, 2024, six investment holdings with internally developed fair values of \$37 million had a difference between the model generated prices and third-party prices provided in excess of the thresholds for the period. The internally developed prices were \$6 million higher than the third-party prices provided of \$31 million. After review and discussion, the Company affirmed and valued the investments at the higher internally developed prices. No other differences were noted at December 31, 2024 in excess of the thresholds for the period.

The Company's estimate of prepayment, default and severity curves all involve judgment and assumptions that are deemed to be significant to the fair value measurement process. This subjective estimation process renders the Non-Agency RMBS fair value estimates as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy. As the fair values of Agency MBS are more observable, these investments are classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

#### **Loans Held for Investment**

Loans held for investment is comprised primarily of seasoned reperforming residential mortgage loans. Loans held for investment also include jumbo prime, investor owned and business purpose loans.

*Loans consisting of seasoned reperforming residential mortgage loans, jumbo prime loans and investor loans:*

The Company estimates the fair value of its Loans held for investment consisting of seasoned reperforming residential mortgage loans, jumbo prime loans and investor loans on a loan by loan basis using an internally developed model which compares the loan held by the Company with a loan currently offered in the market. The loan price is adjusted in the model by considering the loan factors that would impact the value of a loan. These loan factors include loan coupon, FICO, loan-to-value ratios, delinquency history, owner occupancy, and property type, among other factors. A baseline is developed for each significant loan factor and adjusts the price up or down depending on how that factor for each specific loan compares to the baseline rate. Generally, the most significant impact on loan value is the loan coupon rate as compared to coupon rates currently available in the market and delinquency history.

The Company also monitors market activity to identify trades that may be used to compare internally developed prices. However, as the portfolio of loans held at fair value is a seasoned reperforming pool of residential mortgage loans, comparable loan pools are not common or directly comparable. There are limited transactions in the marketplace to develop a comprehensive direct range of values.

The Company reviews the fair values generated by the model to determine whether prices are reflective of the current market by corroborating its estimates of fair value by comparing the results to non-binding independent prices provided by an independent third-party pricing service for the loan portfolio. Each quarter the Company develops thresholds generally using market factors or other assumptions as appropriate.

If the internally developed fair values of the loan pools differ from the independent third-party prices by greater than the threshold for the period, the Company highlights these differences for further review, both internally and with the third-party pricing service. The Company obtains certain inputs used by the third-party pricing service and evaluates them for reasonableness. Then the Company updates its own model if the Company determines the third-party pricing inputs more accurately reflect the current market environment or observed information from the third-party vendor. If the Company believes that its internally developed inputs more accurately reflect the current market environment, it will request that the third-party pricing service review market factors that may not have been considered by the third-party pricing service. The Company reconciles and resolves all pricing differences in excess of the thresholds before a final price is established.

At March 31, 2025, one loan pool with an internally developed fair value of \$211 million had a difference between the model generated price and the third-party price provided in excess of the threshold for the period. The internally developed price was \$17 million higher than the third-party price provided of \$194 million. After review and discussion, the Company affirmed and valued the investment at the higher internally developed price. No other differences were noted at March 31, 2025 in excess of the threshold for the period. At December 31, 2024, four loan pools with internally developed fair values of \$440 million had differences between the model generated prices and third-party prices provided in excess of the threshold for the period. The internally developed prices were \$28 million higher on a net basis than the third-party prices provided of \$412 million. After review and discussion, the Company affirmed and valued the investment at the higher internally developed prices. No other differences were noted at December 31, 2024 in excess of the threshold for the period.

The Company's estimates of fair value of Loans held for investment involve judgment and assumptions that are deemed to be significant to the fair value measurement process, which renders the resulting fair value estimates Level 3 inputs in the fair value hierarchy.

#### *Business purpose loans:*

Business purpose loans are loans to businesses that are secured by real property that will be renovated by the borrower. Upon completion of the renovation the property will be either sold by the borrower or refinanced by the borrower who may subsequently sell or rent the property. Most, but not all, of the properties securing these loans are residential and a portion of the loan is used to cover renovation costs. The business purpose loans are included as a part of the Company's Loans held for investment portfolio and are carried at fair value with changes in fair value reflected in earnings. These loans tend to be short duration, often less than one year, and generally the coupon rate is higher than the Company's typical residential mortgage loans. As these loans are generally short-term in nature and there is an active market for these loans, the Company estimates fair value of the business purpose loans based on the recent purchase price of the loan, adjusted for observable market activity for similar assets offered in the market. Business purpose loans have a fair value of \$287 million and \$338 million as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

As the fair value prices of the business purpose loans are based on the recent trades of similar assets in an active market, the Company has classified them as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

#### *Securitized Debt, collateralized by Loans Held for Investment*

The process for determining the fair value of securitized debt, collateralized by Loans held for investment is based on discounted cash flows utilizing an internal pricing model that incorporates factors such as coupon, prepayment speeds, loan size, collateral composition, borrower characteristics, expected interest rates, life caps, periodic caps, reset dates, collateral seasoning, delinquencies, expected losses, expected default severity, credit enhancement, and other pertinent factors. This process, including the review process, is consistent with the process used for Agency MBS and Non-Agency RMBS using internal models. For further discussion of the valuation process and benchmarking process, see *Agency MBS and Non-Agency RMBS* discussion herein. The primary cause of the change in fair value is due to market demand and changes in credit risk of mortgage loans.

At March 31, 2025, one securitized debt collateralized by Loans held for investment position with an internally developed fair value of \$9.0 million had a difference between the model generated price and third-party price provided in excess of the threshold for the period. The internally developed price was \$303 thousand higher than the third-party price provided of \$2.7 million. After review and discussion, the Company affirmed and valued the securitized debt position at the higher internally developed price. No other differences were noted at March 31, 2025 in excess of the threshold for the period. At



December 31, 2024, two securitized debt collateralized by Loans held for investment positions with internally developed fair values of \$.2 million had differences between the model generated prices and third-party prices provided in excess of the threshold for the period. The internally developed prices were \$355 thousand higher on a net basis than the third-party prices provided of \$2.9 million. After review and discussion, the Company affirmed and valued the securitized debt positions at the higher internally developed prices. No other differences were noted at December 31, 2024 in excess of the threshold for the period.

The Company's estimates of fair value of securitized debt, collateralized by Loans held for investment involve judgment and assumptions that are deemed to be significant to the fair value measurement process, which renders the resulting fair value estimates Level 3 inputs in the fair value hierarchy.

#### **Securitized Debt, collateralized by Non-Agency RMBS**

The Company carries securitized debt, collateralized by Non-Agency RMBS at the principal balance outstanding plus unamortized premiums, less unaccreted discounts recorded in connection with the financing of the loans or RMBS with third parties. For disclosure purposes, the Company estimates the fair value of securitized debt, collateralized by Non-Agency RMBS by estimating the future cash flows associated with the underlying assets collateralizing the secured debt outstanding. The Company models the fair value of each underlying asset by considering, among other items, the structure of the underlying security, coupon, servicer, delinquency, actual and expected defaults, actual and expected default severities, reset indices, and prepayment speeds in conjunction with market research for similar collateral performance and the Company's expectations of general economic conditions in the sector and other economic factors. This process, including the review process, is consistent with the process used for Agency MBS and Non-Agency RMBS using internal models. For further discussion of the valuation process and benchmarking process, see *Agency MBS and Non-Agency RMBS* discussion herein.

The Company's estimates of fair value of securitized debt, collateralized by Non-Agency RMBS involve judgment and assumptions that are deemed to be significant to the fair value measurement process, which renders the resulting fair value estimates Level 3 inputs in the fair value hierarchy.

#### **Fair value option**

The table below shows the unpaid principal and fair value of the financial instruments carried at fair value with changes in fair value reflected in earnings under the fair value option election as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively:

	March 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Unpaid Principal/Notional	Fair Value	Unpaid Principal/Notional	Fair Value
(dollars in thousands)				
<b>Assets:</b>				
Non-Agency RMBS				
Senior	\$ 13,424	\$ 12,546	\$ 14,163	\$ 13,036
Subordinated	478,222	274,565	483,136	274,435
Interest-only	2,589,059	81,147	2,644,741	73,335
Agency RMBS				
Pass-through	149,420	149,497	—	—
CMO	451,023	449,448	464,640	461,658
Interest-only	379,113	15,852	380,311	16,784
Agency CMBS				
Project loans	40,875	35,002	40,882	34,370
Interest-only	294,363	6,538	449,437	6,408
Loans held for investment, at fair value	11,292,225	10,983,840	11,659,420	11,196,678
<b>Liabilities <sup>(1)</sup>:</b>				
Secured Financing Agreements, at fair value	332,346	320,730	337,245	319,456
Securitized debt at fair value, collateralized by Loans held for investment	7,767,291	7,198,089	7,570,721	6,984,495

1) The Company recorded \$1.1 million unrealized loss for contingent earn-out liability as of March 31, 2025, the contingent earn-out liability balance is included in Accounts payable and other liabilities on the Company's Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

The table below shows the impact of change in fair value on each of the financial instruments carried at fair value with changes in fair value reflected in earnings under the fair value option election in the Consolidated Statement of Operations for the quarters ended March 31, 2025 and 2024:

	<b>For the Quarters Ended</b>	
	<b>March 31, 2025</b>	<b>March 31, 2024</b>
	(dollars in thousands)	
	<b>Gain/(Loss) on Change in Fair Value</b>	
<b>Assets:</b>		
Non-Agency RMBS		
Senior	\$ 226	\$ 197
Subordinated	1,283	3,304
Interest-only	9,835	(8,654)
Agency RMBS		
Pass-through	(731)	—
CMO	1,467	—
Interest-only	(604)	(409)
Agency CMBS		
Project loans	639	3,075
Interest-only	369	(455)
Loans held for investment, at fair value	151,931	74,026
<b>Liabilities: <sup>(1)</sup></b>		
Secured Financing Agreements, at fair value	(6,174)	7,024
Securitized debt at fair value, collateralized by Loans held for investment	(28,247)	(1,343)

1) The Company recorded \$1.1 million unrealized loss for contingent earn-out liability as of March 31, 2025, the contingent earn-out liability balance is included in Accounts payable and other liabilities on the Company's Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

## **Derivatives**

### *Interest Rate Swaps and Swaptions*

The Company uses clearing exchange market prices to determine the fair value of its exchange cleared interest rate swaps. For bilateral swaps, the Company determines the fair value based on the net present value of expected future cash flows on the swap. The Company uses an option pricing model to determine the fair value of its swaptions. For bilateral swaps and swaptions, the Company compares its own estimate of fair value with counterparty prices to evaluate for reasonableness. Both the clearing exchange and counterparty pricing quotes incorporate common market pricing methods, including a spread measurement to the Treasury yield curve or interest rate swap curve as well as underlying characteristics of the particular contract. Interest rate swaps and swaptions are modeled by the Company by incorporating such factors as the term to maturity, swap curve, overnight index swap rates, and the payment rates on the fixed portion of the interest rate swaps. The Company has classified the characteristics used to determine the fair value of interest rate swaps and swaptions as Level 2 inputs in the fair value hierarchy.

### *Treasury Futures*

The fair value of Treasury futures is determined by quoted market prices in an active market. The Company has classified the characteristics used to determine the fair value of Treasury futures as Level 1 inputs in the fair value hierarchy.

### *Swap Futures*

The fair value of Swap futures is determined using quoted settlement prices published by the ERMIS Secured Overnight Financing Rate, which reflect observable market data for standardized CME-cleared contracts. The Company has classified the characteristics used to determine the fair value of Swap futures as Level 2 inputs in the fair value hierarchy.

#### *Interest rate caps*

The fair value of Interest rate caps is determined using a discounted cash flow approach that considers the difference between the forward curve of the reference rate and the cap's strike rate. The expected future cash flows from each caplet are calculated and discounted to present value using observable market interest rates. The discounted cashflows contemplate both an intrinsic value based upon the strike rate in reference to the market reference rate as well as a time value based upon the implied volatility of the market reference rate forward curve projection. This valuation is based on market inputs and is classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

#### *Secured Financing Agreements*

Secured financing agreements are collateralized financing transactions utilized by the Company to acquire investment securities. For short term secured financing agreements and longer term floating rate secured financing agreements, the Company estimates fair value using the contractual obligation plus accrued interest payable. The Company has classified the characteristics used to determine the fair value of secured financing agreements as Level 2 inputs in the fair value hierarchy.

#### *Secured Financing Agreements, at fair value*

Fair value for certain secured financing agreements that are carried at fair value with changes in fair value reported in earnings are valued at the price that the Company would pay to transfer the liability to a market participant at the reporting date in an orderly transaction. The Company evaluates recent trades of financial liabilities made by the Company, which includes an element of non-performance risk, as well as changes in market interest rates to determine the fair value of the secured financing agreements. The primary factor in determining the fair value is the change in market interest rates from the transaction date of the secured financing agreements and the reporting date. As these rates are observable, the secured financing agreements are reported as Level 2 inputs in the fair value hierarchy.

#### *Short-term Financial Instruments*

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, accrued interest receivable, dividends payable, payable for investments purchased, and accrued interest payable are considered to be a reasonable estimate of fair value due to the short term nature and low credit risk of these short-term financial instruments.

#### *Long term debt*

The fair value of the Company's Senior Unsecured Notes is based upon prices obtained from third-party pricing services or broker quotations and are classified as Level 2.

#### *Equity Method Investments*

The Company has made investments in entities or funds. For these investments where the Company has a non-controlling interest; but are deemed to be able to exert significant influence over the affairs of these entities or funds, the Company utilizes the equity method of accounting. These investments are not carried at fair value. The carrying value of the Company's equity method investments is determined using cost accumulation method. The Company adjusts the carrying value of its equity method investments for its share of earnings or losses, dividends or return of capital on a quarterly basis. The fair value of equity method investments is based on the fund valuation received from the manager of the fund. The Company has classified the characteristics used to determine the fair value of equity method investments as Level 3 inputs in the fair value hierarchy. The equity method investments are included in Other assets on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

The Company's financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value on a recurring basis, including the level in the fair value hierarchy, at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are presented below.

**March 31, 2025**  
(dollars in thousands)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Counterparty and Cash Collateral, netting	Total
<b>Assets:</b>					
Non-Agency RMBS, at fair value	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,059,840	\$ —	\$ 1,059,840
Agency MBS, at fair value	—	656,335	—	—	656,335
Loans held for investment, at fair value	—	286,697	10,697,143	—	10,983,840
Derivatives, at fair value	—	8,518	—	(8,518)	—
<b>Liabilities:</b>					
Secured Financing Agreement, at fair value	—	320,730	—	—	320,730
Securitized debt at fair value, collateralized by Loans held for investment	—	—	7,198,089	—	7,198,089
Derivatives, at fair value	—	240	—	—	240

**December 31, 2024**  
(dollars in thousands)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Counterparty and Cash Collateral, netting	Total
<b>Assets:</b>					
Non-Agency RMBS, at fair value	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,064,169	\$ —	\$ 1,064,169
Agency MBS, at fair value	—	519,218	—	—	519,218
Loans held for investment, at fair value	—	337,833	10,858,845	—	11,196,678
Derivatives, at fair value	117	7,146	—	(7,146)	117
<b>Liabilities:</b>					
Secured Financing Agreement, at fair value	—	319,456	—	—	319,456
Securitized debt at fair value, collateralized by Loans held for investment	—	—	6,984,495	—	6,984,495
Derivatives, at fair value	—	—	—	—	—

The table below provides a summary of the changes in the fair value of financial instruments classified as Level 3 at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

**Fair Value Level 3 Rollforward - Assets**

	<b>For the Quarter Ended</b>		<b>For the Year Ended</b>	
	<b>March 31, 2025</b>		<b>December 31, 2024</b>	
	(dollars in thousands)			
	<b>Non-Agency RMBS</b>	<b>Loans held for investment</b>	<b>Non-Agency RMBS</b>	<b>Loans held for investment</b>
Beginning balance Level 3	\$ 1,064,169	\$ 10,858,845	\$ 1,043,806	\$ 11,125,052
Transfers into Level 3	—	—	—	—
Transfers out of Level 3	—	—	—	—
Purchases of assets	454	(21,428)	97,646	759,900
Principal payments	(16,604)	(288,720)	(74,091)	(1,184,167)
Sales and Settlements	—	(1,782)	—	(3,441)
Net accretion (amortization)	5,543	(1,700)	34,267	(39,490)
Gains (losses) included in net income				
(Increase) decrease in provision for credit losses	(3,387)	—	(9,869)	—
Realized gains (losses) on sales and settlements	—	—	—	—
Net unrealized gains (losses) included in income	11,344	151,927	(1,391)	200,991
Gains (losses) included in other comprehensive income	(1,679)	—	(26,199)	—
Ending balance Level 3	\$ 1,059,840	\$ 10,697,143	\$ 1,064,169	\$ 10,858,845

**Fair Value Level 3 Rollforward - Liabilities**

	<b>For the Quarter Ended</b>		<b>For the Year Ended</b>	
	<b>March 31, 2025</b>		<b>December 31, 2024</b>	
	(dollars in thousands)			
	<b>Securitized Debt</b>	<b>Securitized Debt</b>	<b>Securitized Debt</b>	<b>Securitized Debt</b>
Beginning balance Level 3	\$ 6,984,495	\$ 6,984,495	\$ 7,601,881	\$ 7,601,881
Transfers into Level 3	—	—	—	—
Transfers out of Level 3	—	—	—	—
Issuance of debt	—	780,166	—	340,096
Principal payments	—	(284,776)	—	(1,170,579)
Sales and Settlements	—	(316,078)	—	—
Net (accretion) amortization	—	3,913	—	17,039
(Gains) losses included in net income				
Realized (gains) losses on sales and settlements	—	2,122	—	—
Net unrealized (gains) losses included in income	—	28,246	—	196,058
Gains (losses) included in other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—
Ending balance Level 3	\$ 7,198,089	\$ 7,198,089	\$ 6,984,495	\$ 6,984,495

There were no transfers in or out from Level 3 during the quarter ended March 31, 2025 and the year ended December 31, 2024, respectively.

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the Company's Non-Agency RMBS and securitized debt are the weighted average discount rates, prepayment rate, constant default rate, and the loss severity.

*Discount Rate*

The discount rate refers to the interest rate used in the discounted cash flow analysis to determine the present value of future cash flows. The discount rate takes into account not just the time value of money, but also the risk or uncertainty of future cash flows. An increased uncertainty of future cash flows results in a higher discount rate. The discount rate used to calculate the present value of the expected future cash flows is based on the discount rate implicit in the security as of the last measurement date. As discount rates move up, the values of the discounted cash flows are reduced.

The discount rates applied to the expected cash flows to determine fair value are derived from a range of observable prices on securities backed by similar collateral. As the market becomes more or less liquid, the availability of these observable inputs will change.

#### *Prepayment Rate*

The prepayment rate specifies the percentage of the collateral balance that is expected to prepay at each point in the future. The prepayment rate is based on factors such as interest rates, loan-to-value ratio, debt-to-income ratio, and is scaled up or down to reflect recent collateral-specific prepayment experience as obtained from remittance reports and market data services.

#### *Constant Default Rate*

Constant default rate represents an annualized rate of default on a group of mortgages. The constant default rate, or CDR, represents the percentage of outstanding principal balances in the pool that are in default, which typically equates to the home being past 60-day and 90-day notices and in the foreclosure process. When default rates increase, expected cash flows on the underlying collateral decreases. When default rates decrease, expected cash flows on the underlying collateral increases.

Default vectors are determined from the current "pipeline" of loans that are more than 30 days delinquent, in foreclosure, bankruptcy, or are REO. These delinquent loans determine the first 30 months of the default curve. Beyond month 30, the default curve transitions to a value that is reflective of a portion of the current delinquency pipeline.

#### *Loss Severity*

Loss severity rates reflect the amount of loss expected from a foreclosure and liquidation of the underlying collateral in the mortgage loan pool. When a mortgage loan is foreclosed, the collateral is sold and the resulting proceeds are used to settle the outstanding obligation. In many circumstances, the proceeds from the sale do not fully repay the outstanding obligation. In these cases, a loss is incurred by the lender. Loss severity is used to predict how costly future losses are likely to be. An increase in loss severity results in a decrease in expected future cash flows. A decrease in loss severity results in an increase in expected future cash flows.

The curve generated to reflect the Company's expected loss severity is based on collateral-specific experience with consideration given to other mitigating collateral characteristics. Collateral characteristics such as loan size, loan-to-value, seasoning or loan age and geographic location of collateral also effect loss severity.

#### *Sensitivity of Significant Inputs – Non-Agency RMBS and securitized debt, collateralized by Loans held for investment*

Prepayment rates vary according to interest rates, the type of financial instrument, conditions in financial markets, and other factors, none of which can be predicted with any certainty. In general, when interest rates rise, it is relatively less attractive for borrowers to refinance their mortgage loans, and as a result, prepayment speeds tend to decrease. When interest rates fall, prepayment speeds tend to increase. For RMBS investments purchased at a premium, as prepayment rates increase, the amount of income the Company earns decreases as the purchase premium on the bonds amortizes faster than expected. Conversely, decreases in prepayment rates result in increased income and can extend the period over which the Company amortizes the purchase premium. For RMBS investments purchased at a discount, as prepayment rates increase, the amount of income the Company earns increases from the acceleration of the accretion of the purchase discount into interest income. Conversely, decreases in prepayment rates result in decreased income as the accretion of the purchase discount into interest income occurs over a longer period.

For securitized debt carried at fair value issued at a premium, as prepayment rates increase, the amount of interest expense the Company recognizes decreases as the issued premium on the debt amortizes faster than expected. Conversely, decreases in prepayment rates result in increased expense and can extend the period over which the Company amortizes the premium.

For debt issued at a discount, as prepayment rates increase, the amount of interest the Company expenses increases from the acceleration of the accretion of the discount into interest expense. Conversely, decreases in prepayment rates result in decreased expense as the accretion of the discount into interest expense occurs over a longer period.

A summary of the significant inputs used to estimate the fair value of Level 3 Non-Agency RMBS held for investment at fair value as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 follows. The weighted average discount rates are based on fair value.

March 31, 2025 Significant Inputs								
	Discount Rate		Prepay Rate		CDR		Loss Severity	
	Range	Weighted Average	Range	Weighted Average	Range	Weighted Average	Range	Weighted Average
Non-Agency RMBS								
Senior	5%-12%	6.3%	6%-18%	6.6%	0%-16%	1.2%	25%-86%	30.5%
Subordinated	0%-15%	8.4%	6%-22%	8.4%	0%-3%	0.7%	25%-50%	32.1%
Interest-only	9%-100%	10.7%	6%-25%	6.8%	0%-13%	0.9%	0%-89%	28.1%

December 31, 2024 Significant Inputs								
	Discount Rate		Prepay Rate		CDR		Loss Severity	
	Range	Weighted Average	Range	Weighted Average	Range	Weighted Average	Range	Weighted Average
Non-Agency RMBS								
Senior	5% -10%	6.6%	6% -20%	6.6%	0% -13%	1.2%	25% -86%	30.0%
Subordinated	0% -15%	8.5%	6% -20%	8.1%	0% -3%	0.7%	25% -50%	33.1%
Interest-only	9% -100%	11.8%	6% -25%	7.0%	0% -7%	0.9%	0% -83%	29.4%

A summary of the significant inputs used to estimate the fair value of securitized debt at fair value, collateralized by Loans held for investment, as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 follows:

March 31, 2025 Significant Inputs								
	Discount Rate		Prepay Rate		CDR		Loss Severity	
	Range	Weighted Average	Range	Weighted Average	Range	Weighted Average	Range	Weighted Average
Securitized debt at fair value, collateralized by Loans held for investment	5%-9%	6.0%	6%-15%	7.7%	0%-4%	0.5%	20%-50%	34.3%

December 31, 2024 Significant Inputs								
	Discount Rate		Prepay Rate		CDR		Loss Severity	
	Range	Weighted Average	Range	Weighted Average	Range	Weighted Average	Range	Weighted Average
Securitized debt at fair value, collateralized by Loans held for investment	5%-9%	6.0%	6%-15%	7.5%	0%-5%	0.6%	20%-55%	35.5%

All of the significant inputs listed have some degree of market observability based on the Company's knowledge of the market, information available to market participants, and use of common market data sources. Collateral default and loss severity projections are in the form of "curves" that are updated quarterly to reflect the Company's collateral cash flow projections. Methods used to develop these projections conform to industry conventions. The Company uses assumptions it considers its best estimate of future cash flows for each security.

*Sensitivity of Significant Inputs – Loans held for investment*

The Loans held for investment are primarily comprised of loans collateralized by seasoned repricing residential mortgages. Additionally, it includes non-conforming, single family, owner occupied, investor owned, and jumbo prime residential mortgages. The significant unobservable factors used to estimate the fair value of the Loans held for investment collateralized by seasoned repricing residential mortgage loans, as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, include coupon, FICO score at origination, loan-to-value, or LTV ratios, owner occupancy status, and property type. A summary of the significant factors used to estimate the fair value of Loans held for investment collateralized primarily by seasoned repricing residential mortgages at fair value as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 follows:

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
<b>Factor:</b>		
<b>Coupon</b>		
Base Rate	5.8%	6.2%
Actual	5.9%	5.9%
<b>FICO</b>		
Base Rate	640	640
Actual	668	665
<b>Loan-to-value (LTV)</b>		
Base Rate	86%	86%
Actual	78%	78%
<b>Loan Characteristics:</b>		
<b>Occupancy</b>		
Owner Occupied	84%	86%
Investor	11%	9%
Secondary	5%	5%
<b>Property Type</b>		
Single family	77%	78%
Manufactured housing	3%	3%
Multi-family/mixed use/other	20%	19%

The loan factors are generally not observable for the individual loans and the base rates developed by the Company's internal model are subjective and change as market conditions change. The impact of the loan coupon on the value of the loan is dependent on the loan history of delinquent payments. A loan with no history of delinquent payments would result in a higher overall value than a loan which has a history of delinquent payments. Similarly, a higher FICO score and a lower LTV ratio results in increases in the fair market value of the loan and a lower FICO score and a higher LTV ratio results in a lower value. See Note 4 for delinquency details for the Loans held for investment portfolio.

Property types also affect the overall loan values. Property types include single family, manufactured housing and multi-family/mixed use and other types of properties. Single family homes represent properties that house one to four family units. Manufactured homes include mobile homes and modular homes. Loan value for properties that are investor or secondary homes have a reduced value as compared to the baseline loan value. Additionally, single family homes will result in an increase to the loan value, whereas manufactured and multi-family/mixed use and other properties will result in a decrease to the loan value, as compared to the baseline.

#### ***Financial instruments not carried at fair value***

The following table presents the carrying value and fair value, as described above, of the Company's financial instruments not carried at fair value on a recurring basis at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

	March 31, 2025		
	(dollars in thousands)		
	Level in Fair Value Hierarchy	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Equity method investments <sup>(1)</sup>	3	\$ 63,509	\$ 63,509
Secured financing agreements	2	2,673,460	2,702,473
Securitized debt, collateralized by Non-Agency RMBS	3	69,990	49,020
Long term debt	2	134,928	140,234

(1) Included in other assets on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition



	December 31, 2024 (dollars in thousands)		
	Level in Fair Value Hierarchy	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Equity method investments <sup>(1)</sup>	3	\$ 63,947	\$ 63,947
Secured financing agreements	2	2,504,915	2,534,652
Securitized debt, collateralized by Non-Agency RMBS	3	71,247	49,022
Long term debt	2	134,646	140,563

(1) Included in other assets on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition

## 6. Secured Financing Agreements

Secured financing agreements include short term repurchase agreements with original maturity dates of less than one-year, long-term financing agreements with original maturity dates of more than one year and loan warehouse credit facilities collateralized by loans acquired by the Company.

At March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the repurchase agreements are collateralized by Agency and Non-Agency mortgage-backed securities with interest rates generally indexed to the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"). The maturity dates on the repurchase agreements are all less than one year and generally are less than 180 days. The collateral pledged as security on the repurchase agreements may include the Company's investments in bonds issued by consolidated VIEs, which are eliminated in consolidation.

The long-term financing agreements include secured financing arrangements with an original term of one year or greater which is secured by Non-Agency RMBS pledged as collateral. These long-term secured financing agreements have a maturity date of February 2027. The collateral pledged as security on the long-term financing agreements may include the Company's investments in bonds issued by consolidated VIEs, which are eliminated in consolidation.

The warehouse credit facilities collateralized by loans are repurchase agreements intended to finance loans until they can be sold into a longer-term securitization structure. The maturity dates on the warehouse credit facilities range from three months to one year with interest rates indexed to SOFR.

The secured financing agreements generally require the Company to post collateral at a specific rate in excess of the unpaid principal balance of the agreement. For certain secured financing agreements, this may require the Company to post additional margin if the fair value of the assets were to drop. To mitigate this risk, the Company has negotiated several long-term financing agreements which are not subject to additional margin requirements upon a drop in the fair value of the collateral pledged or until the drop is greater than a threshold. At March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Company has \$915 million and \$853 million, respectively, of secured financing agreements that are not subject to additional margin requirements upon a change in the fair value of the collateral pledged. At March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Company has \$504 million and \$512 million, respectively, of secured financing agreements that are not subject to additional margin requirements until the drop in the fair value of collateral is greater than a threshold. Repurchase agreements may allow the credit counterparty to avoid the automatic stay provisions of the Bankruptcy Code, in the event of a bankruptcy of the Company, and take possession of, and liquidate, the collateral under such repurchase agreements without delay.

At March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Company pledged \$11 million and \$17 million, respectively, of margin cash collateral to the Company's secured financing agreement counterparties. At March 31, 2025, the weighted average haircut on the Company's secured financing agreements collateralized by Agency RMBS was 5.0%, Agency CMBS was 5.5% and Non-Agency RMBS and Loans held for investment was 25.6%. At December 31, 2024, the weighted average haircut on the Company's secured financing agreements collateralized by Agency RMBS was 5.1%, Agency CMBS was 5.5% and Non-Agency RMBS and Loans held for investment was 26.0%.

Certain of the long-term financing agreements and warehouse credit facilities are subject to certain covenants. These covenants include that the Company maintain its REIT status as well as maintain a net asset value or GAAP equity greater than a certain level. If the Company fails to comply with these covenants at any time, the financing may become immediately due in full. Additionally, certain financing agreements become immediately due if the total stockholders' equity of the Company drops by 50% from the most recent year end. Currently, the Company is in compliance with all covenants and does not expect to fail to comply with any of these covenants within the next twelve months. The Company has a total of \$1.9 billion unused uncommitted warehouse credit facilities as of March 31, 2025.

At March 31, 2025, the Company had amounts at risk with Nomura Securities International, Inc., or Nomura, of 19% of its equity related to the collateral posted on secured financing agreements. The weighted average maturities of the secured financing agreements with Nomura were 373 days. The amount at risk with Nomura was \$502 million. At December 31, 2024, the Company had amounts at risk with Nomura Securities International, Inc., or Nomura, of 20% of its equity related to the collateral posted on secured financing agreements. The weighted average maturities of the secured financing agreements with Nomura were 108 days. The amount at risk with Nomura was \$512 million.

The secured financing agreements principal outstanding, weighted average borrowing rates, weighted average remaining maturities, average balances and the fair value of the collateral pledged as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 were:

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Secured financing agreements outstanding principal secured by:		
Agency RMBS (in thousands)	\$ 482,907	\$ 402,644
Agency CMBS (in thousands)	30,542	29,123
Non-Agency RMBS and Loans held for investment (in thousands) <sup>(1)</sup>	2,492,357	2,410,393
Total:	\$ 3,005,806	\$ 2,842,160
MBS pledged as collateral at fair value on Secured financing agreements:		
Agency RMBS (in thousands)	\$ 507,117	\$ 423,768
Agency CMBS (in thousands)	29,314	29,146
Non-Agency RMBS and Loans held for investment (in thousands)	3,685,796	3,633,183
Total:	\$ 4,222,227	\$ 4,086,097
Average balance of Secured financing agreements secured by:		
Agency RMBS (in thousands)	\$ 396,246	\$ 540,735
Agency CMBS (in thousands)	29,972	35,555
Non-Agency RMBS and Loans held for investment (in thousands)	2,476,388	2,370,931
Total:	\$ 2,902,606	\$ 2,947,221
Average borrowing rate of Secured financing agreements secured by:		
Agency RMBS	4.52 %	4.83 %
Agency CMBS	4.48 %	4.77 %
Non-Agency RMBS and Loans held for investment	6.57 %	6.78 %
Average remaining maturity of Secured financing agreements secured by:		
Agency RMBS	26 Days	16 Days
Agency CMBS	7 Days	8 Days
Non-Agency RMBS and Loans held for investment	356 Days	237 Days
Average original maturity of Secured financing agreements secured by:		
Agency RMBS	39 Days	43 Days
Agency CMBS	31 Days	33 Days
Non-Agency RMBS and Loans held for investment	381 Days	267 Days

(1) The values for secured financing agreements in the table above is net of \$ million of deferred financing costs as of March 31, 2025.

At March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the secured financing agreements collateralized by MBS and Loans held for investment had the following remaining maturities and borrowing rates.

March 31, 2025

December 31, 2024

(dollars in thousands)

	March 31, 2025			December 31, 2024		
	Principal <sup>(1)</sup>	Weighted Average Borrowing Rates	Range of Borrowing Rates	Principal	Weighted Average Borrowing Rates	Range of Borrowing Rates
Overnight	\$ —	N/A	NA	\$ —	N/A	NA
1 to 29 days	704,233	5.21%	4.46% - 7.20%	642,358	5.61%	4.66% - 7.52%
30 to 59 days	469,914	6.23%	5.04% - 6.80%	959,559	7.79%	5.34% - 12.50%
60 to 89 days	219,973	5.29%	4.72% - 5.65%	318,750	5.58%	4.87% - 7.02%
90 to 119 days	70,769	5.25%	5.25% - 5.25%	51,416	6.38%	5.51% - 6.77%
120 to 180 days	156,424	5.75%	5.24% - 6.54%	123,072	6.15%	5.82% - 6.77%
180 days to 1 year	469,938	6.70%	5.61% - 7.47%	409,760	6.79%	5.80% - 7.49%
1 to 2 years	582,209	8.31%	8.15% - 8.57%	—	N/A	N/A
2 to 3 years	332,346	5.01%	5.01% - 6.09%	337,245	5.02%	5.02% - 5.02%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 3,005,806</b>	<b>6.22%</b>		<b>\$ 2,842,160</b>	<b>6.48%</b>	

(1) The values for secured financing agreements in the table above is net of \$ million of deferred financing costs as of March 31, 2025.

#### Secured Financing Agreements at fair value

The Company has a secured financing agreement for which the Company has elected fair value option. The Company believes electing fair value for this financial instrument better reflects the transactional economics. The total principal balance outstanding on this secured financing at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 was \$332 million and \$337 million, respectively. The fair value of collateral pledged was \$383 million and \$383 million as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. The Company carries this secured financing instrument at fair value of \$321 million and \$319 million as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. At March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the weighted average borrowing rate on secured financing agreements at fair value was 5.0%. At March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the haircut for the secured financing agreements at fair value was 7.5%. At March 31, 2025, the maturity on the secured financing agreements at fair value was two years.

#### 7. Securitized Debt

All of the Company's securitized debt is collateralized by residential mortgage loans or Non-Agency RMBS. For financial reporting purposes, the Company's securitized debt is accounted for as secured borrowings. Thus, the residential mortgage loans or RMBS held as collateral are recorded in the assets of the Company as Loans held for investment or Non-Agency RMBS and the securitized debt is recorded as a non-recourse liability in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition.

##### Securitized Debt Collateralized by Non-Agency RMBS

At March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Company's securitized debt collateralized by Non-Agency RMBS was carried at amortized cost and had a principal balance of \$10 million. At March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the debt carried a weighted average coupon of 6.7%. As of March 31, 2025, the maturities of the debt range between the years 2036 and 2037. None of the Company's securitized debt collateralized by Non-Agency RMBS is callable.

The Company did not acquire any securitized debt collateralized by Non-Agency RMBS during the quarters ended March 31, 2025 and 2024.

The following table presents the estimated principal repayment schedule of the securitized debt collateralized by Non-Agency RMBS at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, based on expected cash flows of the residential mortgage loans or RMBS, as adjusted for projected losses on the underlying collateral of the debt. All of the securitized debt recorded in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition is non-recourse to the Company.

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	
	(dollars in thousands)		
Within One Year	\$	—	\$ —
One to Three Years		—	13
Three to Five Years		—	—
Greater Than Five Years		13	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>\$ 26</b>

Maturities of the Company's securitized debt collateralized by Non-Agency RMBS are dependent upon cash flows received from the underlying collateral. The estimate of their repayment is based on scheduled principal payments on the underlying collateral. This estimate will differ from actual amounts to the extent prepayments or losses are experienced. See Note 3 for a more detailed discussion of the securities collateralizing the securitized debt.

*Securitized Debt Collateralized by Loans Held for Investment*

At March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Company's securitized debt collateralized by Loans held for investment had a principal balance of \$7.8 billion and \$7.6 billion, respectively. At March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the total securitized debt collateralized by Loans held for investment carried a weighted average coupon of 3.6% and 3.5%, respectively. As of March 31, 2025, the maturities of the debt range between the years 2038 and 2099.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2025, the Company acquired securitized debt collateralized by Loans held for investment with an amortized cost balance of \$14 million for \$312 million. This transaction resulted in net gain on extinguishment of debt of \$2 million. The Company did not acquire any securitized debt collateralized by loans held for investment during the quarter ended March 31, 2024.

The following table presents the estimated principal repayment schedule of the securitized debt collateralized by Loans held for investment at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, based on expected cash flows of the residential mortgage loans or RMBS, as adjusted for projected losses on the underlying collateral of the debt. All of the securitized debt recorded in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition is non-recourse to the Company.

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	
	(dollars in thousands)		
Within One Year	\$	1,276,348	\$ 1,288,028
One to Three Years		2,127,097	2,091,147
Three to Five Years		1,991,391	1,937,868
Greater Than Five Years		2,371,815	2,253,020
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>7,766,651</b>	<b>\$ 7,570,063</b>

Maturities of the Company's securitized debt collateralized by Loans held for investment are dependent upon cash flows received from the underlying loans. The estimate of their repayment is based on scheduled principal payments on the underlying loans. This estimate will differ from actual amounts to the extent prepayments or loan losses are experienced. See Note 4 for a more detailed discussion of the loans collateralizing the securitized debt.

Certain of the securitized debt collateralized by Loans held for investment contain call provisions at the option of the Company at a specific date. Other securitized debt issued by the Company contain clean-up call provisions. A clean-up call provision is a right to call the outstanding debt at pre-defined terms when the collateral falls below a certain percentage of the original balance, typically 10%. Generally, these clean-up call rights are shared with other parties to the debt, including the loan servicers and the paying agents. Clean-up calls are generally put in place to reduce the administrative burdens when a loan pool balance becomes de minimis hence uneconomical to manage. The following table presents the par value of the callable debt by year as of March 31, 2025, excluding any debt issued by the Company where the Company only has a clean-up call.

**March 31, 2025**  
(dollars in thousands)

Year	Principal
Currently callable	\$ 4,321,351
2025	319,820
2026	671,463
2027	1,106,523
2028	821,445
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 7,240,601</b>

## 8. Long Term Debt

### Senior Notes

On May 22, 2024, the Company completed its registered underwritten public offering of \$5 million aggregate principal amount of 9.00% senior notes due 2029 (the "9.00% Notes"). The 9.00% Notes were issued at 100% of the principal amount, bear interest at a rate equal to 9.00% per year, payable in cash on a quarterly basis, and are expected to mature on May 15, 2029. After deducting the underwriting discount and other debt issuance costs, the Company received approximately \$62 million.

On August 12, 2024, the Company completed its registered underwritten public offering of \$5 million aggregate principal amount of 9.25% senior notes due 2029 (the "9.25% Notes"). The 9.25% Notes were issued at 100% of the principal amount, bear interest at a rate equal to 9.25% per year, payable in cash on a quarterly basis, and are expected to mature on August 15, 2029. Pursuant to the underwriting agreement, the Company also granted the underwriters a 30-day option to purchase up to an additional \$10 million aggregate principal amount of the 9.25% Notes to cover over-allotments, which was fully exercised by the underwriters. The Company issued \$75 million of total principal amount under this offering and after deducting the underwriting discount and other debt issuance costs, the Company received approximately \$72 million.

At March 31, 2025, the outstanding principal amount of these notes was \$140 million and the accrued interest payable on this debt was \$2 million. At March 31, 2025, the unamortized deferred debt issuance cost was \$5 million. The net interest expense was \$3 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2025. The unamortized deferred debt issuance costs will be amortized until maturity, which will be no later than May 15, 2029 and August 2029 for 9.00% Notes and 9.25% Notes, respectively.

## 9. Consolidated Securitization Vehicles and Other Variable Interest Entities

Since its inception, the Company has utilized VIEs for the purpose of securitizing whole mortgage loans or re-securitizing RMBS and obtaining long-term, non-recourse financing. The Company evaluated its interest in each VIE to determine if it is the primary beneficiary.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2025, the Company consolidated approximately \$934 million unpaid principal balance of seasoned reperforming residential mortgage loans. During the quarter ended March 31, 2024, the Company did not securitize any residential mortgage loans.

### VIEs for Which the Company is the Primary Beneficiary

The retained beneficial interests in VIEs for which the Company is the primary beneficiary are typically the subordinated tranches of these securitizations and in some cases the Company may hold interests in additional tranches. The table below reflects the assets and liabilities recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition related to the consolidated VIEs as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	(dollars in thousands)	
<b>Assets:</b>		
Non-Agency RMBS, at fair value <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 224,670	\$ 229,343
Loans held for investment, at fair value	9,832,227	9,671,731
Accrued interest receivable	49,962	50,305
Other assets	23,435	18,715
<b>Total Assets:</b>	<b>\$ 10,130,294</b>	<b>\$ 9,970,094</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>		
Securitized debt, collateralized by Non-Agency RMBS	\$ 69,990	\$ 71,247
Securitized debt at fair value, collateralized by Loans held for investment	6,895,501	6,671,471
Accrued interest payable	23,340	21,803
Other liabilities	1,541	1,984
<b>Total Liabilities:</b>	<b>\$ 6,990,372</b>	<b>\$ 6,766,505</b>

(1) March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 balances includes allowance for credit losses of \$ 11 million and \$10 million, respectively.

Income and expense amounts related to consolidated VIEs recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Operations is presented in the tables below.

	For the Quarters Ended		
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2024
	(dollars in thousands)		
Interest income, Assets of consolidated VIEs	\$ 144,402	\$ 146,917	\$ 142,921
Interest expense, Non-recourse liabilities of VIEs	69,651	73,123	70,083
Net interest income	\$ 74,751	\$ 73,794	\$ 72,837
Increase (decrease) in provision for credit losses	\$ 1,147	\$ (951)	\$ (1,904)
Servicing fees	\$ 6,170	\$ 6,865	\$ 26,964

#### *VIEs for Which the Company is Not the Primary Beneficiary*

The Company is not required to consolidate VIEs in which it has concluded it does not have a controlling financial interest, and thus is not the primary beneficiary. In such cases, the Company does not have both the power to direct the entities' most significant activities, such as rights to replace the servicer without cause, and the obligation to absorb losses or right to receive benefits that could potentially be significant to the VIEs. The Company's investments in these unconsolidated VIEs are carried in Non-Agency RMBS on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition and include senior and subordinated bonds issued by the VIEs.

The fair value of the Company's investments in each unconsolidated VIEs at March 31, 2025, ranged from less than \$ million to \$21 million with an aggregate amount of \$835 million. The fair value of the Company's investments in each unconsolidated VIEs at December 31, 2024, ranged from less than \$1 million to \$21 million, with an aggregate amount of \$835 million. The Company's maximum exposure to loss from these unconsolidated VIEs was \$820 million and \$830 million and at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. The maximum exposure to loss was determined as the amortized cost of the unconsolidated VIE, which represents the purchase price of the investment adjusted by any unamortized premiums or discounts as of the reporting date.

## 10. Derivative Instruments

In connection with the Company's interest rate risk strategy, the Company may economically hedge a portion of its interest rate risk by entering into derivative financial instrument contracts in the form of interest rate swaps, swaptions, U.S. Treasury futures, Swap futures and Interest rate caps. Swaps are used to lock in a fixed rate related to a portion of the Company's current and anticipated payments on secured financing agreements. The Company typically agrees to pay a fixed rate of interest, or pay rate, in exchange for the right to receive a floating rate of interest, or receive rate, over a specified period of time. Interest rate swaptions provide the option to enter into an interest rate swap agreement for a predetermined notional amount, stated term and pay and receive interest rates in the future. The Company's swaptions are not centrally cleared. U.S. Treasury futures are derivatives that track the prices of generic benchmark U.S. Treasury securities with identical maturity and are traded on an active exchange. It is generally the Company's policy to close out any U.S. Treasury futures positions prior to delivering the underlying security. U.S. Treasury futures lock in a fixed rate related to a portion of its current and anticipated payments on its secured financing agreements. Swap futures are exchange-traded contracts that mirror the economics of an interest rate swap, where one party pays a fixed rate and the other pays a floating rate based on the SOFR. Swap futures are marked-to-market daily, with prices published by the CME Group. Interest rate caps are used to protect against undesirable movement in a floating interest rate related to a portion of the Company's current and anticipated payments on secured financing arrangements. Interest rate caps act as a hedge against rising floating interest rates, with the Company purchasing Interest rate caps for a set term and defined strike rate relative to a market reference rate such as SOFR.

The Company's derivatives are recorded as either assets or liabilities on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition and measured at fair value. These derivative financial instrument contracts are not designated as hedges for GAAP; therefore, all changes in fair value are recognized in earnings. The Company elects to net the fair value of its derivative contracts by counterparty when appropriate. These contracts contain legally enforceable provisions that allow for netting or setting off of all individual derivative receivables and payables with each counterparty and therefore, the fair values of those derivative contracts are reported net the counterparty.

The use of derivatives creates exposure to credit risk relating to potential losses that could be recognized if the counterparties to these instruments fail to perform their obligations under the contracts. In the event of a default by the counterparty, the Company could have difficulty obtaining its RMBS or cash pledged as collateral for these derivative instruments. The Company periodically monitors the credit profiles of its counterparties to determine if it is exposed to counterparty credit risk. See Note 15 for further discussion of counterparty credit risk.

The weighted average pay rate on the Company's interest rate swaps at March 31, 2025 was 3.53% and the weighted average receive rate was 4.41%. At March 31, 2025, the weighted average maturity on the Company's interest rate swaps was less than one year.

The weighted average pay rate on the Company's interest rate swaps at December 31, 2024 was 3.56% and the weighted average receive rate was 4.49%. At December 31, 2024, the weighted average maturity on the Company's interest rate swaps was less than one year.

The Company had no swap terminations during the quarters ended March 31, 2025 and 2024.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2025, the Company exercised its one swaption contract with \$500 million notional and entered into a less than one-year swap with \$500 million notional with a 3.45% fixed pay rate. During the quarter ended March 31, 2024, the Company exercised its two swaption contracts with \$1.0 billion notional and entered into two one-year swaps with \$1.0 billion notional with a weighted average 3.46% fixed pay rate.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company exercised its three swaption contracts, each with \$500 million notional, and entered into three one-year swaps, each with \$500 million notional and a weighted average fixed pay rate of 3.56%.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2025, the Company covered its open short position of 1,000 two-year U.S. Treasury Futures contracts for a net realized gain of \$82 thousand. The Company did not have any Treasury futures contract positions or activity during the quarter ended March 31, 2024. The Company was short 1,000 two-year U.S. Treasury futures contract at December 31, 2024.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2025, the Company entered into short positions on Swap future contracts. The Company is short 400 10-year SOFR Swap future contracts, 900 two-year SOFR Swap future contracts and 250 five-year SOFR Swap future contracts. The net par equivalent pay fixed rate on the Company's Swap futures at March 31, 2025 was 3.84% and the weighted average receive rate was 4.41%. At March 31, 2024, the Company held no Swap future contracts.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2025, the Company entered into an Interest rate cap. The Company paid \$7 million for a two year Interest rate cap with a strike rate of 3.95% on SOFR as the market reference rate. At March 31, 2024, the Company held no Interest rate caps.

The Company also maintains collateral in the form of cash margin from its counterparties to its derivative contracts. In accordance with the Company's netting policy, the Company presents the fair value of its derivative contracts net of cash margin received. See Note 15 for additional details on derivative netting.

The table below summarizes the location and fair value of the derivatives reported in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition after counterparty netting and posting of cash collateral as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

Derivative Instruments	Notional Amount Outstanding	March 31, 2025			
		Derivative Assets		Derivative Liabilities	
		Location on Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition	Net Estimated Fair Value/Carrying Value	Location on Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition	Net Estimated Fair Value/Carrying Value
		(dollars in thousands)			
Interest Rate Swaps	\$ 2,000,000	Derivatives, at fair value	\$ —	Derivatives, at fair value	\$ —
Swap futures	155,000	Derivatives, at fair value	—	Derivatives, at fair value	(240)
Swaptions	—	Derivatives, at fair value	—	Derivatives, at fair value	—
U.S. Treasury futures	—	Derivatives, at fair value	—	Derivatives, at fair value	—
Interest Rate Cap	\$ 1,000,000	Derivatives, at fair value	—	Derivatives, at fair value	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 3,155,000</b>		<b>\$ —</b>		<b>\$ (240)</b>

Derivative Instruments	Notional Amount Outstanding	December 31, 2024			
		Derivative Assets		Derivative Liabilities	
		Location on Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition	Net Estimated Fair Value/Carrying Value	Location on Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition	Net Estimated Fair Value/Carrying Value
		(dollars in thousands)			
Interest Rate Swaps	\$ 1,500,000	Derivatives, at fair value, net	\$ —	Derivatives, at fair value, net	\$ —
Swaptions	500,000	Derivatives, at fair value, net	—	Derivatives, at fair value, net	—
U.S. Treasury futures	200,000	Derivatives, at fair value, net	117	Derivatives, at fair value, net	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 2,200,000</b>		<b>\$ 117</b>		<b>\$ —</b>

The effect of the Company's derivatives on the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the quarters ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 is presented below.



Derivative Instruments	Location on Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income	Net gains (losses) on derivatives for the quarters ended	
		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
		(dollars in thousands)	
Interest Rate Swaps	Net unrealized gains (losses) on interest rate swaps	\$ (3,870)	\$ 3,679
Interest Rate Swaps	Net realized gains (losses) on interest rate swaps	—	—
Interest Rate Swaps	Periodic interest on derivatives, net	4,088	5,476
Swap futures	Net unrealized gains (losses) on derivatives	(240)	—
Swap futures	Net realized gains (losses) on derivatives	—	—
Swap futures	Periodic interest on derivatives, net	47	—
Treasury futures	Net unrealized gains (losses) on derivatives	(117)	—
Treasury futures	Net realized gains (losses) on derivatives	82	—
Swaptions	Net unrealized gains (losses) on derivatives	—	1,510
Swaptions	Net realized gains (losses) on derivatives	—	—
Interest Rate Cap	Net unrealized gains (losses) on derivatives	(2,242)	—
Interest Rate Cap	Net realized gains (losses) on derivatives	—	—
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$ (2,252)</b>	<b>\$ 10,665</b>

When the Company enters into derivative contracts, they are typically subject to International Swaps and Derivatives Association Master Agreements or other similar agreements which may contain provisions that grant counterparties certain rights with respect to the applicable agreement upon the occurrence of certain events such as (i) a decline in stockholders' equity in excess of specified thresholds or dollar amounts over set periods of time, (ii) the Company's failure to maintain its REIT status, (iii) the Company's failure to comply with limits on the amount of leverage, and (iv) the Company's stock being delisted from the NYSE. Upon the occurrence of any one of items (i) through (iv), or another default under the agreement, the counterparty to the applicable agreement has a right to terminate the agreement in accordance with its provisions. If the Company breaches any of these provisions, it will be required to settle its obligations under the agreements at their termination values, which approximates fair value.

## 11. Capital Stock

### Preferred Stock

The Company declared dividends to Series A preferred stockholders of \$3 million, or \$0.50 per preferred share, during the quarters ended March 31, 2025 and 2024.

The Company declared dividends to Series B preferred stockholders of \$8 million, or \$0.65 per preferred share, during the quarter ended March 31, 2025. The Company declared dividends to Series B preferred stockholders of \$7 million, or \$0.50 per preferred share, during the quarter ended March 31, 2024.

The Company declared dividends to Series C preferred stockholders of \$5 million, or \$0.48 per preferred share, during the quarters ended March 31, 2025 and 2024.

The Company declared dividends to Series D preferred stockholders of \$5 million, or \$0.62 per preferred share, during the quarter ended March 31, 2025. The Company declared dividends to Series D preferred stockholders of \$4 million, or \$0.50 per preferred share, during the quarter ended March 31, 2024.

On October 30, 2021, all 5,800,000 issued and outstanding shares of Series A Preferred Stock with an outstanding liquidation preference of \$45 million became callable at a redemption price equal to the liquidation preference plus accrued and unpaid dividends through, but not including the redemption date.

On March 30, 2024, all 13,000,000 issued and outstanding shares of Series B Preferred Stock with an outstanding liquidation preference of \$25 million became callable at a redemption price equal to the liquidation preference plus accrued and unpaid dividends through, but not including the redemption date.

On March 30, 2024, all 8,000,000 issued and outstanding shares of Series D Preferred Stock with an outstanding liquidation preference of \$200 million became callable at a redemption price equal to the liquidation preference plus accrued and unpaid dividends through, but not including the redemption date.

On September 30, 2025, all 10,400,000 issued and outstanding shares of Series C Preferred Stock with an outstanding liquidation preference of \$260 million will become callable at a redemption price equal to the liquidation preference plus accrued and unpaid dividends through, but not including the redemption date.

After June 30, 2023, all LIBOR tenors relevant to the Company ceased to be published or became no longer representative. The Company believes that the federal Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act (the "Act") and the related regulations promulgated thereunder are applicable to each of its Series B Preferred Stock, Series C Preferred Stock and Series D Preferred Stock. In light of the applicability of the Act to the aforementioned preferred stock, the Company believes, given all of the information available to the Company to date, that three-month CME Term SOFR plus the applicable tenor spread adjustment of 0.26161% per annum have automatically replaced, or will automatically replace, three-month LIBOR as the reference rate for calculations of the dividend rate payable on the relevant preferred stock for dividend periods from and after (i) March 30, 2024, in the case of the Series B Preferred Stock, (ii) September 30, 2025, in the case of the Series C Preferred Stock, and (iii) March 30, 2024, in the case of the Series D Preferred Stock.

#### **Common Stock**

In January 2024, the Company's Board of Directors updated the authorization of the Company's share repurchase program (the "Share Repurchase Program") to include the Company's preferred stock and increased the authorization by \$33 million back up to \$250 million. Such authorization does not have an expiration date, and at present, there is no intention to modify or otherwise rescind such authorization. Shares of the Company's common stock and preferred stock may be purchased in the open market, including through block purchases, through privately negotiated transactions, or pursuant to any trading plan that may be adopted in accordance with Rule 10b5-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). The timing, manner, price and amount of any repurchases will be determined at the Company's discretion and the program may be suspended, terminated or modified at any time, for any reason. Among other factors, the Company intends to only consider repurchasing shares of its common stock when the purchase price is less than the last publicly reported book value per common share. In addition, the Company does not intend to repurchase any shares from directors, officers or other affiliates. The program does not obligate the Company to acquire any specific number of shares, and all repurchases will be made in accordance with Rule 10b-18, which sets certain restrictions on the method, timing, price and volume of stock repurchases.

The Company did not repurchase any of its common stock during the quarters ended March 31, 2025 and 2024. The approximate dollar value of shares that may yet be purchased under the Share Repurchase Program is \$250 million as of March 31, 2025.

In 2022, the Company entered into separate Distribution Agency Agreements (the "Existing Sales Agreements") with each of Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, JMP Securities LLC, Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC, Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC and RBC Capital Markets, LLC. In February 2023, the Company amended the Existing Sales Agreements and entered into separate Distribution Agency Agreements (together with the Existing Sales Agreements, as amended, the "Sales Agreements") with J.P. Morgan Securities LLC and UBS Securities LLC (replacing Credit Suisse Securities LLC) to include J.P. Morgan Securities LLC and UBS Securities LLC as additional sales agents. Pursuant to the terms of the Sales Agreements, the Company may offer and sell shares of our common stock, having an aggregate offering price of up to \$500 million, from time to time in "at the market" offerings through any of the sales agents under the Securities Act of 1933. The Company did not issue any shares under the at-the-market sales program during the quarters ended March 31, 2025 and 2024. The approximate dollar value of shares that may yet be issued under our at-the-market sales program is \$426 million as of March 31, 2025.

On May 10, 2024, the Company's Board of Directors approved a 1-for-3 reverse stock split of its common stock. The reverse stock split was effective after the close of trading on May 21, 2024, and the shares of the Company's common stock began trading on a reverse split-adjusted basis on the New York Stock Exchange beginning at the opening of trading on May 22, 2024. As a result of the reverse stock split, every three shares of the Company's common stock was converted into one share of common stock, reducing the number of issued and outstanding shares of the Company's common stock from approximately 241 million to approximately 80 million and reducing the number of authorized shares from 500 million to approximately 167 million. No fractional shares were issued in connection with the reverse stock split. Each stockholder who was otherwise entitled to receive a fractional share of the Company's common stock was entitled to receive a cash payment in lieu of a fractional share. The reverse stock split was not subject to stockholder approval and did not change the par value of the Company's common stock. All common shares, outstanding options and per share amounts for all periods presented were retroactively adjusted to reflect the reverse stock split.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2025, the Company declared dividends to common shareholders of \$30 million or \$0.37 per share. During the quarter ended March 31, 2024, the Company declared dividends to common shareholders of \$27 million or \$0.33 per share.

### Earnings per Share (EPS)

EPS for the quarters ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 are computed as follows:

	For the Quarters Ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(dollars in thousands, except share and per share data)		
Numerator:		
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders - Basic	\$ 145,940	\$ 111,016
Effect of dilutive securities:	—	—
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders - Diluted	\$ 145,940	\$ 111,016
Denominator:		
Weighted average basic shares	81,350,497	81,239,381
Effect of dilutive securities	1,043,721	478,834
Weighted average dilutive shares	82,394,218	81,718,214
Net income (loss) per average share attributable to common stockholders - Basic	\$ 1.79	\$ 1.37
Net income (loss) per average share attributable to common stockholders - Diluted	\$ 1.77	\$ 1.36

There were no anti-dilutive shares as of quarters ended March 31, 2025 and 2024.

### 12. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

The following table presents the changes in the components of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income, or the AOCI, for the quarters ended March 31, 2025 and 2024:

	March 31, 2025	
	(dollars in thousands)	
	Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net	Total Accumulated OCI Balance
Balance as of December 31, 2024	\$ 159,449	\$ 159,449
OCI before reclassifications	(1,679)	(1,679)
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	—	—
Net current period OCI	(1,679)	(1,679)
Balance as of March 31, 2025	\$ 157,770	\$ 157,770
	March 31, 2024	
	(dollars in thousands)	
	Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net	Total Accumulated OCI Balance
Balance as of December 31, 2023	\$ 185,668	\$ 185,668
OCI before reclassifications	(221)	(221)
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	—	—
Net current period OCI	(221)	(221)
Balance as of March 31, 2024	\$ 185,447	\$ 185,447

There were no amounts reclassified from AOCI during the quarters ended March 31, 2025 and 2024.

### 13. Equity Compensation, Employment Agreements and other Benefit Plans

On June 14, 2023, the Board of Directors recommended and shareholders approved, the Chimera Investment Corporation 2023 Equity Incentive Plan (the “Plan”). It authorized the issuance of up to 6,666,667 shares of our common stock for the grant of awards under the Plan (adjusted on a retroactive basis to reflect the Company’s 1-for-3-reverse stock split effected on May 21, 2024). The Plan replaced our 2007 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended and restated effective December 10, 2015 (the “Prior Plan”), and no new awards will be granted under the Prior Plan. Any awards outstanding under the Prior Plan will remain subject to and be paid under the Prior Plan. Any shares subject to outstanding awards under the Prior Plan that expire, terminate, or are surrendered or forfeited for any reason without issuance of shares will automatically become available for issuance under the Plan. Also, shares withheld for tax withholding requirements after stockholder approval of the Plan for full value awards originally granted under the Prior Plan (such as the RSUs and PSUs awarded to our named executive officers) will automatically become available for issuance under the Plan.

As of March 31, 2025, approximately 6 million shares were available for future grants under the Plan.

Awards under the Plan may include stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, dividend equivalent rights (“DERs”) and other share-based awards (including RSUs). Under the Plan, any of these awards may be performance awards that are conditioned on the attainment of performance goals.

The Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company had previously approved a Stock Award Deferral Program, or the Deferral Program. The Deferral Program consisted of two distinct non-qualified deferred compensation plans within the meaning of Section 409A of the Code, as amended, one for non-employee directors (the “Director Plan”) and one for certain executive officers (the “Executive Officer Plan”). Under the Deferral Program, non-employee directors and certain executive officers could elect to defer payment of certain stock awards made pursuant to the Plan. Deferred awards are treated as deferred stock units and paid at the earlier of separation from service or a date elected by the participant who is separating. Payments are generally made in a lump sum or, if elected by the participant, in five annual installments. Deferred awards receive dividend equivalents during the deferral period in the form of additional deferred stock units. Amounts are paid at the end of the deferral period by delivery of shares from the Plan (plus cash for any fractional deferred stock units), less any applicable tax withholdings. Deferral elections do not alter any vesting requirements applicable to the underlying stock award. On November 5, 2024, the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company approved irrevocably terminating the Executive Officer Plan and suspending new deferral elections under the Director Plan. The Executive Officer Plan will be liquidated on November 30, 2025, and all amounts outstanding under the Executive Officer Plan on the liquidation date will be paid at that time in accordance with applicable tax rules. All deferrals previously made under the Director Plan will remain outstanding, and all deferrals pursuant to prior elections made by directors will be paid on the originally scheduled payment dates. At March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, there are approximately 54 thousand and 124 thousand shares for which payments have been deferred until separation or a date elected by the participant, respectively. At March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, there are approximately 233 thousand and 229 thousand DERs earned but not yet delivered, respectively.

#### Grants of Restricted Stock Units (“RSUs”)

During the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company granted RSU awards to senior management and employees. These RSU awards are designed to reward senior management and employees of the Company for services provided to the Company. Generally, the RSU awards vest equally over a three-year period and will fully vest after three years. For employees who are retirement eligible, defined as years of service to the Company plus age that is equal to or greater than 65, the service period is considered to be fulfilled and all grants are expensed immediately. For senior management who are retirement eligible, defined as having attained age 55 and the sum of his or her age plus his or her years of service is equal to or greater than 65, the service period is considered to be fulfilled and all grants are expensed immediately. The RSU awards are valued at the market price of our common stock on the grant date and generally the employees must be employed by us on the vesting dates to receive the RSU awards. The Company granted 304 thousand RSU awards during the three months ended March 31, 2025 with a grant date fair value of \$4 million for the 2025 performance year. The Company granted 179 thousand RSU awards during the three months ended March 31, 2024 with a grant date fair value of \$ million for the 2024 performance year.

#### Grants of Performance Share Units (“PSUs”)

PSU awards are designed to align compensation with the Company’s future performance. The PSU awards granted during the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, include a three-year performance period ending on December 31, 2027 and December 31, 2026, respectively. For the PSU awards granted during the three months ended March 31, 2025, and 2024, the final number of shares awarded will be between 0% and 200% of the PSUs granted based equally on the Company Economic Return and share price performance compared to a peer group. The Company’s three-year Company Economic Return is equal to the Company’s change in book value per common share plus common stock dividends. Share price performance equals change in share price plus common stock dividends. Compensation expense will be recognized on a straight-line basis over the

three-year vesting period based on an estimate of the Company Economic Return and share price performance in relation to the entities in the peer group and will be adjusted each period based on the Company's best estimate of the actual number of shares awarded. For the three months ended March 31, 2025, the Company granted 296 thousand PSU awards to senior management with a grant date fair value of \$4 million. For the three months ended March 31, 2024, the Company granted 179 thousand PSU awards to senior management with a grant date fair value of \$3 million.

The Company recognized stock-based compensation expense of \$4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025. The Company recognized stock-based compensation expense of \$3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2024.

The Company also maintains a qualified 401(k) plan. The plan is a retirement savings plan that allows eligible employees to contribute a portion of their wages on a tax-deferred basis under Section 401(k) of the Code. Employees may contribute, through payroll deductions, up to \$23,500 if under the age of 50 years and an additional \$7,500 "catch-up" contribution for employees 50 years or older. The Company matches 100% of the first 6% of the eligible compensation deferred by employee contributions. The employer funds the 401(k) matching contributions in the form of cash, and participants may direct the Company match to an investment of their choice. The benefit of the Company's contributions vests immediately. Generally, a participating employee is entitled to distributions from the plans upon termination of employment, retirement, death or disability. The 401(k) expenses related to the Company's qualified plan for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 was \$239 thousand and \$150 thousand, respectively.

#### **14. Income Taxes**

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company qualified to be taxed as a REIT under Code Sections 856 through 860. As a REIT, the Company is not subject to U.S. federal income tax to the extent that it makes qualifying distributions of taxable income to its stockholders. To maintain qualification as a REIT, the Company must distribute at least 90% of its annual REIT taxable income (subject to certain adjustments) to its shareholders and meet certain other requirements such as assets it may hold, income it may generate and its shareholder composition. It is generally the Company's policy to distribute to its shareholders all of the Company's taxable income.

The state and local tax jurisdictions in which the Company is subject to tax-filing obligations recognize the Company's status as a REIT and, therefore, the Company generally does not pay income tax in such jurisdictions. The Company may, however, be subject to certain minimum state and local tax filing fees and its TRSs are subject to U.S. federal, state, and local taxes.

The Company recorded current income tax expense of \$1.8 million and \$8 thousand for the quarters ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, respectively.

The Company's effective tax rate differs from the U.S. federal corporate statutory tax rate of 21% primarily due to the deduction of dividend distributions required to be paid under Code Section 857(a).

The Company's U.S. federal, state and local tax returns for the tax years ending on or after December 31, 2021, remain open for examination.

#### **15. Credit Risk and Interest Rate Risk**

The Company's primary components of market risk are credit risk and interest rate risk. The Company is subject to interest rate risk in connection with its investments in Agency MBS and Non-Agency RMBS, residential mortgage loans, borrowings under secured financing agreements and securitized debt. When the Company assumes interest rate risk, it attempts to minimize interest rate risk through asset selection, hedging and matching the income earned on mortgage assets with the cost of related financing.

The Company attempts to minimize credit risk through due diligence, asset selection and portfolio monitoring. The Company has established a whole loan target market including qualified mortgages, non-qualified mortgages and reperforming residential mortgage loans. Additionally, the Company seeks to minimize credit risk through compliance with regulatory requirements, geographic diversification, owner occupied property, and moderate loan-to-value ratios. These factors are considered to be important indicators of credit risk.

By using derivative instruments and secured financing agreements, the Company is exposed to counterparty credit risk if counterparties to the contracts do not perform as expected. If a counterparty fails to perform on a derivative instrument, the Company's counterparty credit risk is equal to the amount reported as a derivative asset on its balance sheet to the extent that amount exceeds collateral obtained from the counterparty or, if in a net liability position, the extent to which collateral posted exceeds the liability to the counterparty. The amounts reported as a derivative asset/(liability) are derivative contracts in a gain/(loss) position, and to the extent subject to master netting arrangements, net of derivatives in a loss/(gain) position with the

same counterparty and collateral received/(pledged). If the counterparty fails to perform on a secured financing agreement, the Company is exposed to a loss to the extent that the fair value of collateral pledged exceeds the liability to the counterparty. The Company attempts to minimize counterparty credit risk by evaluating and monitoring the counterparty's credit, executing master netting arrangements and obtaining collateral, and executing contracts and agreements with multiple counterparties to reduce exposure to a single counterparty.

The Company's secured financing agreements transactions are governed by underlying agreements that provide for a right of setoff by the lender, including in the event of default or in the event of bankruptcy of the borrowing party to the transactions. The Company's derivative transactions are governed by underlying agreements that provide for a right of setoff under master netting arrangements, including in the event of default or in the event of bankruptcy of either party to the transactions. The Company presents its assets and liabilities subject to such arrangements on a net basis in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition. The following table presents information about our assets and liabilities that are subject to such arrangements and can potentially be offset on our consolidated statements of financial condition as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

**March 31, 2025**  
(dollars in thousands)

	Gross Amounts of Recognized Assets (Liabilities)	Gross Amounts Offset in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position	Net Amounts Offset in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position	Gross Amounts Not Offset with Financial Assets (Liabilities) in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position		Net Amount
				Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral (Received) Pledged <sup>(1)</sup>	
Secured financing agreements	\$ (2,994,191)	\$ —	\$ (2,994,191)	\$ 4,222,227	\$ 10,604	\$ 1,238,640
Interest rate swaps - Gross Assets	3,276	(3,276)	—	—	—	—
Interest rate swaps - Gross Liabilities	—	—	—	—	(17,255)	(17,255)
Swap futures - Gross Assets	—	—	—	—	1,568	1,568
Swap futures - Gross Liabilities	(240)	—	(240)	—	—	(240)
Swaptions - Gross Assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swaptions - Gross Liabilities	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest rate cap - Gross Assets	5,242	(5,242)	—	—	(438)	(438)
Interest rate cap - Gross Liabilities	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ (2,985,913)</b>	<b>\$ (8,518)</b>	<b>\$ (2,994,431)</b>	<b>\$ 4,222,227</b>	<b>\$ (5,521)</b>	<b>\$ 1,222,275</b>

(1) Included in other assets

**December 31, 2024**  
(dollars in thousands)

	Gross Amounts of Recognized Assets (Liabilities)	Gross Amounts Offset in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position	Net Amounts Offset in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position	Gross Amounts Not Offset with Financial Assets (Liabilities) in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position		Net Amount
				Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral (Received) Pledged <sup>(1)</sup>	
Secured financing agreements	\$ (2,824,371)	\$ —	\$ (2,824,371)	\$ 4,086,097	\$ 17,340	\$ 1,279,066
Interest Rate Swaps - Gross Assets	3,754	(3,754)	—	—	—	—
Interest Rate Swaps - Gross Liabilities	—	—	—	—	(13,486)	(13,486)
Treasury Futures - Gross Assets	117	—	117	—	—	117
Treasury Futures - Gross Liabilities	—	—	—	—	1,098	1,098
Swaptions - Gross Assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swaptions - Gross Liabilities	3,391	(3,391)	—	—	(399)	(399)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ (2,817,109)</b>	<b>\$ (7,145)</b>	<b>\$ (2,824,254)</b>	<b>\$ 4,086,097</b>	<b>\$ 4,554</b>	<b>\$ 1,266,396</b>

(1) Included in other assets

## 16. Commitments and Contingencies

From time to time, the Company may become involved in various claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. In connection with certain securitization transactions engaged in by the Company, it has the obligation under certain circumstances to repurchase assets from the VIE upon breach of certain representations and warranties.

**17. Subsequent Events**

The Company has evaluated subsequent events through the filing of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and determined that there have been no events that have occurred that would require adjustments to our disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.

## **Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations**

The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes to those statements included in Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

In this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, references to “we,” “us,” “our” or “the Company” refer to Chimera Investment Corporation and its subsidiaries unless specifically stated otherwise or the context otherwise indicates. The following defines certain of the commonly used terms in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q: Agency refers to a federally chartered corporation, such as Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, or an agency of the U.S. Government, such as Ginnie Mae; MBS refers to mortgage-backed securities secured by pools of residential or commercial mortgage loans; RMBS refers to mortgage-backed securities secured by pools of residential mortgage loans; CMBS refers to mortgage-backed securities secured by pools of commercial mortgage loans; Agency RMBS and Agency CMBS refer to MBS that are secured by pools of residential and commercial mortgage loans, respectively, and are issued or guaranteed by an Agency; ABS refers to asset-backed securities; Agency MBS refers to MBS that are issued or guaranteed by an Agency and includes Agency RMBS and Agency CMBS collectively; Non-Agency RMBS refers to residential MBS that are not guaranteed by any agency of the U.S. Government or any Agency; IO refers to Interest-only securities.

### **SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS**

We make forward-looking statements in this report that are subject to risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements include information about, among other things, possible or assumed future results of our business, financial condition, liquidity, results of operations, plans and objectives. When we use the words “goal,” “target,” “assume,” “believe,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “project,” “budget,” “forecast,” “predict,” “potential,” “plan,” “continue,” “intend,” “should,” “may,” “could,” “would,” “will” or similar expressions, we intend to identify forward-looking statements. Statements regarding the following subjects, among others, are forward-looking by their nature:

- our ability to obtain funding on favorable terms and access the capital markets;
- our ability to achieve optimal levels of leverage and effectively manage our liquidity;
- changes in inflation, the yield curve, interest rates and mortgage prepayment rates;
- our ability to manage credit risk related to our investments and comply with the Risk Retention Rules;
- rates of default, delinquencies, forbearance, deferred payments or decreased recovery rates on our investments;
- the concentration of properties securing our securities and residential loans in a small number of geographic areas;
- our ability to execute on our business and investment strategy;
- our ability to determine accurately the fair market value of our assets;
- changes in our industry, the general economy or geopolitical conditions (such as the recent tensions in international trade);
- our ability to successfully integrate and realize the anticipated benefits of any acquisitions, including the Palisades Acquisition (as defined below);
- our ability to operate our investment management and advisory services and manage any regulatory rules and conflicts of interest;
- the degree to which our hedging strategies may or may not be effective;
- our ability to effect our strategy to securitize residential mortgage loans;
- our ability to compete with competitors and ability to source target assets at attractive prices;
- our ability to find and retain qualified executive officers and key personnel;
- the ability of servicers and other third parties to perform their services at a high level and comply with applicable law and expanding regulations;
- our dependence on information technology and its susceptibility to cyber-attacks;
- our ability to comply with extensive government regulation;
- the impact of and changes in governmental regulations, tax law and rates, accounting guidance, and similar matters;
- our ability to maintain our exemption from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”);
- our ability to maintain our classification as a real estate investment trust (“REIT”) for U.S. federal income tax purposes;
- the volatility of the market price and trading volume of our shares; and
- our ability to make distributions to our stockholders in the future.



Forward-looking statements are based on our beliefs, assumptions and expectations of our future performance, taking into account all information currently available to us. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. These beliefs, assumptions and expectations can change as a result of many possible events or factors, not all of which are known to us. If a change occurs, our business, financial condition, liquidity, results of operations and prospects may vary materially from those expressed in our forward-looking statements. Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which it is made. New risks and uncertainties arise from time to time, and it is impossible for us to predict those events or how they may affect us. Except as required by law, we are not obligated to, and do not intend to, update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

## Executive Summary

We are a publicly traded REIT that is primarily engaged in the business of investing for itself and for unrelated third parties through its investment management and advisory services in a diversified portfolio of mortgage assets, including residential mortgage loans, Non-Agency RMBS, Agency RMBS, business purpose and investor loans, including RTLs, and other real estate-related assets such as Agency CMBS. Our investments may be direct or indirect, including through one or more limited partnerships managed by a registered investment advisor. We may make other similar investments as well as invest in entities that originate or service mortgage loans. The MBS and other real estate-related securities we purchase may include investment-grade, non-investment grade, and non-rated classes. We use leverage to increase potential returns from our investments. Our principal business objective is to provide attractive risk-adjusted returns through the generation of distributable income and through asset performance linked to mortgage credit fundamentals. We selectively invest in residential mortgage assets with a focus on credit analysis, projected prepayment rates, interest rate sensitivity and expected return.

We currently focus our investment activities primarily on acquiring residential mortgage loans. In addition, we acquire and own Non-Agency RMBS and Agency MBS. At March 31, 2025, based on the fair value of our interest earning assets, approximately 87% of our investment portfolio was residential mortgage loans, 8% of our investment portfolio was Non-Agency RMBS, and 5% of our investment portfolio was Agency MBS. At December 31, 2024, based on the fair value of our interest earning assets, approximately 88% of our investment portfolio was residential mortgage loans, 8% of our investment portfolio was Non-Agency RMBS, and 4% of our investment portfolio was Agency MBS.

We use leverage to seek to increase our potential returns and to finance the acquisition of our assets. We expect to finance our investments using a variety of financing sources, including securitizations, warehouse facilities, repurchase agreements and the capital markets. We may seek to manage our debt and interest rate risk by utilizing interest rate hedges, such as interest rate swaps, swaptions, caps, options, and futures to reduce the effect of interest rate fluctuations related to our financing sources.

Our investment strategy is intended to take advantage of opportunities in the current interest rate and credit environment. We adjust our strategy in response to changing market conditions by shifting our asset allocations across various asset classes as interest rate and credit cycles change over time. We believe that our strategy will enhance our ability to pay dividends on our common shares throughout changing market cycles. We expect to take into consideration the long-term trends in the value of our assets and liabilities in assessing our investment strategy.

In the first quarter of 2025, U.S. investors attempted to acclimate to the new administration's policy shifts aimed at immigration reform, restructuring trade partnerships, and reducing federal government inefficiencies. Volatility fluctuated within a moderate range during the quarter as markets sought to interpret the administration's messaging, with equity and fixed income volatility rising between the last part of February through early March, only to retreat going into quarter end.

With this backdrop, we continue to approach portfolio management in a disciplined manner and are expecting to operate in an uncertain environment defined in part by higher interest rates and increased rate volatility for the foreseeable future. As a result, we took a number of actions during the quarter that put us in a well-balanced position. In summary, as noted above we,

- Increased our liquidity by executing on our re-lever strategy, including through two resecuritizations CIM 2025-R1 and CIM 2025-NR1, and raising approximately \$187 million in cash with a weighted average cost of 5.84 %.
- Executed on a new \$288 million securitization, CIM 2025-I1.
- Invested \$149 million in Agency Pass-throughs, while expanding our Agency security liquidity bucket.
- Generated \$9 million revenue from investment management and advisory services.
- Successfully executed on the re-financing of two maturing non-MTM financing facilities totaling \$587 million.
- Added a 2-year \$1 billion SOFR Interest rate cap, converted a \$500 million notional swaption into a swap, and added \$155 million Swap futures.

## Market Conditions and our Strategy

### Interest Rates

During the first quarter, the market began to adjust expectations with respect to the potential for increased inflation and slowing economic growth due to the administration's stated policy initiatives (e.g. tariffs and trade) and actions (e.g. federal government staff reductions and illegal immigrant deportation activity). As of March 2025, the Consumer Price Index ("CPI") rose by 2.4% year-over-year, with a 0.1% month-over-month decline, indicating a cooling trend. Core CPI, excluding food and energy, increased by 2.8%, marking the smallest rise since March 2021. Since quarter end, the implementation of extensive tariffs has raised concerns about a potential stagflationary environment. Many economists have increased the estimated risk of a recession to be 45%, with expectations of reduced GDP growth and heightened inflation. The Federal Reserve maintained its target range between 4.25% and 4.5% during its March meeting, citing persistent inflation above the 2% target and heightened uncertainty due to new tariffs and global economic conditions.

The yields on two-year and ten-year U.S. Treasury notes each declined by thirty six basis points during the quarter reflecting investor concerns about potential economic slowdown. Since April 2, interest rate volatility increased alongside the ten-year U.S. Treasury which has traded in a 50 basis point range, highlighting concerns with respect to the effects of policy execution.

### Credit Spreads

Spreads on most credit products were wider throughout the first quarter. In Securitized Products spreads, the credit curve flattened, with yield hungry buyers providing substantial demand for mezzanine bonds which outperformed relative to their more senior parts of the capital structure.

Residential credit performance continued to remain strong in the first quarter of 2025, driven by robust fundamentals given by low defaults, rising home prices and record levels of homeowners' equity. Mortgage loan yields tightened across Non-QM and jumbo products during the quarter between 25 and 50 basis points. Securitized product spreads, however, were wider across securitizations backed by Non-QM and RPL collateral. Non-investment grade corporate bond spreads and yields were also wider during the quarter, while investment grade yields were tighter by approximately 18 basis points in the quarter.

### Housing Market

The spread between 30-year fixed mortgage rates and 10-year U.S. Treasury yields experienced notable fluctuations influenced by economic uncertainty and policy changes. The spread narrowed by fifteen basis points to 256 basis points over the 10-year Treasury in the first quarter. While mortgage rates decreased in early 2025, elevated credit spreads suggest that borrowing costs remained high compared to historical norms. Economic factors, including inflation concerns and policy uncertainties, contributed to this environment.

Home prices continued to rise modestly, with national year-over-year growth reported at approximately 3.9% as of February 2025. Despite modest price growth, elevated mortgage rates and high absolute levels of home prices continued to present affordability headwinds for would be homebuyers. In 97% of U.S. counties, median-priced homes were less affordable compared to historical averages. High mortgage rates and economic uncertainties led to cautious buyer behavior. Pending home sales in February dropped 3.6% year-over-year, indicating a slowdown in market activity.

The U.S. continued to face a significant housing shortage, estimated at 4.5 million homes. Tariffs on imported building materials may increase construction costs, adding to the already high cost of a new home. This, coupled with labor shortages and regulatory hurdles, continued to constrain new housing development so far this year.

## Q1 2025 Business Highlights

### Liquidity Enhancement Activity during the 1st quarter 2025

During the first quarter of 2025, we continued to seek to optimize our liabilities through securitization, enabling us to have long-term non-MTM financing on our residential mortgage loans. During the quarter, we exited a maturing \$104 million non-MTM secured facility and separately entered into a new non-MTM secured facility with a principal amount of \$167 million that will mature in 18 months in January 2027. The interest rate on the new facility was 412.5 basis points lower than the maturing facility.

In addition, we extended a maturing \$407 million non-MTM secured facility by an additional 24 months to February 2027. The old facility had a spread of 375 basis points over SOFR with a cap rate of 8.75%. The new facility has two separate terms: (i) an approximately \$283 million financing facility with a fixed rate of 8.15%, and (ii) an approximately \$136 million floating-rate facility at a rate of SOFR +425 basis points.

As a normal discipline of our business operation, we routinely evaluate the potential economic and portfolio benefits of exercising our redemption rights with respect to our sponsored securitizations.

We have discussed on previous earnings calls the potential to effectively alter borrowing costs and/or organically raise liquidity by tactically exercising these call rights. Through this strategy, this quarter we redeemed securities in seven outstanding CIM securitizations and sponsored two new CIM securitizations as further detailed below. The net result of these transactions enabled the company to organically generate in excess of \$187 million in capital for new investments, while moderately lowering our cost of financing by 17 basis points from a weighted average cost of 6.21% from the seven terminated securitizations to a 6.04% weighted average cost on the two new securitizations. Below we describe these transactions in more detail.

On March 25, 2025, we sponsored two securitizations of residential mortgage loans with an aggregate principal balance of \$646 million. The mortgage loans for both securitizations were sourced from the redemption of prior Chimera-sponsored securitizations, including CIM 2021-NR1, CIM 2021-NR2, CIM 2021-NR3, CIM 2021-NR4, CIM 2022-NR1, CIM 2023-NR1, and CIM 2023-NR2.

CIM 2025-R1 was a \$392 million securitization of residential mortgage loans. The loans had a weighted average coupon of 5.74%, with weighted average FICO scores of 636, and LTV ratio of 50.80%. Securities issued by CIM 2025-R1, with an aggregate balance of approximately \$333 million, were sold in a private placement to institutional investors. These senior securities represented approximately 85% of the capital structure. We retained subordinate interests in securities with an aggregate balance of approximately \$59 million and certain interest-only securities. We also retained an option to call the securitized mortgage loans on the earlier of (i) March 25, 2027, or (ii) when the aggregate principal amount of the offered notes is less than, or equal to, 10% of the aggregate principal amount of the offered notes as of March 25, 2025. The weighted average cost of debt on securities sold was 5.74%. Our subsidiary, PAS, is the asset manager for the securitization.

CIM 2025-NR1 was a \$254 million securitization of residential mortgage loans. The loans had a weighted average coupon of 5.67%, with weighted average FICO scores of 597, and LTV ratio of 61.61%. Securities issued by CIM 2025-NR1, with an aggregate balance of approximately \$184 million, were sold in a private placement to institutional investors. These senior securities represented approximately 72.50% of the capital structure. We retained subordinate interests in securities with an aggregate balance of approximately \$70 million. We also retained an option to call the securitized mortgage loans, at the direction of the majority class B1 certificate holder, beginning on March 25, 2026. The weighted average cost of debt on securities sold was 6.59%. PAS is the asset manager for the securitization.

#### ***Secured Financing Activity during the quarter ended March 31, 2025***

Our secured financing costs decreased by 26 basis points during the quarter, and our secured financing agreements (recourse liabilities) increased by a net \$170 million. As of March 31, 2025, we had no outstanding warehouse financing exposure (recourse liabilities) backed by RPLs.

#### ***Securitization Activity during the quarter ended March 31, 2025***

On January 31, 2025 we sponsored CIM 2025-I1, a \$288 million securitization of residential mortgage investor loans. The loans had a weighted average coupon of 7.9%, with weighted average FICO scores of 748, and LTV ratio of 64%. Securities issued by CIM 2025-I1, with an aggregate balance of approximately \$276 million, were sold in a private placement to institutional investors. These senior securities represented approximately 95.8% of the capital structure. We retained subordinate interests in securities with an aggregate balance of approximately \$12 million and certain interest-only securities. We also retained an option to call the securitized mortgage loans on the earlier of (i) February 25, 2028, or (ii) when their unpaid principal balance is less than or equal to 30% of the unpaid principal balance of the securitized mortgage loans as of the cut-off date. The weighted average cost of debt on securities sold was 5.8%. The securitization is rated by Fitch and Morningstar DBRS. PAS is the asset manager for the securitization.

#### ***Asset purchases during the quarter ended March 31, 2025***

**Agency-issued pass-through securities** – During the quarter, we purchased approximately \$149 million of Pass-throughs, thereby expanding our liquidity securities bucket. These investments have added portfolio value and enable us to maintain liquidity while we seek to make future investments in residential loans and credit securities and pursue other strategic objectives.

We currently target low-to-mid teen levered returns on the Pass-throughs, and expect the levered return on this investment to exceed our cost of capital and be accretive to our earnings.

**Loans** - We committed to purchase \$32 million of residential transition loans during the first quarter, which we anticipate will settle in the second quarter. We will utilize leverage through our warehouse facilities on these loans and expect to achieve a mid-to-high teen levered return. In addition, \$100 million of RTL loans settled during the quarter, which were originally purchased in 2024 with a weighted average purchase yield of 8.68%.

#### ***Hedging transactions during the quarter ended March 31, 2025***

We continue to maintain our strategy in 2025 to use interest rate hedges to help mitigate the impact of higher interest rates on our future financing costs and protect against the impact of higher interest rates eroding our earnings and dividend paying ability. Our hedging strategies are dynamic. We focused on limiting the impact of higher interest rates, while maintaining optionality for our portfolio to benefit from potential lower interest rates in the future. Over the quarter, we converted \$500 million of swaptions to a pay-fixed 1-year swap with a weighted average coupon of 3.45%. In addition, \$500 million of pay fixed 3.45% swaps matured.

In addition, we executed on a total of \$155 million pay fixed Eris Swap futures at a weighted average par equivalent pay fixed rate of 3.84%. In addition to providing interest rate protection, these Swap futures also provide a liquidity cushion with lower margin requirements relative to cleared interest rate swaps. We also entered into a \$1 billion two-year Interest rate cap with a 3.95% strike, thereby providing protection against further rate movements as existing interest rate swaps mature.

As of March 31, 2025, we maintained open interest rate hedge positions in: (i) a \$500 million 3.43% pay-fixed interest rate swap maturing in April 2025, (ii) a \$500 million 3.49% pay-fixed interest rate swap maturing in April 2025, (iii) a \$500 million 3.76% pay-fixed interest rate swap maturing in June 2025, (iv) a \$500 million 3.45% pay-fixed interest rate swap maturing in January 2026, (v) a \$90 million 3.90% par rate equivalent pay-fixed 2-year Eris swap futures maturing in March 2027, (vi) a \$25 million 3.71% par rate equivalent pay-fixed 5-year Eris swap futures maturing in March 2030, (vii) a \$40 million 3.78% par rate equivalent pay-fixed 10-year Eris swap futures maturing in March 2035. We also have a long position in a 2-year \$1 billion Interest rate cap with a strike rate of 3.95% that we executed in January 2025.

Considering the velocity and magnitude of interest rate movements, we maintain a hedging program to manage the interest rate risk for the time differential between loan purchase commitment and the closing of loans into securitization. We use a combination of various U.S. Treasury futures contracts to hedge our exposure to future financing costs. Our hedging techniques attempt to mitigate the interest rate risk but do not capture the impact of credit spread risk. As part of our ongoing securitization execution hedging strategy, we entered into \$200 million of short 2-year treasury futures contracts during the fourth quarter of 2024 to hedge the securitization execution. The treasury futures contracts were terminated during the first quarter of 2025 upon closing of the CIM 2025-I1 transaction.

#### ***Palisades advisory fees***

Through the Palisades Acquisition, we have started earning investment management and advisory fees. In addition, PAS was hired to provide asset management services for three securitizations issued by Chimera during the quarter and we continue to provide services to unaffiliated investors and private credit funds. Palisades' fee-based income (both transaction and advisory fees) contributed \$9 million in revenue during the quarter, while adding a new client service mandate and anticipating to add additional clients in 2025.

#### ***Operating expenses***

Compensation, general, administrative, and servicing expenses were higher marginally quarter-over-quarter, when excluding imputed compensation expenses related to the Palisades Acquisition. General and administrative expenses were higher marginally when accounting for the increased costs related to the Palisades platform this quarter. Our transaction expenses were higher during the quarter as a result of costs related to securitization transactions. Lastly, the change in compensation expense for the quarter was primarily driven by the effects of the \$10 million initial imputed compensation charge relating to the Palisades Acquisition during the quarter ended December 31, 2024. The first quarter balance included an increase in compensation and salary expenses related to full quarter charges related to the Palisades Acquisition headcount additions. The first quarter includes long term equity award expense acceleration due to retirement eligible employees. Please see “ – Results of Operations – Compensation, General, Administrative, and Servicing expenses” for additional quarterly information.

#### **Strategy Outlook**

As we plan for the remainder of the year, we expect continued market uncertainty and the resulting volatility. Given our liquidity position, we believe we are well positioned to take advantage of accretive investment opportunities that will arise from this volatility.

While we intend to continue to look for opportunities to acquire and securitize mortgage loans, we expect to also grow our Agency RMBS portfolio. In addition to supporting our regulatory compliance, we believe that a larger Agency RMBS portfolio will provide portfolio diversity, more stable dividends, and a source of liquidity for opportunistic asset and business acquisitions and provide protection in periods of high market volatility. We also intend to look at opportunities to acquire MSRs, which we believe will help hedge our loan portfolio, as well as provide a diverse source of income for our dividends. We continue to evaluate business acquisitions and their overall potential synergies and benefits in conjunction with, and relative to, new investment opportunities available in the open market and through organic growth.

We declared a \$0.37 dividend per common share in the first quarter of 2025. Our economic return (as measured by the change in book value per common share plus common stock dividend) was 9.20% for the first quarter of 2025.

## Business Operations

### Net Income (Loss) Summary

The table below presents our net income (loss) on a GAAP basis for the quarters ended March 31, 2025, December 31, 2024, and March 31, 2024.

	Net Income (Loss)				
	(dollars in thousands, except share and per share data)				
	For the Quarters Ended				
	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	March 31, 2024	QoQ Change	YoY Change
<b>Net interest income:</b>					
Interest income <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 190,616	\$ 192,364	\$ 186,574	\$ (1,748)	\$ 4,042
Interest expense <sup>(2)</sup>	121,397	126,540	121,468	(5,143)	(71)
Net interest income	69,219	65,824	65,106	3,395	4,113
Increase (decrease) in provision for credit losses	3,387	4,448	1,347	(1,061)	2,040
<b>Other income (losses):</b>					
Net unrealized gains (losses) on derivatives	(6,469)	276	5,189	(6,745)	(11,658)
Realized gains (losses) on derivatives	82	641	—	(559)	82
Periodic interest on derivatives, net	4,135	4,542	5,476	(407)	(1,341)
<b>Net gains (losses) on derivatives</b>	<b>(2,252)</b>	<b>5,459</b>	<b>10,665</b>	<b>(7,711)</b>	<b>(12,917)</b>
Investment management and advisory fees	8,936	2,710	—	6,226	8,936
Net unrealized gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value	128,895	(181,197)	76,765	310,092	52,130
Net realized gains (losses) on sales of investments	—	(1,468)	(3,750)	1,468	3,750
Gains (losses) on extinguishment of debt	2,122	—	—	2,122	2,122
Other investment gains (losses)	(417)	2,490	4,686	(2,907)	(5,103)
Total other income (losses)	137,284	(172,005)	88,366	309,289	48,918
<b>Other expenses:</b>					
Compensation and benefits	13,085	17,936	9,213	(4,851)	3,872
General and administrative expenses	6,907	5,597	5,720	1,310	1,185
Servicing and asset manager fees	7,431	7,328	7,663	103	(232)
Amortization of intangibles and depreciation expenses	951	321	—	630	951
Transaction expenses	5,688	4,707	67	981	5,621
Total other expenses	34,062	35,890	22,663	(1,828)	11,399
<b>Income (loss) before income taxes</b>	<b>169,052</b>	<b>(146,520)</b>	<b>129,462</b>	<b>315,572</b>	<b>39,590</b>
Income taxes	1,755	(6)	8	1,761	1,747
<b>Net income (loss)</b>	<b>\$ 167,297</b>	<b>\$ (146,514)</b>	<b>\$ 129,454</b>	<b>\$ 313,811</b>	<b>\$ 37,843</b>
<b>Dividends on preferred stock</b>	<b>21,357</b>	<b>21,761</b>	<b>18,438</b>	<b>(404)</b>	<b>2,919</b>
<b>Net income (loss) available to common shareholders</b>	<b>\$ 145,940</b>	<b>\$ (168,275)</b>	<b>\$ 111,016</b>	<b>\$ 314,215</b>	<b>\$ 34,924</b>
<b>Net income (loss) per share available to common shareholders:</b>					
Basic	\$ 1.79	\$ (2.07)	\$ 1.37	\$ 3.86	\$ 0.42
Diluted	\$ 1.77	\$ (2.07)	\$ 1.36	\$ 3.81	\$ 0.41
<b>Weighted average number of common shares outstanding:</b>					
Basic	81,350,497	81,266,223	81,239,381	84,274	111,116
Diluted	82,394,218	81,266,223	81,718,214	1,127,995	676,004
<b>Dividends declared per share of common stock</b>	<b>\$ 0.37</b>	<b>\$ 0.37</b>	<b>\$ 0.33</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ 0.04</b>

(1) Includes interest income of consolidated VIEs of \$144,402, \$142,921, and \$146,917 for the quarters ended March 31, 2025, December 31, 2024, and March 31, 2024, respectively.

(2) Includes interest expense of consolidated VIEs of \$69,651, \$70,083, and \$73,123 for the quarters ended March 31, 2025, December 31, 2024, and March 31, 2024, respectively.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

### **Results of Operations for the quarters Ended March 31, 2025, December 31, 2024, and March 31, 2024.**

Our primary source of income is interest income earned on our assets, net of interest expense paid on our financing liabilities.

#### *Quarter ended March 31, 2025 compared to the Quarter ended December 31, 2024*

For the quarter ended March 31, 2025, our net income available to common shareholders was \$146 million, or \$1.79 per average basic common share, as compared to a net loss available to common shareholders of \$168 million, or \$2.07 per average basic common share for the quarter ended December 31, 2024. As discussed earlier, the yields on two-year and ten-year U.S. Treasury Notes declined and residential credit spreads remained relatively flat during the quarter ended March 31, 2025, which resulted in market pricing gains on our investment portfolio and increased the net income available to common shareholders. During the quarter ended March 31, 2025, we had unrealized gains on financial instruments at fair value of \$129 million, net interest income of \$69 million, and investment and asset management fees of \$9 million, offset in part by operating expenses of \$34 million and preferred stock dividend of \$21 million.

The increase in net income available to common shareholders for the quarter ended March 31, 2025, as compared to the quarter ended December 31, 2024, was primarily driven by an increase in unrealized gains on financial instruments at fair value of \$310 million, and an increase in net interest income of \$3 million, offset in part by an increase in net losses on derivatives of \$8 million.

#### *Quarter ended March 31, 2025 compared to the Quarter ended March 31, 2024*

For the quarter ended March 31, 2025, our net income available to common shareholders was \$146 million, or \$1.79 per average basic common share, compared to a net income of \$111 million, or \$1.37 per average basic common share for the quarter ended March 31, 2024. The increase in net income available to common shareholders for the quarter ended March 31, 2025, as compared to the quarter ended March 31, 2024 was primarily driven by an increase in net unrealized gains on financial instruments at fair value of \$52 million, and an increase in investment management and advisory fees of \$9 million. This increase was offset in part by a decrease on net gains on derivatives of \$13 million, an increase in transaction expense of \$6 million due to higher securitization activity, and an increase in compensation expense of \$4 million, due to the Palisades Acquisition during the quarter ended March 31, 2025, as compared to the quarter ended March 31, 2024.

### **Interest Income**

#### *Quarter ended March 31, 2025 compared to the Quarter ended December 31, 2024*

Interest income decreased slightly by \$1 million or 0.5%, to \$191 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2025, as compared to \$192 million for the quarter ended December 31, 2024. This slight decrease in our interest income during the quarter ended March 31, 2025 was primarily due to a slight decline in our average asset earning balances as compared to the quarter ended December 31, 2024.

#### *Quarter ended March 31, 2025 compared to the Quarter ended March 31, 2024*

Interest income increased by \$4 million, or 2.2%, to \$191 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2025 as compared to \$187 million, for the quarter ended March 31, 2024. This increase was primarily driven by our Agency CMO and Agency Pass-through purchases during the period. During the quarter ended March 31, 2025, the interest income on our Agency RMBS portfolio increased by \$7 million driven by these purchases as compared to the quarter ended March 31, 2024.

### **Interest Expense**

#### *Quarter ended March 31, 2025 compared to the Quarter ended December 31, 2024*

Interest expense decreased by \$5 million, or 4.1%, to \$121 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2025, as compared to \$127 million for the quarter ended December 31, 2024. This decrease was primarily driven by a reduction in our secured financing agreements collateralized by Agency RMBS balance of \$150 million and lower borrowing costs driven by a lower federal funds rate. During the quarter ended March 31, 2025, the interest expense on secured financing agreements collateralized by Agency RMBS decreased by \$3 million due to lower balances, and the interest expense on secured financing agreements collateralized by Non-Agency RMBS and Loans held for investments decreased by \$1 million and \$1 million, respectively, due to lower rates as compared to the quarter ended December 31, 2024.

*Quarter ended March 31, 2025 compared to the Quarter ended March 31, 2024*

Interest expense remained relatively unchanged at \$121 million for the quarters ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. As we rebalanced our investment portfolio, we reduced our average secured financing agreements collateralized by Agency CMBS and Non-Agency RMBS, which combined with lower financing costs due to Fed rate cuts, decreased our interest expense on secured financing agreements collateralized by Non-Agency RMBS, Agency CMBS and Loans held for investments by \$3 million during the quarter ended March 31, 2025, as compared to the quarter ended March 31, 2024. Our average securitized debt balances decreased by \$571 million, which decreased our interest expense on Securitized debt by \$4 million during the quarter ended March 31, 2025, as compared to the quarter ended March 31, 2024. These decreases were primarily offset by an increase in interest expense on our secured financing agreements collateralized by Agency RMBS by \$5 million, driven by higher borrowings to finance our Agency CMO and Agency Pass-through purchases, and an interest expense on our Long term debt of \$3 million during the quarter ended March 31, 2025 as compared to the quarter ended March 31, 2024.

***Economic Net Interest Income***

Our Economic net interest income is a non-GAAP financial measure that equals GAAP net interest income adjusted for net periodic interest cost of derivatives and excludes interest earned on cash. For the purpose of computing economic net interest income and ratios relating to cost of funds measures throughout this section, interest expense includes net payments on our derivatives, which is presented as a part of Net gains (losses) on derivatives in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. Interest rate swaps and Swap futures are used to manage the increase in interest paid on secured financing agreements in a rising rate environment. Presenting the net contractual interest payments on interest rate derivatives with the interest paid on interest-bearing liabilities reflects our total contractual interest payments. We believe this presentation is useful to investors because it depicts the economic value of our investment strategy by showing all components of interest expense and net interest income of our investment portfolio. However, Economic net interest income should not be viewed in isolation and is not a substitute for net interest income computed in accordance with GAAP. Where indicated, interest expense, adjusting for any interest earned on cash, is referred to as Economic interest expense. Where indicated, net interest income reflecting net periodic interest cost of interest rate swaps and any interest earned on cash, is referred to as Economic net interest income.

The following table reconciles the Economic net interest income to GAAP net interest income and Economic interest expense to GAAP interest expense for the periods presented.

	GAAP Interest Income	GAAP Interest Expense	Periodic Interest On Derivatives, net	Economic Interest Expense	GAAP Net Interest Income	Periodic Interest On Derivatives, net	Other <sup>(1)</sup>	Economic Net Interest Income
For the Quarter Ended March 31, 2025	\$ 190,616	\$ 121,397	\$ (4,135)	\$ 117,262	\$ 69,219	\$ 4,135	\$ (1,050)	\$ 72,304
For the Quarter Ended December 31, 2024	\$ 192,364	\$ 126,540	\$ (4,542)	\$ 121,997	\$ 65,824	\$ 4,542	\$ (1,169)	\$ 69,197
For the Quarter Ended September 30, 2024	\$ 195,295	\$ 128,844	\$ (6,789)	\$ 122,054	\$ 66,451	\$ 6,789	\$ (1,729)	\$ 71,511
For the Quarter Ended June 30, 2024	\$ 186,717	\$ 119,422	\$ (6,971)	\$ 112,451	\$ 67,295	\$ 6,971	\$ (1,872)	\$ 72,394
For the Quarter Ended March 31, 2024	\$ 186,574	\$ 121,468	\$ (5,476)	\$ 115,992	\$ 65,106	\$ 5,476	\$ (2,581)	\$ 68,001

(1) Primarily interest income on cash and cash equivalents.

***Net Interest Rate Spread***

The following tables shows our average earning assets held, interest earned on assets, yield on average interest earning assets, average debt balance, economic interest expense, economic average cost of funds, economic net interest income and net interest rate spread for the periods presented.



**For the Quarters Ended**

	March 31, 2025 (dollars in thousands)			December 31, 2024 (dollars in thousands)		
	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield/Cost	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield/Cost
<b>Assets:</b>						
<b>Interest-earning assets <sup>(1)</sup>:</b>						
Agency RMBS <sup>(3)</sup>	\$ 627,478	\$ 7,158	5.6 %	\$ 682,811	\$ 10,505	6.1 %
Agency CMBS	41,607	548	5.3 %	41,906	507	4.8 %
Non-Agency RMBS	987,344	28,269	11.5 %	1,000,496	29,508	11.8 %
Loans held for investment	11,091,882	153,591	5.5 %	11,107,918	150,674	5.4 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 12,748,311</b>	<b>\$ 189,566</b>	<b>5.9 %</b>	<b>\$ 12,833,131</b>	<b>\$ 191,194</b>	<b>6.0 %</b>
<b>Liabilities and stockholders' equity:</b>						
<b>Interest-bearing liabilities <sup>(2)</sup>:</b>						
Secured financing agreements collateralized by:						
Agency RMBS <sup>(3)</sup>	\$ 487,288	\$ 4,730	4.6 %	\$ 637,645	\$ 7,438	5.0 %
Agency CMBS	29,972	338	4.5 %	29,194	366	5.0 %
Non-Agency RMBS	647,628	9,569	5.9 %	657,762	10,537	6.4 %
Loans held for investment	1,828,760	27,450	6.0 %	1,745,522	27,973	6.4 %
Securitized debt	7,636,038	71,701	3.8 %	7,670,967	72,209	3.8 %
Long term debt <sup>(3)</sup>	139,750	3,474	9.9 %	139,750	3,474	9.9 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 10,769,436</b>	<b>\$ 117,262</b>	<b>4.4 %</b>	<b>\$ 10,880,840</b>	<b>\$ 121,997</b>	<b>4.5 %</b>
<b>Economic net interest income/net interest rate spread</b>		<b>\$ 72,304</b>	<b>1.5 %</b>		<b>\$ 69,197</b>	<b>1.5 %</b>
<b>Net interest-earning assets/net interest margin</b>	<b>\$ 1,978,875</b>		<b>2.3 %</b>	<b>\$ 1,952,291</b>		<b>2.2 %</b>
<b>Ratio of interest-earning assets to interest bearing liabilities</b>		<b>1.18</b>			<b>1.18</b>	

(1) Interest-earning assets at amortized cost.

(2) Interest includes periodic interest on derivatives, net

(3) These amounts have been adjusted to reflect the daily outstanding averages for which the financial instruments were held during the period.

For the Quarters Ended								
	March 31, 2025 (dollars in thousands)			March 31, 2024 (dollars in thousands)				
	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield/Cost	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield/Cost		
<b>Assets:</b>								
<b>Interest-earning assets<sup>(1)</sup>:</b>								
Agency RMBS <sup>(3)</sup>	\$ 627,478	\$ 7,158	5.6 %	\$ 19,363	\$ 325	6.7 %		
Agency CMBS	41,607	548	5.3 %	60,345	715	4.7 %		
Non-Agency RMBS	987,344	28,269	11.5 %	961,903	28,935	12.0 %		
Loans held for investment	11,091,882	153,591	5.5 %	11,643,716	154,018	5.3 %		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 12,748,311</b>	<b>\$ 189,566</b>	<b>5.9 %</b>	<b>\$ 12,685,327</b>	<b>\$ 183,993</b>	<b>5.8 %</b>		
<b>Liabilities and stockholders' equity:</b>								
<b>Interest-bearing liabilities<sup>(2)</sup>:</b>								
Secured financing agreements collateralized by:								
Agency RMBS <sup>(3)</sup>	\$ 487,288	\$ 4,730	4.6 %	\$ —	\$ —	— %		
Agency CMBS	29,972	338	4.5 %	44,632	661	5.9 %		
Non-Agency RMBS	647,628	9,569	5.9 %	681,101	11,736	6.9 %		
Loans held for investment	1,828,760	27,450	6.0 %	1,696,221	28,106	6.6 %		
Securitized debt	7,636,038	71,701	3.8 %	8,207,251	75,489	3.7 %		
Long term debt <sup>(3)</sup>	139,750	3,474	9.9 %	—	—	— %		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 10,769,436</b>	<b>\$ 117,262</b>	<b>4.4 %</b>	<b>\$ 10,629,205</b>	<b>\$ 115,992</b>	<b>4.4 %</b>		
<b>Economic net interest income/net interest rate spread</b>		\$ 72,304	1.5 %		\$ 68,001	1.4 %		
<b>Net interest-earning assets/net interest margin</b>	\$ 1,978,875		2.3 %	\$ 2,056,122		2.1 %		
<b>Ratio of interest-earning assets to interest bearing liabilities</b>		1.18			1.19			

(1) Interest-earning assets at amortized cost.

(2) Interest includes periodic interest on derivatives, net

(3) These amounts have been adjusted to reflect the daily outstanding averages for which the financial instruments were held during the period.

#### Economic Net Interest Income and the Average Earning Assets

##### Quarter ended March 31, 2025 compared to the Quarter ended December 31, 2024

Our Economic net interest income (which is a non-GAAP measure, see “Economic net interest income” discussion earlier for details) increased by \$3 million to \$72 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2025 from \$69 million for the quarter ended December 31, 2024. The net interest margin, which equals the Economic net interest income as a percentage of the net average balance of our interest-earning assets less our interest-bearing liabilities, remained steady at 1.50% for the quarter ended March 31, 2025, as compared to the quarter ended December 31, 2024. Our Average net interest-earning assets remained relatively unchanged at \$2.0 billion for the quarters ended March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024. Our net interest rate spread, which equals the yield on our average interest-earning assets less the economic average cost of funds, remained unchanged at 1.18 for the quarter ended March 31, 2025, as compared to the quarter ended December 31, 2024.

##### Quarter ended March 31, 2025 compared to the Quarter ended March 31, 2024

Our Economic net interest income (which is a non-GAAP measure, see “Economic net interest income” discussion earlier for details) increased by \$4 million to \$72 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2025 from \$68 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2024. The net interest margin, which equals the Economic net interest income as a percentage of the net average balance of our interest-earning assets less our interest-bearing liabilities, increased by 20 basis points for the quarter ended March 31, 2025, as compared to the quarter ended March 31, 2024. Our Average net interest-earning assets decreased by \$77 million to \$2.0 billion for the quarter ended March 31, 2025, compared to \$2.1 billion for the same period of 2024. Our net interest rate spread, which equals the yield on our average interest-earning assets less the economic average cost of funds, increased by 10 basis points for the quarter ended March 31, 2025, as compared to the quarters ended March 31, 2024. The increase in our net interest spread was primarily driven by higher interest income in our Agency RMBS portfolio due to Agency CMO and Agency Pass-through purchases.

### ***Economic Interest Expense and the Cost of Funds***

The borrowing rate at which we are able to finance our assets using secured financing agreements is typically correlated to SOFR and the term of the financing. The borrowing rate on the majority of our securitized debt is fixed and correlated to the term of the financing. The table below shows our average borrowed funds, Economic interest expense, average cost of funds (inclusive of periodic interest on swaps and Swap futures), average one-month SOFR, average three-month SOFR and average one-month SOFR relative to average three-month SOFR.

	Average Debt Balance	Economic Interest Expense	Average Cost of Funds	Average One-Month SOFR	Average Three-Month SOFR	Average One-Month SOFR Relative to Average Three-Month SOFR
(Ratios have been annualized, dollars in thousands)						
For the Quarter Ended March 31, 2025	\$ 10,769,436	\$ 117,262	4.40 %	4.31 %	4.30 %	0.01 %
For the Quarter Ended December 31, 2024	\$ 10,880,840	\$ 121,997	4.48 %	4.59 %	4.50 %	0.09 %
For the Quarter Ended September 30, 2024	\$ 10,904,969	\$ 122,054	4.48 %	5.29 %	5.24 %	0.05 %
For the Quarter Ended June 30, 2024	\$ 10,741,156	\$ 112,451	4.24 %	5.33 %	5.33 %	0.00 %
For the Quarter Ended March 31, 2024	\$ 10,629,205	\$ 115,992	4.37 %	5.33 %	5.32 %	0.01 %

Average interest-bearing liabilities increased by \$140 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2025, as compared to the quarter ended March 31, 2024. Economic interest expense decreased by \$1 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2025, as compared to the quarter ended March 31, 2024, primarily due to Fed rate cuts.

While we may use interest rate hedges to mitigate risks related to changes in interest rate, the hedges may not fully offset interest expense movements.

### ***Provision for Credit Losses***

For the quarter ended March 31, 2025, we recorded an increase in provision for credit losses of \$3 million, as compared to an increase in provision of credit losses of \$4 million for the quarter ended December 31, 2024. For the quarter ended March 31, 2025, we recorded an increase in provision for credit losses of \$3 million, as compared to an increase in provision of credit losses of \$1 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2024. The changes in provision for credit losses for the quarter ended March 31, 2025 as compared to the quarter ended December 31, 2024 and March 31, 2024, are primarily due to a deterioration in cashflows on certain investments.

### ***Net Gains (Losses) on Derivatives***

We use derivatives to economically hedge the effects of changes in interest rates on our portfolio, specifically our secured financing agreements. Unrealized gains and losses include the change in market value, period over period, on our derivatives portfolio. Changes in market value are generally a result of changes in interest rates. We may or may not ultimately realize these unrealized derivative gains and losses depending on trade activity, changes in interest rates and the values of the underlying securities. The net gains and losses on our derivatives include both unrealized and realized gains and losses. Realized gains and losses include the net cash paid and received on our interest rate swaps and Swap futures during the period as well as sales, terminations and settlements of our swaps, swaptions and U.S. Treasury futures.

The table below shows a summary of our net gains (losses) on derivative instruments, for the quarters ended March 31, 2025, December 31, 2024, and March 31, 2024, respectively.

	For the Quarters ended		
	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024 (dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2024
Periodic interest on derivatives, net	\$ 4,135	\$ 23,780	\$ 5,476
Realized gains (losses) on derivative instruments, net:			
Interest rate swaps	—	(17,317)	—
Swap futures	—	—	—
Treasury futures	82	(4,223)	—
Swaptions	—	—	—
Interest Rate Cap	—	—	—
Total realized gains (losses) on derivative instruments, net	82	(21,540)	—
Unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments, net:			
Interest rate swaps	(3,870)	4,224	3,679
Swap futures	(240)	—	—
Treasury futures	(117)	117	—
Swaptions	—	(1,378)	1,510
Interest Rate Cap	(2,242)	—	—
Total unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments, net:	(6,469)	2,963	5,189
Total gains (losses) on derivative instruments, net	\$ (2,252)	\$ 5,203	\$ 10,665

During the quarters ended March 31, 2025, December 31, 2024, and March 31, 2024, we recognized total net losses on derivatives of \$2 million, total net gains on derivatives of \$5 million and total net gains on derivatives of \$11 million, respectively. Changes in market value are generally a result of changes in interest rates. We may or may not ultimately realize these unrealized derivative gains and losses depending on trade activity, changes in interest rates and the values of the underlying securities.

The weighted average pay rate on our interest rate swaps at March 31, 2025 was 3.53% and the weighted average receive rate was 4.41%. At March 31, 2025, the weighted average maturity on our interest rate swaps was less than one year.

The weighted average pay rate on our interest rate swap at December 31, 2024 was 3.56% and the weighted average receive rate was 4.49%. At December 31, 2024, the weighted average maturity on our interest rate swap was less than one year.

We had no swap terminations during the quarters ended March 31, 2025 and 2024.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, we exercised our three swaption contracts, each with \$500 million notional, and entered into three one-year swaps, each with \$500 million notional and a weighted average fixed pay rate of 3.56%.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2025, we exercised our one swaption contract with \$500 million notional and entered into a less than one-year swap with \$500 million notional with a 3.45% fixed pay rate. During the quarter ended March 31, 2024, we exercised our two swaption contracts with \$1.0 billion notional and entered into two one-year swaps with \$1.0 billion notional with a weighted average 3.46% fixed pay rate.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2025, we covered our open short position of 1,000 two-year U.S. Treasury Futures contracts for a net realized gain of \$82 thousand. We did not have any Treasury futures contract positions or activity during the quarter ended March 31, 2024. We were short 1,000 two-year U.S. Treasury futures contract at December 31, 2024.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2025, we entered into short positions on Swap future contracts. We are short 400 10-year SOFR Swap future contracts, 900 two-year SOFR Swap future contracts and 250 five-year SOFR Swap future contracts. The net par equivalent pay fixed rate on our Swap futures at March 31, 2025 was 3.84% and the weighted average receive rate was 4.41%. At March 31, 2024 we held no Swap future contracts.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2025, we entered into an Interest rate cap. We paid \$7 million for a two-year Interest rate cap with a strike rate of 3.95% on SOFR as the market reference rate. At March 31, 2024, we held no Interest rate cap.

Changes in our derivative positions were primarily a result of changes in our secured financing composition and changes in interest rates.

### ***Investment management and advisory fees***

During the fourth quarter of 2024, we started earning investment management and advisory fees through certain investment management agreements entered into with our investment partnerships and privately offered pooled investment vehicles, insurance companies, and other institutional clients. We recognized investment management and advisory fees of \$9 million and \$3 million for the quarters ended March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

### ***Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Financial Instruments at Fair Value***

During the quarter ended March 31, 2025, the yields on two-year and ten-year U.S. Treasury Notes declined and residential credit spreads remained relatively flat, which resulted in market pricing gains on our investment portfolio. We recorded Net unrealized gains on financial instruments at fair value of \$129 million and \$77 million for the quarters ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, respectively. We had net unrealized losses on financial instruments at fair value of \$181 million for the quarter ended December 31, 2024.

### ***Gains and Losses on Sales of Assets***

We do not forecast sales of investments as we generally expect to invest for long-term gains. However, from time to time, we may sell assets to create liquidity necessary to pursue new opportunities, to achieve targeted leverage ratios, as well as for gains when prices indicate a sale is most beneficial to us, or is the most prudent course of action to maintain a targeted risk adjusted yield for our investors.

We did not have any sales during the quarter ended March 31, 2025. We rebalanced a portion of our investment portfolio and sold Agency CMO assets during the quarter ended December 31, 2024, which resulted in a net realized losses of \$1 million. We had net realized losses of \$4 million during the quarter ended March 31, 2024 primarily driven by our sales of Agency CMBS investments as a part of our portfolio optimization efforts.

### ***Gain and Loss on Extinguishment of Debt***

When we acquire our outstanding securitized debt, we extinguish the outstanding debt and recognize a gain or loss based on the difference between the carrying value of the debt and the cost to acquire the debt which is reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Operations as a gain or loss on extinguishment of debt.

#### ***Securitized Debt Collateralized by Non-Agency RMBS***

We did not acquire any securitized debt collateralized by Non-Agency RMBS during the quarters ended March 31, 2025, December 31, 2024 and March 31, 2024.

#### ***Securitized Debt Collateralized by Loans Held for Investment***

We acquired securitized debt collateralized by Loans held for investment with an amortized cost balance of \$314 million for \$312 million during the quarter ended March 31, 2025. This transaction resulted in net gain on extinguishment of debt of \$2 million. We did not acquire any securitized debt collateralized by Loans held for investment during the quarters ended March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2024.

### ***Long Term Debt Expense***

During the second quarter of 2024, we issued \$65 million aggregate principal amount of 9.00% unsecured senior notes due 2029 that pay quarterly interest. After deducting the underwriting discount and other debt issuance costs, we received approximately \$63 million of proceeds.

During the third quarter of 2024, we issued \$75 million aggregate principal amount (including the additional amount issued pursuant to the exercise of the over-allotment option) of 9.25% unsecured senior notes due 2029 that pay quarterly interest. After deducting the underwriting discount and other debt issuance costs, we received approximately \$72 million of proceeds.

At March 31, 2025, the outstanding principal amount of these notes was \$140 million and the accrued interest payable on this debt was \$2 million. At March 31, 2025, the unamortized deferred debt issuance cost was \$5 million. The net interest expense was \$3 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2025.

### Compensation, General and Administrative Expenses and Transaction Expenses

The table below shows our total compensation and benefits expense, general and administrative, or G&A expenses, and transaction expenses as compared to average total assets and average equity for the periods presented.

	Total Compensation, G&A and Transaction Expenses	Total Compensation, G&A and Transaction Expenses/Average Assets	Total Compensation, G&A and Transaction Expenses/Average Equity
(Ratios have been annualized, dollars in thousands)			
For the Quarter Ended March 31, 2025	\$ 25,680	0.78 %	3.97 %
For the Quarter Ended December 31, 2024	\$ 28,240	0.84 %	4.29 %
For the Quarter Ended September 30, 2024	\$ 15,130	0.45 %	2.25 %
For the Quarter Ended June 30, 2024	\$ 13,287	0.41 %	2.01 %
For the Quarter Ended March 31, 2024	\$ 15,000	0.47 %	2.31 %

The Compensation and benefits costs were approximately \$13 million, \$18 million and \$9 million for the quarters ended March 31, 2025, December 31, 2024, and March 31, 2024, respectively. The decrease in Compensation and benefits costs for the quarter ended March 31, 2025 compared to the quarter ended December 31, 2024, was primarily driven by the effects of the imputed compensation charge relating to the Palisades Acquisition during the quarter ended December 31, 2024. The increase in Compensation and benefits costs for the quarter ended March 31, 2025 compared to the quarter ended March 31, 2024, was driven by higher overall compensation expense related to the Palisades Acquisition.

The general and administrative expenses were approximately \$7 million, \$6 million, and \$6 million for the quarters ended March 31, 2025, December 31, 2024, and March 31, 2024, respectively, and remained relatively unchanged. The G&A expenses are primarily comprised of legal, market data and research, auditing, consulting, information technology, rent and independent investment consulting expenses.

During the quarters ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, we incurred transaction expenses of \$6 million and \$67 thousand, respectively, in relation to securitizations. During the quarter ended December 31, 2024, we incurred transaction expenses pertaining to the Palisades Acquisition of \$5 million.

### Servicing and Asset Manager Fee Expense

The servicing fees and asset manager expenses were \$7 million, \$7 million, and \$8 million for the quarters ended March 31, 2025, December 31, 2024, and March 31, 2024 respectively. These servicing fees are primarily related to the servicing costs of the whole loans held in consolidated securitization vehicles and are paid from interest income earned by the VIEs. The servicing fees generally range from 2 to 50 basis points of unpaid principal balances of our consolidated VIEs.

### Amortization of intangibles and depreciation expenses

We recognized intangible assets related to investment management agreements and developed technology acquired in the transaction. The long-lived fixed assets are comprised of leasehold improvements, furniture and fixtures, and computers. The fixed assets and intangible assets are depreciated or amortized over their estimated useful lives. We acquired both intangible assets and long-lived fixed assets through the Palisades Acquisition during the fourth quarter of 2024. During the quarters ended March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, we recognized amortization of intangible assets and depreciation expense of \$951 thousand and \$321 thousand.

### Earnings available for distribution

Earnings available for distribution is a non-GAAP measure and is defined as GAAP net income excluding (i) unrealized gains or losses on financial instruments carried at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in earnings, (ii) realized gains or losses on the sales of investments, (iii) gains or losses on the extinguishment of debt, (iv) changes in the provision for credit losses, (v) unrealized gains or losses on derivatives, (vi) realized gains or losses on derivatives, (vii) transaction expenses, (viii) stock compensation expenses for retirement eligible awards, (ix) amortization of intangibles and depreciation expenses, (x) non-cash imputed compensation expense related to business acquisitions, and (xi) other gains and losses on equity investments.

Non-cash imputed compensation expense reflects the portion of the consideration paid in the Palisades Acquisition that pursuant to the seller's contractual arrangements is distributable to the seller's legacy employees (who are now our employees) and that for GAAP purposes is recorded as non-cash imputed compensation expense with an offsetting entry recorded as non-cash contribution from a related party to our shareholder's equity. The excluded amounts do not include any normal, recurring compensation paid to our employees.

Transaction expenses are primarily comprised of costs only incurred at the time of execution of our securitizations, certain structured secured financing agreements, and business combination transactions and include costs such as underwriting fees, legal fees, diligence fees, accounting fees, bank fees and other similar transaction-related expenses. These costs are all incurred prior to or at the execution of the transaction and do not recur. Recurring expenses, such as servicing fees, custodial fees, trustee fees and other similar ongoing fees are not excluded from earnings available for distribution. We believe that excluding these costs is useful to investors as it is generally consistent with our peer group's treatment of these costs in their non-GAAP measures presentation, mitigates period to period comparability issues tied to the timing of securitization and structured finance transactions, and is consistent with the accounting for the deferral of debt issue costs prior to the fair value election option made by us. In addition, we believe it is important for investors to review this metric which is consistent with how management internally evaluates the performance of the Company. Stock compensation expense charges incurred on awards to retirement eligible employees is reflected as an expense over a vesting period (generally 36 months) rather than reported as an immediate expense.

We view Earnings available for distribution as one measure of our investment portfolio's ability to generate income for distribution to common stockholders. Earnings available for distribution is one of the metrics, but not the exclusive metric, that our Board of Directors uses to determine the amount, if any, of dividends on our common stock. Other metrics that our Board of Directors may consider when determining the amount, if any, of dividends on our common stock include, among others, REIT taxable income, dividend yield, book value, cash generated from the portfolio, reinvestment opportunities and other cash needs. To maintain our qualification as a REIT, U.S. federal income tax law generally requires that we distribute at least 90% of our REIT taxable income (subject to certain adjustments) annually. Earnings available for distribution, however, is different than REIT taxable income, and the determination of whether we have met the requirement to distribute at least 90% of our annual REIT taxable income is not based on Earnings available for distribution. Therefore, Earnings available for distribution should not be considered as an indication of our REIT taxable income, a guaranty of our ability to pay dividends, or as a proxy for the amount of dividends we may pay. We believe Earnings available for distribution helps us and investors evaluate our financial performance period over period without the impact of certain non-recurring transactions. Therefore, Earnings available for distribution should not be viewed in isolation and is not a substitute for or superior to net income or net income per basic share computed in accordance with GAAP. In addition, our methodology for calculating Earnings available for distribution may differ from the methodologies employed by other REITs to calculate the same or similar supplemental performance measures, and accordingly, our Earnings available for distribution may not be comparable to the Earnings available for distribution reported by other REITs.

The following table provides GAAP measures of net income and net income per diluted share available to common stockholders for the periods presented and details with respect to reconciling the line items to Earnings available for distribution and related per average diluted common share amounts. Earnings available for distribution is presented on an adjusted dilutive shares basis.

	For the Quarters Ended				
	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024	June 30, 2024	March 31, 2024
	(dollars in thousands, except per share data)				
<b>GAAP Net income (loss) available to common stockholders</b>	<b>\$ 145,940</b>	<b>\$ (168,275)</b>	<b>\$ 113,672</b>	<b>\$ 33,913</b>	<b>\$ 111,016</b>
Adjustments <sup>(1)</sup> :					
Net unrealized (gains) losses on financial instruments at fair value	(128,895)	181,197	(104,012)	(11,231)	(76,765)
Net realized (gains) losses on sales of investments	—	1,468	—	—	3,750
(Gains) losses on extinguishment of debt	(2,122)	—	—	—	—
Increase (decrease) in provision for credit losses	3,387	4,448	358	3,684	1,347
Net unrealized (gains) losses on derivatives	6,469	(276)	14,457	(11,955)	(5,189)
Realized (gains) losses on derivatives	(82)	(641)	4,864	17,317	—
Transaction expenses	5,688	4,707	2,317	—	67
Stock Compensation expense for retirement eligible awards	1,432	(307)	(424)	(419)	1,024
Amortization of intangibles and depreciation expenses <sup>(2)</sup>	951	321	—	—	—
Non-cash imputed compensation related to business acquisition	341	10,296	—	—	—
Other investment (gains) losses	417	(2,490)	(1,366)	(1,001)	(4,686)
<b>Earnings available for distribution</b>	<b>\$ 33,526</b>	<b>\$ 30,448</b>	<b>\$ 29,866</b>	<b>\$ 30,308</b>	<b>\$ 30,564</b>
<b>GAAP net income (loss) per diluted common share</b>	<b>\$ 1.77</b>	<b>\$ (2.07)</b>	<b>\$ 1.39</b>	<b>\$ 0.41</b>	<b>\$ 1.36</b>
<b>Earnings available for distribution per adjusted diluted common share</b>	<b>\$ 0.41</b>	<b>\$ 0.37</b>	<b>\$ 0.36</b>	<b>\$ 0.37</b>	<b>\$ 0.37</b>

(1) As a result of the Palisades Acquisition, we updated the determination of earnings available for distribution to exclude non-recurring acquisition-related transaction expenses, non-cash amortization of intangibles and depreciation expenses, and non-cash imputed compensation expenses. These expenses are excluded as they relate to the Palisades Acquisition and are not directly related to generation of our portfolio's investment income.

(2) Non-cash amortization of intangibles and depreciation expenses related to the Palisades Acquisition

The table below summarizes the reconciliation from weighted-average diluted shares under GAAP to the weighted-average adjusted diluted shares used for Earnings available for distribution for the periods reported below.

	For the Quarters Ended				
	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024	June 30, 2024	March 31, 2024
<b>Weighted average diluted shares - GAAP</b>	82,394,218	81,266,223	81,855,872	82,281,890	81,718,214
Potentially dilutive shares <sup>(1)</sup>	—	1,263,734	—	—	—
<b>Adjusted weighted average diluted shares - Earnings available for distribution</b>	82,394,218	82,529,957	81,855,872	82,281,890	81,718,214

(1) Potentially dilutive shares related to restricted stock units and performance stock units excluded from the computation of weighted average GAAP diluted shares because their effect would have been anti-dilutive given the GAAP net loss available to common shareholders for the quarter ended December 31, 2024.

Our Earnings available for distribution for the quarter ended March 31, 2025 were \$34 million, or \$0.41 per average diluted common share, and increased by \$4 million, compared to \$30 million, or \$0.37 per average diluted common share for the quarter ended December 31, 2024. This increase in earnings available for distribution was primarily driven by lower interest expense on our Agency RMBS secured financings and an increase in investment management and advisory fees related to our advisory business.

Our Earnings available for distribution for the quarter ended March 31, 2025 were \$34 million, or \$0.41 per average diluted common share, and increased by \$3 million, compared to \$31 million, or \$0.37 per average diluted common share for the quarter ended March 31, 2024. This increase in Earnings available for distribution was primarily driven by higher interest income driven by Agency CMO and Agency Pass-through purchases and an increase in investment management and advisory fees related to our advisory business.

#### Net Income (Loss) and Return on Total Stockholders' Equity

The table below shows our Net Income and Economic net interest income as a percentage of average stockholders' equity and Earnings available for distribution as a percentage of average common stockholders' equity. Return on average equity is defined as our GAAP net income (loss) as a percentage of average equity. Average equity is defined as the average of our beginning and ending stockholders' equity balance for the period reported. Economic net interest income and Earnings available for distribution are non-GAAP measures as defined in previous sections.

	Return on Average Equity	Economic Net Interest Income/Average Equity	Earnings available for distribution/Average Common Equity
	(Ratios have been annualized)		
For the Quarter Ended March 31, 2025	25.89 %	11.19 %	8.10 %
For the Quarter Ended December 31, 2024	(22.27)%	10.52 %	7.16 %
For the Quarter Ended September 30, 2024	20.30 %	10.64 %	6.79 %
For the Quarter Ended June 30, 2024	8.57 %	11.06 %	7.08 %
For the Quarter Ended March 31, 2024	19.90 %	10.45 %	7.31 %

Return on average equity increased to 25.89% for the quarter ended March 31, 2025, as compared to (22.27)% for the quarter ended December 31, 2024. Economic net interest income as a percentage of average equity increased by 67 basis points for the quarter ended March 31, 2025 as compared to the quarter ended December 31, 2024. Earnings available for distribution as a percentage of average common equity increased slightly by 94 basis points for the quarter ended March 31, 2025 as compared to the quarter ended December 31, 2024.



## Financial Condition

### Portfolio Review

During the quarter ended March 31, 2025, we focused our efforts on taking advantage of the opportunity to acquire higher yielding assets while maintaining low leverage and ample liquidity. During the quarter ended March 31, 2025, on an aggregate basis, we purchased \$553 million of investments and received \$378 million in principal payments related to our Agency MBS, Non-Agency RMBS and Loans held for investment portfolio.

The following table summarizes certain characteristics of our portfolio at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Interest earning assets at period-end <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 12,700,015	\$ 12,780,065
Interest bearing liabilities at period-end	\$ 10,397,198	\$ 10,014,759
GAAP Leverage at period-end	3.9:1	4.0:1
GAAP Leverage at period-end (recourse)	1.2:1	1.2:1

(1) Excludes cash and cash equivalents.

Portfolio Composition	March 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Amortized Cost		Fair Value	
Non-Agency RMBS	7.9 %	7.9 %	8.3 %	8.3 %
Senior	3.7 %	3.7 %	4.7 %	4.8 %
Subordinated	3.0 %	3.0 %	3.0 %	2.9 %
Interest-only	1.2 %	1.2 %	0.6 %	0.6 %
Agency RMBS	4.9 %	3.7 %	4.8 %	3.7 %
Pass-through	1.2 %	— %	1.2 %	— %
CMO	3.5 %	3.6 %	3.5 %	3.6 %
Interest-only	0.2 %	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.1 %
Agency CMBS	0.4 %	0.4 %	0.4 %	0.4 %
Project loans	0.3 %	0.3 %	0.3 %	0.3 %
Interest-only	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.1 %
Loans held for investment	86.8 %	88.0 %	86.5 %	87.6 %
Fixed-rate percentage of portfolio	82.5 %	87.9 %	81.9 %	87.3 %
Adjustable-rate percentage of portfolio	17.5 %	12.1 %	18.1 %	12.7 %

GAAP leverage at period-end is calculated as a ratio of our secured financing agreements and securitized debt liabilities over GAAP book value. GAAP recourse leverage is calculated as a ratio of our secured financing agreements over stockholders' equity.

The following table presents details of each asset class in our portfolio at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024. The principal or notional value represents the interest income earning balance of each class. The weighted average figures are weighted by each investment's respective principal/notional value in the asset class.

March 31, 2025

	Principal or Notional Value at Period-End (dollars in thousands)	Weighted Average Amortized Cost Basis	Weighted Average Fair Value	Weighted Average Coupon	Weighted Average Yield at Period-End	Weighted Average 3 Month Prepay Rate at Period-End	Weighted Average 12 Month Prepay Rate at Period-End	Weighted Average 3 Month CDR at Period-End	Weighted Average 12 Month CDR at Period-End	Weighted Average Loss Severity <sup>(2)</sup>	Weighted Average Credit Enhancement
<b>Non-Agency MBS</b>											
Senior	\$ 994,386	\$ 44.77	\$ 60.45	5.7 %	18.1 %	4.6 %	4.6 %	2.2 %	1.6 %	19.1 %	1.9 %
Subordinated	\$ 643,316	\$ 59.47	\$ 58.69	4.5 %	8.1 %	6.8 %	7.3 %	0.7 %	0.9 %	27.8 %	7.2 %
Interest-only	\$ 2,589,059	\$ 5.85	\$ 3.13	0.7 %	4.3 %	5.2 %	5.5 %	1.3 %	1.0 %	34.3 %	— %
<b>Agency RMBS</b>											
Pass-through	\$ 149,420	\$ 100.54	\$ 100.05	5.5 %	5.4 %	3.3 %	3.0 %	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CMO	\$ 451,023	\$ 99.96	\$ 99.65	5.5 %	5.6 %	10.1 %	12.9 %	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Interest-only	\$ 379,113	\$ 5.08	\$ 4.18	0.8 %	7.6 %	7.2 %	8.4 %	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Agency CMBS</b>											
Project loans	\$ 40,875	\$ 101.52	\$ 85.63	3.5 %	3.4 %	— %	— %	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Interest-only	\$ 294,363	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.22	0.6 %	9.4 %	5.1 %	1.8 %	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Loans held for investment</b>											
Re-performing Loans	\$ 9,751,275	\$ 97.88	\$ 97.28	5.4 %	5.6 %	5.9 %	6.3 %	0.4 %	0.4 %	26.8 %	8.5 %
Prime Loans	\$ 414,628	\$ 90.88	\$ 93.71	4.3 %	5.9 %	3.1 %	4.5 %	— %	— %	37.8 %	— %
Investor Loans	\$ 833,924	\$ 102.49	\$ 101.19	6.9 %	6.6 %	10.5 %	10.2 %	0.2 %	0.2 %	6.3 %	14.9 %
Business Purpose Loans	\$ 292,399	\$ 100.65	\$ 99.80	8.8 %	7.2 %	36.3 %	17.6 %	1.9 %	0.6 %	7.6 %	— %

(1) Bond Equivalent Yield at period-end. Weighted Average Yield is calculated using each investment's respective amortized cost.  
(2) Calculated based on reported losses to date, utilizing widest data set available (i.e., life-time losses, 12-month loss, etc.)

December 31, 2024

	Principal or Notional Value at Period-End (dollars in thousands)	Weighted Average Amortized Cost Basis	Weighted Average Fair Value	Weighted Average Coupon	Weighted Average Yield at Period-End	Weighted Average 3 Month Prepay Rate at Period-End	Weighted Average 12 Month Prepay Rate at Period-End	Weighted Average 3 Month CDR at Period-End	Weighted Average 12 Month CDR at Period-End	Weighted Average Loss Severity <sup>(2)</sup>	Weighted Average Credit Enhancement
<b>Non-Agency MBS</b>											
Senior	\$ 1,010,128	\$ 45.11	\$ 60.83	5.7 %	17.6 %	4.5 %	4.9 %	1.1 %	1.5 %	14.7 %	1.9 %
Subordinated	\$ 648,977	\$ 59.18	\$ 57.99	4.5 %	8.0 %	7.4 %	7.0 %	1.1 %	0.8 %	29.7 %	6.8 %
Interest-only	\$ 2,644,741	\$ 5.81	\$ 2.77	0.7 %	6.6 %	5.0 %	5.3 %	0.8 %	0.8 %	39.5 %	— %
<b>Agency RMBS</b>											
CMO	\$ 464,640	\$ 99.97	\$ 99.36	5.8 %	5.8 %	15.7 %	— %	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Interest-only	\$ 380,311	\$ 5.15	\$ 4.41	0.6 %	6.9 %	9.4 %	9.0 %	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Agency CMBS</b>											
Project loans	\$ 40,882	\$ 101.51	\$ 84.07	3.5 %	3.4 %	— %	— %	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Interest-only	\$ 449,437	\$ 1.36	\$ 1.43	0.5 %	8.9 %	— %	— %	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Loans held for investment</b>											
Re-performing Loans	\$ 10,322,156	\$ 98.05	\$ 96.14	5.5 %	5.6 %	6.7 %	6.2 %	0.7 %	0.7 %	25.1 %	8.3 %
Prime Loans	\$ 420,446	\$ 90.75	\$ 92.50	4.3 %	5.9 %	6.0 %	4.1 %	— %	— %	37.8 %	— %
Investor Loans	\$ 573,748	\$ 102.04	\$ 98.64	6.5 %	6.4 %	12.6 %	9.8 %	— %	— %	— %	14.7 %
Business Purpose Loans	\$ 343,071	\$ 100.74	\$ 100.01	6.8 %	8.9 %	27.8 %	14.3 %	1.2 %	0.2 %	4.5 %	6.8 %

(1) Bond Equivalent Yield at period-end. Weighted Average Yield is calculated using each investment's respective amortized cost.  
(2) Calculated based on reported losses to date, utilizing widest data set available (i.e., life-time losses, 12-month loss, etc.)

Based on the projected cash flows for our Non-Agency RMBS that are not of high credit quality, a portion of the original purchase discount is designated as Accretable Discount, which reflects the purchase discount expected to be accreted into interest income, and a portion is designated as Non-Accretable Difference, which represents the contractual principal on the security that is not expected to be collected. The amount designated as Non-Accretable Difference may be adjusted over time, based on the actual performance of the security, its underlying collateral, actual and projected cash flow from such collateral, economic conditions and other factors. If the performance of a security is more favorable than previously estimated, a portion of the amount designated as Non-Accretable Difference may be transferred to Accretable Discount and accreted into interest income over time. Conversely, if the performance of a security is less favorable than previously estimated, a provision for credit loss may be recognized resulting in an increase in the amounts designated as Non-Accretable Difference.

The following table presents changes to Accretable Discount (net of premiums) as it pertains to our Non-Agency RMBS portfolio, excluding premiums on interest-only investments, during the previous five quarters.

Accretable Discount (Net of Premiums)	For the Quarters Ended				
	(dollars in thousands)				
	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024	June 30, 2024	March 31, 2024
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 117,203	\$ 123,953	\$ 125,881	\$ 130,624	\$ 139,737
Accretion of discount	(7,705)	(8,855)	(10,949)	(11,142)	(8,179)
Purchases	—	—	2,834	919	1,848
Sales	—	—	—	—	—
Elimination in consolidation	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers from/(to) credit reserve, net	1,363	2,105	6,187	5,480	(2,782)
Balance, end of period	\$ 110,861	\$ 117,203	\$ 123,953	\$ 125,881	\$ 130,624

## Liquidity and Capital Resources

### General

Liquidity measures our ability to meet cash requirements, including for ongoing borrowing commitments such as margin calls on non-MTM facilities, purchases of RMBS, residential mortgage loans and other assets for our portfolio, payment of dividends and other general business needs. Our principal sources of capital and funds for additional investments primarily include earnings, principal paydowns and sales from our investments, borrowings under securitizations and re-securitizations, secured financing agreements and other financing facilities including warehouse facilities, and proceeds from equity or other securities offerings.

Our ability to fund our operations, meet financial obligations and finance target asset acquisitions may be impacted by our ability to secure and maintain our master secured financing agreements, warehouse facilities and secured financing agreement facilities with our counterparties. Because secured financing agreements and warehouse facilities are short-term commitments of capital, lenders may respond to market conditions making it more difficult for us to renew or replace on a continuous basis our maturing short-term borrowings and have and may continue to impose more onerous conditions when rolling forward such financings. If we are not able to renew our existing facilities or arrange for new financing on terms acceptable to us, or if we default on our covenants or are otherwise unable to access funds under our financing facilities or if we are required to post more collateral or face larger haircuts, we may have to curtail our asset acquisition activities and dispose of assets.

To meet our short term (one year or less) liquidity needs, we expect to continue to borrow funds in the form of secured financing agreements and, subject to market conditions, other types of financing. The terms of the secured financing transaction borrowings under our master secured financing agreement generally conform to the terms in the standard master secured financing agreement as published by the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association, ("SIFMA") or similar market accepted agreements, as to repayment and margin requirements. In addition, each lender typically requires that we include supplemental terms and conditions to the standard master secured financing agreement. Typical supplemental terms and conditions include changes to the margin maintenance requirements, net asset value, required "haircuts" (which are the difference expressed in percentage terms between the fair value of the collateral and the amount the counterpart will lend to us) purchase price maintenance requirements, and requirements that all disputes related to the secured financing agreement be litigated or arbitrated in a particular jurisdiction. These provisions may differ for each of our lenders.

To meet our longer-term liquidity needs (greater than one year), we expect our principal sources of capital and funds to continue to be provided by earnings, principal paydowns and sales from our investments, borrowings under securitizations and re-securitizations, secured financing agreements and other financing facilities, as well as proceeds from equity, debt or other securities offerings.

In addition to the principal sources of capital described above, we may enter into warehouse facilities and use longer dated structured secured financing agreements. The use of any particular source of capital and funds will depend on market conditions, availability of these facilities, and the investment opportunities available to us.

**Current Period**

We held cash and cash equivalents of approximately \$253 million and \$84 million at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. As a result of our operating, investing and financing activities described below, our cash position increased by \$169 million from December 31, 2024 to March 31, 2025.

Our operating activities provided net cash of approximately \$49 million and \$57 million for the quarters ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The cash flows from operations were primarily driven by interest received in excess of interest paid of \$63 million and \$68 million during the quarters ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Our investing activities used cash of \$175 million and provided cash of \$248 million for the quarters ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. During the quarter ended March 31, 2025, we used cash to purchase \$150 million Agency MBS, \$403 million Loans held for investment, which were offset by cash received for principal repayments on Agency MBS, Non-Agency RMBS and Loans held for investment of \$378 million, collectively. During the quarter ended March 31, 2024, we received cash for principal repayments on Agency MBS, Non-Agency RMBS and Loans held for investment of \$325 million, collectively and from the sale of our Agency MBS of \$35 million. This cash received was offset in part by cash used on investment purchases of \$78 million of Loans held for investment and \$34 million of Non-Agency RMBS.

Our financing activities provided cash of \$296 million and used cash of \$358 million for the quarters ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. During the quarter ended March 31, 2025, we received cash from net proceeds on our secured financing agreements of \$164 million, and proceeds received from our secured debt borrowings of \$780 million. This cash received was offset in part by cash used for repayment of principal on our securitized debt of \$597 million, and payment of common and preferred dividends of \$52 million. During the quarter ended March 31, 2024, we primarily used cash for repayment of principal on our securitized debt of \$273 million, net payments on our secured financing agreements of \$40 million, and payment of common and preferred dividends of \$45 million.

Our recourse leverage was 1.2:1 at March 31, 2025 and at December 31, 2024, and remained relatively low. Our recourse leverage excludes the securitized debt which can only be repaid from the proceeds on the assets securing this debt in their respective VIEs. Our recourse leverage is presented as a ratio of our secured financing agreements and long term debt, which are recourse to our assets and our equity.

Based on our current portfolio, leverage ratio and available borrowing arrangements, we believe our assets will be sufficient to enable us to meet anticipated short-term liquidity requirements. However, if our cash resources are insufficient to satisfy our liquidity requirements, we may sell additional investments, reduce our dividends, or issue debt or additional common or preferred equity securities to meet our liquidity needs. As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, we had \$444 million and \$526 million of unencumbered assets available to us which can be pledged to access additional short-term financing or sold to raise additional cash, if necessary.

At March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the remaining maturities and borrowing rates on our RMBS and loan secured financing agreements were as follows.

	March 31, 2025			December 31, 2024		
	(dollars in thousands)					
	Principal <sup>(1)</sup>	Weighted Average Borrowing Rates	Range of Borrowing Rates	Principal	Weighted Average Borrowing Rates	Range of Borrowing Rates
Overnight	\$ —	—	NA	\$ —	—	NA
1 to 29 days	704,233	5.21%	4.46% - 7.20%	642,358	5.61%	4.66% - 7.52%
30 to 59 days	469,914	6.23%	5.04% - 6.80%	959,559	7.79%	5.34% - 12.50%
60 to 89 days	219,973	5.29%	4.72% - 5.65%	318,750	5.58%	4.87% - 7.02%
90 to 119 days	70,769	5.25%	5.25% - 5.25%	51,416	6.38%	5.51% - 6.77%
120 to 180 days	156,424	5.75%	5.24% - 6.54%	123,072	6.15%	5.82% - 6.77%
180 days to 1 year	469,938	6.70%	5.61% - 7.47%	409,760	6.79%	5.80% - 7.49%
1 to 2 years	582,209	8.31%	8.15% - 8.57%	—	N/A	N/A
2 to 3 years	332,346	5.01%	5.01% - 6.09%	337,245	5.02%	5.02% - 5.02%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 3,005,806</b>	<b>6.22%</b>		<b>\$ 2,842,160</b>	<b>6.48%</b>	

(1) The values for secured financing agreements in the table above is net of \$1 million of deferred financing costs as of March 31, 2025.

Average remaining maturity of Secured financing agreements secured by:

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Agency RMBS	26 Days	16 Days
Agency CMBS	7 Days	8 Days
Non-Agency RMBS and Loans held for investment	356 Days	237 Days

We collateralize the secured financing agreements we use to finance our operations with our MBS investments and mortgage loans held in trusts controlled by us. Our counterparties negotiate a "haircut", which is the difference expressed in percentage terms between the fair value of the collateral and the amount the counterparty will lend to us, when we enter into a financing transaction. The size of the haircut reflects the perceived risk and market volatility associated with holding the MBS by the lender. The haircut provides lenders with a cushion for daily market value movements that reduce the need for a margin call to be issued or margin to be returned as normal daily increases or decreases in MBS market values occur. At March 31, 2025, the weighted average haircut on our secured financing agreements collateralized by Agency RMBS was 5.0%, Agency CMBS was 5.5%, and Non-Agency RMBS and Loans held for investment was 25.6%. At December 31, 2024, the weighted average haircut on our remaining secured financing agreements collateralized by Agency RMBS was 5.1%, Agency CMBS was 5.5%, and Non-Agency RMBS and Loans held for investment was 26.0%.

Because the fair value of the Non-Agency MBS is more difficult to determine in current financial conditions, as well as more volatile period to period than Agency MBS, the Non-Agency MBS typically requires a larger haircut. In addition, when financing assets using the standard form of SIFMA Master Repurchase Agreements, the counterparty to the agreement typically nets its exposure to us on all outstanding repurchase agreements and issues margin calls if movement of the fair values of the assets in the aggregate exceeds their allowable exposure to us. A decline in asset fair values could create a margin call or may create no margin call depending on the counterparty's specific policy. In addition, counterparties consider a number of factors, including their aggregate exposure to us as a whole and the number of days remaining before the repurchase transaction closes prior to issuing a margin call. To minimize the risk of margin calls, as of March 31, 2025, we have entered into \$915 million of financing arrangements for which the collateral cannot be adjusted as a result of changes in market value, minimizing the risk of a margin call as a result in price volatility. We refer to these agreements as non-MTM facilities. These non-MTM facilities generally have higher costs of financing, but lower the risk of a margin call which could result in sales of our assets at distressed prices. All non-MTM facilities are collateralized by Non-Agency RMBS collateral, which tends to have increased volatile price changes during periods of market stress. In addition we have entered into certain secured financing agreements that are not subject to additional margin requirement until the drop in fair value of collateral is greater than a threshold. We refer to these agreements as limited MTM facilities. As of March 31, 2025 we have \$504 million of limited MTM facilities. We believe these non-MTM and limited MTM facilities significantly reduce our financing risks. See Note 5 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion on how we determine the fair values of the RMBS collateralizing our secured financing agreements.

At March 31, 2025, the weighted average borrowing rates for our secured financing agreements collateralized by Agency RMBS was 4.5%, Agency CMBS was 4.5% and Non-Agency MBS and Loans held for investment was 6.6%.

At December 31, 2024, the weighted average borrowing rates for our secured financing agreements collateralized by Agency RMBS was 4.8%, Agency CMBS was 4.8% and Non-Agency MBS and Loans held for investment was 6.8%.

We entered into a secured financing agreement during the fourth quarter of 2022 for which we have elected fair value option. We believe electing fair value for this financial instrument better reflects the transactional economics. The total principal balance outstanding on this secured financing at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 was \$332 million and \$337 million, respectively. The fair value of collateral pledged was \$383 million and \$383 million as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. We carry this secured financing instrument at fair value of \$321 million and \$319 million as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. At March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the weighted average borrowing rate on secured financing agreements at fair value was 5.0%. At March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the haircut for the secured financing agreements at fair value was 7.5%. At March 31, 2025, the maturity on the secured financing agreements at fair value was two years.

The table below presents our average daily secured financing agreements balance and the secured financing agreements balance at each period end for the periods presented. Our balance at period-end tends to fluctuate from the average daily balances due to the adjusting of the size of our portfolio by using leverage.

Period	Average secured financing agreements balances	Secured financing agreements balance at period end
	(dollars in thousands)	
Quarter End March 31, 2025	\$ 2,925,366	\$ 2,994,191
Quarter End December 31, 2024	\$ 3,019,337	\$ 2,824,371
Quarter End September 30, 2024	\$ 2,986,995	\$ 3,228,748
Quarter End June 30, 2024	\$ 2,561,042	\$ 2,699,299
Quarter End March 31, 2024	\$ 2,421,953	\$ 2,384,678

Our secured financing agreements do not require us to maintain any specific leverage ratio. We believe the appropriate leverage for the particular assets we are financing depends on the credit quality and risk of those assets. At March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the carrying value of our total interest-bearing debt was approximately \$10.4 billion and \$10 billion, respectively, which represented a leverage ratio of approximately 3.9:1 and 4.0:1, respectively. We include our secured financing agreements, long term debt, and securitized debt in the numerator of our leverage ratio and stockholders' equity as the denominator.

At March 31, 2025, we had secured financing agreements with 15 counterparties. All of our secured financing agreements are secured by Agency MBS, Non-Agency RMBS and Loans held for investment and cash. Under these secured financing agreements, we may not be able to reclaim our collateral but will still be obligated to pay our repurchase obligations. We mitigate this risk by ensuring our counterparties are rated financial institutions. As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, we had \$4.2 billion and \$4.1 billion, respectively, of securities or cash pledged against our secured financing agreements obligations.

We expect to enter into new secured financing agreements at maturity; however, there is a risk that we will not be able to renew our secured financing agreements when we desire to renew them or obtain favorable interest rates and haircuts as a result of uncertainty in the market including, but not limited to, uncertainty as a result of inflation and increases in the federal funds rate. We offset the interest rate risk of our repurchase agreements primarily through the use of derivatives, which primarily consist of interest rate swaps, Swap futures, swaptions, U.S. Treasury futures and Interest rate caps. The average remaining maturities on our interest rate swaps at March 31, 2025 was less than one year. All of our swaps are cleared by a central clearing house. When our interest rate swaps are in a net loss position (expected cash payments are in excess of expected cash receipts on the swaps), we post collateral as required by the terms of our swap agreements. The average remaining maturities on our Swap futures at March 31, 2025 are between two and ten years. The Swap futures are exchange traded instrument. Similar to our interest rate swaps we post collateral when we are in a net loss position. The Interest rate cap has a two-year maturity with a potential payment every ninety days from the initial settlement date. The payment is dependent upon whether the compounded average market reference rate for the ninety day period is greater than the strike rate on the Interest rate cap. We will receive a payment if the difference between the two amounts is positive.

#### Exposure to Financial Counterparties

We actively manage the number of secured financing counterparties to reduce counterparty risk and manage our liquidity needs. The following table summarizes our exposure to our secured financing agreements counterparties at March 31, 2025:

March 31, 2025				
Country	Number of Counterparties	Secured Financing Agreement	Interest Rate Swaps at Fair Value	Exposure <sup>(1)</sup>
		(dollars in thousands)		
United States	9	\$ 1,463,946	\$ 3,276	\$ 512,676
Japan	2	1,082,271	—	542,336
Canada	2	390,615	—	137,842
Spain	1	41,428	—	2,528
South Korea	1	\$ 27,546	\$ —	1,380
Total	15	\$ 3,005,806	\$ 3,276	\$ 1,196,762

(1) Represents the amount of securities and/or cash pledged as collateral to each counterparty less the aggregate of secured financing agreement.

We regularly monitor our exposure to financing counterparties for credit risk and allocate assets to these counterparties based, in part, on the credit quality and internally developed metrics measuring counterparty risk. Our exposure to a particular

counterparty is calculated as the excess collateral which is pledged relative to the secured financing agreement balance. If our exposure to our financing counterparties exceeds internally developed thresholds, we develop a plan to reduce the exposure to an acceptable level. At March 31, 2025, we had amounts at risk with Nomura of 19% of our equity related to the collateral posted on secured financing agreements. The weighted average maturities of the secured financing agreements with Nomura were 373 days. The amount at risk with Nomura was \$502 million. At December 31, 2024, we had amounts at risk with Nomura of 20% of our equity related to the collateral posted on secured financing agreements. The weighted average maturities of the secured financing agreements with Nomura were 108 days. The amount at risk with Nomura was \$512 million.

At March 31, 2025, we did not use credit default swaps or other forms of credit protection to hedge the exposures summarized in the table above.

#### ***Stockholders' Equity***

In January 2024, our Board of Directors updated the authorization of our share repurchase program (the "Share Repurchase Program") to include our preferred stock and increased the authorization by \$33 million back up to \$250 million. Such authorization does not have an expiration date, and at present, there is no intention to modify or otherwise rescind such authorization. Shares of our common stock and preferred stock may be purchased in the open market, including through block purchases, through privately negotiated transactions, or pursuant to any trading plan that may be adopted in accordance with Rule 10b5-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). The timing, manner, price and amount of any repurchases will be determined at our discretion and the program may be suspended, terminated or modified at any time, for any reason. Among other factors, we intend to only consider repurchasing shares of our common stock when the purchase price is less than the last publicly reported book value per common share. In addition, we do not intend to repurchase any shares from directors, officers or other affiliates. The program does not obligate us to acquire any specific number of shares, and all repurchases will be made in accordance with Rule 10b-18, which sets certain restrictions on the method, timing, price and volume of stock repurchases.

We did not repurchase any of our common stock during the quarters ended March 31, 2025 and 2024.

In 2022, we entered into separate Distribution Agency Agreements (the "Existing Sales Agreements") with each of Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, JMP Securities LLC, Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC, Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC and RBC Capital Markets, LLC. In February 2023, the Company amended the Existing Sales Agreements and entered into separate Distribution Agency Agreements (together with the Existing Sales Agreements, as amended, the "Sales Agreements") with J.P. Morgan Securities LLC and UBS Securities LLC (replacing Credit Suisse Securities LLC) to include J.P. Morgan Securities LLC and UBS Securities LLC as additional sales agents. Pursuant to the terms of the Sales Agreements, we may offer and sell shares of our common stock, having an aggregate offering price of up to \$500 million from time to time in "at the market offerings" through any of the sales agents under the Securities Act of 1933. We did not issue any shares under the at-the-market sales program during the quarters ended March 31, 2025 and 2024. The approximate dollar value of shares that may yet be issued under our at-the-market sales program is \$426 million as of March 31, 2025.

On May 10, 2024, our Board of Directors approved a 1-for-3 reverse stock split of our common stock. The reverse stock split was effective after the close of trading on May 21, 2024, and shares of our common stock began trading on a reverse split-adjusted basis on the New York Stock Exchange beginning at the opening of trading on May 22, 2024. As a result of the reverse stock split, every three shares of our common stock was converted into one share of common stock, reducing the number of issued and outstanding shares of our common stock from approximately 241 million to approximately 80 million and reducing the number of authorized shares from 500 million to approximately 167 million. No fractional shares were issued in connection with the reverse stock split. Each stockholder who was otherwise entitled to receive a fractional share of our common stock was entitled to receive a cash payment in lieu of a fractional share. The reverse stock split was not subject to stockholder approval and did not change the par value of our common stock. All common shares, outstanding options and per share amounts for all periods presented were retroactively adjusted to reflect the reverse stock split.

We declared dividends to common shareholders of \$30 million, or \$0.37 per share, and \$27 million, or \$0.33 per share, during the quarters ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, respectively.

We declared dividends to Series A preferred stockholders of \$3 million, or \$0.50 per preferred share, during the quarters ended March 31, 2025 and 2024.

We declared dividends to Series B preferred stockholders of \$8 million, or \$0.65 per preferred share, during the quarter ended March 31, 2025. We declared dividends to Series B preferred stockholders of \$7 million, or \$0.50 per preferred share, during the quarter ended March 31, 2024.

We declared dividends to Series C preferred stockholders of \$5 million, or \$0.48 per preferred share, during the quarters ended March 31, 2025 and 2024.

We declared dividends to Series D preferred stockholders of \$5 million, or \$0.62 per preferred share, during the quarter ended March 31, 2025. We declared dividends to Series D preferred stockholders of \$4 million, or \$0.50 per preferred share, during the quarter ended March 31, 2024.

On October 30, 2021, all 5,800,000 issued and outstanding shares of Series A Preferred Stock with an outstanding liquidation preference of \$145 million became callable at a redemption price equal to the liquidation preference plus accrued and unpaid dividends through, but not including the redemption date.

On March 30, 2024, all 13,000,000 issued and outstanding shares of Series B Preferred Stock with an outstanding liquidation preference of \$325 million became callable at a redemption price equal to the liquidation preference plus accrued and unpaid dividends through, but not including the redemption date.

On March 30, 2024, all 8,000,000 issued and outstanding shares of Series D Preferred Stock with an outstanding liquidation preference of \$200 million became callable at a redemption price equal to the liquidation preference plus accrued and unpaid dividends through, but not including the redemption date.

On September 30, 2025, all 10,400,000 issued and outstanding shares of Series C Preferred Stock with an outstanding liquidation preference of \$260 million will become callable at a redemption price equal to the liquidation preference plus accrued and unpaid dividends through, but not including the redemption date.

After June 30, 2023, all LIBOR tenors relevant to us ceased to be published or became no longer representative. We believe that the federal Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act (the "Act") and the related regulations promulgated thereunder are applicable to each of its Series B Preferred Stock, Series C Preferred Stock and Series D Preferred Stock. In light of the applicability of the Act to the aforementioned preferred stock, we believe, given all of the information available to us to date, that three-month CME Term SOFR plus the applicable tenor spread adjustment of 0.26161% per annum have automatically replaced, or will automatically replace, three-month LIBOR as the reference rate for calculations of the dividend rate payable on the relevant preferred stock for dividend periods from and after (i) March 30, 2024, in the case of the Series B Preferred Stock, (ii) September 30, 2025, in the case of the Series C Preferred Stock, and (iii) March 30, 2024, in the case of the Series D Preferred Stock.

#### ***Stock Based Compensation***

On June 14, 2023, the Board of Directors recommended and shareholders approved, the Chimera Investment Corporation 2023 Equity Incentive Plan (the "Plan"). It authorized the issuance of up to 7 million shares of our common stock for the grant of awards under the Plan (adjusted on a retroactive basis to reflect our 1-for-3-reverse stock split effected on May 21, 2024). The Plan replaced our 2007 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended and restated effective December 10, 2015 (the "Prior Plan"), and no new awards will be granted under the Prior Plan. Any awards outstanding under the Prior Plan will remain subject to and be paid under the Prior Plan. Any shares subject to outstanding awards under the Prior Plan that expire, terminate, or are surrendered or forfeited for any reason without issuance of shares will automatically become available for issuance under the Plan. Also, shares withheld for tax withholding requirements after stockholder approval of the Plan for full value awards originally granted under the Prior Plan (such as the RSUs and PSUs awarded to our named executive officers) will automatically become available for issuance under the Plan.

As of March 31, 2025, approximately 6 million shares were available for future grants under the Plan.

#### **Grants of Restricted Stock Units ("RSUs")**

During the quarters ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, we granted RSU awards to senior management. These RSU awards are designed to reward senior management and employees of the Company for services provided to us. Generally, the RSU awards vest equally over a three-year period and will fully vest after three years. For employees who are retirement eligible, defined as years of service to us plus age that is equal to or greater than 65, the service period is considered to be fulfilled and all grants are expensed immediately. For senior management who are retirement eligible, defined as having attained age 55 and the sum of his or her age plus his or her years of service is equal or greater than 65, the service period is considered to be fulfilled and all grants are expensed immediately. The RSU awards are valued at the market price of our common stock on the grant date and generally the employees must be employed by us on the vesting dates to receive the RSU awards. We granted 304 thousand RSU awards during the three months ended March 31, 2025 with a grant date fair value of \$4 million for the 2025 performance year. We granted 179 thousand RSU awards during the three months ended March 31, 2024 with a grant date fair value of \$3 million for the 2024 performance year.

#### **Grants of Performance Share Units ("PSUs")**

PSU awards are designed to align compensation with our future performance. The PSU awards granted during the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, include a three-year performance period ending on December 31, 2026 and December 31,



2025, respectively. For the PSU awards granted during the quarter ended March 31, 2025, and 2024, the final number of shares awarded will be between 0% and 200% of the PSUs granted based equally on the Company Economic Return and share price performance compared to a peer group. Our three-year Company Economic Return is equal to our change in book value per common share plus common stock dividends. Share price performance equals change in share price plus common stock dividends. Compensation expense will be recognized on a straight-line basis over the three-year vesting period based on an estimate of the Company Economic Return and share price performance in relation to the entities in the peer group and will be adjusted each period based on our best estimate of the actual number of shares awarded. For the three months ended March 31, 2025, we granted 296 thousand PSU awards to senior management with a grant date fair value of \$4 million. For the three months ended March 31, 2024, we granted 179 thousand PSU awards to senior management with a grant date fair value of \$3 million.

At March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, there were approximately 1 million unvested shares of RSUs and PSUs issued to our employees and directors.

#### Contractual Obligations and Commitments

The following tables summarize our contractual obligations at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024. The estimated principal repayment schedule of the securitized debt is based on expected cash flows of the residential mortgage loans or RMBS, as adjusted for expected principal write-downs on the underlying collateral of the debt.

March 31, 2025					
(dollars in thousands)					
Contractual Obligations	Within One Year	One to Three Years	Three to Five Years	Greater Than or Equal to Five Years	Total
Secured financing agreements	\$ 2,091,251	\$ 914,555	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,005,806
Securitized debt, collateralized by Non-Agency RMBS	—	—	—	13	13
Securitized debt at fair value, collateralized by Loans held for investment	1,276,348	2,127,097	1,991,391	2,371,815	7,766,651
Interest expense on MBS secured financing agreements <sup>(1)</sup>	24,770	5,492	—	—	30,262
Interest expense on securitized debt <sup>(1)</sup>	268,908	414,935	283,427	370,571	1,337,842
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 3,661,278</b>	<b>\$ 3,462,079</b>	<b>\$ 2,274,818</b>	<b>\$ 2,742,398</b>	<b>\$ 12,140,574</b>

(1) Interest is based on variable rates in effect as of March 31, 2025.

December 31, 2024					
(dollars in thousands)					
Contractual Obligations	Within One Year	One to Three Years	Three to Five Years	Greater Than or Equal to Five Years	Total
Secured financing agreements	\$ 2,504,915	\$ 337,245	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,842,160
Securitized debt, collateralized by Non-Agency RMBS	—	13	—	13	26
Securitized debt at fair value, collateralized by Loans held for investment	1,288,028	2,091,147	1,937,868	2,253,020	7,570,063
Interest expense on MBS secured financing agreements <sup>(1)</sup>	29,737	1,364	—	—	31,101
Interest expense on securitized debt <sup>(1)</sup>	255,162	394,250	257,323	292,081	1,198,816
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 4,077,842</b>	<b>\$ 2,824,019</b>	<b>\$ 2,195,191</b>	<b>\$ 2,545,114</b>	<b>\$ 11,642,166</b>

(1) Interest is based on variable rates in effect as of December 31, 2024.

Not included in the table above are the unfunded construction loan commitments of \$5 million as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024. We expect the majority of these commitments will be paid within one year and are reported under Payable for investments purchased in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition.

We have made a \$75 million capital commitment to a fund managed by Kah Capital Management, LLC. During the quarter ended March 31, 2025, we did not make any additional funding toward the commitment, and the total funding remained at \$56 million, leaving an unfunded commitment of \$19 million.

### ***Capital Expenditure Requirements***

At March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, we had no material commitments for capital expenditures.

### ***Dividends***

To maintain our qualification as a REIT, we must pay annual dividends to our stockholders of at least 90% of our taxable income (subject to certain adjustments). Before we pay any dividend, we must first meet any operating requirements and scheduled debt service on our financing facilities and other debt payable.

### ***Critical Accounting Estimates***

Accounting policies are integral to understanding our Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make certain judgments and assumptions, on the basis of information available at the time of the financial statements, in determining accounting estimates used in the preparation of these statements. Our significant accounting policies and accounting estimates are described in Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Critical accounting policies are described in this section. An accounting policy is considered critical if it requires management to make assumptions or judgments about matters that are highly uncertain at the time the accounting estimate was made or require significant management judgment in interpreting the accounting literature. If actual results differ from our judgments and assumptions, or other accounting judgments were made, this could have a significant and potentially adverse impact on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The accounting policies and estimates which we consider most critical relate to the recognition of revenue on our investments, including recognition of any losses, and the determination of fair value of our financial instruments. The consolidated financial statements include, on a consolidated basis, our accounts, the accounts of our wholly-owned subsidiaries, and variable interest entities ("VIEs") for which we are the primary beneficiary. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

### ***Use of Estimates***

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although our estimates contemplate current conditions and how we expect them to change in the future, it is reasonably possible that actual conditions could be different than anticipated in those estimates, which could materially adversely impact our results of operations and our financial condition. Management has made significant estimates in several areas, including current expected credit losses of Non-Agency RMBS, valuation of Loans held for investments, Agency and Non-Agency MBS, forward interest rates for interest rate swaps, and income recognition on Loans held for investments, Non-Agency RMBS, goodwill, intangibles and contingent earn-out liability. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

### ***Recent Accounting Pronouncements***

Refer to Note 2 in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of accounting guidance we have recently adopted or expect to be adopted in the future.

### **Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk**

The primary components of our market risk are related to credit risk, interest rate risk, prepayment risk, extension risk, basis risk and market risk. While we do not seek to avoid risk completely, we believe the risk can be quantified from historical experience and we seek to actively manage that risk and to maintain capital levels consistent with the risks we undertake.

Additionally, refer to Item 1A, "Risk Factors" included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024 for additional information on risks we face.

### ***Credit Risk***

We are subject to credit risk in connection with our investments in Non-Agency RMBS and residential mortgage loans and face more credit risk on assets we own that are rated below "AAA" or not rated. The credit risk related to these investments pertains to the ability and willingness of the borrowers to pay, which is assessed before credit is granted or renewed and

periodically reviewed throughout the loan or security term. We believe that residential loan credit quality, and thus the quality of our assets, is primarily determined by the borrowers' credit profiles and loan characteristics.

In connection with loan acquisitions, we or a third party perform an independent review of the mortgage file to assess the origination and servicing of the mortgage loan as well as our ability to enforce the contractual rights in the mortgage. Depending on the size of the loans, we may not review all of the loans in a pool, but rather a sample of loans for diligence review based upon specific risk-based criteria such as property location, loan size, effective LTV ratio, borrower's characteristics and other criteria we believe to be important indicators of credit risk. Additionally, we obtain representations and warranties from each seller with respect to the residential mortgage loans, including the origination and servicing of the mortgage loan as well as the enforceability of the lien on the mortgaged property. A seller who breaches these representations and warranties in making a loan that we purchase may be obligated to repurchase the loan from us. Our resources include a portfolio management system, as well as third-party software systems. We utilize third-party due diligence firms to perform an independent mortgage loan file review to ensure compliance with existing guidelines. In addition to statistical sampling techniques, we create adverse credit and valuation samples, which we individually review.

Additionally, we closely monitor credit losses incurred, as well as how expectations of credit losses are expected to change on our Non-Agency RMBS and Loans held for investment portfolios. We estimate future credit losses based on historical experience, market trends, current delinquencies as well as expected recoveries. The net present value of these expected credit losses can change, sometimes significantly from period to period as new information becomes available. When credit loss experience and expectations improve, we will collect more principal on our investments. If credit loss experience deteriorates, we will collect less principal on our investments. The favorable or unfavorable changes in credit losses are reflected in the yield on our investments in mortgage loans and recognized in earnings over the remaining life of our investments. The following table presents changes to net present value of expected credit losses for our Non-Agency RMBS and Loans held for investment portfolios during the previous five quarters. Gross losses are discounted at the rate used to amortize any discounts or premiums on our investments into income. A decrease (negative balance) in the "Increase/(decrease)" line item in the tables below represents a favorable change in expected credit losses. An increase (positive balance) in the "Increase/(decrease)" line item in the tables below represents an unfavorable change in expected credit losses.

**For the Quarters Ended**

(dollars in thousands)

<b>Non-Agency RMBS</b>	<b>March 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>	<b>September 30, 2024</b>	<b>June 30, 2024</b>	<b>March 31, 2024</b>
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 85,305	\$ 81,368	\$ 78,366	\$ 98,035	\$ 95,366
Realized losses	(1,811)	(1,182)	534	(1,940)	(345)
Accretion	2,906	2,820	2,926	3,140	2,978
Losses on purchases	—	—	—	—	—
Losses on sold/paid-off	—	48	—	(2)	—
Increase/(decrease)	2,665	2,251	(458)	(20,867)	36
Balance, end of period	\$ 89,065	\$ 85,305	\$ 81,368	\$ 78,366	\$ 98,035

**For the Quarters Ended**

(dollars in thousands)

<b>Loans held for investment</b>	<b>March 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>	<b>September 30, 2024</b>	<b>June 30, 2024</b>	<b>March 31, 2024</b>
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 143,228	\$ 181,895	\$ 190,675	\$ 213,050	\$ 213,644
Realized losses	(3,583)	(6,180)	(6,226)	(8,149)	(8,078)
Accretion	1,087	2,584	2,703	2,964	2,961
Losses on purchases	—	—	—	—	—
Increase/(decrease)	(33,771)	(35,071)	(5,257)	(17,190)	4,523
Balance, end of period	\$ 106,961	\$ 143,228	\$ 181,895	\$ 190,675	\$ 213,050

Additionally, the Non-Agency RMBS which we acquire for our portfolio are reviewed by us to ensure that they satisfy our risk-based criteria. Our review of Non-Agency RMBS includes utilizing a portfolio management system. Our review of Non-Agency RMBS and other ABS is based on quantitative and qualitative analysis of the risk-adjusted returns on Non-Agency RMBS and other ABS. This analysis includes an evaluation of the collateral characteristics supporting the RMBS such as

borrower payment history, credit profiles, geographic concentrations, credit enhancement, seasoning, and other pertinent factors.

#### **Interest Rate Risk**

Our net interest income, borrowing activities and profitability could be negatively affected by volatility in interest rates caused by uncertainties stemming from the effect of inflation and updated Federal Rate projections in 2024. As the Federal Reserve increases its federal funds rate, the margin between short and long-term rates could further compress. A prolonged period of extremely volatile and unstable market conditions would likely increase our funding costs and negatively affect market risk mitigation strategies. Higher income volatility from changes in interest rates and spreads to benchmark indices could cause a loss of future net interest income and a decrease in the current fair market values of our assets. Fluctuations in interest rates will impact both the level of income and expense recorded on most of our assets and liabilities and the market value of all interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on our net income, operating results, or financial condition.

Interest rate risk is highly sensitive to many factors, including governmental, monetary and tax policies, domestic and international economic and political considerations and other factors beyond our control. We are subject to interest rate risk in connection with our investments and our related debt obligations, which are generally secured financing agreements and securitization trusts. Our secured financing agreements and warehouse facilities may be of limited duration that is periodically refinanced at current market rates. We typically mitigate this risk through utilization of derivative contracts, primarily interest rate swap agreements, swaptions, and futures. While we may use interest rate hedges to mitigate risks related to changes in interest rate, the hedges may not fully offset interest expense movements.

#### ***Interest Rate Effects on Net Interest Income***

Our operating results depend, in large part, on differences between the income from our investments and our borrowing costs. Most of our warehouse facilities and secured financing agreements provide financing based on a floating rate of interest calculated on a fixed spread over SOFR. The fixed spread varies depending on the type of underlying asset which collateralizes the financing. During periods of rising interest rates, the borrowing costs associated with our investments tend to increase while the income earned on our investments may remain substantially unchanged or decrease. This will result in a narrowing of the net interest spread between the related assets and borrowings and may even result in losses. Further, defaults could increase and result in credit losses to us, which could adversely affect our liquidity and operating results. Such delinquencies or defaults could also have an adverse effect on the spread between interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. We generally do not hedge against credit losses. Hedging techniques are partly based on assumed levels of prepayments of our fixed-rate and hybrid adjustable-rate residential mortgage loans and RMBS. If prepayments are slower or faster than assumed, the life of the residential mortgage loans and RMBS will be longer or shorter, which would reduce the effectiveness of any hedging strategies we may use and may cause losses on such transactions.

#### ***Interest Rate Effects on Fair Value***

Another component of interest rate risk is the effect changes in interest rates will have on the fair value of the assets we acquire. We face the risk that the fair value of our assets will increase or decrease at different rates than that of our liabilities, including our hedging instruments, if any. We primarily assess our interest rate risk by estimating the duration of our assets compared to the duration of our liabilities and hedges. Duration essentially measures the market price volatility of financial instruments as interest rates change. We generally calculate duration using various financial models and empirical data. Different models and methodologies can produce different duration numbers for the same securities.

It is important to note that the impact of changing interest rates on fair value can change significantly when interest rates change beyond 100 basis points from current levels. Therefore, the volatility in the fair value of our assets could increase significantly when interest rates change beyond 100 basis points. In addition, other factors impact the fair value of our interest rate-sensitive investments and hedging instruments, such as the shape of the yield curve, market expectations as to future interest rate changes and other market conditions. Accordingly, in the event of changes in actual interest rates, the change in the fair value of our assets would likely differ from that shown below and such difference might be material and adverse to our stockholders.

#### ***Interest Rate Cap Risk***

We may also invest in adjustable-rate residential mortgage loans and RMBS. These are mortgages or RMBS in which the underlying mortgages are typically subject to periodic and lifetime Interest rate cap and floors, which limit the amount by which the security's interest yield may change during any given period. However, our borrowing costs pursuant to our financing

agreements will not be subject to similar restrictions. Therefore, in a period of increasing interest rates, interest rate costs on our borrowings could increase without limitation by caps, while the interest-rate yields on our adjustable-rate residential mortgage loans and RMBS would effectively be limited. This problem will be magnified to the extent we acquire adjustable-rate RMBS that are not based on mortgages which are fully indexed. In addition, the mortgages or the underlying mortgages in an RMBS may be subject to periodic payment caps that result in some portion of the interest being deferred and added to the principal outstanding. This could result in our receipt of less cash income on our adjustable-rate mortgages or RMBS than we need in order to pay the interest cost on our related borrowings. These factors could lower our net interest income or cause a net loss during periods of rising interest rates, which would harm our financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.

#### **Interest Rate Mismatch Risk**

We fund a substantial portion of the acquisitions of our investments with borrowings that have interest rates based on indices and re-pricing terms similar to, but of somewhat shorter maturities than, the interest rate indices and re-pricing terms of the mortgages and MBS we purchase. In most cases the interest rate indices and re-pricing terms of our mortgage assets and our funding sources will not be identical, thereby creating an interest rate mismatch between assets and liabilities. Our cost of funds would likely rise or fall more quickly than would our earnings rate on assets. During periods of changing interest rates, such interest rate mismatches could negatively impact our financial condition, cash flows and results of operations. To mitigate interest rate mismatches, we may utilize the hedging strategies discussed above. Our analysis of risks is based on our experience, estimates, models and assumptions. These analyses rely on models which utilize estimates of fair value and interest rate sensitivity. Actual economic conditions or implementation of investment decisions by our management may produce results that differ significantly from the estimates and assumptions used in our models and the projected results.

To mitigate potential interest rate mismatches, we have entered into agreements for longer term, non-MTM financing facilities at rates that are higher than short term secured financing agreements. These longer term agreements are primarily on our less liquid Non-Agency RMBS assets. Having non-MTM financing facilities may be useful in this market to prevent significant margin calls or collateral liquidation in a volatile market. If the market normalizes and repurchase rates fall, we may be locked into long term and higher interest expenses than are otherwise available in the market to finance our portfolio.

Our profitability and the value of our investment portfolio including derivatives may be adversely affected during any period as a result of changing interest rates. The following table quantifies the potential changes in net interest income and market value on the assets we retain and derivatives, if interest rates go up or down 50 and 100 basis points, assuming parallel movements in the yield curves. All changes in income and value are measured as percentage changes from the projected net interest income and the value of the assets we retain at the base interest rate scenario. The base interest rate scenario assumes interest rates at March 31, 2025 and various estimates regarding prepayment and all activities are made at each level of rate change. Actual results could differ significantly from these estimates.

Change in Interest Rate	March 31, 2025 <sup>(1)</sup>	
	Projected Percentage Change in Net Interest Income <sup>(2)</sup>	Projected Percentage Change in Market Value <sup>(3)</sup>
-100 Basis Points	9.77 %	6.23 %
-50 Basis Points	4.78 %	3.00 %
Base Interest Rate	—	—
+50 Basis Points	(4.56) %	(2.82) %
+100 Basis Points	(9.23) %	(5.47) %

(1) The retained securities are securities retained by us from securitization VIEs included in our portfolio and not the consolidated assets and liabilities of the VIEs. Our consolidated statement of financial condition includes assets of consolidated VIEs that can only be used to settle obligations and liabilities of the VIEs for which creditors do not have recourse to us.

(2) Includes preferred stock dividend expense.

(3) Projected Percentage Change in Market Value is based on instantaneous moves in interest rates.

#### **Prepayment Risk**

As we receive prepayments of principal on these investments, premiums and discounts on such investments will be amortized or accreted into interest income. In general, an increase in actual or expected prepayment rates will accelerate the amortization of purchase premiums, thereby reducing the interest income earned on the investments. Conversely, discounts on such investments are accelerated and accreted into interest income, increasing interest income when prepayments increase. Actual prepayment results may be materially different than the assumptions we use for our portfolio.

### **Extension Risk**

Management computes the projected weighted-average life of our investments based on assumptions regarding the rate at which the borrowers will prepay the underlying mortgages. In general, when fixed-rate or hybrid adjustable-rate residential mortgage loans or RMBS are acquired via borrowings, we may, but are not required to, enter into an interest rate swap agreement or other hedging instrument that attempts to fix our borrowing costs for a period close to the anticipated average life of the fixed-rate portion of the related assets. This strategy is designed to protect us from rising interest rates as the borrowing costs are managed to maintain a net interest spread for the duration of the fixed-rate portion of the related assets. However, if prepayment rates decrease in a rising interest rate environment, the life of the fixed-rate portion of the related assets could extend beyond the term of the swap agreement or other hedging instrument. This could have a negative impact on our results from operations, as borrowing costs would no longer be fixed after the end of the hedging instrument while the income earned on the fixed and hybrid adjustable-rate assets would remain fixed. In extreme situations, we may be forced to sell assets to maintain adequate liquidity, which could cause us to incur losses.

### **Basis Risk**

We may seek to limit our interest rate risk by hedging portions of our portfolio through interest rate swaps or other types of hedging instruments. Basis risk relates to the risk of the spread between our MBS and hedges widening. Such a widening may cause a decline in the fair value of our MBS that is greater than the increase in fair value of our hedges resulting in a net decline in book value.

### **Market Risk**

#### *Market Value Risk*

Certain of our securities classified as available-for-sale are reflected at their estimated fair value with unrealized gains and losses excluded from earnings and reported in other comprehensive income. The estimated fair value of these securities fluctuates primarily due to changes in interest rates, prepayment speeds, market liquidity, credit quality, and other factors. Generally, in a rising interest rate environment, the estimated fair value of these securities would be expected to decrease; conversely, in a decreasing interest rate environment, the estimated fair value of these securities would be expected to increase. As market volatility increases or liquidity decreases, the fair value of our investments may be adversely impacted.

#### *Real Estate Market Risk*

We own assets secured by real property and may own real property directly. Residential property values are subject to volatility and may be affected adversely by a number of factors, including, but not limited to, national, regional and local economic conditions and unemployment (which may be adversely affected by industry slowdowns and other factors); local real estate conditions (such as housing supply and demand); changes or continued weakness in specific industry segments; construction quality, age and design; demographic factors; natural disasters and other acts of God; and retroactive changes to building or similar codes. In addition, decreases in property values reduce the value of the collateral and the potential proceeds available to a borrower to repay our loans, which could also cause us to incur losses.

### **Risk Management**

Subject to maintaining our REIT status, we seek to manage risk exposure to protect our portfolio of residential mortgage loans, RMBS, and other assets and related debt against the effects of major interest rate changes. We generally seek to manage risk by:

- monitoring and adjusting, if necessary, the reset index and interest rate related to our RMBS and our financings;
- attempting to structure our financing agreements to have a range of different maturities, terms, amortizations and interest rate adjustment periods, rights to post both cash and collateral for margin calls and provisions for non-MTM financing facilities;
- using derivatives, financial futures, swaps, options, caps, floors and forward sales to adjust the interest rate sensitivity of our investments and our borrowings;
- using securitization financing to receive the benefit of attractive financing terms for an extended period of time in contrast to short term financing and maturity dates of the investments not included in the securitization; and
- actively managing, through assets selection, on an aggregate basis, the interest rate indices, interest rate adjustment periods, and gross reset margins of our investments and the interest rate indices and adjustment periods of our financings.

Our efforts to manage our assets and liabilities are focused on the timing and magnitude of the re-pricing of assets and liabilities. We attempt to control risks associated with interest rate movements. Methods for evaluating interest rate risk include an analysis of our interest rate sensitivity "gap," which is the difference between interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities maturing or re-pricing within a given time period. A gap is considered positive when the amount of interest-rate sensitive assets exceeds the amount of interest-rate sensitive liabilities. A gap is considered negative when the amount of interest-rate sensitive liabilities exceeds interest-rate sensitive assets. During a period of rising interest rates, a negative gap would tend to adversely affect net interest income, while a positive gap would tend to result in an increase in net interest income. During a period of falling interest rates, a negative gap would tend to result in an increase in net interest income, while a positive gap would tend to affect net interest income adversely. Because different types of assets and liabilities with the same or similar maturities may react differently to changes in overall market rates or conditions, changes in interest rates may affect net interest income positively or negatively even if an institution were perfectly matched in each maturity category.

The following table sets forth the estimated maturity or re-pricing of our interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities at March 31, 2025. The amounts of assets and liabilities shown within a particular period were determined in accordance with the contractual terms of the assets and liabilities, and securities are included in the period in which their interest rates are first scheduled to adjust and not in the period in which they mature and includes the effect of the interest rate swaps, if any. The interest rate sensitivity of our assets and liabilities in the table could vary substantially based on actual prepayments.

		March 31, 2025 (dollars in thousands)						
		Within 3 Months	3-12 Months	1 Year to 3 Years	Greater than 3 Years	Total		
Rate sensitive assets	\$	1,966,399	\$ 4,583,922	\$ 217,340	\$ 5,958,624	\$	12,726,284	
Cash equivalents		253,349	—	—	—		253,349	
<b>Total rate sensitive assets</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>2,219,748</b>	<b>\$ 4,583,922</b>	<b>\$ 217,340</b>	<b>\$ 5,958,624</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>12,979,634</b>	
Rate sensitive liabilities		3,904,058	2,895,345	157,625	3,295,884		10,252,912	
Interest rate sensitivity gap	\$	(1,684,310)	\$ 1,688,577	\$ 59,715	\$ 2,662,740	\$	2,726,722	
<b>Cumulative rate sensitivity gap</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>(1,684,310)</b>	<b>\$ 4,267</b>	<b>\$ 63,982</b>	<b>\$ 2,726,722</b>			
Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap as a percentage of total rate sensitive assets		(13)%	— %	— %	21 %			

Our analysis of risks is based on our management's experience, estimates, models and assumptions. These analyses rely on models which utilize estimates of fair value and interest rate sensitivity. Actual economic conditions or implementation of investment decisions by our management may produce results that differ significantly from the estimates and assumptions used in our models and the projected results shown in the above tables. These analyses contain certain forward-looking statements and are subject to the safe harbor statement set forth under the heading, "Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements."

#### Enterprise Risk Management

We employ a "Three Layers of Defense Approach" to Enterprise Risk Management designed to assess and manage risk to achieve our strategic goals. The "First Layer of Defense" consists of assessing key risks indicators facing each respective business unit within the Company. Our risk management unit is an independent group that acts as the "Second Layer of Defense". The risk management unit partners with various business units to understand, monitor, manage and escalate risks as appropriate. The financial reporting unit operates under the requirements of the Sarbanes Oxley. The "Third Layer of Defense" consists of many of our internal controls which are subject to an independent evaluation by our third-party internal auditors. As an independent third party, the mandate of the internal auditor is to objectively assess the adequacy and effectiveness of our internal control environment to improve risk management, control and governance processes. Periodic reporting from the risk management unit is provided to executive management and to the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

#### Cybersecurity Risk

Our cybersecurity risk management and strategy is incorporated into our Enterprise Risk Management process. Our Board of Directors, in coordination with the Audit Committee and the Risk Committee, oversees management of cybersecurity risk.

Please refer to Item 1C, "Cybersecurity" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024 for additional information about our cybersecurity risk management, strategy and governance.

#### **Business Continuity Plan**

Our Business Continuity Plan is prepared with the intent of providing guidelines to facilitate (i) employee safety and relocation; (ii) preparedness for carrying out activities and receiving communication; (iii) resumption and restoration of systems and business processes and (iv) the protection and integrity of the Company's assets.

Our Business Continuity Plan is designed to facilitate business process resilience in a broad range of scenarios with a dedicated Disaster Recovery Team which is comprised of executive management, head of technology, and professionals across our various business units. Our Business Continuity Plan identifies the critical systems and processes necessary for business operations as well as the resources, employees, and planning needed to support these systems and processes. Critical systems and processes are defined as those which have a material impact on core operations, financial performance, or regulatory requirements. This includes applications which facilitate financial transactions, transaction settlements, financial reporting, and business communication and the personnel who perform such actions. Our Business Continuity Plan provides guidelines to aid in the timely resumption of business operations and for communication with employees, service providers and other key stakeholders needed to support these operations. Our Business Continuity Plan is a "living process" that will evolve with the input and guidance of the key stakeholders, subject matter experts and industry best practices and is reviewed and updated at least annually.

#### **Item 4. Controls and Procedures**

##### **(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

As of the end of the period covered by this report, an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act) was performed under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's senior management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer. Based on that evaluation, the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report.

##### **(b) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

As required by Rule 13a-15(d) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the Company's internal control over financial reporting to determine whether any changes occurred during the period covered by this quarterly report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. Based on that evaluation, there has been no such changes, during the first quarter of 2025.

## **Part II. Other Information**

#### **Item 1. Legal Proceedings**

None.

#### **Item 1A. Risk Factors**

*Under "Part I — Item 1A — Risk Factors" of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024 we set forth risk factors related to our business and operations. You should carefully consider the risk factors set forth in our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024. As of the date hereof, there have been no material changes to the risk factors set forth in our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024.*

#### **Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds**

In January 2024, the Company's Board of Directors updated the authorization of the Company's Share Repurchase Program to include the Company's preferred stock and increased the authorization by \$33 million back up to \$250 million. Such authorization does not have an expiration date, and at present, there is no intention to modify or otherwise rescind such authorization. Shares of the Company's common stock may be purchased in the open market, including through block



purchases, through privately negotiated transactions, or pursuant to any trading plan that may be adopted in accordance with Rule 10b5-1 of the Exchange Act. The timing, manner, price and amount of any repurchases will be determined at the Company's discretion and the program may be suspended, terminated or modified at any time, for any reason. Among other factors, the Company intends to only consider repurchasing shares of its common stock when the purchase price is less than the last publicly reported book value per common share. In addition, the Company does not intend to repurchase any shares from directors, officers or other affiliates. The program does not obligate the Company to acquire any specific number of shares, and all repurchases will be made in accordance with Rule 10b-18, which sets certain restrictions on the method, timing, price and volume of stock repurchases.

The Company did not repurchase any of its common stock during the quarter ended March 31, 2025.

### Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

### Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

### Item 5. Other Information

None

### Item 6. Exhibits

#### EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description
3.1	<a href="#">Articles of Amendment and Restatement of Chimera Investment Corporation (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Amendment No. 1 to Form S-11 (File No. 333-145525) filed on September 27, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference).</a>
3.2	<a href="#">Articles of Amendment to the Articles of Amendment and Restatement of Chimera Investment Corporation (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K filed on May 28, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference).</a>
3.3	<a href="#">Articles of Amendment to the Articles of Amendment and Restatement of Chimera Investment Corporation (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K filed on November 5, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).</a>
3.4	<a href="#">Articles of Amendment to the Articles of Amendment and Restatement of Chimera Investment Corporation (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K filed on April 6, 2015 and incorporated herein by reference).</a>
3.5	<a href="#">Articles of Amendment to the Articles of Amendment and Restatement of Chimera Investment Corporation (filed as Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K filed on April 6, 2015 and incorporated herein by reference).</a>
3.6	<a href="#">Articles of Amendment to the Articles of Amendment and Restatement of Chimera Investment Corporation (filed as Exhibit 3.6 to the Company's Report on Form 8-A filed on January 17, 2019 and incorporated herein by reference).</a>
3.7	<a href="#">Certificate of Correction, dated as of September 10, 2021 (filed as Exhibit 3.7 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K filed on September 13, 2021 and incorporated herein by reference).</a>
3.8	<a href="#">Articles of Amendment to the Articles of Amendment and Restatement of Chimera Investment Corporation (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K filed on May 21, 2024 and incorporated by reference herein).</a>
3.9	<a href="#">Articles of Amendment to the Articles of Amendment and Restatement of Chimera Investment Corporation, (filed as Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K filed on May 21, 2024 and incorporated by reference herein).</a>
3.10	<a href="#">Articles Supplementary to the Articles of Amendment and Restatement of Chimera Investment Corporation designating the Company's 8.00% Series A Fixed-to-Floating Rate Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, par value \$0.01 per share (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K filed October 12, 2016 and incorporated herein by reference).</a>
3.11	<a href="#">Articles Supplementary to the Articles of Amendment and Restatement of Chimera Investment Corporation designating the Company's 8.00% Series B Fixed-to-Floating Rate Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, par value \$0.01 per share (filed as Exhibit 3.7 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 8-A filed on February 24, 2017 and incorporated herein by reference).</a>

3.12	<a href="#">Articles Supplementary to the Articles of Amendment and Restatement of Chimera Investment Corporation designating the Company's 7.75% Series C Fixed-to-Floating Rate Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock (filed as Exhibit 3.8 to the Company's Report on Form 8-A filed September 18, 2018 and incorporated herein by reference).</a>
3.13	<a href="#">Articles Supplementary to the Articles of Amendment and Restatement of Chimera Investment Corporation designating the Company's 8.00% Series D Fixed-to-Floating Rate Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock (filed as Exhibit 3.10 to the Company's Report on Form 8-A filed January 17, 2019 and incorporated herein by reference).</a>
3.14	<a href="#">Amended and Restated Bylaws of Chimera Investment Corporation (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 10, 2017 and incorporated herein by reference).</a>
4.1	<a href="#">Specimen Common Stock Certificate of Chimera Investment Corporation (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Amendment No. 1 to Form S-11 (File No. 333-145525) filed on September 27, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference).</a>
4.2	<a href="#">Form of specimen certificate representing the shares of 8.00% Series A Fixed-to-Floating Rate Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock Certificate (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K filed October 12, 2016 and incorporated herein by reference).</a>
4.3	<a href="#">Form of specimen certificate representing the shares of 8.00% Series B Fixed-to-Floating Rate Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock Certificate (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 8-A filed on February 24, 2017 and incorporated herein by reference).</a>
4.4	<a href="#">Form of specimen certificate representing the shares of 7.75% Series C Fixed-to-Floating Rate Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock Certificate (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 8-A filed on September 18, 2018 and incorporated herein by reference).</a>
4.5	<a href="#">Form of specimen certificate representing the shares of 8.00% Series D Fixed-to-Floating Rate Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock Certificate (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 8-A filed on January 17, 2019 and incorporated herein by reference).</a>
4.6	<a href="#">Indenture, dated April 13, 2020, between the Company and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as Trustee (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 13, 2020 and incorporated herein by reference).</a>
4.7	<a href="#">Second Supplemental Indenture, dated May 22, 2024, between the Company and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as Trustee (filed as Exhibit 4.8 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 8-A filed on May 22, 2024 and incorporated herein by reference).</a>
4.8	<a href="#">Third Supplemental Indenture, dated August 19, 2024, between the Company and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as Trustee (filed as Exhibit 4.9 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 8-A filed on August 19, 2024 and incorporated herein by reference).</a>
4.9	<a href="#">Form of 9.000% Senior Notes Due 2029 of the Company (attached as Exhibit A to the Second Supplemental Indenture, incorporated by reference as Exhibit 4.9 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 8-A filed on May 22, 2024).</a>
4.10	<a href="#">Form of 9.250% Senior Notes Due 2029 of the Company (attached as Exhibit A to the Third Supplemental Indenture, incorporated by reference as Exhibit 4.11 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 8-A filed on August 19, 2024).</a>
10.1	<a href="#">Letter of Agreement and General Release, dated April 2, 2025, between Chimera Investment Corporation and Dan Sudhanshu Thakkar (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K filed on April 8, 2025 and incorporated herein by reference).</a>
31.1	<a href="#">Certification of Phillip J. Kardis II, Chief Executive Officer of the Registrant, pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</a>
31.2	<a href="#">Certification of Subramaniam Viswanathan, Chief Financial Officer of the Registrant, pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</a>
32.1	<a href="#">Certification of Phillip J. Kardis II, Chief Executive Officer of the Registrant, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</a>
32.2	<a href="#">Certification of Subramaniam Viswanathan, Chief Financial Officer the Registrant, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</a>
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document - The instance document does not appear in the interactive data file because its XBRL tags are embedded within the inline XBRL document.
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)

## SIGNATURES

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

### CHIMERA INVESTMENT CORPORATION

By: /s/ Phillip J. Kardis II  
Phillip J. Kardis II  
President and Chief Executive Officer  
(Principal Executive Officer of the registrant)

Date: May 8, 2025

By: /s/ Subramaniam Viswanathan  
Subramaniam Viswanathan  
Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer  
and Principal Accounting Officer of the registrant)

Date: May 8, 2025

**RULE 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO  
SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Phillip J. Kardis II, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Chimera Investment Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) for the registrant and have:
  - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
  - b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
  - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
  - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
  - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
  - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 8, 2025

/s/ Phillip J. Kardis II

Phillip J. Kardis II

President and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer of the registrant)

**RULE 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO  
SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Subramaniam Viswanathan, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Chimera Investment Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) for the registrant and have:
  - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
  - b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
  - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
  - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
  - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
  - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 8, 2025

/s/ Subramaniam Viswanathan

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Subramaniam Viswanathan

Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer of the registrant)

CHIMERA INVESTMENT CORPORATION  
630 FIFTH AVE SUITE 2400  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10111

**CERTIFICATION  
PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE  
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002, 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350**

In connection with the quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Chimera Investment Corporation (the "Company") for the period ended March 31, 2025 to be filed with Securities and Exchange Commission on or about the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Phillip J. Kardis II, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company at the dates of, and for the periods covered by, the Report.

It is not intended that this statement be deemed to be filed for purposes of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

/s/ Phillip J. Kardis II

Phillip J. Kardis II

President and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer of the registrant)

Date: May 8, 2025

CHIMERA INVESTMENT CORPORATION  
630 FIFTH AVE SUITE 2400  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10111

**CERTIFICATION  
PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE  
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002, 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350**

In connection with the quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Chimera Investment Corporation (the "Company") for the period ended March 31, 2025 to be filed with Securities and Exchange Commission on or about the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Subramaniam Viswanathan, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company at the dates of, and for the periods covered by, the Report.

It is not intended that this statement be deemed to be filed for purposes of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

/s/ Subramaniam Viswanathan

Subramaniam Viswanathan

Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer of the registrant)

Date: May 8, 2025