

CAPITAL TRUST INC
Form 10-K
March 02, 2010

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K
ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009

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 1-14788

Capital Trust, Inc.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

94-6181186
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

410 Park Avenue, 14th Floor, New York,
NY
(Address of principal executive offices)

10022
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (212) 655-0220
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
class A common stock, \$0.01 par value ("class A common stock")	New York Stock Exchange

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

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the

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Exchange Act. Yes No

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

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

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

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

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

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

MARKET VALUE

The aggregate market value of the outstanding class A common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$22,560,801 as of June 30, 2009 (the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter) based on the closing sale price on the New York Stock Exchange on that date.

OUTSTANDING STOCK

As of February 23, 2010 there were 21,834,257 outstanding shares of class A common stock. The class A common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange (trading symbol "CT").

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Part III incorporates information by reference from the registrant's definitive proxy statement to be filed with the Commission within 120 days after the close of the registrant's fiscal year.

CAPITAL TRUST, INC.

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PART I

Item 1. Business

References herein to “we,” “us” or “our” refer to Capital Trust, Inc., a Maryland corporation, and its subsidiaries unless the context specifically requires otherwise.

Overview

We are a fully integrated, self-managed, real estate finance and investment management company that specializes in credit sensitive financial products. To date, our investment programs have focused on loans and securities backed by commercial real estate assets. We invest for our own account directly on our balance sheet and for third parties through a series of investment management vehicles. From the inception of our finance business in 1997 through December 31, 2009, we have completed over \$11.2 billion of investments in the commercial real estate debt arena. We conduct our operations as a real estate investment trust, or REIT, for federal income tax purposes and we are headquartered in New York City.

Operating Segments

Segment revenue and profit information is presented in Note 20 to the consolidated financial statements.

Current Market Conditions

During 2009, the general economic environment deteriorated precipitously, leaving the U.S economy and many economies around the world in a state of severe economic recession. In addition, the global capital markets continued to be impaired relative to pre-recession levels. The recession and capital markets turmoil have severely impacted the commercial real estate sector, resulting in: (i) decreased, and expected further decreases, in property level cash flows and (ii) a general lack of capital, both debt and equity, necessary for markets to function in an orderly manner. These factors have combined to create significant decreases in property values and have and will continue to impact the performance of our existing portfolio of assets.

Restructuring of Our Debt Obligations

On March 16, 2009, we consummated a restructuring of substantially all of our recourse debt obligations with certain of our secured and unsecured creditors pursuant to the amended terms of our secured credit facilities, our senior credit agreement, and certain of our trust preferred securities. While we believe that the restructuring of our debt obligations was a positive development for us in our efforts to stabilize our business, there can be no assurance that ultimately our restructuring will enable the successful collection of our balance sheet assets. For a further discussion, see the risk factors contained in Item 1A to this Form 10-K.

Repurchase Obligations and Secured Debt

On March 16, 2009, we amended and restructured our secured, recourse credit facilities with: (i) JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., JPMorgan Chase Funding Inc. and J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., or collectively JPMorgan, (ii) Morgan Stanley Bank, N.A., or Morgan Stanley, and (iii) Citigroup Financial Products Inc. and Citigroup Global Markets Inc., or collectively Citigroup. We collectively refer to JPMorgan, Morgan Stanley and Citigroup as the participating secured lenders.

Specifically, on March 16, 2009, we entered into separate amendments to the respective master repurchase agreements with JPMorgan, Morgan Stanley and Citigroup. Pursuant to the terms of each such agreement, we repaid the balance outstanding with each participating secured lender by an amount equal to three percent (3%) of the then outstanding principal amount due under its existing secured, recourse credit facility, \$17.7 million in the aggregate, and further amended the terms of each such facility, without any change to the collateral pool securing the debt owed to each participating secured lender, to provide the following:

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- Maturity dates were modified to one year from the March 16, 2009 effective date of each respective agreement, which maturity dates may be extended further for two one-year periods. The first one-year extension option is exercisable by us so long as the outstanding balance as of the first extension date is less than or equal to a certain amount, reflecting a reduction of twenty percent (20%), including the upfront payment described above, of the outstanding amount from the date of the amendments, and no other defaults or events of default have occurred and are continuing, or would be caused by such extension. As described in Note 22 to our consolidated financial statements, we qualified for this extension subsequent to year-end. The second one-year extension option is exercisable by each participating secured lender in its sole discretion.
- We agreed to pay each secured participating lender periodic amortization as follows: (i) mandatory payments, payable monthly in arrears, in an amount equal to sixty-five (65%) (subject to adjustment in the second year) of the net interest income generated by each such lender's collateral pool, and (ii) one hundred percent (100%) of the principal proceeds received from the repayment of assets in each such lender's collateral pool. In addition, under the terms of the amendment with Citigroup, we agreed to pay Citigroup an additional quarterly amortization payment equal to the lesser of: (x) Citigroup's then outstanding senior secured credit facility balance or (y) the product of (i) the total cash paid (including both principal and interest) during the period to our senior credit facility in excess of an amount equivalent to LIBOR plus 1.75% based upon a \$100.0 million facility amount, and (ii) a fraction, the numerator of which is Citigroup's then outstanding senior secured credit facility balance and the denominator is the total outstanding secured indebtedness of the secured participating lenders.
- We further agreed to amortize each participating secured lender's secured debt at the end of each calendar quarter on a pro rata basis until we have repaid our secured, recourse credit facilities and thereafter our senior credit facility in an amount equal to any unrestricted cash in excess of the sum of (i) \$25.0 million, and (ii) any unfunded loan and co-investment commitments.
- Each participating secured lender was relieved of its obligation to make future advances with respect to unfunded commitments arising under investments in its collateral pool.
- We received the right to sell or refinance collateral assets as long as we apply one hundred percent (100%) of the proceeds to pay down the related secured credit facility balance subject to minimum release price mechanics.
- We eliminated the cash margin call provisions and amended the mark-to-market provisions that were in effect under the original terms of the secured credit facilities. Under the revised secured credit facilities, going forward, collateral value is expected to be determined by our lenders based upon changes in the performance of the underlying real estate collateral as opposed to changes in market spreads under the original terms. Beginning September 2009, or earlier in the case of defaults on loans that collateralize any of our secured credit facilities, each collateral pool may be valued monthly. If the ratio of a secured lender's total outstanding secured credit facility balance to total collateral value exceeds 1.15x the ratio calculated as of the effective date of the amended agreements, we may be required to liquidate collateral and reduce the borrowings or post other collateral in an effort to bring the ratio back into compliance with the prescribed ratio, which may or may not be successful.

In each master repurchase agreement amendment and the amendment to our senior credit agreement described in greater detail below, which we collectively refer to as our restructured debt obligations, we also replaced all existing financial covenants with the following uniform covenants which:

- prohibit new balance sheet investments except, subject to certain limitations, co-investments in our investment management vehicles or protective investments to defend existing collateral assets on our balance sheet;
 - prohibit the incurrence of any additional indebtedness except in limited circumstances;

- limit the total cash compensation to all employees and, specifically with respect to our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, freeze their base salaries at 2008 levels, and require cash bonuses to any of them to be approved by a committee comprised of one representative designated by the secured lenders, the administrative agent under the senior credit facility and a representative from our board of directors;
- prohibit the payment of cash dividends to our common shareholders except to the minimum extent necessary to maintain our REIT status;
- require us to maintain a minimum amount of liquidity, as defined, of \$7.0 million in year one and \$5.0 million thereafter;
- trigger an event of default if our chief executive officer ceases his employment with us during the term of the agreement and we fail to hire a replacement acceptable to the lenders; and
- trigger an event of default, if any event or condition occurs which causes any obligation or liability of more than \$1.0 million to become due prior to its scheduled maturity or any monetary default under our restructured debt obligations if the amount of such obligation is at least \$1.0 million.

On February 25, 2009, we entered into a satisfaction, termination and release agreement with UBS pursuant to which the parties terminated their right, title, interest in, to and under a master repurchase agreement. We consented to the transfer to UBS, and UBS unconditionally accepted and retained all of our rights, title and interest in a loan financed under the master repurchase agreement in complete satisfaction of all of our obligations, including all amounts due thereunder.

On March 16, 2009, we issued to JPMorgan, Morgan Stanley and Citigroup warrants to purchase 3,479,691 shares of our class A common stock at an exercise price of \$1.79 per share, which is equal to the closing bid price on the New York Stock Exchange on March 13, 2009. The warrants will become exercisable on March 16, 2012 and expire on March 16, 2019, and may be exercised through a cashless exercise at the option of the warrant holders.

On March 16, 2009, we also entered into an agreement to terminate the master repurchase agreement with Goldman Sachs, pursuant to which we satisfied the indebtedness due under the Goldman Sachs secured credit facility. Specifically, we: (i) pre-funded certain required advances of approximately \$2.4 million under one loan in the collateral pool, (ii) paid Goldman Sachs \$2.6 million to effect a full release to us of another loan, and (iii) transferred all of the other assets that served as collateral for Goldman Sachs to Goldman Sachs for a purchase price of \$85.7 million as payment in full for the balance remaining under the secured credit facility. Goldman Sachs agreed to release us from any further obligation under the master repurchase agreement.

On April 6, 2009, we entered into a satisfaction, termination and release agreement with Lehman Brothers pursuant to which both parties terminated their right, title and interest in, to and under the existing agreement. As of the date of termination, we had an \$18.0 million outstanding obligation due under the existing facility, and our recorded book value of the collateral was \$25.9 million. We consented to transfer to Lehman, and Lehman unconditionally accepted, all of our right, title and interest in the collateral, and the termination fully satisfied all of our obligations under the facility.

Senior Credit Facility

On March 16, 2009, we entered into an amended and restated senior credit agreement governing our term loan from WestLB AG, New York Branch, participant and administrative agent, Fortis Capital Corp., Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Morgan Stanley Bank, N.A. and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, which we

collectively refer to as the senior lenders. Pursuant to the amended and restated senior credit agreement, we and the senior lenders agreed to:

- extend the maturity date of the senior credit agreement to be co-terminus with the maturity date of the secured credit facilities with the participating secured lenders (as they may be further extended until March 16, 2012, as described above);

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- increase the cash interest rate under the senior credit agreement to LIBOR plus 3.00% per annum (from LIBOR plus 1.75%), plus an accrual rate of 7.20% per annum less the cash interest rate;
- initiate quarterly amortization equal to the greater of: (i) \$5.0 million per annum and (ii) 25% of the annual cash flow received from our currently unencumbered collateralized debt obligation interests;
- pledge our unencumbered collateralized debt obligation interests and provide a negative pledge with respect to certain other assets; and
- replace all existing financial covenants with substantially similar covenants and default provisions to those described above with respect to the participating secured facilities.

Junior Subordinated Notes

On March 16, 2009, we reached an agreement with Taberna Preferred Funding V, Ltd., Taberna Preferred Funding VI, Ltd., Taberna Preferred Funding VIII, Ltd. and Taberna Preferred Funding IX, Ltd., or collectively Taberna, to issue new junior subordinated notes in exchange for \$50.0 million face amount of trust preferred securities issued through our statutory trust subsidiary CT Preferred Trust I held by affiliates of Taberna, which we refer to as the Trust I Securities, and \$53.1 million face amount of trust preferred securities issued through our statutory trust subsidiary CT Preferred Trust II held by affiliates of Taberna, which we refer to as the Trust II Securities. We refer to the Trust I Securities and the Trust II Securities together as the Trust Securities. The Trust Securities were backed by and recorded as junior subordinated notes issued by us with terms that mirror the Trust Securities.

On May 14, 2009, we reached an agreement with the remaining holders of our Trust II Securities to issue new junior subordinated notes on substantially similar terms as the Trust Securities mentioned above in exchange for \$21.9 million face amount of the Trust Securities.

Pursuant to the exchange agreements dated March 16, 2009 and May 14, 2009, we issued \$143.8 million aggregate principal amount of new junior subordinated notes due on April 30, 2036 (an amount equal to 115% of the aggregate face amount of the Trust Securities exchanged). The interest rate payable under the new subordinated notes is 1% per annum from the date of exchange through and including April 29, 2012, which we refer to as the modification period. After the modification period, the interest rate will revert to a blended rate equal to that which was previously payable under the notes underlying the Trust Securities, a fixed rate of 7.23% per annum through and including April 29, 2016, and thereafter a floating rate, reset quarterly, equal to three-month LIBOR plus 2.44% until maturity. The new junior subordinated notes will mature on April 30, 2036 and will be freely redeemable by us at par at any time. The new junior subordinated notes contain a covenant that through April 30, 2012, subject to certain exceptions, we may not declare or pay dividends or distributions on, or redeem, purchase or acquire any of our equity interests except to the extent necessary to maintain our status as a REIT. Except for the foregoing, the new junior subordinated notes contain substantially similar provisions as the Trust Securities.

As part of the agreement with Taberna, we also paid \$750,000 to cover third party fees and costs incurred in connection with the exchange transaction.

Developments during Fiscal Year 2009

Our restructured debt obligations contain covenants that require us to cease our balance sheet investment activities. Therefore, since the restructuring, our investment activity has been limited to investments for our investment management vehicles. During the year ended December 31, 2009, we originated \$145.1 million (on a gross basis) of new investments in seven separate transactions for our investment management vehicles.

Overall, our balance sheet portfolio of interest earning assets, comprised of loans and securities, declined by \$667.6 million during 2009. This decline was primarily due to \$444.1 million of provisions, other-than-temporary impairments, and realized losses on sale of investments (this excludes \$172.5 million of provisions recorded on loan participations sold under generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, or GAAP). Also, \$124.8 million of loans were sold or transferred to our secured lenders in satisfaction of our obligations, and we realized \$113.4 million of investment satisfactions and partial repayments. This decline was offset by \$9.4 million of loan fundings and \$5.4 million of non-cash amortization and other items.

As of December 31, 2009, our \$1.8 billion of interest earning assets were comprised of \$1.1 billion of loans receivable, including \$17.5 million of loans classified as held-for-sale, and \$715.2 million of securities. These include 20 impaired loans with an aggregate net book value of \$131.0 million (\$608.4 million gross carrying value, net of \$477.4 million of reserves), and 11 impaired securities with an aggregate net book value of \$27.4 million (\$145.7 million gross carrying value, against which we have recorded other-than-temporary impairments of \$118.3 million). Of our 20 impaired loans, 12 loans with an aggregate net book value of \$96.0 million were current on interest payments as of December 31, 2009, and 8 loans with an aggregate net book value of \$35.0 million were delinquent on payments due and classified as non-performing.

As a result of the decline in credit quality of our interest earning assets described above and the restructuring of our debt obligations, our liquidity has been significantly impacted during 2009. Specifically:

- We repaid \$17.7 million of our secured repurchase debt obligations on March 16, 2009, in conjunction with the restructuring transaction described above. Pursuant to the terms of the restructured agreements we repaid the repurchase lenders \$12.4 million of the net interest margin on the underlying assets, which otherwise would have been available to us. In addition, 100% of the principal repayments from collateral assets, \$99.1 million, was used to paydown our repurchase lenders.
- We made \$3.8 million of required principal amortization payments during 2009 to our senior credit facility. In addition, the cash interest rate increased to LIBOR plus 3.00% per annum from LIBOR plus 1.75% per annum.
- As a result of breaches in interest coverage and overcollateralization tests in our collateralized debt obligations, or CDOs, as well as the impairment of certain of our CDO collateral, interest proceeds from our CDOs I, II, and IV, which otherwise would have been payable to us, have been redirected to hyper-amortize the senior notes sold. As of December 31, 2009, we are only receiving cash payments from one of our CDOs, CDO III.

In addition to our balance sheet activity, our active investment management mandates are described below:

- CT High Grade Partners II, LLC, or CT High Grade II, is currently investing capital. The fund closed in June 2008 with \$667 million of commitments from two institutional investors. Currently, \$381 million of committed equity remains undrawn. The fund targets senior debt opportunities in the commercial real estate debt sector and does not employ leverage. The fund's investment period expires in May 2010. We earn a base management fee of 0.40% per annum on invested capital.
- CT Opportunity Partners I, LP, or CTOPI, is currently investing capital. The fund held its final closing in July 2008 with \$540 million in total equity commitments. Currently, \$385 million of committed equity remains undrawn. We have a \$25 million commitment to invest in the fund (\$7 million currently funded, \$18 million unfunded) and entities controlled by the chairman of our board have committed to invest \$20 million. The fund targets opportunistic investments in commercial real estate, specifically high yield debt, equity and hybrid instruments, as well as non-performing and sub-performing loans and securities. The fund's investment period expires in December 2010. We earn base management fees of 1.60% per annum of total equity commitments during the investment period, and of invested capital thereafter. In addition, we earn net incentive management fees of 17.7% of profits after a 9% preferred return and a 100% return of capital.
- CT High Grade MezzanineSM, or CT High Grade, is no longer investing capital (its investment period expired in July 2008). The fund closed in November 2006, with a single, related party investor committing \$250 million, which was subsequently increased to \$350 million in July 2007. This separate account targeted lower LTV subordinate debt investments without leverage. We earn management fees of 0.25% per annum on invested assets.

- CT Large Loan 2006, Inc., or CT Large Loan, is no longer investing capital (its investment period expired in May 2008). The fund closed in May 2006 with total equity commitments of \$325 million from eight third-party investors. We earn management fees of 0.75% per annum of invested assets (capped at 1.5% on invested equity).

- CTX Fund I, L.P., or CTX Fund, is no longer investing capital. CTX is a single investor fund designed to invest in CDOs sponsored, but not issued, by us. We do not earn fees on the CTX Fund, however, we earn CDO management fees from the CDOs in which the CTX Fund invests.
- CT Mezzanine Partners III, Inc., or Fund III, is no longer investing capital. The fund is a vehicle we co-sponsored with a joint venture partner, and is currently liquidating in the ordinary course. We earn 100% of base management fees of 1.42% of invested capital, and we split incentive management fees with our partner, which receives 37.5% of the fund's incentive management fees.

Platform

Our platform consists of 28 full time professionals with extensive real estate credit, capital markets and structured finance expertise and our senior management team has, on average, over 20 years of industry experience. Founded in 1997, our business has been built on long-standing relationships with borrowers, brokers and our origination partners. This extensive network produces a pipeline of investment opportunities from which we select only those transactions that we believe exhibit a compelling risk/return profile. Once a transaction that meets our parameters is identified, we apply a disciplined process founded on four elements:

- intense credit underwriting;
- creative financial structuring;
- efficient capitalization; and
- aggressive asset management.

The first element, and the foundation of our platform, is our credit underwriting. For each prospective investment, an in-house underwriting team is assigned to perform an intense ground-up analysis of all aspects of credit risk. Our underwriting process is embodied in our proprietary credit policies and procedures that detail the due diligence steps from initial client contact through closing. We have developed the capability to apply this methodology to a high volume of investment opportunities, including CMBS transactions with a large number of underlying loans, through the combination of personnel, procedures and technology. On all levels, we incorporate input received from our finance, capital markets, credit and legal teams, as well as from various third parties, including our credit providers.

Creative financial structuring is the second critical element. In our direct investment programs, we strive to design a customized structure for each investment that provides us with the necessary credit, yield and protective structural features while meeting the varying, and often complex, needs of our clients. We believe our demonstrated ability to structure creative solutions gives us a distinct competitive advantage in the marketplace. In the structured products arena, our broad capital markets expertise enables us to better analyze the risks and opportunities embedded in complex vehicles such as CMBS and synthetic securities.

Efficient capitalization is the third integral element of our platform. We utilize multiple debt and equity products to capitalize our balance sheet and investment management businesses. Our goal is to have the lowest cost of capital for our businesses while maintaining appropriate debt and equity levels and structures. As such, we seek to maintain adequate liquidity to defend the balance sheet and investment management vehicles against reasonable capital market and real estate market volatility.

The final element of our platform is aggressive asset management. We pride ourselves on our active style of managing our portfolios. From the closing of an investment through its final repayment, our dedicated asset management team is

in constant contact with our borrowers and servicers, monitoring performance of our collateral and enforcing our rights as necessary. We are rated/approved as a special servicer by all three rating agencies, allowing us to directly manage workouts on loans that have been securitized.

Business Model

As depicted below, our business model is designed to produce a unique mix of net interest income from our balance sheet investments and fee income from our investment management and special servicing operations.

We have historically allocated opportunities between our balance sheet and investment management vehicles based upon our assessment of the availability and relative cost of capital, the risk and return profiles of each investment and applicable regulatory requirements. The restructuring of our secured and unsecured debt obligations has consequences for our historical business in that the new covenants we agreed to require us to effectively cease our balance sheet investment activities. Going forward, until these covenants are eliminated through the repayment or refinancing of the restructured debt obligations, we will continue to carry out investment activities for our investment management vehicles, consistent with our previous strategies and the investment mandates for each respective vehicle.

We operate our business to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes. We manage our balance sheet investments to produce a portfolio that meets the asset and income tests necessary to maintain our REIT qualification and conduct our investment management business through our wholly-owned subsidiary, CT Investment Management Co., LLC, which is subject to federal, state and city income tax.

Investment Strategies

Since 1997, our investment programs have focused on various strategies designed to take advantage of opportunities that have developed in the commercial real estate finance sector.

Depending on our assessment of relative value, our real estate investments may take a variety of forms including, but not limited to:

- **Mortgage Loans**—These are secured property loans evidenced by a first mortgage which is senior to any mezzanine financing and the owner's equity. These loans may finance stabilized properties, may serve as bridge loans providing required interim financing to property owners or may provide construction and development financing. Our mortgage loans vary in duration and typically require a balloon payment of principal at maturity. These investments may include pari passu participations in mortgage loans. We may also originate and fund first mortgage loans in which we intend to sell the senior tranche, thereby creating what we refer to as a subordinate mortgage interest.

- **Subordinate Mortgage Interests**—Sometimes known as B Notes, these are loans evidenced by a junior participation in a first mortgage, with the senior participation known as an A Note. Although sometimes evidenced by its own promissory note, subordinate mortgage interests have the same borrower and benefit from the same underlying obligation and collateral as the A Note lender. The subordinate mortgage interest is subordinated to the A Note by virtue of a contractual arrangement between the A Note lender and the subordinate mortgage interest lender and in most instances is contractually limited in rights and remedies in the case of default. In some cases, there may be multiple senior and/or junior interests in a single mortgage loan.
- **Mezzanine Loans**—These include both property and corporate mezzanine loans. Property mezzanine loans are secured property loans that are subordinate to a first mortgage loan, but senior to the owner’s equity. A mezzanine property loan is evidenced by its own promissory note and is typically made to the owner of the property-owning entity, which is typically the first mortgage borrower. It is not secured by a mortgage on the property, but by a pledge of the borrower’s ownership interest in the property-owning entity. Subject to negotiated contractual restrictions, the mezzanine lender generally has the right, following foreclosure, to become the owner of the property, subject to the lien of the first mortgage. Corporate mezzanine loans, on the other hand, are investments in or loans to real estate related operating companies, including REITs. Such investments may take the form of secured debt, preferred stock and other hybrid instruments such as convertible debt. Corporate mezzanine loans may finance, among other things, operations, mergers and acquisitions, management buy-outs, recapitalizations, start-ups and stock buy-backs generally involving real estate and real estate related entities.
- **CMBS**—These are securities collateralized by pools of individual first mortgage loans. Cash flows from the underlying mortgages are aggregated and allocated to the different classes of securities in accordance with their seniority, typically ranging from the AAA rated through the unrated, first loss tranche. Administration and servicing of the pool is performed by a trustee and servicers, who act on behalf of all security holders in accordance with contractual agreements. When practical, we are designated the special servicer for the CMBS trusts in which we have appropriate ownership interests, enabling us to control the resolution of matters which require special servicer approval. We also include select investments in CDOs in this category.

Business Plan

Our near term business strategy is to continue to manage our balance sheet investments and existing investment management vehicles through the current volatile market, recognizing that we cannot resume our balance sheet investment activities until we have eliminated certain covenants under our debt obligations and raised new capital. At the same time, we are working to grow our investment management business and special servicing business.

Competition

We are engaged in a competitive business. In our investment activities, we compete for opportunities with numerous public and private investment vehicles, including financial institutions, specialty finance companies, mortgage banks, pension funds, opportunity funds, hedge funds, REITs and other institutional investors, as well as individuals. Many competitors are significantly larger than us, have well established operating histories and may have greater access to capital, more resources and other advantages over us. These competitors may be willing to accept lower returns on their investments or to compromise underwriting standards and, as a result, our origination volume and profit margins could be adversely affected. In our investment management business, we compete with other investment management companies in attracting third party capital for our vehicles and many of our competitors are well established, possessing substantially greater financial, marketing and other resources.

Government Regulation

Our activities in the United States, including the financing of our operations, are subject to a variety of federal and state regulations. In addition, a majority of states have ceilings on interest rates chargeable to certain customers in financing transactions. Furthermore, our international activities are also subject to local regulations.

Employees

As of December 31, 2009, we had 28 full-time employees. Our staff is employed under a co-employment agreement with a third party human resources firm, Ambrose Employer Group, LLC. In addition, our chief financial officer is employed under an employment contract. None of our employees are covered by a collective bargaining agreement and management considers the relationship with our employees to be good. In addition to our staff in New York, we contract for the services of 15 additional dedicated professionals employed by a commercial real estate underwriting services firm in Chennai, India.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and Corporate Governance Documents

We have adopted a code of business conduct and ethics that applies to all of our employees and our board of directors, including our principal executive officer and principal financial and accounting officer. This code of business conduct and ethics is designed to comply with SEC regulations and New York Stock Exchange corporate governance rules related to codes of conduct and ethics and is posted on our corporate website at <http://www.capitaltrust.com>. In addition, our corporate governance guidelines and charters for our audit, compensation and corporate governance committees of the board of directors are also posted on our corporate website. Copies of our code of business conduct and ethics, our corporate governance guidelines and our committee charters are also available free of charge, upon request directed to Investor Relations, Capital Trust, Inc., 410 Park Avenue, 14th Floor, New York, NY 10022.

Website Access to Reports

We maintain a website at <http://www.capitaltrust.com>. Through our website, we make available, free of charge, our annual proxy statement, annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish them to, the SEC. The SEC maintains a website that contains these reports at <http://www.sec.gov>.

Item 1A.

Risk Factors

FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION

Our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, our 2009 Annual Report to Shareholders, any of our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q or Current Reports on Form 8-K of the Company, or any other oral or written statements made in press releases or otherwise by or on behalf of Capital Trust, Inc., may contain forward looking statements within the meaning of the Section 21E of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, which involve certain risks and uncertainties. Forward looking statements predict or describe our future operations, business plans, business and investment strategies and portfolio management and the performance of our investments and our investment management business. These forward looking statements are identified by their use of such terms and phrases as “intends,” “intend,” “intended,” “goal,” “estimate,” “estimates,” “expects,” “expect,” “expected,” “projections,” “plans,” “seeks,” “anticipates,” “anticipated,” “should,” “could,” “may,” “will,” “designed to,” “foreseeable,” “believes” and “scheduled” and similar expressions. Our actual results or outcomes may differ materially from those anticipated. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward looking statements, which speak only as of the date the statement was made. We assume no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Our actual results may differ significantly from any results expressed or implied by these forward looking statements. Some, but not all, of the factors that might cause such a difference include, but are not limited to:

- the effects of the recent turmoil in the financial markets and general economic recession upon our ability to invest and manage our investments;
- the general political, economic and competitive conditions in the United States and foreign jurisdictions where we invest;
- the level and volatility of prevailing interest rates and credit spreads, magnified by the current turmoil in the credit markets;
 - adverse changes in the real estate and real estate capital markets;
 - difficulty in obtaining financing or raising capital, especially in the current constrained financial markets;
- the deterioration of performance and thereby credit quality of property securing our investments, borrowers and, in general, the risks associated with the ownership and operation of real estate that may cause cash flow deterioration to us and potentially principal losses on our investments;
- a compression of the yield on our investments and the cost of our liabilities, as well as the level of leverage available to us;
- adverse developments in the availability of desirable loan and investment opportunities whether they are due to competition, regulation or otherwise;
- events, contemplated or otherwise, such as natural disasters including hurricanes and earthquakes, acts of war and/or terrorism (such as the events of September 11, 2001) and others that may cause unanticipated and uninsured performance declines and/or losses to us or the owners and operators of the real estate securing our investment;
-

the cost of operating our platform, including, but not limited to, the cost of operating a real estate investment platform and the cost of operating as a publicly traded company;

- authoritative generally accepted accounting principles or policy changes from such standard-setting bodies as the Financial Accounting Standards Board, the Securities and Exchange Commission, Internal Revenue Service, the New York Stock Exchange, and other authorities that we are subject to, as well as their counterparts in any foreign jurisdictions where we might do business; and
 - the risk factors set forth below, including those related to the restructuring of our debt obligations.

Risks Related to Our Investment Activities

We have recently experienced significant losses and given the condition of our balance sheet portfolio we may experience future losses.

We experienced net losses of \$576.4 million and \$57.5 million in 2009 and 2008, respectively, and currently have negative shareholders equity of \$169.2 million. Our losses have resulted principally from reserves and impairments recorded on our investments and there can be no assurance that our investments will not further deteriorate and lead us to record further reserves and impairments, which may be significant and lead to future material net losses.

Our current business is subject to a high degree of risk. Our assets and liabilities are subject to increasing risk due to the impact of market turmoil in commercial real estate. Our efforts to stabilize our business with the restructuring of our debt obligations may not be successful as our balance sheet portfolio is subject to the risk of further deterioration and ongoing turmoil in the financial markets.

Our portfolio is comprised of debt and related interests, directly or indirectly secured by commercial real estate. A significant portion of these investments are in subordinate positions, increasing the risk profile of our investments as underlying property performance deteriorates. Furthermore, we have leveraged our portfolio at the corporate level, effectively further increasing our exposure to loss on our investments. The recent financial market turmoil and economic recession has resulted in a material deterioration in the value of commercial real estate and dramatically reduced the amount of capital to finance the commercial real estate industry (both at the property and corporate level). Given the composition of our portfolio, the leverage in our capital structure and the continuing negative impact of the commercial real estate market turmoil, the risks associated with our business have dramatically increased. Even with the March 2009 restructuring of our debt obligations, we may not be able to satisfy our obligations to our lenders. There can be no assurance that further restructuring will not be required and that any such restructuring will be successful. The impact of the economic recession on the commercial real estate sector in general, and our portfolio in particular, cannot be predicted and we expect to experience significant defaults by borrowers and other impairments to our investments. These events may trigger defaults under our restructured debt obligations that may result in the exercise of remedies that cause severe (and potentially complete) losses in the book value of our investments. Therefore, an investment in our class A common stock is subject to a high degree of risk.

Given current conditions, our restructured debt obligations are an unstable source of financing and expose us to further erosions of shareholders equity.

Our secured obligations mature in March 2011. There can be no assurance that we will be able to further extend our liabilities, in which case we may lose substantially all of our assets. Furthermore, any extension of these liabilities would likely require further repayment and changes in economic terms that may have a material adverse impact on us.

Our restructured debt obligations with our lenders prohibit new balance sheet investment activities, which prevents us from growing our balance sheet portfolio.

Under the terms of the restructured debt obligations, we are prohibited from acquiring or originating new investments. This restriction precludes us from growing our balance sheet portfolio at a time when investment opportunities that provide attractive risk-adjusted returns may otherwise be available to us. Our interest earning investments will continue to be reduced which will negatively impact our net investment income. There can be no assurance that we will be able to retire completely or refinance our restructured debt obligations so that we can resume our balance sheet investment activities.

Our liquidity will be impacted by our restructured debt obligations and any plans to further restructure our debt obligations or recapitalize our business to improve liquidity may involve a high cost of capital and significant dilution to our shareholders.

Our restructured debt obligations further reduce our current liquidity as a result of ongoing principal payment sweeps and additional interest payments. The reduction in liquidity may impair our ability to meet our obligations and, given the covenants contained in our restructured debt obligations, our ability to improve our liquidity position is constrained. In addition, we must maintain a minimum of \$5.0 million in liquidity during the remaining term of our restructuring, a requirement that may limit our ability to make commitments to investment management vehicles and, ultimately, that we may not be able to maintain.

To improve our liquidity, we will need to further restructure our debt obligations and/or recapitalize our business, for which we can provide no assurances. We would expect any such restructuring and/or recapitalization to require us to raise additional capital at a significantly high cost of capital and/or with significant dilution to our shareholders.

Our restructured debt obligations are subject to debt to collateral value ratio maintenance covenants for which we can provide no assurance as to our future compliance.

Under the terms of our debt restructuring, we eliminated the cash margin call provisions and amended the mark-to-market provisions that were in effect under the original terms of the secured credit facilities. The revised secured credit facilities allow our secured lenders to determine collateral value based upon changes in the performance of the underlying real estate collateral as opposed to changes in market spreads under the original terms. Beginning September 2009, or earlier in the case of defaults on loans that collateralize any of our secured credit facilities, each collateral pool may be valued monthly. If the ratio of a secured lender's total outstanding secured credit facility balance to total collateral value exceeds 1.15x the ratio calculated as of the effective date of the amended agreements, we may be required to liquidate collateral and reduce the borrowings or post other collateral to bring the ratio back into compliance with the prescribed ratio. There can be no assurances that we will pass these tests and, as the commercial real estate markets continue to deteriorate, we expect that passing these tests will become more difficult. If we fail these tests, sales of assets to return to compliance will be extremely difficult in light of the lack of liquidity for the types of assets that serve as collateral and, even if we locate buyers for the collateral, the sales prices may be insufficient to reduce the ratio of outstanding secured credit facility balance to total collateral value. Failure to remedy these tests is an event of default under our secured credit facilities and would trigger a cross default under other of our financial instruments. Any such action would have a material adverse impact on our business and financial condition and would negatively impact our share price.

The U.S. and other financial markets have been in turmoil and the U.S. and other economies in which we operate are in the midst of an economic recession which can be expected to negatively impact our operations.

The U.S. and other financial markets have been experiencing extreme dislocations and a severe contraction in available liquidity globally as important segments of the credit markets are frozen as lenders are unwilling or unable to originate new credit. Global financial markets have been disrupted by, among other things, volatility in security prices, credit rating downgrades, the failure and near failure of a number of large financial institutions and declining valuations, and this disruption has been acute in real estate related markets. This disruption has led to a decline in business and consumer confidence and increased unemployment and has precipitated an economic recession around the globe. As a consequence, owners and operators of commercial real estate that secure or back our investments have experienced distress and commercial real estate values have declined substantially. We are unable to predict the likely duration or severity of the current disruption in financial markets and adverse economic conditions which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations, including leading to significant impairment to our assets and our ability to generate income.

Our existing loans and investments expose us to a high degree of risk associated with investing in real estate assets.

Real estate historically has experienced significant fluctuations and cycles in performance that may result in reductions in the value of our real estate related investments. The performance and value of our loans and investments once originated or acquired by us depends upon many factors beyond our control. The ultimate performance and value of our investments is subject to the varying degrees of risk generally incident to the ownership and operation of the properties which collateralize or support our investments. The ultimate performance and value of our loans and investments depends upon, in large part, the commercial property owner's ability to operate the property so that it produces sufficient cash flows necessary either to pay the interest and principal due to us on our loans and investments or pay us as an equity advisor. Revenues and cash flows may be adversely affected by:

- changes in national economic conditions;
- changes in local real estate market conditions due to changes in national or local economic conditions or changes in local property market characteristics;
- the extent of the impact of the current turmoil in the financial markets, including the lack of available debt financing for commercial real estate;
 - tenant bankruptcies;
 - competition from other properties offering the same or similar services;
 - changes in interest rates and in the state of the debt and equity capital markets;
 - the ongoing need for capital improvements, particularly in older building structures;
 - changes in real estate tax rates and other operating expenses;
- adverse changes in governmental rules and fiscal policies, civil unrest, acts of God, including earthquakes, hurricanes and other natural disasters, and acts of war or terrorism, which may decrease the availability of or increase the cost of insurance or result in uninsured losses;
 - adverse changes in zoning laws;
 - the impact of present or future environmental legislation and compliance with environmental laws;
- the impact of lawsuits which could cause us to incur significant legal expenses and divert management's time and attention from our day-to-day operations; and
 - other factors that are beyond our control and the control of the commercial property owners.

In the event that any of the properties underlying or collateralizing our loans or investments experiences any of the foregoing events or occurrences, the value of, and return on, such investments, our profitability and the market price of our class A common stock would be negatively impacted. In addition, our restructured debt obligations contain covenants which limit the amount of protective investments we may make to preserve value in collateral securing our investments.

A prolonged economic slowdown, a lengthy or severe recession, a credit crisis, or declining real estate values could harm our operations or may adversely affect our liquidity.

We believe the risks associated with our business are more severe during periods of economic slowdown or recession like those we are currently experiencing, particularly if these periods are accompanied by declining real estate values. The recent dislocation of the global credit markets and anticipated collateral consequences to commercial activity of businesses unable to finance their operations as required has led to a weakening of general economic conditions and precipitated declines in real estate values and otherwise exacerbate troubled borrowers' ability to repay loans in our portfolio or backing our CMBS. We have made loans to hotels, an industry whose performance has been severely impacted by the current recession. Declining real estate values would likely reduce the level of new mortgage loan originations, since borrowers often use increases in the value of their existing properties to support the purchase of or investment in additional properties, which in turn could lead to fewer opportunities for our investment. Borrowers may also be less able to pay principal and interest on our loans as the real estate economy continues to weaken. Continued weakened economic conditions could negatively affect occupancy levels and rental rates in the markets in which the collateral supporting our investments are located, which, in turn, may have a material adverse impact on our cash flows and operating results of our borrowers. Further, declining real estate values like those occurring in the commercial real estate sector significantly increase the likelihood that we will incur losses on our loans in the event of default because the value of our collateral may be insufficient to cover our basis in the loan. Any sustained period of increased payment delinquencies, foreclosures or losses could adversely affect both our net interest income from loans in our portfolio as well as our ability to operate our investment management business, which would significantly harm our revenues, results of operations, financial condition, liquidity, business prospects and our share price.

We are exposed to the risks involved with making subordinated investments.

Our subordinated investments involve the risks attendant to investments consisting of subordinated loans and similar positions. Subordinate positions incur losses before the senior positions in a capital structure and, as a result, foreclosures on the underlying collateral can reduce or eliminate the proceeds available to satisfy our investment. Also, in certain cases where we experience appraisal reductions, we may lose our controlling class status, or special servicer designator rights. In many cases, management of our investments and our remedies with respect thereto, including the ability to foreclose on or direct decisions with respect to the collateral securing such investments, is subject to the rights of senior lenders and the rights set forth in inter-creditor or servicing agreements. Our interests and those of the senior lenders and other interested parties may not be aligned.

We are obligated to fund unfunded commitments under our loan agreements.

We are required to fund unfunded obligations to our borrowers. Historically, prior to our restructuring, we relied upon our lenders to fund a portion of these commitments. Going forward, we can rely only on our immediately available liquidity to meet these commitments. If we do not have the liquidity in excess of the minimum amounts required under our restructured debt obligations, and the lenders do not consent to our obtaining additional financing, if available, we would default on these commitments and potentially lose value in these investments and expose ourselves to litigation.

We are subject to counterparty risk associated with our debt obligations and interest rate swaps.

Our counterparties for these critical financial relationships include both domestic and international financial institutions. Many of them have been severely impacted by the credit market turmoil and have been experiencing financial pressures. In some cases, our counterparties have filed bankruptcy.

We are subject to the general risk of a leveraged investment strategy and the specific risks of our restructured indebtedness.

Our restructured secured debt obligations are secured by our investments, which are subject to being revalued by our credit providers. If the value of the underlying property collateralizing our investments declines, we may be required to liquidate our investments, the impact of which could be magnified if such a liquidation is at a commercially inopportune time, such as the market environment we are currently experiencing. In addition, the occurrence of any event or condition which causes any obligation or liability of more than \$1.0 million to become due prior to its scheduled maturity or any monetary default under our restructured debt obligations if the amount of such obligation is at least \$1.0 million could constitute a cross-default under our restructured debt obligations. If a cross-default occurs, the maturity of almost all of our indebtedness could be accelerated and become immediately due and payable.

We guarantee many of our debt and contingent obligations.

We guarantee the performance of many of our obligations, including, but not limited to, our repurchase agreements, derivative agreements, obligations to co-invest in our investment management vehicles and unsecured indebtedness. The non-performance of such obligations may cause losses to us in excess of the capital we initially may have invested or committed under such obligations and there is no assurance that we will have sufficient capital to cover any such losses.

Our secured and unsecured credit agreements may impose restrictions on our operation of the business.

Under our secured and unsecured indebtedness, such as our credit and derivative agreements, we make certain representations, warranties and affirmative and negative covenants that restrict our ability to operate while still utilizing those sources of credit. Currently, our restructured debt obligations prohibit us from acquiring or originating new balance sheet investments except, subject to certain limitations, co-investments in our investment management vehicles or protective investments to defend existing collateral assets on our balance sheet, and from incurring additional indebtedness unless used to pay down such obligations. In addition, such representations, warranties and covenants include, but are not limited to covenants which:

- limit the total cash compensation to all employees and, specifically with respect to our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, freeze their base salaries at 2008 levels, and require cash bonuses to any of them to be approved by a committee comprised of one representative designated by the secured lenders, the administrative agent under the senior unsecured credit facility and a representative of our board of directors;
- prohibit the payment of cash dividends to our common shareholders except to the minimum extent necessary to maintain our REIT status;
 - require us to maintain a minimum amount of liquidity, as defined, of \$5.0 million;
- trigger an event of default if our chief executive officer ceases his current employment with us during the term of the agreement and we fail to hire a replacement acceptable to the lenders; and
- trigger an event of default, if any event or condition occurs which causes any obligation or liability of more than \$1.0 million to become due prior to its scheduled maturity or any monetary default under our restructured debt obligations if the amount of such obligation is at least \$1.0 million.

Our success depends on the availability of attractive investments and our ability to identify, structure, consummate, leverage, manage and realize returns on attractive investments.

Our operating results are dependent upon the availability of, as well as our ability to identify, structure, consummate, leverage, manage and realize returns on, credit sensitive investment opportunities for our managed vehicles and our balance sheet assuming we are able to resume balance sheet investment activity. In general, the availability of desirable investment opportunities and, consequently, our balance sheet returns and our investment management vehicles' returns, will be affected by the level and volatility of interest rates, conditions in the financial markets, general economic conditions, the demand for credit sensitive investment opportunities and the supply of capital for such investment opportunities. We cannot make any assurances that we will be successful in identifying and consummating investments which satisfy our rate of return objectives or that such investments, once consummated, will perform as anticipated. In addition, if we are not successful in investing for our investment management vehicles, the potential revenues we earn from management fees and co-investment returns will be reduced. We may expend significant time and resources in identifying and pursuing targeted investments, some of which may not be

consummated.

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The real estate investment business is highly competitive. Our success depends on our ability to compete with other providers of capital for real estate investments.

Our business is highly competitive. Competition may cause us to accept economic or structural features in our investments that we would not have otherwise accepted and it may cause us to search for investments in markets outside of our traditional product expertise. We compete for attractive investments with traditional lending sources, such as insurance companies and banks, as well as other REITs, specialty finance companies and private equity vehicles with similar investment objectives, which may make it more difficult for us to consummate our target investments. Many of our competitors have greater financial resources and lower costs of capital than we do, which provides them with greater operating flexibility and a competitive advantage relative to us.

Our loans and investments may be subject to fluctuations in interest rates which may not be adequately protected, or protected at all, by our hedging strategies.

Our current balance sheet investments include loans with both floating interest rates and fixed interest rates. Floating rate investments earn interest at rates that adjust from time to time (typically monthly) based upon an index (typically one month LIBOR). These floating rate loans are insulated from changes in value specifically due to changes in interest rates, however, the coupons they earn fluctuate based upon interest rates (again, typically one month LIBOR) and, in a declining and/or low interest rate environment, these loans will earn lower rates of interest and this will impact our operating performance. Fixed interest rate investments, however, do not have adjusting interest rates and, as prevailing interest rates change, the relative value of the fixed cash flows from these investments will cause potentially significant changes in value. We may employ various hedging strategies to limit the effects of changes in interest rates (and in some cases credit spreads), including engaging in interest rate swaps, caps, floors and other interest rate derivative products. We believe that no strategy can completely insulate us or our investment management vehicles from the risks associated with interest rate changes and there is a risk that they may provide no protection at all and potentially compound the impact of changes in interest rates. Hedging transactions involve certain additional risks such as counterparty risk, the legal enforceability of hedging contracts, the early repayment of hedged transactions and the risk that unanticipated and significant changes in interest rates may cause a significant loss of basis in the contract and a change in current period expense. We cannot make assurances that we will be able to enter into hedging transactions or that such hedging transactions will adequately protect us or our investment management vehicles against the foregoing risks.

Accounting for derivatives under GAAP is extremely complicated. Any failure by us to account for our derivatives properly in accordance with GAAP in our consolidated financial statements could adversely affect our earnings. In particular, cash flow hedges which are not perfectly correlated (and appropriately designated and/or documented as such) with a variable rate financing will impact our reported income as gains, and losses on the ineffective portion of such hedges.

Our use of leverage may create a mismatch with the duration and index of the investments that we are financing.

We attempt to structure our leverage to minimize the difference between the term of our investments and the leverage we use to finance such an investment. In light of the financial market turmoil, we can no longer rely on a functioning market to be available to us in order to refinance our existing debt. In March 2009, in the face of the financial market dislocation, we restructured our recourse debt obligations; however, there can be no assurances that our restructuring will enable the successful collection of our balance sheet assets or that our liquidity and financial condition will not require us to pursue a further restructuring of our debt and/or recapitalization of our business. The risks of a duration mismatch are further magnified by the trends we are experiencing in our portfolio which results from extending loans made to our borrowers in order to maximize the likelihood and magnitude of our recovery on our assets. This trend effectively extends the duration of our assets, while the ultimate duration of our liabilities is uncertain.

Our loans and investments are illiquid, which will constrain our ability to vary our portfolio of investments.

Our real estate investments and structured financial product investments are relatively illiquid and some are highly illiquid. Such illiquidity may limit our ability to vary our portfolio or our investment management vehicles' portfolios of investments in response to changes in economic and other conditions. Illiquidity may result from the absence of an established market for investments as well as the legal or contractual restrictions on their resale. In addition, illiquidity may result from the decline in value of a property securing these investments. We cannot make assurances that the fair market value of any of the real property serving as security will not decrease in the future, leaving our or our investment management vehicles' investments under-collateralized or not collateralized at all, which could impair the liquidity and value, as well as our return on such investments.

We may not have control over certain of our loans and investments.

Our ability to manage our portfolio of loans and investments may be limited by the form in which they are made. In certain situations, we or our investment management vehicles may:

- acquire investments subject to rights of senior classes and servicers under inter-creditor or servicing agreements;
 - acquire only a minority and/or a non-controlling participation in an underlying investment;
- co-invest with third parties through partnerships, joint ventures or other entities, thereby acquiring non-controlling interests; or
- rely on independent third party management or strategic partners with respect to the management of an asset.

Therefore, we may not be able to exercise control over the loan or investment. Such financial assets may involve risks not present in investments where senior creditors, servicers or third party controlling investors are not involved. Our rights to control the process following a borrower default may be subject to the rights of senior creditors or servicers whose interests may not be aligned with ours. A third party partner or co-venturer may have financial difficulties resulting in a negative impact on such asset, may have economic or business interests or goals which are inconsistent with ours and those of our investment management vehicles, or may be in a position to take action contrary to our or our investment management vehicles' investment objectives. In addition, we and our investment management vehicles may, in certain circumstances, be liable for the actions of our third party partners or co-venturers.

The use of our CDO financings may have a negative impact on our cash flow.

The terms of CDOs generally provide that the principal amount of investments must exceed the principal balance of the related bonds by a certain amount and that interest income exceeds interest expense by a certain ratio. Certain of our CDOs provide that, if defaults, losses, or rating agency downgrades cause a decline in collateral value or cash flow levels, the cash flow otherwise payable to our retained subordinated classes may be redirected to repay classes of CDOs senior to ours until the tests are brought in compliance. In certain instances, we have breached these tests and cash flow has been redirected and there can be no assurances that this will not occur on all of our CDOs. Once breached there is no certainty about when or if the cash flow redirection will remedy the tests' failure or that cash flow will be restored to our subordinated classes. Other than collateral management fees, we currently receive cash payments from only one of our four CDOs, CDO III, which has caused a material deterioration in our cash flow available for operations, debt service, debt repayments and unfunded loan and fund management commitments.

We may be required to repurchase loans that we have sold or to indemnify holders of our CDOs.

If any of the loans we originate or acquire and sell or securitize through CDOs do not comply with representations and warranties that we make about certain characteristics of the loans, the borrowers and the underlying properties, we may be required to repurchase those loans or replace them with substitute loans. In addition, in the case of loans that we have sold instead of retained, we may be required to indemnify persons for losses or expenses incurred as a result of a breach of a representation or warranty. Repurchased loans typically require a significant allocation of working capital to carry on our books, and our ability to borrow against such assets is limited. Any significant repurchases or indemnification payments could adversely affect our financial condition and operating results.

The commercial mortgage and mezzanine loans we originate or acquire and the commercial mortgage loans underlying the commercial mortgage backed securities in which we invest are subject to delinquency, foreclosure and loss, which could result in losses to us.

Our commercial mortgage and mezzanine loans are secured by commercial property and are subject to risks of delinquency and foreclosure, and risks of loss that are greater than similar risks associated with loans made on the security of single-family residential property. The ability of a borrower to repay a loan secured by an income-producing property typically is dependent primarily upon the successful operation of the property rather than upon the existence of independent income or assets of the borrower. If the net operating income of the property is reduced, the borrower's ability to repay the loan may be impaired. Net operating income of an income-producing property can be affected by, among other things, tenant mix, success of tenant businesses, property management decisions, property location and condition, competition from comparable types of properties, changes in laws that increase operating expenses or limit rents that may be charged, any need to address environmental contamination at the property, changes in national, regional or local economic conditions and/or specific industry segments, declines in regional or local real estate values, declines in regional or local rental or occupancy rates, increases in interest rates, real estate tax rates and other operating expenses, and changes in governmental rules, regulations and fiscal policies, including environmental legislation, acts of God, terrorism, social unrest and civil disturbances.

Our investments in subordinated commercial mortgage backed securities and similar investments are subject to losses.

In general, losses on an asset securing a mortgage loan included in a securitization will be borne first by the equity holder of the property and then by the most junior security holder, referred to as the "first loss" position. In the event of default and the exhaustion of any equity support and any classes of securities junior to those in which we invest (and in some cases we may be invested in the junior most classes of securitizations), we may not be able to recover all of our investment in the securities we purchase. In addition, if the underlying mortgage portfolio has been overvalued by the originator, or if the values subsequently decline and, as a result, less collateral is available to satisfy interest and principal payments due on the related mortgage backed securities, the securities in which we invest may incur significant losses. Subordinate interests generally are not actively traded and are relatively illiquid investments and recent volatility in CMBS trading markets has caused the value of these investments to decline.

The prices of lower credit quality CMBS are generally less sensitive to interest rate changes than more highly rated investments, but more sensitive to adverse economic downturns and underlying borrower developments. A projection of an economic downturn, for example, could cause a decline in the price of lower credit quality CMBS because the ability of borrowers to make principal and interest payments on the mortgages underlying the mortgage backed securities may be impaired. In such event, existing credit support in the securitization structure may be insufficient to protect us against the loss of our principal on these securities.

We may have difficulty or be unable to sell some of our loans and commercial mortgage backed securities.

A prolonged period of frozen capital markets, decline in commercial real estate values and an out of favor real estate sector may prevent us from selling our loans and CMBS. Given the terms of our March 2009 restructuring, we may be forced to sell assets in order to meet required debt reduction levels. If the market for real estate loans and CMBS is disrupted or dislocated, this may be difficult or impossible, causing further losses or events of default.

The impact of the events of September 11, 2001 and the effect thereon on terrorism insurance expose us to certain risks.

The terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001 disrupted the U.S. financial markets, including the real estate capital markets, and negatively impacted the U.S. economy in general. Any future terrorist attacks, the anticipation of any such attacks, and the consequences of any military or other response by the U.S. and its allies may have a further adverse impact on the U.S. financial markets and the economy generally. We cannot predict the severity of the effect that such future events would have on the U.S. financial markets, the economy or our business.

In addition, the events of September 11, 2001 created significant uncertainty regarding the ability of real estate owners of high profile assets to obtain insurance coverage protecting against terrorist attacks at commercially reasonable rates, if at all. The Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002, or TRIA, was extended in December 2007. Coverage under the new law, the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act, or TRIPRA, now expires in 2014. There is no assurance that TRIPRA will be extended beyond 2014. The absence of affordable insurance coverage may adversely affect the general real estate lending market, lending volume and the market's overall liquidity and may reduce the number of suitable investment opportunities available to us and the pace at which we are able to make investments. If the properties that we invest in are unable to obtain affordable insurance coverage, the value of those investments could decline and in the event of an uninsured loss, we could lose all or a portion of our investment.

The economic impact of any future terrorist attacks could also adversely affect the credit quality of some of our loans and investments. Some of our loans and investments will be more susceptible to such adverse effects than others. We may suffer losses as a result of the adverse impact of any future attacks and these losses may adversely impact our results of operations.

Our non-U.S. investments will expose us to certain risks.

We make investments in foreign countries. Investing in foreign countries involves certain additional risks that may not exist when investing in the United States. The risks involved in foreign investments include:

- exposure to local economic conditions, local interest rates, foreign exchange restrictions and restrictions on the withdrawal of foreign investment and earnings, investment restrictions or requirements, expropriations of property and changes in foreign taxation structures;
- potential adverse changes in the diplomatic relations of foreign countries with the United States and government policies against investments by foreigners;
 - changes in foreign regulations;
- hostility from local populations, potential instability of foreign governments and risks of insurrections, terrorist attacks, war or other military action;
 - fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates;
 - changes in social, political, legal, taxation and other conditions affecting our international investment;
- logistical barriers to our timely receiving the financial information relating to our international investments that may need to be included in our periodic reporting obligations as a public company; and
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lack of uniform accounting standards (including availability of information in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles).

Unfavorable legal, regulatory, economic or political changes such as those described above could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We may from time to time invest a portion of our assets in non-U.S. investments or in instruments denominated in non-U.S. currencies, the prices of which will be determined with reference to currencies other than the U.S. dollar. We may hedge our foreign currency exposure. To the extent unhedged, the value of our non-U.S. assets will fluctuate with U.S. dollar exchange rates as well as the price changes of our investments in the various local markets and currencies. Among the factors that may affect currency values are trade balances, the level of short-term interest rates, differences in relative values of similar assets in different currencies, long-term opportunities for investment and capital appreciation and political developments. An increase in the value of the U.S. dollar compared to the other currencies in which we make our investments will reduce the effect of increases and magnify the effect of decreases in the prices of our securities in their local markets. We could realize a net loss on an investment, even if there were a gain on the underlying investment before currency losses were taken into account. We may seek to hedge currency risks by investing in currencies, currency futures contracts and options on currency futures contracts, forward currency exchange contracts, swaps, options or any combination thereof (whether or not exchange traded), but there can be no assurance that these strategies will be effective, and such techniques entail costs and additional risks.

There are increased risks involved with construction lending activities.

We originate loans for the construction of commercial and residential use properties. Construction lending generally is considered to involve a higher degree of risk than other types of lending due to a variety of factors, including generally larger loan balances, the dependency on successful completion of a project, the dependency upon the successful operation of the project (such as achieving satisfactory occupancy and rental rates) for repayment, the difficulties in estimating construction costs and loan terms which often do not require full amortization of the loan over its term and, instead, provide for a balloon payment at stated maturity.

Some of our investments and investment opportunities may be in synthetic form.

Synthetic investments are contracts between parties whereby payments are exchanged based upon the performance of an underlying obligation. In addition to the risks associated with the performance of the obligation, these synthetic interests carry the risk of the counterparty not performing its contractual obligations. Market standards, GAAP accounting methodology, tax and other regulations related to these investments are evolving, and we cannot be certain that their evolution will not adversely impact the value or sustainability of these investments. Furthermore, our ability to invest in synthetic investments, other than through taxable REIT subsidiaries, may be severely limited by the REIT qualification requirements because synthetic investment contracts generally are not qualifying assets and do not produce qualifying income for purposes of the REIT asset and income tests.

Risks Related to Our Investment Management Business and Management of CDOs

Our investment management agreements contain “clawback” provisions which may require repayment of incentive management fees previously received by us.

As part of our investment management business we earn incentive fees based on the performance of certain of our investment management vehicles. The investment management agreements which govern our relationship with these vehicles contain “clawback” provisions which may require the repayment of incentive fees previously received by us. If certain predetermined performance thresholds are not met upon the ultimate dissolution of such entities, we could be required to refund up to \$5.6 million of incentive fees previously received.

Our March 2009 balance sheet restructuring and financial condition may adversely impact our investment management business.

In large part, our ability to raise capital and garner other investment management and advisory business is dependent upon our reputation as a balance sheet manager and credit underwriter, as well as the ability to demonstrate that we have the resources to manage and co-invest in our internal funds. Our recent losses and March 2009 restructuring limit our abilities in this regard. In addition, further credit deterioration in our balance sheet portfolio and our overall financial condition could jeopardize our status as an approved special servicer from the three major rating agencies, which would impair our ability to generate future servicing revenues.

We are subject to risks and uncertainties associated with operating our investment management business, and we may not achieve the investment returns that we expect.

We will encounter risks and difficulties as we operate our investment management business. In order to achieve our goals as an investment manager, we must:

- manage our investment management vehicles successfully by investing their capital in suitable investments that meet their respective investment criteria;
 - actively manage the assets in our portfolios in order to realize targeted performance;
- create incentives for our management and professional staff to develop and operate the investment management business; and
- structure, sponsor and capitalize future investment management vehicles that provide investors with attractive investment opportunities.

If we do not successfully operate our investment management business to achieve the investment returns that we or the market anticipates, our results of operations may be adversely impacted.

We may expand our investment management business to involve other investment classes where we do not have prior investment experience. We may find it difficult to attract third party investors without a performance track record involving such investments. Even if we attract third party capital, there can be no assurance that we will be successful in deploying the capital to achieve targeted returns on the investments.

We face substantial competition from established participants in the private equity market as we offer investment management vehicles to third party investors.

We face significant competition from large financial and other institutions that have proven track records in marketing and managing vehicles and otherwise have a competitive advantage over us because they have access to pre-existing third party investor networks into which they can channel competing investment opportunities. If our competitors offer investment products that are competitive with products offered by us, we will find it more difficult to attract investors and to capitalize our investment management vehicles.

Our investment management vehicles are subject to the risk of defaults by third party investors on their capital commitments.

The capital commitments made by third party investors to our investment management vehicles represent unsecured promises by those investors to contribute cash to the investment management vehicles from time to time as

investments are made by the investment management vehicles. Accordingly, we are subject to general credit risks that the investors may default on their capital commitments. If defaults occur, we may not be able to close loans and investments we have identified and negotiated which could materially and adversely affect the investment management vehicles' investment program or make us liable for breach of contract, in either case to the detriment of our franchise in the private equity market.

CTIMCO's role as collateral manager for our CDOs and investment manager for our funds may expose us to liabilities to investors.

We are subject to potential liabilities to investors as a result of CTIMCO's role as collateral manager for our CDOs and our investment management business generally. In serving in such roles, we could be subject to claims by CDO investors and investors in our funds that we did not act in accordance with our duties under our CDO and investment fund documentation or that we were negligent in taking or refraining from taking actions with respect to the underlying collateral in our CDOs or in making investments. In particular, the discretion that we exercise in managing the collateral for our CDOs and the investments in our investment management business could result in liability due to the current negative conditions in the commercial real estate market and the inherent uncertainties surrounding the course of action that will result in the best long term results with respect to such collateral and investments. This risk could be increased due to the affiliated nature of our roles. If we were found liable for our actions as collateral manager or investment manager and we were required to pay significant damages to our CDO and investment advisory investors, our financial condition could be materially adversely effected.

Risks Related to Our Company

We are dependent upon our senior management team to develop and operate our business.

Our ability to develop and operate our business depends to a substantial extent upon the experience, relationships and expertise of our senior management and key employees. We cannot assure you that these individuals will remain in our employ. Our chief executive officer, Stephen D. Plavin, and our chief credit officer, Thomas C. Ruffing, are currently not employed pursuant to employment agreements and the employment agreement with our chief financial officer, Geoffrey G. Jervis, expires on December 31, 2010. There can be no assurance that Messrs. Plavin and Ruffing, and upon expiration of his agreement, Mr. Jervis, will enter into new employment agreements pursuant to which they agree to long-term employment with us. In addition, the departure of Mr. Plavin from his employment with us constitutes an event of default under our restructured debt obligations unless a suitable replacement acceptable to the lenders is hired by us.

Our ability to compensate our employees is limited by our restructured debt obligations.

Our restructured debt obligations limit the aggregate cash compensation we are able to pay our employees (excluding our chief executive officer and chief financial officer) to 2008 aggregate compensation levels. In the case of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, cash compensation must be approved by our lenders. This may impact our ability to retain our employees or attract new employees.

There may be conflicts between the interests of our investment management vehicles and us.

We are subject to a number of potential conflicts between our interests and the interests of our investment management vehicles. We are subject to potential conflicts of interest in the allocation of investment opportunities between our balance sheet once our balance sheet investment activity resumes and our investment management vehicles. In addition, we may make investments that are senior or junior to, participations in, or have rights and interests different from or adverse to, the investments made by our investment management vehicles. Our interests in such investments may conflict with the interests of our investment management vehicles in related investments at the time of origination or in the event of a default or restructuring of the investment. Finally, our officers and employees may have conflicts in allocating their time and services among us and our investment management vehicles.

We must manage our portfolio in a manner that allows us to rely on an exclusion from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940 in order to avoid the consequences of regulation under that Act.

We rely on an exclusion from registration as an investment company afforded by Section 3(c)(5)(C) of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Under this exclusion, we are required to maintain, on the basis of positions taken by the SEC staff in interpretive and no-action letters, a minimum of 55% of the value of the total assets of our portfolio in “mortgages and other liens on and interests in real estate,” which we refer to as “Qualifying Interests,” and a minimum of 80% in Qualifying Interests and real estate related assets. Because registration as an investment company would significantly affect our ability to engage in certain transactions or to organize ourselves in the manner we are currently organized, we intend to maintain our qualification for this exclusion from registration. In the past, based on SEC staff positions, when required due to the mix of assets in our balance sheet portfolio, we have purchased all of the outstanding interests in pools of whole residential mortgage loans, which we treat as Qualifying Interests. Investments in such pools of whole residential mortgage loans may not represent an optimum use of our investable capital when compared to the available investments we target pursuant to our investment strategy. These investments present additional risks to us, and these risks are compounded by our inexperience with such investments. We continue to analyze our investments and may acquire other pools of whole loan residential mortgage backed securities when and if required for compliance purposes.

We treat certain of our investments in CMBS, B Notes and mezzanine loans as Qualifying Interests for purposes of determining our eligibility for the exclusion provided by Section 3(c)(5)(C) to the extent such treatment is consistent with guidance provided by the SEC or its staff. In the absence of such guidance that otherwise supports the treatment of these investments as Qualifying Interests, we will treat them, for purposes of determining our eligibility for the exclusion provided by Section 3(c)(5)(C), as real estate related assets or miscellaneous assets, as appropriate.

We understand the SEC staff is currently reconsidering its interpretive policy under Section 3(c)(5)(C) and whether to advance rulemaking to define the basis for the exclusion. We cannot predict the outcome of this reconsideration or potential rulemaking initiative and its impact on our ability to rely on the exclusion.

If our portfolio does not comply with the requirements of the exclusion we rely upon, we could be forced to alter our portfolio by selling or otherwise disposing of a substantial portion of the assets that are not Qualifying Interests or by acquiring a significant position in assets that are Qualifying Interests. Altering our portfolio in this manner may have an adverse effect on our investments if we are forced to dispose of or acquire assets in an unfavorable market and may adversely affect our stock price.

If it were established that we were an unregistered investment company, there would be a risk that we would be subject to monetary penalties and injunctive relief in an action brought by the SEC, that we would be unable to enforce contracts with third parties and that third parties could seek to obtain rescission of transactions undertaken during the period it was established that we were an unregistered investment company and limitations on corporate leverage that would have an adverse impact on our investment returns.

Changes in accounting pronouncements may materially change the presentation and content of our financial statements.

Our balance sheet and statement of operations may be less meaningful if we are required to consolidate certain entities as a result of our adoption of Financial Accounting Standard Board Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 166, "Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets, an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140," or Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 167, "Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)", both of which are effective for the first annual reporting period that begins after November 15, 2009. The adoption of these accounting pronouncements is expected to substantially increase the financial assets and liabilities included on our balance sheet. The adoption of these accounting pronouncements is likely to result in increased operating costs as we develop controls and review the information necessary to account for the assets in accordance with GAAP.

We may not have sufficient cash flow to satisfy our tax liability arising from the use of CDO financing.

Due to the redirection provisions of our CDOs, which reallocate principal and interest otherwise distributable to us to repay senior note holders, assets financed through our CDOs may generate current taxable income without a corresponding cash distribution to us. In order to raise the cash necessary to meet our tax and/or distribution requirements, we may be required to borrow funds, sell a portion of our assets at disadvantageous prices or find other alternatives. In any case, there can be no assurances that we will be able to generate sufficient cash from these endeavors to meet our tax and/or distribution requirements.

In the event we experience an “ownership change” for purposes of Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code, our ability to utilize our net operating losses and net capital losses against future taxable income will be limited, increasing our dividend distribution requirement for which we may not have sufficient cash flow.

We have substantial net operating and net capital loss carry forwards which we use to offset our tax and/or distribution requirements. In the event that we experience an “ownership change” for purposes of Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code, our ability to use these losses will be effectively eliminated. An “ownership change” is determined based upon the changes in ownership that occur in our common stock for a trailing three year period. Such change provisions may be triggered by regular trading activity in our common stock, and are generally beyond our control.

Risks Relating to Our Class A Common Stock

Sales or other dilution of our equity may adversely affect the market price of our class A common stock.

In connection with restructuring our debt obligations, we issued warrants to purchase 3,479,691 shares of our class A common stock, which represents approximately 15.6% of our outstanding common stock and stock units as of February 23, 2010. The market price of our class A common stock could decline as a result of sales of a large number of shares of class A common stock acquired upon exercise of the warrants in the market. If the warrants are exercised, the issuance of additional shares of class A common stock would dilute the ownership interest of our existing shareholders.

Because a limited number of shareholders, including members of our management team, own a substantial number of our shares, they may make decisions or take actions that may be detrimental to your interests.

Our executive officers and directors, along with vehicles for the benefit of their families, collectively own and control 2,250,109 shares of our common stock representing approximately 10.1% of our outstanding common stock and stock units as of February 23, 2010. W. R. Berkley Corporation, or WRBC, which employs one of our directors, owns 3,843,413 shares of our common stock, which represents 17.2% of our outstanding common stock and stock units as of February 23, 2010. By virtue of their voting power, these shareholders have the power to significantly influence our affairs and are able to influence the outcome of matters required to be submitted to shareholders for approval, including the election of our directors, amendments to our charter, mergers, sales of assets and other acquisitions or sales. The influence exerted by these shareholders over our affairs might not be consistent with the interests of some or all of our other shareholders. In addition, the concentration of ownership in our officers or directors or shareholders associated with them may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control of our company, including transactions in which you might otherwise receive a premium for your class A common stock, and might negatively affect the market price of our class A common stock.

Some provisions of our charter and bylaws and Maryland law may deter takeover attempts, which may limit the opportunity of our shareholders to sell their shares at a favorable price.

Some of the provisions of our charter and bylaws and Maryland law discussed below could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire us, even if doing so might be beneficial to our shareholders by providing them with the opportunity to sell their shares at a premium to the then current market price.

Issuance of Preferred Stock Without Shareholder Approval. Our charter authorizes our board of directors to authorize the issuance of up to 100,000,000 shares of preferred stock and up to 100,000,000 shares of class A common stock. Our charter also authorizes our board of directors, without shareholder approval, to classify or reclassify any unissued shares of our class A common stock and preferred stock into other classes or series of stock and to amend our charter to increase or decrease the aggregate number of shares of stock of any class or series that may be issued. Our board of

directors, therefore, can exercise its power to reclassify our stock to increase the number of shares of preferred stock we may issue without shareholder approval. Preferred stock may be issued in one or more series, the terms of which may be determined without further action by shareholders. These terms may include preferences, conversion or other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends or other distributions, qualifications or terms or conditions of redemption. The issuance of any preferred stock, however, could materially adversely affect the rights of holders of our class A common stock and, therefore, could reduce the value of the class A common stock. In addition, specific rights granted to future holders of our preferred stock could be used to restrict our ability to merge with, or sell assets to, a third party. The power of our board of directors to issue preferred stock could make it more difficult, delay, discourage, prevent or make it more costly to acquire or effect a change in control, thereby preserving the current shareholders' control.

Advance Notice Bylaw. Our bylaws contain advance notice procedures for the introduction of business and the nomination of directors. These provisions could discourage proxy contests and make it more difficult for you and other shareholders to elect shareholder-nominated directors and to propose and approve shareholder proposals opposed by management.

Maryland Takeover Statutes. We are subject to the Maryland Business Combination Act which could delay or prevent an unsolicited takeover of us. The statute substantially restricts the ability of third parties who acquire, or seek to acquire, control of us to complete mergers and other business combinations without the approval of our board of directors even if such transaction would be beneficial to shareholders. “Business combinations” between such a third party acquirer or its affiliate and us are prohibited for five years after the most recent date on which the acquirer or its affiliate becomes an “interested shareholder.” An “interested shareholder” is defined as any person who beneficially owns 10 percent or more of our shareholder voting power or an affiliate or associate of ours who, at any time within the two-year period prior to the date interested shareholder status is determined, was the beneficial owner of 10 percent or more of our shareholder voting power. If our board of directors approved in advance the transaction that would otherwise give rise to the acquirer or its affiliate attaining such status, such as the issuance of shares of our class A common stock to WRBC, the acquirer or its affiliate would not become an interested shareholder and, as a result, it could enter into a business combination with us. Our board of directors could choose not to negotiate with an acquirer if the board determined in its business judgment that considering such an acquisition was not in our strategic interests. Even after the lapse of the five-year prohibition period, any business combination with an interested shareholder must be recommended by our board of directors and approved by the affirmative vote of at least:

- 80% of the votes entitled to be cast by shareholders; and
- two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast by shareholders other than the interested shareholder and affiliates and associates thereof.

The super-majority vote requirements do not apply if the transaction complies with a minimum price requirement prescribed by the statute.

The statute permits various exemptions from its provisions, including business combinations that are exempted by the board of directors prior to the time that an interested shareholder becomes an interested shareholder. Our board of directors has exempted any business combination involving family partnerships controlled separately by John R. Klopp, our former chief executive officer, and Craig M. Hatkoff, our director, and a limited liability company indirectly controlled by a trust for the benefit of Samuel Zell, our chairman of the board, and his family. As a result, these persons and WRBC may enter into business combinations with us without compliance with the super-majority vote requirements and the other provisions of the statute.

We are subject to the Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act. With certain exceptions, the Maryland General Corporation Law provides that “control shares” of a Maryland corporation acquired in a control share acquisition have no voting rights except to the extent approved by a vote of two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter, excluding shares owned by the acquiring person or by our officers or by our directors who are our employees, and may be redeemed by us. “Control shares” are voting shares which, if aggregated with all other shares owned or voted by the acquirer, would entitle the acquirer to exercise voting power in electing directors within one of the specified ranges of voting power. A person who has made or proposes to make a control share acquisition, upon satisfaction of certain conditions, including an undertaking to pay expenses, may compel our board to call a special meeting of shareholders to be held within 50 days of demand to consider the voting rights of the “control shares” in question. If no request for a meeting is made, we may present the question at any shareholders’ meeting.

If voting rights are not approved at the shareholders' meeting or if the acquiring person does not deliver the statement required by Maryland law, then, subject to certain conditions and limitations, we may redeem for fair value any or all of the control shares, except those for which voting rights have previously been approved. If voting rights for control shares are approved at a shareholders' meeting and the acquirer may then vote a majority of the shares entitled to vote, then all other shareholders may exercise appraisal rights. The fair value of the shares for purposes of these appraisal rights may not be less than the highest price per share paid by the acquirer in the control share acquisition. The control share acquisition statute does not apply to shares acquired in a merger, consolidation or share exchange if we are not a party to the transaction, nor does it apply to acquisitions approved or exempted by our charter or bylaws. Our bylaws contain a provision exempting certain holders identified in our bylaws from this statute, including WRBC, family partnerships controlled separately by John R. Klopp and Craig M. Hatkoff, and a limited liability company indirectly controlled by a trust for the benefit of Samuel Zell and his family.

We are also subject to the Maryland Unsolicited Takeovers Act which permits our board of directors, among other things and notwithstanding any provision in our charter or bylaws, to elect on our behalf to stagger the terms of directors and to increase the shareholder vote required to remove a director. Such an election would significantly restrict the ability of third parties to wage a proxy fight for control of our board of directors as a means of advancing a takeover offer. If an acquirer was discouraged from offering to acquire us, or prevented from successfully completing a hostile acquisition, you could lose the opportunity to sell your shares at a favorable price.

The price of our class A common stock may be impacted by many factors.

As with any public company, a number of factors may impact the trading price of our class A common stock, many of which are beyond our control. These factors include, in addition to other risk factors mentioned in this section:

- the level of institutional interest in us;
- the perception of REITs generally and REITs with portfolios similar to ours, in particular, by market professionals;
- the attractiveness of securities of REITs in comparison to other companies;
- the market's perception of our ability to successfully manage our portfolio and our March 2009 restructuring; and;
- the general economic environment and the commercial real estate property and capital markets.

Our restructured debt obligations restrict us from paying cash dividends, which may reduce the attractiveness of an investment in our class A common stock.

The restrictions on our inability to pay cash dividends, except in a limited manner, will reduce the current dividend yield on our class A common stock and this can negatively impact the price of our class A common stock as investors seeking current income pursue alternative investments.

Your ability to sell a substantial number of shares of our class A common stock may be restricted by the low trading volume historically experienced by our class A common stock.

Although our class A common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange, the daily trading volume of our shares of class A common stock has historically been lower than the trading volume for certain other companies. As a result, the ability of a holder to sell a substantial number of shares of our class A common stock in a timely manner without causing a substantial decline in the market value of the shares, especially by means of a large block trade, may be restricted by the limited trading volume of the shares of our class A common stock.

Risks Related to our REIT Status and Certain Other Tax Items

Our charter does not permit any individual to own more than 9.9% of our class A common stock, and attempts to acquire our class A common stock in excess of the 9.9% limit would be void without the prior approval of our board of directors.

For the purpose of preserving our qualification as a REIT for federal income tax purposes, our charter prohibits direct or constructive ownership by any individual of more than a certain percentage, currently 9.9%, of the lesser of the total number or value of the outstanding shares of our class A common stock as a means of preventing ownership of more than 50% of our class A common stock by five or fewer individuals. The charter's constructive ownership rules are complex and may cause the outstanding class A common stock owned by a group of related individuals or entities to be deemed to be constructively owned by one individual. As a result, the acquisition of less than 9.9% of our outstanding class A common stock by an individual or entity could cause an individual to own constructively in excess of 9.9% of our outstanding class A common stock, and thus be subject to the charter's ownership limit. There can be no assurance that our board of directors, as permitted in the charter, will increase, or will not decrease, this ownership limit in the future. Any attempt to own or transfer shares of our class A common stock in excess of the ownership limit without the consent of our board of directors will be void, and will result in the shares being transferred by operation of the charter to a charitable trust, and the person who acquired such excess shares will not be entitled to any distributions thereon or to vote such excess shares.

The 9.9% ownership limit may have the effect of precluding a change in control of us by a third party without the consent of our board of directors, even if such change in control would be in the interest of our shareholders or would result in a premium to the price of our class A common stock (and even if such change in control would not reasonably jeopardize our REIT status). The ownership limit exemptions and the reset limits granted to date would limit our board of directors' ability to reset limits in the future and at the same time maintain compliance with the REIT qualification requirement prohibiting ownership of more than 50% of our class A common stock by five or fewer individuals.

There are no assurances that we will be able to pay dividends in the future.

We expect in the future when we generate taxable income to pay quarterly dividends and to make distributions to our shareholders in amounts so that all or substantially all of our taxable income in each year, subject to certain adjustments, is distributed. This, along with our compliance with other requirements, should enable us to qualify for the tax benefits accorded to a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code. All distributions will be made at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on our earnings, our financial condition, maintenance of our REIT status and such other factors as our board of directors may deem relevant from time to time. There are no assurances that we will be able to pay dividends in the future. In addition, some of our distributions may include a return of capital, which would reduce the amount of capital available to operate our business. There have been recent changes to the Internal Revenue Code that would allow us to pay required dividends in the form of additional shares of common stock equal in value up to 90% of the required dividend. We expect that as we undertake efforts to conserve cash and enhance our liquidity and comply with our restructured debt obligations covenants, future required dividends on our class A common stock will be paid in the form of class A common stock to the fullest extent permitted. There can be no assurance as to when we will no longer be subject to debt obligation covenants or will cease our efforts to conserve cash and enhance liquidity to an extent we believe positions us to resume the payment of dividends completely or substantially in cash.

We will be dependent on external sources of capital to finance our growth.

As with other REITs, but unlike corporations generally, our ability to finance our growth must largely be funded by external sources of capital because we generally will have to distribute to our shareholders 90% of our taxable income in order to qualify as a REIT, including taxable income where we do not receive corresponding cash. Our access to external capital will depend upon a number of factors, including general market conditions, the market's perception of our growth potential, our current and potential future earnings, cash distributions and the market price of our class A common stock.

If we do not maintain our qualification as a REIT, we will be subject to tax as a regular corporation and face a substantial tax liability. Our taxable REIT subsidiaries will be subject to income tax.

We expect to continue to operate so as to qualify as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code. However, qualification as a REIT involves the application of highly technical and complex Internal Revenue Code provisions for which only a limited number of judicial or administrative interpretations exist. Notwithstanding the availability of cure provisions in the tax code, various compliance requirements could be failed and could jeopardize our REIT status. Furthermore, new tax legislation, administrative guidance or court decisions, in each instance potentially with retroactive effect, could make it more difficult or impossible for us to qualify as a REIT. If we fail to qualify as a REIT in any tax year, then:

- we would be taxed as a regular domestic corporation, which under current laws, among other things, means being unable to deduct distributions to shareholders in computing taxable income and being subject to federal income tax on our taxable income at regular corporate rates;
- any resulting tax liability could be substantial, could have a material adverse effect on our book value and would reduce the amount of cash available for distribution to shareholders;
- unless we were entitled to relief under applicable statutory provisions, we would be required to pay taxes, and thus, our cash available for distribution to shareholders would be reduced for each of the years during which we did not qualify as a REIT; and
 - we generally would not be eligible to requalify as a REIT for four full taxable years.

Fee income from our investment management business is expected to be realized by one of our taxable REIT subsidiaries, and, accordingly, will be subject to income tax.

Complying with REIT requirements may cause us to forego otherwise attractive opportunities and limit our expansion opportunities.

In order to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes, we must continually satisfy tests concerning, among other things, our sources of income, the nature of our investments in commercial real estate and related assets, the amounts we distribute to our shareholders and the ownership of our stock. We may also be required to make distributions to shareholders at disadvantageous times or when we do not have funds readily available for distribution. Thus, compliance with REIT requirements may hinder our ability to operate solely on the basis of maximizing profits.

Complying with REIT requirements may force us to liquidate or restructure otherwise attractive investments.

In order to qualify as a REIT, we must also ensure that at the end of each calendar quarter, at least 75% of the value of our assets consists of cash, cash items, government securities and qualified REIT real estate assets. The remainder of

our investments in securities cannot include more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any one issuer or 10% of the total value of the outstanding securities of any one issuer unless we and such issuer jointly elect for such issuer to be treated as a “taxable REIT subsidiary” under the Internal Revenue Code. The total value of all of our investments in taxable REIT subsidiaries cannot exceed 20% of the value of our total assets. In addition, no more than 5% of the value of our assets can consist of the securities of any one issuer. If we fail to comply with these requirements, we must dispose of a portion of our assets within 30 days after the end of the calendar quarter in order to avoid losing our REIT status and suffering adverse tax consequences.

Complying with REIT requirements may force us to borrow to make distributions to shareholders.

From time to time, our taxable income may be greater than our cash flow available for distribution to shareholders. If we do not have other funds available in these situations, we may be unable to distribute substantially all of our taxable income as required by the REIT provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. Thus, we could be required to borrow funds, sell a portion of our assets at disadvantageous prices or find another alternative. These options could increase our costs or reduce our equity. Our restructured debt obligations may cause us to recognize taxable income without any corresponding cash income and we may be required to distribute additional dividends in cash and/or class A common stock.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

Our principal executive and administrative offices are located in approximately 12,000 square feet of office space leased at 410 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10022. Our telephone number is (212) 655-0220 and our website address is <http://www.capitaltrust.com>. Our lease for office space expires in October 2018.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

We are not party to any material litigation or legal proceedings, or, to the best of our knowledge, any threatened litigation or legal proceedings, which, in our opinion, individually or in the aggregate, would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

We did not submit any matters to a vote of security holders during the fourth quarter of 2009.

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PART II

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

Our class A common stock is listed for trading on the New York Stock Exchange, or NYSE, under the symbol "CT." The table below sets forth, for the calendar quarters indicated, the reported high and low sale prices for our class A common stock as reported on the NYSE composite transaction tape and the per share cash dividends declared on our class A common stock.

	High	Low	Dividend
2009			
Fourth quarter	\$3.00	\$1.10	\$0.00
Third quarter	3.47	1.15	0.00
Second quarter	2.88	1.09	0.00
First quarter	4.25	0.87	0.00
2008			
Fourth quarter	\$13.17	\$3.42	\$0.00
Third quarter	19.76	9.78	0.60
Second quarter	29.98	18.71	0.80
First quarter	30.38	24.30	0.80
2007			
Fourth quarter	\$38.17	\$26.91	\$2.70(1)
Third quarter	37.37	30.65	0.80
Second quarter	47.39	34.14	0.80
First quarter	55.27	43.70	0.80

(1) Comprised of a regular quarterly dividend of \$0.80 per share and a special dividend of \$1.90 per share.

The last reported sale price of the class A common stock on February 23, 2010 as reported on the NYSE composite transaction tape was \$1.74. As of February 23, 2010, there were 573 holders of record of the class A common stock. By including persons holding shares in broker accounts under street names, however, we estimate our shareholder base to be approximately 8,718.

We generally intend to distribute each year substantially all of our taxable income (which does not necessarily equal net income as calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles) to our shareholders so as to comply with the REIT provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. If necessary for REIT qualification purposes, we may need to distribute any taxable income remaining after giving effect to the distribution of the final regular quarterly dividend each year, together with the first regular quarterly dividend payment of the following taxable year or, at our discretion, in a separate dividend distributed prior thereto. We refer to these dividends as special dividends. As required by covenants in our restructured debt obligations, our cash dividend distributions are restricted to the minimum amount necessary to maintain our status as a REIT. Moreover, such covenants, taking into consideration the recent IRS rulings which allow REITs to distribute up to 90% of their dividends in the form of stock for tax years ending on or before December 31, 2011, require us to make any distribution in stock to the extent permitted.

In addition to the foregoing restrictions, our dividend policy remains subject to revision at the discretion of our board of directors. All distributions will be made at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend upon our taxable

income, our financial condition, our maintenance of REIT status and other factors that our board of directors deems relevant. In accordance with Internal Revenue Service guidance, we are required to report the amount of excess inclusion income earned by the Company. In 2009, we calculated excess inclusion income to be de minimis.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The following table provides information regarding purchases of shares of our common stock made by or on our behalf during the three months ended December 31, 2009.

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares Purchased(1)	(b) Average Price Paid per Share	(c) Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	(d) Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
October 1-31, 2009	—	\$—	—	—
November 1-30, 2009	—	—	—	—
December 1-31, 2009	41,582	1.24	—	—
Total	41,582	\$1.24	—	—

- (1) All purchases were made pursuant to elections by incentive plan participants to satisfy tax withholding obligations through the surrender of shares equal in value to the amount of the withholding obligation incurred upon the vesting of restricted stock.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table summarizes information, as of December 31, 2009, relating to our equity compensation plans pursuant to which shares of our common stock or other equity securities may be granted from time to time.

Plan category	(a) Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options	(b) Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options	(c) Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders(1)	162,226	\$15.75	492,763
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders (2)	—	—	—
Total	162,226	\$15.75	492,763

- (1) The number of securities remaining for future issuance consists of 492,763 shares issuable under our 2007 long-term incentive plan which was approved by our shareholders. Awards under the plan may include restricted stock, unrestricted stock, stock options, stock units, stock appreciation rights, performance shares, performance units, deferred share units or other equity-based awards, as the board of directors may determine.
- (2) All of our equity compensation plans have been approved by security holders.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The following table sets forth selected consolidated financial data, which was derived from our historical consolidated financial statements included in our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, for the years ended 2005 through 2009.

You should read the following information together with “Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and the consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included in “Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.”

	2009	Years ended December 31,			2005
		2008	2007	2006	
		(in thousands, except for per share data)			
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS DATA:					
REVENUES:					
Interest and related income	\$ 121,818	\$ 196,215	\$ 254,505	\$ 176,758	\$ 86,753
Management fees and other revenues	13,575	13,308	10,330	4,407	13,124
Total revenues	135,393	209,523	264,835	181,165	99,877
OPERATING EXPENSES:					
Interest expense	79,794	129,665	162,377	104,607	37,229
General and administrative expenses	22,102	24,957	29,956	23,075	21,939
Depreciation and amortization	71	179	1,810	3,049	1,114
Impairments	114,106	2,917	—	—	—
Provision for loan losses	482,352	63,577	—	—	—
Valuation allowance on loans held-for-sale	—	48,259	—	—	—
Total operating expenses	698,425	269,554	194,143	130,731	60,282
(Loss) gain on sale of investments	(10,363)	374	15,077	—	4,951
Gain on extinguishment of debt	—	6,000	—	—	—
(Loss) income from equity investments	(3,736)	(1,988)	(2,109)	898	(222)
(Loss) income before income taxes	(577,131)	(55,645)	83,660	51,332	44,324
Income tax (benefit) provision	(694)	1,893	(706)	(2,735)	213
NET (LOSS) INCOME ALLOCABLE TO COMMON STOCK:	\$ (576,437)	\$ (57,538)	\$ 84,366	\$ 54,067	\$ 44,111
PER SHARE INFORMATION:					
Net (loss) income per share of common stock:					
Basic	\$ (25.76)	\$ (2.73)	\$ 4.80	\$ 3.43	\$ 2.91
Diluted	\$ (25.76)	\$ (2.73)	\$ 4.77	\$ 3.40	\$ 2.88
Dividends declared per share of common stock	\$ —	\$ 2.20	\$ 5.10	\$ 3.45	\$ 2.45

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Weighted average shares of
common stock outstanding:

Basic	22,379	21,099	17,570	15,755	15,181
Diluted	22,379	21,099	17,690	15,923	15,336

	Years ended December 31,				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
BALANCE SHEET DATA:					
Total assets	\$ 1,936,635	\$ 2,837,529	\$ 3,211,482	\$ 2,648,564	\$ 1,557,642
Total liabilities	2,105,802	2,436,085	2,803,245	2,222,292	1,218,792
Shareholders' (deficit) equity	(169,167)	401,444	408,237	426,272	338,850

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Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation

References herein to "we," "us" or "our" refer to Capital Trust, Inc. and its subsidiaries unless the context specifically requires otherwise.

Introduction

Our business model is designed to produce a mix of net interest margin from our balance sheet investments and fee income plus co-investment income from our investment management operations. In managing our operations, we focus on originating investments, managing our portfolios and capitalizing our businesses.

Current Market Conditions

During 2009, the state of the commercial real estate markets continued to deteriorate. Occupancy and rental rates declined in virtually all product types and geographic markets, and borrowers with near-term refinancing needs encountered increased difficulty finding replacement financing. As a result, commercial mortgage delinquencies and defaults are rising rapidly, as sponsors are unable (or unwilling) to support projects in the face of value decline. In 2009, our portfolio experienced significant credit deterioration, evidenced by \$482.4 million of new provisions for loan losses and \$111.9 million of impairments on our securities portfolio and real estate owned. We expect this trend to continue for the foreseeable future and expect significant challenges ahead for our business. These challenges are discussed in the risk factors contained in Item 1A to this Form 10-K.

Restructuring of Our Debt Obligations

On March 16, 2009, we consummated a restructuring of substantially all of our recourse debt obligations with certain of our secured and unsecured creditors pursuant to the amended terms of our secured credit facilities, our senior credit agreement, and certain of our trust preferred securities. While we believe that the restructuring of our debt obligations is a positive development for us in our efforts to stabilize our business, there can be no assurance that ultimately our restructuring will enable the successful collection of our balance sheet assets. For a further discussion of our restructuring, see the risk factors contained in Item 1A to this Form 10-K.

Repurchase Obligations and Secured Debt

On March 16, 2009, we amended and restructured our secured, recourse credit facilities with: (i) JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., JPMorgan Chase Funding Inc. and J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., or collectively JPMorgan, (ii) Morgan Stanley Bank, N.A., or Morgan Stanley, and (iii) Citigroup Financial Products Inc. and Citigroup Global Markets Inc., or collectively Citigroup. We collectively refer to JPMorgan, Morgan Stanley and Citigroup as the participating secured lenders.

Specifically, on March 16, 2009, we entered into separate amendments to the respective master repurchase agreements with JPMorgan, Morgan Stanley and Citigroup. Pursuant to the terms of each such agreement, we repaid the balance outstanding with each participating secured lender by an amount equal to three percent (3%) of the then outstanding principal amount due under its existing secured, recourse credit facility, \$17.7 million in the aggregate, and further amended the terms of each such facility, without any change to the collateral pool securing the debt owed to each participating secured lender, to provide the following:

- Maturity dates were modified to one year from the March 16, 2009 effective date of each respective agreement, which maturity dates may be extended further for two one-year periods. The first one-year extension option is exercisable by us so long as the outstanding balance as of the first extension date is less than or equal to a certain

amount, reflecting a reduction of twenty percent (20%), including the upfront payment described above, of the outstanding amount from the date of the amendments, and no other defaults or events of default have occurred and are continuing, or would be caused by such extension. As described in Note 22 to our consolidated financial statements, we qualified for this extension subsequent to year-end. The second one-year extension option is exercisable by each participating secured lender in its sole discretion.

- We agreed to pay each secured participating lender periodic amortization as follows: (i) mandatory payments, payable monthly in arrears, in an amount equal to sixty-five (65%) (subject to adjustment in the second year) of the net interest income generated by each such lender's collateral pool, and (ii) one hundred percent (100%) of the principal proceeds received from the repayment of assets in each such lender's collateral pool. In addition, under the terms of the amendment with Citigroup, we agreed to pay Citigroup an additional quarterly amortization payment equal to the lesser of: (x) Citigroup's then outstanding senior secured credit facility balance or (y) the product of (i) the total cash paid (including both principal and interest) during the period to our senior credit facility in excess of an amount equivalent to LIBOR plus 1.75% based upon a \$100.0 million facility amount, and (ii) a fraction, the numerator of which is Citigroup's then outstanding senior secured credit facility balance and the denominator is the total outstanding secured indebtedness of the secured participating lenders.
- We further agreed to amortize each participating secured lender's secured debt at the end of each calendar quarter on a pro rata basis until we have repaid our secured, recourse credit facilities and thereafter our senior credit facility in an amount equal to any unrestricted cash in excess of the sum of (i) \$25.0 million, and (ii) any unfunded loan and co-investment commitments.
- Each participating secured lender was relieved of its obligation to make future advances with respect to unfunded commitments arising under investments in its collateral pool.
- We received the right to sell or refinance collateral assets as long as we apply one hundred percent (100%) of the proceeds to pay down the related secured credit facility balance subject to minimum release price mechanics.
- We eliminated the cash margin call provisions and amended the mark-to-market provisions that were in effect under the original terms of the secured credit facilities. Under the revised secured credit facilities, going forward, collateral value is expected to be determined by our lenders based upon changes in the performance of the underlying real estate collateral as opposed to changes in market spreads under the original terms. Beginning September 2009, or earlier in the case of defaults on loans that collateralize any of our secured credit facilities, each collateral pool may be valued monthly. If the ratio of a secured lender's total outstanding secured credit facility balance to total collateral value exceeds 1.15x the ratio calculated as of the effective date of the amended agreements, we may be required to liquidate collateral and reduce the borrowings or post other collateral in an effort to bring the ratio back into compliance with the prescribed ratio, which may or may not be successful.

In each master repurchase agreement amendment and the amendment to our senior credit agreement described in greater detail below, which we collectively refer to as our restructured debt obligations, we also replaced all existing financial covenants with the following uniform covenants which:

- prohibit new balance sheet investments except, subject to certain limitations, co-investments in our investment management vehicles or protective investments to defend existing collateral assets on our balance sheet;
 - prohibit the incurrence of any additional indebtedness except in limited circumstances;
- limit the total cash compensation to all employees and, specifically with respect to our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, freeze their base salaries at 2008 levels, and require cash bonuses to any of them to be approved by a committee comprised of one representative designated by the secured lenders, the administrative agent under the senior credit facility and a representative of our board of directors;
- prohibit the payment of cash dividends to our common shareholders except to the minimum extent necessary to maintain our REIT status;

- require us to maintain a minimum amount of liquidity, as defined, of \$7.0 million in year one and \$5.0 million thereafter;
- trigger an event of default if our chief executive officer ceases his employment with us during the term of the agreement and we fail to hire a replacement acceptable to the lenders; and
- trigger an event of default, if any event or condition occurs which causes any obligation or liability of more than \$1.0 million to become due prior to its scheduled maturity or any monetary default under our restructured debt obligations if the amount of such obligation is at least \$1.0 million.

On February 25, 2009, we entered into a satisfaction, termination and release agreement with UBS pursuant to which the parties terminated their right, title, interest in, to and under a master repurchase agreement. We consented to the transfer to UBS, and UBS unconditionally accepted and retained all of our rights, title and interest in a loan financed under the master repurchase agreement in complete satisfaction of all of our obligations, including all amounts due thereunder.

On March 16, 2009, we issued to JPMorgan, Morgan Stanley and Citigroup warrants to purchase 3,479,691 shares of our class A common stock at an exercise price of \$1.79 per share, which is equal to the closing bid price on the New York Stock Exchange on March 13, 2009. The warrants will become exercisable on March 16, 2012 and expire on March 16, 2019, and may be exercised through a cashless exercise at the option of the warrant holders.

On March 16, 2009, we also entered into an agreement to terminate the master repurchase agreement with Goldman Sachs, pursuant to which we satisfied the indebtedness due under the Goldman Sachs secured credit facility. Specifically, we: (i) pre-funded certain required advances of approximately \$2.4 million under one loan in the collateral pool, (ii) paid Goldman Sachs \$2.6 million to effect a full release to us of another loan, and (iii) transferred all of the other assets that served as collateral for Goldman Sachs to Goldman Sachs for a purchase price of \$85.7 million as payment in full for the balance remaining under the secured credit facility. Goldman Sachs agreed to release us from any further obligation under the master repurchase agreement.

On April 6, 2009, we entered into a satisfaction, termination and release agreement with Lehman Brothers pursuant to which both parties terminated their right, title and interest in, to and under the existing agreement. As of the date of termination, we had an \$18.0 million outstanding obligation due under the existing facility, and our recorded book value of the collateral was \$25.9 million. We consented to transfer to Lehman, and Lehman unconditionally accepted, all of our right, title and interest in the collateral, and the termination fully satisfied all of our obligations under the facility.

Senior Credit Facility

On March 16, 2009, we entered into an amended and restated senior credit agreement governing our term loan from WestLB AG, New York Branch, participant and administrative agent, Fortis Capital Corp., Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Morgan Stanley Bank, N.A. and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, which we collectively refer to as the senior lenders. Pursuant to the amended and restated senior credit agreement, we and the senior lenders agreed to:

- extend the maturity date of the senior credit agreement to be co-terminus with the maturity date of the secured credit facilities with the participating secured lenders (as they may be further extended until March 16, 2012, as described above);

-

increase the cash interest rate under the senior credit agreement to LIBOR plus 3.00% per annum (from LIBOR plus 1.75%), plus an accrual rate of 7.20% per annum less the cash interest rate;

- initiate quarterly amortization equal to the greater of: (i) \$5.0 million per annum and (ii) 25% of the annual cash flow received from our currently unencumbered collateralized debt obligation interests;

- pledge our unencumbered collateralized debt obligation interests and provide a negative pledge with respect to certain other assets; and
- replace all existing financial covenants with substantially similar covenants and default provisions to those described above with respect to the participating secured facilities.

Junior Subordinated Notes

On March 16, 2009, we reached an agreement with Taberna Preferred Funding V, Ltd., Taberna Preferred Funding VI, Ltd., Taberna Preferred Funding VIII, Ltd. and Taberna Preferred Funding IX, Ltd., or collectively Taberna, to issue new junior subordinated notes in exchange for \$50.0 million face amount of trust preferred securities issued through our statutory trust subsidiary CT Preferred Trust I held by affiliates of Taberna, which we refer to as the Trust I Securities, and \$53.1 million face amount of trust preferred securities issued through our statutory trust subsidiary CT Preferred Trust II held by affiliates of Taberna, which we refer to as the Trust II Securities. We refer to the Trust I Securities and the Trust II Securities together as the Trust Securities. The Trust Securities were backed by and recorded as junior subordinated notes issued by us with terms that mirror the Trust Securities.

On May 14, 2009, we reached an agreement with the remaining holders of our Trust II Securities to issue new junior subordinated notes on substantially similar terms as the Trust Securities mentioned above in exchange for \$21.9 million face amount of the Trust Securities.

Pursuant to the exchange agreements dated March 16, 2009 and May 14, 2009, we issued \$143.8 million aggregate principal amount of new junior subordinated notes due on April 30, 2036 (an amount equal to 115% of the aggregate face amount of the Trust Securities exchanged). The interest rate payable under the new subordinated notes is 1% per annum from the date of exchange through and including April 29, 2012, which we refer to as the modification period. After the modification period, the interest rate will revert to a blended rate equal to that which was previously payable under the notes underlying the Trust Securities, a fixed rate of 7.23% per annum through and including April 29, 2016, and thereafter a floating rate, reset quarterly, equal to three-month LIBOR plus 2.44% until maturity. The new junior subordinated notes will mature on April 30, 2036 and will be freely redeemable by us at par at any time. The new junior subordinated notes contain a covenant that through April 30, 2012, subject to certain exceptions, we may not declare or pay dividends or distributions on, or redeem, purchase or acquire any of our equity interests except to the extent necessary to maintain our status as a REIT. Except for the foregoing, the new junior subordinated notes contain substantially similar provisions as the Trust Securities.

As part of the agreement with Taberna, we also paid \$750,000 to cover third party fees and costs incurred in connection with the exchange transaction.

Originations

We have historically allocated investment opportunities between our balance sheet and investment management vehicles based upon our assessment of risk and return profiles, the availability and cost of capital, and applicable regulatory restrictions associated with each opportunity. The restructuring of our recourse secured and unsecured debt obligations included covenants that require us to cease our balance sheet investment activities. Going forward, until these covenants are eliminated, we will not make new balance sheet investments, but will continue to carry out investment activities for our investment management vehicles, consistent with our previous strategies and investment mandates for each respective vehicle.

Notwithstanding the current capabilities of our investment management platform, we have maintained a defensive posture with respect to investment originations in light of the continued market volatility. The table below summarizes our total originations and the allocation of opportunities between our balance sheet and the investment management business for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008.

Originations(1) (in millions)	Year ended December 31, 2009	Year ended December 31, 2008
Balance sheet	\$	\$48
Investment management	138	426
Total originations	\$138	\$474

(1) Includes total commitments, both funded and unfunded, net of any related purchase discounts.

Our balance sheet investments include various types of commercial mortgage backed securities and collateralized debt obligations, or Securities, and commercial real estate loans and related instruments, or Loans, which we collectively refer to as Interest Earning Assets. The table below shows our Interest Earning Assets as of December 31, 2009 and 2008.

Interest Earning Assets (in millions)	December 31, 2009		December 31, 2008	
	Book Value	Yield(1)	Book Value	Yield(1)
Securities held-to-maturity	\$715	6.61 %	\$852	6.87 %
Loans receivable, net (2)	1,042	3.68	1,499	4.17
Loans held-for-sale, net	18	—	92	2.62
Total / Weighted Average	\$1,775	4.82 %	\$2,443	5.05 %

(1) Yield on floating rate assets assumes LIBOR of 0.23% and 0.44% at December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively.

(2) Excludes loan participations sold with a net book value of \$116.7 million and \$292.7 million as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. These participations are net of \$172.5 million of provisions for loan losses as of December 31, 2009.

In some cases our Loan originations are not fully funded at closing, creating an obligation for us to make future fundings, which we refer to as Unfunded Loan Commitments. Typically, Unfunded Loan Commitments are part of construction and transitional Loans. As of December 31, 2009, our four Unfunded Loan Commitments totaled \$4.9 million, which will generally only be funded when and/or if the borrower meets certain performance hurdles with respect to the underlying collateral.

According to the terms of our restructured debt obligations, our lenders are no longer required to advance a portion of these commitments and our ability to fund these Unfunded Loan Commitments will be contingent upon our having sufficient liquidity available to us after required payments to our creditors.

In addition to our investments in Interest Earning Assets, we have two equity investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries as of December 31, 2009. These represent our equity co-investments in private equity funds that we manage, CT Mezzanine Partners III, Inc., or Fund III, and CT Opportunity Partners I, LP, or CTOPI.

The table below details the carrying value of those investments, as of December 31, 2009 and 2008.

Equity Investments (in thousands)	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Fund III	\$158	\$597
CTOPI	2,175	1,782
Capitalized costs/other	18	4
Total	\$2,351	\$2,383

Asset Management

We actively manage our balance sheet portfolio and the assets held by our investment management vehicles with our in-house team of asset managers. While our investments are primarily in the form of debt, we are aggressive in exercising the rights afforded to us as a lender. These rights may include collateral level budget approvals, lease approvals, loan covenant enforcement, escrow/reserve management/collection, collateral release approvals and other rights that we may negotiate. In light of the recent deterioration in property level performance, property valuation, and the real estate capital markets, an increasing number of our loans are either non-performing and/or on our watch list, requiring intensive efforts on the part of our asset management team to maximize our recovery on those investments.

As of December 31, 2009, we had 20 Loans with an aggregate net book value of \$131.0 million (\$608.4 million gross carrying value, net of \$477.4 million of reserves) against which we had recorded a provision for loan losses. During the year ended December 31, 2009, we recorded \$487.7 million of provisions for loan losses, which was offset by a recapture of \$5.3 million of previous provisions for a net provision of \$482.4 million. This includes \$172.5 million of provisions recorded on loan participations sold which did not qualify for sale accounting under GAAP and remain on our consolidated balance sheet as both assets and equivalent liabilities. Although provisions were recorded against these assets in 2009, the liabilities will not be eliminated until the loans are contractually extinguished.

The table below details the overall credit profile of our Interest Earning Assets, which includes: (i) Loans where we have foreclosed upon the underlying collateral and own an equity interest in real estate, (ii) Loans against which we have recorded a provision for loan losses, or reserves, (iii) Securities against which we have recorded an other than temporary impairment, and (iv) Loans and Securities that are categorized as Watch List, which are currently performing but pose a higher risk of non-performance and/or loss, that we actively monitor and manage to mitigate these risks.

Portfolio Performance(1)

(in millions, except for number of investments)

	December 31, 2009		December 31, 2008	
Interest earning assets (\$ / #)	\$1,775 / 135		\$2,443 / 154	
Real estate owned, net (2) (\$ / #)	\$ /		\$10 / 1	
Percentage of interest earning assets			0.4	%
Impaired loans (3)				
Performing loans (\$ / #)	\$96 / 12		\$12 / 2	
Non-performing loans (\$ / #)	\$35 / 8		\$12 / 3	
Total (\$ / #)	\$131 / 20		\$24 / 5	
Percentage of interest earning assets	7.4	%	1.0	%
Impaired Securities (\$ / #)	\$27 / 11		\$6 / 3	
Percentage of interest earning assets	1.5	%	0.2	%
Watch List Assets				
Watch List Loans (4) (\$ / #)	\$312 / 10		\$383 / 17	
Watch List Securities (5) (\$ / #)	\$165 / 19		N/A	
Total (\$ / #)	\$477 / 29		\$383 / 17	
Percentage of interest earning assets	26.9	%	15.7	%

- (1) Portfolio statistics include Loans classified as held-for-sale, but exclude loan participations sold.
- (2) Includes one Loan which has been transferred to Real Estate Held-for-Sale with a gross asset balance of \$11.3 million, against which we had recorded a \$2.0 million impairment as of December 31, 2008. This asset was sold in July 2009 for \$7.1 million.
- (3) Amounts represent net book value after provisions for loan losses.
- (4) Includes one additional Loan with a book value of \$6.6 million that has been retroactively classified as a Watch List Loan as of December 31, 2008 based upon revised criteria. Watch List Loans exclude Loans against which we have recorded a provision for loan losses, and Real Estate Owned.
- (5) We did not begin using this performance measure until the second quarter of 2009. Accordingly, equivalent amounts are not presented as of December 31, 2008. Watch List Securities exclude Securities which have been other-than-temporarily impaired.

During the year ended December 31, 2009, five Loans with an aggregate outstanding balance of \$72.2 million were fully repaid. In addition, nine Loans with an aggregate outstanding balance of \$221.9 million as of December 31, 2009, which did not qualify for extension pursuant to the corresponding loan agreements, were extended during the year ended December 31, 2009.

Also in 2009, we negotiated two discounted partial repayments with one of our borrowers, which resulted in a repayment of \$6.0 million to us, and the forgiveness of an additional \$2.5 million of the borrower's indebtedness. Following this discounted repayment, we were relieved of a \$3.8 million Unfunded Loan Commitment under this loan. As a result of this transaction, we recorded a \$2.5 million loss under the provision for loan losses on our consolidated statement of operations.

We actively manage our Securities portfolio using a combination of quantitative tools and loan/property level analysis to monitor the performance of the Securities and their collateral against our original expectations. Securities are analyzed to monitor underlying loan delinquencies, transfers to special servicing, and changes to the servicer's watch list population. Realized losses on underlying loans are tracked and compared to our original loss expectations. On a periodic basis, individual loans of concern are also re-underwritten.

As of December 31, 2009, we have recorded an aggregate \$118.3 million other-than-temporary impairment against eleven of our Securities, which had an aggregate net book value at December 31, 2009 of \$27.4 million. Of this total other-than-temporary impairment, \$104.3 million was related to expected credit losses, as discussed in Notes 2 and 3 to our consolidated financial statements, and has been recorded through earnings, and \$14.0 million was related to fair value adjustments in excess of expected credit losses, or the Valuation Adjustment, and has been recorded as a component of other comprehensive income/(loss) with no impact on earnings.

At year-end, there were significant differences between the estimated fair value and the book value of some of the Securities in our portfolio. We believe these differences to be related to the disruption in the capital markets and the general negative bias against structured financial products and not reflective of a change in cash flow expectations from these securities. Accordingly, we have not recorded any additional other-than-temporary impairments against such Securities.

The ratings performance of our Securities portfolio over the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 is detailed below:

Rating Activity(1)	Year ended	Year ended
	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Securities Upgraded	1	6
Securities Downgraded	21	13

(1) Represents activity from any of Fitch Ratings, Standard & Poor's and/or Moody's Investors Service.

We continue to foresee trends in asset performance in 2010 that are likely to lead to further defaults and downgrades: borrowers faced with maturities will have a more difficult time refinancing their properties in light of the volatility and lack of liquidity in the financial markets, and real estate fundamentals continue to weaken as the impacts of a weak U.S. economy continue to filter into the commercial real estate sector impacting cash flows. These trends may result in negotiated extensions or modifications of the terms of our investments or the exercise of foreclosure and other remedies; in any event, it is likely that we will continue to experience difficulty with respect to our investments and will likely incur material losses in our portfolio.

Capitalization

We capitalize our business with a combination of debt and equity. Our debt sources, which we collectively refer to as Interest Bearing Liabilities, currently include repurchase agreements, CDOs, a senior credit facility and junior subordinated notes. Our equity capital is currently comprised entirely of common stock.

During the first and second quarters of 2009, a substantial amount of our Interest Bearing Liabilities, including repurchase agreements and secured debt, our senior credit facility and junior subordinated notes, were restructured, exchanged, terminated, or otherwise satisfied pursuant to the transactions noted above and described in Note 9 to our consolidated financial statements. In addition, we are subject to certain covenants under our restructured debt obligations which, among other things, restrict our ability to incur additional indebtedness for the foreseeable future. While we believe that the March 2009 restructuring improved the stability of our capital structure, there can be no assurance that a further restructuring will not be required or that any such further restructuring will be successful.

The table below shows our capitalization mix as of December 31, 2009 and 2008:

Interest Bearing Liabilities(1) (in millions)	December 31, 2009		December 31, 2008	
Recourse debt obligations				
Secured credit facilities				
Repurchase obligations and secured debt(2)	\$451		\$699	
Senior credit facility(2)	99		100	
Subtotal	550		799	
Unsecured credit facilities				
Junior subordinated notes(2)(3)	144		129	
Total recourse debt obligations	694		928	
Non-recourse debt obligations				
Collateralized debt obligations(2)	1,097		1,155	
Total interest bearing liabilities	\$1,791		\$2,083	
Weighted average effective cost of debt (4)	2.38	%	2.47	%
Shareholders' (deficit) equity	(\$169)	\$401	
Ratio of interest bearing liabilities to shareholders' equity	N/A		5.2 : 1	

(1) Excludes participations sold.

(2) Amounts represent principal balances as of December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008.

(3) During the first and second quarters of 2009, we exchanged our legacy junior subordinated notes with a face value of \$128.9 million for new junior subordinated notes with a face value of \$143.8 million. In connection with these transactions, we also eliminated \$3.9 million of our ownership interests in the legacy statutory trusts. See Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements for additional details.

(4) Floating rate debt obligations assume LIBOR of 0.23% and 0.44% at December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively. Including the impact of interest rate hedges with an aggregate notional balance of \$417.1 million as of December 31, 2009 and \$465.9 million as of December 31, 2008, the effective all-in cost of our debt obligations would be 3.47% and 3.48% per annum, respectively.

A summary of selected structural features of our Interest Bearing Liabilities as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 is detailed in the table below:

Interest Bearing Liabilities	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Weighted average life (years)	4.2	4.2
% Recourse	38.7%	44.5%
% Subject to valuation tests	25.2%	33.5%

The table below summarizes our repurchase obligations and secured debt as of December 31, 2009 and 2008:

Repurchase Obligations and Secured Debt (\$ in millions)	December 31, 2009		December 31, 2008	
Counterparties	3		6	
Outstanding repurchase obligations and secured debt	\$451		\$699	
All-in cost	L+ 1.66	%	L+ 1.66	%

Our collateralized debt obligations, or CDOs, as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 are described below:

Collateralized Debt Obligations (\$ in millions)		December 31, 2009			December 31, 2008		
Issuance Date	Book Value	All-in Cost(1)		Book Value	All-in Cost(1)		
CDO I(2)	7/20/04	\$233	0.88	%	\$252	1.52	%
CDO II(2)	3/15/05	284	0.99		299	1.18	
CDO III	8/4/05	254	5.15		257	5.27	
CDO IV(2)	3/15/06	327	0.97		348	1.15	
Total		\$1,098	1.92	%	\$1,156	2.15	%

(1) Includes amortization of premiums and issuance costs.

(2) Floating rate CDOs assume LIBOR of 0.23% and 0.44% at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

The most subordinated components of our debt capital structure are our junior subordinated notes. These securities represent long-term, subordinated, unsecured financing and generally carry limited covenants. As of December 31, 2009, we had \$143.8 million of junior subordinated notes outstanding with a book value of \$128.1 million and a current coupon of 1.00% per annum. The interest rate on these notes will increase to 7.23% per annum for the period from April 30, 2012 through April 29, 2016 and then convert to a floating interest rate of three-month LIBOR plus 2.44% per annum through maturity on April 30, 2036.

We did not issue any new shares of class A common stock during the year. Changes in the number of shares resulted from restricted stock grants, forfeitures and vesting, as well as stock unit grants.

The following table calculates our book value per share as of December 31, 2009 and 2008:

Shareholders' Equity	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Book value (in millions)	(\$169)	\$401
Shares:		
Class A common stock	21,796,259	21,740,152
Restricted stock	79,023	331,197
Stock units	464,046	215,451
Warrants & Options(1)	—	—
Total	22,339,328	22,286,800
Book value per share	(\$7.57)	\$18.01

- (1) Dilutive shares issuable upon the exercise of outstanding warrants and options assuming a December 31, 2009 and 2008 stock price, respectively, and the treasury stock method.

As of December 31, 2009, we had 21,875,282 of our class A common stock and restricted stock outstanding.

Other Balance Sheet Items

Participations sold represent interests in certain loans that we originated and subsequently sold to one of our investment management vehicles, CT Large Loan 2006, Inc., and third parties. We present these sold interests as both assets and liabilities on the basis that these arrangements do not qualify as sales under GAAP. As of December 31, 2009, we had five such participations sold with a total gross carrying value of \$289.1 million. The income earned on the loans is recorded as interest income and an identical amount is recorded as interest expense on the consolidated statements of operations. Generally, participations sold are recorded as assets and liabilities in equal amounts on our consolidated balance sheet. During 2009, we recorded \$172.5 million of provisions for loan losses against certain of our participations sold assets, resulting in a net book value of \$116.6 million. The associated liabilities have not been adjusted as of December 31, 2009, and will not be eliminated until the loans are contractually extinguished.

Interest Rate Exposure

We endeavor to manage a book of assets and liabilities that are generally matched with respect to interest rates, typically financing floating rate assets with floating rate liabilities and fixed rate assets with fixed rate liabilities. In some cases, we finance fixed rate assets with floating rate liabilities and, in those cases, we may use interest rate derivatives, such as swaps, to effectively convert the floating rate debt to fixed rate debt. In such instances, the equity we have invested in fixed rate assets is not typically swapped, leaving a portion of our equity capital exposed to changes in value of the fixed rate assets due to interest rate fluctuations. The balance of our assets earn interest at floating rates and are financed with floating rate liabilities, leaving a portion of our equity capital exposed to cash flow variability from fluctuations in rates. Generally, these assets and liabilities earn interest at rates indexed to one-month LIBOR.

Our counterparties in these transactions are large financial institutions and we are dependent upon the financial health of these counterparties and a functioning interest rate derivative market in order to effectively execute our hedging strategy.

The table below details our interest rate exposure as of December 31, 2009 and 2008:

Interest Rate Exposure (in millions except for weighted average life)	December 31, 2009		December 31, 2008	
Value exposure to interest rates(1)				
Fixed rate assets	\$833		\$880	
Fixed rate debt	(410))	(395))
Interest rate swaps	(417))	(466))
Net fixed rate exposure	\$6		\$19	
Weighted average life (fixed rate assets)		4.0 yrs		4.9 yrs
Weighted average coupon (fixed rate assets)	6.91	%	6.90	%
Cash flow exposure to interest rates(1)				
Floating rate assets	\$1,678		\$1,949	
Floating rate debt less cash	(1,642))	(1,931))
Interest rate swaps	417		466	
Net floating rate exposure	\$453		\$484	
Weighted average life (floating rate assets)		1.9 yrs		2.9 yrs
Weighted average coupon (floating rate assets) (2)	3.29	%	3.52	%
Net income impact from 100 bps change in LIBOR				
	\$4.5		\$4.8	

(1) All values are in terms of face or notional amounts, and include loans classified as held-for-sale.

(2) Weighted average coupon assumes LIBOR of 0.23% and 0.44% at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Investment Management Overview

In addition to our balance sheet investment activities, we act as an investment manager for third parties. We have developed our investment management business to leverage our platform, generate fee revenue from investing third party capital and, in certain instances, earn co-investment income. Our active investment management mandates are described below:

- CT High Grade Partners II, LLC, or CT High Grade II, is currently investing capital. The fund closed in June 2008 with \$667 million of commitments from two institutional investors. Currently, \$381 million of committed equity remains undrawn. The fund targets senior debt opportunities in the commercial real estate debt sector and does not employ leverage. The fund's investment period expires in May 2010. We earn a base management fee of 0.40% per annum on invested capital.
- CT Opportunity Partners I, LP, or CTOPI, is currently investing capital. The fund held its final closing in July 2008 with \$540 million in total equity commitments. Currently, \$385 million of committed equity remains undrawn. We have a \$25 million commitment to invest in the fund (\$7 million currently funded, \$18 million unfunded) and entities controlled by the chairman of our board have committed to invest \$20 million. The fund targets opportunistic investments in commercial real estate, specifically high yield debt, equity and hybrid instruments, as well as non-performing and sub-performing loans and securities. The fund's investment period expires in December 2010. We earn base management fees of 1.60% per annum of total equity commitments during the investment period, and of invested capital thereafter. In addition, we earn net incentive management fees of 17.7% of profits after a 9% preferred return and a 100% return of capital.

- CT High Grade MezzanineSM, or CT High Grade, is no longer investing capital (its investment period expired in July 2008). The fund closed in November 2006, with a single, related party investor committing \$250 million, which was subsequently increased to \$350 million in July 2007. This separate account targeted lower LTV subordinate debt investments without leverage. We earn management fees of 0.25% per annum on invested assets.
- CT Large Loan 2006, Inc., or CT Large Loan, is no longer investing capital (its investment period expired in May 2008). The fund closed in May 2006 with total equity commitments of \$325 million from eight third-party investors. We earn management fees of 0.75% per annum of invested assets (capped at 1.5% on invested equity).
- CTX Fund I, L.P., or CTX Fund, is no longer investing capital. CTX is a single investor fund designed to invest in CDOs sponsored, but not issued, by us. We do not earn fees on the CTX Fund, however, we earn CDO management fees from the CDOs in which the CTX Fund invests.
- CT Mezzanine Partners III, Inc., or Fund III, is no longer investing capital. The fund is a vehicle we co-sponsored with a joint venture partner, and is currently liquidating in the ordinary course. We earn 100% of base management fees of 1.42% of invested capital, and we split incentive management fees with our partner, which receives 37.5% of the fund's incentive management fees.

As of December 31, 2009, we managed five private equity funds and one separate account through our wholly-owned, taxable, investment management subsidiary, CT Investment Management Co., LLC, or CTIMCO.

Investment Management Mandates, as of December 31, 2009

(in millions)		Total	Total Capital	Co-	Base	Incentive Management Fee	
Type	Investments(1)	Commitments	Investment	Management Fee	Company	Employee	
				%		%	%
Investing:							
CT High Grade II	Fund	\$285	\$667	—	0.40% (Assets)	N/A	N/A
CTOPI	Fund	287	540	4.63%(2)	1.60% (Equity)	100%(3)	—%(4)
Liquidating:							
CT High Grade	Sep. Acc.	344	350	—	0.25% (Assets) 0.75%	N/A	N/A
CT Large Loan	Fund	275	325	—(5)	(Assets)(6)	N/A	N/A
CTX Fund	Fund	8	10	—(5)	(Assets)(7)	N/A	N/A
Fund III	Fund	36	425	4.71%	1.42% (Equity)	57%(8)	43%(4)

(1) Represents total investments, on a cash basis, as of period-end.

(2) We have committed to invest \$25.0 million in CTOPI.

(3) CTIMCO earns net incentive management fees of 17.7% of profits after a 9% preferred return on capital and a 100% return of capital, subject to a catch-up.

(4) Portions of the Fund III incentive management fees received by us have been allocated to our employees as long-term performance awards. We have not allocated any of the CTOPI incentive management fee to employees as of December 31, 2009.

(5) We co-invest on a pari passu, asset by asset basis with CT Large Loan and CTX Fund.

(6) Capped at 1.5% of equity.

(7)

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CTIMCO serves as collateral manager of the CDOs in which the CTX Fund invests, and earns base management fees as CDO collateral manager. As of December 31, 2009, we manage one such \$500 million CDO and earn base management fees of 0.10% based on the notional amount of assets in the CDO.

- (8) CTIMCO (62.5%) and our co-sponsor (37.5%) earn net incentive management fees of 18.9% of profits after a 10% preferred return on capital and a 100% return of capital, subject to a catch-up.

Taxes

We account for our operations using accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or GAAP. Below, we reconcile the differences between our GAAP-basis reporting and the equivalent amounts prepared on an income tax basis.

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Our operations are conducted in two separate taxable entities, Capital Trust, Inc. (a real estate investment trust, or REIT) and CTIMCO (a wholly owned taxable REIT subsidiary, or TRS, of the REIT). These entities are presented on a consolidated basis under GAAP, however are separate tax payers. The table below shows our consolidated GAAP net loss, as well as the contributions from each of the REIT and the TRS on a GAAP basis:

GAAP Net Loss Detail (in thousands)	Year Ended December 31, 2009
REIT GAAP net loss	(\$575,086)
TRS GAAP net loss	(1,351)
Consolidated GAAP net loss	(\$576,437)

REIT (Capital Trust, Inc.)

We have made a tax election to be treated as a REIT. The primary benefit from this election is that we are able to deduct from the calculation of taxable income (shown as REIT Taxable Income in the chart below), dividends paid to our shareholders, effectively eliminating corporate taxes on the operations of the REIT. In order to qualify as a REIT, our activities must focus on real estate investments and we must meet certain asset, income, ownership and distribution requirements. If we fail to maintain qualification as a REIT, we may be subject to material penalties and potentially subject to past and future taxes.

In addition, we are subject to taxation on the income generated by investments in our CDOs. Due to the redirection provisions of our CDOs, which reallocate principal proceeds and interest otherwise distributable to us to repay senior note holders, assets financed through our CDOs may generate current taxable income without a corresponding cash distribution to us.

The table below reconciles the differences between GAAP net loss and estimated taxable loss for the REIT:

REIT GAAP to Tax Reconciliation (in thousands)	Year Ended December 31, 2009
REIT GAAP net loss	(\$575,086)
GAAP to tax differences:	
Provision for loan losses on participations sold	172,465
Losses, allowances and provisions on investments(1)	42,366
Equity investments(2)	3,676
General and administrative(3)	525
Deferred income	1,609
Other	440
Subtotal	221,081
REIT taxable loss (pre-dividend)	(\$354,005)

- (1) Comprised of (i) losses treated as “capital losses” for tax and (ii) 2009 GAAP losses that will be recognized in future tax periods. This is offset by tax losses recognized in 2009 that were recorded as GAAP losses in prior periods.

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- (2) GAAP to tax differences relating to our investments in CTOPI and Fund III.
- (3) Primarily differences associated with compensation to our directors.

For tax year 2009, we do not expect to pay any significant taxes at the REIT, as we have an estimated taxable loss for the period.

As of December 31, 2009, we have \$357.0 million of net operating losses, or NOLs, and \$64.4 million of net capital losses, or NCLs, available to be carried forward and utilized in future periods.

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TRS (CTIMCO)

CTIMCO is a wholly owned subsidiary that operates our investment management business (including the management of Capital Trust, Inc.) and holds certain of our assets. As a TRS, CTIMCO is subject to corporate taxation.

The table below reconciles GAAP net loss to estimated taxable income for the TRS:

TRS GAAP to Tax Reconciliation (in thousands)	Year Ended December 31, 2009
TRS GAAP net loss	(\$1,351)
TRS income tax benefit	(286)
TRS GAAP net loss (pre GAAP tax benefit)	(1,637)
GAAP to tax differences:	
General and administrative (1)	1,116
Intangible assets(2)	2,235
Other	20
Subtotal	3,371
TRS taxable income (pre-NOL) (3)	\$1,734

- (1) Primarily differences associated with stock based and other compensation to our employees.
- (2) Represents timing differences related to the write off of goodwill for GAAP in 2009.
- (3) We will utilize our NOLs carried forward from prior tax periods to fully offset this taxable income at the TRS.

For tax year 2009, we do not expect to pay any significant taxes at the TRS, as the TRS is expected to utilize net operating loss, or NOL, carryforwards to offset its estimated taxable income.

GAAP Tax Provision (Consolidated)

During 2009, in our GAAP-basis consolidated financial statements, we recorded an income tax benefit of \$694,000, which was primarily due to a \$408,000 tax refund. The remaining balance was primarily a result of changes to our deferred tax asset relating to (i) GAAP-to-tax differences for stock-based and other compensation to our employees, (ii) changes in intangible assets, and (iii) utilization of net operating losses.

Dividends

In 2009, we did not pay any dividends to holders of our class A common stock.

See Part II - Item 5 to this Form 10-K for details on dividends.

Results of Operations

Comparison of Results of Operations: Year Ended December 31, 2009 vs. December 31, 2008
(in thousands, except per share data)

	2009	2008	\$ Change	% Change
Income from loans and other investments:				
Interest and related income	\$ 121,818	\$ 194,649	\$ (72,831)	(37.4 %)
Less: Interest and related expenses	79,794	129,665	(49,871)	(38.5 %)
Income from loans and other investments, net	42,024	64,984	(22,960)	(35.3 %)
Other revenues:				
Management fees from affiliates	11,743	12,941	(1,198)	(9.3 %)
Servicing fees	1,679	367	1,312	357.5 %
Other interest income	153	1,566	(1,413)	(90.2 %)
Total other revenues	13,575	14,874	(1,299)	(8.7 %)
Other expenses:				
General and administrative	22,102	24,957	(2,855)	(11.4 %)
Depreciation and amortization	71	179	(108)	(60.3 %)
Total other expenses	22,173	25,136	(2,963)	(11.8 %)
Total other-than-temporary impairments of securities	(123,894)	(917)	(122,977)	N/A
Portion of other-than-temporary impairments of securities recognized in other comprehensive income	14,256	—	14,256	N/A
Impairment of goodwill	(2,235)	—	(2,235)	N/A
Impairment of real estate held-for-sale	(2,233)	(2,000)	(233)	11.7 %
Net impairments recognized in earnings	(114,106)	(2,917)	(111,189)	N/A
Provision for loan losses	(482,352)	(63,577)	(418,775)	658.7 %
Gain on extinguishment of debt	—	6,000	(6,000)	(100.0 %)
(Loss) gain on sale of investments	(10,363)	374	(10,737)	N/A
Valuation allowance on loans held-for-sale	—	(48,259)	48,259	(100.0 %)
Loss from equity investments	(3,736)	(1,988)	(1,748)	87.9 %
Loss before income taxes	(577,131)	(55,645)	(521,486)	937.2 %
Income tax (benefit) provision	(694)	1,893	(2,587)	N/A
Net loss	\$ (576,437)	\$ (57,538)	\$ (518,899)	901.8 %
Net loss per share - diluted	\$ (25.76)	\$ (2.73)	\$ (23.03)	N/A
Dividend per share	\$ 0.00	\$ 2.20	\$ (2.20)	(100.0 %)
Average LIBOR	0.33 %	2.69 %	(2.36 %)	(87.6 %)

Income from loans and other investments, net

A decline in the principal balance of our loans and securities (\$365 million or 13% from December 31, 2008 to December 31, 2009), an increase in non-performing loans and a 88% decrease in average LIBOR contributed to a \$72.8 million, or 37%, decrease in interest income during 2009 compared to 2008. Lower LIBOR and a decrease in leverage of \$308.0 million, or 15%, from December 31, 2008 to December 31, 2009 resulted in a \$49.9 million, or 39%, decrease in interest expense for the period. On a net basis, net interest income decreased by \$23.0 million, or 35%.

Management fees from affiliates

Base management fees from our investment management business decreased \$1.2 million, or 9%, during 2009 compared to 2008. The decrease was attributed primarily to a decrease of \$957,000 in fees from Large Loan due to the liquidation of the portfolio in the normal course and a \$314,000 one-time decrease in fees from CTOPI due to a 2008 true-up from investors in subsequent closings. The decrease in fees from Large Loan and CTOPI and immaterial decreases in fees from other funds were partially offset by a \$432,000 increase in fees from CT High Grade II due to additional investment activity.

Servicing fees

Servicing fees increased \$1.3 million in 2009 compared to 2008. Servicing fees in 2009, including a one time payment of \$1.2 million received in the first quarter, were primarily for modifications to loans for which we are named special servicer.

General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses include personnel costs, operating expenses and professional fees. Total general and administrative expenses decreased \$2.9 million, or 11%, between 2008 and 2009. The decrease in 2009 was primarily a result of lower compensation costs including a \$3.2 million decrease in non-cash restricted stock expense, offset by an increase in professional fees.

Net impairments recognized in earnings

During 2009, we recorded a gross other-than-temporary impairment of \$123.9 million on 13 of our securities that had an adverse change in cash flow expectations. Of this amount, \$109.6 million was included in earnings and the remainder, \$14.3 million, was included in other comprehensive income. We also recorded an other-than-temporary impairment of \$2.2 million on our Real Estate Held-for-Sale to reflect the property at fair value and a \$2.2 million impairment of goodwill related to our June 2007 acquisition of a healthcare loan origination platform. In 2008, we recorded an other-than-temporary impairment of \$900,000 on one of our CMBS investments due to an adverse change in our expectation of future cash flows from that security. We also recorded a \$2.0 million impairment on our Real estate held-for-sale to reflect our then estimate of losses to our position upon a sale of the property.

Provision for loan losses

During the year ended December 31, 2009, we recorded an aggregate \$482.4 million provision for loan losses against 20 loans. This includes \$172.5 million of provisions recorded on loan participations sold which did not qualify for sale accounting under GAAP and remain on our consolidated balance sheet as both assets and equivalent liabilities. Although provisions were recorded against these assets in 2009, the liabilities will not be eliminated until the loans are contractually extinguished.

During 2008, we recorded an aggregate \$63.6 million provision for loan losses against four loans. One of the loans, against which we had recorded a \$6.0 million provision in the first quarter of 2008, was written-off during the second quarter and the \$6.0 million liability collateralized by the loan was forgiven by the creditor.

Gain on extinguishment of debt

During the year ended December 31, 2009, we did not record any gains on extinguishment of debt. During the second quarter of 2008, \$6.0 million of debt forgiveness by a creditor was recorded as a gain on extinguishment of debt.

(Loss) gain on sale of investments

During the year ended December 31, 2009, we recorded a \$10.4 million loss on the sale of two loans that were classified as held-for-sale. At December 31, 2007, we had one CMBS investment that we designated and accounted for as available-for-sale with a face value of \$7.7 million. During the second quarter of 2008, the security was sold for a gain of \$374,000.

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Valuation allowance on loans held-for-sale

During 2009, we did not record any valuation allowance against loans classified as held-for-sale. During 2008, we recorded a \$48.3 million valuation allowance against our four loans classified as held-for-sale to reflect these assets at fair value.

Loss from equity investments

The loss from equity investments during 2009 resulted primarily from our share of losses incurred at CTOPI. Our share of losses from CTOPI was \$3.3 million, primarily due to fair value adjustments on the underlying investments. The loss from equity investments during 2008 resulted primarily from our share of operating losses at both CTOPI, \$1.7 million, and Fund III, \$233,000.

Income tax (benefit) provision

During 2009, we recorded an income tax benefit of \$694,000 which was primarily due to a \$408,000 tax refund. The remaining balance was primarily a result of changes our deferred tax asset relating to (i) GAAP-to-tax differences for stock-based compensation to our employees, (ii) changes in intangible assets, and (iii) utilization of net operating losses. In 2008, we recorded an income tax provision of \$1.9 million. The income tax provision was a result of changes to our deferred tax asset resulting from GAAP-to-tax differences relating to restricted stock compensation and net operating losses, partially offset by a refund due to the overpayment of taxes.

Dividends

We did not pay any dividends in 2009. In 2008, we paid a dividend of \$2.20 per share.

Comparison of Results of Operations: Year Ended December 31, 2008 vs. December 31, 2007

(in thousands, except per share data)

	2008	2007	\$ Change	% Change
Income from loans and other investments:				
Interest and related income	\$ 194,649	\$ 253,422	\$ (58,773)	(23.2 %)
Less: Interest and related expenses	129,665	162,377	(32,712)	(20.1 %)
Income from loans and other investments, net	64,984	91,045	(26,061)	(28.6 %)
Other revenues:				
Management fees from affiliates	12,941	3,499	9,442	269.8 %
Incentive management fees from affiliates	—	6,208	(6,208)	(100.0 %)
Servicing fees	367	623	(256)	(41.1 %)
Other interest income	1,566	1,083	483	44.6 %
Total other revenues	14,874	11,413	3,461	30.3 %
Other expenses:				
General and administrative	24,957	29,956	(4,999)	(16.7 %)
Depreciation and amortization	179	1,810	(1,631)	(90.1 %)
Total other expenses	25,136	31,766	(6,630)	(20.9 %)
Total other-than-temporary impairments of securities	(917)	—	(917)	100.0 %
Portion of other-than-temporary impairments of securities recognized in other comprehensive income	—	—	—	N/A
Impairment of real estate held-for-sale	(2,000)	—	(2,000)	100.0 %
Net impairments recognized in earnings	(2,917)	—	(2,917)	100.0 %
Provision for loan losses	(63,577)	—	(63,577)	100.0 %
Gain on extinguishment of debt	6,000	—	6,000	100.0 %
Gain on sale of investments	374	15,077	(14,703)	(97.5 %)
Valuation allowance on loans held-for-sale	(48,259)	—	(48,259)	100.0 %
Loss from equity investments	(1,988)	(2,109)	121	(5.7 %)
(Loss) income before income taxes	(55,645)	83,660	(139,305)	(166.5 %)
Income tax provision (benefit)	1,893	(706)	2,599	(368.1 %)
Net (loss) income	\$ (57,538)	\$ 84,366	\$ (141,904)	(168.2 %)
Net (loss) income per share - diluted	\$ (2.73)	\$ 4.77	\$ (7.50)	(157.2 %)
Dividend per share	\$ 2.20	\$ 5.10	\$ (2.90)	(56.9 %)
Average LIBOR	2.69 %	5.25 %	(2.6 %)	(48.8 %)

Income from loans and other investments, net

A decrease in the principal balance of our loans and securities (\$298.5 million or 11% from December 31, 2007 to December 31, 2008) along with a 49% decrease in average LIBOR, drove a \$58.8 million (23%) decrease in interest income between 2007 and 2008. These same factors, combined with generally lower levels of leverage in 2008, resulted in a \$32.7 million (20%) decrease in interest expense for the same period. On a net basis, net interest income decreased by \$26.1 million (29%).

Management fees from affiliates

Base management fees from our investment management business increased in 2008 by \$9.4 million (270%) due primarily to fees associated with our two newest investment management vehicles, CTOPI and CT High Grade II.

Incentive management fees from affiliates

We received no incentive management fees in 2008. In 2007, incentive fees received from Fund III totaled \$5.2 million composed primarily of a catch-up payment from incentive management fees earned but not paid from the inception of Fund III in 2003 through 2007. We also received a final incentive management fee distribution from Fund II of \$962,000 in March 2007, as Fund II's final remaining investment repaid and Fund II was liquidated.

Servicing fees

Servicing fee income for 2008 was \$367,000, compared with \$623,000 in 2007. In December 2008, we conveyed our interest in our healthcare origination platform to its original owner and expensed the unamortized intangible assets related to that transaction, which resulted in the majority of the \$256,000 decline from 2007.

General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses include compensation and benefits for our employees, operating expenses and professional fees. Total general and administrative expenses decreased 17% between 2008 and 2007 as a result of lower compensation costs and the payment of \$2.6 million in 2007 of employee performance compensation associated with our receipt of Fund II and Fund III incentive management fees. The decrease in compensation costs more than offset the modest increases in operating expenses. Net of the impact of incentive management fees, general and administrative expenses decreased \$2.5 million (9%) from 2007.

Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation and amortization decreased by \$1.6 million between 2007 and 2008 due primarily to the expensing of \$1.3 million of capitalized costs related to the liquidation of Fund II and the expensing of capitalized costs from Fund III and Bracor Invetimentos Imobiliarios Ltda., or Bracor, all in 2007. Net of these one-time transactions, depreciation and amortization remained flat from 2007 to 2008.

Net impairments recognized in income

In 2008, we recorded an other-than-temporary impairment of \$900,000 on one of our CMBS investments due to an adverse change in our expectation of future cash flows from that security. We also recorded a \$2.0 million impairment on our Real estate held-for-sale to reflect our then estimate of losses to our position upon a sale of the property.

Provision for loan losses

During 2008, we recorded an aggregate \$63.6 million provision for loan losses against four loans. One of the loans, against which we had recorded a \$6.0 million provision in the first quarter of 2008, was written-off during the second quarter and the \$6.0 million liability collateralized by the loan was forgiven by the creditor.

In the second quarter of 2007, we recorded a \$4.0 million recovery related to the successful resolution of a non-performing loan. We received net proceeds of \$10.9 million that resulted in the following: (a) a reduction of the carrying value of the loan from \$2.6 million to zero, (b) a \$4.0 million recovery of prior provisions for loan losses and (c) \$4.3 million of interest income. In the fourth quarter of 2007 we recorded a \$4.0 million provision for loan losses against one second mortgage loan with a principal balance of \$10.0 million. This resulted in a net zero provision for loan losses on the 2007 consolidated statement of operations.

Gain on extinguishment of debt

\$6.0 million of debt forgiveness by a creditor was recorded as a gain on extinguishment of debt in 2008. We recorded no such gains for the year ended December 31, 2007.

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Gain on sale of investments

As of December 31, 2007, we had one CMBS investment that we designated and accounted for as available-for-sale with a face value of \$7.7 million. The security earned interest at a weighted average coupon of 8.34% at December 31, 2007. During the second quarter of 2008 the security was sold for a gain of \$374,000. In the fourth quarter of 2007, we sold our investment in Bracor and realized a gain of \$15.1 million that included a \$2.5 million currency translation adjustment. Our ownership interest was purchased by four investors on the same terms, including W. R. Berkley Corporation, or WRBC. WRBC beneficially owns approximately 17.2% of our outstanding class A common stock as of February 23, 2010 and a member of our board of directors is an employee of WRBC.

Valuation allowance on loans held-for-sale

As of December 31, 2008, we recorded a \$48.3 million valuation allowance against our four loans classified as held-for-sale to reflect these assets at fair value. No loans were classified as held-for-sale as of December 31, 2007.

Loss from equity investments

The loss from equity investments for 2008 resulted primarily from our share of operating losses at CTOPI and Fund III. Our loss from CTOPI for 2008 was \$1.6 million, which primarily represents net unrealized losses due to the fair value adjustments on CTOPI investments, and our loss from Fund III was \$326,000. Our loss from equity investments in 2007 was derived primarily from the operations of Bracor, Fund II and Fund III. In 2007, our Bracor investment generated a net loss of \$1.2 million. In 2007, our Fund II investment generated a net loss of \$690,000 which included an operating loss of \$306,000 and the amortization of \$384,000 of capitalized costs passed through to us from the general partner of Fund II. In 2007, our Fund III investment generated a net loss of \$119,000.

Income tax provision (benefit)

In 2008, we recorded an income tax provision of \$1.9 million. The income tax provision was a result of changes to our deferred tax asset resulting from GAAP-to-tax differences relating to restricted stock compensation and net operating losses, partially offset by a refund due to the overpayment of taxes. In 2007, we recorded an income tax benefit of \$706,000, a result of changes to our deferred tax asset of \$50,000 and the reversal of tax liability reserves at Capital Trust, Inc. and CTIMCO of \$254,000 and \$402,000, respectively.

Dividends

Our regular dividends for 2008 and 2007 were \$2.20 per share and \$3.20 per share, respectively. In 2007 we also paid a special dividend of \$1.90 per share. Total dividends per share in 2008 and 2007 were \$2.20 and \$5.10, respectively, representing a decrease of \$2.90 per share.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Sources of liquidity as of December 31, 2009 include cash on hand, net operating cash flow, repayments under Loans and Securities and asset disposition proceeds. Uses of liquidity include operating expenses, required debt repayments, Unfunded Loan Commitments, various commitments to our managed funds and dividends necessary to maintain our REIT status. We believe our current sources of capital, coupled with our expectations regarding potential asset dispositions and other transactions, will be adequate to meet our near term cash requirements.

Our liquidity and capital resources outlook was significantly impacted by the restructuring of our debt obligations during the first quarter of 2009. We agreed to pay each of our participating secured lenders additional principal

amortization equal to 65% of the net interest margin and 100% of the principal proceeds from assets in their collateral pool, which amounts would otherwise have been free cash flow available to us. In addition to the required repayments to our secured lenders, we agreed to increase the cash coupon by 1.25% per annum and to make a minimum \$5.0 million repayment under our senior credit facility by March 2010.

Cash Flows

We experienced a net decrease in cash of \$17.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to a net increase of \$19.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2008.

Cash provided by operating activities during the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$39.8 million, compared to cash provided by operating activities of \$54.0 million during the same period of 2008. The change was primarily due to a decrease in our net interest margin and non-recurring restructuring costs incurred in the first quarter of 2009, offset by additional servicing fees collected during 2009. A significant portion of our interest earning assets serve as collateral for our secured debt obligations (repurchase agreements and CDOs). These interest earning assets generate a significant portion of our cash flow, which has been redirected, either in whole or in part, towards repayment of the applicable debt.

During the year ended December 31, 2009, cash provided by investing activities was \$122.2 million, compared to \$154.6 million provided by investing activities during the same period in 2008. The change was primarily due to a decrease in principal repayments of \$175.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to the year ended December 31, 2008, offset by a decrease in additional fundings, originations, and acquisitions of \$122.4 million for the same periods. In 2009, we also received \$7.7 million of proceeds from the operation/disposition of real estate held for sale. During the year ended December 31, 2008, we also experienced an increase of \$13.1 million in restricted cash at our CDOs.

During the year ended December 31, 2009, cash used in financing activities was \$179.4 million, compared to \$189.1 million during the same period in 2008. During the year ended December 31, 2009, the cash used in financing activities was primarily comprised of repayments of \$135.5 million under our repurchase obligations and \$58.8 million in repayments of collateralized debt obligations. During the year ended December 31, 2008, the cash used in financing activities was comprised of net repayments under repurchase obligations and credit facilities of \$181.8 million, repayments of collateralized debt obligations of \$35.9 million, and dividend distributions of \$95.8 million, offset by \$123.2 million in proceeds from the public offering of our common stock.

Capitalization

Our authorized capital stock consists of 100,000,000 shares of \$0.01 par value class A common stock, of which 21,875,282 shares were issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2009, and 100,000,000 shares of preferred stock, none of which were outstanding as of December 31, 2009.

Pursuant to the terms of our debt restructuring on March 16, 2009, we issued to JPMorgan, Morgan Stanley and Citigroup warrants to purchase 3,479,691 shares of our class A common stock at an exercise price of \$1.79 per share, the closing bid price on the New York Stock Exchange on March 13, 2009. The warrants will become exercisable on March 16, 2012 and expire on March 16, 2019, and may be exercised through a cashless exercise.

Repurchase Obligations and Secured Debt

As of December 31, 2009, we were party to three master repurchase agreements with three counterparties, with aggregate total outstanding borrowings of \$450.7 million. The terms of these agreements are described in Note 9 to our consolidated financial statements.

Collateralized Debt Obligations

As of December 31, 2009, we had CDOs outstanding from four separate issuances with a total face value of \$1.1 billion. The terms of these issuances are described in Note 9 to our consolidated financial statements.

Senior Credit Facility

As of December 31, 2009, we had \$99.2 million outstanding under our senior credit facility at a cash cost of LIBOR plus 3.00% and an all-in cost of 7.20%. The terms of this agreement are described in Note 9 to our consolidated financial statements.

Junior Subordinated Notes

As of December 31, 2009 we had \$143.8 million of junior subordinated notes outstanding with a book value of \$128.1 million and a current coupon of 1.00% per annum. The terms of these notes are described in Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements.

Contractual Obligations

The following table sets forth information about certain of our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2009:

Contractual Obligations(1) (in millions)

	Total	Payments due by period			
		Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Long-term debt obligations					
Repurchase obligations	\$451	\$3	\$448	\$—	\$—
Collateralized debt obligations	1,097	—	—	—	1,097
Senior credit facility	99	5	94	—	—
Junior subordinated notes	144	—	—	—	144
Total long-term debt obligations	1,791	8	542	—	1,241
Unfunded commitments					
Loans	5	—	3	2	—
Equity investments(2)	18	18	—	—	—
Total unfunded commitments	23	18	3	2	—
Operating lease obligations	9	1	2	2	4
Total	\$1,823	\$27	\$547	\$4	\$1,245

- (1) We are also subject to interest rate swaps for which we cannot estimate future payments due.
- (2) CTOPI's investment period expires in December 2010, at which point our obligation to fund capital calls will be limited. It is possible that our unfunded capital commitment will not be entirely called, and the timing and amount of such required contributions is not estimable. Our entire unfunded commitment is assumed to be funded by December 2010 for purposes of the above table.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements. See below for a discussion of our critical accounting policies.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, or GAAP. The preparation of these financial statements requires our management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Our accounting policies affect our more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements. Actual results could differ from these estimates. During 2009, management reviewed and evaluated its critical accounting policies and believes them to be

appropriate. Our significant accounting policies are described in Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements. The following is a summary of our accounting policies that we believe are the most affected by management judgments, estimates and assumptions:

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Accounting Standards Codification

In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 168, “The FASB Accounting Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, a replacement of FASB Statement No. 162,” or FAS 168. FAS 168 establishes the FASB Accounting Standards Codification, or the Codification, as the source of authoritative accounting principles recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities in the preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP, and states that all guidance contained in the Codification carries an equal level of authority. Rules and interpretive releases of the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, under federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative GAAP for SEC registrants. The Codification does not change GAAP, however it does change the way in which it is to be researched and referenced. FAS 168 is effective for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. Accordingly, references to pre-Codification accounting literature in our financial statements have been updated.

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying financial statements include, on a consolidated basis, our accounts, the accounts of our wholly-owned subsidiaries, and variable interest entities, or VIEs, in which we are the primary beneficiary, prepared in accordance with GAAP. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

VIEs are defined as entities in which equity investors (i) do not have the characteristics of a controlling financial interest and/or (ii) do not have sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support from other parties. A VIE is required to be consolidated by its primary beneficiary, which is the party that (i) will absorb a majority of the VIE’s expected losses and/or (ii) receive a majority of its expected residual returns as a result of holding variable interests.

Collateralized Debt Obligations

We currently consolidate four collateralized debt obligation, or CDO, trusts, which are VIEs and were sponsored by us. These CDO trusts invest in commercial real estate debt instruments, some of which we originated/acquired and transferred to the trust entities, and are financed by the debt and equity they issue. We are named as collateral manager of all four CDOs and are named special servicer on a number of CDO collateral assets. As a result of consolidation, our subordinate debt and equity ownership interests in these CDO trusts have been eliminated, and our balance sheet reflects both the assets held and debt issued by these CDOs to third parties. Similarly, our operating results and cash flows include the gross amounts related to the assets and liabilities of the CDO entities, as opposed to our net economic interests in these entities. Fees earned by us for the management of these CDOs are eliminated in consolidation.

Our interest in the assets held by these CDO trusts, which are consolidated onto our balance sheet, is restricted by the structural provisions of these entities, and our recovery of these assets will be limited by the CDO trusts’ distribution provisions, which are subject to change due to covenant breaches or asset impairments, as further described in Note 9. The liabilities of the CDO trusts, which are also consolidated onto our balance sheet, are non-recourse to us, and can generally only be satisfied from each CDOs’ respective asset pool.

We are not obligated to provide, nor have we provided, any financial support to these CDO entities. Accordingly, as of December 31, 2009, our maximum exposure to loss as a result of our investment in these entities is limited to \$240.8 million, the notional amount of the subordinate debt and equity interest we retained in these CDO entities. After giving effect to certain transfers of these interests, provisions for loan losses and other-than-temporary

impairments recorded as of December 31, 2009, our remaining net exposure to loss from these entities is \$69.4 million.

Securities Portfolio

Our securities portfolio includes investments in both commercial mortgage-backed securities, or CMBS, and CDOs, which are considered VIEs, and we are named as special servicer on a number of these investments. These securities were acquired through investment, and do not represent a securitization or other transfer of our assets. The total face amount of assets in such entities where we are named special servicer aggregated \$1.5 billion as of December 31, 2009.

We are not obligated to provide, nor have we provided, any financial support to these entities. Accordingly, as of December 31, 2009, our maximum exposure to loss as a result of our investment in these entities, excluding the impact of loss limitations due to non-recourse debt financing, is \$856.4 million, the principal amount of our securities portfolio. As of December 31, 2009, we have recorded other-than-temporary impairments of \$118.3 million against our portfolio, resulting in a net book balance of \$715.2 million on our consolidated balance sheet.

Certain of our securities investments have control over the issuing entity, and we could therefore be considered to be the primary beneficiary of these VIEs. Accordingly, these and similar instruments could be required to be presented on a consolidated basis. However, based upon the specific circumstances of certain of our securities that are controlling class investments and our interpretation of the exemption for qualifying special purpose entities under GAAP, we have concluded that the entities that have issued the controlling class investments should not be presented on a consolidated basis. As discussed further below, recent modifications to GAAP may impact our consolidation conclusions regarding these entities effective January 1, 2010.

Equity Investments in Unconsolidated Subsidiaries

Our co-investment interest in the private equity funds we manage, CT Mezzanine Partners III, Inc., or Fund III, and CT Opportunity Partners I, LP, or CTOPI, and others are accounted for using the equity method. These entities' assets and liabilities are not consolidated into our financial statements due to our determination that either (i) for entities that are VIEs we are not the primary beneficiary of such entities' variability, generally due to the insignificance of our share of ownership and certain control provisions for these entities, or (ii) for entities that are not VIEs, the investors have sufficient rights to preclude consolidation by us. As such, we report our allocable percentage of the earnings or losses of these entities on a single line item in our consolidated statements of operations as income/(loss) from equity investments.

CTOPI maintains its financial records at fair value in accordance with GAAP. We have applied such accounting relative to our investment in CTOPI, and include any adjustments to fair value recorded at the fund level in determining the income/(loss) we record on our equity investment in CTOPI.

Revenue Recognition

Interest income from our loans receivable is recognized over the life of the investment using the effective interest method and is recorded on the accrual basis. Fees, premiums, discounts and direct costs associated with these investments are deferred until the loan is advanced and are then recognized over the term of the loan as an adjustment to yield. For loans where we have unfunded commitments, we amortize these fees and other items on a straight line basis. Fees on commitments that expire unused are recognized at expiration. Income accrual is generally suspended for loans at the earlier of the date at which payments become 90 days past due or when, in the opinion of management, a full recovery of income and principal becomes doubtful. Income is then recorded on the basis of cash received until accrual is resumed when the loan becomes contractually current and performance is demonstrated to be resumed.

Fees from special servicing and asset management services are recorded on an accrual basis as services are rendered under the applicable agreements, and when receipt of fees is reasonably certain. We do not recognize incentive income from our investment management business until contingencies have been eliminated. Accordingly, revenue recognition has been deferred for certain fees received which are subject to potential repayment provisions. Depending on the structure of our investment management vehicles, certain incentive fees may be in the form of carried interest or promote distributions.

See below for a description of our revenue recognition policy for our securities portfolio.

Securities

We classify our securities as held-to-maturity, available-for-sale, or trading on the date of acquisition of the investment. On August 4, 2005, we decided to change the accounting classification of certain of our securities from available-for-sale to held-to-maturity. Held-to-maturity investments are stated at cost adjusted for the amortization of any premiums or discounts, which are amortized through the consolidated statements of operations using the effective interest method. Other than in the instance of an other-than-temporary impairment (as discussed below), these held-to-maturity investments are shown in our consolidated financial statements at their adjusted values pursuant to the methodology described above.

We may also invest in securities which may be classified as available-for-sale. Available-for-sale securities are carried at estimated fair value with the net unrealized gains or losses reported as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) in shareholders' equity. Many of these investments are relatively illiquid and management must estimate their values. In making these estimates, management utilizes market prices provided by dealers who make markets in these securities, but may, under limited circumstances, adjust these valuations based on management's judgment. Changes in the valuations do not affect our reported income or cash flows, but impact shareholders' equity and, accordingly, book value per share.

Income from our securities is recognized using a level yield with any purchase premium or discount accreted through income over the life of the security. This yield is calculated using cash flows expected to be collected which are based on a number of assumptions on the underlying loans. Examples include, among other things, the rate and timing of principal payments, including prepayments, repurchases, defaults and liquidations, the pass-through or coupon rate and interest rates. Additional factors that may affect our reported interest income on our securities include interest payment shortfalls due to delinquencies on the underlying mortgage loans and the timing and magnitude of expected credit losses on the mortgage loans underlying the securities that are impacted by, among other things, the general condition of the real estate market, including competition for tenants and their related credit quality, and changes in market rental rates. These uncertainties and contingencies are difficult to predict and are subject to future events that may alter the assumptions.

Further, as required under GAAP, when, based on current information and events, there has been an adverse change in cash flows expected to be collected from those previously estimated, an other-than-temporary impairment is deemed to have occurred. A change in expected cash flows is considered adverse if the present value of the revised cash flows (taking into consideration both the timing and amount of cash flows expected to be collected) discounted using the security's current yield is less than the present value of the previously estimated remaining cash flows, adjusted for cash receipts during the intervening period. Should an other-than-temporary impairment be deemed to have occurred, the security is written down to fair value. The total other-than-temporary impairment is bifurcated into (i) the amount related to expected credit losses, and (ii) the amount related to fair value adjustments in excess of expected credit losses, or the Valuation Adjustment. The portion of the other-than-temporary impairment related to expected credit losses is calculated by comparing the amortized cost basis of the security to the present value of cash flows expected to be collected, discounted at the security's current yield, and is recognized through earnings in the consolidated statement of operations. The remaining other-than-temporary impairment related to the Valuation Adjustment is recognized as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) in shareholders' equity. A portion of other-than-temporary impairments recognized through earnings is accreted back to the amortized cost basis of the security through interest income, while amounts recognized through other comprehensive income/(loss) are amortized over the life of the security with no impact on earnings.

From time to time we purchase securities and other investments in which we have a level of control over the issuing entity; we refer to these investments as controlling class investments. Generally, these and similar instruments could be required to be presented on a consolidated basis. However, based upon the specific circumstances of certain of our securities that are controlling class investments and our interpretation of the exemption for qualifying special purpose entities under GAAP, we have concluded that the entities that have issued the controlling class investments should not be presented on a consolidated basis. As discussed further below, recent modifications to GAAP may impact our consolidation conclusions regarding these entities effective January 1, 2010.

Loans Receivable, Provision for Loan Losses, Loans Held-for-Sale and Related Allowance

We purchase and originate commercial real estate debt and related instruments, or Loans, generally to be held as long-term investments at amortized cost. Management must periodically evaluate each of these Loans for possible impairment. Impairment is indicated when it is deemed probable that we will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the Loan. If a Loan were determined to be impaired, we would write down the Loan through a charge to the provision for loan losses. Impairment on these loans is measured by comparing the estimated fair value of the underlying collateral to the carrying value of the respective loan. These valuations require significant judgments, which include assumptions regarding capitalization rates, leasing, creditworthiness of major tenants, occupancy rates, availability of financing, exit plan, loan sponsorship, actions of other lenders and other factors deemed necessary by management. Actual losses, if any, could ultimately differ from these estimates.

Loans held-for-sale are carried at the lower of our amortized cost basis and fair value. A reduction in the fair value of loans held-for-sale is recorded as a charge to our consolidated statement of operations as a valuation allowance on loans held-for-sale.

Repurchase Obligations

In certain circumstances, we have financed the purchase of investments from a counterparty through a repurchase agreement with that same counterparty. We currently record these investments in the same manner as other investments financed with repurchase agreements, with the investment recorded as an asset and the related borrowing under any repurchase agreement recorded as a liability on our consolidated balance sheets. Interest income earned on the investments and interest expense incurred on the repurchase obligations are reported separately on the consolidated statements of operations.

For fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, recent revisions to GAAP presume that an initial transfer of a financial asset and a repurchase financing shall not be evaluated as a linked transaction and shall be evaluated separately. If the transaction does not meet the requirements for sale accounting, it shall generally be accounted for as a forward contract, as opposed to the current presentation, where the purchased asset and the repurchase liability are reflected separately on the balance sheet. This revised guidance is effective on a prospective basis, with earlier application prohibited. Given that the revised guidance is to be applied prospectively, our adoption on January 1, 2009 did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements with respect to our existing transactions. New transactions entered into subsequently, which are subject to the revised guidance, may be presented differently on our consolidated financial statements.

Interest Rate Derivative Financial Instruments

In the normal course of business, we use interest rate derivative financial instruments to manage, or hedge, cash flow variability caused by interest rate fluctuations. Specifically, we currently use interest rate swaps to effectively convert floating rate liabilities that are financing fixed rate assets, to fixed rate liabilities. The differential to be paid or received on these agreements is recognized on the accrual basis as an adjustment to the interest expense related to the attendant liability. The interest rate swap agreements are generally accounted for on a held-to-maturity basis, and, in cases where they are terminated early, any gain or loss is generally amortized over the remaining life of the hedged item. These swap agreements must be effective in reducing the variability of cash flows of the hedged items in order to qualify for the aforementioned hedge accounting treatment. Changes in value of effective cash flow hedges are reflected in our consolidated financial statements through accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) and do not affect our net income. To the extent a derivative does not qualify for hedge accounting, and is deemed a non-hedge derivative, the changes in its value are included in net income.

To determine the fair value of interest rate derivative financial instruments, we use a third party derivative specialist to assist us in periodically valuing our interests.

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Income Taxes

Our financial results generally do not reflect provisions for current or deferred income taxes on our REIT taxable income. Management believes that we operate in a manner that will continue to allow us to be taxed as a REIT and, as a result, we do not expect to pay substantial corporate level taxes (other than taxes payable by our taxable REIT subsidiaries). Many of these requirements, however, are highly technical and complex. If we were to fail to meet these requirements, we may be subject to federal, state and local income tax on current and past income, and we may also be subject to penalties.

Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation

Compensation expense relating to stock-based compensation is recognized in net income using a fair value measurement method, which we determine with the assistance of a third-party appraisal firm. Compensation expense for the time vesting of stock-based compensation grants is recognized on the accelerated attribution method and compensation expense for performance vesting of stock-based compensation grants is recognized on a straight line basis.

The fair value of the performance vesting restricted common stock is measured on the grant date using a Monte Carlo simulation to estimate the probability of the market vesting conditions being satisfied. The Monte Carlo simulation is run approximately 100,000 times. For each simulation, the payoff is calculated at the settlement date, and is then discounted to the grant date at a risk-free interest rate. The average of the values over all simulations is the expected value of the restricted shares on the grant date. The valuation is performed in a risk-neutral framework, so no assumption is made with respect to an equity risk premium. Significant assumptions used in the valuation include an expected term and stock price volatility, an estimated risk-free interest rate and an estimated dividend growth rate.

Estimates of fair value are not intended to predict actual future events or the value ultimately realized by employees who receive equity awards, and subsequent events are not indicative of the reasonableness of the original estimates of fair value made by us.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The “Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures” topic of the Codification defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and requires certain disclosures about fair value measurements under GAAP. Specifically, this guidance defines fair value based on exit price, or the price that would be received upon the sale of an asset or the transfer of a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Our assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value are indicated as such in the respective notes to our consolidated financial statements, and are discussed in Note 16 to our consolidated financial statements.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In April 2009, the FASB issued three concurrent Staff Positions, which included: (i) Staff Position No. FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2, “Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments,” or FSP FAS 115-2, (ii) Staff Position No. FAS 157-4, “Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for an Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly,” or FSP FAS 157-4, and (iii) Staff Position No. FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1, “Interim Disclosures About Fair Value of Financial Instruments, or FSP FAS 107-1. All three of these FASB Staff Positions are effective for periods ending after June 15, 2009, with earlier adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. The adoption of FSP FAS 115-2, FSP FAS 157-4 and FSP FAS 107-1 is required to occur concurrently. Accordingly, we adopted all three of these standards as of January 1, 2009.

FSP FAS 115-2 provides additional guidance for other-than-temporary impairments on debt securities. In addition to existing guidance, under FSP FAS 115-2, an other-than-temporary impairment is deemed to exist if an entity does not expect to recover the entire amortized cost basis of a security. As discussed above, FSP FAS 115-2 provides for the bifurcation of other-than-temporary impairments into (i) amounts related to expected credit losses which are recognized through earnings, and (ii) amounts related to the Valuation Adjustment which are recognized as a component of other comprehensive income. Further, FSP FAS 115-2 requires certain disclosures for securities, which are included in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements. The adoption of FSP FAS 115-2 required a reassessment of all securities which were other-than-temporarily impaired as of January 1, 2009, the date of adoption, and resulted in a \$2.2 million reclassification from the beginning balance of retained deficit to accumulated other comprehensive loss on our consolidated balance sheet. FSP FAS 115-2 has been superseded by the Codification and its guidance incorporated into the “Investments-Other” topic presented therein.

FSP FAS 157-4 provides additional guidance for fair value measures under FAS 157 in determining if the market for an asset or liability is inactive and, accordingly, if quoted market prices may not be indicative of fair value. The adoption of FSP FAS 157-4 did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements. FSP FAS 157-4 has been superseded by the Codification and its guidance incorporated into the “Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures” topic presented therein.

FSP FAS 107-1 extends the existing disclosure requirements related to the fair value of financial instruments to interim periods in addition to annual financial statements. The adoption of FSP FAS 107-1 did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements. The disclosure requirements under FSP FAS 107-1 are included in Note 16 to the consolidated financial statements. FSP FAS 107-1 has been superseded by the Codification and its guidance incorporated into the “Financial Instruments” topic presented therein.

In June 2009, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 166, “Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets, an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140,” or FAS 166. FAS 166 amends various components of the guidance governing sale accounting, including the recognition of assets obtained and liabilities assumed as a result of a transfer, and considerations of effective control by a transferor over transferred assets. In addition, FAS 166 removes the consolidation exemption for qualifying special purpose entities discussed above in relation to certain of our securities. FAS 166 is effective for the first annual reporting period that begins after November 15, 2009, with early adoption prohibited. While the amended guidance governing sale accounting is applied on a prospective basis, the removal of the qualifying special purpose entity exception will require us to evaluate certain entities for consolidation. We believe that the presentation of our consolidated financial statements will significantly change prospectively upon adoption of FAS 166. Specifically, certain entities will be consolidated by us which were previously exempt due to their status as qualified special purpose entities. FAS 166 has been superseded by the Codification and its guidance is incorporated into the “Transfers and Servicing” topic presented therein.

In June 2009, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 167, “Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R),” or FAS 167, which amends existing guidance for determining whether an entity is a variable interest entity, or VIE, and requires the performance of a qualitative rather than a quantitative analysis to determine the primary beneficiary of a VIE. Under this guidance, an entity would generally be required to consolidate a VIE if it has (i) the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the entity’s economic performance and (ii) the obligation to absorb losses of the VIE or the right to receive benefits from the VIE that could be significant to the VIE. FAS 167 is effective for the first annual reporting period that begins after November 15, 2009, with early adoption prohibited. We believe that the presentation of our consolidated financial statements will significantly change prospectively upon adoption of FAS 167. Specifically, certain entities will be consolidated by us due to the change from a quantitative analysis to a qualitative analysis, as well as the removal of the consolidation exception for qualified special purpose entities discussed above. FAS 167 has been superseded by the Codification and its guidance incorporated into the “Consolidation” topic presented therein.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk

The principal objective of our asset and liability management activities is to maximize net interest income while minimizing levels of interest rate risk. Net interest income and interest expense are subject to the risk of interest rate fluctuations. In certain instances, to mitigate the impact of fluctuations in interest rates, we use interest rate swaps to effectively convert floating rate liabilities to fixed rate liabilities for proper matching with fixed rate assets. Each derivative used as a hedge is matched with an asset or liability with which it is expected to have a high correlation. The swap agreements are generally held-to-maturity and we do not use interest rate derivative financial instruments for trading purposes. The differential to be paid or received on these agreements is recognized as an adjustment to the interest expense related to debt and is recognized on the accrual basis.

As of December 31, 2009, a 100 basis point change in LIBOR would impact our net income by approximately \$4.5 million.

Credit Risk

Our loans and investments, including our fund investments, are also subject to credit risk. The ultimate performance and value of our loans and investments depends upon the owner's ability to operate the properties that serve as our collateral so that they produce cash flows adequate to pay interest and principal due to us. To monitor this risk, our asset management team continuously reviews the investment portfolio and in certain instances is in constant contact with our borrowers, monitoring performance of the collateral and enforcing our rights as necessary.

The following table provides information about our financial instruments that are sensitive to changes in interest rates as of December 31, 2009. For financial assets and debt obligations, the table presents cash flows (in certain cases, face adjusted for expected losses) to the expected maturity and weighted average interest rates. For interest rate swaps, the table presents notional amounts and weighted average fixed pay and floating receive interest rates by contractual maturity dates. Notional amounts are used to calculate the contractual cash flows to be exchanged under the contract. Weighted average floating rates are based on rates in effect as of the reporting date.

2010	2011	Expected Maturity/Repayment Dates (1)				Th
		2012	2013	2014		